

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1833.

NO. 36.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON

PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE,

Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

on the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, ranging from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

- 1. QUADRUPEDES,
- 2. BIRDS,
- 3. AMPHIBIA,
- 4. FISHES,
- 5. CRUSTACEA,
- 6. INSECTS,
- 7. SHELLS,
- 8. VERMES & ZOOPHYTES,
- 9. BOTANY,
- 10. VEGETABLE ANATOMY,
- 11. GEOLOGY,
- 12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it contains, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either tiresome length, or technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "revelations which nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually, to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends, the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt, while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel. "The Book of Nature," without taking any further than the book-shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work, their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable. One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and suited for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will, on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the subscription on the side of those who now come forward to patronize an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.

"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting \$20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage), SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty-two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him a pin. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-Town, and Whig, in Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

July 25.

6w

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this

OFFICE.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS.

A SPLENDID, complete and uniform set of all the works of this celebrated writer ever yet published, together with a biography of his life, his correspondence and miscellaneous writings never yet published in this country, is about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, of New York. The whole work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each number will contain as much matter as two volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers at the unprecedented low price of 37 1/2 cents each, payable on delivery, which will be equal to only 18 1/2 cents a volume; an amount less by one half, it is believed, than they were ever sold, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be furnished a sufficient number of these, if wished, to make them complete.

Considering the low price at which the work is furnished, and the means that have been taken to enable almost every family to be furnished with them, (which will be explained in any one) the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the Bookstores of W. R. Lucas, 119 Baltimore street, and at E. J. Coale and Co. Calver street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned can be seen every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

R. K. MOULTON,

Agent for Scott's works.

N. B. Any person or persons who will procure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription to the undersigned, free of post age, shall be entitled either to one set gratis, or the proportionable amount in cash. Four numbers are already published—each subscriber will therefore pay \$1.50 on subscribing, the balance on each number as delivered. All communications to the undersigned to be post paid.

R. K. M.

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, 22d 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.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

and COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

July 12th 1833.

The Agent for Paying Pensions

at

SIR: In order to remove all misconceptions

that may arise relative to the 4th section

of the 1st chapter of the instructions issued

from this Office 10th June, 1833, I have thought

proper to furnish the Agents with a form for

the Clerk's certificate therein mentioned, which

is to be filed by the Agent, who will refer

thereto as often as may be necessary to ascertain

the correctness of the papers certified by the

magistrate named therein. On such certificate

being filed with the Agent, the Clerk's

certificate at foot of form B. may be dispensed

with.

Respectfully, Sir, your Obedt. Serv't.

J. B. THORNTON,

Second Comptroller.

Signature of the Magistrate. ()

STATE OF _____ County of _____

I, Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify

that _____ is a Justice of the

Peace in and for said County, duly commis-

sioned and qualified; that his commission was

dated on the _____ day of _____

and will expire on the _____ day of _____

and that his signature above written is genuine.

Given under my hand, and the seal

[L. S.] of said County, this _____ day

of _____

Clerk.

N. B.—Editors of papers throughout the U-

nited States will confer a favour on the num-

erous pensioners of the government by insert-

ing the above in their respective papers.

July 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the clerk of the Corporation will at

tend at the City Hall on the 1st, 2d, and

3d days of September next, from the hours of

9 o'clock. A. M. to 12 o'clock. M. for the

purpose of renewing the Licenses to owners of

Carriages of pleasure and burden, in compli-

ance with the By-Laws of the city.

By Order, **J. H. WELLS, Clk.**

Aug. 29.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee, will sell at Public Sale, at the court house door in the city of Annapolis, at twelve o'clock, on TUESDAY 17th September next, a valuable Three Story Brick House and Lot, situated on Church street in said city, now occupied by Gideon White, Esquire, and which was purchased by him of William T. T. Mason and Anne his wife, and is particularly described in their deed to him, duly recorded in the Land Records of Anne Arundel county. The lower story of the house is fitted up for a store, and is among the best and most valuable for such a purpose in the city. The Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, cash on the day of sale, or on its ratification by the Chancellor.

JAMES MURRAY, Trustee.

August 22.

Saint-Mary's County Court, acting as a Court of Equity.

August Term, 1833.

Joseph Stone, Adm'r. of William Williams

vs.

William T. Mattingley, James C. Mattingley,

Richard H. Miles, Adm'r. of Clement Matting-

tingley, and Priscilla Mattingley.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the

sale made and reported by Gerard N.

Cousin, trustee under a decree of this court

passed in the above case, be ratified and con-

firmed on the first Monday of November next,

unless good cause be shown to the contrary on

or before that day, provided a copy of this or-

der be published once a week for three suc-

cessive weeks in some newspaper printed in

the state of Maryland on or before the 30th

day of September next. The report states the

land sold for one thousand and one dollars.

C. DORSEY.

August 29.

Saint-Mary's County Court, acting as a Court of Equity.

August Term, 1833.

John Leigh

vs.

George B. Ball, Wife and others, heirs of Thoma-

mas L. Hall, and James Hopewell, and Eli-

zabeth his wife, and Thomas Loker, Adm'r.

Thomas L. Hall.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the

sale made and reported by Gerard N.

Cousin, trustee under a decree of this court

passed in the above case, be ratified and con-

firmed on the first Monday of November next,

unless good cause be shown to the contrary on

or before that day, provided a copy of this or-

der be published once a week for three suc-

cessive weeks in some newspaper printed in

the state of Maryland, on or before the 30th

day of September next. The report states the

land sold for two thousand and fifty five dol-

lars.

C. DORSEY.

August 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from

the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county,

in Maryland, letters of administration De

Bonis Non, on the personal estate of Thomas

Vankiswick, late of said county deceased. All

persons having claims against the said deceased

are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with

the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or

before the second day of July next, or they may

otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit

of said estate. Given under my hand this

eighty day of August eighteen hundred and

thirty three.

JO: SPALDING, Adm'r. D. B. N.

August 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an Election will be held at the As-

sembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on

the 1st Monday of October next, (being the

7th day of the month) for the purpose of elect-

ing two Delegates to represent the city of An-

napolis in the next General Assembly of Mar-

yland; also a Sheriff for Anne Arundel county;

and a Representative to the Congress of the

United States, for the 5th Congressional

District of Maryland. Polls to be opened at

9 o'clock. A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.

By Order.

JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

Aug. 29.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes,

from 12 to 25

years of age,

field hands,

also, mechanics

of every de-

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well

to give me a call, as I am determined to give

HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any

purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this

market. Any communication in writing will

be promptly attended to. I can at all times

be found at William's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1833.

IN CHANCERY.

13 August, 1833.
Charles Salmon
vs.
Edmond Clagett, Richard H. Clagett, Samuel A. Clagett, Thomas Clagett, Mary Clagett, William Clagett, and John W. Clagett.

THE subject of the bill in this cause is to revive a certain suit and proceedings which abated by the death of Elizabeth Clagett.

The bill states, that the complainant on the 28th day of April 1831, filed his original bill of complaint against Elizabeth Clagett, Edmund Clagett, Richard H. Clagett, Samuel A. Clagett, Thomas Clagett, John W. Clagett, Mary Clagett, and William Clagett, and Charles Roe, executor of Henry Roe, Junior, and also, on the 2nd day of July 1831, his amended bill against the same parties, praying relief as by said bill will now fully appear—That said defendants filed their answer to said bill, and the complainant having filed a general replication to the said answers, commissions to take testimony were issued to several persons named in the bill, which still remain in the hands of the commissioners—That on the 17th day of December 1832, the said Charles Roe filed a disclaimer, and withdrew the answer which he had filed to said bill—That the said Elizabeth Clagett hath died, leaving no other defendants, her children, and heirs at law—That no administration hath been granted on the estate of the said Elizabeth Clagett, and none hath been granted on the estate of William Clagett, deceased, since the death of Elizabeth Clagett, who in her lifetime was administratrix of the said William Clagett's estate.

The bill further states, that the said John W. Clagett resides in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, or in some other place out of the state of Maryland, and prays that the suit and proceedings so abated may be revived.

It is therefore, this 13th day of August 1833, by Theophilus Bland, Chancellor, ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 13th day of September next, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of this bill, and warning him to be and appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 16th day of December next, to answer the premises, and shew cause, if any he has, why the said suit and proceedings should not stand and be revived, and be in the same plight and condition they were in at the time of the said abatement.

True copy. Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Sw

August 22.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY certify, that William H. Smith of A. County, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the peace in and for the said county, this 29th day of July, in the year 1833, as a story trespassing on the enclosure of the subscriber, a

BLACK HORSE, about 12 years

old, fifteen and a half hands high,

no shoes on, and badly foundered,

and has been used in gear.—The owner is

requested to come forward, prove property,

pay charges, and take him away. Given under

my hand,

ANTHONY SMITH.

August 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from

the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county,

in Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-

sonal estate of Mary Dyer, late of St. Mary's

county, deceased. All persons having claims

against the said deceased, are hereby warned

to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,

to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of

February 1834, they may otherwise by law be

excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of August

1833.

WILLIAM B. SAUNDERS, Ex'r.

August 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from

the Orphans court of St. Mary's county,

in Maryland, letters of administration on the

personal estate of Margaret Biscoe, late of said

county, deceased. All persons having claims

against the said deceased, are hereby warned

to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,

to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of

June next, they may otherwise by law be ex-

cluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 5, 1883.

Ma. Green

You are authorised to announce SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esquire, as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

COMMUNICATED. TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates from the several Temperance Associations in Anne-Arundel county, will be held in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 20th of September next. The officers of the State Temperance Society and its Auxiliaries, the Rev. Clergy and the Physicians of the county generally, are respectfully invited to attend as Members of the Convention. Each society in the county is requested to appoint three or more special Delegates to represent them at this meeting. It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Temperance Reformation, convinced of the important consequences that may result to the good cause in the promotion of which they are engaged, will spare no exertion to secure a full attendance in the Convention now called. Let every individual consider himself as under an obligation to promote by his personal efforts the object in view, and act accordingly.

The Convention will meet in the Hall of the House of Delegates at 11 o'clock A. M. It is expected that on the evening of that day an address will be delivered.

The friends of Temperance in this and the adjoining counties and the public generally, are invited to attend the meeting of the Convention.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

Third District—Charles S. Sewell.
Fourth do. Benjamin C. Howard.
Fifth do. Isaac McKim.
Sixth do. Roderick Dorsey.
Seventh do. Francis Thomas.
Eighth do. John T. Stoddert.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Anne-Arundel County.
John S. Sellman, Wesley Linthicum,
Thomas Snowden, Jr. Charles D. Warfield.

Queen-Anne's County.

Lemuel Roberts, Thomas Wright, Ed.
Samuel R. Oldson, Robert Larimore.

Cecil County.

William Knight, Levi H. Evans,
John S. Maffit, Lewis Thomas.

Harford County.

Henry M. Johns, James Nelson,
Abdel Unkefer, John Sifford.

Fredrick County.

David Schley, Joseph M. Lamm,
Abdel Unkefer, John Sifford.

Washington County.

Fred. Hamrickhouse, John O. Wharton,
John H. Mann, John D. Grove.

THE REFORM CONVENTION.

Re assembled Wednesday morning, 28th at the Athenaeum, agreeably to adjournment on the preceding day. Thomas Sappington, Esq. of Frederick County, resumed the chair, and Geo. A. Thomas, of Cecil County, acted as Secretary, when the following proceedings took place—

Resolved, That a committee of seventeen members be appointed by the Chairman, to consider and report upon the course to be pursued by this Convention, in order to effect a reform of the Constitution of the State—And that said committee do report to an adjourned meeting of this convention.

Whereupon, the following committee was appointed, viz—

Wm. H. Freeman, Esq. }
Wm. H. Marriott, " } Baltimore City.
James Johnson, " }
Philip Laurens, " }
Job. Smith, Jr. }
George A. Thomas, Esq. } Cecil County.
Levin Gale, " }
John H. Carroll, Esq. } Baltimore County.
Hugh Ely, " }
Israel D. Maulsby, Esq. } Harford County.
Albert Constable, " }
Benjamin Price, Esq. } Frederick County.
James Dixon, " }
David G. Yost, Esquire }
Doctor Jos. C. Hays, } Washington Co.
Moore N. Falls, Esq. } Allegany County.
Jacob Lantz, " }

Resolved, That the members of the committee residing in the city of Baltimore, be requested to act as a corresponding committee, to give due publicity to the present proceedings, and to prepare a suitable place for the adjourned meeting of the convention.

Resolved, That this convention be adjourned until the first Tuesday in December next, then to re-assemble in the city of Baltimore; and that the several election districts in each county within the state, be, and they are hereby requested to send two Delegates to such adjourned convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the newspapers in the State of Maryland. Signed,
THOMAS SAPPINGTON, Chairman.
Geo. A. Thomas, Secretary.

Ball. Rep.

A few days since, Mr. Rumbarger, residing in Lyken's Valley, Pa., was bitten in the heel by a snake, and in his fright ran a considerable distance with the snake hanging to his heel, till in fording a small stream the

republic disengaged itself and escaped. The unfortunate man immediately swelled, and a few hours of intense agony terminated his existence.

ADDRESS

To the several Bible Societies, and Friends of the Bible Cause throughout the State of Maryland, and on the North side of the Potomac in the District of Columbia.

FRIENDS OF THE BIBLE CAUSE:

It is at the request of the Bible Society, of the State of Maryland, through their Board of Managers, that I presume to address you. It is, therefore, you perceive an official duty which I am not at liberty to decline. My regret is, that it has been so long and unavoidably delayed by my ill health.

The title by which I am instructed to address you, 'The Friends of the Bible Cause,' warrants the assumption that you have attended, with interest, to the means which have been heretofore employed for the propagation of the Holy Scriptures, throughout the world.

You know, consequently that in England, in France, and elsewhere abroad, Bible Societies, on a large scale have been for several years in active and successful operation; that the great American Bible Society, whose theatre of contribution is the whole United States, is in immediate connection and correspondence with those foreign societies, and that, in several of the states, auxiliary societies have been formed, which stand connected with the national society, remitting their surplus funds, after the supply of their own domestic wants, to that society, for the purpose of being applied to the larger objects of the association. You are, also informed, we presume, that the State of Maryland has not been wanting to herself on this interesting occasion; but that, by a general movement of the Christian community, without distinction of sects, a Bible Convention, for the State, was held at Baltimore in the month of May last, in which that portion of the District of Columbia, formerly composing part of the state of Maryland, was also represented; and that, by this Convention, the Report of a committee was adopted, proposing to organize the state into a complete system of societies, for the purpose of producing a more prompt and effectual development of its resources. Copies of this report, including the proposed constitutions for the different societies, will be distributed wherever it has not been already done; and you will perceive that the plan is at once very simple, and it is believed very efficient: the proposition being to have one principal society for the state, with branches in each county, and minor branches in each election district of the several counties; so that this appeal to Christian charity will knock at the door of every house and every cottage within our limits, and will, we trust, be blessed of Him in whose name it will be made.

You are all aware of the surprising and prodigious results that have been realized, in every department of labour, in every country where the experiment has been made, by the force of union and concert of action. You cannot, therefore, but perceive the vast advantages which the simple system proposed must have over the separate efforts of a few unconnected societies, scarcely scattered in different parts of the state. A few of these societies have existed and still exist among us. It is not intended to detract from their merits. Far from it. Every Christian has been cheered by their spirit, and has felt grateful for their services in this labour of love. Nor can those societies themselves be otherwise than gratified to see the whole state, at length catching the impulse which they have given, and assuming an organization that bids fair to render that labour thorough, and effectual. It is indeed confidently hoped that those societies will see the advantages that they will give to the cause which they have so much and so justly at heart by incorporating themselves into the system proposed, and that they will throw themselves promptly and cheerfully, into it, and animate it with a double portion of that vigour which has, heretofore, so honourably characterized their proceedings.

It will be seen, that under the arrangement proposed, the Bible Society of the state is a mere agent of the county and district societies; its functions being to unite and harmonize their action, and to concentrate and apply their surplus funds, according to the provisions of their respective constitutions. Hence the society of the state can do nothing effectual in furtherance of the common object, without the aid of those auxiliary societies. It is for this reason, and in the hope that the plan devised and adopted, by the convention, will be approved by their constituents, that I have been specially instructed, to the society of the state, to entreat, in their name, and the name of Him under whose banner they are enlisted, that the friends of the Bible Cause throughout our limits, will, without delay, form themselves into county and district societies, in execution of this plan; and that they will report their proceedings to the corresponding secretary of the state society, with the view that we may know what progress has been made in the work, and whither it may be proper for us to direct our farther efforts. It is hoped that men of influence, friends of the Bible Cause, will not withhold that influence from Him who withheld nothing from us; but that they will, without hesitation or delay, begin this pious work, in their respective spheres, by calling meetings, and organizing societies, as soon as possible, both for the counties and districts. The cause is one which calls upon us to put forth all our strength, and to do it immediately. Millions of our fellow creatures are dying in the depth of spiritual darkness, and in total ignorance of that name, which is the only one that has been given under Heaven, whereby men can be saved. Let us do our utmost to dispel this darkness, and unite in one conscientious effort to place the state, where she deserves to stand, in this noblest of all competitions, that

of seeing who shall do most good to the world of man, most for the honour of Him who died that we might live.

You will observe that in the Report of the committee of the Bible Convention, it has been estimated that there are, at least, 80,000 professing Christians within our bounds, and it is suggested that if we estimate the whole number at only 60,000 and the average amount contributed by each, at only fifty cents, (how much below the average amount squandered, annually, by each of us, on comparatively worthless objects!) it will give \$30,000 as our yearly offering to this noble cause.

The belief is further expressed, in that Report that \$2,000, a year, will keep our own state supplied with the Bible, hereafter, and it is added, with a feeling of generous anticipation, 'What a large fund should we thus have left for the relief of less favoured portions of our country, and the supply of those distant lands which are yet uncheered with the light of God's truth!'

You will probably have seen, by the public prints, that our sister state of Virginia, animated with the zeal which becomes this high and holy cause, is making the most strenuous exertions in its support; and that, according to the computation of her State Bible Society it is in the power of Christendom, by judicious application of means easily at their disposal, to supply, within twenty years, the entire reading population of the world with Holy Scriptures. Her Society has, by its resolutions, announced this object to the American Bible Society for their consideration, by whom it has been approved; and the affiliated foreign societies, already in the field, will be invited, we have no doubt, successively, to co-operate in the achievement of this humane and magnificent enterprise. Every thing seems to favour its accomplishment. Both at home and abroad, Christians of all denominations have, through respect to this cause, laid aside their sectarian feelings, have met on the Bible ground, in the true spirit of primitive Christian brethren, and have united, heart and hand, for the purpose of producing one great concerted movement of the whole Christian world, for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. What an affecting spectacle is such a union as this; and what may not be expected from the persevering efforts of such a body, in such a cause, crowned, as we have reason to hope, those efforts if made sincerely and in singleness of heart, will be, by the approving smiles of Heaven, and the propitious union of all Christians at home, there are other indications of success abroad, of the most cheering character. Obstructions, heretofore existing to the admission of the Bible into foreign heathen nations, are already extensively removed, and are in a still farther progress of removal; and missionaries of the cross, bearing the Book of Life, are now cordially received and welcomed among them. Thus a gracious Providence seems to be inviting us to action, by preparing the way for the fulfilment of this great and beneficent design; and it rests with us to say whether we will or will not accept this invitation of our God and Father, and unite, sincerely and ardently, with our Christian brethren in doing His holy will. Can Christians and friends of the Bible Cause, hesitate as to the cause which it becomes them to take? Can we sit still and unmoved, as if we had neither part nor lot in this matter, while the work is glowing all around us? Can we see the whole Christian world in motion, and marching with firm and resolute step in this all comprehensive, work of love, and yet stand aloof ourselves, in cold indifference, as if it were no concern of ours? Can we do this, with the knowledge that that eye is upon us before which the secrets of all hearts are as open as the sunlit hill, and that with all of us, so far as our eternal destiny is concerned, the day of reckoning is near at hand?

But it is far more agreeable to appeal to higher and nobler motives than those of terror. The founder of our faith has instructed us that there are two commandments, on which hang all the law and the prophets; the first, and greatest of which is, 'Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind; and the second is like unto it, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself; and lest we should seek to shelter our selfishness under too confined an interpretation of the word 'neighbour,' He has left, on record, the beautiful parable of the good Samaritan, by which we are most affectingly taught that, in the sense of this divine commandment, all are our neighbours who are connected with us by the common ties of humanity, and that, although they may belong to different and distant nations, they are equally entitled to our strongest sympathies and sweetest charities. Thus we are instructed that love—love to God and man, comprehends the whole circle of our duties; it comprehends them, because it ensures their performance, and ensures it from the best and noblest motives, the motive of love. For in what way this love acts, wherever it exists, we require no teaching to instruct us: we know that it is vigilant, prompt, and forward to do the will, and promote the highest happiness of its objects. It does not wait to be entreated. It does not require its cold, reluctant, penurious hand to be unclenched, by the shame of a public refusal, on some rare sabbath occasion. On the contrary, it is alert, active, indefatigable, in seeking, and finding, and even making occasions, both private and public, of rendering useful service to the objects of its attachments and zealous and generous in improving every such occasion where it occurs. We are not driven to any abstract disquisitions, nor even to the example of the primitive Christians, to prove the mode in which this love to God and man displays itself, wherever it exists in truth and power. We have, before our eyes, a living illustration, of the most striking and captivating character, in the scenes to which we have already alluded: the spectacle of all Christendom once more loosened from its foundations, not, as in former

times, to precipitate itself on Asia, for the comparatively trivial purpose of rescuing, by the sword, from the hands of the infidel, a small spot of earth, at the farther end of the Mediterranean; but for the far nobler purpose of rescuing, from the darkness of idolatry, a fallen world, and restoring it to the pure light of the Gospel, and the peaceful dominion of its true and rightful heir, the Son of God. Christians, and friends of the Bible Cause, ask no better test of the existence of this love, than a cordial, faithful, cheerful co-operation, in extending the glory of the cross, and hastening the day, which will surely come, when every knee shall bow to the Lord, and every tongue shall confess to God; when the Redeemer's kingdom shall cover the earth, even as the waters cover the great deep. Blessed will he be, who, in the true and deep spirit of Christian charity, shall contribute effectually to this great result. No civic crown that Rome, in the days of her glory, ever conferred, for saving the life of a citizen, can vie in lustre with his, who, from love to God and man, shall have been instrumental in saving the immortal lives of his fellow creatures. Let us only reflect that, according to the most approved computations, twenty-millions of immortal beings, pass into eternity, every year, of whom four-fifths, it is probable, never heard of the Redeemer's name. O what a field is here for the exercise of our deepest solicitudes, our most fervent charities, and most intense exertions; and with what vehement importunity does the occasion urge us to immediate action!

And shall this appeal be confined to professing Christians only? We believe, nay, we are confident, that there are many friends of the Bible, who are not yet in open communion with any church; nay more, we believe that there are many who, regarding this subject in a light merely moral and political, have seen such demonstrative proofs of the power of the Bible, in taming and civilizing the barbarous regions of the earth, in elevating and enlarging the intellectual character of their inhabitants; in refining their manners, and fitting them for the society of nations, that from motives of philanthropy, and patriotism alone, they may well be numbered among the friends of the Bible. As patriots and philanthropists, then, we appeal to them to unite with us in the bebarbarizing the earth, and restoring fallen man to his proper lustre and dignity.

In this common enterprise, we offer them the victorious banner under which Constantine achieved his brightest conquests; the banner of the cross; and it is our prayer and trust, that in the hour which crowns our joint aim with success, in this the holiest of wars, we may greet them by a still more fraternal and endearing name than that of co-patriots and philanthropists.

May the God of all mercies enlighten, guide, and support us all in the discharge of this high and solemn duty, and direct this great enterprise to his own glory and the salvation of a perishing world.

WM. WIRT,
President of the Bible Society of Maryland.
JOHN COLEMAN, Corresponding Sec'y.
Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1833.

All Editors throughout the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, are respectfully requested to give this Address an early insertion in their respective journals.

Interesting and Painful News.—The editors of the New York Gazette have a letter from a friend dated

Eastport, August 19.—It states, 'I have seen Capt. Tucker, of schooner Leader, just returned from the Magdalene Islands, who informs that Mr. Audubon a week previous to the 23d of June, had been at an adjoining harbor, where he remained two days.

Captain Tucker also informs, that this has been one of the most disastrous seasons among the fishermen belonging to Newfoundland, about 300 of them having been lost, with their vessels, (about 35) in fishing for seal among the floating ice in the spring. It is supposed they were all lost in a violent gale in the spring, which destroyed the vessels among the ice.'

From the Cincinnati Advertiser, Aug. 26. SUMMARY JUSTICE.

On Saturday night last, about two o'clock, the warehouse of Messrs. Kilgour & Taylor, on Front street, in this city, was entered by a back door, from whence, by means of a barrel and plank, the robber ascended to the upper stories through the hatchways, from where it is supposed, he fell, and dashed his brains out against the barrel which he had made use of to ascend by. These are the circumstances as related to us.

He appeared to be well prepared for the enterprise, being provided with a large bunch of keys, and a cane with a hook attached to the end of it, by which he could hoist himself up; and had on India rubber over shoes, to prevent making a noise.

He was buried, and shortly after interred; that he might be identified, as there is little doubt but that he has accomplices. The body had been seen by hundreds, when our paper went to press, but acknowledged by none.

Monument to Lieut. Allen.—The citizens of Hudson have erected a monument to the memory of Lieut. William H. Allen, late of that city, who was killed by pirates, in 1822. The following description of the structure, is from the Columbia Republican of Tuesday:—

LIEUT. ALLEN'S MONUMENT.

This monument, which is now completed, was erected by the citizens of Hudson to the memory of their late fellow-citizen, Lieut. William H. Allen. It stands upon a commanding site at the northern extremity of the city cemetery. It is composed of a column of the Grecian Doric order elevated upon a pedestal and surmounted by a sepulchral urn. The pedestal is a square in its plan, placed upon an elevation of three steps and slightly tapering in a pyramidal form as it rises, and terminates with a beautiful and bold capital—supporting a plinth—

ed column in all the beauty and grace of the classic architecture of Ancient Greece. The whole is surmounted with a statue and beautiful urn, and presents at once an object of simplicity and chastened elegance, alike honourable to the city and those engaged in its execution. It is built of the purest white marble, in a masterly style, by Mr. Cyrus Darling of this city, after a design by Mr. J. H. Dakin of New York. Its whole height is 20 feet. Upon the panels of the pedestal the following words are inscribed:

To the memory of
WILLIAM HOWARD ALLEN,
Lieutenant in the United States Navy,
who was killed in the act of boarding,
a piratical vessel on the coast
of Cuba near Matanzas, on
the 9th of Nov. 1822.

Æt. 32.
WILLIAM HOWARD ALLEN.
His remains, first buried at Matanzas,
were removed to this city by the United
Government, and interred under the
direction of the Common Council
of this city, beneath this
marble, erected to his
honour by the citizens
of his native place,
1833.

WILLIAM HOWARD ALLEN.
was born in the city of Hudson, July 8th,
1790, appointed Midshipman in 1804,
and Lieutenant in 1811;
Took a conspicuous part in the engagement
between the Argus and Pelican
in 1813, and was killed while
in command of the United
States Schooner Al-
ligator.

Pride of his country's banded chevrons.
His fame their hope, his name their battle cry,
He lived as mothers wish their sons to live,
He died as fathers wish their sons to die.

NORTH-ADAMS, MASS. August 21.
MRS. AMES.

We have learned some further particulars in regard to the arrest of the monster who committed the assault upon this unfortunate lady. We last week stated that he spared her life on her promise of secrecy. We are now informed that it was his intention to have taken her life, but while struggling to execute his murderous purpose, he dropped his knife and lost sight of it. He then told his victim she might go if she would promise never to mention the circumstance to any one. As soon as she was freed from the monster, she fled to the house of Joel Houghton, Esq. the person at whose store she had purchased the articles she had with her, and which were scattered over and trod into the earth, as though trampled upon by horses, so long and terrible had been the struggle. Mrs. Ames had left the house of Mr. Houghton, a well dressed, tall, and in every respect a beautiful woman; she had been but a short time absent, when she returned with scarcely clothes sufficient to cover her, and them, with her face, neck and hands, completely covered with blood and dirt. So perfect was the metamorphosis, that her intimate friend Mrs. Houghton knew her not, until she faintly articulated, 'that stranger who was in the store has murdered me,' and fell senseless on the floor.

Mrs. Houghton called the boy from the street and bade him fly to the meadow, and tell Mr. Houghton and his men that Mrs. A. was murdered. Mrs. H. then took means to restore the injured fainting woman, while the other females in the house ran into an adjoining field, brought up the horses, and when Mr. H. and his men arrived, they found their horses saddled and bridled, and every thing in order for them to mount and pursue the villain. This conduct on the part of the ladies, though it may be considered as characteristic of the American female, nevertheless reflects the highest credit upon them individually, exhibiting a forethought and presence of mind, scarcely equalled, never excelled. It not only assisted in expediting the pursuit, but inspired the pursuers with that resolute determination which, in any undertaking is almost invariably crowned with success. Horsemen were despatched in every direction to alarm the country and set guards at every pass where it was thought possible for him to escape from the section where the crime was committed. It is impossible to imagine a telegraphic despatch travelling with greater rapidity than did the description of this monster and his crime. The farmer dropped his scythe, the mechanic his business, the merchant forsook his trade, and the village teacher let go his pupils—all joined in the pursuit. At one time, it is supposed that four hundred persons had left their homes with the determination not to return until the monster was secured. Every house in Monroe adjacent to the forest, was guarded, and to one of these he was finally driven to satisfy the demands of hunger. He made a feeble attempt at resistance, but was immediately bound and brought to Reedsborough.—We rejoice in being able to state, that notwithstanding the horrible manner which he bruised and mutilated this unfortunate woman, he accomplished not his infernal object. Her clothes were mostly torn off by his having dragged her some rods by the feet into the woods. Finding her courage and strength too much for him to overcome, and fearing the consequences of what he had done, he resorted to his knife; this was also knocked out of his hand beyond his reach, and he was compelled to accept of the promise of secrecy. The prisoner, entirely ignorant of Mrs. Ames' story, was taken by Mr. Houghton and others to the place where the crime was committed. They drew a knife and told him to relate the circumstances exactly as it transpired, and not vary from the truth, upon the pain of exciting their just revenge. The poor ignorant wretch, supposing they would put their threats into execution, related the whole story, which agrees in every particular with what told by Mrs. A. This lady, though much bruised and person-

ated, returns to her and unswerving would not have done a girl's feat and which will be a war they insult Anne Advocate.

RECENT DEATH BY H. Enquirer of a young particular fearful disease who on Sunday. We ger Mr. O'Keefe taken with this di occasioned, as is in his hand while medicine to a sickly only died, though been bitten by O'Keefe died last

TRUTHFUL.—W a case of this lo It occurred 15 years old, su on Water street ight weeks ago, bu symptoms of the moon, when he Sunday morning, dored from spasms, merely cramps; ing to drink a tu nced all the agon hydrophobia.— He made a sensi his death, after w and died. betw ing spectacle of e cannot close th ing our astonish in keeping so m of our village such imminent d

Dr. E. K. Avery. Dr. E. K. Avery from public life of his paternal become fully sa expresses strong ods, that God in remove every p ds of all in relat terious case.—N

readers will p Pachal's letter to s him for the in of Adams, and devotedness: My sublime, mag mighty, great or, the benefac May God grant t out end; and m low of your Subl and especially four inexhausti most Gracious Government of

Animated by this ty, the duration wholly devoted to longation of your not is pervaded b certain (God is s act so as to obti your sublimity, a e myself to your for the purpose to your sublin nt humble thank able petition at the sublime, magni ally, great Padis and benefact

N. B. This lett ala with his own

From the ANCONCO About a fortnight the Collegiate Ch which we should su in the annals of are told reside i eorge's road; and e weeks since t dured in a com nces, that she w e one who woul e him off her e of the compan further ceremon naded. When t expressed himse e transfer of his mel, and on the the Collegiate C deating as bric womanman to the e self discarded e upon that of a nuptial cerem id over to her a which had been a liberty, presen with a cart le ruation of a ne e course the pe e were not ma e performed th

From the New Interesting We are indebt ing Independence in 10th mo, c e of several mands relative government for t ry. Judging an application b eers led to auth

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Hartford Review. THE STRANGER.

I saw him, Lucy, only once,
As down the lighted hall,
We moved to music playfully,
A stranger to us all.
A stranger, with a pale white brow,
And dark and meaning eye,
Which flashed like lightning on my own,
Whence he passed me by.
That soul like eye! it haunts me still!
So passionately deep,
Like those which sometimes beam on us,
In visions of our sleep,
So sad as if some shadowing grief,
Had o'er his spirit gone,
Yet brightening as it caught,
The answer of my own!
I knew him not—yet even when,
I turned me from the dance,
I saw his dark eye follow me,
It could not be by chance.
I knew him not—and yet his tones,
Were breathed upon my ear,
So sweetly low and musical,
I could not choose but hear.
He spoke of sunny Italy,
Of Venice and her isles,
Of dark mustachioed cavaliers,
And fair Signora's smiles;
Of music melting on the air,
Of moonlight upon bowers,
Of fair hands wreathing silken curls,
With gay and pleasant flowers!
And when he spoke of lovely ones,
Or praised a soul like eye,
His deep full glance was fixed on mine,
As if he sought reply.
The flush was deepened on my cheek,
My voice grew faint and low,
I trembled at his earnest gaze,
"I was foolishly true!"
We parted at my father's door,
The moonlight sweetly shone,
And I was standing at his side,
My arm was on his own.
He sighed, dear Lucy, how he sighed,
My eyes grew strangely dim,
It pained my heart to hear him sigh,
I could have wept for him!
He spoke of disappointed hope,
Of dreams that faded soon,
The dew-drops of life's joyous morn,
Which vanish ere its noon.
He spoke of loneliness of heart,
Of weariness and pain,
And murmured that a life like his
Was desolate and vain!
He said his father's castle frowned,
Upon a foreign shore,
(A castle Lucy, think of that,
He is a Count or more!)
That solitude was in its halls,
Chill, prison like and lone,
Unchallenged by the smile of love,
Or woman's kindly tone.
And then dear Lucy blame me not,
We wept with one another,
You would yourself have piled him,
And loved him as he loved;
So handsome and so sorrowful,
So laughing yet so kind,
Who could not keep his look,
One moment from my mind.
He pressed my hand at parting,
And I thought he would be here,
While I was in the house of chess,
And I was in the house of chess,
Excuse me, dear Lucy now,
I did not want to see,
Tomorrow I will tell you more,
He will be here to-night.
P. S.—Oh, dear Lucy, pity me,
I really think I am dying,
My heart is full of a heart of lead,
My eyes are red with crying,
But yesterday the book was robbed,
And of a large amount,
My father told the robber,
And, oh God!—it was my Count!

From the London Royal Lady's Magazine. THE MURDERER'S PARDON.

The winter of affliction, the hot sun of 1-beria, and fatigues of many a field of chivalry, had robbed six and twenty summers of their gladness, giving to the warrior Pilgrim an appearance matured and sedate. Tall and finely proportioned, his mien was dignified and graceful, while his features, regular and handsome, were touched with an expression of melancholy. His blue eyes indicated a more northern race than his dark sun-burnt skin, dark mustachoes and Spanish costume. In the front of his broad-brimmed, upwards turned hat, he wore an escarp shell, which showed that he had been on a pilgrimage to the shrine of San Jago de Compostello. He rode an Andalusian jennet, black as jet, except a white star in the centre of the forehead, and a white ring above the hoof of the near hind leg. At some distance behind him rode, on an English horse, his Biscayan valet, leading a Spanish mule, loaded with the baggage and arms of the Pilgrim.
Guilt—deep and fearful crimes—but in their enormity wholly unpremeditated, had banished him a voluntary exile from his native land. In the unthinking impassioned rashness of youth he had felicitated himself in the success of a midnight fraud, but when the morning dawned, and the terrible truth became known to his victim, reason from the hapless fair one fled, and his own avenging brother fell beneath his unwilling sword.
With what deep anguish had he fled from that scene of horror! How profound had been his remorse, how truly penitent the following years of his life.
As he now traversed the border of Hampshire, and he recognized objects familiar to him in the guileless days of youth; the pleasure they would have excited was changed into agony, as they reminded him with all the vividness of actual presence, of that one most fatal era of his existence.
The turrets, clustered chimneys, high roofs, notched gables, and bay windows of a mansion were seen, for a moment through an opening of the trees; and more continually, from an elevated site, the ivy clad tower of a church, the main body of which was concealed by some majestic limbo; the sun was sinking behind the distant woods, and darted a parting gleam on that battlemented tower. The golden light faded away, and a purple haze every moment deepened into a more sombre gloom; that golden gleam was like one mo-

ment of life—that gloom the years that follow—the dark obscurity which rapidly overpreads the scene—the grave!

The Pilgrim groaned from deep and bitter agony of soul.

A turn in the road, and abruptly swelling banks now shut out from the traveller's view these distant objects of deeply painful interest, who now rode on buried in thought.

At length he was roused from his reverie by the loud baying of dogs, and looking in the direction from whence the sound came, he observed at a furlong's distance, a cluster of buildings, corn and hay-stacks, a pond, a fine ash, an aged, almost leafless oak, and some stunted pollards. A deeply rutted land, between a thorn hedge, with a dappled green ditch on the right hand, and a wall of loose stones on the left, led to this rural homestead. Desirous of a shelter for the night, he turned up the lane and soon reached the gate of the farm-yard. The house was one of those long, rambling, high-roofed, thatched buildings, which in the sixteenth century, and long subsequent, was the abode of the substantial English yeoman, in connexion with which was, and running off in capricious irregularity, other buildings of various forms and dimensions, from the granary to the cow house and pig-sty, and beyond these a cluster of corn and hay-stacks of sufficient magnitude to prove the rural wealth of the owner.

As the traveller approached, the large mastiffs, chained in the yard, growled, and the unrestrained curs and terriers ran to meet him, yelping and barking incessantly. The Yeoman himself, with two or three children, and a farm servant, stood in the yard, gazing on the approaching stranger in silent wonder; but he was courteous and bland in his manner, and when he craved shelter for himself and servant for the night, the farmer dropped his fears of freebooter, and opened his gate with a frank and kindly welcome. The mule was unloaded, and the farmer's lack taking the charge of the cattle, Diego gladly followed his master into the house.

When the stranger had finished a homely repast and was seated on a high backed settle to the right of the fire, and his host on one opposite, while in a corner, still nearer the capacious chimney, up which ascended the blue smoke from the blazing wood fire, sat the aged mother of the yeoman, knitting with indefatigable industry a large stocking of blue worsted. The goodwife was still bustling about, and two comely wenches were putting the house in order, while leaning against a long and high dresser, were three or four youths, whose sleek and rosy faces and vagrant expression of countenance, were strongly contrasted with the avaricious and shrewd of the Biscayan valet, who stood a little distance from where his master sat. The younger children were seated on stools or on the floor, amusing themselves with a kitten, occasionally stealing a look of fearful inquiry at the traveller.

The stranger sat some time musing; his eyes fixed on the crackling and blazing billets, which fitfully lighted the more prominent objects in the irregularly-built chamber, while he left others in impenetrable gloom. At length he addressed some observations to his host on matters likely to be interesting to him, and in the course of a somewhat desultory conversation, let fall that he had himself recently arrived from Spain, and not being pressed for time on his journey to London would like to tarry a few days at the farm if agreeable to the host. After sundry deprecatory apologies for the lowliness of the abode and fare for the gentleman of the stranger's supposed rank, his proposition was agreed to. The point being arranged, the stranger again spoke of the surrounding country, and at last mentioned the ivy clad tower of the church he had seen in the distance with the castellated mansion beyond it.

"I never like to look at either," said the farmer, "and am glad that that is not our parish church."

"Why?" said the stranger, and the next moment seemed to regret that he had asked the question.

"Because you see sir, I loved the knight," said the farmer, "he was a good friend to me when a friend was most needed."

The stranger shaded his eyes from the fire but did not speak.

"I hear," resumed the farmer, "that the heirs at law are claiming the estate, as though Master Charles were really dead."

"And so he is," said the goodwife, stopping in the middle of the kitchen. "It was out of nature that a ship could ever cross the sea with such a fiend on board—the blessed Virgin forgive me!"

"Hold thy peace, Bridget, hold thy peace!" said the farmer, "thou knowest not what thou sayest."

"Not know!" said Bridget, coming forward "then I should like to know who should know if I don't. Was not my poor sister—Heaven rest her soul! sworn gossip to Alice Mayfield, the still woman at the hall, and did not Alice tell the whole rights of the story to my poor sister, and did not Kitty tell the whole story to me?—not know indeed!"

"Ay, ay, you heard enough, I doubt not," said the farmer, "but I don't believe all I hear."

"Then you ought to be ashamed of yourself for doubting honest folks," said Bridget; "but I suppose you want say the poor dear young lady did not go stark mad!"

The stranger groaned.

"And that incarnate fiend, Master Charles, did not slay his brother?" continued Bridget, but looking at the stranger instead of at her husband, and as she thus plunged into the very middle of the tragical story, the various members of the family silently closed around.

"There was sad mistake," said the farmer. "Mistake!" cried his wife. "What were they mistaken who found Master Edward run through the body with his brother's sword? Were they mistaken who watched the poor crazed lady?—Was the old father mistaken when he followed his son and her to the grave,

and was laid down in it himself, within three short months of that serpent Charles having done all these horrors."

The stranger abruptly rose and walked from the cottage.

"The wife looked at her husband, and the husband at his wife."

"Thou art always talking about what thou knowest nothing of," said the farmer.

"If I had I should not have been heeded," said the dame significantly, "and I will make no bed to night for nobody knows who."

"Whist, goody, said the farmer. 'I beg pardon, young man,' said the wife to the Biscayan. 'Who is your master?'"

"Non Inglese," replied the Spaniard, bowing.

"I never heard the name before," said the goodwife. "What do you say is your master's name?"

"Non Inglese, senora," was the reply, and none other could she obtain from the honest Biscayan.

"I believe he can't speak English," said the goodwife to her husband, "which is a proof that he is no better than his master, and so I think the sooner we send them both packing the better!"

The stranger re-entered the cottage, his face in spite of a southern sun was pallid, his eyes heavy, and the expression of his countenance full of melancholy. The farmer filled a horn with nut-brown ale, and presented it with a kindly manner to his guest, who declined not the well-meant offer; but the goodwife had certain vague suspicions and innuendoes, to satisfy which she would not let the subject drop.

"So as I was saying, sir," and she addressed herself directly to the stranger; "when poor Mistress Amelia died—"

The stranger again raised his hand to his forehead.

The broken hearted old knight had her name put on the coffin as the lawful wife of his poor murdered son—what do you think of that sir?"

"Think!" said the stranger, turning his head, and looking so wildly in her face that the goodwife started two paces back. "Think! why in that was the madness of the whole?"

"The blessed Virgin protect us!" ejaculated the goodwife, "why they were not all mad."

The stranger recovering himself resumed his former position.

"Do you think, sir, Master Charles knew they were married?" said the goodwife, after a pause, with the feminine tact at cross-examining, for which some members of the legal long robe so greatly pique themselves.

"If he had, he would indeed have been the fiend you have styled him," said the stranger.

"Then as he was a friend of yours, sir," said the goodwife, "I suppose you don't think there was any harm in his going under cover of the night, and passing himself as his brother, because he did not know the poor orphan adopted by his father was that brother's lawful wife?"

"Woman! why speak you thus?" said the stranger sternly. "I would retire to rest."

"To rest!" muttered his excited hostess. "Can you rest?"

The stranger rose, but recovering his self-possession he resumed his seat, and seemed to forget the presence of the person who had so greatly excited him. He spoke to his frank and single minded host, of cattle, corn and pastures; leaving his hostess to bustle about, muttering and glancing at him eyes of suspicion and dread. But her heart was not unkind, and forgetting her threat, she went and prepared her best bed for the stranger, she absolutely started on beholding her youngest and favourite child, a boy, between three and four years of age, standing on the stranger's knees and laughing and playing with his moustaches.

"Come to me Willy," said the mother, with a voice and manner as though her beloved were in the hands of the evil one.

But the child heeded her not. She took hold of his right arm. "Come to me lammy," she said coaxingly.

"No, I won't," said the child, "I'll stop and sleep with gentleman—naughty mammy not make bed for nobody."

The goodwife coloured, and looked for a moment in the now mildly smiling and handsome face of the stranger—so beautiful, he could not be bad!—and he had won the heart of her child!—it was impossible! There are chords to a woman's heart, which, if touched, are yours—no matter what else you be.

From this moment all allusion to the tragical events of by-gone years were carefully avoided, and the stranger during some days sojourned at the farm in uninterrupted quiet. His chief gratification appeared to be in penetrating the depths of the forest, in which he would wander for many hours apparently absorbed in thought, so much so that when his path was occasionally crossed by a countryman, he seemed unconscious of the respectful salutation with which he would be greeted.

Frequently had he approached that deserted mansion, and that ivy-clad tower, and field of sepulture, but he had not once entered their immediate precincts. He had indeed listened to the garrulous chronicles of the aged sexton, who, with bonnet in hand, had invited him to enter and see the tombs, and even the hall of which he had the charge, and when those offers were declined, he seemed desirous of piquing the stranger's curiosity by relating many wondrous events of past generations; but none of which were so truly appalling as the fatal one which has been already dimly sketched. To this and tale, with all its various colouring, the stranger listened with constrained composure, but offered neither interruption nor comment; but when, after a short silence, the sexton said,

"Master Charles was a fine, generous, spirited youth. I can even yet scarcely believe him capable of fearful deeds—if he be alive what a sorrowful heart he must have!—poor fellow!—his good father prayed God to forgive him!"

The stranger breathed with difficulty.

"God forgive him!" said the sexton.

"God forgive him!" murmured the stranger, and drawing his hat over his brow, and touching, in doing so, the escarp of San Jago de Compostello, he turned slowly away, and was soon lost in the deepening shades of the forest.

A fine autumnal day was closing in, and the stranger, buried in thought, was still wandering in the forest. For some time the clash of swords, and brief ejaculations of human voices, close at hand, were wholly unheeded, so completely was the agency of the external senses in obedience to the profound operations of all-absorbing mind, when a piercing shriek rent the gates of the temple, and he started completely awakened to surrounding circumstances. He had penetrated the very depths of the forest, in which huge oaks throwing their gnarled and fantastic arms around, gave with their sacred foliage, a wild horror to the scene. He beheld leaning against a massive tree, a young and beautiful female overwhelmed with terror, and gazing on a cavalier of most noble presence, who was manfully contesting with his cut-throat du chassee, against the combined assaults of two powerful and visored men, armed with long cut-and-thrust swords.

The stranger could not doubt a single instant on which side he should array himself, and drawing his highly-tempered steel of far-famed Toledo, sprang forward to the succour of the cavalier. Although, thus placed, in point of numbers, on an equality, the ruffians did not give up the contest, but seemed to rely on their gigantic frames as superior to the more slight and elegant proportions of the two-cavaliers. But in this they soon found their error, and their blood began to flow from some severe wounds, ere, uttering a mutual signal cry, they suddenly started off in opposite directions, and in an instant disappeared.

"Thou hast done well," said the cavalier to his deliverer.

The stranger drew himself up, looked at his late ally, and then, without noticing his words, approached the lady they had rescued.

"By holy Paul," said the cavalier, approaching, "thou hast done me good service, which shall not be forgotten—Ods fish! what a scrape I was in with those big boned knaves—gramercy, an' you had not come, I should have enow on my hands—pretty demoiselle, what in the fiend's name brought you into the midst of this forest with two masked ruffians for practical lovers?"

The lady sobbed but could not speak.

"Is she a stranger to you, sir?" inquired their rescuer.

"Never saw her in my life before," replied the cavalier. "Lost myself in hunting, and stumbled on those ruffians in time to stop, ere too late, the foul assault—she's beautiful, I faith, but I like not tears—they spoil the eyes—cheer ye, cheer ye, lady, we'll have aid anon."

And so saying, he raised a silver bugle to his lips, and sounded a call that awoke a score of echoes in the forest. These no sooner died away, than other horns were heard, and, by and by, a crushing through the trees, and trampling of horses, and yet a little while and hunters gaily apparelled came by ones, twos, and threes, galloping to the spot, who all, as they arrived, doffed their plumed bonnets to the cavalier.

"Ods fish! my gallants," he said, with impatient gesture, "I owe you marvellous thanks! I should have been as dead as Richard but for this brave fellow!"

"My liege," said one, throwing himself from his horse, and bending his knee to the young King Harry the Eighth, "we have been this hour traversing the forest in all directions searching for your grace."

"I take not such hooded hawks," said the king.

"But as to you, Stanley—and the rest, mark me—I will grant this brave gentleman a boon, when to ye I may say nay."

So turning to the traveller, he said, "Soho! brave pilgrim from San Jago, what boon thou askest, were it the brightest jewel of my crown, on a king's royal word it shall be granted."

The stranger bent his left knee, and said, looking in the king's face. "My liege, it is the brightest jewel in your crown I claim."

"Ha!" exclaimed the king.

"His mercy!" said the kneeling pilgrim.

"So won, so pledge, so asked," replied the monarch, "thou hast it were thou traitor to our crown and life."

"From such iniquity God shield me," said the pilgrim. "Mine is a private crime of deepest dye!"

"I grieve to hear such acknowledgments of guilt from one of such noble bearing," said Henry; but my royal word is pledged, and the great seal shall confirm thy pardon. God, but man, must now be thy judge!"

"My future life shall speak my gratitude," said the pilgrim; "and my penitence deprecate the wrathful judgment of God."

"Arise, and tell me who thou art," said the monarch.

"Charles Brandon," replied the pilgrim, standing erect.

"Ha! Charles Brandon," exclaimed the king, and all the courtiers looked with increased curiosity at the pilgrim. "I have heard the tragedy of thy house—beshrew me but thy cunning feint had a diabolical end—but thou shalt tell me the tale thyself. God so! thou art marked for adventures!—here is our fair rescued demoiselle who hath got half a dozen knights to console her, while we are wasting time of prerogative. Fair lady, we shall mount you on a gently-pacing palfrey, and escort you to your home, if so it pleases you."

The rescued lady was with all care escorted to her home, and from the hour of that meeting began to soften, and then arose the bright star of Charles Brandon's splendid fortune.

BURIAL PLACES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A dense and melancholy forest of cypresses ever stands these burial places. From afar, a chilling sensation is felt as the traveller that he approaches them, and as he enters them, icy blast rises from their inmost bosom, reaches forth to meet his breath, and suddenly strikes his chest, and seems to oppose his progress. His very horse snuffs up the deadly vapours with signs of manifest terror, and shudders cold and clammy sweat, advances reluctantly over a hollow ground, which shakes as he treads it, and loudly echoes his slow and fearful step.

So long and so busily has time been at work to fill this chosen spot, so repeatedly has Constantinople poured into this ultimate receptacle, almost its whole contents, that the capital of the living, spite of its immense population, scarce counts a single breathing inhabitant for every ten silent inmates of the city of the dead. Already do its fields of blooming sepulchres, stretch far away on every side across the brow of the hills and the bend of their valleys; already are the avenues which cross each other at every step, in the domain of death, so lengthened; the way stranger, from whatever point he comes, finds before him many a dreary mile of way between marshalled tombs and monumental presses, ere he reaches his journey's end, and every receding end;—and yet, every end does this common patrimony of all the living to decay, still exhibit a rapidly increasing size, a fresh and wider line of boundary, and a new belt of young plantations, growing between new flower-beds of graves.

As I hurried on, through this awful repository, the pale far stretching monumental masses rose in sight, and again receded rapidly from my view, in such unceasing succession, that at last I fancied some spell possessed my soul, some fascination kept locked my senses, and I therefore still increased my speed, only on quitting these melancholy abodes could hope to shake off my walking delusion.

Nor was it until near the verge of the funeral forest through which I had been pacing a full hour, a brighter light again gleamed through the ghostlike trees, that I stopped to look round, and to take a more leisurely survey of the ground which I had traversed.

"There," said I to myself, "lie scarce a foot beneath the surface of a swelling mound ready to burst at every point with its festering contents, more than half the generation whom Death has continued to mow down nearly four centuries in the vast capital of Islamism. There lie side by side, on the same level, in cells the size of their bodies, and only distinguished by a marble turban some what longer or deeper—some what rounder or squarer, personages in life, far as heaven and earth asunder, in birth, in station, in gifts of nature, and in long laboured acquisitions."

There lie, sunk alike in their last sleep, the food for the worm that lives on death—the conqueror who filled the universe with his name, and the peasant scarce known in his own hamlet; Sultan Mahmoud, and Sultana Mahmoud's perhaps more deserving bared bending under the weight of years, the infants of a single hour; men with intellects of angels, and men with understanding inferior to those of brutes; the beauty of Georgia, and the black of Senaar; viziers, bays, heroes, and women.

There, perhaps, mingle their insensate dust, the corrupt judge and the innocent; the condemned; the murdered man and his murderer; the master and his meanest slave. The vile insects consume the hand of the philosopher, the brain of the philosopher, the eye which sparkled with celestial fire, and the lip which flowed irresistible eloquence. All the soil pressed by me for the last two hours, once animated like myself: all the mould which now cling to my feet; once formed limbs and features similar to my own. Like myself, all this black unsexedly dust once thought and willed, and moved!—And I, creature of clay, like those here cast around; I, who travel through life as I do on this road, with the remains of my past generation strewn along my trembling path; whether my journey be a few hours more or less, must still, like these here deposited, shortly regain the silent abodes of some cluster of tombs, be stretched out by the side of some already sleeping corpse, and while time continues its course have all my hopes and tears—all my faculties and prospects—laid at rest, on a couch of clammy earth.

"Well wife, I've sold Ponis," said Whistler one day, to the dog-detesting W.

"Have you indeed?" said she, brightening up at the good news—"I'm dreadful of it. How much did you sell him for, dear?"

"Fifty dollars."

"Fifty dollars! What—fifty dollars for a dog! How glad I am! That'll almost buy a good horse. But where's the money, love?"

"Money?" said Dick, shifting a quid betwixt the other corner of his mouth; "of what get any money—I took two puppies at 25 cents a piece!"

Season in Maine.—Tue Augusta (Maine) Journal, in allusion to a recent paragraph in this melancholy subject, says that the weather has become so cool in that region that even man goes out clad in a bear-skin cap, quill robe, a raccoon's tail for a dicky, and three pair of thick boots.

A good Turn.—I would advise you to put your head in a dye-tub," said a joker to a red-haired girl. "In return, sir, I will advise you to put yours in an oven," was the reply.

"Is your father a Catholic?" said a young man to an Irish boy. "No sir," he replied, "a shlemaker."

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1833.

NO. 37.

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

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON
PROPOSES to issue from the office of the
Saturday Evening Post, in the month of
September, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly pub-
lication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE.
Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentle-
men of Philadelphia.

Each number will contain
from eight to ten finely engraved
quarto copper plates,
on various subjects of Natural History, each
containing from four to ten distinct figures,
and from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With
the object of diversifying the publication as much as possi-
ble, a selection of one plate from each of the follow-
ing subjects will illustrate each number:

- 1. QUADRUPEDS,
- 2. BIRDS,
- 3. AMPHIBIA,
- 4. FISHES,
- 5. PLANTACEA,
- 6. INSECTS,
- 7. SHELLS,
- 8. VERMES & ZOO-
PHYTES,
- 9. BOTANY,
- 10. VEGETABLE A-
NATOMY,
- 11. GEOLOGY,
- 12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but
concise description of every subject or figure it
contains, so written as to convey a good idea of
the subject, without being either tiresome length,
or technically written, but that all may be read
with pleasure. Every department of the great field
of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and
sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms
which nature to her votary yields," by the power of
pen, pencil, and the press, will be laid before
the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works
of Divine Architecture. No collection of engravings
so valuable, we may confidently promise, can for
years be offered to the public at so cheap a
price. More than one hundred of these fine engrav-
ings will be given annually to the man of taste, the
familiar subjects which he can admire from year
to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the
young student in Natural History, may con-
fidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while
the juvenile portion of society will become acquaint-
ed with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the
land. Geography can be learned only from maps or
travel. "The Book of Nature," without taking
trouble to travel, or the book-shelf, will un-
derstand the congealed curiosities of the whole
universe.

The increased taste for this study, which has
been of late years evinced, induces the pub-
lisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work
which necessarily involves great expenditure, and
which will combine great interest, accuracy and
beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Na-
tural History, in order to make it as complete as pos-
sible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged
at great expense to conduct the work; their united
talents, it is believed, will render this periodical
extremely valuable.

The great source of the patronage anticipated by
the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the
work represented will be models of elegance and
correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation
by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Stu-
dent, and will be of inestimable advantage in the
education of their practice. In short, it will be ad-
vantageous to the capacity and fitted for the use of every
person in the community, from the erudite naturalist to
the beginner—for the one a book of reference,
for all a source of pleasing study, amusement
and instruction.

The work is not got up with a view to temporary
sale, but to a subscription of two years, in about
which period it will certainly be completed; it will
therefore, be so compiled as to be valuable as
long as it lasts. After the term of two years,
the work will be greatly enhanced, thus making the
price on the side of those who now come forward
to secure an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.
The Book of Nature, will appear near the first
of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved
quarto copper plates, each containing from four to ten
distinct figures, and from 50 to 100 figures in each
number, which will contain from five hundred
to one thousand separate figures. The price will be
\$100 per annum. Agents or clubs remitting
will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber
received without payment in advance, or satis-
factory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to
those who wish to examine the work previous to sub-
scribing. Address (always free of postage.)
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.
No subscription received for a shorter period
than one year or volume.

\$100 REWARD.
AN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the
subscriber, residing at the head of South
Street, in Anne Arundel county, state of Ma-
ryland, about eight miles from the city of An-
napolis, a young Negro Man,
twenty-two years of age, of
dark complexion, about 5 feet
4 or 5 inches in height, of stout
frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson.
will give Fifty Dollars to any person who
apprehends said Negro so that I get him a-
gain. He is taken out of the District of
Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One
hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get
him, and will pay all reasonable travelling ex-
penses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN,
the editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-
town, and Whig, in Easton, will insert the
advertisement at times and forward
accounts to this office for payment.

PRINTING
executed at this
OFFICE.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he
has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E.
side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a
lot of superior Lumber and intends keeping an
assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,
to suit the demand, which he will sell at Bal-
timore prices and terms. His country friends
will find it to their advantage to call on him or
Mr. DAVID S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the
yard, and examine the lumber and prices—
being two good lumber yards now in the
city, holds out an inducement to give our city
a call, as there are boats running from this
place to the different landings on the rivers,
it may be always delivered at a moderate ex-
pense—Examine for yourselves.
JAS. IGLEHART.

Aug. 29—tf

LOST CHILD.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.
LITTLE GIRL, five years old, fair
skin, blue eyes, light hair, and a remark-
ably pleasant countenance, named CAROLINE
HAWKINS BULLOCK, who can read very well,
was lost on the 17th ult. six miles east of
Courtland, near the road leading to Decatur.
Hundreds of men have searched in every di-
rection throughout the neighbourhood, and no
trace of her can be found. The above reward
will be given for her delivery, and any infor-
mation respecting her, whether dead or alive,
thankfully received.
JOHN BULLOCK.

Ohio, April 20, 1833.

Diligent search has been made, and as no
trace of the above child can be found, the dis-
tressed parents have been induced to believe
she has been stolen. Editors will confer a fa-
vour on the deeply distressed, by giving the a-
bove an insertion in their respective papers.
Aug 29 J. B.

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,
22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and
return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1
o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Cen-
treville 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.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 24

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
and COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
July 12th 1833.

The Agent for Paying Pensions

SIR: In order to remove all misconceptions
that may arise relative to the 4th section
of the 1st chapter of the instructions issued
from this Office 10th June, 1833, I have thought
proper to furnish the Agents with a form for
the Clerk's certificate herein mentioned, which
is to be filed by the Agent, who will refer
thereto as often as may be necessary to ascer-
tain the correctness of the papers certified by
the magistrate named therein. On such certi-
ficate being filed with the Agent, the Clerk's
certificate at foot of form A. may be dispensed
with.

Respectfully, Sir, your Obedt. Serv't.
J. B. THORNTON,
Second Comptroller.

Signature of the Magistrate. Jus. Peace.

STATE OF COUNTY of St.

I, Clerk of the Court, of
the County and State aforesaid, do hereby cer-
tify that is a Justice of the
Peace in and for said County, duly commis-
sioned and qualified; that his commission was
dated on the day of 18 ,
and will expire on the day of 18 ,
and that his signature above written is genuine.
Given under my hand, and the seal
of said County, this day
of 18 . Clerk

N. B.—Editors of papers throughout the U-
nited States will confer a favour on the nu-
merous pensioners of the government by insert-
ing the above in their respective papers.
July 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the clerk of the Corporation will at-
tend at the City Hall on the 1st, 2d, and
3d days of September next, from the hours of
9 o'clock. A. M. to 12 o'clock. M. for the
purpose of renewing the Licenses to owners of
Carriages of pleasure and burden, in compli-
ance with the By-Laws of the city.
By order, J. H. WELLS, Ck.

Aug. 29

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of
Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber as
trustee, will sell at Public Sale, at the court
house door in the city of Annapolis, at twelve
o'clock, on TUESDAY 17th September next, a
valuable Three Story Brick House
and Lot, situated on Church street
in said city, now occupied by
Gideon White Esquire, and which
was purchased by him of William T. T. Ma-
son and Anne his wife, and is particularly
described in their deed to him, duly recorded
in the Land Records of Anne Arundel coun-
ty. The lower story of the house is fitted up
for a store, and is among the best and most
valuable for such a purpose in the city. The
Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree,
are, cash on the day of sale, or on its ratifica-
tion by the Chancellor.

JAMES MURRAY, Trustee.

August 29

Saint-Mary's County Court, acting as a Court of Equity,

August Term, 1833.

Joseph Stone, Adm'r. of William Williams
vs.
William T. Mattingley, James C. Mattingley,
Richard H. Miles, Adm'r. of Clement Mat-
tingley, and Priscilla Mattingley.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the
sale made and reported by Gerard N.
Cassin, trustee under a decree of this court
passed in the above case, be ratified and con-
firmed on the first Monday of November next,
unless good cause be shown to the contrary on
or before that day, provided a copy of this or-
der be published once a week for three suc-
cessive weeks in some newspaper printed in
the state of Maryland, on or before the 30th
day of September next. The report states the
land sold for one thousand and one dollars.
C. DORSEY.

August 29. 3 Sw

Saint-Mary's County Court, acting as a Court of Equity,

August Term, 1833.

John Leigh

George Brall, Wife and others, heirs of Tho-
mas L. Hall, and James Hopewell, and Eli-
zabeth his wife, and Thomas Loker, Adm'r.
Thomas L. Hall.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the
sale made and reported by Gerard N.
Cassin, trustee under a decree of this court
passed in the above case, be ratified and con-
firmed on the first Monday of November next,
unless good cause be shown to the contrary on
or before that day, provided a copy of this or-
der be published once a week for three suc-
cessive weeks in some newspaper printed in
the state of Maryland, on or before the 30th
day of September next. The report states the
land sold for two thousand and fifty five dol-
lars.
C. DORSEY.

True copy. JO. HARRIS, Ck.

St. Mary's County Court.

August 29. 3 Sw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county,
in Maryland, letters of administration De
Bona Non, on the personal estate of Thomas
Vankiwick, late of said county deceased. All
persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-
fore the second day of July next, or they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of said estate. Given under my hand this
eighth day of August eighteen hundred and
thirty three.

JO. SPALDING, Adm'r. D. B. N.

August 22. 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an Election will be held at the As-
sembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on
the 1st Monday of October next, (being the
7th day of the month) for the purpose of elect-
ing two Delegates to represent the city of An-
napolis in the next General Assembly of Ma-
ryland; also a Representative to the Congress
of the United States, for the 5th Congressional
District of Maryland. Polls to be opened at
9 o'clock. A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.
By order, JOHN H. WELLS, Ck.

Aug. 29

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes
from 12 to 25
years of age,
field hands,
also, mechanics
of every de-
scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well
to give me a call, as I am determined to give
HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any
purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this
market. Any communication in writing will
be promptly attended to. I can at all times
be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.
RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

IN CHANCERY.

18 August, 1833.

Charles Salmon

Edmund Claggett, Richard H. Claggett, Samuel

A. Claggett, Thomas Claggett, Mary Claggett,

William Claggett, and John W. Claggett.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to
revive a certain suit and proceedings
which abated by the death of Elizabeth Cla-
gett.

The bill states, that the complainant on the
28th day of April 1831, filed his original bill
of complaint against Elizabeth Claggett, Ed-
mund Claggett, Richard H. Claggett, Samuel A.
Claggett, Thomas Claggett, John W. Claggett,
Mary Claggett, and William Claggett, and
Charles Roe, executor of Henry Roe, Junior, and
also, on the 2nd day of July 1831, his a-
mended bill against the same parties, praying
relief as by said bill will now fully appear—
That said defendants filed their answer to said
bill, and the complainant having filed a gen-
eral replication to the said answer, commis-
sions to take testimony were issued to several
persons named in the bill, which still remain
in the hands of the commissioners—That on the
17th day of December 1832, the said
Charles Roe filed a disclaimer, and withdrew
the answer which he had filed to said bill—
That the said Elizabeth Claggett hath died,
leaving the other defendants, her children,
and heirs at law—That no administration hath
been granted on the estate of the said Eliza-
beth Claggett, and none hath been granted on
the estate of William Claggett, deceased, since
the death of Elizabeth Claggett, who in her life-
time was administratrix of the said William
Claggett's estate.

The bill further states, that the said John
W. Claggett resides in the city of Washington,
in the District of Columbia, or in some other
place out of the state of Maryland, and prays
that the suit and proceedings so abated may
be revived.

It is therefore, this 13th day of August 1833,
by Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, ordered,
that the complainant by causing a copy of this
order to be published once in each of three
successive weeks before the 15th day of Sep-
tember next, in one of the newspapers pub-
lished in the city of Annapolis, give notice to
the absent defendants of the substance and object
of this bill, and warning him to be and appear
in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or
before the 16th day of December next, to an-
swer the premises, and shew cause, if any he
has, why the said suit and proceedings should
not stand and be revived, and be in the same
pight and condition they were in at the time
of the said abatement.

True copy. RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cor. Can.

August 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county,
in Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Edward Goddard, late of
said county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th
day of April next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 30th day of April
1833.

ELIZABETH GODDARD, Adm'r.

Sept. 3 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-
sonal estate of Mary Dyer, late of St. Mary's coun-
ty, deceased. All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of
February 1834, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 15th day of August
1833.

WILLIAM B. SAUNDERS, Ex'r.

August 22. 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-
sonal estate of Margaret Biscoe, late of said
county, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of
February 1834, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 13th August 1833.

MORDECAI C. JONES, Ex'r.

August 22. 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county,
in Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Robert Holton, late of said
county deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of
June next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 8th day of August
1833.

ROBT. HOLTON, Adm'r.

August 22. 4w

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 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 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,
Tait'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 spec-
imens 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 dis-
tribution 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 unlucky
wight, 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
criticised 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 difficul-
ties always attending the first issue of a new
journal, make the present number but a partial
specimen of its future promise.
July 4.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam boat MA-

RYLAND, will leave

Baltimore for Annapolis,

every Sunday morning,

starting at nine o'clock

from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual

place of starting, and return in the afternoon,

leaving Annapolis at 3 o'clock. Passage to

or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12

years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage

at the owners risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master

May 2.

Baltimore Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 12, 1838.

Mr. Oakes

You are authorized to announce SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esquire, as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

COMMUNICATED.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates from the several Temperance Associations in Anne-Arundel county, will be held in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 20th of September next. The officers of the State Temperance Society and its Auxiliaries, the R. V. Clergy and the Physicians of the county generally, are respectfully invited to attend as Members of the Convention. Each society in the county is requested to appoint three or more special Delegates to represent them at this meeting. It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Temperance Reformation, convinced of the important consequences that may result to the good cause in the promotion of which they are engaged, will spare no exertion to secure a full attendance in the Convention now called. Let every individual consider himself as under an obligation to promote by his personal efforts the object in view, and act accordingly.

The Convention will meet in the Hall of the House of Delegates at 11 o'clock A. M. It is expected that on the evening of that day an address will be delivered.

The friends of Temperance in this and the adjoining counties and the public generally, are invited to attend the meeting of the Convention.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

Third District—Charles S. Sewell.
Fourth do. Benjamin C. Howard.
Fifth do. Isaac McKim.
Sixth do. Roderick Dorsey.
Seventh do. Francis Thomas.
Eighth do. John T. Stouder.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Anne-Arundel County.
John S. Sellman, Wesley Luthicom,
Thomas Snowden, Jr. Charles D. Warfield.

Queen-Anne's County.

Lemuel Roberts, Thomas Wright, 3d.
Samuel R. Oldson, Robert Larimore.

Cecil County.

William Knight, Levi H. Evans,
John S. Maffit, Lewis Thomas.

Harford County.

Henry H. Johns, James Nelson,
Samuel Sutton, Alexander Norris.

Frederick County.

David Schley, Joseph M. Palmer,
Abdiel Unkefer, John Sifford.

Washington County.

Fred. Humrickhouse, John O. Wharton,
John H. Mann, John D. Grove.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman in Jamaica, under date of 24th July, published in the Norfolk Beacon, mentions that the services by the last packet from England, in reference to the Slave Emancipation question, had proved satisfactory to the Colonists. The resolutions which had passed the English House of Commons were believed to be of such a character as would induce the local legislature of the Island to meet them readily.

SINGULAR DEATH.

On Saturday afternoon about one o'clock, a young man, about thirty years of age, was seen gathering some apples at the place of Mr. Westenhanger at Long Line, two miles from the city—and was observed by four men afterwards in proceeding, to have been sitting on a gate, and to have fallen off in a short time—and instantly to have become a corpse. About five o'clock Mr. Dickerson the corner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased; but as no evidence of intemperance appeared, and as no cause of his death could be ascertained, the jury agreed to a verdict of "Death—cause unknown."

The deceased was above the middle size, had on summer clothing, check shirt, &c. Some of his actions during the time he was observed gathering the apples, and subsequently, seem to prove that he must have been labouring under an aberration or imbecility of intellect. [Phil. Sentinel.]

We regret to record two additional cases of suicide in this city: William Campbell, aged 28, late of Northern Liberties, Third street near Beaver, terminated his life by having taken laudanum on Sunday evening last. He confessed his act, and the surgeon shortly afterwards applied the stomach pump, but in vain for yesterday morning, he was summoned to appear before his God.

William M. Monk of Front street above Race, put an end to his existence on Sunday evening, by suspension. Intemperance urged him on to the fatal deed even during the preparations for the act, and during the act itself, he appears to have been insane solely from his then state of inebriety. A sad warning to drunkards!

Mr. Monk is said to have been respectable in life and to have borne a good character—but he who offends in one point is guilty of all.

BANK ROBBERY.

The Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, (Geo.) was broken into on the night of the 28th ult. and robbed, by picking the lock of the teller's

vault, of five thousand four hundred and twenty eight dollars, in notes of the Bank. The robbers made great efforts to pick the lock of the cashier's vault, but did no damage to it further than spoiling the lock.

THE SLAVE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

We have received additional information in regard to this rebellion: It appears that 500 or 600 slaves had been smuggled in Africa, and landed at a place about 30 miles West of Havana. Some communication took place between them and the slaves on the neighbouring plantations, in which the former were given to understand that a grievous mortality was prevailing among the blacks on the Island, (Cholera,) and that it was occasioned by poison administered by the whites. This drove the new comers to desperation, and thinking that they might as well die in one way as another, they rose upon their keepers and murdered them.

On this intelligence being spread, a military captain, with two other persons proceeded to the landing, in order to drive away the impression prevailing among the insurgents, and bring them back to subordination. These men were also killed. A troop of cavalry, consisting of about 30 men, was then sent against the insurgents, who by this time had been joined by some of the slaves on the neighbouring plantations, and a battle ensued, in which a number of blacks were killed, and also two officers and several privates of the troops. The remainder, finding their force insufficient to suppress the insurrection, retreated. A larger body was then sent, and poured a terrible fire upon the insurgents, which killed 400 to 500. The whole loss of the whites is stated at 30 or 40. At the date of the last accounts the rebellion was considered at an end. The negroes, we understand, had no weapons but clubs and stones. N. Y. Jour. Com.

INTERESTING TO PHYSICIANS.

We find the following in the New York Evening Post—

By an accidental discharge of a musket, the side of a young man was so much torn as to perforate the abdomen, and by the skill of an army surgeon, assisted by the efforts of nature, it was nevertheless so healed as to leave the patient in perfect health, with the opening remaining, as if for the express purpose of affording medical knowledge, and teaching men the art of preserving health by due regulation and just choice of food.

We are happy in having it in our power to inform our readers, that the skillful surgeon alluded to, Doctor William Beaumont is now preparing for the press an account of his very unique case, with the result of a continued series of experiments upon the faithful subject whose body has been thus laid open and its internal operations exposed as if for the benefit of the human race.

Doctor Beaumont, after being the instrument of restoring this subject to perfect health and strength has at great expense maintained him for years, solely with a view to experiments his should prove the existence of the gastric juice, (by some denied) show its power in and out of the stomach, test the digestibility of every kind of food. And the effect of various medical substances, and has thus collected a mass of information which could by no other person, and by no other means, have been obtained.

This important work will be printed under the author's inspection, at Plattsburg, in this state, where Doctor Beaumont is now stationed, and we doubt not that the self-interest, if not the gratitude of mankind will amply repay him for the skill he has shown in his profession and the zeal he has evinced in the cause of science and humanity.

STABBING.

On Friday evening, two blacks, named Prince and Johnson, were brought before Alderman Badger, charged with having dangerously wounded a white lad named John Ellet, by stabbing him several times in the left breast, with a sword which one of them drew from his cane for the purpose.

Several citizens who came up to testify to the fact, stated that the affray took place in the neighbourhood of South street; that several lads were standing on the pavement, conversing quietly with each other, when a stone was thrown at the blacks, who were then passing where the boys stood, that one of the boys, Ellet, was immediately attacked and stabbed in several places, by one of the prisoners. They were of course committed to prison.

Ellet was immediately conveyed to the Hospital on a stretcher, and an examination of his condition resulted in a belief that his life is not in danger at present, but that as most of the stabs were given in the immediate region of the heart, an inch or two one way or the other would have caused instant death. The accused will be admitted to hearing some day this week, of the result of which our readers will be advised.—At present, they cannot fail to be struck with the fact of the black population of this city being in the habit of carrying sword canes, to be used on the impulse of a sudden street brawl, at the risk of life, to antagonists of all ages and either sex. Phil. Gaz.

EXTRAORDINARY EARTHQUAKE.

The Montreal Gazette of Saturday last, contains an account of an earthquake that recently happened at St. Leon, in the district of Three Rivers, which if true, is one of the most remarkable on record. Its extent is said to have been limited to about fifteen acres.

It is impossible, says the Minerve, giving the details of the occurrence, to describe the scene of desolation which that spot now presents, all is overthrown and fallen to the banks of the river. The house and barn of Isaac Lesage have sunk in, as also the house and barn of Augustin Perron. Isaac Lesage

is now dead, from having been crushed under the ruins of his house. His wife, who had gone out to milk the cows, saw the house sinking in. An old man saved himself with several children by getting out by the roof. The body of Lesage has been found dreadfully mangled. The house has so sunk into the earth, that nothing but the head of the chimney is now visible. The barn has entirely disappeared. The family of Lesage, who have also lost their provisions and most of their property, are in a great state of privation.

It is said that a large cross, erected on the road side as is customary, through the devotion of the inhabitants, was conveyed to a great distance, without falling, and is even more perpendicular than it was before.—The whole of the accident occurred within a short distance of the Church of St. Leon.

MARRIAGE AT SEA.

In the ship Economist, which left Cromarty about ten days ago, with emigrants for Quebec, a marriage took place under circumstances of an unusual description. After the vessel had been a day at sea, a disconsolate damsel made her appearance on deck from the hold, in which she had contrived to secret herself amidst the luggage. With her lover by her side, the young lady proceeded to inform the captain that she was privately married to her companion; but that, in order to frustrate the connexion, the relations of the bridegroom had determined on sending him off to America. On learning this intelligence, she resolved to embark with him for the wilderness of the west, and had entered on board the vessel. She now wished the captain to perform a sort of marriage ceremony to satisfy the passengers on board, and render her situation more agreeable and respectable. The captain entered into the spirit of the scene; a wag on board drew up a contract, a rich and rare document, and in presence of all on board assembled on the deck, the pair were duly and indissolubly united. After the ceremony, the happy couple were saluted by the ship's artillery, and by three long and loud cheers from the crew and passengers.—Inverness Courier.

RICHARD LANDER'S EXPEDITION.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LIVERPOOL, 31st July, 1838.

Sir—Knowing the lively interest you take in my brother's welfare, and the success of the expedition of which he has the command, any news of him will, I am quite sure, be highly acceptable to you. Various reports of a discouraging but contradictory nature have been recently circulated here in regard to the expedition, which are pretty generally believed; but I am happy to say, many of these reports are destitute of all foundation, and others are so grossly exaggerated, that the truth can with difficulty be discovered in the maze of error and falsehood in which it is entangled. May I, therefore, be permitted to inform you of all that is known at present of the expedition to the Niger, though the accounts are so meagre as almost to require an apology on my part for presuming to trouble you with a recital of them.

You are already apprised of the decease of Captain Harris of the Quowara, and of the arrival of both steamers at the Elbow country. You are also aware that the sailing brig Columbine was to remain at the mouth of the Nun River to await their return. By a letter received from a medical gentleman at Old Calabar, dated April 19th, I learn that "a vessel called the Martha of this port was passing the Nun, on her destination to the Old Calabar River, she was hailed by a boat's crew from the Columbine. When arrived on board, the men stated that the captain of their vessel had died three weeks previously; that they had been reduced to great distress from the refusal of the natives to sell them provisions, from which extremity they were relieved by an American vessel which had happily just entered the river; and that they had themselves ventured over the bar to crave further assistance from the Martha. When questioned about the steamboats, they declared they had received no intelligence whatsoever, respecting them, though five months had elapsed from the period of their departure."

In allusion to this letter, I would venture to observe, that the people inhabiting the banks of the Nun River are exceedingly poor and destitute, being themselves very frequently in want of the necessities of life. Their alleged refusal to assist the crew of the Columbine must have arisen from their utter inability to do so, rather than from any display of heartless indifference to the sufferings of our countrymen, though Heaven knows, the poor wretches are bad enough at times. In regard to the non-arrival of information from the steamers in the interior, a thousand conjectures might be hazarded. For my own part, I see no great reason to wonder at this delay, chiefly because I am convinced no intercourse is, or can, under existing circumstances, be established between any part of the interior and the coast. This would be at variance with the barbarous policy of the barbarous tribes inhabiting the country in the vicinity of the sea. They would not suffer a messenger from the interior to escape their vigilance. Were any one to attempt the journey, he would infallibly be captured and sold; therefore, unless our countrymen were themselves to descend the Niger, and be the bearers of their own despatches, I see no possibility of any communication being carried on between the steamers in the interior and the sailing brig on the coast.

A letter has just been received by a gentleman at this port from a young friend in the Bonny river, it is dated 17th May. Adverting to the expedition, the writer says, "When we passed the river Nun, the Columbine was lying there; but nothing had been heard of the steamers that went up the country. I was told this by the Captain of the Curlew aloof-of-war, who was on board the Columbine about a month ago. I gave him all the letters I had for the expedition, as he said he would return to the Bras River at the end of two or

three weeks, a great many have died on board the brig."

Still more recent accounts, which I have been able to collect from individuals who have within these few days arrived from Bonny, confirm the accuracy of these statements, and give a still higher colouring to the distresses of the crew of the Columbine. One of them states, that the acting master and a boy were the only survivors on board; and that these solitary individuals had sent to Bonny for assistance. However, I am disposed to doubt the truth of this report, simply because it was brought to Bonny by a native trader, whose steadiness and veracity could not be depended on. An intelligent young gentleman informed me yesterday, that about the latter end of May a rumour prevailed very generally from Accra to Badagry, that the white men in the walking canoes were in good health, and were trading a long way back in the bush."

I cannot close this letter without apprising you of a fact, which will appear incredible to you. Can you believe me when I assert, on the most unquestionable authority, that there are merchants here so heartless and inhuman as to instruct the masters of their vessels who trade to the African coast, to refuse any assistance to the expedition, of which it may stand in need; to reject all letters that may be sent from the parties connected with it; and in fine, to hold no communication whatever with the steamers or the brig? Does it not startle you, that jealousy and selfishness can go so far? Believe me, I blush at the reflection of a crime so hideous and un-English as this.

I am, &c.

JOHN LANDER.

N. B. The fact of the merchants' instruction to the masters of their vessels may be safely depended on. Nothing can be more true. They have gone even farther than I have ventured to hint. They have taken measures to prejudice the minds of the natives against the expedition.

From the following article copied from the Quebec Gazette, it appears—that we were not previously aware of—that the first lodgment in the great wilderness, stretching from the mountains north of Quebec to the pole, was made by the hardy natives of the United States.—Ed. Post.

NEW SETTLEMENT NEAR QUEBEC.

There are few persons who on looking out from Quebec towards the north and northwest, and seeing the ranges of mountains back of the settlements in Charlebourg, Lorette, and St. Augustin, covered with the natural forest to their summits, know that there are in rear of those mountains a population of about four thousand souls, where there was not a house fifteen years ago.

These settlements extend from Tukesbury, north of Charlebourg, to Douv Louis, a distance of about thirty miles. They were at first insulated, the settlers having penetrated into the forest from Charlebourg, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustin; but they are now united by such roads of communication as are to be found in new settlements from Tukesbury, Lake Beauport, Stoneham, Nalcartier and Fossambault, Bourg Louis and the settlements on the upper part of the Port-Neuf river and River St. Anne are but a short distance west from the Fossambault line, and will soon have a communication with the settlements on this side.

About a hundred miles of roads have been opened by the settlers, and some of them are in tolerable condition. Fossambault has been erected into a Catholic parish by the name of St. Catherine. They have a chapel, and are now building a church which will cost a thousand pounds. Another Catholic chapel has been erected at Valcartier, and services performed there the third Sunday of every month. At Valcartier there is an Episcopal chapel, and a Scotch Clergyman has been lately ordained for the place, and a house is now building for him. Episcopal and Methodist Preachers also visit Lake Beauport, Stoneham, Pine river and Fossambault. There are grist mills at Fossambault and Valcartier, and saw mills at several places.—Tradesmen of different descriptions have settled among the farmers, and find employment.

The first settlers were natives of Connecticut, who went on in 1817, none others having been found willing to go beyond the swamps and mountains, "so far to the north." The majority of the settlers are now Irish, next Scotch, then English, Canadians, Germans, and from various other countries on the continent of Europe.

They are generally doing well. This year their crops of oats, potatoes are excellent, and the little wheat that is sown is good.—Their cows and pigs are numerous and of good breeds, and well kept. Generally the people are contented, and their families of children uncommonly numerous. Some of the settlers have penetrated six or seven miles into the bush without any road and have now good farms, and are making, at leisure times, cart roads of several miles in extent.

Almost every thing which has produced this settlement, amounting to about four thousand souls has been done by individual exertion, and much of it from the savings of the poorer Irish emigrants who had not the means of going further than Quebec, where they found work as day labourers and hired servants.

The excellent spirits of the Irish, and their habits of living upon the cheapest food and enduring hardships, qualifies them for the first settlers in the bush; and they succeed beyond all expectation. There are now about thirty families settled round Lake St. Joseph or Lontaruzi, which was not reached, only a few years ago, excepting by an Indian hunting path through four or five leagues of forest and swamps. This lake, which is about nine or ten miles long, and from one to three miles wide will probably be reached this fall, all the way from Quebec by Indian Lorette, in carriages, over the Valcartier bridge 400 feet in length, without any obstruction whatever,

through a continued line of settlements, excepting in the swamps, where the road is very Lorette.

From what has been said in this part of the country it is manifest that there are no artificial obstructions, settlements would soon be effected, mainly by the efforts of the people themselves, in all the valleys and on the sides of the mountains, for twenty or thirty miles back, from St. Paul's Bay to the upper parts of the Rivers, St. Anne, Richcan, and St. Maurice.

DISAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA.

The Hagerstown Press of the 5th inst. says—

"Our citizens continue in the enjoyment of unusually good health, no case of cholera having occurred since Sunday last alt. Indeed we believe that we may say with safety, that our whole county is in the enjoyment of an amount of good health, not usual, even in our healthy region, at this season of the year, and that the cholera had entirely disappeared from our borders."

From the southern side of the Potomac, the intelligence is equally pleasing. The Charleston (Va.) Press of the 5th inst. says—

"We believe we are fully justified in asserting that this disease no longer exists in our county as an epidemic. No case has occurred in Charlestown or Harper's Ferry during the two last weeks; Smithfield has been entirely exempt; and we rejoice to be able to state, that at Shepherdstown, where many hearts have been made desolate, the disease has subsided, no case having occurred lately. Business is resuming its usual channels, and we may venture to say, that better general health no where prevails, than throughout Jefferson county."

To the Editor of the Free Press.

Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to be able to inform you of the entire disappearance of the cholera from our town. We have had no case since the 27th of August. Since that period Shepherdstown has been unusually healthy. CHARLES HARPER.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 3, 1838.

The health of Cincinnati was reported to be good on the 2d inst.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

CAPTURE OF LISBON BY DON M. DIOS'S TROOPS.

The packet ship United States, at N. York brings to the editors of that city London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th August, inclusive. They contain the intelligence of the capture of Lisbon, the particulars of which, together with some other news respecting the affairs of Portugal, the reader will find below.

CAPTURE OF LISBON.—PROCLAMATION OF DONNA MARIA.

Intelligence has at length arrived that V. Flor, the Duke of Terceira, entered Lisbon on the 24th of July after an action with T. J. Jordao, who had opposed him at the head of 6000 men, the whole Miguelite force and to the southward of Lisbon. The Commander had under him no more than 100 troops of the line, with which he had come from St. Ubes on the 22d, and coming with Jordao the following day, on the bank of the Tagus, instantly attacked the Miguelites, notwithstanding the disparity of force, were totally routed, and a portion of them driven into the river. J. himself was killed on the quay at the water side.

The Duke of Cadaval, with Miguel's prison, evacuated Lisbon on the night of the 23d, and the pressure being thus removed from the inhabitants, they opened the gates and set free 5000 captives, confined for political offences. They then proclaimed her Majesty Donna Maria, and took arms and embodied themselves as a national guard. It is to be observed that hitherto not a single soldier of Villa Flor's army had crossed the south bank of the Tagus, nor had one of Napier's ships been seen within the bay of Lisbon.

This declaration in the Queen's favour, therefore, was the act of the people themselves. A communication was, however, made by the inhabitants to the Duke of Terceira on the morning of the 24th. The Queen's flag was hoisted on the citadel, afterwards that of England, which was hoisted with 21 guns, a salute which was related to the Royal Standard of Portugal by General Parker and the British men of war. Napier, with Pamella on board the Hesper, entered the river. The Duke of Terceira took the command of the city and of its forts. Deserters (say the despatches) were coming in from the remnant of the Miguel force which was flying towards Donna Maria.

The news of these events, having reached Oporto on the 26th, Don Pedro embarked on the night from the Foz, on board a steamship, leaving Salimha the supreme command, both civil and military. Up to the 27th, Marshal Bontmont had not received an attack on the town, and as the army observed to be passing over the south bank of the Douro, it was supposed that he was to raise the siege.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHRONIC CONSTITUTIONAL OF OPORTO.

Official part Friday, July 28th.

"Most Illustrious and Excellent" to announce to your Excellency the news of the entrance of the Queen's army into Lisbon, which took place this morning after an action, in which the Duke of Terceira completely defeated the enemy, and was commanded by T. J. Jordao, on the left bank of the Tagus.

"Not to withhold for an instant intelligence of so much importance, the Admiral is despatching a steamboat, and I have only to write these few lines, adding my squadron is at this very moment passing

NISCOLLAGEOUS.

The devotional feelings of WILLIAM ROSS were, at every period of his life, poured forth in the language of poetry; and the depth and purity of those feelings are manifested in the following Hymn, written in his early youth.

HYMN.

Heavenly Father! in whose sight
Darkness flashes into light,
Gracious, from thy throne on high
Cast on me a pitying eye:
See my soul in anguish tost,
Lost to peace, to virtue lost,
Struggling with its weighty chain,
Struggling with its weighty chain,
As some wretch, the tempest o'er,
Labouring to regain the shore,
So, my God, my spirit tries
From the sea of vice to rise.
Still my powers are weak to save,
Still my powers are weak to save,
And, with a restless sweep,
Whelms me in the foaming deep.
Long the dupe of human pride,
Have I on myself relied,
Long sustained the unequal strife
That defended more than life;
By such weak allies betrayed,
Now no more I trust their aid,
But to suffer refuge flee,
Keating all my hopes on Thee.
God of love! my faults forgive,
Bid me hope, and bid me live!
Let some dawn of light control
This long darkness of the soul;
From the temple of my heart
Bid each revolting thought depart,
And to guard its peace supply
Sweetest faith and holy joys:
Meek repentance, in whose eyes
Tears of True contrition rise:
Gratitude, whose hands are prest
Duteous on her feeling breast;
These shall in Thy sacred way
Guide my feet, long prone to stray,
Till, each meager passion o'er,
I may tempt thy frown no more;
Nor, of youth and vigor vain,
Sow in sin, to reap in pain.
Swiftly fly the rolling year!
Till that happier morn appear
That my nobler hopes shall see
Centred, O my God! in Thee!
That shall teach my thoughts to rise
O'er the world and all its joys:
Bend obedient to thy laws;
Feel the wroth of self-applause,
Nobly scorn each meager care,
And in conscious virtue dare
All that comes in misery's train,
Sickness, poverty, and pain,
Hindering of the hour of fate,
And prepared for either state.

DUETT.

[By J. O. Hockwell.]

TINKLETON.
Immortal Dolly Doubledou,
You charming little bubble, you;
I want to know
If you can show
A man that dares to trouble you.

DOLLY.
Sweet charming Signior Tinkleton,
Your blooming cheek is wrinkled none;
Of men that be
To trouble me,
I do not know a single one.

TINKLETON.
Come love shall we be wandering?
The flowers sweet are squandering:
The little gales
Alone the vales,
Are lingering and pondering.

DOLLY.
Oh, what a charming man you be!
How faithful I vow you be,
So very sweet,
So very neat,
And kind and brave, how can you be?

TINKLETON.
How blest your praises render me;
You must the Witch of Endor be,
To make my heart's
Sincerest part;
I swear I love you tenderly.

DOLLY.
You know, papa, he scolded me,
The day you first beheld me,
Because you stoil,
(You know you would,)
And in your arms entold me.

TINKLETON.
I swear by all above, you know,
That I sincerely love you, though
You call me then
The "best of men,"
And I call you "my dove," you know.

DOLLY.
My name is Dolly—take me now,
Your own forever make me now,
And let us see—
For daddy, he
If he should come, would shake me now.

TINKLETON.
But Dolly, oh, my honey, though,
Just fetch a bag of money, though,
For if you don't,
Have you; I want
And would not that be funny, though?

OLD MAN, (entering.)
Aunt, you ragged old woman,
Or I will be for driving you.
Quick leave my sight
For naughty flight
Will hinder me from killing you.

A BROKEN HEART.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

Of any true affection, but I was wipt
With care, that like the caterpillar eats,
The leaves of the spring's sweet bud and rose.

It is a common thing to laugh at love stories,
and to treat the tales of romantic passion as
mere fictions of poets, and novelists, that
never existed in real life. My observations
on human nature have convinced me of the
contrary, and have satisfied me that how-
ever, the surface of the character may be chilled
and frozen by the cares of the world, and the
pleasures of society, there is still a warm cur-
rent of affection running through the depths of
the coldest heart, that prevents it being ut-
terly encased. Indeed I am a true believer
in the blighted deity, and so to the full extent
of his doctrines. Shall I confess it?—I be-
lieve in broken hearts, and the possibility of
dying of disappointed love! I do not how-
ever consider it a malice, or fatal to my own

sex; but I firmly believe that it withers down
many a lovely woman into an early grave.

Man is the creature of interest and ambi-
tion. His nature leads him forth into the
struggle and battle of the world. Love is but
the embellishment of the early life, or a song
piped in the intervals of the acts. He seeks
for fame, fortune, for space in the world's
thought, and dominion over his fellowman.
But a woman's whole life is a history of the
affections. The heart is her world; it is there
her ambition strives for empire, it is there
her avarice seeks for hidden treasure. She
sends forth her sympathies an adventure; she
embarks her whole soul in the traffic of af-
fection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hope-
less—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.

To a man the disappointment of love may
occasion some bitter pang; it wounds some
feelings of tenderness—it blasts some pros-
pects of felicity; but he is an active being—
he can dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of
varied occupation, or plunge into the tide of
pleasure; or, if the scene of disappointment
be too full of painful associations he can shift
his abode at will, and taking as it were the
wings of the morning, can fly to the utter-
most parts of the earth, and be at rest.

But woman's is comparatively a fixed and
meditative life. She is more the companion
of her own thoughts and feelings; and if they
are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall
she look for consolation? Her lot is to be
wooned and won; and if unhappy in her love,
her heart is like some fortress that has been
captured and sacked, and abandoned and left
desolate.

How many bright eyes grow dim—how many
soft cheeks grow pale—how many lovely
forms fade away into the tomb, and none can
tell the cause that blighted their loveliness.
As the dove will clasp its wings to its side,
and cover and conceal the arrow that is prey-
ing on its vitals, so it is the nature of woman
to hide from the world the pangs of wounded
affection. The love of a delicate female is
always shy and silent. Even when unfortu-
nate, she scarcely breathes it to herself, but
when otherwise, she buries it in the recess of
her bosom, and there lets it cower and brood
among the ruins of her peace. With her,
the desire of the heart has failed. The great
charm of her existence is at an end. She ne-
glects all the cheerful exercises that gladden
the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the
tide of life in healthful currents through the
veins. Her rest is broken—the sweet refresh-
ment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy
dreams—sorrow sours her blood, until her
enfeebled frame sinks under the last ex-
ternal assault. Look for her after a little
while, and you will find friends weeping over
her untimely grave, and wondering that one,
who but lately glowed with all the radiance
of health and beauty, should now be brought
down to darkness and the worm? You will
be told of some wintry chill, some slight in-
disposition, that laid her low—but no one
knows the mental malady that previously sap-
ped her strength, and made her so easy a prey
to the spoiler.

She is like some tender tree, the pride and
beauty of the grove: graceful in its form,
bright in its foliage, but with the worm prey-
ing at its core. We find it suddenly wither-
ing, when it should be most fresh and luxuri-
ant. We see it drooping its branches to the
earth, and shedding leaf by leaf, until waste-
d and perished away, it falls even in the
stiffness of the forest, and as we muse over
the beautiful ruin, we strive in vain to recol-
lect the blast or thunderbolt that could have
smitten it with decay.

I have seen many instances of woman run-
ning to waste and self-neglect and disappearing
gradually from the earth almost as if they had
been exhaled to heaven; and have repeatedly
fancied I could trace their deaths through the
various declensions of consumption, cold, de-
bility, languor, melancholy, until I reached
the first symptom of disappointed love. But
an instance of the kind was lately told me;
the circumstances are well known in the
country where they happened, and I shall
give them in the manner they were related.

Every one must recollect the tragic story
of Emmett, the Irish Patriot, for it was too
touching to be soon forgotten. During the
troubles in Ireland he was tried, condemned
and executed on a charge of treason. His
fate made a deep impression on public sym-
pathy. He was so young, so intelligent, so
brave; so every thing that we are apt to like
in a young man. The noble indignation with
which he repelled the charge of treason ag-
ainst his country—the eloquent vindication
of his name—and his pathetic appeal to po-
tency, in the hour of condemnation—all these
entered deeply into every generous bosom,
and even his enemies lamented the stern po-
lity that dictated his execution.

But there was one heart, whose anguish it
would be in vain to describe. In happier days
and fairer fortunes, he had won the affec-
tions of a beautiful and interesting girl,
the daughter of a late celebrated Irish barrister.
She loved him with the disinterested fervour
of a woman's first and only love. When every
worthily maxim arrayed itself against him—
when blasted in fortune, and disgraced, and
danger darkened around his name, she loved
him more ardently for his sufferings. If then
his fate could awaken even the sympathy of
his foes, what must have been the anguish of
her whole soul, which was occupied by his
image! Let those tell who have had the por-
tals of the tomb suddenly closed between
them and the being most loved on earth, who
have sat at this threshold, as one shut out in
a cold and lonely world from whence all that
was most lovely and loving had parted.

But the horrors of such a grave so frightful,
so dishonoured! There was nothing for me-
mory to dwell upon that could soothe the
pangs of parting—none of those tender, though
melancholy circumstances, that endear the
parting scene—nothing to melt the sorrow in-
to blessed tears sent like the dews of heaven,
to revive the heart in the hour of anguish.

To render her widowed situation more de-
solate, she had incurred her father's disap-
proach by her unfortunate attachment, and was
an exile from the parental roof. But could
the sympathy and kind offices of friends have
reached a spirit so riven in by sorrow, they
would have experienced no want of consola-
tion, for the Irish are a people of quick and
generous sensibilities. The most delicate and
cherishing attentions were paid her by the
families of wealth and distinction. She was
led into society, and they tried by all kinds
of occupations and amusements to dissipate
her grief, and wean her from the tragical story
of her lover.

But it was all in vain. There are some
strokes of calamity that scathe and scorch the
soul—that penetrate the vital seat of happi-
ness, and blast it never again to put forth bud
or blossom. She never objected to visit the
haunts of pleasure, but she was as much alone
there, as in the depths of solitude. She
walked about in a sad reverie, apparently un-
conscious of the world around her. She carried
with her an inward woe, that mocked at the
blandishments of friendship, and heeded not
the song of the charmer, charm he ever so
wisely.

The person who told me her story had seen
her at a masquerade. There can be no ex-
hibition of so far gone wretchedness more
striking and painful than to meet it in such a
scene. To find it wandering like a spectre,
lonely and joyless, where all around is gay—
to see it dressed out in the trappings of mirth,
and looking so wan and so woe-begone, as if it
had tried in vain to cheat the poor heart into a
momentary forgetfulness of sorrow. After
strolling through the splendid and giddy
crowd, with an air of utter abstraction, she
sat herself down on the steps of the orchestra,
and looking about some time with a vacant
air, that showed her insensibility to the gar-
nish scene, she began with the capriciousness
of a sickly heart, to warble a little plaintive
air. She had an exquisite voice, but on this
occasion it was so simple, so touching, it
breathed forth such a soul of wretchedness,
that it drew a crowd mute and silent around
her, and melted every one in tears.

The story of one so true and tender, could
not but excite great sympathy in a country so
remarkable for enthusiasm. It completely
won the heart of a brave officer, who paid his
addresses to her, and thought that one so true
to the dead, could not but prove affectionate
to the living. She declined his attention,
for her thoughts were irrevocably engrossed
for the memory of a former lover. He how-
ever, persevered in his suit. He solicited not
her tenderness but her esteem. He was as-
sisted by her conviction of his worth, and a
sense of her own destitute and dependent
situation, for she was existing on the kindness
of her friends. In a word, he at length suc-
ceeded in gaining her hand though with the
solemn assurance that her heart was utterly
another's.

He took her with him to Sicily, hoping
that a change of scene might wear out the re-
membrance of early woes. She was an ami-
able and exemplary wife, and made an effort
to be a happy one; but nothing could cure the
silent and devouring melancholy that had en-
tered into her very soul. She wasted away
into a slow but hopeless decline, and at
length sunk into the grave, the victim of a
broken heart.

FAMILY DISTINCTIONS.

A Commodore's Son.

From a diverting story told in the Norfolk
Herald, the particulars annexed are derived:
It is now nearly a quarter of a century
since the warm-hearted Dr. C., one of
Erin's favourite sons, in consequence of per-
secution for opinion's sake in his native coun-
try, emigrated to the city of New York, where
he was received with open arms, and soon
made himself comfortable. He lived with
all his feelings as they ought to be. His heart
was always in the right place, and his head
was seldom wrong. His countrymen of every
description knew where to find a friend.

When he had money, they shared, when he
had none, he gave advice, which was always
well meant. But to my story: The doctor
had a servant girl named Kitty, (she too was
from the Emerald Isle) who had waited on us
for months; and occasionally had a word or
two with the visitors. After some time I
missed her, and had just inquired what had
become of Kitty for the last three weeks—
when who should come in without knocking,
but Kitty herself. All in the room spoke to
her most kindly—the good old Doctor particu-
larly. Many kind enquiries were made;
she was employed elsewhere, and was doing
well. Kitty walked near the Doctor, modestly
bent her head, and the following dialogue
took place, to which there were about six re-
spectable witnesses, as the lawyers would say:

Kitty.—I want to kiss you, Sir.

Dr. C.—Well, Kitty, spake out, my dear,
we are all friends here.

Kitty.—I've a notion o' gettin' married,
Sir, I have!

Dr. C.—Well, 'faith there's not much harm
in that, sometimes; but who is the fortunate
man, Kitty?

Kitty.—Why, Sir, it's one Jemmy M'Laugh-
lin.

Dr. C.—Oh, ho! he's a countryman of ours,
is he?

Kitty.—Yes he is, Sir—and there isn't a
likelier boy amongst 'em!

Dr. C.—'Faith, Kitty, I suspect you have
made up your mind to marry him—whatever
my advice may be?

Kitty.—Indeed I have, Sir—for they told
me that good husbands were scarce in this
country, and I thought I'd better take him
while I had the chance—fearin' somebody else
might snap him up!

Dr. C.—Oh! by the powers—then it is all
settled. But, Kitty, what is his business—
his trade—how will he support you—what is
he?

Kitty.—What is he? why his father's a Com-
modore!

Dr. C.—The devil—his father's a Com-
modore!

Kitty.—(quite nettled) Yes, 'faith, Sir, his
father is a Commodore.

Dr. C.—A Commodore! What is hean En-
glish, Irish, or American Commodore?

Kitty.—I don't know which—but I know
he is a Commodore.

Here the Doctor, much diverted, applied
to all present for any knowledge they might
have of Commodore M'Laughlin.

None had ever heard of him. Kitty was
quite provoked. The Doctor soothingly asked
her—'Well, Kitty dear, where does the
Commodore live?

Kitty.—He lives in Barling slip, sir—he
does.

Dr. C.—In Barling Slip!—Kitty, what
does he do?

Kitty.—Why he loads vessels with staves,
he does.

Dr. C.—My dear, may-be he is a Stevi-
dore?

Kitty.—(not at all bothered) Well sir—I
believe it is Stevidore, but what's the differ-
ence?

The 'Kin-sultation' here ended; amid as
hearty a laugh as the most joyous could de-
sire. We all drank a glass to the good health
of Commodore M'Laughlin's son, who soon
took Kitty for better or worse.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NAPLES, March 21, 1833.

After having roamed through the solitary
streets of Pompeii, it was highly interesting to
visit the Neapolitan Museum, and inspect
rolls of papyrus recovered from its ruins.
More than four hundred have been unwound.
The roll is about half a foot broad, and
when unwound the leaf is about five feet long,
is the colour of dark snuff, and has a smooth
soaked appearance, as if it had been deposited
in water and then dried.

The process as far as I could understand
it was this. There is a small machine about
a foot high; on the side are pulleys, from
which hang narrow ribands; over the top and
hanging down behind, is a leaf of fish glue,
like gold beaters' skin; the roll of papyrus is
placed in front on cotton; two ribands from
the pulleys are attached to the end of it, and
the roll is with inconceivable slowness, drawn
up, being continually wet with a gum, like
wise made of fish glue.

The letters of the roll gradually adhere to
the fish glue, or gold beaters' skin, behind,
and the papyrus peels off before, as you have
seen paper gradually rise from the fire when
burnt. These letters, when obtained, are co-
pied, and letters in red ink are added to sup-
ply those supposed. I was shown a finished
printed work from the papyrus.—'Philodemus
on Music,' and a roll of papyrus unwound
and framed, being a work of Epicurus. Thirty
rolls were destroyed during the experi-
ments of Sir Humphrey Davy, and they trem-
bled at his passion for analysing the paints of
Pompeii and Herculaneum, lest the speci-
mens should be all destroyed.

Visit to the Mountain Solofatra.

On one of those beautiful days which, at
Naples, are accompanied in town by the tra-
montane and sirocco winds, we drove through
the grotto of Posilips to see a part of the
country called here 'the Province of Naples,'
a region celebrated by poets and once select-
ed by philosophers and emperors, as of pecu-
liar beauty. Passing up a straight road to
the sea shore, enjoying a delicious view, we
came to Pozzuoli, and turning to the right we
ascended a steep hill towards the Solofatra.
We had not proceeded far before we became
sensible of the sulphuric atmosphere by which
we were encompassed. A guide had pursued
us, and led the way to a locked gate, for I must
hint that every thing is under lock and key:
if you ask for the Tarpeian, you are ushered
through a dwelling—if you seek a Volcano it
is enclosed by gates.

A silver key readily removed all obstacles,
and we entered on an oval plain surrounded
by hills, and perceived that from an hundred
places amidst the arbutus, the myrtle, and
the heath of these hills, the suffocating smoke
constantly ascended. On the plain sulphur is
every where seen; the whole face has the
appearance of white lime, sulphur, and sand
being mixed, in heaps. At one mouth, steam
in frightful violence, is continually rushing
up, amidst rocks covered with sulphur and
nitre, a thermometer which we put into it
broke instantly; and the heat of all the cre-
vices and holes of the rocks in the vicinity of
this steam is such, that I could not bear my
hand a moment in them.

If any weight is thrown on the ground, the
sound resembles that from a vault, and on
deeply digging water is found every where
under this sulphuric crust. The water boils
an egg in eight minutes, and is strongly im-
pregnated with alum and vitriol; the latter
preponderates to such a degree as to produce
ink when mixed with galls. Every aperture
exhibits sulphur beautifully crystallized.

This old crater is mentioned by Pliny. At
the depth of 100 feet the water is always
found in a boiling state: part of the waters
are conveyed away to form the baths of Poz-
zuoli. Thus has this fire been burning on for
ages; known to Strabo and Pliny as the forum
of Vulcan, and by the poets as the arena of
the battle of the Giants and Hercules. Our
ignorance presses upon us as we stand by such
a scene. Who shall quench this fire—who
can tell us when all the chemical combinations
shall cease, and magazines of this artillery be
exhausted? Nature, indeed, echoes back the
inspired declaration—'The elements shall
melt with fervent heat, and the earth shall be
burnt up.'—Newark Dai. Adv.

COURAGE AND FIDELITY OF A DOG.

Some winters back, in a part of the vast
forest that stretches along the Upper Nor-
wegian frontier, were travelling two gentle-
men—one a native, the other an Englishman.
They had gone on the day many weary miles

through the waste of snow, and were
climbing a steep ascent
from the place of their
the sledge and walked
the horse, and at the same time
their own cramped limbs. A large
cross of the bull and mastiff, and
brought slowly at their heels, and ap-
peared to share with them the gloom which the
notorious gloom of a winter forest never fails to
cast over even the most volatile disposition.
Having attained the hill top, the travellers,
at the moment of re-entering the sledge, per-
ceived a wolf of gigantic size following in their
track.—They dragged the dog, who was a
great favourite, into the sledge with them,
and put the horse to his full speed. As by
inconceivable imprudence, they had re-
turned unarmed in the forest, their only chance
of safety was flight, and, while the descent
was in their favour, they outstripped their
pursuer; but the horse, though winged by fear,
as his dropped ears and quivering limbs too
plainly told, was already jaded: he slack-
ened his speed, and faint and trembling
he staggered feebly onward; his strength rapidly
deserting him. One only resource re-
mained, which was to slip the dog, who
might possibly hold the wolf in check sufficient
time to allow of their escape. However re-
luctant to consign the poor animal to certain
death, self-preservation forced them to adopt
this last and only expedient. The roll was
within a few yards when they loosed him, and
instantly the two had grappled, and rolled
struggling on the snow. As if he knew the
life was at stake, the horse now sprang for-
ward desperately, and never paused in his
career until he fell expiring in the court yard
of—. That night, while in ease and secu-
rity the travellers were forgetting their dan-
ger, a faint moan was heard at the gate.
It was the dog.—Covered with blood and
wounds, the faithful creature crawled to his
master's feet and expired. The wood was
searched next morning, and in a spot where
the up-turned snow attested the length and
fierceness of the conflict, the wolf was found
dead. He was the largest seen in those parts
within the memory of man.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH AND STUCCO WHITE WASH.

The basis for both is lime, which must be
first slacked with hot water, in a small tub
piggins, and covered, to keep in the steam;
then should be passed, in a fluid from through
a fine sieve, to obtain the flour of the lime.
It must be put on with a painter's brush—
two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make a fluid for the roof, and
other parts of wooden houses, to render
them incombustible, and coating for brick
tile, stone work and rough cast, to render
them impervious to the water, and give them
a durable and handsome appearance. The
proportions in each receipt are five gallons,
Slake your lime as before directed, say six
quarts, into which put one quart of clear
rock salt for each gallon of water, to be re-
dily dissolved by boiling, and skinned
clean; then add to the five gallons one quart
of alum, half a pound of copperas, three
fourths of a pound of potash—the last to be
gradually added; four quarts of fine sand
hard wood ashes must also be added; any col-
ouring matter may be mixed in such quantity
to give it the requisite shade. It will last
better than paint, and be as lasting as slat.
It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be
first cleaned with a stiff broom, when this
may be applied. It will stop the small flaws,
prevent moss from growing, render them in-
combustible, and last many years.

Second. To make a brilliant Stucco
White Wash for the Buildings, inside and
out. Take clean lumps of well burnt stone
lime; slake the same as before; add one
fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt alum
pulverized, one pound of loaf or other sugar,
three pints of rice flour made into a very thin
and well boiled paste, starch, or jelly, and
one pound clean glue, dissolved in the same
manner as cabinet-makers do. This may be
applied cold within doors, but warm outside.
It will be more brilliant than plaster of Paris,
and retain its brilliancy for many years, say
from fifty to one hundred. It is superior
nothing equal. The east end of the Presi-
dent's house in Washington is washed with it.

THE TEETH.

A person cannot be too careful of his teeth,
for much of his comfort depends upon atten-
tion to their cleanliness. Care ought to be
taken that no grit be in any composition that
he may use. Charcoal, however useful,
ought to be used with caution, for even the
finest contains sharp edges; which by friction
will wear away the outer coat, and produce
speedy decay. Filing is very injurious; to
move the outward shell, and acids will; with
ease, be enabled to get upon and corrode the
teeth. Avoid purchasing all compositions for
beautifying and whitening the teeth; they are
in general composed of deleterious substanc-
es. I know a lady who made use of myr-
neal; her teeth were exquisitely white; but
before she arrived at thirty, her front teeth
had decayed. Another used lime, and was
not more successful. Water, with a few
drops of the tincture of myrrh, will be fully
adequate. The too frequent use of acids is
the principal cause of the loss of teeth.
Myrrh will cause the gums to adhere closely
to the tooth, and will therefore act as a pre-
servative. There is great connexion between
the stomach and the teeth; if care is not used
that the digestive organs be kept in order,
the nerve of the tooth may be easily irritated,
and cause great pain.

Salt dissolved in vinegar, and held in the
mouth will relieve the severest pain, if the
stomach be not the cause. A morbid glow
ach will generate both tooth and ear-ache.

People's Mag.

Sport.—I have been gaming?—Did you
got any thing?—Yes; I got tired!

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AMPHIBIA,

FISHES,

CARTACEA,

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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1833.

NO. 36.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON
DROPPES to issue from the office of the
Saturday Evening Post, in the month of
July, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly pub-
lication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE.
Edited by an Association of Scientific Gen-
tlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN
EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED
QUANTO COPPER PLATES,

the various departments of Natural History, each
to contain from four to ten distinct figures,
being from 30 to 100 figures in each number. With
new to diversify the publication as much as possi-
ble, a selection of one plate from each of the follow-
ing subjects will illustrate each number:

- QUADRUPEDS,
- BIRDS,
- AMPHIBIA,
- FISHES,
- GASTROPODA,
- INSECTS,
- SHELLS,
- 8. VERMES & ZOO-
PHYTES,
- 9. BOTANY,
- 10. VEGETABLE A-
NATOMY,
- 11. GEOLOGY,
- 12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but
concise description of every subject or figure it
contains, so written as to convey a good idea of
the subject, without being either tiresome length,
or technically written, but that all may be read
with pleasure. Every department of the great field
of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and
wonders unfolded, and the thousand "charms
which nature to her votary yields," by the power of
the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before
the eyes of the intelligent admirer of the great works
of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings
is so valuable, we may confidently promise, can for
any years be offered to the public at so cheap a
rate. More than one hundred of these fine engrav-
ings will be given annually; to the man of taste, they
will furnish subjects which he can admire from year
to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the
young portion of society will become acquainted
with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the
earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or
travel; "The Book of Nature," without taking
further than the book-shelf or the closet, will un-
derstand the increased taste for this study, which the
public have of late years evinced, induces the pub-
lisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work,
which necessarily involves great expenditure, and
which will combine great interest, accuracy and
utility.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Na-
tural History, in order to make it as complete as pos-
sible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged
at great expense to conduct the work; their united
powers, it is believed, will render this periodical
extremely valuable.
One great source of the patronage anticipated by
the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the
series represented will be models of elegance and
correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation
the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Stu-
dent, and will be of inestimable advantage in the
education of their practice. In short it will be es-
sential to the capacity and fitted for the use of every
man in the community, from the erudite naturalist to
the early beginner—for the one a book of reference,
and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement
and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary
popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about
which period it will certainly be completed; it will
be the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as
the plates last. After the term of two years,
it will be greatly enhanced, thus making the
advantage on the side of those who now come forward
to purchase an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.
The Book of Nature, "will appear near the first
of every month, with from eight to ten fine engrav-
ings in each number, making above 100 engravings
each volume, which will contain from five hundred
one thousand separate figures. The price will be
three dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting
will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber
will be received without payment in advance, or as-
sured reference. Single numbers 50 cents, so
long as who wish to examine the work previous to sub-
scribing. Address (always free of postage).
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.
No subscription received for a shorter period
than one year or volume.
July 23.

\$100 REWARD.

DAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the
subscriber, residing at the head of South
River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Ma-
ryland, about eight miles from the city of An-
napolis, a young Negro Man,
Twenty-two years of age,
dark complexion, about 5 feet
4 or 5 inches in height, of stout
frame, who calls himself
Horace Gibson.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who
shall apprehend said Negro so that I get him a
free. If he is taken out of the District of
Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One
hundred Dollars if he is secured so that I get
him, and will pay all reasonable travelling ex-
penses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.
The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-
town, and White, Easton, will insert the above
advertisement six times, and forward
their accounts to this office for payment.
July 25.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he
has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E.
side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a
lot of superior Lumber; and intends keeping an
assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,
to suit the demand, which he will sell at Bal-
timore prices and terms. His country friends
will find it to their advantage to call on him or
Mr. DAVID S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the
yard, and examine the lumber and prices—
being two good lumber yards now in the
city, holds out an inducement to give our city
a call, as there are boats running from this
place to the different landings on the river, it
may be always delivered at a moderate ex-
pense—Examine for yourselves.
JAS. IGLEHART.
Aug. 29.

LOST CHILD.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.
LITTLE GIRL, five years old, fair
skin, blue eyes, light hair, and a remark-
ably pleasant countenance, named **CAROLINE**
HAWKINS BULLOCK, who can read very well,
was lost on the 17th ult. six miles east of
Courtland, near the road leading to Decatur.
Hundreds of men have searched in every di-
rection throughout the neighbourhood, and no
trace of her can be found. The above reward
will be given for her delivery, and any infor-
mation respecting her, whether dead or alive,
thickly received.
JOHN BULLOCK.
Ohio, April 20, 1833.

Diligent search has been made, and as no
trace of the above child can be found, the dis-
tressed parents have been induced to believe
she has been stolen. Editors will confer a fa-
vour on the deeply distressed, by given the
above an insertion in their respective papers.
Aug. 29.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat **MARY-
LAND,** 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,
22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and
return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1
o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Cen-
treville 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.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.

Saint-Mary's County Court, acting as a Court of Equity.

August Term, 1833.
Joseph Stone, Adm'r. of William Williams
vs.
William T. Mattingley, James C. Mattingley,
Richard H. Mills, Adm'r. of Clement Mat-
tingley, and Priscilla Mattingley.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the
sale made and reported by Gerard N.
Cousin, trustee under a decree of this court
passed in the above case, be ratified and con-
firmed on the first Monday of November next,
unless good cause be shown to the contrary on
or before that day, provided a copy of this or-
der be published once a week for three suc-
cessive weeks in some newspaper printed in
the state of Maryland on or before the 30th
day of September next. The report states the
land sold for one thousand and one dollars.
C. DORSEY.
August 29.

TAXES! TAXES!!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city and
school Taxes for 1833; and county Tax
for 1832, are now due and payable. The
demands upon the respective funds to which these
Taxes are applicable, are such, as to make it
the imperative duty of the undersigned, to use
all diligence in completing his collections as
early as possible. To those persons who are
in arrears for Taxes, he gives this notice, that
no longer indulgence can be given, as he is
compelled, of necessity, to resort to the means
placed in his hands by law, to enforce payment
from all delinquents.

RICH. RD. RIDGELY, Collector.
CITY AND COUNTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Next door to Mr. J. Hughes' Printing of-
fice.

R. R. having received a commission as Jus-
tice of the Peace, offers his services to the
public, for drawing of DEEDS, taking AC-
KNOWLEDGMENTS, and will attend to
other business appertaining to his office.
August 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the stock of the Corporation will at-
tend at the City Hall on the 1st, 2d, and
3d days of September next, from the hours of
9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock, M. for the
purpose of renewing the Licenses to owners of
Carriages of pleasure and burden, in compli-
ance with the By-Laws of the city.
By order,
J. H. WELLS, Clk.
Aug. 29.

FOR RENT.

THAT part of Belmont containing 400 A-
cres of Land, belonging to the Representa-
tives of the late Mrs. Matilda Chase—
RICHARD M. CHASE, and
RICHARD L. GRAB, Guardians.
Sept. 5

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel coun-
ty will meet at the court house in the ci-
ty of Annapolis on Tuesday the 29th day of
October next, for the purpose of settling with
the supervisors of the roads.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
Sept. 12—tm.

Saint-Mary's County Court, acting as a Court of Equity.

August Term, 1833.
John Leigh
vs.
George Beall, Wife and others, heirs of Tho-
mas L. Hall, and James Hopewell, and Eli-
zabeth his wife, and Thomas Loker, Adm'r.
Thomas L. Hall.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the
sale made and reported by Gerard N.
Cousin, trustee under a decree of this court
passed in the above case, be ratified and con-
firmed on the first Monday of November next,
unless good cause be shown to the contrary on
or before that day, provided a copy of this or-
der be published once a week for three suc-
cessive weeks in some newspaper printed in
the state of Maryland, on or before the 30th
day of September next. The report states the
land sold for two thousand and fifty-five dol-
lars.
C. DORSEY.
True copy.
JO. HARRIS, Clk.
St. Mary's County Court.
August 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an Election will be held at the As-
sembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on
the 1st Monday of October next, (being the
7th day of the month) for the purpose of elect-
ing two Delegates to represent the city of An-
napolis in the next General Assembly of Ma-
ryland; also a Sheriff for Anne Arundel coun-
ty; and a Representative to the Congress of
the United States, for the 5th Congressional
District of Maryland. Polls to be opened at
9 o'clock. A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.
By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.
Aug. 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-
sonal estate of Margaret Bliscoe, late of said
county, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day
of February 1834, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 13th day of August
1833.
MORDECAI C. JONES, ETR.
August 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in
Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-
sonal estate of Mary Dyer, late of St. Mary's
county, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day
of February 1834, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 13th day of August
1833.
WILLIAM B. SAUNDERS, ETR.
August 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in
Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Edward Goddard, late of
said county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th
day of April next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 30th day of April
1833.
ELIZABETH GODDARD, Adm'r.
Sept. 5.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,
Of both sexes
from 12 to 25
years of age,
field hands—
also, mechanics
of every de-
scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well
to give me a call, as I am determined to give
HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any
purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this
market. Any communication in writing will
be promptly attended to. I can at all times
be found at **Williamson's Hotel,** Annapolis.
RICHARD WILLIAMS.
October 4, 1833.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.
The Steam boat **MARY-
LAND,** will leave
Baltimore for Annapolis,
every Sunday morning,
starting at nine o'clock
from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual
place of starting, and return in the afternoon,
leaving Annapolis at 8 o'clock. Passage to
or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12
years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage
at the owners risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.
May 2.

THE JOURNAL

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 accompani-
ment to the Circulating Library, and will con-
tain:

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 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 trans-
portation.

2. 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,
Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Maga-
zines, already regularly received by the editor,
will be freely used.
3. 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 speci-
mens 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.
4. A regular list of the new books published
and in progress in London and America.
5. Occasional original notices of new Ameri-
can 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 unlucky
wight, 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
criticised some passages of Cooke's setting, 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 difficul-
ties always attending the first issue of a new
journal, make the present number but a partial
specimen of its future promise.
July 4.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.
The Steam boat **MARY-
LAND,** will leave
Baltimore for Annapolis,
every Sunday morning,
starting at nine o'clock
from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual
place of starting, and return in the afternoon,
leaving Annapolis at 8 o'clock. Passage to
or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12
years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage
at the owners risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.
May 2.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of
Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber,
as Trustee, will sell at Public Sale on **SA-
TURDAY** the 28th of September, on the pre-
mises, at the Farm known by the name of
"Waterloo," or more commonly "Muddy
Creek," part of the

REAL ESTATE

of Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas, deceased,
of Anne Arundel county. It contains 34.1
acres more or less, and adjoins the lands of
William O'Hara, Richard Sellman, John Con-
tee, Henry Mitchell, and William Tucker,
Esquires. There is a **BRICK**
DWELLING HOUSE lately re-
paired, and a frame Kitchen on it;
it has one Tobacco House, and all
other necessary out houses. The natural soil
of this farm is inferior to none of the West
River lands, it is heavily laden with timber of
a very superior kind. It has a spring of most
delightful water within one hundred yards of
the door; navigable water is within two miles
of the premises. A further description is not
deemed necessary, as it is presumed those desirous
of purchasing will view it previous to
the day of sale. Any one desirous of seeing
the place will make application to Mr. Thomas
Watkins, who resides on the place.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—One-eighth
of the purchase money to be paid on the day
of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the bal-
ance in four equal instalments at one, two,
three and four years, the purchaser or purchas-
ers giving bond, with approved security, with
interest from the day of sale, and upon the pay-
ment of the whole of the purchase money, the
trustee is authorised to give a deed of said real
estate free from incumbrance. Sale to com-
mence at 11 o'clock A. M.

BEN. WATKINS, Trustee.
Sept. 5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an Election will be held in the se-
veral Election Districts of Anne Arundel
county, on **MONDAY** the 7th day of Oc-
tober next, for the purpose of choosing four
Delegates to represent said county in the next
General Assembly, a Representative to Con-
gress, and a Sheriff for the county.
RUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.
August 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county,
in Maryland, letters of administration De-
bonis Non, on the personal estate of Thomas
Van Riwick, late of said county deceased. All
persons having claims against the said deceased,
are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-
fore the second day of July next, or they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of said estate. Given under my hand this
eighth day of August eighteen hundred and
thirty three.
JO. SPALDING, Adm'r. J. B. N.
August 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county,
in Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Robert Holton, late of said
county deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of
June next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 8th day of August
1833.
JOHN HOLTON, Adm'r.
August 22.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HALLAM THEATRE:

A number of claims against the Theatre be-
ing still unpaid, and the building itself in
a state of decay a Meeting of the Stockhold-
ers of the Hallam Theatre is earnestly request-
ed on Saturday, the 2d instant, at Swann &
Iglehart's Hotel, at 2 o'clock A. M. for the
purpose of taking into consideration the situa-
tion of the Company, and to provide for its
continuance or the winding up of its affairs.
RICHARD I. JONES,
Pres't Board Trustees.

Sept. 12—tm.

One morning I awoke and found myself un-
well. I called for my Irish servant to make
a fire in my chamber, as I intended to remain
there the day. He took the tongs and went
down after the fire; as he was unusually long,
and being tired waiting for him, I opened the
door to call him, when I was nearly suffocated
with a dense cloud of smoke. Looking over
the banisters, I saw Paddy at the foot of the
stairs, holding at arms length from him, the
tongs with a large fire-brand, smoking boun-
tifully. "Why Jerry," said I, "what are you
standing there for, filling the house with
smoke, and choking to death!" He, half-
choked, answered—"An' shure ye don't want
the smoke in your room, your honour, and I
was waiting here indeed for the smoke to get
off 'fore I carried up the fire."

"What have you got to say, old Baconface?"
said a counsellor of law to a farmer, at the
late Cambridge assize. "Why," answered
the farmer, "I am thinking that my baconface
and your calf's head would make a very good
dish."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, September 19, 1833.

Mr. Gates

You are authorised to announce SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esquire, as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

Third District—Charles S. Sewell.
Fourth do. Benjamin C. Howard.
Fifth do. Isaac McKim.
Sixth do. Roderick Dursley.
Seventh do. Francis Thomas.
Eighth do. John T. Stoddert.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Anne-Arundel County.
John S. Sellman, Wesley Linthicum,
Thomas Snowden, Jr. Charles D. Warfield.

Queen-Anne's County.

Lemuel Roberts, Thomas Wright, 3d.
Samuel R. Oldson, Robert Larimore.

Cecil County.

William Knight, Levi H. Evans,
John S. Maffit, Lewis Thomas.

Harford County.

Henry H. Johns, James Nelson,
Samuel Sutton, Alexander Norris.

Frederick County.

David Schley, Joseph M. Palmer,
Abdiel Unkefer, John Sifford.

Washington County.

Fred. Hamrickhouse, John O. Wharton,
John H. Mann, John D. Grove.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Convention of Delegates from the several Temperance Societies in Anne-Arundel county will meet in the Hall of the House of Delegates to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The officers of the State, County, and District Societies, the Clergy and Physicians of the county, are invited to attend as members. At 7 o'clock P. M. there will be a Temperance meeting held at the same place, on which occasion an Address will be delivered. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

September 19th, 1833.

At a meeting of the Broad Neck Temperance Society held on Sunday last, Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, president, and Mr. G. H. Waters, were appointed Secretary and Treasurer. The object of the meeting was stated by the president, accompanied by some appropriate remarks, setting forth the utility and the obligation of uniting in aid of the Temperance cause, after which the constitution was read, and an additional number of members obtained. The society then proceeded to the election of Delegates to represent them in the convention to be held in Annapolis on the 20th inst. when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz:

Philip Pettibone,
Tobias Bourke,
James W. Bourke,
Thomas W. Tatum,
William W. Sedgers.

A meeting of the Managers of the Temperance Society was held at St. James' Church, on the 10th September, 1833, when Messrs. John G. Rogers, Thomas J. Hall and Samuel Carr, were duly appointed Delegates to meet the Temperance Convention, to be held in Annapolis, on the 20th instant.

RINALDO PINDELL, Sec'y,
Tem. Society, West River.

At a meeting of the Brotherton Temperance Society, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to represent this Society in the Convention of the Friends of Temperance, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the 20th instant.

William H. Waldwyn, Henry W. Wood,
ward, John M. Jones, Dr. John H. Brown,
and Charles Hammond.

Robert S. D. Jones, Thomas J. Lawrence,
John Wood, Lewis Jones, and John Childs, Esqrs. have been appointed Delegates from the Friendship Temperance Society, (at Friendship, A. A. county,) to the Temperance Convention to be held in Annapolis, on the 20th instant.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Sept. 5.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Mr. Dursley, the aeronaut, we understand, intends to rise his immense Aerostat from Federal Hill Garden during the present month. The spot is admirably adapted for such an experiment, and we understand Mr. Stanley, the proprietor, will forthwith put it in order for the occasion, and erect seats in amphitheatre form, to accommodate from 4 to 6,000 spectators.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer of 3d inst.

STATE PRISONERS ESCAPED.

Four convicts escaped from the Penitentiary at Frankfort, on Sunday night, named and aged as follows, viz George Thornton alias John Dunbar, aged 28; James Stokes, aged 27; Benj. P. Fox, aged 26; Smith Mayhew, aged 22. Thornton is a highway robber, and has been convicted three times Stokes has been sentenced to the Penitentiary three or four times. Fox twice, and Mayhew four times. The different sentences amounting in the aggregate to 54 years confinement in the Penitentiary. The heads of all four were shaved to the skin. Mr. Scott the keeper of the Penitentiary remarks in his bill 'I can only say to the public that I am sorry such men have gotten out upon them.' A reward of \$400, is offered for their apprehension, or \$100 for each separately, as will be seen by advertisement.

communicate with the deck, harbour or star-board, by winding staircases—her height to the first deck being 10 feet, and from first to second the same.

TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

A French philosopher has determined, from a general and extensive review of the various experimental data respecting the temperatures observed at different places on the earth's surface, that the greatest degree of cold ever observed in our globe, with a thermometer suspended in the air, is 58 deg. below the zero of Fahrenheit. The temperature of the ocean never rises above 85 deg.—*Transcript.*

Mrs. Eliza Prince, a widow, 38 years of age, residing in Carter's alley, committed suicide yesterday, by taking laudanum. She has left two children. No cause is assigned for this rash act.—*Philad. Gaz.*

COST OF ADVERTISING IN ENGLISH PAPERS.

Mr. Garrison in a letter from London states that he published in the London Times a notice making less than three squares, for which he paid about thirty dollars, that being the regular charge. More than ten times as much as is customary to charge here. This arises from the heavy tax on newspapers in England.

Bell's London Weekly Messenger, August 4th, thinks that Don Pedro, after having established his daughter on the throne of Portugal, will return to Brazil, with his family, in order to regain the imperial crown. As Don Pedro is something of a Quixotte, this may happen; but no throne can endure on our continent.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Press.

A STEAM BOAT ON A NEW PLAN.

Mr. Burden, of this city, already favourably known to the public as a most ingenious mechanic, and the author of an important invention, whereby he has secured a fortune to himself, and conferred a great benefit upon the country—we mean his patent wrought spike machine—has undertaken no less a task than that of effecting an entire overturn in the construction of steamboats, and steam navigation. He is now constructing a steamboat, on a plan peculiarly his own, to run twenty-five miles the hour, and to make a trip from Albany to New York and back by day-light. It is not, however, speed only, which is to constitute the chief excellence of Mr. Burden's boat; both in regard to materials, weight, cheapness of construction, and the power necessary to propel it, it is designed to effect a saving of 50 per cent. over the most approved models now in use.

The plan is this: Mr. Burden has constructed two trunks, which for the want of a better simile we shall compare to two huge serpents. They are constructed of staves, except instead of hoops on the outside, they are drawn together from the inside by iron rods, having a head at one end and screws cut at the other. These at regular intervals pass from the outside of the trunk through each stave and through a stout iron in the centre, and are there drawn up and secured fast by a nut. The staves are of pine timber, 4 inches thick, and from 30 to 80 feet in length. These 2 trunks are to be placed side by side, 16 feet apart, at the centre, and suitably and efficiently connected together by transverse timbers, upon which the deck is to be laid and the machinery placed. It is designed to propel the boat with one wheel only, which is to be placed between the trunks at the centre. The buckets will be 16 feet long, and the diameter of the wheel considerably greater than in common boats. The engine will be horizontal, like that of the Novelty; and is designed ordinarily to exert a 75 horse power, but is so constructed that greater may be had if necessary. Mr. B. however, does not calculate that more will be required.

The trunks were constructed at Meritt's Mills, below the city, and were launched or rather rolled into the Hudson yesterday. We had the pleasure of seeing one deposited in the watery element. The other was launched below we arrived. It is designed immediately to frame them together, and lay the deck. This done the machinery will be applied, and the invention tested by actual experiment. It is proper, however, to say that an experiment has already been made with a boat of smaller dimensions, and trunks eighty feet long the success of which in the opinion of Mr. B. justifies the present undertaking, and is the basis of his entire confidence in its success.

Mr. Burden has undertaken a great enterprise—if he succeeds he will have his reward, but experiment alone can determine that point. His boat, three hundred feet in length, with an average width of about forty feet, will look more like a floating, perhaps we should say, flying island, than any thing that has yet been witnessed in the line of water craft.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—A floating palace came into our harbour yesterday, bearing the imposing title of 'Geo. Washington,' built at Huron, Ohio, under the direction of her commander, Capt. A. Walker, and owned by the Huron Steamboat Company. She is 186 feet in length, with breadth of hull 30 feet, guards not included—hold 12 feet, and of 606 tonnage—decks flush, and the promenade deck splendidly arranged. She has on deck six state rooms of two and three births each, admirably arranged for families, through the avenues to an elegantly constructed staircase, and descends to the ladies' cabin, composed of 28 births, supporting the deck by finely turned columns, and furnished in a style more rich and with better taste than any boat we ever saw on the Hudson. Thence to the grand cabin, or rather grand saloon, done out in the same manner, and from which you

communicate with the deck, harbour or star-board, by winding staircases—her height to the first deck being 10 feet, and from first to second the same. She has two low pressure horizontal engines of 100 horse power each, built by Warden & Benny, Pittsburgh, and is ship rigged, with tops and standing top gallant yards. Furnished by Staats of this city, and fitted out by Murray & Co. Cost \$75,000. In her steerage or forward cabin are 40 births well furnished, a bar, a steward and table, and three different prices of passage are named—cabin, steerage and deck. Whole number of births 166.—*Journal.*

BARBAROUS OUTRAGE.

About six years ago, a poor man by the name of Little, becoming indebted to his Landlord in the sum of ten or twelve dollars for rent, was unable to pay, and the Landlord consented to wait, provided his daughter who was then just over twenty-one, would become responsible. She therefore signed an obligation with her father, and has since then been getting a decent living and aiding in supporting her infirm parents and a blind sister by folding sheets for bookbinders. The Landlord a short time since, put the account into the hands of a hanger on in the parlous of our courts for collection. He dugged in form and was told that poverty had laid a heavy hand on the family, and time must be granted. That account was in consequence left with a Lawyer and sued, judgment obtained and execution issued. The father was first arrested, and imprisoned, but finding that he was unable to pay a farthing, he was released and the daughter dragged from her family and friends, and locked up on Monday last, under the same roof with felons and vagabonds. So barbarous an outrage could not be kept long concealed—even the officer whose duty it became to execute the process upon the helpless girl, was so moved by her situation that he offered to pay one half of the amount, provided she could pay the remainder. But she had it not in her power, and there was no alternative but to be incarcerated. She remained in jail two days, and yesterday owing to the humane interposition of some book-binders in her behalf, she obtained her liberty on payment of the costs and Lawyers fees.

We have hardly told half the story. The officer who carried her to the jail, assures us his heart has not been so touched by any circumstance which has come within his observation or knowledge for many years. It is due to the keeper of the jail to state that he rendered every facility within his means to make the situation of the distressed girl comfortable. Her character is believed to be without a stain and beyond reproach, save that of poverty. The law of July, 1831, exempting females from incarceration, does not apply to her case, as the debt was of previous obligation. It is only necessary to add, that this flagrant and inhuman outrage was committed in the enlightened and benevolent city of Boston. Shame! Shame!—*Transcript.*

From the Boston Post.

The case of Whipple, at Lowell, has produced great excitement. A committee appointed by the citizens of that place to investigate the facts, visited this city yesterday, and from the knowledge they have obtained, appear to be satisfied that Whipple set fire to his own store. He visited Boston the day previous to the fire, and took lodgings at Mr. Wilde's. In the afternoon he hired a horse and wagon under pretence of going to Wilmington, to purchase shoes, but did not return until the next morning, when he said he lost his way and was kept out all night. The horse and wagon were seen in Lowell that night, and it is supposed were taken there by Whipple for the purpose of carrying away the goods of which he alleged his store was robbed. The insurance upon his stock was \$7000—he had reduced his goods to the value, as is estimated, of about \$5000, from which he took the most valuable portion, and then fired his store with the intention of recovering the whole amount of insurance. When he found that strong suspicion had been excited against him, he resolved upon committing suicide, and effected it by plunging into the Canal near his house. On the morning of his decease, he rose as usual, dressed himself with care and left his chamber in an apparently unconcerned manner. The water was only four feet deep where he was found, and he had not been in it more than fifteen minutes, but all efforts to resuscitate him proved unavailing. His coat was folded carefully, and laid by the side of his hat upon the bank of the Canal. His house was searched, but no goods were found in it, nor has any thing yet transpired to lead to the discovery of the missing property.

The St. Louis (Missouri) Times has received from a correspondent who witnessed it, the following account of Black Hawk's reception by his Indian friends, on his return from his Atlantic Tour:

BLACK HAWK'S RECEPTION.

There is perhaps no subject more deeply interesting, or more touchingly sublime, than the meeting of long absent friends. There are a thousand conceptions crowding upon the mind at the moment—the scenes of other days, when all was calm and sunshine—the anxious hopes and fears for each other's welfare—and, finally, the pleasing delight of meeting once more together. We have witnessed many such meetings—we have seen the parent and child, after a long separation, greet each other on their meeting—and we have seen the faithful and affectionate spouse receive the partner of her bosom, and welcome him home, in smiles and tears, in joy and anguish.—But, we have never yet witnessed any meeting of friends more fraught with melancholy intellect than that of Black Hawk and the Sac and Foxes. On his arrival at Rock Island, the Ex-Chief had his tent pitched on the bank of the Missis-

sippi near the agency, and on the next morning Ke-o-kuck and the other Chiefs, with a large party of their young men arrived, for the purpose of receiving him. They encamped immediately in front of Black Hawk's tent on the opposite bank of the river. Preparations were soon made on both sides for the meeting. A number of canoes were lashed together to convey the Braves and Warriors to the other shore, a flag was hoisted, and the sound of the muffled drum was heard, which was a signal for their departure. Ke-o-kuck and the chiefs moved slowly in front, and, on reaching the shore, formed their young men into a kind of hollow square. Ke-o-kuck then made a short address to his people. He said:

"The Great Spirit had been kind to them—He had listened to their petitions—He had granted their requests—and they ought all to be thankful. They had petitioned their great father to release Black Hawk and the other prisoners, and he has now sent them home to enjoy their liberty. The Great Spirit has changed the heart of the old Chief—gave him a good one, and sent him back to his friends. Let the past be buried deep in the earth.—Whilst his heart was wrong he had done many very bad things, but he hoped, now, after having travelled through many of the big towns, where he had been before him, he could see the folly of his past conduct, and would know how to govern himself in the future."

Ke-o-kuck then advanced, with folded arms, sedately, to the tent of Black Hawk, shook hands with him, and took a seat to his right. The other chiefs followed, shook hands, and took seats in the tent; after which, the line moved slowly forward, and each took the Hawk by the hand. Not a word was spoken until all had presented themselves. Ke-o-kuck then broke silence, and each commenced congratulating the other.

There were many among them who had lost friends and relations during the late war, and when they called to mind that this Old Warrior had led them on to the battle field, on which they had perished, it harrowed up their souls, and created within them feelings of painful remembrance. The tear of sorrow was seen to steal down their cheeks, and the throbings of the heart, plainly evinced the painful feelings of the mind. Here were those who had lost affectionate relations and kind friends—who had heard related the painful story of their death—and before them sat the Chief who had led them onward to the glory scene. For their departed friends the tear of sorrow gushed from their eye-lids, the palpitating heart throbbed with melancholy sympathy; but not a word of censure, or a whisper of reproach was cast upon the old Chief: For he too, had cause to lament both the loss of friends and the loss of power.

Time was when he stood high in the councils of the nation—where he could call around him his Braves and Warriors, among whom he was chief, and, at his nod, lead them onward to the tented field and battle gore. But now, how different his situation! How changed his circumstances! Thrown from the lofty summit of his greatness, without rank, and without power! placed under obligations to those chiefs (whom he could never recognise as equals) even for his liberty! and then, the reflection that so many of his brave warriors who had fought by his side had fallen in battle, and whose bones now lie bleached on the rugged earth without a mound, and with nought but the canopy of Heaven for a covering, must, and did, produce within him, feelings of the deepest mortification and humiliation.

Rock Island, Aug. 1833.

From the New Jersey Advocate.

LE BLANC'S CONFESSION.

I was born at Chateau Malin, (Meurthe) in the N. E. department of France, on the 20th March, 1802, of reputable parents who are still living. My means of education was not as limited as many others of similar circumstances; but I never was fond of study, nor could my parents prevail on me to employ the advantages which were offered me. My delight and sole aim was mischief, and the principal part of my time was occupied in playing truant and teasing our neighbours. My father frequently corrected me for my faults, but they were as soon forgotten, and I returned to my follies again. In his admonitions, my father has frequently and vividly portrayed to me my own, and many a time have his admonitory lessons recurred to my mind since I have arrived to the years of maturity.

Nothing of serious consequence occurred to me in my youth, although I was continually engaged in broils, as I was very passionate, and would on every convenient occasion give an insult, but never take one. In the autumn of 1820, I found that my situation was disagreeable to myself and friends, I was determined to leave my native place. I accordingly started for Germany, and after rambling about several weeks, I came to the house of Mrs. Smicht, a widow woman, residing at Bistrolf, (Moselle), on the borders of Germany. I engaged to work for her, and for several months we agreed very well. She was kind and affectionate to me, as well as her three daughters, Christine, Mariette and Marie. After I had lived with the family upwards of a year, I paid particular attention to the youngest daughter Marie. She received my addresses kindly and after much solicitation she consented to be mine. The consent of her mother could not be obtained, for she said that she was afraid we never could live happily together, as I was passionate and ill-tempered, and Marie was quite the contrary. I endeavoured for a long time to gain her mother's consent to the most implicit obedience to her commands, and the most humiliating conduct towards the family. A certificate of my good conduct from my old friends in France was demanded, but this, through several excuses on my part was never obtained, for I well knew I could not get it.

I was determined to make Marie my wife, as her pure soul was ever in my mind, and the favourite of the family. I changed my course of life and became a different person—I commanded instead of obeying, and my passion carried me so far as to consider and greatly abuse the whole family; from the mother to Marie herself! My passion and rage became unbounded—having been pent up for such an unusual length of time, and burst forth with tenfold vigour. I had a friend by the name of Boue, living a neighbour, who probably instigated me to commit these rash acts, and I now believe his object was to supplant me in the affections of Marie. This course of life continued until about the first of March of the present year, when after lingering about the neighbourhood for a long time, I found that I could not obtain my wishes without bloodshed, (for Marie, would never disobey her mother, and I had forfeited the confidence of the remainder of the family.) I was determined to go to America. I took an interview with Marie and told her my determination, which was to go to New York, and thence to some place near there to pursue my business. That when I was properly settled I would write to her, and she pledged herself to follow me.—The last interview we had was at Morhange, where we were placed to each other. I there said to her, that something within told me we should never meet again in this world, but she endeavoured to quiet my fears, and we faithfully promised before God never to marry another so long as either was living. I left them, to the great joy of this worthy family and the whole neighbourhood, with the exception of Marie, and started for my native place where I remained but sufficient time to obtain the certificate of my birth, and from thence to Paris, where I remained three days.—I then went to Havre, where I found a vessel which was to sail next day for New York. Having but little money to pay my passage and purchase sea stores, I felt very unpleasant at leaving my native country, and in company with strange strangers. The good council of my aged and worthy parents would frequently recur to my mind during the voyage; and as often would I regret the pranks I had played upon the youth of my own age during the services in the church, on going or returning from there. But for ten years I had neglected to kneel to my Maker, which I sufficiently was obliged to do whilst under my parents' roof. I contemned all his pious instructions, and laughed at his bigotry, as I termed it, as soon as he was out of sight. But as I found for the new world, these thoughts were soon forgotten.

I arrived at New York on the 26th of April, and there found some persons who directed me to the house of Mr. Feusier, who keeps a French boarding house in Fulton street. I now found myself far from my home, among strangers, and not one dollar in my pocket. I felt miserable. I thought of my native home, and how happy I could have been there. I thought of Mrs. Smicht's—of Marie—I had abused this excellent family, and compared my present situation with what it would have been had I behaved myself properly. These thoughts continually employed my mind, and prevented my going out much from the house. The third day after I had been there, Mr. Sayre came into Mr. Feusier's house, and inquired for some one to go into the country and work on a farm; as I learnt from Mr. Feusier. I told him that I would go and he was agreed that I should go on trial for two weeks, when we were to make a bargain for year. This agreement was made through Mr. Feusier. I told Mr. Feusier that I could not pay him the whole of his bill, but paid him in shillings, and then intended to let him have a pair of boots as security. The next morning I left his house without leaving the bill, as I wanted them, and intended to send him the money as soon as I could earn it.

I had not lived with Mr. Sayre more than a week before I saw that I was considered more as a menial servant than a common hired man. As soon as my work was done for the day, I had something to do about the house, such as feed the hogs, take care of the horses, cut wood and bring it in, carry water and the like, and was under the servitude of the servants around the house. I was further convinced of this when my lodgings were changed for one of very inferior quality. I plainly saw that as I was a stranger and a foreigner, unacquainted with the customs and manners of the country, I should be made a miserable beast of burden if I suffered it, whom no way would be returned but by force. From these considerations engendered my first idea of murder and plunder. I had been to be in possession of sufficient money either send to my betrayed Marie, or her. I saw that Mr. Sayre paid out and received considerable, and believing from treatment I should never be able to raise enough by my labour, these murderous thoughts often came into my mind. I then began to pray to God to prevent me from committing so great a sin. Every time I thought of it began to pray, but I found that God had forsaken me: I had not confessed for ten years.

These ideas were continually recurring to my mind whilst I was at my daily labour, and treatment determined me. I had formed a plan, but I waited several days for the daughter Marie to return, that I might see her also, as she had a gold watch which I wanted. Finding that she did not return, and that daily I became the more degraded in my own eyes, after their hired man had gone away, on Saturday afternoon I asked Mr. Sayre for five dollars, and I wanted a few more other articles. He gave me a five dollar piece. This I considered an insult, for I worked hard for him, and was willing to do the same justice for a year to come. I made my preparations by cleaning the stove properly, and feeding the gray mare more than I did the horse. I then went to the store, and got some cider and sugar at a grocery, and then went to a tavern at which I had been once before, and took a glass

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOREST WOOD.

By the waters of Coal-Law Estate.

Within the sunlit forest,
O'er roof the bright blue sky,
Where fountains flow, and wild flowers blow,
We lift our hearts on high,
Beneath the frown of wicket men
Our country's strength is bowing;
But thanks to God they can't prevent
The lone wild flowers from blowing!
High, high above the tree-tops
The lark is soaring free;
Where streams the light through broken clouds
His speckled breast I see.
Beneath the might of wicket men
The poor man's worth is dying;
But thank'd be God, in spite of them,
The lark still warbles free!
The preacher says, "Lord bless us!"
"Lord bless us!" echo cries;
"Amen!" the breezes murmur low,
"Amen!" the hills reply;
The ceaseless toll of wicket men
The proud with pangs are paying;
But here, oh God of earth and heaven!
The humble heart is praying.
How softly, in the pauses
Of song, re-echoed wide,
The cuckoo's cry, the linnet's lay,
O'er hill and river glide.
With evil deeds of men
The afflicted land is ringing;
But a lark, on Lord's pinions high,
And undimmed voice is singing!
Hush! hush! the preacher preacheth,
"Amen!" the hills reply;
But sudden gloom overcasts the sun,
And sudden flowers below,
So frowns the Lord by tyrants, ye
Devils his indignation,
And see not, in his gathered brow,
Your day of tribulation!
Speak low, thou heaven-paid teacher!
The tempest burst above;
God whistles in the thunder; hear
The terrors of his love!
On meek hands and honest hearts
The heavy wrath are working;
But, thank'd be God, they can't prevent
The storm of Heaven from speaking.

A CHAPTER ON OLD COATS.

I love an old coat. By an old coat, I mean not one of last summer's growth, on which the gloss yet lingers, shadowy, and intermittent, like a faint ray of sunlight on the counting-room desk of a clothier's warehouse in Eastcheap, but the real unquestionable antique, which, for some five or six years has withstood the combined assaults of sun, dust, and rain, has lost all pretensions to starch, unsocial formality, and gives the shoulders an assurance of ease, and the waist of a holiday. Such a coat is my delight. It presents itself to my mind's eye, mixed up with a thousand varying recollections, and not only shadows forth the figures, but recalls the very faces, even to the particular expression of the eye, brow or lip, of friends over whom the waters of oblivion have long since flowed. This, you will say, is strange. Granted, but mark how I deduce my analogy!

In that repository of wit, learning, and sarcasm, the 'Tale of a Tub,' Swift pertinently remarks, that, in forming an estimate of individual's trade or profession, one should look to his dress. The man himself, things; his apparel is the distinguishing characteristic; the outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace. What, adds the satirist, is a lawyer's? but a black wig and gown, hung up on an animated pig like a barber's cushion in a block. What a judge's? but an ant conjunction of scarlet and white ermine, thrown over a similar pig, a little stouter, perhaps, and stuck upright on a bench. What a clergyman's? but a pair of tight persimmons to corsets and gentility, exuberant pantalons, and unimpeachable coat and hat, trimly appended to a moving stick, from a yard and a half to two yards high, grown in Bond street, and cut down in the fullness of time in the King's Bench. What, a lord may or, but a gold coin stuck round the neck of a plump occupier of space? What, a physician, but a black gilt-headed cane, thrust, with professional gravity, under the snout of an embodied 'Memento Mori?' What, an alderman, but a farred gown and white napkin stuck beneath the triple chin of a polypetulous personification of dyspepsia?—Canon the barber held opinions similar to these. 'Pray, Sir,' said he to the Antiquary, 'do not venture the sands to-night for when you are dead and gone, there will only be three wigs left in the village.'

If then we look to the dress—of which the coat, of course, forms the chief feature—as the criterion of a man, it is logically manifest that the appearance of certain coats will renew the recollection of certain individuals; or suppose we substitute the word 'coat' for 'man,' and it will be equally manifest that a certain coat is bona fide a certain man. Now, whenever I see an old coat, brown, rusty, and long-waisted, with the dim metal buttons at the back, sewed on so far apart, that if a short sighted man were to stand upon the one, he could scarcely see over the other; I imagine, on Swift's principle, that I see my fat city friend, Tim, who died of a lord mayor's feast, ten years since come Martinmas. In like manner, whenever I behold a gaunt, attenuated blue surtout, so perfectly old-fashioned in shape, that I should hardly be justified in making an affidavit before Sir Richard Birnie; that, to the best of my belief, it was younger than the Temple of the Sun, at Palmyra; I think that I behold my ancient college chum, Dickson—the cream of Bachelors, the pink of politeness—the most agreeable of uppers; who expired last year, of vexation, the necessary consequence of his having been married a full fortnight to a Blue-Stocking.—Peace to his ashes!—he always spoke respectfully of whiskey punch!

Old coats are the indices by which a man's peculiar turn of mind may be pointed out. So conclusively do I hold this opinion, that, in passing down a crowded thoroughfare, the second, for instance, I would never miss, that, in seven out of ten cases, I would tell a stranger's character and calling, by the mere

cat of his every day coat. Who can mistake the staid, formal gravity of the orthodox divine, in the corresponding weight, fullness, and healthy condition of his familiar, easy-natured flap? Who sees not the necessities, the habitual eccentricities of the poet, significantly developed in his two haggard, shapeless old apologies for skirts, original in their genius as Christabel, uncouth in their build as the New Palace at Pimlico? Who can misapprehend the motions of the spirit, as it flutters beneath the Quaker's drab? Thus, too, the sable hue of the lawyer's working coat corresponds most convincingly with the colour of his conscience; while his thrift, dandyism, and close attention to appearances tell their own tale in the half pay officer's smart, but somewhat faded exterior.

No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. This is an axiom not to be overturned, unlike the safety stage coaches. The man who piques himself on the newness of such an habiliment, is till time hath into beauty mouldered it—its slave. Wherever he goes, he is harassed by an apprehension of damaging it. Hence he loses his sense of independence, and becomes—a Serf. How degrading! To succumb to one's superiors is bad enough; but to be the martyr of a few yards of cloth; to be the Helot of a tight fit; to be shackled by the ninth fraction of a man; to be made submissive to the sun, the dust, the rain, and the snow; to be panic-stricken by the chimney-sweep; to be scared by the dustman; to shudder at the advent of the baker; to give precedence to the scavenger; to concede the wall to a peripatetic conveyer of eggs; to palpitate at the irregular sallies of a reckless cart-horse; to look up with awe at the giggling apparition of a giggling servant, with a shop-pail thrust half way out of a garret window; to coast a gutter with a horrible anticipation of consequences; to faint at the visitation of a shower of snow down the chimney;—to be compelled to be at the mercy of each and all of these vile contingencies; can any thing in human nature be so preposterous, so effeminate, so disgraceful? A truly great mind spurns the bare idea of such slavery; hence, according to the 'Subaltern,' Wellington liberated Spain in a red coat, extravagantly over-embroidered at six pence, and Napoleon entered Moscow in a green one out at the elbow.

An old coat is the aptest possible symbol of sociality. An old shoe is not to be despised: an old hat, provided it have a crown, is not amiss; none but a cynic would speak irreverently of an old slipper; but were I called upon to put forward the most unique impersonation of comfort, I should give a plumper in favour of an old coat. The very mention of this luxury conjures up a thousand images of enjoyment. It speaks of warm fire-side long flowing curtains—a downy arm-chair—a nicely-trimmed lamp—a black cat fast asleep on the hearth-rug—a bottle of old Port (vintage 1812)—a snuff-box—a cigar—a Scotch novel—and, above all, a social, independent, unembarrassed attitude. With a new coat, the feeling is unattainable.—Imprisoned in the strait jacket of the ancients!—we are perpetually reminded with a consciousness of the unbecoming condition. A sudden pinch of the tail, a sudden pinch of the collar, a sudden pinch of the elbow withdraws us from the contemplation of the poet to the recollection of the tailor; the poet's goose vanquishes Alexander's horse; while, as regards our position, to lean forward, is inconvenient; to lean backward, extravagant; to lean sideways, impossible. The great secret of happiness is the ability to merge self in the contemplation of nobler objects. This a new coat, as I have just now hinted, forbids. It keeps incessantly intruding itself on our attention. While it flatters our sense of the becoming, it compromises our freedom of thought. While it insinuates that we are the idol of a ball-room, it neutralizes the compliment by a high pressure power on the short ribs. It bids us be easy, at the expense of respiration; comfortable, with elbows on the rack.

There is yet another light in which old coats may be viewed: I mean as chronicles of the past, as vouchers to particular events.—Agessilus, king of Sparta, always dated from his last new dress. Following in the wake of so illustrious a precedent, I date from my last (save one) new coat, which was first uttered into being during the memorable period of the Queen's trial. Do I remember the epoch from the agitation it called forth? From the loyalty, the radicalism, the wisdom and the folly it quickened into life? Assuredly not.—I gained nothing by the wisdom. I lost as much by the folly. I was neither the better nor the worse for the agitation. Why then do I still remember that period? Simply and selfishly from the circumstances of having occasionally the dismemberment—most calamitous to a poor annuitant!—of the very coat in which I have the honour of addressing this essay to the public. In an obnoxious crowd, whom her Majesty's 'writings' had congregated at Hammersmith, my now invalid habiliment was transformed after the fashion of an Ovidian metamorphosis, where 'the change is usually from the better to the worse, from a coat into a Spencer. In a word, some adroit conveyancer eloped with the hinder flaps, and by so doing, secured a snuff-box which played two waltz tunes.

The same coat, on which subsequently, by a sort of Palladian process, a pair of artificial skirts were grafted, accompanied me through Wales, among mountains where the eagle dwells close to his supremacy. It was the agile adjunct who was with me, when I rambled along the banks of the Shavthry, when the lark was abroad and singing in the sky, or the shy nightingale flung her song to the winds from among the bushes of Kaven-gornoth. It was it, my back when I climbed the loftiest peak of Cader-Idris, and when with feelings not to be described, I looked down upon sapphire clouds floating in quaint hue masses at an immense distance below me, and saw through their flowy clinks

the glittering of thirty lakes, the faint undulating line of a thousand billowy ridges, or the blue expanse of the drowsy ocean, dotted here and there with a passing sail, and bordered far away on the horizon by the dim boundaries of the Irish coast. Moreover, it was at my back when I plunged chin-deep into the sea at Ely Bog, in which picturesque condition I was shot at, (and of course missed) by a Cockney sportsman, who had mistaken me for a rare and handsome species of the wild duck.

But by far the most singular adventure in which this old-fashioned appendage ever bore a part, was one which took place at night-fall at a lonely dwelling in the neighbourhood of the Black Mountains. I had been sporting over those defensible wastes, for the greater part of a day, and having as usual shot nothing but an old furze bush, was making the best of my way home towards the village inn where I had taken up my quarters, when the shades of night somewhat suddenly and inconveniently dropped around me. I say inconveniently, for I knew little or nothing of the neighbourhood, and as always the case on such occasions, took the wrong by-path, which led me far down into a romantic hollow, in the centre of which stood a lone gloomy looking hut. I think I never saw so forlorn an object. Its every lineament spoke of solitude and murder.

While hesitating whether or not to pass this cut-throat tenement, a light glanced suddenly forth from one of the fissures that time and neglect had made in its walls. This decided me: I felt that I now stood a fair chance of gleaming some information respecting my road; so brandishing my gun like a quarter-staff—for I had consumed all my powder—I strode resolutely forward, though not without certain awkward misgivings, which a satirist might have tortured into apprehensions, in the direction whence the light proceeded, and was fortunate enough to secure a position, which, without being seen or heard, enabled me to see and hear all that took place within the hut.

A most picturesque discovery I made!—Salvator Rosa would have given his ears to have been beside me. At the further end of the room, holding a lamp in his hand, whose wild fire glared with strange effect upon his dark swarthy countenance, stood a brawny ruffian, with a face eloquent of burglary. Near him was stationed another worthy, younger, though equally ferocious in aspect; with black grizzled hair side-long look, like a fox on a poaching tour; snub nose, and mouth from ear to ear. Both were speaking in undertones; and as the younger, in reply to some question put by his companion, stole a fearful glance at him, I observed a spot of blood on his forehead, and that his hands were stained with the same crimson hue. Horror-struck by such a sight, I was just preparing to retreat, when the following sentences, spoken at intervals in a whisper that sent a thrill through every vein, rivetted me to the spot.

"Whereabouts did you catch her Owen?"
"Just in the lane by the pool side; she was walking alone, so, as I owed the old woman a grudge, I"—and here the wretch chuckled like a fiend—"made no more ado, but grabbed her by the neck and cut her throat!"
"We must go and fetch her away then tonight; and above all, cover up the blood with earth, or else!"

What followed, I was unable to make out; enough, however, had been said, to convince me that I was standing within a yard of two deliberate murderers. What a situation!—Alone, at night, in the wildest part of the Black Mountains, with two such villains! I felt that one movement, were it ever so slight, one sound were it ever so fine, might reach their practised ears, and prove my instant destruction. But I had little time for reflection, for the ruffians making a sudden move towards the door, I moved off also, nor ever once halted, till cut short in my career by a projecting blackthorn, which had attached itself, after a very unbecoming fashion, to my person. With the usual difficulty I procured a divorce from this annoyance; and after rambling about some hours, up one lane, down another, coasting this moor, and crossing that, I at length got in the right track, and arrived at my quarters with the sole inconvenience of having my coat a second time dismembered, like Alsyntus, by his kind aunt Medea.

But this was a trifle compared with the more momentous secret that engrossed my whole thoughts. For two days and nights I did nothing but ponder in my mind the way in which I could best disburthen myself of it. At first I thought of telling every thing to my landlord; but when I reflected on the character of my communication, there appeared a something so strange—so romantic—so altogether out about it, that—will the reader credit my weakness? I actually had not the courage to incur the hazard either of being laughed at, or scouted as a fabricator.

But the mind, like the body, when overcharged, must find a market for its surplus commodities. In other words, it must have a vent for its uneasiness. Soon-felt this to be the case; and after bearing my secret about with me a full fortnight, it became at length so wholly insupportable, that I resolved, come what might, to rid myself of the burden; and accordingly, by my landlord's advice, to whom I imparted every particular—set out for Carmarthen, which was the nearest civilized town, in order to put the whole affair into the hands of the proper legal authorities.

It so happened, that the day of my arrival there was the second of the assizes, and as the magistrate before whom I was advised to lay my case, was in court, I made the best of my way thither, and arrived just in time to hear the trial of two murderous-looking fellows, in whose intelligent faces I at the very first glance discovered my old acquaintance of the hut. The wretches then were at length detected! Thank God! I involuntarily exclaimed, and waited with throbbing heart the particulars of the solemn charge. In a few minutes the trial commenced. The counsel for the prosecution drew forth their briefs; those for the defence looked ominous and full of apprehension. The Judge shook his wig; the Jury frowned in horror; the Court was hushed in awful expectation, and—Owen Rees and Davy Thomas were formally called on to plead Guilty, or Not Guilty, to the charge of having, on the night of the 20th of June—the very night on which I had overheard their conversation,—stolen a goose, the property of Sarah Stubbs, alias Long Sal, spinster!!

Shade of martinet acilleras! was ever sample of the pathos equal to this?

London Monthly Magazine.

OVERLOADED FRUIT TREES.

As the Curculio has now finished its labour, and the extent of its ravages, or amount of its assistance, can be nearly determined, we offer our advice. Where the trees continue to be too much loaded with fruit, a part should be thrown off; and without much loss of time, for the remnant will be larger and better, the sooner this work is accomplished.

We have seen people whose trees were in danger of breaking down, resort to the woods and cut forks or crotches, carrying them home on their shoulders, or spoil good boards—to be applied as props. Such proceedings are entirely wrong. No tree ought ever to be propped for such a purpose. It ought never to have more fruit than its branches can support without any assistance whatever. Even to the man who values the crop by measure, and not quality, the loss of throwing off one half or three quarters, will be trifling; so much greater will be the growth of the remainder; but to him who values fruit by its flavour, and would prefer a peach to a pumpkin, this seeming loss is a real gain of great amount,—besides preserving his trees from ruin, and preparing them to bear a crop the ensuing year.

We consider this a subject of great importance to the fruit gardener; and one which has been too little understood, and too often neglected.

We restrain the free and spirited horse from wasting his strength, carefully avoiding to overload him; and the same rules and reason apply to free bearing trees. Those sorts that bear annually, as the large early bough, always bear moderately.

Where the proprietor has only a tree or two, he may reserve the best grown fruit, and pluck off the more diminutive; but where he has many trees, it may be necessary to proceed more expeditiously—or perhaps more roughly. Some trees may be relieved of their burden by shaking; and if a few heavy-laden twigs snap during the operation, he should not be discouraged. It is far better than to lose the fruit of two seasons,—for such may be the consequence should this work be omitted,—it being comparatively worthless the present year through deficiency of flavour, and the next year thro' deficiency of numbers. By plucking in the proper direction however, the twigs may be saved; and where a handful can be taken hold of at once the business may be more expeditiously completed.—Rochester Far.

THE EXECUTION.

On Friday last William Teller and Caesar Reynolds, the murderers of Hoskins, were executed in this city pursuant to the sentence of law. The gallows were erected immediately in the rear of the prison, within a narrow enclosure built around the door opening from the hall of the building, and effectually shutting out the whole scene from public observation. The prisoners were taken to the scaffold at about nine o'clock. They had previously at an early hour in the morning been taken from their separate apartments and placed together in the same room, where they were attended by the Rev. G. F. Davis, Rev. Mr. Remington, and Rev. Mr. Barrett, Chaplain of the State Prison, and some time was spent in devotional exercises. The only persons present at the gallows were the clergyman above mentioned, the sheriff and his deputies, several physicians, and a few others who attended at the request of the sheriff, not exceeding in all twenty or thirty persons. On the scaffold, and during the whole preparatory movements, Caesar, we are informed, exhibited perfect composure and self-possession; Teller was more agitated. Both spoke; Caesar denied that he was guilty of the blood of Hoskins, but acknowledged the justice of his doom on the ground of the wickedness of his past life; he expressed his hope in the mercy of God. Teller said he was not guilty of wilful murder, and made some incoherent remarks against capital punishments. At the request of the prisoners two hymns were sung, after which a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Davis. The prisoners then shook hands with the sheriff, thanked him for his kindness to them, and bid him farewell. In a similar manner they took leave of the clergymen, of some friends who were present, and of each other; the caps were then drawn over their faces, and a few moments (about twenty minutes past nine) the drop fell and they were launched into eternity.

In regard to the state of mind exhibited by the two criminals in the prospect of death, we have been informed, that Caesar, for some time previous to the execution, furnished a satisfactory evidence of penitence as was possible under the circumstances in which he was placed, where there could be no opportunity to test his sincerity by a corresponding life. In the case of Teller, there was little indication of any change of feeling. It is due to the Sheriff to state, that all the arrangements were judiciously made and his personal office performed with the utmost propriety. A few persons assembled in the vicinity of the prison, but the most perfect order and decorum were observed throughout the whole affair.

The contrast between this occasion and the

public executions which have taken place in this State, and which have been conducted in other States, is a striking illustration of the wisdom of our present law on this subject. Whatever may have been the result or expected from the example of public executions, there can be no doubt that the moral effect of them has been decidedly pernicious. Among the thousands who have witnessed such a spectacle there is scarcely a very little apparent solemnity of feeling, but the levity, dissipation, and licentiousness which usually prevail, is in the highest degree revolting; and attended with the most pernicious influence on public morals.

[Hartford Current.]

THE SEA SERPENT.

It seems that we are still doomed to death and be puzzled touching the existence of the most intangible of monsters. We have lately had time to settle down into a quiet and comfortable belief in the certificate of the whole steam-boat's company, crew and passengers, as to the marvellous characteristics and huge proportions of the Leviathan, whose eyes are saluted, and our doubts brought back, by the following remarkably plausible paragraph in the last New-Bedford Mercury:

Phenomena of the Sea Serpent explained. Two sons of Mr. Martin, keeper of Bales Island Light-House, state in the Salem Register, that on the 18th ult. six miles east of Island, they saw something 100 fathoms long, very much resembling the description of the famous sea serpent; but on approaching within 25 yards it proved to be a shoal of black fish. For several minutes they kept a line of about 120 feet, and their rising and sinking showed the protuberances and undulating motions of the serpent in great perfection. Being frightened they separated in all directions. They add, 'had they kept in a line during the whole time we saw them, which was about 15 minutes, the most incredulous could scarcely have doubted the real sea serpent.' The same shoal of fish made its appearance in Gloucester on Sunday, and was at first taken to be the sea serpent.

A correspondent of the Barstable Journal at North Truro, who was on board the schooner Boy on the 14th inst. bound to Boston, states that a fish or monster of some description was seen at a short distance from the vessel, which perfectly accorded with the description of the sea serpent. He appeared to be from 50 to 75 feet in length, having bands upon his back. These appearances, we apprehend, will to most minds put to rest conclusively the question of the existence of the sea serpent.

An amusing occurrence took place in our presence on Monday last. We went into a Barber's shop not far from Hanover-square, where we found William, a journeyman, combing a gentleman's hair, who was asleep. During the operation, we were shaved, got washed, and were going out; but William still combing the head of his customer, concluded that he had been hired by hour to operate. Every body can imagine our surprise, when informed by the barber that both William and the customer had been sleeping for more than half an hour; the man at ease in his seat, and the other enjoying perpendicular nap.—N. Y. Gaz.

REFORM.

The barbers in Boston are about meeting in convention for the purpose of forming an agreement to close their shops on the Sabbath. A writer in the Morning Post, says that a proposition will soon be made at a meeting to be called for that purpose, to omit the practice of shaving on the Sabbath. A thorough washing of the face and hands on Saturday evening will suffice, (in hot weather) till Monday morning.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

Children have often lost their lives from obstruction in the windpipe, merely in consequence of neglect on the part of their parents to procure surgical assistance. Even the act of respiration has altogether ceased, and the sufferer is apparently lifeless, a simple surgical operation, if not too long delayed, will in almost every instance restore life. A case occurred in this town on Saturday last, which had nearly proved fatal, and the particulars of which ought to be generally known.

A child of Dr. E. A. Ward, while eating an apple, swallowed a piece the wrong way, as it is familiarly termed; that is, a piece of the apple lodged in the upper part of the windpipe, and so completely prevented the ingress or egress of the air, that the child almost instantly ceased to breathe! Physicians were immediately called in, but when they arrived the child had every appearance of being dead—pulsation at the wrist had ceased—the extremities were cold—but the operation of Tracheotomy, (opening the windpipe), was commenced, and successfully performed. Dr. E. Huntington and Dr. J. W. Green, so soon as an incision was made into the windpipe, it was apparent that the air slowly pressed into and out of the lungs through the opening, and respiration was in this way carried on, until with a curved probe passed upwards the obstruction was removed, and in a short time the breathing became perfectly natural. This operation was not commenced until the child had remained apparently lifeless nearly twenty minutes! The child is now doing well, and will undoubtedly recover.

[Lowell Journal.]

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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1833.

NO. 39.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

from *Blackwood's Magazine* for August.
THE WATER LILY.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The Water Lilies, that are serene in
calm clear water, but no less serene
in the black and scowling waves.

Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.

Oh! beautiful thou art!

Thou sculpture like and stately River-Queen!

Covering the depths, as with the light sun, of
Of a pure heart.

Bright Lily of the wave!

Shining in fearless grace with every swell,

Thou seem'st as if a spirit meekly brave
Dwelt in thy cell.

Lifting like thy head

Of placid beauty, feminine yet free,

Thou art with form or pictured azure spread
The water bed.

What is like thee, fair flower,

So gentle and the firm, thus beating up
The blue sky that alabaster cup,

As to the shower?

Oh! Love is most like thee,

The Love of Woman quivering to the blast
Through every nerve, yet rooted deep and fast,

'Midst Life's dark sea.

And Faith—oh! is not Faith

Like thee, too, Lily? springing into light,
All buoyantly above the billow's might,

Through the storm's breath?

Yes, hark! with such high thoughts,
Flower, let thine image in my bosom lie!

Will something there of its own purity

And peace be wrought:

Something yet more divine

Than the clear, pearly, virgin lustre shed
From thine eyes, as from the rivers' bed,

As from a shrine.

From the *United States Gazette*.

RESURRECTION OF LAZARUS (St. John,

Chap. XI.)

Written upon a blank leaf of the Bible dur-

ing sickness, at the Pennsylvania Hospital,

March 16, 1833.)

Lazarus rose from the dead, and death

and mortality his sceptre raised,

He smote his speechless victim to the earth,

He hurled him to the grave and bound him there.

The vision monarch of the tomb remained,

Though he was, in the precincts of his power,

Omnipresent, every where unseen—

See corruption's debasing work—

There the hawk which he began began,

As some miracle defied him.

Even's glorious Prince approached and "Jesus

wept."

Guilty world! whose blood was shed for you!

Lazarus rise! come forth! the Saviour cried:

Thou, conscious that Almighty Power thus spoke,

Wag from his silent vault, and bade the Grave

Open its portals, and a "vital spark"

From the bosom of the Prince of Life.

Warm'd the heart of him whom "Jesus loved!":

Christ brought back life triumphant from the grave,

Lazarus lived again.

Death where was thy sting?

Grave, thy victory then!

from the *New England Magazine* for Sep-

tember.

THE PROSELYTES

A SKETCH.

The student sat at his books. All the day

had been poring over an old and time worn

volume, and the evening found him still ab-

sorbed in its contents. It was one of that in-

numerable series of controversial volumes,

claiming the theological speculations of the

great fathers of the Church. With the

best perseverance so characteristic of

countrymen, he was endeavouring to de-

termine amidst the numberless inconsisten-

cies of heated controversy—to reconcile jar-

ring propositions; to search out the thread

of plastic argument amidst the rant of pre-

judice and the sallies of passion, and the coarse

operations of a spirit of personal bitter-

ness, but little in accordance with the awful

gravity of the question at issue.

have buried myself in this living tomb, and
counted the health of this his feeble and out-
ward image as nothing in comparison, and
shadow of His own infinite Mind—that I
have toiled through what the world calls wis-
dom;—the lore of the old fathers and time
honoured philosophy, not for the dream of
power and gratified ambition,—not for the al-
chemist's gold or life giving elixir,—but with
an eye single to that which I conceived to be
the most fitting object of a godlike spirit;—
the discovery of Truth,—truth perfect and
unclouded,—truth as it sits in awe and holiness
in the presence of its Original and Source!

"Was my aim too lofty? It cannot be; for
my Creator has given me a spirit, which would
spurn a meaner one. I have studied to act
in accordance with His will: yet have I felt
all along like one walking in blindness. I
have listened to the living champions of the
Church; I have pored over the remains of the
dead; but doubt and heavy darkness still rest
upon my pathway. I find contradiction where
I had hoped for harmony; ambiguity where
I had expected clearness; zeal taking the
place of reason,—anger, intolerance, personal
feuds and sectarian bitterness,—interminable
discussions and weary controversies, while in-
finite Truth, for which I have been seeking,
lies still beyond,—or seen, if at all, only by
transient and unsatisfying glimpses, ob-
scured and darkened by miserable subtleties
and cabalistic mysteries."

He was interrupted by the entrance of a
servant with a letter. The student broke its
well-known seal, and read, in a delicate chi-

rography, the following words:—
"DEAR ERNEST: A stranger from the En-
glish Kingdom, of gentle birth and education,
bath visited me at the request of the good
Princess Elizabeth of the Palatine. He is a
preacher of the new faith—a zealous and ear-
nest believer in the gifts of the Spirit. But not
like John de Labadie or the Lady Schumanns."

He speaks like one sent on a message from
Heaven,—a message of wisdom and salvation.
Come Ernest, and see him; for he hath but a
brief hour to tarry with us. Who knoweth
but that this stranger may be commissioned to
lead us to that, which we have so long and
anxiously sought for,—the truth as it is in
God?

Now may heaven bless the sweet enthusi-
ast for this interruption of my bitter reflec-
tions!" said the student, in the earnest ten-
derness of impassioned feeling. "She knows
how gladly I shall obey her summons; she
knows how readily I shall forsake the dogmas
of our wisest schoolmen, to obey the slightest
wishes of a heart pure and generous as hers."

He passed hastily through one of the prin-
cipal streets of the city, to the dwelling of
the lady, Eleonora.

In a large and gorgeous apartment, sat the
Englishman, his plain and simple garb con-
trasting strongly with the richness and luxury
around him. He was apparently quite young,
and of a tall and commanding figure. His
countenance was calm and benevolent; it bore
no traces of passion,—care had not marked
it—there was a holy serenity in its expres-

sion, which seemed a token of that inward
peace which passeth all understanding."

"And this is thy friend, Eleonora?" said the
stranger, as he offered his hand to Ernest. "I
hear," he said, addressing the latter, "thou
hast been a hard student and a lover of phi-

losophy."

"I am but a humble inquirer after Truth,"
replied Ernest.

"From whence hast thou sought it?"

"From the sacred volume—from the lore
of the old fathers,—from the fountains of
philosophy, and from my own brief expe-

rience of human life."

"And hast thou attained thy object?"

"Alas—no!" replied the student; "I have
thus far failed in vain."

"Ah! thus must the children of this world
ever toil—wearily—wearily—but in vain.
We grasp at shadows—we grapple with the
fashionless air—we walk in the blindness of
our own vain imaginations—we compass hea-

ven and earth for our object, and marvel that
we find it not. The truth which is of God,
the crown of wisdom, the pearl of exceeding
price, demands not this vain-glorious re-

search; easily to be entreated, it lieth within
the reach of all. The eye of the humblest
spirit may discern it. For He who respecteth
not the persons of His children, hath not set
it afar off, unapproachable save to the proud
and lofty; but hath made its refreshing foun-

tains to murmur, as it were, at the very door
of our hearts. But in the encumbering hur-

ry of the world, we perceive it not; in the noise
of our daily vanities, we hear not the waters
of Shiloah, which go softly. We look widely
abroad; we lose ourselves in vain speculation;

we wander in the crooked path of those who
have gone before us; yes, in the language of
one of the old fathers, we ask the earth, and it
replieeth not,—we question the sea and its
inhabitants,—we turn to the sun, and the
moon, and the stars of heaven, and they may
not see, and our ears and they cannot hear;

we turn to books, and they delude us; we
seek philosophy, and no response cometh from
its dead and silent learning! It is not in the

sky above, nor in the air around, nor in earth
beneath; it is in our own spirits—it lives with-
in us; and if we would find it, like the lost
silver of the woman of the parable, we must
look at home.—In the inward temple, which
the inward eye discovereth, and wherein the
spirit of all truth is manifested. The voice
of that spirit is still and small, and the light
about it shineth in darkness. But truth is
there; and if we seek it in low humility—in a
patient waiting upon its author—with a giving
up of our natural pride of knowledge—a se-

ducing of self—a quiet from all outward en-
deavour, it will assuredly be revealed, and
fully made known.—For as the angel of old
rose from the altar of Manosah, even so shall
truth arise from the humbling sacrifice of self
knowledge and human vanity, in all its eter-

nal and ineffable beauty."

"Seekest thou, like Pilate, after truth?"
Look thou within. The holy principle is
there; that in whose light the pure hearts of
all time have rejoiced. It is the great light
of ages, of which Pythagoras speaks—the
"good spirit" of Socrates; the "divine mind"
of Anaxagoras; the "perfect principle" of Pla-

to; the "infallible and immortal law, and di-
vine power of reason" of Philo. It is the
"unbegotten principle and source of all light,"
whereof Timeus testifieth the "interior guide"
of the soul and everlasting foundation of vir-
tue, spoken of by Plutarch. Yea—it was the
hope and guide of those virtuous Gentiles,
who, doing by nature the things contained in
the law, became a law unto themselves.

"Look to thyself. Turn thine eye inward.
Heed not the opinion of the world. Lean
not upon the broken reed of thy philosophy—
thy verbal orthodoxy—thy skill in tongues;
thy knowledge of the Fathers. Remember
that truth was seen by the humble fishermen
of Galilee, and overlooked by the High Priest
of the Temple, by the Rabbi and the Pharisee.
Thou canst not hope to reach it by the meta-
physics of Fathers, Counsels, Schoolmen,
and Universities. It lies not in the high
places of human learning; it is in the silent
sanctuary of thine own heart; for He, who
gave thee an immortal spirit, hath filled it with
a portion of that truth which is the image of
His own unapproachable light. The voice of
that truth is within thee; heed thou its wis-

per. A light is kindled in thy soul, which,
if thou carefully heedest it, shall shine more
and more even unto the perfect day."

The stranger paused, and the student melt-
ed into tears. "Stranger!" he said, "thou hast
taken a weary weight from my heart, and a
heavy veil from my eyes. I feel that thou
hast revealed a wisdom which is not of this
world."

"Nay—I am but an humble instrument in
the hand of Him, who is the fountain of all
truth, and the beginning and the end of all
wisdom. May the message which I have borne
thee be sanctified to thy well-being."

"Oh—heed him, Ernest!" said the lady. "It
is the holy truth which has been spoken. Let
us rejoice in this truth, and, forgetting the
world, live only for it."

"Oh—may he who watched over all his chil-

dren keep thee in faith of thy resolution!"
said the Preacher, fervently. "Humble your-

selves to receive instruction, and it shall be
given you. Turn away now in your youth
from the corrupting pleasures of the world—
heed not its hollow vanities, and that peace
which is not such as the world giveth—the
peace of God which passeth all understand-

ing, shall be yours. Yet, let not yours be
the world's righteousness—the world's peace,
which shutteth itself up in solitude. Enclous-

ter the body but rather shut up the soul from
sin. Live in the world, but overcome it; lead
a life of purity in the face of its allurements;
learn, from the holy principle of truth within
you, to do justly in the sight of its author,—
to meet reproach without anger, to live with-

out offence—to love those that offend you,—
to visit the widow and the fatherless, and
keep yourselves unspotted from the world."

"Eleonora!" said the humble student, "truth
is plain before us; can we follow its teach-

ings? Alas! canst thou—the daughter of a no-
ble house—forget the glory of thy birth, and,
in the beauty of thy years, tread in that lowly
path, which the wisdom of the world ac-

counteth foolishness?"

"Yes, Ernest—rejoicingly can I do it!" said
the lady, and the bright glow of a lofty pur-

pose gave a spiritual expression to her ma-
jestic beauty. "Glory to God in the highest,
that he hath visited us in mercy!"

"Lady!" said the preacher, "the day-star of
truth has arisen in thy heart; follow thou its
light even unto salvation. Live an harmoni-

ous life to the curious make and frame of thy
creation; and let the beauty of thy person
teach thee to beautify thy mind with holiness,
the ornament of the beloved of God. Remem-

ber that the King of Zion's daughter is all-
glorious within; and if thy soul excel, thy
body will only set off the lustre of thy mind.
Let not the spirit of this world—its cares and
its many vanities—its fashions and discords,
prevail over the civility of thy nature. Re-

member that sin bought the first eat, and thou
wilt have little reason to be proud of dress or
the adorning of thy body. Seek rather the
enduring ornament of a meek and quiet spirit—
the beauty and the parity of the altar of
God's temple, rather than the decoration of
its outward walls. For, as the Spartan mon-

arch said, of old, to his daughter, when he
restrained her from wearing the rich dresses
of Sicily.—"Thou wilt seem more lovely to

me without them"—so shalt thou seem, in
thy lowliness and humility, more lovely in the
sight of heaven and in the eyes of the pure
of earth. Oh—preserve in their freshness
thy present feelings—wait in humble resig-

nation and in patience, even if it be all thy
days, for the manifestations of Him, who, 'as
a father, careth for all his children.'

"I will endeavour—I will endeavour!" said
the lady, humbled in spirit and in tears.

The stranger took the hand of each. "Fare-
well!" he said; "I must needs depart, for I
have much work before me. God's peace be
with you; and that love be around you, which
has been to me as the green pasture and the
still water,—the shadow in a weary land."

And the stranger went his way; but the la-
dy and her lover, in all their after life, and
amidst the trials and persecutions which they
were called to suffer in the cause of truth,
remembered with joy and gratitude the in-

structions of the pure-hearted and eloquent
WILLIAM PENN. J. G. W.

From the *Family Physician and Gazette of*
human life.

THE REMEDY OF THE SPLIT FOWL.

Among the most disagreeable things attend-
ing the practice of that most arduous of all
professions, medicine, are the prejudices the
physician must constantly meet with, either
in the mind of the patient, or in those of his
friends. It is easier to cure the bodily com-

plaint of 100 persons, than to eradicate the
prejudice from the mind of one. Absurd
and ridiculous, and hurtful notions, which
have as it were grown up with them, in spite
of all the efforts of reason to root them out.

Visiting a patient a short time since, [for it
is my misfortune to be a physician] I per-

ceived a very disagreeable smell, like that of
putrid meat, apparently issuing from beneath
the bed clothes at the foot of the bed; and
enquired what it was.

"Why," said the good wife, who was attend-
ing on her sick husband, "its nothing but a
dunghill fowl he's got on his feet poor man."

"A dunghill fowl!" exclaimed I with no lit-
tle astonishment.

"Yes, doctor," said she, "I had the fattest
fowl in the barn yard cut open alive, and one
half put on one foot and one on t'other while
it was all alive and kicking. It is a charm-

ing thing for a fever, doctor."

"A live fowl cut open and put on a man's
feet for a fever! who put this foolish notion
into your head?"

"A foolish notion or not doctor, I am sure
Mr. Tozer is a great deal better of his com-

plaint than he was; he doesn't sweat so con-

fusedly, and breathes a great deal shorter and
quicker than he did."

"So much the worse good woman."

"So you always tell me doctor, when I
am doing all I can for the benefit of the sick
in my family. So you told me when I was
stuffed the cold of my husband the dear Mr.
Pheezee, heaven rest his soul—which in spite
of all I could do, turned to an information of
the lungs, and he is now in his grave, poor
man."

"But what could put it into your head this
shocking remedy of the split fowl?"

"Why its been in my head ever so long,
doctor. My grandfather was cured by it of a
putrid fever, as I have heard my mother say.
My father was likewise cured by the same re-

medy, of a dreadful rebellious fever; but just
as he was getting on his feet again, he had a
prolapse, which carried him off. Besides
these, my cousin Jonathan Jenkins was cured
of an information in the same way. Then
Mrs. Thistlesifter, who you know is very skill-

ful in roots, arbs, and so forth, says there is
nothing in the world so good for a fever as a
split fowl!"

A split fowl! I was going to say; and indeed
if all the fools were so, who meddle with
what they know nothing about, the world
would be better off. Did you give Mr. Tozer
the medicine I left him?"

"No, doctor: Mrs. Thistlesifter came here
just after you went away, and I could not do
no less than to insult her in so impotent a cri-

sis; and we came to the conclusion between
us, that it was best not to give the medicine
you left; but to put the split fowl on his feet,
poor man and dress him well with pepper-
grass tea, and a little gillig-over ground and
suart weed with it."

"So you didn't give the medicine I left then?"

"No, doctor: Mrs. Thistlesifter and I
thought it such an impotent case, that the
split fowl was the principle thing to be relied
on. Besides to tell the truth, doctor, we
were afraid there was mercury in the medi-

cine, as we had noticed a white powder in it."

And so because you and Mrs. Thistlesifter
noticed a white powder in the medi-

cine, you threw it aside, and opened a live
fowl?"

"Yes, doctor, I do think that mercury is a
dreadful bad thing. It saves people's lives
to be sure—but then it gets into the bones,
Mrs. Thistlesifter says, and there's no get-

ting it out again as long as you live."

"Oh! I wouldn't had Mr. Tozer, poor
man, to take it for any thing."

"And so, by following your own & Mrs.
Thistlesifter's foolish notions, you've lost your
husband."

"Lost him! did you say, doctor, lost my
dear Mr. Tozer?"

"Ay, I grieve to inform you that he won't
live forty-eight hours."

"Not forty-eight hours, doctor! not live
forty-eight hours! and I've only been married
to him a year."

"I am sorry to say there is no hope for him."

"And I laid out so much money for my wed-

ding clothes only a year ago. And the dun-

ghill fowl gone too! the fattest rooster in the
barn yard! Oh, miserable me, that I should
be a widow so soon again!" Saying this she
wringed her hands bitterly.

The next day Mr. Tozer died. Mrs. To-

zer, as in duty bound, wept profusely for his
death; but finally comforted herself that she
had done every thing an affectionate wife
could do—having taken the advice of Mrs.
Thistlesifter, and having killed the most valu-

able rooster in the barn to save her husband's
life.—*A Country Physician*

THE LOST SHIP.

OR THE UNEXPECTED WITNESS.

Taking care of the main chance, I have
elsewhere attempted to define the keeping one
hand on your own pocket, and the other in
your neighbour's—a definition which, what-

ever it may want of truth in its general ap-
plication, was in exact accordance with the
practice and opinions of Gideon Owen. He
was one of those who, very early in life, dis-

covered the inconveniences attendant upon
bearing a good character—a quality, he would
observe, in such universal request, that the
possessor is liable to be robbed of it at every
turn. Nay, it was even an encumbrance to
a man of his peculiar genius, which, when re-

lieved from the restraint, developed itself in
a manner which promised to secure himself a
distinguished place in that calendar which is
more remarkable for heroes than saints. He
was one of the honourable fraternity of Bri-

tish merchants, though, like a true genius, he
altogether rejected those common-place no-

tions by which that respectable body have the
universal reputation of being governed. The
halter and the gibbet were the line and rule
by which Gideon was regulated in his deal-

ings; and it is admitted that he was exact, to
a nicety, in his measures. The accounts of a
man who trusted to no one, and whom none
ever thought of trusting, must necessarily
have been in a not shell; and it was Owen's
boast that his pocket was his counting-house,
and his journal and ledger a two-penny mem-

orandum-book.

For a description of his person—behold him
plodding his way through the streets, regard-

less of every external object, but in chuck-

ling self-gratulation on having completed some
advantageous and overreaching bargain; ob-

serve the pleased, but unpleasant expression,
so purely animal, of his countenance; remark,
too, his left hand clenched upon his bosom, a
sinister attempt to keep down the upbraidings
of conscience, or, perhaps, to guard his heart
from the possibility of its being assailed by
any of those sympathies by which ordinary
and grovelling minds are sometimes turned
from their purposes. His vigilance was at
once useless and misplaced—useless, because
his heart was as hard as a brickbat, and mis-

placed, because with him the seat of feeling
was the neck.

One of his latest commercial transactions
was of so remarkable a character, that I shall
venture to

We are authorized to announce **RICHARD J. CRABB, Esq.** as a Candidate to represent this city in the next House of Delegates.

MR. GREEN.
You are authorized to announce **SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esquire**, as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.
Second District—Richard B. Carmichael.
Third do. Charles S. Sewell.
Fourth do. Benjamin C. Howard.
Fifth do. Isaac McKim.
Sixth do. Roderick Dorsey.
Seventh do. Francis Thomas.
Eighth do. John T. Stoddert.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Baltimore City.
Louis W. Jenkins, Charles C. Harper.

Anne-Arundel County.

John S. Sellman, Wesley Linthicum,
Thomas Snowden, Jr. Charles D. Warfield.

Prince-George's County.

Dr. Benjamin Day, John B. Edelin,
Horatio C. Scott, James Summerville, Jr.

Talbot County.

Richard Spencer, George Stevens,
Morris O. Colston, Philip Horney.

Queen-Anne's County.

Lemuel Roberts, Thomas Wright, 5d.
Samuel R. Oldson, Robert Larimore.

Cecil County.

William Knight, Levi H. Evans,
John S. Maffit, Lewis Thomas.

Harford County.

Henry H. Johns, James Nelson,
Samuel Sutton, Alexander Norris.

Frederick County.

David Schley, Joseph M. Palmer,
Abdiel Ukefer, John Sifford.

Washington County.

Fred. Hemrickhouse, John O. Wharton,
John H. Mann, John D. Grove.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

R. B. TANEY, Esq. was yesterday appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. On accepting this appointment, Mr. Taney resigned the office of Attorney-General.—*Globe of Tuesday.*

The Martinsburg, Va. Gazette states that the Anthracite Coal recently discovered in that vicinity by the engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, is believed to be equal in quality to the Pennsylvania coal.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.
AT ANNAPOLIS.

A Convention of Delegates from the several Temperance Societies in Anne-Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, Officers and Members of the State Society, and others, assembled pursuant to public invitation, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on Friday morning, the 20th of September, 1833.

The Convention being called to order, on motion of Samuel Ridout, Esq. **DANIEL MURRAY, Esq.** of Elk-Ridge, was appointed President.

ALEXANDER RANDALL and **THOMAS KARNY, Jr.** were then appointed Secretaries.

The Rev. Mr. Watkins, at the request of the President, offered up a prayer.

A roll of the Members of the Convention being formed, it was found that the following gentlemen were in attendance, viz:

From the State Society.—Rev. Dr. Humphreys, Rev. Nicholas I. Watkins, Rev. John G. Blanchard, Rev. John Decker, Dr. John Ridgely, Dr. Dennis Claude, Dr. John Ridout, John Sellman, Samuel Ridout, and Alexander Randall.

Anne-Arundel County Society.—Dr. Frederick L. Grammer.

South River Society.—Leonard Iglehart, Stephen Beard, Thomas I. Dorset, and J. S. Sellman.

First Election District Society.—John G. Rodgers, and Samuel Carr.

South River Neck Society.—Dr. Howard M. Duval, Alfred Sellman, John Watkins, and John S. Whittington.

Pig Point Society.—Philip Pindell, John W. Compton, and James Owens.

Savage Factory Society.—Horace Capron, John G. Proud, Rev. Mr. Blew, and Rev. Mr. Kalbfus.

Brotherton Society.—Wm. H. Baldwin, Henry W. Woodward, and Rigmil Woodward.

Magothy Society.—Thomas Robinson.

Broad Neck Society.—Philip Pettibone, Tobias Bourke, Jas. W. Bourke, and Thomas W. Tayman.

Friendship Society.—R. S. D. Jones, Gustavus Weems, Thomas J. Laurence, John Wood, and John Childs.

Elk-Ridge Landing Society.—Daniel Murray.

Annapolis City Society.—Rev. Mr. Gere, Rev. Thomas Waters, Dr. Wm. Brewster, Thomas E. Sudler, James Murray, Jeremiah Hughes, Thomas Kearney, Jr. John H. Culbreth, Wm. McNeil, Robert Emmet Culbreth, and Martin E. Revell.

St. John's College Society.—Richard S. Culbreth, Richard Weems, and Orlando Hatt.

On motion of the Rev. N. I. Watkins, the President appointed the following committee, composed of one member from each of the Societies represented, to consider upon and report the business of the Convention, and to whom all propositions should be submitted before they were acted upon by the Convention.

Rev. J. G. Blanchard, from the State Society.

Dr. F. L. Grammer, Anne-Arundel County Society.

John S. Sellman, South River Society.

John G. Rodgers, 1st District Society.

Alfred Sellman, South River Neck Society.

John W. Compton, Pig Point Society.

John G. Proud, Savage Factory Society.

Wm. H. Baldwin, Brotherton Society.

Thomas Robinson, Magothy Society.

Tobias Bourke, Broad Neck Society.

Thomas I. Laurence, Friendship Society.

Jeremiah Hughes, Annapolis Society.

R. S. Culbreth, St. John's College Society.

The Committee then retired to the conference room, for consultation.

At the instance of the President, the periodical circular of the American Temperance Society, was read.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, the aforesaid circular was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the convention.

The Rev. Mr. Humphreys, made some remarks on the necessity of collecting funds to diffuse information on the important subject of temperance, and gave notice that he would make a proposition to that effect.

Reports and statements from several of the Societies were then made, and among the rest was one made by Mr. Beard, of the prosperous condition of the South River Society. Mr. B. also stated, that in his neighbourhood there was a society composed of people of colour. In making which statement, Mr. B. related an anecdote, which he considered worthy of notice:

There was two negroes, (Mr. B. states,) who joined the Temperance Society, in his neighbourhood; to each of whom whiskey was given, during the past summer, as compensation, in part, for harvesting. They were resolved to refrain from using it themselves, and immediately they came to consider what disposition they should make of their respective allowances, and they hesitated not in emptying it upon the ground, saying they were unwilling that others should use that which they knew would injure themselves.

This fact, Mr. B. stated, as illustrative of the advantage of forming Temperance Societies among coloured people.

The Rev. Mr. Blanchard, chairman of the committee on business, returned to the convention, and reported that several propositions had passed under the consideration of the committee, all of which would be presented to the Convention—and likewise submitted the following Report, and the accompanying resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

The members of this Convention, residents of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, members and representatives of the different Temperance Societies recently established in the aforesaid city and county, unanimously

Resolved, That an attentive observation of the efforts of Temperance Associations in our respective neighbourhoods, has fully confirmed those impressions of their great utility which reports of their influence in other portions of our country first awakened; that the experiment already made has satisfied us of the reforming power of these associations and of their tendency to restrain intemperance, with its attendant evils, and to promote good morals, social order, domestic happiness, and the future welfare of men; that with these convictions, we feel ourselves constrained as philanthropists and christians to persevere in our efforts to increase the number, and to extend the influence of Temperance Associations.

Resolved, That simultaneous meetings of Temperance Societies be recommended to be held in Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, on the last Sunday in February 1834.

Resolved, That each society of Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis be earnestly requested to transmit to the treasurer of the State Society, (Thomas S. Alexander, Esq.) the sum of five dollars, or such sum as may be collected, for the purpose of aiding in circulating temperance tracts, and defraying in part the expenses of the state society.

Resolved, That the trustees of each school district in Anne-Arundel county are requested to endeavour to form Temperance Societies amongst the scholars attending said schools, and that the teachers of all other than primary schools be respectfully requested to accord the like support to the great reformation by adopting the like measure.

Resolved, That the circulation of the Temperance Almanac in every family of the county be recommended.

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy be requested to deliver an annual discourse on the subject of Temperance on the third Sunday of September, in every following year, to the several congregations in the county and city.

Resolved, That the circulation of the Temperance Herald be recommended.

Resolved, That the formation of Temperance Societies among the coloured population throughout the county and city be recommended.

Resolved, That this convention earnestly invite female co-operation in the cause in which we are devoted, and in which they are so deeply interested.

Several propositions were then introduced by gentlemen and referred to the consideration of the standing committee on business, and among them was that of Dr. Humphreys, in relation to the creation of a fund for the diffusion of information.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, present the same as in the forenoon. Reports from the Pig Point and Savage Factory Societies were read.

Dr. Humphreys stated to the Convention that a Temperance Society had recently been organized among the students of St. John's College, and that upwards of forty had enrolled their names as members. This society, he further stated, had ordained certain regulations, by which periodical meetings were to be held, when addresses should be delivered, and the subject of temperance discussed. This society had held the first of their periodical meetings, and from the proceedings which were then had, every reason is afforded the public to believe that its condition will be prosperous, and its organization will be fraught with good consequences.

The standing committee on business after a second sitting, reported favourably on the following propositions:

The following preamble and resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Waters, which were assented to.

Whereas it is evident that since the formation of Temperance Societies in different parts of our happy country, great good has been effected through their instrumentality, under the blessing of Almighty God, and as it is believed that the multiplication of those societies tend to lessen the evils and enhance the happiness and social order of the community; and as it is of the utmost importance that every hindrance to the general spread of such associations should be removed, by using all means compatible with our rights as freemen, and in order to enlist the powerful voice of public opinion against intemperance, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention regards the practice of treating with ardent spirits on electioneering occasions, as a great hindrance to the prosperity of the Temperance cause, as demoralizing to the community, and always fraught with evil and pernicious consequences, and ought to be discountenanced by every Christian and Patriot and Philanthropist.

The following resolution offered by Dr. Grammer was assented to.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Convention, that the American Temperance Society never has been and should not become connected with any political party, but should confine itself exclusively to the promotion of the Temperance cause.

Mr. Henry Woodward then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy of Anne Arundel county, be requested to deliver an Address on the subject of Temperance, in their respective congregations, on the second Sunday of November in the current year.

The following resolution which originated in the standing committee, was read and assented to.

Resolved, That the managers of Anne Arundel county Temperance society be requested to propose a plan by which the talents, which may be brought into requisition for the promotion of the cause, shall be more fully called into operation; and that all persons friendly to the cause be requested to accord in the suggestions to be made by said managers to that end, with a view that no individual in this district shall remain uninformed of the great truths, which bear upon the subject.

The standing committee in their report likewise stated, that a paper presented by Mr. Randall was submitted to them, which because of their limited time, they were prevented from considering, whereupon a select committee composed of Messrs. Randall, Humphreys, and Ridout, were appointed to consider and report upon the same. After some consultation, the said committee reported the following resolution, which is followed by the paper aforesaid, viz:—

Resolved, That we recommend to the several Temperance Societies in this county, to hold a meeting of their respective societies, on the 4th day of July next, and that at those meetings the following Declaration be read. (We shall insert the Declaration in our next)

The following resolutions were then presented by Dr. Humphreys and unanimously assented to.

Resolved, That it is expedient to collect a central fund of \$100,000 by voluntary contributions, for the purpose of printing and circulating, without cost and free of postage, to every family in the United States, copies of the Reports of the American Temperance Society, and such other papers as may be best calculated to promote the efficiency of the Temperance Reformation.

Resolved, That a subscription paper be presented to the Members of this Convention, and circulated, through the medium of the Press; the condition of which shall be, that the sums subscribed, shall be payable whenever the aggregate amount shall be \$100,000.

Resolved, That whenever such sum shall have been subscribed, that it be submitted to a National Temperance Convention, to take the necessary steps to vest and employ such central fund, for the purpose above specified.

The mover of these Resolutions, presumed if the proposition should be fully made known, by the Journals, to the friends of Temperance, that names enough would be spontaneously collected in the Auxiliary Societies, and communicated, through the same medium, to the Secretary of the Parent Society, to effect the object. It must be done of course by voluntary agents. It is not doubtful that a universal spread of that kind of intelligence, which is so happily condensed in the Reports and Journals, is the great thing to be most desired. Information of the right kind, in the right quarter, will add multitudes of efficient friends, to the temperance ranks. There are multitudes of respectable men who have failed to espouse the cause, for the simple reason that they have not examined its details. It has been presented to them, only in the abstract. When all the interesting particulars of this subject shall be fairly brought home to them, they will be convinced, and persuaded to act. It would be better, if persons, willing to contribute, would remit at once, and simultaneously, such sums as they choose, to the Treasurer of the American Temperance Society. It is assumed, however, that the usual meetings of Temperance Societies, will awake zeal enough to collect and report names, in the first instance, and the money itself, in the event of the amount being subscribed. Can there not be found a sufficient number of men of true devotion to the cause, to carry a scheme which promises such amount of good? A paper was put in circulation among the members present, and signed by almost fifty persons, in sums from one to ten dollars; and the amount can very readily be much extended.

In conformity to the second of the foregoing series of resolutions, a subscription paper in form following was prepared, and a large number of names were attached thereto.

The subscribers promise to pay to the Treasurer of the American Temperance Society, the sum of one dollar or more, each, whenever the subscription shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars, to be vested and employed by said society, to send free of cost and of postage, to every family in the U. States, copies of the Annual Reports of said society, and such other publications, as may be suited to promote the Temperance Reformation. Annapolis, September 20th, 1833.

The following resolution was then adopted.

Resolved, That the members present subscribe at the desk of the Secretary, for themselves, or their societies, such sum or sums of money as may be deemed necessary to defray the expenses of this Convention, and circulating its Temperance Papers in the County.

A subscription was made accordingly.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock, P. M.

8 o'clock, P. M.
The Convention re-assembled.

The President then invited John H. Culbreth, Esq., who had been previously waited upon by a deputation from the Executive Committee of the Annapolis City Society, to address the Convention, and the audience that had assembled, on the subject of the Temperance Reformation.

Mr. Culbreth now accordingly rose and delivered an Address, whereupon the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to John H. Culbreth, Esq., for the able and eloquent address, which he has this evening pronounced.

Resolved further, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to communicate to him the foregoing resolution, and at the same time to request a copy of the address for publication.

The President accordingly appointed Messrs. Karney, Randall and Ridout, said Committee.

Mr. Hodges then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in pamphlet form and distributed among the Temperance Societies of the County.

J. G. Proud, Esq. then proposed a vote of thanks to the President and Secretaries, not only for the correct and satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties on this occasion, but also for their uniform, zealous, and efficient exertions in the great cause of Temperance.

And the question being taken by Mr. Proud, said question was unanimously assented to.

The Rev. Mr. Blanchard then addressed the Throne of Grace.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, present the same as in the forenoon. Reports from the Pig Point and Savage Factory Societies were read.

Dr. Humphreys stated to the Convention that a Temperance Society had recently been organized among the students of St. John's College, and that upwards of forty had enrolled their names as members. This society, he further stated, had ordained certain regulations, by which periodical meetings were to be held, when addresses should be delivered, and the subject of temperance discussed. This society had held the first of their periodical meetings, and from the proceedings which were then had, every reason is afforded the public to believe that its condition will be prosperous, and its organization will be fraught with good consequences.

The standing committee on business after a second sitting, reported favourably on the following propositions:

The following preamble and resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Waters, which were assented to.

Whereas it is evident that since the formation of Temperance Societies in different parts of our happy country, great good has been effected through their instrumentality, under the blessing of Almighty God, and as it is believed that the multiplication of those societies tend to lessen the evils and enhance the happiness and social order of the community; and as it is of the utmost importance that every hindrance to the general spread of such associations should be removed, by using all means compatible with our rights as freemen, and in order to enlist the powerful voice of public opinion against intemperance, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention regards the practice of treating with ardent spirits on electioneering occasions, as a great hindrance to the prosperity of the Temperance cause, as demoralizing to the community, and always fraught with evil and pernicious consequences, and ought to be discountenanced by every Christian and Patriot and Philanthropist.

The following resolution offered by Dr. Grammer was assented to.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Convention, that the American Temperance Society never has been and should not become connected with any political party, but should confine itself exclusively to the promotion of the Temperance cause.

Mr. Henry Woodward then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy of Anne Arundel county, be requested to deliver an Address on the subject of Temperance, in their respective congregations, on the second Sunday of November in the current year.

The following resolution which originated in the standing committee, was read and assented to.

Resolved, That the managers of Anne Arundel county Temperance society be requested to propose a plan by which the talents, which may be brought into requisition for the promotion of the cause, shall be more fully called into operation; and that all persons friendly to the cause be requested to accord in the suggestions to be made by said managers to that end, with a view that no individual in this district shall remain uninformed of the great truths, which bear upon the subject.

The standing committee in their report likewise stated, that a paper presented by Mr. Randall was submitted to them, which because of their limited time, they were prevented from considering, whereupon a select committee composed of Messrs. Randall, Humphreys, and Ridout, were appointed to consider and report upon the same. After some consultation, the said committee reported the following resolution, which is followed by the paper aforesaid, viz:—

Resolved, That we recommend to the several Temperance Societies in this county, to hold a meeting of their respective societies, on the 4th day of July next, and that at those meetings the following Declaration be read. (We shall insert the Declaration in our next)

The following resolutions were then presented by Dr. Humphreys and unanimously assented to.

Resolved, That it is expedient to collect a central fund of \$100,000 by voluntary contributions, for the purpose of printing and circulating, without cost and free of postage, to every family in the United States, copies of the Reports of the American Temperance Society, and such other papers as may be best calculated to promote the efficiency of the Temperance Reformation.

Resolved, That a subscription paper be presented to the Members of this Convention, and circulated, through the medium of the Press; the condition of which shall be, that the sums subscribed, shall be payable whenever the aggregate amount shall be \$100,000.

Resolved, That whenever such sum shall have been subscribed, that it be submitted to a National Temperance Convention, to take the necessary steps to vest and employ such central fund, for the purpose above specified.

The mover of these Resolutions, presumed if the proposition should be fully made known, by the Journals, to the friends of Temperance, that names enough would be spontaneously collected in the Auxiliary Societies, and communicated, through the same medium, to the Secretary of the Parent Society, to effect the object. It must be done of course by voluntary agents. It is not doubtful that a universal spread of that kind of intelligence, which is so happily condensed in the Reports and Journals, is the great thing to be most desired. Information of the right kind, in the right quarter, will add multitudes of efficient friends, to the temperance ranks. There are multitudes of respectable men who have failed to espouse the cause, for the simple reason that they have not examined its details. It has been presented to them, only in the abstract. When all the interesting particulars of this subject shall be fairly brought home to them, they will be convinced, and persuaded to act. It would be better, if persons, willing to contribute, would remit at once, and simultaneously, such sums as they choose, to the Treasurer of the American Temperance Society. It is assumed, however, that the usual meetings of Temperance Societies, will awake zeal enough to collect and report names, in the first instance, and the money itself, in the event of the amount being subscribed. Can there not be found a sufficient number of men of true devotion to the cause, to carry a scheme which promises such amount of good? A paper was put in circulation among the members present, and signed by almost fifty persons, in sums from one to ten dollars; and the amount can very readily be much extended.

In conformity to the second of the foregoing series of resolutions, a subscription paper in form following was prepared, and a large number of names were attached thereto.

The subscribers promise to pay to the Treasurer of the American Temperance Society, the sum of one dollar or more, each, whenever the subscription shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars, to be vested and employed by said society, to send free of cost and of postage, to every family in the U. States, copies of the Annual Reports of said society, and such other publications, as may be suited to promote the Temperance Reformation. Annapolis, September 20th, 1833.

The following resolution was then adopted.

Resolved, That the members present subscribe at the desk of the Secretary, for themselves, or their societies, such sum or sums of money as may be deemed necessary to defray the expenses of this Convention, and circulating its Temperance Papers in the County.

A subscription was made accordingly.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock, P. M.

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On the night of the murder, he was...
He was ably defended by Messrs. Goddard and Child. Gen. Isham, the Attorney General, assisted by Geo. Hill, Esq., conducted the prosecution. The case was submitted to the jury, after a very clear and impartial charge from the presiding Judge, on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. On Wednesday morning, at the opening of Court, they came in with a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the law was passed upon him by Chief Justice Daggett on Thursday, in a most striking and impressive manner. His execution, which under the present law of this State is happily in private, is to take place on a second Friday of June next.

The prisoner is a native of Rhode Island, and is a grossly ignorant man. He was unable to read or write at the time of his conviction. By the exertions of a benevolent individual, who, with the spirit of Howard, takes pleasure in searching out and relieving the sons of wretchedness, he has, since that time, made considerable progress in learning to read. He has a numerous family of nine children. The atrocity of the act of which he has been found guilty, has rarely been equalled in any country. It owes its origin, beyond a doubt, to the use of intoxicating liquors. To the honour of the town where it was committed, it ought to be stated, that it is the first and only time, since its original settlement, that its annals have been stained with the foul crime of murder.

When, alas! when will the fearful vice of intemperance have numbered all its victims?

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 8.

D. DIXON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

Extract of a letter dated Cape Coast, 28th April, 1833.

I fear I have been guilty of great neglect in not sooner communicating to you the result of my inquiries respecting the fate of Dr. Dixon. These particulars I shall, however, now briefly recapitulate to you, that you may be able to correct any inaccuracies on the subject, or their correctness I believe you may perfectly rely.

His Majesty's ship Brazen, having Captain Clapperton and the expedition on board, on her voyage down the coast of Bagdadry, when it was intended the expedition should start, touched at Whydah, a small town on the Dahomey coast. Here the gentlemen of the expedition landed and were hospitably entertained by a Senhor de Souza, the most notorious and extensive slave dealer in the coast of Africa. While here Dr. Dixon expressed a strong desire to penetrate into the interior through Dahomey, so as to reach Captain Clapperton and his companions at Katanga, or, as it is called the coast of Gyo—M. de Souza readily offered his services, and actually accompanied the Doctor to the Court of Dahomey, at an immense expense to himself, being obliged when visiting the King, to make him large and valuable presents. Dr. D. was well received by the King, who swore not only to protect him while passing through his own dominions, but to use his power and influence to procure for him similar favour and protection from those chiefs through whose dominions he needs must pass. The Doctor accordingly left Dahomey, well escorted, and the King or chief into whose country he was about to enter, having also sworn to afford him every protection and assistance, he had every prospect of being able to reach Katanga long before Capt. Clapperton. There it was, however, that his ignorance of the customs of the country, and intolerance or irritability of temper cost him his life. When approaching the principal town, the King, attended by his sons and Chiefs, came out, as it is customary, to meet him, the King desired his eldest son to swear fidelity to the stranger, after the fashion of the country. You will, perhaps, recollect that this is done in this part of Africa by the party drawing a sword, or kind of sabre, (more like a bill hook than any thing else,) making a long harangue, using all the while the most violent and angry like gestures, and pushing the point of the sword almost down the throat of the party in whose favour the oath is taken; in fact they show their dexterity by cutting close to the face without actually touching it. Doctor Dixon, unfortunately misunderstood the meaning and nature of the whole ceremony, and conceiving from the gestures and appearance of the King's son, that he meant to kill him, drew his sword and plunged it into his body. Instantly all was uproar, and the Doctor would, of course, have been sacrificed on the spot, had not the King interfered, and ordered him to be guarded into the town, declaring that he would not break his oath, even though his son had been stabbed;—it was against the wishes of that country to be obliged to the presence of the King. Dr. D. was ordered to leave the country the next morning, and with an escort from the King, proceeded on his journey accordingly. The escort, however, that he had named the country of the King's dominions (as he according to their ideas, the King's oath was no longer binding), his escort fell upon him, and murdered him.

This I have reason to know is a true and correct account of Dr. Dixon's lamentable fate.

From the following, it will be seen that the triumph in Maine is complete. DUNN,

Jackson candidate for governor, has over 6000 PLURALITY!!!

Portland, Sept. 16.

Dixon's Bill—Pierce has been elected most triumphantly to-day to fill the vacancy existing at our election on Monday last. He was opposed by the Federalists and Proslaverys. The polls closed as follows:

Pierce, Democratic, 503 votes.
Fox, Federal, 606.
Scattering, for friends of Preble, 26.

Pierce has 271 majority over all. A glorious triumph!

THE ELECTION.

We give in our columns to-day, the returns of 257 towns on the election of Governor, which give Mr. DOWNS, the Democratic Republican candidate, a majority of 1638 OVER ALL OPPOSING CANDIDATES—that is to say, over Mr. Goudenow, the Federal candidate—over Mr. Smith, the Preble joint or disorganizers' candidate—over Mr. Hill, the Anti-Masonic candidate, and over all scattering voters.—The towns remaining to be heard from are mostly Democratic, and will add some hundreds to this republican majority. —Eastern Argus.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the packet ship Orbit, Captain Kinsbury, at New York, Jamaica papers to the 21st of August inclusive have been received.

The Jamaica Courant of the 19th, contains the following article relative to the rumored departure of Lord Mulgrave from the island.

There was considerable rejoicing in this city yesterday, in consequence of a report, which is said to be well grounded, that the Earl of Mulgrave has been recalled by His Majesty's Government, as our Agent. Our Delegates, and others connected with the West Indies, have impressed upon Ministers the impropriety of permitting his Lordship to meet our new House of Assembly, composed as it is of old members he so very unceremoniously sent back to his constituents, and our belief in this rumour is strengthened by the prorogation of the House to an indefinite period. It is now no secret that Lord Mulgrave would have long been recalled, but for the intercession of the Duke of Richmond.

Sir John Keane was sent for, but preferred an East India command, and he succeeds Sir Edward Barnes, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. Sir John's reasons for declining this Government are not exactly known, but on his refusal Sir Willoughby Cotton was directed to return here forthwith, and he is hourly looked for and it is stated that on his arrival he will assume the Government as well as the Command of the Forces—events most devoutly to be wished. Sir Willoughby has many friends in the country, and not one enemy in the House of Assembly. Lord Mulgrave has no real friend here.

The Jamaica Despatch of the same day publishes a similar report, and concurs in the opinion that his Lordship's departure will not give umbrage to the respectable portion of the community.

Neither of the papers of the two subsequent days confirm the report.

The Despatch thus alludes to the situation of Jamaica and the prospective results of the law emancipating the slaves.

The future happiness and prosperity of Jamaica depends on the final settlement of a question which has enlisted the sympathies and feelings of millions in Great Britain, and has caused uneasiness, bloush, and depreciation of property in the unfortunate colonies. If agitation was to be kept up much longer in the mother country, is there any doubt but West India property would be daily becoming more valueless, and security of life more uncertain. We have fatal precedents to establish the fact, that continued agitation would cause the destruction of the colonies altogether. The crisis is at hand to consider of the most effectual means for the colonists to secure as much as possible out of the wreck—the shoals and quicksands which surround them must be cautiously avoided, and the vessel steered by our Statesmen into the safest harbor they can reach. We are ready to admit that the sum of twenty millions is not equivalent for the immense property vested in the colonies, and likely to suffer by the contemplated change.—When we consider that the British Government have been forced by the voice of the nation to the steps they have taken, and that they have signified their intention of giving twenty millions to cover probable losses—(mind, they state no loss at all will accrue from their measures) we trust the colonists, if they are secured in the money, and if every compact is virtually fulfilled, will the necessity of a cordial co-operation in bringing to a close that painful subject, so long a source of irritation, and discontent.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Britannia, Capt. Sketchley, the Editors of the N. Y. Gaz. have received their London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool papers to the 16th ult. two days later than former advices, but they contain very little of interest.

The Petersburg-Gazette contains a letter from Count Orloff to the Reis Effendi, and the answer of the latter respecting the departure of the Russian Auxiliary forces from the Bosphorus. They are only interesting as an official confirmation of the previous accounts of the good understanding between the two Powers.

Madame Malibran was engaged for two nights at the Haymarket theatre.

Latest news from Lisbon and Oporto.

Falmouth, Aug. 13, 1833.—The Corsair yacht arrived here this morning, from Lisbon, which place she left on the 1st inst. The following news will be interesting, and will show the state of public mind in the city. Don Pedro was publicly walking about with the greatest confidence, unarmed and unguarded, and was greeted with the warmest acclamations. A circumstance occurred on first landing which at once made him popular with the people. When he was stepping from the barge on shore, some of the police endeavored to clear the way with their swords, when

he called on them to put up their weapons, and taking out his own sword, swung it into the sea. About 800 police or militia had been raised for the protection of the city. The behaviour of all classes were beyond all praise.

The conduct of Don Miguel's police had excited a great sensation at Lisbon. It appears that the Duc Cadaval, with about 3000 police, after they had fled from Lisbon, retreated to Caldas, about 25 miles north of Lisbon, and sacked the place for four hours, committing the greatest depredations on the persons and property of the inhabitants. On the 31st July they were on the road to Lucca.

A division of Don Miguel's troops, about 1500 had forced the Tagus at Valoda, near Santerim, and a steamer was sent up by Don Pedro to negotiate with them. It was generally supposed that they would turn in favour of the young Queen.

The Corsair called off Oporto on the 5th, but nothing of importance had occurred since our last advices. The Miguelites, however, continued to harass the city by continually firing on the town and all the boats which came within the range of their guns. At Oporto they were anxiously expecting that the lines of Don Miguel would be broken by the troops from Lisbon. No movement had taken place at Lisbon for that purpose, and, in the present state of affairs, it does not appear likely that a sufficient force could be collected by Don Pedro. The contending forces at Oporto must, therefore, fight it out.

The Donna Maria was cruising off Oporto.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. G. Blanchard, Capt. Isaac Mayo, U. S. N. to Miss Sarah, daughter of the Hon. Theodore Black.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 13th inst. whilst on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Mary Allen of Pig Point, Mrs. RACHEL A. H. WEEMS, in her 22d year, consort of David G. Weems of Tracey's Landing. This lady was impressed early in life with the idea that she would not live long, and often expressed herself to that effect. For more than five months preceding her illness, she knew not what good health was, and in her last sickness suffered much from the last day of July, till death put an end to her mortal career. During the whole period, she exercised Job-like patience, and a Christian resignation to the will of her Maker.

"Though heav'n afflict I'll not complain. The wisest comfort yet remain."

She had been a communicant of the Episcopal Church for more than two years, and not five minutes before the messenger performed his task she expressed her willingness to depart, in full confidence, without a groan or a struggle, and her spirit fled to its Author.

"Tis finished, his done, the spirit is fled. The prisoner is gone, the Christian is dead."

In this stroke of Divine Justice, her husband is deprived of a dutiful and affectionate wife, her little boy of the care and instruction of a fond and devoted mother, her relations, friends and acquaintances of a kind neighbour and a sincere friend. Though we all mourn her loss, yet we sorrow not as those without hope, believing our loss is her gain.

On Monday morning last, after a severe illness, in the 18th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS BASIL.

We are authorised to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

NOTICE.

THE Notes given by purchasers at the sale of the Personal Estate of the late John A. Grammer in April last, will be deposited for Collection, in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, (Annapolis,) where all persons concerned are desired to make payment on or before the 17th October next.

JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r. of Jno. A. Grammer, (dec'd.)

Sept. 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised, and will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on Friday the 4th October next, at 12 M. the Lot in the city of Annapolis, formerly owned by Mr. Henry Hobbs. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

SOM. PINKNEY.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Col. Jacob Waters, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said deceased, to produce the same legally authenticated, and those indebted in any way to the said estate to make immediate payment to, CHARLES A. WATERS, Adm'r.

Sept. 26.

FOR RENT.

THAT part of Belmont containing 400 Acres of land, belonging to the Representatives of the late Mr. Matilda Chase.

RICHARD M. CHASE, and } Guardians.
RICHARD CRABB. }

Sept. 5.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 29th day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads.

By order, R. J. COVEMAN, Clk.

Sept. 12—1m

FOREIGN.

From the New York Standard, Sept. 18.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

Through the politeness of Capt. Britton, of ship Splendid from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th ult, we have been furnished with London papers to the 13, and Liverpool to the 14th, of August, from which we make the following extracts.

London, 15th August.

"Accounts have been at last received from Lisbon, his Majesty's ship Pike having arrived at Falmouth, with letters from thence and from Oporto. They contain the details of the attack made on the 25th ult. by the Miguelite troops on Oporto, of the result of which we were previously in possession. The loss sustained by the besieging army was, from letters we have seen, truly terrible; and the strongest feelings of dissatisfaction were

created against Marshal Bournout for having insisted upon the attack. The Marshal himself, who was severely wounded, is reported as having retired to Spain.

From the London Times of the 15th Aug.

In the House of Lords last night, the Grand Jurors (Ireland) Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

The Slavery Abolition Bill was read a second time, after a tedious discussion, of which the object is by no means apparent. The committee of the Bill was understood to be fixed for Wednesday.

In the House of Commons during the early sitting, the House again proceeded with the consideration of the Factories' Regulation Bill in committee.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—It is positively stated, that the Marquis of Anglesey is forthwith to be recalled from the Vice-royalty of this country. We understand that preparations for his departure have actually commenced. No person has as yet been named (at least the nomination has not transpired,) as his Lordship's successor.

The state of Ireland continues to present a happy contrast to its condition six months ago. That country is in fact so tranquil, that we understand the Lord Lieutenant has declared that in case of necessity, he should not be afraid to dispense with a considerable portion of the troops there—if he was so short time since apprehended, there might be a necessity for a force for Portugal.

The determination, shown by the government on the one hand to maintain the authority of the law, and on the other to afford relief to the people, has produced this result—it has taken away the food and the stimulus of agitation.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUBLIN.

Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at North Wall, Dublin, and in a few hours destroyed the Custom-house, sugar, and wine stores, on the fine building, with chief of the property it contained. The cause of this calamitous event is at present unknown; but we understand that there is no reason for attributing it to want of due carelessness, and it is satisfactory to learn that there is no ground for supposing it the act of an incendiary. The following particulars relative to this disastrous event are from the Dublin Evening Mail of Monday—

The losses of individuals, we are sorry to say, are very heavy—principally, in whiskey, sugar and tallow. As nearly as we can collect, the total is about 2300 hogheads of sugar, 300 puncheons of whiskey, and 300 casks of tallow. About 100 puncheons of whiskey were thrown into the docks, by which a great deal of it was saved—many were staved by striking against each other. Of course, during such a scene of confusion, men were to be seen in all directions in a beastly state of intoxication. We have not heard that any personal injury has been sustained—and, fortunately, the weather was so calm that none of the shipping was damaged.

German papers to the 6th instant were received this morning. The following letter, relative to the state of Poland, is the only article of the least interest they contain. A letter from Warsaw of the 23d July, in the Journal de Frankfort, gives the following narrative of the state of Poland, adding that it may be considered official. "From the beginning of March to the 1st of May, this year, six bands of armed men entered Galicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen. The most numerous of these bands consisted of 24 men; all the others had 13, 14 and 8; they were commanded by Dzierzwicki, Zaleski, Suberski, Salomski, Arthur Zarwiezka, and one Bealkowski, who is entirely unknown. On the first information given to the authorities, Cosacks assisted by some infantry, proceeded to search the woods in which the insurgents hid themselves, and succeeded in capturing most of them; for 35 were taken, and among these the principal persons Dzierzwicki, Szepl, Zawisza, Gazeid, and Winniki.

It is worthy of remark, that in those places where there were no troops, the peasants themselves searched the woods, arrested several of the insurgents, and brought them to Warsaw. All these men are already sentenced, or on the point of being so. The commander of the bands has retreated and probably seeks refuge beyond the Polish frontier. Since this result, which was easily to be foreseen, no further attempt of the kind has been made, and there is not the smallest appearance of any movement in the kingdom of Poland. 'This is the strict truth.'

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The conduct of Don Miguel's police had excited a great sensation at Lisbon. It appears that the Duc Cadaval, with about 3000 police, after they had fled from Lisbon, retreated to Caldas, about 25 miles north of Lisbon, and sacked the place for four hours, committing the greatest depredations on the persons and property of the inhabitants. On the 31st July they were on the road to Lucca.

A division of Don Miguel's troops, about 1500 had forced the Tagus at Valoda, near Santerim, and a steamer was sent up by Don Pedro to negotiate with them. It was generally supposed that they would turn in favour of the young Queen.

The Corsair called off Oporto on the 5th, but nothing of importance had occurred since our last advices. The Miguelites, however, continued to harass the city by continually firing on the town and all the boats which came within the range of their guns. At Oporto they were anxiously expecting that the lines of Don Miguel would be broken by the troops from Lisbon. No movement had taken place at Lisbon for that purpose, and, in the present state of affairs, it does not appear likely that a sufficient force could be collected by Don Pedro. The contending forces at Oporto must, therefore, fight it out.

The Donna Maria was cruising off Oporto.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. G. Blanchard, Capt. Isaac Mayo, U. S. N. to Miss Sarah, daughter of the Hon. Theodore Black.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 13th inst. whilst on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Mary Allen of Pig Point, Mrs. RACHEL A. H. WEEMS, in her 22d year, consort of David G. Weems of Tracey's Landing. This lady was impressed early in life with the idea that she would not live long, and often expressed herself to that effect. For more than five months preceding her illness, she knew not what good health was, and in her last sickness suffered much from the last day of July, till death put an end to her mortal career. During the whole period, she exercised Job-like patience, and a Christian resignation to the will of her Maker.

"Though heav'n afflict I'll not complain. The wisest comfort yet remain."

She had been a communicant of the Episcopal Church for more than two years, and not five minutes before the messenger performed his task she expressed her willingness to depart, in full confidence, without a groan or a struggle, and her spirit fled to its Author.

"Tis finished, his done, the spirit is fled. The prisoner is gone, the Christian is dead."

In this stroke of Divine Justice, her husband is deprived of a dutiful and affectionate wife, her little boy of the care and instruction of a fond and devoted mother, her relations, friends and acquaintances of a kind neighbour and a sincere friend. Though we all mourn her loss, yet we sorrow not as those without hope, believing our loss is her gain.

On Monday morning last, after a severe illness, in the 18th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS BASIL.

We are authorised to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

NOTICE.

THE Notes given by purchasers at the sale of the Personal Estate of the late John A. Grammer in April last, will be deposited for Collection, in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, (Annapolis,) where all persons concerned are desired to make payment on or before the 17th October next.

JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r. of Jno. A. Grammer, (dec'd.)

Sept. 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised, and will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on Friday the 4th October next, at 12 M. the Lot in the city of Annapolis, formerly owned by Mr. Henry Hobbs. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

SOM. PINKNEY.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Col. Jacob Waters, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said deceased, to produce the same legally authenticated, and those indebted in any way to the said estate to make immediate payment to, CHARLES A. WATERS, Adm'r.

Sept. 26.

FOR RENT.

THAT part of Belmont containing 400 Acres of land, belonging to the Representatives of the late Mr. Matilda Chase.

RICHARD M. CHASE, and } Guardians.
RICHARD CRABB. }

Sept. 5.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 29th day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads.

By order, R. J. COVEMAN, Clk.

Sept. 12—1m

Any two of the Drawn Numbers entitled to \$25."

MARYLAND

STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 19, for 1833.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore.

On SATURDAY, September 2d,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SOCKET.

1 prize of \$25,000

1 prize of 6,000

1 prize of 3,000

1 prize of 2,000

1 prize of 1,260

10 prizes of 1,000

10 prizes of 500

20 prizes of 250

25 prizes of 200

50 prizes of 150

56 prizes of 60

112 prizes of 40

2352 prizes of 25

13400 prizes of 6

18,040 Prizes, amounting to \$228,800

Tickets \$6—Halves \$3—Quarters \$1.50.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

Sept. 26

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at Public Sale on SATURDAY the 28th of September, on the premises, at the Farm known by the name of "Waterloo," or more commonly "Muddy Creek," part of the

REAL ESTATE

of Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county. It contains 340 acres more or less, and adjoins the lands of William O'Hara, Richard Bellman, John Contee, Henry Mitchell, and William Tucker. There is a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE lately repaired, and a frame Kitchen on it, it has one Tobacco House, and all other necessary out houses. The natural soil of this farm is inferior to none of the West River lands, it is heavily laden with timber of a very superior kind, it has a spring of most delightful water within one hundred yards of the door; navigable water is within two miles of the premises. A further description is not deemed necessary, as it is presumed those desirous of purchasing will view it previous to the day of sale. Any one desirous of seeing the place will make application to Mr. Thomas Watkins, who resides on the place.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—One eighth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the balance in four equal instalments at one, two, three and four years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee is authorised to give a deed of said real estate free from incumbrance. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

BEN. WATKINS, Trustee.

Sept. 3

MR. V. GOTTLIEBER,

BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Annapolis, that he proposes to attend to the tuning of PIANOS, and to give Lessons in MUSIC. He is to be found at the City Hotel, where he hopes that those who may require his services, will be pleased to give him a call.

Sept. 12.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, September 18th, 1833.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of three per cent on the stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the Western

(Continued from first page.)
crew took to the long-boat, and, paradoxically enough, alleging that I did not belong to the ship, left me in undisputed command of her.

'And you were picked off from the wreck afterwards, I presume?' said the querist.
'Within an ace of it, by a shot from a Dutch man-of-war, fired for no earthly reason that I could guess except that I did not answer their first signal.'

'You should have waved your handkerchief,' I should have been waved myself, then, was the reply, 'seeing that it was the only tie that bound me to life and the main-topmast, from which it was not exactly convenient for me just at that time to part company.'

'And pray, sir,' continued the inquisitor, 'how many hours did you continue in that perilous situation?'

'Upon my honour, sir, I am unable to answer your question with any degree of precision, as I committed my watch to the trusteeship of the deep; for the precious metals, however they may contribute to keep a man's head above water on the Royal Exchange, have a marvellously buoyant tendency on the Atlantic. Besides, to let you into a secret, I had at that particular juncture, a strong impression that time and I had very nearly done with each other.'

'And may I inquire, then, by what miracle you escaped?'

'But no miracle at all, sir, but by simply waiting until the tide turned, when the vessel was left high and dry upon the sand; and I took the opportunity of stepping on shore.'

'Upon my word,' exclaimed another of the party, 'you were in high luck to have been able to hold out so long.'

'Luck, you call it?' replied the person addressed: 'well, we will not cavil about terms, I have been accustomed to call it by another name, tho'.'

'But, sir, interrupted the first interrogator, 'did the crew make no effort to save the cargo?'

'Oh, yes! their exertions were wonderful, and their success complete, in saving themselves, which they seemed to consider the most valuable part of it, and, as far as my observations went, they were about right, for always excepting myself, there appeared to be little else in the ship worth caring for.'

'The goods, must have been wretchedly packed.'

'Quite the contrary, I assure you; had they been crown jewels, they could not have been more beautifully cased: I had the curiosity to examine a few of them while the tide was subsiding.'

'And what, may I ask, were the contents?'

'Why, the boxes, for the most part contained mineralogical specimens—chiefly of steel or flint, which appeared an appropriate article for exportation to a country whither we had sent so much steel.'

'And the bales—what did they contain?'

'Oh!—rags, principally, which I thought also a very proper article of export from a country in which there appears a superfluity of the commodity.'

'And do you imagine the rest of the cargo was of the like materials?'

'Can't say as to the materials, but, I apprehend, pretty much the same value; for I remarked that some of the inhabitants of the coast, who ran down to the wreck at low water, to see if they could be useful, returned empty-handed.'

'And pray, sir,' continued the querist, 'is it your opinion that the loss of the vessel was occasioned by the captain's bad management and ignorance of the coast?'

'Oh, no! I never saw any thing better managed in my life; and nothing but a most intimate acquaintance with the sea could have enabled him to run her upon the only rock which was to be found within ten leagues of the spot.'

'And do you think the captain and his crew got safe to land?'

'I have no reason to doubt it, for they chose a fine day and a fair wind for the excursion. Besides, I saw the captain, five months after, at New York, in high feather, living away in prince, at one of the principal hotels in the city.'

'Indeed! that is somewhat extraordinary for a shipwrecked mariner: whence think you, he derived the means?'

'I cannot for the life of me imagine; unless, by the way, it was from a large pocket-book which I observed him to stow away carefully in his bosom, about ten minutes before he made the notable experiment on the ship's bottom.'

'He must have been somewhat abashed at seeing you?'

'Not a whit! He shook me cordially by the hand, alluded partly to the inauspicious circumstances in which he had left me, apologized for the oversight, and concluded by asking me to dinner.'

'And you immediately discovered him to be the police?'

'Not I! for as brother Jonathan is much too jealous a dry nurse of his adopted children to admit of any interference in their education, so I sat down to a *partis quaree*, consisting of the captain, his chief mate, an under secretary and myself, and we laughed merrily over the claret and the story of my escape.'

'Upon my word, young gentleman,' exclaimed the other, gravely, 'that is what we should call, in England, compromising a felony.'

'Very like it, I confess; but it was better than compromising my safety, and I knew my nautical friend too well, not to feel assured, that if he had the least suspicion of my attention to the cargo he left in my charge, he would scarcely have allowed me to quit America without some testimonial of his gratitude.'

'During this dialogue, Gideon, who found the young gentlemen so well informed on the subject under discussion, to render any ex-

planation from himself superfluous, took an opportunity of withdrawing, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the underwriters. The latter worthies held a consultation, continued by three several adjournments, which ended on the fourth day, in their obtaining a warrant for Gideon's apprehension. He, however, having only his own safety to consult, had availed himself of certain paper wings, which he kept in his pocket book, and had sailed from Gravesend, with a fair wind, on his passage, to join the captain, just three days before the arrival of his officer in pursuit.

He was overtaken, however, not by a sheriff's officer, but by a storm, by which he was shipwrecked in good earnest, and found his way to New-York, in so wretched and dilapidated a condition, that his old friend could not be prevailed upon to believe he was the same person, and positively refused him assistance, alleging that it was a principle with him never to encourage impostors.—Blackwood.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an Election will be held at the Assembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on the 1st Monday of October next, (being the 7th day of the month) for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent the city of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland; also a Sheriff for Anne Arundel county; and a Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the 5th Congressional District of Maryland. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.

JOHN H. WELLS, Ck.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Dyer, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of February 1854, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1853.

WILLIAM B. SAUNDERS, Ex'r.

August 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Goddard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of April next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of April 1853.

ELIZABETH GODDARD, Adm'r.

Sept 3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Van Risswick, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the second day of July next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this eighth day of August eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JOHN F. LINDING, Adm'r. D. B. N.

August 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Holton, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of June next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August 1853.

JOHN HOLTON, Adm'r.

August 22.

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.

The Tavern known as the Half way House between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has all the necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and has also attached to it a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, can at 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.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, and returning the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON

PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1853, the first number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE.

Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN

FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES.

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

1. QUADRUPEDS,
2. BIRDS,
3. AMPHIBIA,
4. FISHES,
5. CRUSTACEA,
6. INSECTS,
7. SHELLS,
8. VERMES & ZOO-PHYTES,
9. BOTANY,
10. VEGETABLE ANATOMY,
11. GEOLOGY,
12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either of tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually; to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel. "The Book of Nature," without taking us further than the book-shelf or the closet, will afford to us the concentrated wisdom of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for the other a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronize an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.

"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting \$20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage), SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

* No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

May 25.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty-two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him a gain. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-Town, and Whig, in Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

July 25.

Saint-Mary's County Court, acting as a Court of Equity.

August Term, 1853.

John Leigh

vs.

George Beall, Wife and others, heirs of Thomas L. Hall, and James Hupewell, and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Loker, Adm'rs of Thomas L. Hall.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the said made and reported by Gerard N. Causin, trustee under a decree of this court passed in the above case, be ratified and confirmed on the first Monday of November next, unless good cause be shown to the contrary on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed in the state of Maryland, on or before the 30th day of September next. The report states the land sold for two thousand and fifty-five dollars.

DORSEY.

True copy.

JO. HARRIS, Ck.

Saint-Mary's County Court.

August 29.

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 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 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, Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser'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 proof only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his approbation 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 criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and found when he rose next morning, and his paper 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 difficulties, always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

July 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the clerk of the Corporation will attend at the City Hall on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of September next, from the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of renewing the Licenses to owners of Carriages of pleasure and burden, in compliance with the By-Laws of the city.

By order,

J. H. WELLS, Ck.

Aug. 20.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES.

Of both sexes from 18 to 25 years of age, and hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell will do well to call on me, as I am determined to give HIGH PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now coming to be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1853.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received from the side of the Dock, where he has been working, a lot of superior Lumber and intends to make an assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK.

to suit the demand, which he will sell at the lowest prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him at No. 10, CALDWELL'S, the agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices, being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give us a call, as there are boats running from the place to the different landings on the river, it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourself.

Aug. 29—JAS. IGLEHART.

LOST CHILD.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward. A LITTLE GIRL, five years old, fair skin, blue eyes, light hair, and a remarkably pleasant countenance, named CATHERINE HAWKINS BULLOCK, who can read very well, was lost on the 17th ult. six miles from Courtland, near the road leading to the Hundreds of men have searched in every direction throughout the neighbourhood, and trace of her can be found. The above reward will be given for her delivery, and any information respecting her, whether dead or alive, thankfully received.

JOHN BULLOCK.

Ohio, April 20, 1853. Diligent search has been made, and as no trace of the above child can be found, the distressed parents have been induced to believe she has been stolen. Editors will confer a favor on the deeply distressed, by giving the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Aug 29

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, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Chestertown passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owner's 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.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

Saint-Mary's County Court, acting as a Court of Equity.

August Term, 1853.

Joseph Stone, Adm'r. of William Williams

vs.

William T. Mattingley, James C. Mattingley, Richard H. Miles, Adm'rs of Clement Mattingley, and Priscilla Mattingley.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the said made and reported by Gerard N. Causin, trustee under a decree of this court passed in the above case, be ratified and confirmed on the first Monday of November next, unless good cause be shown to the contrary on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed in the state of Maryland, on or before the 30th day of September next. The report states the land sold for one thousand and one dollar.

C. DORSEY.

August 29.

TAXES! TAXES!!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city and school Taxes for 1853; and county Taxes for 1852, are now due and payable. The demands upon the respective funds to which these Taxes are applicable, are such, as to make the imperative duty of the undersigned, to use all diligence in completing his collections as early as possible. To those persons who are in arrears for Taxes, he gives this notice, that no longer indulgence can be given, as he is compelled, of necessity, to resort to the measures placed in his hands by law, to enforce payment from all delinquents.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Collector.

CITY AND COUNTY COLLECTOR'S Office, Next door to Mr. J. Hughes' Printing Office.

By order,

R. R. having received a commission as Justice of the Peace, offers his services to the public, for drawing of DEEDS, taking ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, and will attend to other business appertaining to his office.

August 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Margaret Biscoe, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of February 1854, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1853.

MORDECAI C. JONES, Ex'r.

August 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of Anne Arundel county, on MONDAY the 7th day of October next, for the purpose of choosing five Delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly, a Representative to Congress, and a Sheriff for the county.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.

August 29.