

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1830.

NO. 40.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the
ANNAPOLIS TOBACCO INSPEC-
TION COMPANY is requested on Saturday
the 9th day of October next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
to be held at Williamson's Hotel, under the
provisions of the charter.

H. MAYNARD, Secy.
L. NETH, R. C. fm

FARMERS BAKE OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis Sept. 23d, 1830.
The President and Directors of the Farmers
Bake of Maryland, have declared a dividend of
three per cent, on the stock of the said Bank,
for six months, ending the 31st inst, and pay-
able on or after the first day of October
next, to stockholders on the eastern shore, at
the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on
the western shore, at the branch bank at Es-
sex, upon personal application, on the exhibi-
tion of powers of attorney, or by correct simple
order.

By order,
SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.
To be inserted once a week for three weeks
in the Gazette and American, Baltimore.
Sept 23. R C Sw

SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE
AND LOT lately occupied by the Sub-
scriber on Francis St. Terms made known on
application to
ISAAC HOLLAND.
Sept. 23. 2 Sw

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, TO WIT.

Whereas Anthony Smith, late Collector of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, hath returned
to the Commissioners for said county, the following list of lands in said county, on which
taxes are due for the year 1828, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same.

Names of Persons Assessed.	Names of Land.	Amount of Tax due.
All John	Part of Pool's Chance and Worthless	23 17
Banks, Samuel and Allen	Bunker's Hill Fortified	6 99
Barlad Elizabeth,	Part of Moorey's Choice, Lot No. 1	1 00
Burgess, Ruth	Burgess's Forrest	2 20
Brown, Richard	Name unknown	1 41
Black, Christopher Jun.	Part of This or None	37
Burton, Joseph A.	House and Lot in Annapolis	2 64
Court's, J. apn heirs	Gowry Banks	3 08
Cork, William	Swamp	2 07
Childs, William of Wm's heirs	Name unknown	1 76
Chancy, J. Jun.	Part of Littleton Chaney's Purchase and Nancy's Park	4 97
Don, H. William	Pig Point	47
Duval John of Marsh	Part of Happy Choice	5 30
Duval, John of John	Name unknown	1 94
Davis, Thomas	Part of Head Quarters	1 32
Elliot, Daniel	Name unknown	1 08
Farrar, Josiah	Addition to Forrest Range	1 10
Flaherty, John	Part of Blooming Plains	2 57
Gill, Lewis	Whortleberry Island	2 86
Gowray, Cassandra	Part of Littleworth and Hayward's Discovery	5 28
Hughes, Christopher Jun'r.	Part of Hall's Palace	2 64
Hammond, Matthias' heirs	Hammond's Enclosure, Part of Finland, Part of Hammond's Range and Hammond's Plains,	48 21
Hammond, George W.	Part of Marsh's Forrest, Part of Hammond's 4, 5 and 6 Connexion	21 76
Herman, John	Part of Wilderness	2 17
Hood, Joseph	Part of Finland	23
Hopson, Jesse's heirs	Two Lots in Lisbon	38
Jace, Anne	Part of Hopewell	37
Jace, Thomas K's heirs	Boat Neck	53
Johnson John's heirs	Part of Whortleberry Forrest	1 32
Jones, Isaac	Davidson's Reserve	1 76
Jones, Ruth	Part of Holland's Choice	61
Joyce, Susanna	Part of Moorey's Choice and Body's Adventure, Lot No. 5	1 11
Marlock, Gilbert's heirs	House and Lot in Annapolis	1 76
Mariotti, Caleb	Part of Duval's Delight	2 30
Mason, Samuel	Additional Defence	2 08
Mason, William T. T.	House and Lot in Annapolis	4 67
Morgan, Thomas	House and Lot in Annapolis	88
Musgrave, James	Part of Plummer's Pasture	3 46
Peips, Matthew	Part of Portland Manor	6 69
Pennington, Welfhy	Part of Mount Ville	64
Pennington, Levy's heirs	Part of Fitzsimon's Gift	71
Pennington, John	Part of Howard's Patapasc Range	12 40
Randall, Susanna	Part of Moorey's Choice and Body's Adventure	1 24
Randall, John	George's Luck	70
Rebecca, Hanting M. Rebecca	Part of Moorey's Choice and Body's Adventure	1 00
Roberts, Ann Maxwell	House and Lot in Annapolis	4 52
Romelle, Stephen	Pig Point	47
Saith, Capt. William	Pig Point	1 28
Revere, William	Pig Point	47
Sellers, Zebuck	Gowry Banks	1 54
Scrivener Benjamin's heirs	Two Lots in Lisbon	2 64
Shelton, Benjamin D.	Name unknown	60
Singer, George Y.	Part of Ridgely's Range, Ridgely's Great Park and Dorsey's Grove	12 78
Stowden, Richard N.	Part of Shipley's Adventure	9 52
Shipley, George's heirs	Part of Moorehouse Generosity, and Dorsey's Addition to Thomas' Lot	11 56
Thomas, John Sd.	Name unknown	1 76
Ureia, James	Water Lot	1 57
Waters, Aquila	Part of Hammond and Gist	1 76
Waters, Edward		

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of
this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and
costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assem-
bly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several coun-
ties in this state.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Comrs. of A. C.
To be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Republican and Car-
rollian, Annapolis, and Baltimore Republican.
Sept 23.

NEW & SPLENDID.

BASIL SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just returned from PHILADEL-
PHIA and BALTIMORE, with
the most choice selection of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They consist in part of the most superior qua-
lity of **BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE,**
BROWN and GREY

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

With a choice selection of the richest and la-
test importations of

VESTINGS.

He will be glad to make them up in the la-
test and most approved fashions, or will dis-
pose of them unmade to those who prefer.

ALSO, a neat and more general assort-
ment than before, of **GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,**
STOCKS, COLLARS and SUSPENDERS.

The public are respectfully invited to
call and examine them.

Sept 23. 3 Sw

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

In his line, consisting of some of the hand-
somest

Patent Finished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

CASSIMERES & VESTINGS

suitable to the season, which he respectfully in-
vites his friends to call and examine.

All of which he will make up at the shortest
notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE,
for cash, or to practical men only.

Sept 23. 3 Sw

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the British Magazine.

MUTATIONS OF THE WORLD.

"As a venture Thou shalt change them, and they shall
be changed; but Thou art the same, and thy years
shall not fail."

A vessel was passing the calm summer sea,
And its streamers were floating and fann'd by the
breeze;

While the radiance above, the bright waters beneath,
Smiled a promise of joy, and of safety from death;

And it seemed, as it sailed along, gallant and free,
A bright spot on the waves of eternity's sea;

Where now is that vessel gone?—sunk in the wave
And the billows roll over its crew in their grave.

A city once stood in its power and its prime,
Which mocked all the rude devastations of time;

While its pinnacles high, and its banners unfurl'd;
Seem'd to threaten with slavery half of the world;

Where now is its glory?—'tis crushed to the ground,
And its mouldering ruins lie falling around.

While the breeze, as it sighs through the moss on the
walls,

Where the shout of the free often pealed through the
halls,

Speaks a tale to the soul of long ages gone by,
And a voice whispers thence, every creature must die,

I thought on the heart once so light and so gay,
With smiles like the beams of a bright summer's day,

Each year as it came brought more bliss than the last,
And the hopes of the future were bright as the past;

Those years in that cheerful hour?—broken and gone!
But where is its glory?—'tis crushed to the ground,

Those hopes once so brilliant are pushed in the grave,
Disappointment's chill blights all the fruit that they
gave.

I looked on the starry sky, boundless and free,
And it seem'd in its vastness an emblem of thee;

Though clouds may sweep o'er it and tempests may
low'r,

They but veil its brightness and calm for an hour,
While all earthly things vanish, their pride and their
fame.

Still Thou art immutable, ever the same!

From the Dover Enquirer.

TALE OF A PUMPKIN.

More than a century ago, when the settle-
ments of New-Hampshire were confined to
some half a dozen towns and those towns form-
ed a humble province of the British empire,

there dwelt on the banks of the Piscataqua in
the vicinity of the "Great Bay," a man whom
we shall call Peter Labaree—although in those
days he was known by no other cognomen than

"Uncle Pete." Peter—like the great apostle of
that name, of a more olden time—was by occu-
pation a fisherman; to which he superadded,
at his convenience or opportunity, that of

fowler. In his younger days he had been un-
equalled in either science. Twenty-five, or
indeed, ten years before the time of which we
write, no one that sailed upon the blue tide

of the swift Piscataqua could guide their skiffs
with such unerring precision to the richest
fishing grounds; or, when there, excel him in

drawing from the deep its funny tribe. With
the rifle he was then without an equal; and
woe to the hapless fowl that ventured within

its reach. On the wing, or the bush, or the
wave, it was all one to him; he could calcu-
late for all contingencies—and it was seldom,

very seldom, that his "foregoing conclusions"
did not become history. But he was now an
old man. Notwithstanding his humble occu-
pation, time had "taken note" of him as it

passed; and he found with the weight of four score
years on his brow, that he was not all that he
had been. However, he was yet a hale and

vigorous old man; and although he could oc-
casional trim his sail to the wind or bring
his rifle to a sight, with something of the skill

of manhood, he was too far advanced in life
to rely solely on them for subsistence. Fish
and fowl, however, were to him the staff of

life; and when he could no longer draw so fre-
quently, as in his most skillful days, on the
wild bird, he reared large flocks of tame geese.

This he found an extremely productive busi-
ness. Drawing their subsistence from the waters
that surrounded his dwelling, and wandering
without restraint wherever instinct led, they

enjoyed all the freedom of their less civiliz-
ed brethren, without being infected with the
ambition, or possessing the ability like them

to take wing. When they were fit for their
destiny, their master had no other trouble but
to chase them across the bosom of the bay,

and either by the fleetness of his skill, or the
yet unerring aim of his rifle, make captive of
any number he choose. From this, and simi-
lar sources, Peter Labaree for many years

drew bread.

On this occasion Peter's flock was mostly
destroyed. About that time of the season
when they first became extant, he observed

for several days in succession, as he told o-
ver their number while they were swimming
around a headland, at a short distance from

his door, that they were one, and sometimes
two, minutes, at every count. He had never
suffered before from depredations in this quar-
ter; and he was now at a loss to account for

this daring incursion upon his possessions. He
was not troubled with neighbours—the nearest
being four or five miles; and even if he had

been, such was the stern honesty of the times,
and the respect which all bore for Uncle Pe-
ter, they would not have touched a feather of

his flock. From the native of the forest, he
had not of late years received molestation; as

they too well knew the length of his rifle, and
the skill of him who drew its trigger, to venture
within its reach on any other than a pacifi-

c commerce. The beasts of the forest he had
long since exiled from the vicinity of his dwell-
ing; and he was satisfied, moreover, from the

silent manner in which his fowls disappeared,
that it was not among them that he was to
look for the poacher. In short, the matter

was inexplicable to him; but while he was
wondering at the mystery, the number of his
feathered family still continued to decrease.

Every day some one of the fleet and fattest
of the flock, on which he had cast many an
epicurean eye, disappeared. Flesh and blood

could bear this iniquitous tribute to an un-
known extortioner no longer. Rising one
morning with the sun, Uncle Peter armed him-
self with his rifle, with the determination of

unravelling the mystery. Taking a seat on
the bank that commanded an extensive view
of the bay, but where he was himself hid from

observation, he watched with an eagle eye the
movements of his geese, who were sailing and
gamboling, as usual, far out on the bosom of

the stream.

The hours passed along—but nothing mo-
lesting them; and Uncle Pete was on the point
of abandoning the post, when a large pump-
kin, glistening with the yellow fullness of au-

tumn, caught his eye, sailing lightly down
with the current. A pumpkin in that situa-
tion, in these latter times, when a fresher

sweeps them off by cart loads, would not cer-
tainly be an object of special wonder. But
in those days this product was not reared so

plentifully as now; and as they were held then,
as they now are, in high repute, they were
gathered in at autumn with particular care.

The one floating down the stream, therefore,
attracted the attention of Uncle Pete—and for
a moment he forgot his flock. As his eye fol-

lowed in its downward passage he was some-
what surprised to observe that it drifted gra-
dually out of the main current, and directly

towards his geese, which were on the other
side of the channel. He watched its move-
ments with a curious eye, and when it was

within a yard of his geese, he was somewhat
startled to observe that one them suddenly
disappeared.

The old man rubbed his eyes,
and waiting until it had drifted past them,
counted them over, thinking that his sight

might have deceived him. But it had not—
one of them was gone; and turning his eye a-
gain to the pumpkin, he was in time to see

that it drifted around a point of land, which
hid it from his view. Here then was the man-
ner in which so many of his flock had proba-
bly disappeared; he had seen the fowl go down

but how? Surely not by human agency; nor
from any visible cause; as, after all, the pump-
kin had passed quietly by, perhaps as any

pumpkin would, drifting at random amid the
counter currents of the stream. The old man

viewed the subject in every possible shape,
but could come to no satisfactory conclusion;
and counting his flock once more he returned

thoughtfully to his hut.

The delusion of witchcraft at that time, o-
verspread New-England. The most learned
and enlightened believed in the supernatural;

and Uncle Pete could not be supposed to be
much above the superstition of the times.—
He had heard of the miraculous doings "pre-
tigious spirits," and though he could not say

that he had ever seen them, he believed in their
power and existence as firmly as he believed
in his bible. It was not, therefore, strange

that in witnessing the mysterious disappear-
ance of his geese, a thought of these should
cross his mind; and that he should incline to

the opinion that it was "missing thro' their
agency. He was no coward; he had never
flinched at the sight of man; nor shrunk from

an encounter with any foe that could be over-
come by mortal means; and even now, although
he was persuaded that it was a perilous task

to war with fiends and devils, or those who
could invoke these auxiliaries to their aid, he
did not by any means think of abandoning his

flock to the destiny that seemed to await it.
However he determined to watch another day.

He did so; and again with wonder and
regret, another of the stragglers of his flock
disappeared. The same pumpkin; large and

fully ripe, floated lightly down the stream;
and when it was within a short distance of
the flock, one of their number suddenly and

silently sunk as before.

Whatever, as has already been remarked,
might have been Uncle Pete's opinion of the
power of supernatural spirits, he was not the

man to submit tamely and with philosophic
apathy to these exactions from his substance,
even from them; and though he was now fully

satisfied that he was beset and afflicted by
their machinations, he resolutely determined
to defend his rights, even though he should

be compelled to contend with fearful odds.

Pounding the only silver coin which his
slender coffers contained, into a slug suitable
to the bore of his rifle, and loading that wea-

pon with a double charge of powder, he drop-
ped the precious talisman and a brace of balls
upon it, with the determination of trying their

effect upon his enemy, be he man, pumpkin,
or devil, should he again make free with his
property. He fixed upon the next day for the

conflict.

Taking his seat as usual, where he could
see all that passed, and yet remain himself
unseen, he awaited in breathless anxiety, the

appearance of this mysterious foe. It came
duly as it was wont, and made directly for
his flock, now reduced by daily abductions to

the mere skeleton of what it had been; and
as it passed by, a goose disappeared as usual.
At that critical moment the old man drew up

his rifle; the nerve of manhood was firm with-
in him—and with a deliberate aim and a
steady hand he drew the trigger. The pump-
kin was seen no more; but an Indian leaped

his length from the stream, as the crack of the
rifle echoed through the air, and uttering the
shriek of death, disappeared again forever in

to its bosom. Uncle Pete was troubled no
again; and in due time the remainder of the
geese smoked upon his own board. A. B.

THE FOUR BRAHMINES.

FROM THE BOSTON TRIBUNE.

The Mahometan way, though it continued
long in India, left entire not only the religion,
but the other customs of the Hindus.—Those

"pleasant stories" that we call the Arabian
Nights, are not, I believe, much spread in
India, nor have the Hindus many similar in-
ventions, except the marvellous legends of

their gods. Yet every other country of the
east has not only libraries of stories, but time-
rant orators who rehearse or invent. Sir John
Malcom, who has told us more than all we

ever knew before of Persia; has recorded one,
abounding in humor, called Achmet the Cob-
bler. There may be more among the Hindus

than I am aware of, for I know little of the
literature of India. I remember but one, and
that you will find in a book, if your search

should be as long as mine. I may as well re-
late it, if only to establish my own claim to
the distinction coveted by the four Brahmins.

Four Brahmins, whose minds were such as
without injury might have transmigrated into
as many camels, were on the road to a feast,

given by some good soul more pious than wise,
to the whole cast of which the travellers were
members. They met with a soldier, who gave

the salute appropriated to Brahmins, of
"Health to your worship!" but afterwards a
division arose among the three as to the indi-

vidual who was honoured with the salute of
the polite soldier. The dispute was leading
from argument to blows, when the advice of

the least stupid was taken, and all withdrew
for the decision of the soldier himself. The
man of war happened also to be no conjurer,

yet he was wise enough to see at a glance, to
which of the two general classes of mankind
the Brahmins pertained, and replied that his

salutation was intended for him who was the
most of a fool.

The soldier then went his way, and the
wise men were satisfied for a time, till they
discovered that the question hinged upon a

new point, when they were again at issue on
their individual claims for that kind of emi-
nence indicated by the man of the sword and

it was agreed to refer that very doubtful ques-
tion to the magistrate of the next village.—
He having heard the story, very properly re-

quired that each claimant to the honour of the
soldier's salute, should make out his title to
superior stupidity, by relating the most fool-
ish act he was ever fortunate enough to com-

mit.

The first of the sagacious Brahmins related
that having received of a merchant a rich web
of cloth for attire, he hung it upon a tree to

dry, when a dog ran under it and might have
brushed it—for the touch of a dog would have
been pollution to the purity of his cast. To

be certain whether the brute had touched it
or not, he himself crawled underneath upon
all-fours, without touching the cloth. But,

said he, I had forgotten that the dog had a
turned up tail, that must have risen somewhat
above his back. I therefore furnished myself

with the same appendage, made of twisted
palm leaves, which I wore by way of experi-
ment, crawled again under the cloth and

brushed it. I tore it into strips and cursed
the master of that dog. I ought not to omit,
however, to say, that I performed the dog's

part to a wonder, and felt perfectly at home
with the tail, though I have other reasons, I
flatter myself, to expect a favourable decision

The Maryland Gazette.

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NO. 41.

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

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

Patent Finished Cloth

of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of
CASSIMERES & VESTINGS
suitable to the season, which he respectfully in-
vites his friends to call and examine.
All of which he will make up at the shortest
notice, and in the most reasonable style,
for cash, or to punctual orders only.
Sept 23

NEW & SPLENDID.

BASIL SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with
the most choice selection of

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They consist in part of the most superior qua-
lity of **BLACK BLUE OLIVE,**
BROWN and GREY

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With a choice selection of the richest and latest
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ALSO, a neat and more general assortment
than before, of **GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,**
BOOTS, COLLARS and SUSPENDERS.
The public are respectfully invited to
call and examine them.
Sept 23

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND

Annapolis Sept. 22d, 1830.

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 inst. and pay-
able on or after the first Monday of October
next, to stockholders on the western shore, at
the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on
the eastern shore, at the branch bank at Es-
sex, upon personal application, on the exhibi-
tion of powers of attorney, or by correct simple
order.

By order,
SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.
To be inserted once a week for three weeks
in the Gazette and American, Baltimore.
Sept 23. R 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans
Court of Anne Arundel county, the sub-
scriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday
the 14th of October, at Charles Waters' Mill,
the head of Severn, all the personal prop-
erty of Jonathan Suppington, deceased, consist-
ing of **HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN**
FURNITURE, CORN, RYE and HOGS.

TERMS.—For all sums above Five Dollars
a credit of six months will be given, the pur-
chaser giving bond with approved security. For
all sums under that amount the cash to be paid
on the delivery of the property.
JESSE WHEAT, Adm'r.
Sept. 16.

TEACHER WANTED.

By the Trustees of the Free School of Anne-
Arundel county, who can give well qual-
ified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages,
also well versed in Mathematics, and all the
various branches of the English Language. The
situation is one very desirable, as it is in a
highly improved where the population is consid-
erable. The application will be made to the
Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis,
Anne Arundel county.
Sept. 9.

FOR LEASE OR RENT,

A large and commodious **BRICK**
BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon
Pearce, Esq., and lately by Mrs. Ro-
binson, as a Boarding House, situated
near the Episcopal church, and in the vicinity
of the State House. This property has lately
undergone considerable repairs which have con-
tributed much towards the comfort and conve-
nience of the establishment, and presents a de-
sirable situation to any person disposed to en-
gage in that line of business. Possession will
be given after the 1st of October next. For in-
quiries apply to
JOHN N. WATKINS.
Aug. 26.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us on bond, note,
or open account, are respectfully requested
to call and settle the same as it is impossible
to give further indulgence.
ADAM & JOHN MILLER.
Oct 7.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

A new faculty having been recently organized in
this institution, the public are informed, that the ex-
tended course of instruction, and the improved sys-
tem of discipline, which have been approved and ad-
opted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full op-
eration.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Samuel B. How, A. M. President.
Rev. Alexander McFarlane, A. M. Professor of Mathe-
matics.
Charles Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Lan-
guages.
Henry D. Rogers, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and
Natural Philosophy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthon's ed.)
Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.), Xeno-
phon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology,
(Moritz's) Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (4
books); Ancient and Modern Geography and use of
the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgics; Livy,
(Folsom's ed.) Græca Majors, vol. 1; Greek and Ro-
man Antiquities; Euclid, (finished); Algebraic Geom-
etry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithms;
Zoology; Botany; History and Greek and Latin trans-
lations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS. Græca Majors, vol. 2; Tacitus;
Quintilian, Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.) Logics; Rhetor-
ic; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigation;
Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Flux-
ions; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidence of
Christianity; Cicero de Officiis and de Natura De-
orum and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's
Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures
on Philosophy; Astronomy; Nat. Philosophy; Geology;
Physica Mathematica; Mineralogy; Geology.

Public worship is held in the College chapel at 9
o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical Recitation,
conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock, in the after-
noon of each day.

There is an examination of all the classes at the
close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to
the parent or guardian of each student, stating his
general character and standing. If a student be found
incapable of proceeding in his class with advantage
to himself, he is transferred to the next inferior class;
but may be restored to his former rank if he make up
his deficiencies by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman class,
must be able to pass a critical examination in the
Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages, in Caesar's
Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline,
Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; Dabell's Collectanea Græca
Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the
fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding, 42 weeks at \$1.25, . . . \$52 50
College bills, including tuition, room rent,
use of library, wood &c. &c. . . 59 50
Washing and lights, . . . 10 00

The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per week.
It is optional with the student whether to board with
the college steward, or at a private house. With e-
conomy, \$125 will cover the necessary expenses of a
student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college, he is
charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college
bills for each session must be paid within four weeks
after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live in
town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms
are full, in which case they are permitted to lodge in
private houses in the town. Such students, however,
as well as those in the college building, are subject to
the daily visitation of the Professors and Tutors.

The government of the institution is intended to be
parental. The anxious endeavours of the Faculty will
be directed to excite in the students a high emulation
for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting rig-
id accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of in-
dustry and close attention to study, and by exercising
a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be
vicious in its nature or demoralizing in its tendency.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the sur-
rounding country fertile and pleasant. A new build-
ing is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating
a hundred students.

There are two vacations of five weeks each. The
first begins upon the day of commencement, which is
on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other
upon the first Wednesday of April; consequently the
winter term commences five weeks after the fourth
Wednesday of September, and the summer term five
weeks after the fourth Wednesday of April.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. June 1, 1830. 8w

SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE
AND LOT lately occupied by the Sub-
scriber on Francis St. Terms made known on
application to
SAAC HOLLAND.
Sept. 23.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for
Anne Arundel county, will meet at the
Court House in the city, on Thursday the 21st
instant, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.
Oct 7.

A CARD.

MR. E. CARUSI
OF Washington, respectfully announces to
the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of
commencing a course of instruction in
DANCING & WALTZING.
The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms
as follows:—
For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, \$5
For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, 10
To commence as soon as a sufficient number of
subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C.
is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here
for two or three days, during which time he will
be pleased to obtain the names of those who
may feel a desire to join him. A sub-
scription list is left at Mr. Williams's Hotel,
where he may be found,
Annapolis, July 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lady's Book.

WINTER.

I come, I come, for the year is old,
The fields have don't their mantle of gold,
And smiling down from the shaking tree,
The blushing leaves fall whirlingly.

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The night wore heavily away. The suffer-
ings of my friend were extreme—and, towards
morning, he was in a state of delirium. At
daylight an old Jewish physician of my ac-
quaintance passed near us, and I called him
to my friend. He looked at him for a moment,
with the cold professional gaze of one insured
to mortal suffering in all its varieties of hor-
ror. 'He will die!' said he, and he pointed
out upon him, 'he will die—there is no hope
for him!' And he did die!

It was evening once more; and I was sitting
by the dead. There he lay before me, dis-
figured and ghastly & breathless, who but a day
before had been vigorous with life, and full of
warm and kindly affection. I tried to think
of the realities around me as the phantasy of
a horrible dream—but it would not do—the
truth would come upon me like a shadow.—
And I sat still—still as a statue—with a dull,
dreadful sensation of weariness weighing upon
me. Slowly the maddening thought came
over me, that I too was smitten with the pes-
tilence;—I tried to shake it off—and I rose
up and walked round the apartment—but my
step was uncertain, and the strong tension of
my nerves seemed lost. I looked out upon
the evening. The moon was high in the hea-
vens, and a few thin clouds were floating a-
round her—but there was a yellow hue upon
her face, and upon the clouds, and the very
sky itself. I passed my hand over my eyes,
and looked once more. No—there was no de-
ception—and then I knew that the hand of
God was upon me; that the foul plague had
embraced me—and I groaned audibly and
long.

Oh—that night of horror! The blood creeps
coldly back upon my heart at its recollection.
I was seized with terrible pains. My veins
seemed glowing with the rapid passage of some
heated and boiling liquid; and my pulse beat
madly. I knew my situation; and as I looked
on the inanimate form of my companion, whose
features were every hour growing more ghastly
as the wan moonlight shone upon them, the
horrible thought came to me, that in a few
hours I should be as cold and as ghastly my-
self. And then I tried to pray—and I shriek-
ed aloud for mercy; and the yell of mortal a-
gony from a thousand sufferers like myself al-
one answered me. Then I thought of home,
of the beautiful land of my fathers—where the
skies are blue, and the streams are pure, and
the very air blessed. I thought of my own
dear friends—the of the dwelling where I had
passed my childhood—and of the mother,
who, with tearful eyes, had invoked blessings
on her departed son. My mother—my own
dear mother!—there was agony in the thought
of her. Was I never again to see her? Never
again to feel the kisses of her tenderness upon
my fevered cheek?—And I called her name
aloud, like a forsaken child, in the extremity
of my despair.

And my betrothed—the beautiful girl who
had wept at my departure,—I should never
see her again—never. There was a ring on
my finger that moment, and I looked at it by
the dim light, for it was her gift. The hot
tear burned on my eyelid, but it did not fall.
'Oh, God!' I feebly murmured, 'can this be
possible?' I thought of the delightful hours of
my unrevealed affection—of its thrilling dis-
closure, and its impassioned vows. And I saw
her, as it were before me,—young and lovely
as when I left her. Her golden coloured tress-
es were trembling over a neck of dazzling
whiteness—her cheek was glowing with the
warm tinge caught from her impassioned spir-
it, and her eye—her blue eye—was lighted
up with the smile of affection. Then I thought
of my own situation—smitten with the foul
and incurable plague—loathsome as Death it-
self—and I shut my eyes and clenched my
teeth, in the agony of mind rather than of body,
although my brain was consuming—and a
dreadful process of torture going on in my
bosom, as if the hot fangs of a demon were
gripping on my heart.

The rest is a long fearful dream. I only re-
member the overpowering sensation of thirst,
of striving, in vain, to rise from my pallet in
order to reach the cordials which stood near
—very near me—mocking me with their sight
while my throat was parching with heat, and
blackening with the loathsome disease. There
were strange dreams, too, which flitted over
my delirious brain. I was, at times, drinking
from a gurgling fountain—drinking long and
earnestly—and yet the same intolerable sen-
sation of thirst was upon me, and the liquid
seemed to heat and evaporate as it passed a-
long the burning channel of my throat. Then
I was hurried onward as by an invisible hand
over a parched waste—an arid desolation—
where there was no greenness—no moisture—
and the sun was burning in my very brain.
Then, a hideous form would lean over me,
with features

'More horrible than Hell's own fiend;
On wandering Goul or demon of the waste.'

and he would sit heavily on my breast and
grin over me in mockery—and then his coun-
tenance would change and become as my own,
only that the lividness of the plague-spot was
upon it.

I awoke at last. The old Jewish physician
was at my side, and moistening my parched
lips with a refreshing cordial. The scorch-
ing, intolerable heat had subsided, and the
old man assured me that the danger was over
—that I should recover. There was happiness
in his words—unutterable happiness—and I
wept for joy.

A few more days of sickness, and I was
enabled to leave the doomed city of Pestilence.
As we moved slowly down the river the groans
and wailing of the miserable inhabitants of
Bassora pursued us like the imagined cries of
the lost multitude in the torments of Eterni-
ty. By degrees, my health was restored, and
with a grateful heart I embarked for my na-
tive England.—Never can I forget my sensa-
tions on first touching her soil after an ab-
sence of years. It was like a translation to a
better world. And my friends—but let their
happiness and mine be imagined—words are
powerless, and inadequate to describe a meet-
ing so full of unspeakable joy.

THE OLD MAID'S FIRST "OFFER."

"I must tell you the heart-rending story—
I have long wished to do so, and the time is
at length arrived." Here her voice dropped
into a solemn confidential whisper; "Poor
dear Major Ogilvie, who is now dead and gone
—heigho!—had been long showing me very
marked attentions, in fact, paying me his ad-
dresses, though he had never made his decla-
ration; when one morning, after having sung
me a song of Farinelli's, the music I believe
was Gluck's—ah! you should have heard the
Major, he was a sweet singer!—well, the
Doctor had gone out to buy a new invented
fish sauce,—poor dear man! he does like to
have his fish well dressed,—and I remember he
took Franchette, my little beauty of a spaniel
with him, so that the Major and I were alone
in the breakfast parlour, when looking beseech-
ingly in my face he suddenly went down upon
one knee before me—ah! there was gallan-
try in those days—and taking my hand, which
he tenderly pressed, made a passionate avowal
of his love!—I felt myself blushing, crimson
deep, when at this agitating moment, just as I
was about to utter a palpitating confession of
my partiality, my eyes began to twinkle, I felt
a tingling at my nose, my mouth opened in
spite of myself, and I sneezed, like an ex-
plosion of gunpowder, full in his upturned
and imploring face! Now tell me, Lady Su-
san, you who know how tremendously I al-
ways sneeze. Did you ever? Of all the awk-
ward occurrences! The Major started, as,
indeed, well he might, but presently recovered
himself, so did I; he gazed at me tenderly,
and I was just about to relieve him from his
suspense, when I sneezed with a second, and
still louder explosion, that seemed to shatter
the very nose from my face.—This was a con-
cussion!—Still pressing my imprisoned hand,
but looking downwards, as if to avoid the
shower-bath that was so unintentionally scat-
tering around me, he swore that he would ne-
ver rise from his posture until I had pronoun-
ced his doom. I uttered a heartfelt sigh, and
the soft avowal of mutual love was just trem-
bling upon my nose! Lady Susan, Lady Su-
san!—it was beginning to bleed! Did you ever?
Of all the distressing moments!—I struggled
to withdraw my hand that I might get my
handkerchief, an action which the Major at-
tributed to my coyness, and therefore did but
grasp it the more firmly. In this contest, af-
ter I had frightfully spotted my tabinet silk
gown, three blood drops of an unusual large
size fell upon the Major's wrist! He started
up in an agony; I closed my eyes and sunk
into a chair overwhelmed with confusion.
Imagining I had fainted, the Major hastily
seized a large tumbler of water which stood
on a side table, and threw in my face. At
such an unexpected shower, I screamed with
surprise and terror; the Mareschall powder
which I then wore—(I was always famous for
my powder)—mingling with the water and the
blood, converted my face into a hideous spec-
tacle, the door flew open, the faithful Fran-
chette, thinking her mistress had been slain,
flew at the poor dear Major, and bit a large
mouthful out of his leg, while the transfixed
and horror-stricken Doctor suffered the bottle
of newly discovered fish sauce to fall from his
hand, and be smashed to pieces upon the
floor! My dearest Lady Susan! consider
what must have been my feelings! Did you
ever? It was altogether a scene for a tragedy."

"MARRIED WELL."

There is not an expression in the English
language more wretchedly abused than this
married well; it is abused, because it is mis-
applied. When properly used, it tells of a
heart and hand connexion; a blending together
of similar tastes and fancies for the journey of
life; a giving away early in the spring of years
the affections of the heart; and a joining then
of the sexes in marriage, with the determina-
tion of adding a joy to the existence of each
other. But this is all forgotten in the race of
selfishness. We live to be happy—we ponder
much upon the best mode of becoming so; yet
if we wander from the true path in marriage,
we get loose in a wild of misery, where the
sunlight of enjoyment scarcely ever finds its
way. Now I, for one, do not believe that ma-
riage, or that it will create a smile of joy upon
the brow where affection does not dwell. Take
the word of an old fellow for it—any who were
and win modest merit—who seeks a partner
for the social circle, and a helpmate for the
domestic concerns of life—who uses the voice
of reason, and I have no objection to his list-
ening a little to the warblings of fancy in his
choice, will marry well, although he may not
obtain a copper with his bride, yet he brings
to him a willing heart and a free mind—and
these are of infinite value—and have around us
as we journey through the world.

From the Courier des Pays Bas, Aug. 28.

In the morning, the fire of musketry was almost uninterrupted; blood flowed; and this new resistance of the troops, by exasperating the people, necessarily animated and prolonged the combat. Accordingly, the people continued to fire till noon. At this hour, the soldiers, returning to their barracks and coming not to fire any more. It must be said to the honour of our soldiers and especially the officers, they are Belgians, and it grieved their hearts to shed the blood of their fellow citizens, their friends their brethren. They listened to these repeated exhortations; by degrees they were seen to cease firing, and to ask that their neutrality should be respected on condition of their not interfering. The contest then became less violent, and there was every reason to expect, if not a termination, at least a truce to the combat.

As early as eight o'clock in the morning the principal citizens were joining the officers of the civic guard in the barracks of the *Annopolis*. They called for arms, which were given them, and in a short time patrols of the Burger Guard were organized and appeared in the streets. They interposed between the combatants, and relieved several posts which were occupied by the firemen and the troops of the garrison.

About eleven o'clock, a proclamation of the Magistrates was distributed and posted up, announcing the abolition of the Moutere, still existing at Brussels as a municipal tax, and inviting all the citizens to take arms and provide for the maintenance of the public security. This promise concerning the Moutere, was intended to calm the inferior classes, irritated at the increase of the price of corn and bread, and who might have proceeded to pillage in the midst of the inevitable confusion of an insurrection. Meantime, about noon, the Burger Guard, whose numbers continually increased, patrolled the city in all directions. There was no more firing. The troops had ceased all attacks in the streets; they fell back towards the King's Palace, where the Royal Guards stood assembled, or retired into their barracks, ceasing all resistance. Some soldiers were, however, obliged to fire from a window of the barracks on an assemblage of people, but this lasted only a few moments.

About one o'clock only a few musket shots were heard singly, and, for the most part, fired in the air. The troops, in order to avoid every effusion of blood, had prudently made peace. The Magistrates, by a new proclamation, had engaged that they should remain in their barracks. They again confined the safety of the city to the armed inhabitants, and promised that the public wishes should be subjected to a serious examination, and speedily satisfied.

About three o'clock the ancient standard of Brabant was displayed on the Town Hall, and detachments of the Burger Guard carried it about the streets. It is red, orange, and black. The three colours are disposed horizontally, the red above, the orange in the middle. This banner ought to become truly national. The orange cockade had disappeared, besides, that is only the colour of a family, and not of a people. The tri-coloured flag blue, white and red is Dutch and French. The red, yellow, and black, is Belgian and national at the same time; the black would be for us, the orange for the dynasty, the red for Holland.

LONDON, Sept. 1, evening.
By a steam packet which arrived late this afternoon we have the following important intelligence. The utmost excitement reigns throughout the whole of Brabant. At Antwerp the Belgic flag had been hoisted, and the town guard fired upon the people and killed 40 or 50. At Rotterdam seven steamboats were freighted to convey 200 men each to Antwerp. At the Hague the King had refused to receive the deputies from Liege and threw those from Brussels into prison. It was also reported that one of them had been shot by his orders. He had determined not to comply with the demands of the people of Brabant, and had ordered 20,000 Dutch troops under the command of the two princes, to proceed against the Belgians. At Brussels all remained quiet.

JUST RECEIVED
From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press
THE LIFE OF
BISHOP HEBER,
BY HIS WIDOW.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Oct. 14.

NOTICE.
The President and Directors of the **ANNA-POLIS TOBACCO INSPECTION COM.** request the stockholders (desire to pay Adam Miller on Monday the 9th November inst. an instalment of five dollars for each share of stock subscribed.
By order, A RANDALL Secy.
Oct. 14.

IN CHANCERY.
Sept. 27, 1850.

Ordered, That the sale made by James Boyle, trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Anderson, of Abington, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 27th day of November next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in some of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, at or before the 27th day of October next. The report states that ninety eight acres sold for one dollar and sixty two cents and a half per acre. The creditors of said James Anderson are notified to file their claims with the register of chancery on or before the first day of February next.
True Copy—Test.
RANDALL WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
Oct. 14.

Baltimore Gazette.

ANNA-POLIS:
Thursday, October 14, 1850.

EXECUTIVE.
The Executive Council of this state will meet on Wednesday next, the 30th of October.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,
THE BITE OF THE SNAKE.

Sir—I observed in your paper of Thursday last, a notice, extracted from the Boston Traveller, giving an account of a Mr. Dunlap, one of the keepers of the New-England Museum, having been bitten by a Rattlesnake. The probability is, had not Mr. Dunlap applied the "cord" with the promptitude which he did, that in a few hours after the accident, he would have been numbered with the dead. Mr. Dunlap, however, would have saved himself much suffering, and have immediately placed himself beyond all danger, had he with the same promptness have sucked the wound after fastening the ligature about his finger. The ignorant may startle at this suggestion, but every intelligent and well informed reader knows, that not the slightest inconvenience could have resulted to him from it. The late Professor Barton, of the University of Pennsylvania, and successor of the ever to be lamented "Dr. Rush, in the department of the Theory and Practice of Medicine," in his life-time tried the effect of the poison of the Rattlesnake upon himself, by taking it into his mouth, fresh from the fangs of the reptile. It proved perfectly innocent, and was attended only with a slight pungency, which readily passed away on rinsing the mouth (if I rightly recollect,) with a solution of common salt.

It is to be regretted, that the efficacy of pressure upon the "side of the wound nearest the heart," in cases where poisons have been infused into the blood by the bites of snakes, is not more generally known. The bite of the Asp, which is ranked amongst the most poisonous of reptiles, it is said, may be rendered harmless by the timely application of the ligature and cupping glass. The editor of a distinguished scientific work in my possession says, "Dreadful as the poison of the Asp, and indeed, of most vipers is, it may be rendered entirely harmless by immediately applying forcible pressure on the side of the wound nearest the heart. In this way the cupping-glass, ligature, &c. produce their beneficial effects. For a most satisfactory establishment of this highly important fact, the scientific world is indebted to Casper W. Penneck, M. D. of Philadelphia, whose experiments are published in the 1st vol. of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, where he has shown that simple pressure, however applied, sufficient to close the vessels on the side of the wound nearest the heart, prevents any poison, even that of the rattlesnake, from producing injurious consequences."

I would not wish to be understood by any thing said above, that persons who may be so unfortunate as to be bitten by snakes whose poisons are believed to be fatal, should trust entirely to their own judgment with respect to the mode of treatment they ought to pursue. On the contrary, I think, that so soon as it is practicable, a physician ought to be procured. My suggestion, therefore, is simply this, that instant resort be had to the "cord" and sucking the wound, where the mouth is free from notes.

ELECTION RETURNS.
Saint-Mary's County.
Anti-Administration. 953 Hawkins 903
Gough 866 Blackstone 893
Kent County.
Anti-Administration. 554 Scott 519
Piner 523 Travilla 516
Wallis 528 Welton 504
Brown 533 Jones 484
Calvert County.
Anti-Administration. 483 W. Smith 408
Hoyolds 473 Bourne 400
Blackall 455 F. Smith 298
Sparrow 389 Wyvill 277
Charles County.
Anti-Administration. 856 McPherson 690
Chapman 890
Hawser 854
Jenifer 785
Hogerson 785
Baltimore County.
Anti-Administration. 955 Turner 1850
Stanbury 496 Holmes 1723
Weaver 345 Ely 1752
Cockey 273 Worthington 1532
Lamson 85 Price 1084
Vandredes
Somerset.
Anti-Administration. 1233 Jones 985
Teackle 1231 Wilson 837
Dane 1171 Davis 777
Ballard 1203 Hooper 937
Dorchester.
Anti-Administration. 1112 Stewart 1006
Steele 1126 Goldsborough 809
Ullick 1186 Hancock 916
Keene 1094 Smart 828
Wright

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Tilghman 671 Goldsborough 672
St. John 657 Butler 669
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Prince-George's, 4 0
Montgomery, 4 0
Frederick, 4 0
Washington, 2 2
Alleghany, 3 1
Charles, 4 0
St. Mary's, 4 0
Calvert, 4 0
Cecil, 0 4
Kent, 4 0
Talbot, 4 0
Dorchester, 4 0
Queen Ann's, 2 2
Caroline, 4 0
Somerset, 4 0
Worcester, 3 1
64 16

BRITISH WEST INDIA TRADE.
The Washington papers contain the Proclamation of the President, relative to the opening of the British West India ports. It is in the following terms.—
By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it is provided that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Galapagos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term; that the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, on entering the Colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or import, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels, or their cargoes arriving in the said Colonial possessions from the United States; that the vessels of the United States may import into the said Colonial possession, from the United States any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British Colonies aforesaid, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel to any country other than the British dominions or possessions aforesaid, leaving the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions on a footing not less favourable to the United States than it now is; that then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall be authorized, at any time before the next session of Congress, to issue his Proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence, and that, thereupon, and from the date of such Proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British Colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or import, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and that it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and that the act, entitled, "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, an act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall, in such case, be suspended, or absolutely repealed, as the case may require.

And whereas, by the said act, it is further provided, that, whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened under the authority thereby given, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States, that, whenever he shall give effect to the provisions of the act aforesaid, the Government of Great Britain will open for an indefinite period, the ports in its colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Galapagos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, upon the terms and according to the requisitions of the aforesaid act of Congress.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that such evidence has been received by me, and that by the operation of the act of Congress passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the ports of the United States are, from the date of this Proclamation, open to British vessels coming from the said British possessions, and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth in the said act, entitled, "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, absolutely repealed, and

British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Bermuda, Providence, and Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States.
Given under my hand in the City of Washington, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and the 15th day of the Independence of the United States.
ANDREW JACKSON.
By the President,
M. VAN BUREN, Secy. of State.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 8.
RESPECT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Yesterday, at about 2 o'clock, the clergy in this city, with scarce an exception, waited upon the President of the United States, and congratulated him upon his return to the seat of Government. Protestants and Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, all united in one common sentiment of respect to the Chief Magistrate, who received and treated them in a manner alike becoming the dignity of his station, and of the character, deportment, and elevated feeling of those whose valuable services and exemplary lives, command our respect, and constitute them the standard of piety and good morals; the guardians of our present and our future welfare.

The fact which we have mentioned, that all denominations united in this mark of respect, affords a favourable commentary on our free institutions, which by their mutual guarantee of the right of conscience, teach all sects to consider the power which protects others in the free enjoyment of their religious and civil liberties, as a safeguard to their own.

From the Delaware Watchman.
THE ELECTION.

The general election in our state took place on Tuesday last, and the contest in this county, particularly in this hundred, was warmer than we ever before witnessed. The number of votes polled was 1075, being considerably greater than on any former occasion.

We had entertained strong hopes that we should have been able to place our state on the side of the national administration, by the election of a member of Congress who would have given to it a reasonable support, instead of being, as heretofore, foolishly arrayed against it without an object or a motive except that of gratifying the wishes, and promoting the interests of a few aspiring demagogues, who oppose merely for the sake of opposition, because they expect to profit by it at the expense of the best interests of the state and the nation. But we have been disappointed in our expectation. We have been beaten, routed, overwhelmed! Men professing an attachment to the principles of the party by which the administration were placed in power, and professing to approve of its measures, deserted our ranks in great numbers, on the ground of a mere personal preference for the Clay candidate for the office of Sheriff, who presented no other, or scarcely any other recommendation for office, than his poverty, though for years past he has lived comfortably without work! On this ground they deserted their post—lost sight of their duty to themselves—the party and their principles, and have assisted in breaking down our majority in this county, so that we can entertain no hopes of succeeding with our Congressman, and have given to our opponents the only office in our county which was of any value or influence, at the very time that they see the power of the Executive, the Legislature and the Courts of the State, exerted in proscribing their political friends and rewarding the partisans of their opponents and strengthening that party against us!

We cannot but feel and express our astonishment at the infatuation which could have induced them to commit this act of political suicide. But such is the fact, and we must bear the consequences. We do not doubt that they will have ample reason to lament it at their leisure, when it will be out of their power to remedy the evils which it will produce to them.

BISHOP OF NEW-YORK.

On Friday last the Episcopal Convention now in session at New-York, proceeded to the election of a Bishop, in the place of the Rev. Bishop MORANT, deceased. On the first ballot, the Rev. BENJAMIN T. ODERDONK, D. D. (Assistant Bishop) was elected by a handsome majority—having received 108 votes out of 183. The clerical votes were as follows:—Onderdonk 52, Wainwright 21, Anthon 6, Brownell 1, Reed 1, Delancey (of Philadelphia) 8, Creighton 1, blank 1. Total 91. Laity—Onderdonk 36, Wainwright 17, Anthon 7, Delancey 12, McVaine 1. Total 92. Grand total 183; of which Dr. Onderdonk received 108. A resolution was then passed unanimously, declaring him duly elected.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of Joseph Jones, deceased, near Merrill's Tavern, on Thursday the 28th instant, **THE PERSONAL ESTATE**

Of said deceased, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,

and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of Ten Dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, for the payment thereof, under Ten Dollars, the Cash to be paid.
ELIZABETH JONES, Adm'r.
Oct. 14.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Family Visitor, \$1.25
The Waterland, on Regeneration & Justification, 25
Archbishop King, on the Invention of Men in the Worship of God, 25
Jones, Henry, on the Church, 189
Dr. Barrow's Doctrine of the Sacraments, 229
Taylor's Answer to the Question, Why are you a Churchman, 124
Strong's Candid Examination of the Episcopal Church, 124
Conversations on the Eternity, by Rev. E. Davis, 124
A Letter from a Blacksmith, 124
The Last Day of the Week, 124
The First Day of the Week, 124
The Week Completed, 124
The Pink Tippet, in IV Parts, by Mrs. Cameron, 124
The Little Beggars, by Mrs. Sherwood, 64
The Miller's Family, 64
Promission, by Mrs. Sherwood, 64
Sunday School Tracts, Vol. I. and II, 50
The Miller's Daughter, 64
The Faithful Little Girl, 64
The Anniversary Book, or a story about William Howard and Charles Curran, 64
Punctuality in attending Public Worship, 2
Harvest Home, 64
The Two Mothers or Memoirs the last century, 379
Tales for Youth, (Frank & George, & Christmas Day,) 25
Private Devotion, 25
Sums and Esther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron, 189
Gipsy's Monument of Parental Affection, 189
The Sailor Boy, 64
He-captured Her, by Mrs. Sherwood, 189
The Labrador Missionaries, 64
Duffie's Sermons for Children, 2
Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron, 2
A Family in Eternity, 64
The Baptist, 64
A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion, 64
Pocket Prayer Book, written by itself, 35
Life of Moses, 314
History of Robert Jones, 35

J. T. keeps FOR SALE,

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.
EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

He receives Subscriptions for the **CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE**, and the **FAMILY VISITOR**; also for **STANDARD WORKS** of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the First Volume of which is received.

JOHN THOMPSON.
October 14, 1850.

GROUND PLAISTER,
Of a Superior Quality for Sale by

DANIEL HART,
AGENT for P. & G. Underwinn's Plaster Mill, has on hand, and intends keeping, a constant supply of the above article. He will sell on accommodating terms, and at the Baltimore prices. He has also on hand, as usual, a general assortment of **GROCERIES.**
Oct. 14

LOST.

An old Russian Leather, Note Book, containing THIRTY DOLLARS, in notes, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and some papers. A reward of five dollars will be given to any one who may find it, and restore it, with the contents, to the subscriber.

JOHN RIDOUT.
Oct. 14, 1850.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just received a large and very handsome assortment of

CLOTHS,

Cassimeres and Vestings,

Of Various Qualities and Colours,

Which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine for their satisfaction; he will make them up at the shortest notice and most approved styles to suit Customers.

Oct. 7

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at William's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 14th.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on W. at Liver, on Saturday the 1st instant, a Negro Man named

DICK HOBBS

a carpenter and Joiner by trade.

Dick is about 27 years old, very dark complexioned; 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar over one of his eyes, stammers if closely interrogated, and his left thumb has been lately wounded by a hatchet.

He had on when he went off, a blue and white cotton cloth roundabout, a pair of dark caenot pants, and shoes. He has a sister, living in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, and may have gone in that direction, but I am rather inclined to think that he has made for Pennsylvania. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in the State, or the above reward if taken anywhere else, and secured so that I get him again.

JOSEPH ATWELL.
Oct. 7

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1830.

NO. 42.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FINE FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a **LARGE STOCK OF GOODS** in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest **Patent Finished Cloth** various qualities and colours, with an assortment of **CASSIMERES & VESTINGS** suitable to the season, which he respectfully invites his friends to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE. For cash, or to punctual men only.
Sept 23 6w

NEW & SPLENDID.

BASIL SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with the most choice selection of **FALL & WINTER GOODS.** They consist in part of the most superior quality of **BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN and GREY CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,** with a choice selection of the richest and latest fashions of **VESTINGS.** He will be glad to make them up in the latest and most approved fashions, or will do so of them unmade to those who prefer. ALSO, a neat and more general assortment than before, of **GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, HOSIERS, COLLARS and SUSPENDERS.** The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.
Sept 23

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just received a large and very handsome assortment of **CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings,** Of Various Qualities and Colours, which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine for their satisfaction; he will make them up at the shortest notice and most approved style; to suit Customers.
Oct 7

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND
Annapolis Sept. 23d, 1830.
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 inst. and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the western shore, at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order,
S. M. MAYNARD, Cash.
To be inserted once a week for three weeks in the Gazette and American, Baltimore.
Sept 23. 3w

TEACHER WANTED.
BY the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, as well as versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School at Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.
Sept 9.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.
A large and commodious BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situated near the Episcopal church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the establishment, and presents a desirable situation to any person disposed to occupy it at that line of business. Possession will be given after the 1st October next. For Terms apply to
JOHN WATKINS.
Aug. 26.

OVERSEERS WANTED.
TWO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year. Men that can come satisfactorily recommended for industry and sobriety, acquainted with the principles of farming, and management of hands and stock, will receive liberal wages and prompt payment.
CHARLES WATERS.
JACOB WATERS.
Sept. 10

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ELIZABETH JONES, Adm'r.
Oct 14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us on bond, note, or open account, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same as it is impossible to give further indulgence.
ADAM & JOHN MILLER.
Oct. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINKS.

ON THE DEATH OF MIDDLEBURY T. BURNELL.

Who died on board the U. S. Ship of War, *Peacock*.

When the evening gun o'er the water roared,
And the spangled flag from its height was lowered,
And silence reigned on board the bark,
Where the seamen gazed on the billows dark—
Then sadly sounded the solemn tread—
As the muffled drum
With its mournful hum,
Called the weeping crew to bury the dead.

In his winding-sheet the gallant youth lay,
Lovely in death—while a smile seemed to play
On those lips which a mother oft had pressed
To hers, while affection thrilled her breast;
But soon the burial service was read,
And the muffled drum
With a mournful hum,
Was heard as the waves received the dead.

For a moment he floated upon the wave,
Then sank, regretted, to his watery grave,
Mid the pearls of the unfathomed deep,
Where the mermaids sit 'mid the storms to weep
And where his lifeless body shall rest,
Till the angel calls,
From Zion's walls,
His spirit home to the realms of the blest.

From the New-England Review.

THE BACHELOR'S DREAM.

The Bachelor—the confirmed systematic old Bachelor. God pity him. Man, nor woman, nor child will not. He is as one marked out and fitted for the abuse and cavillings of his neighbours. He is a lonely wanderer on the great thoroughfare of Being—his sympathies fettered down in his bosom—his affections unshared, unreciprocated, and wandering like the winged messenger of the Patriarch of the Deluge, over the broad waste of an unsocial humanity; and finding no rest—no place of refuge—no beautiful island in the eternal solitude—no green branched forest looking above the desolation, where the weary wing might be folded, and the fainting heart have rest.

It is a weary thought for the human heart to brood over, that in the wide universe of life there is no other heart to quicken with our own—no smile to welcome our coming—no eye to brighten with our joy or weep with our affliction. There is no thought which falls so heavily and darkly on the human spirit. It is as if a leaden hand had been laid upon it—never to be lifted—never to be warmed from its frozen communion.

Yet, there is much in a Bachelor's life, which is pleasant—much of real and unadulterated happiness. The romance of the married passes rapidly away, never to return. The cares and duties of domestic life break in upon the beautiful dream; and the sundered links of imagination are never again united. Not so with the Bachelor. Romance is to him as the breath of life itself; and as age comes on, he gathers back to himself the day dreams of his boyhood; and, if less vivid than the long-past reality, they are more sweetly beautiful, as the moonlight hues of memory linger upon them.

"Visions have hovered o'er his sleep,
Light fairy forms have lent above him,
And eyes smiled on him, like the dew
Exquisite ones of those that love him.
Wild brilliant eyes, through raven hair
Clustering upon the bosom's snow;
And thin, white fingers, like gold
Have passed along his fevered brow!"

I had a friend of this description—a Bachelor of fifty, a kind, free-hearted fellow, who frequently amused me with his allusions to the events of his earlier years. Wearied with the loneliness and silence of his existence, he found a certain relief in the treasured memories of the past. Sorrow and joy were perhaps equally mingled in these remembrances, like the shadow and sunshine of an April landscape, yet both were treasured up and loved and mused over.

"I had a dream last night," said he, as I entered his apartment one cold morning in winter—"an ugly dream—ugh!—my blood chills to think of it!" his teeth chattered as he spoke, although there was a glowing fire in the grate; and he had a thick wrapper thrown over his shoulders. "Sit down," continued he, "and I'll tell you my dream, if I can get through with it without freezing us both into icy statues."

"Go on," said I, seating myself comfortably at the fire; "I apprehend no danger from the recital of your dream."

"Well—last evening I was all alone, 'twas a bitter cold evening too, and I, as usual—when the present is not particularly agreeable, amused myself by thinking over the past. You cannot imagine what a world of misery passed before me! But as the mind's images thickened, they grew fainter; the dim light of the lamp grew dimmer before me; the howling of the north wind died away in my ears; and I fell asleep in my arm chair.

"For a time my visions were broken and vague, yet they bore somewhat of the impress of my waking ones, half-formed, half-seen faces, once familiar, started around me, and dim and hurried perceptions of familiar scenery passed before me, like the changes of a phantasmagoria. Suddenly the scene was changed. I seemed wandering over a vast plain of ice, anon, struggling in the drift of a Swiss avalanche, or riding on the steep pinnacle of an iceberg, or standing in a swift current of cold water with the raw wind blowing and the ice stiffening around my body; and then the dimness and incoherence passed away, and a new order of visions came before me.

I was standing in a familiar looking dwelling, at least its proportion seemed so, but it was entirely composed of ice—cold, shining, unmelting ice. The trees which stood without, I knew them by their gnarled limbs and stooping bodies as familiar to my youthful days, were also of ice, limbs, and foliage, and trunk of the same. I was treading upon an icy flood, the ceiling, the doors, and windows, and household furniture were ice, nothing but clear glittering ice.

I stood in the wintry parlour, shaking with cold, when a figure slowly approached me. I knew it in an instant. It was the mother of my first love—the Caroline whom I have told you of so often. There were the same figure, proportion, dress, &c.—the same pair of huge spectacles on her face, which characterized her thirty years ago. She came forward and bowed, without relaxing a muscle of her countenance, and pointed to a sofa of ice behind me. Hardly had I seated myself, when the door again opened, and Caroline herself entered, and advanced slowly and without any sign of emotion towards me, although she evidently recognized me, and held out her hand in a sort of mechanical welcome. I rose and clasped it in my own. Heavens!—it was cold as a winter tomb-stone—and as the icy fingers fastened about my own, I shuddered as if a spectre had welcomed me to the world of shadows. She was ice, like every thing around her.

The cottage, the old lady, and my long-loved Caroline passed away, and I found myself in a beautiful mansion in a far-off land. There too, the spell of winter rested like death upon every thing around me. The pillars the splendid galleries, and magnificent apartments, and the servants, and the attendants were all ice in that winter of desolation. Yet, I recognized the scene of my deepest attachment—the dwelling of her, whose beautiful image has never ceased to haunt me, from the moment of our first meeting. And I saw her—the magnificent girl!—and she threw her arms around my neck, and kissed me,—it was like the kiss of a marble statue—the twining of the arms of the dead around the neck of the living—a cold and icy communion. And then, I seemed myself to take the nature of all around me, and I became as ice, all, save my heart, which still beat beneath its unconscious body. And we sat down together, two icy statues, mocking one another with the look of warm and kindly affection. And she would lay her cold hand in my own, and bend her head with its rich, but unmoving mass of ringlets towards me; and her eye beamed constantly with a smile like that with which she had always welcomed me;—and yet I knew that it was an awful mockery; and that the warmth and the passion of love and life were not there!

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ling, at least its proportion seemed so, but it was entirely composed of ice—cold, shining, unmelting ice. The trees which stood without, I knew them by their gnarled limbs and stooping bodies as familiar to my youthful days, were also of ice, limbs, and foliage, and trunk of the same. I was treading upon an icy flood, the ceiling, the doors, and windows, and household furniture were ice, nothing but clear glittering ice.

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—Soldiers of Christ, arise
And put your armour on.

Who in the strength of Jesus trusts,
Is more than conqueror.
Stand then in his great might,
With all his strength endued,
And take, to arm you for the fight,
The panoply of God.

Mr. Lindsey was a firm believer in the truth of the Christian religion, and in its vital and practical influence upon the heart and life. He could not have borne the idea of dying without its consolations. He meant to save his soul. But still he did not now feel ready to obey the call of Christ, to give up all and follow him. He stood so connected with men of business, and by his professional duties was so frequently brought in contact with the world, that he feared he could not sustain the Christian character consistently. Such were the evil suggestions of a heart that still clung to the world. Though in most points, a man of great decision and fearlessness, Mr. Lindsey shrank from the imputation of *deceitful*.

He soon began to resist the strivings of God's spirit. He secretly tried a thousand expedients to extract the arrows of conviction from his soul. He sought to banish his serious reflections by becoming immersed in professional engagements, and at length his seriousness began gradually to wear off.

Mrs. L. observed this with alarm. It was Sunday morning. She had been long hoping, as the morn of that sacred day week after week returned, that he would announce to her his desire to approach the Baptist font. But she had waited in vain. She determined to wait no longer. She therefore renewed the conversation on the subject of their receiving this holy ordinance.

Mr. L. at first seemed averse to speaking upon the subject. Mary Ann was present and ventured to make a remark. "Do, my dear father," said she, "go with us and be baptized."

The sensibility of the father was touched by the solicitude of his child, and he thus replied:

"I do not think that my feelings or character will warrant so solemn a profession on my part, as I must wait for me. Next to being admitted myself into the fold of Christ's flock, nothing can give me so much pleasure as to know that my wife and child are numbered among the children of God. Appoint next Sunday for the time of receiving that holy ordinance, and perhaps I shall then think differently."

The rubric that precedes the baptismal service, requires that in all cases where adult persons are to receive baptism, "timely notice shall be given to the minister, that so due care may be taken for their examination, to ascertain whether they possess the proper qualifications. In conformity to this standing rule, the intention of Mrs. Lindsey and her daughter, was signified to the clergyman to whose congregation they were attached, with a request that he would call and allow them to converse with him on the subject. The request was most cheerfully complied with, and the evidence they gave that they were truly under the influence of divine grace, was every way satisfactory.

A part of the conversation that passed between the clergyman and Mary Ann was as follows:

"I am rejoiced," said he, "to see one young man so deeply devoted to the service of his heavenly Father."

"My fear," was her judicious reply, "I fear I am not too young to be lost if I should die without a Saviour."

"Very true," replied the minister, "but have you duly considered the responsibility that you take upon you by this act? There are many pleasures and enjoyments, styled in the catechism 'the vanities of the world,' to which young people are usually devoted; these, by your baptismal vow, must be forever renounced. They vow binds you to all the duties and high responsibilities of a Christian. It was customary in the primitive church for persons, immediately upon receiving baptism, to be presented with a white robe, which they wore to wear for a number of days in token of the purity of life, which, by profession, they were bound to exhibit. Remember, my young friend, that you are about to put on a robe that will be soiled by every contact with the world."

"The pleasures of the world," said Mary Ann, "I can renounce without regret; but I am sensible of my own weakness. To keep that white robe unstained, I am persuaded, utterly beyond my power. But may I not hope, that if I unite myself to Christ in the office of baptism, he will give me strength to do what I do not do alone?"

"Yes, my dear," said the minister, "for St. Paul declares that he had no sufficiency in himself, but yet looking unto the Saviour, he says, 'I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me.'"

It was hoped by Mrs. Lindsey that her husband would have been present at this interview. But he evidently sought to avoid it, and was accordingly absent at the time.

The next Sunday arrived. The afternoon had been appointed as the time of receiving that long anticipated rite, which was to engrave Mrs. Lindsey and her daughter into the visible body of Christ. But when she rose from her seat to go forward to receive that holy rite, her frame trembled, her step was unsteady, a deathlike paleness sat upon her countenance, and her heart was weighed down with sorrow. It was not that she went *reluctantly* to dedicate herself to the service of her Saviour, but that she went *unaccompanied* by him, whose happiness was hers—*that she went* wrapped in a cloud. The thought that that moment crossed her mind that they might finally and everlastingly be separated. It was that dreadful and agonizing thought that shook her frame with trembling, rendered her step unsteady, spread paleness over her features, and pressed her down with a load of sorrow.

When Mrs. Lindsey and her daughter came forward and stood before the chancel, many eyes in the congregation were turned towards Mr. Lindsey's pew. A disappointment being evidently felt, in not seeing him by the side of his wife and daughter, but his presence was empty. This was strange, as he was seldom absent from church.

The ceremony proceeded. The meek, humble, and subdued appearance of the mother and her daughter, the tender, affecting and solemn language of the service, made a deep impression upon the congregation. The ordinance, as there is every reason to believe, was made the channel of rich consolation and much spiritual strength to the recipients themselves.

We are now coming to a period in their history, when the reality of their principles was to be put to the test, and all the sustaining influence of divine grace, of which they were partakers, was needed to uphold them.

—And as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind."
—Epistle to the Romans.

About four years had now elapsed since the occurrence of the events related in the last chapter. And in reference to the simple sweet scenes of domestic happiness, which formerly gladdened the dwelling of Mr. Lindsey, it might well be said 'how is the gold become dim, how is the most fine gold changed!'

From the Sunday that his wife and daughter received baptism, his views and feelings seemed totally changed. The effort which he made to withstand the strong wrappings of the Spirit, that then urged him to a surrender of himself to the service of his Saviour, seemed to burst at once from around him all those bands of religion which parental instruction had at first imposed, and which the belief of years had been strengthening. His respect for divine things was evidently diminished. His trouble of soul was gone. He entered upon the theatre of life as an active participant in the scenes of the world. In the contest and collision in which he was engaged, and the measures

which he thought necessary to adopt to carry his plans, he began to contract habits of dissipation. His business was neglected. A frown, which never before had darkened the sunshine of his home, was now frequently seen on his brow in the midst of his family. Things continued to be worse and worse, and at the time to which our narrative refers, Mr. Lindsey seemed to have reached a point in the road of iniquity, from which there was little prospect of return. His formerly and intelligent countenance now bore the red and bloated aspect of intemperance, his business had left him. The most of his property was gone. He spent the greater part of his time in idleness—lounging in bar-rooms, and making merry with a set of companions, who, like himself, had made shipwreck of their character and fortune.

He no longer visited the sanctuary of God. The truths that he there heard troubled him. He no longer read the bible, for condemnation flashed upon him from its every page.

At this time there was in this village an organized club of sceptics, who styled their body 'The Church of Reason.' This club was made up of the most profane and profligate in the community—of persons of the most abandoned lives. One common feeling had drawn them together—a desire to find in infidelity, or atheism, or in some other 'refuge of lies,' a system of belief that would allow them to remain at ease in the gratification of their lusts, and in the indulgence of their favourite sins.

Such was this 'Church of Reason.' They convened regularly on the Lord's day. Their chief business was to drink to intoxication, to sing songs, to ridicule the scriptures, and to defame religion. With this club Mr. Lindsey connected himself, and in time became its leader and head.

He was no longer the kind and affectionate husband, an utter degradation of moral sentiment, as he had been, was now in him. In all those points in which his character formerly appeared most amiable, there was now exhibited the most appalling features of fiend-like depravity. That wife whom he had cherished with so much tenderness and love; that daughter whom he had nurtured with so much parental care and kindness—he now seemed perfectly to hate. He took every opportunity to wound and mortify their feelings in the presence of company, by uttering the grossest improprieties and the most heaven-daring profanity. He employed every art and expedient that malevolence could devise, to hurt and wound them in their religious enjoyments. He sought every opportunity to denounce to their hearing, the truth of religion and the mysteries of religion, and to load them with every side-splitting and vulgar locution of vulgarity and profanity.

All this was borne by his amiable wife and daughter with unparalleled meekness and patience. Not one repining or reproachful word was uttered. They had learned in the school of Christ to exercise that charity which suffereth long and is kind, which beareth all things, hopeth all things, and endureth all things. And daily they knelt down together before the throne of God, and put up their joint petitions—the one for a prodigal husband, and the other for a hardened father.

This meek and patient endurance of evil did not, so often, seem to exasperate the feelings of Mr. Lindsey. Conscious that he had injured, irreparably injured, the beings who all his life long he loved most, he was bent upon provoking them to some act of rashness, that he might seize upon it as a sort of an apology to himself, or his conduct. Dejected in this object, he became still more and more desperate. Temporal misfortunes began to thick around him. Deeply in debt—destitute of credit—having no funds that he could control—he at times awoke to the full perception of the horrors of his situation. And at such times, all these calamities were most irritating and unjustly cast upon his family. His treatment to them at least, became so abusive and alarming, that it was deemed necessary for their personal safety to flee their home, and seek shelter and protection under another roof.

One instance selected from many others of a similar character, will serve to illustrate this remark. Mrs. Lindsey, naturally of a frail constitution, was now, from the accumulating weight of domestic grief, which hung upon her heart, in a wretched state of health. Her pale features, occasionally flushed with an hectic glow, bore evident marks that a woman was already at the stem of life.

It was a cold winter night, the town clock had already struck twelve. Mrs. Lindsey had just returned from the window, to see if she could catch a glimpse of the returning form of her husband, but no human shape was visible through the dim and shadowy moonlight—all without was still as the repose of the grave, save the creaking of some lone board on the fence, that now and then was swayed by the wind. The cry, which had been fed by an economical hand, while the patient sat up to watch the return of him, the sound of whose heart beat an evening's absence, once made her heart leap with joy was reduced to a small bell of coals—she had often set up longer and later to wait his return, but now faintness and fatigue constrained her to think of retiring. Again, with feeble and tottering step, she went to the window and strained her eye to see if she could approach could be discovered. But he came not! Her lonely hours of that evening she had spent in much prayer for her husband. Faith seemed to assure her, that there was still hope. She wished to welcome his return with kindness. But he came not! Making the angles over the expiring embers, she went to her solitary couch with a sad and sorrowful heart.

That evening was spent far differently by her husband. He was presiding in the Atheistical club, and on no previous occasion had he ever gone to such fearful lengths. Having drank deeply, he gave full vent to all the malicious and malignant feelings of his heart. Not content with reviling the piety of men, and the purity of angels, he assailed the throne of God—uttering the most horrible blasphemies, and pouring forth such a torrent of oaths and imprecations, that the whole company were startled and stood aghast with horror.

It was from such a scene that Mr. Lindsey went to his family about two o'clock in the morning. Finding Mrs. L. had retired, he compelled her to get up and remain in her night dress, in a cold room, where there was no fire, till morning. Having locked the doors of this room, he walked the floor till the day dawned, rehearsing his strain of blasphemy, and polluting the very atmosphere with incessant profanity.

In vain did the feeble and shivering form of his wife silently appeal to his pity—in vain did she entreat him not to hurl defiance at the throne of God. There was no pity, no feeling in him. His heart was converted into stone. Sin which dragged angels from heaven—sin which desolated paradise—sin which dug Hell and kindled its unquenchable fires—sin had transformed this man into a fiend.

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With all his strength endued,
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"The pleasures of the world," said Mary Ann, "I can renounce without regret; but I am sensible of my own weakness. To keep that white robe unstained, I am persuaded, utterly beyond my power. But may I not hope, that if I unite myself to Christ in the office of baptism, he will give me strength to do what I do not do alone?"

"Yes, my dear," said the minister, "for St. Paul declares that he had no sufficiency in himself, but yet looking unto the Saviour, he says, 'I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me.'"

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When Mrs. Lindsey and her daughter came forward and stood before the chancel, many eyes in the congregation were turned towards Mr. Lindsey's pew. A disappointment being evidently felt, in not seeing him by the side of his wife and daughter, but his presence was empty. This was strange, as he was seldom absent from church.

The ceremony proceeded. The meek, humble, and subdued appearance of the mother and her daughter, the tender, affecting and solemn language of the service, made a deep impression upon the congregation. The ordinance, as there is every reason to believe, was made the channel of rich consolation and much spiritual strength to the recipients themselves.

We are now coming to a period in their history, when the reality of their principles was to be put to the test, and all the sustaining influence of divine grace, of which they were partakers, was needed to uphold them.

—And as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind."
—Epistle to the Romans.

About four years had now elapsed since the occurrence of the events related in the last chapter. And in reference to the simple sweet scenes of domestic happiness, which formerly gladdened the dwelling of Mr. Lindsey, it might well be said 'how is the gold become dim, how is the most fine gold changed!'

From the Sunday that his wife and daughter received baptism, his views and feelings seemed totally changed. The effort which he made to withstand the strong wrappings of the Spirit, that then urged him to a surrender of himself to the service of his Saviour, seemed to burst at once from around him all those bands of religion which parental instruction had at first imposed, and which the belief of years had been strengthening. His respect for divine things was evidently diminished. His trouble of soul was gone. He entered upon the theatre of life as an active participant in the scenes of the world. In the contest and collision in which he was engaged, and the measures

which he thought necessary to adopt to carry his plans, he began to contract habits of dissipation. His business was neglected. A frown, which never before had darkened the sunshine of his home, was now frequently seen on his brow in the midst of his family. Things continued to be worse and worse, and at the time to which our narrative refers, Mr. Lindsey seemed to have reached a point in the road of iniquity, from which there was little prospect of return. His formerly and intelligent countenance now bore the red and bloated aspect of intemperance, his business had left him. The most of his property was gone. He spent the greater part of his time in idleness—lounging in bar-rooms, and making merry with a set of companions, who, like himself, had made shipwreck of their character and fortune.

He no longer visited the sanctuary of God. The truths that he there heard troubled him. He no longer read the bible, for condemnation flashed upon him from its every page.

At this time there was in this village an organized club of sceptics, who styled their body 'The Church of Reason.' This club was made up of the most profane and profligate in the community—of persons of the most abandoned lives. One common feeling had drawn them together—a desire to find in infidelity, or atheism, or in some other 'refuge of lies,' a system of belief that would allow them to remain at ease in the gratification of their lusts, and in the indulgence of their favourite sins.

Such was this 'Church of Reason.' They convened regularly on the Lord's day. Their chief business was to drink to intoxication, to sing songs, to ridicule the scriptures, and to defame religion. With this club Mr. Lindsey connected himself, and in time became its leader and head.

He was no longer the kind and affectionate husband, an utter degradation of moral sentiment, as he had been, was now in him. In all those points in which his character formerly appeared most amiable, there was now exhibited the most appalling features of fiend-like depravity. That wife whom he had cherished with so much tenderness and love; that daughter whom he had nurtured with so much parental care and kindness—he now seemed perfectly to hate. He took every opportunity to wound and mortify their feelings in the presence of company, by uttering the grossest improprieties and the most heaven-daring profanity. He employed every art and expedient that malevolence could devise, to hurt and wound them in their religious enjoyments. He sought every opportunity to denounce to their hearing, the truth of religion and the mysteries of religion, and to load them with every side-splitting and vulgar locution of vulgarity and profanity.

All this was borne by his amiable wife and daughter with unparalleled meekness and patience. Not one repining or reproachful word was uttered. They had learned in the school of Christ to exercise that charity which suffereth long and is kind, which beareth all things, hopeth all things, and endureth all things. And daily they knelt down together before the throne of God, and put up their joint petitions—the one for a prodigal husband, and the other for a hardened father.

This meek and patient endurance of evil did not, so often, seem to exasperate the feelings of Mr. Lindsey. Conscious that he had injured, irreparably injured, the beings who all his life long he loved most, he was bent upon provoking them to some act of rashness, that he might seize upon it as a sort of an apology to himself, or his conduct. Dejected in this object, he became still more and more desperate. Temporal misfortunes began to thick around him. Deeply in debt—destitute of credit—having no funds that he could control—he at times awoke to the full perception of the horrors of his situation. And at such times, all these calamities were most irritating and unjustly cast upon his family. His treatment to them at least, became so abusive and alarming, that it was deemed necessary for their personal safety to flee their home, and seek shelter and protection under another roof.

One instance selected from many others of a similar character, will serve to illustrate this remark. Mrs. Lindsey, naturally of a frail constitution, was now, from the accumulating weight of domestic grief, which hung upon her heart, in a wretched state of health. Her pale features, occasionally flushed with an hectic glow, bore evident marks that a woman was already at the stem of life.

It was a cold winter night, the town clock had already struck twelve. Mrs. Lindsey had just returned from the window, to see if she could catch a glimpse of the returning form of her husband, but no human shape was visible through the dim and shadowy moonlight—all without was still as the repose of the grave, save the creaking of some lone board on the fence, that now and then was swayed by the wind. The cry, which had been fed by an economical hand, while the patient sat up to watch the return of him, the sound of whose heart beat an evening's absence, once made her heart leap with joy was reduced to a small bell of coals—she had often set up longer and later to wait his return, but now faintness and fatigue constrained her to think of retiring. Again, with feeble and tottering step, she went to the window and strained her eye to see if she could approach could be discovered. But he came not! Her lonely hours of that evening she had spent in much prayer for her husband. Faith seemed to assure her, that there was still hope. She wished to welcome his return with kindness. But he came not! Making the angles over the expiring embers, she went to her solitary couch with a sad and sorrowful heart.

That evening was spent far differently by her husband. He was presiding in the Atheistical club, and on no previous occasion had he ever gone to such fearful lengths. Having drank deeply, he gave full vent to all the malicious and malignant feelings of his heart. Not content with reviling the piety of men, and the purity of angels, he assailed the throne of God—uttering the most horrible blasphemies, and pouring forth such a torrent of oaths and imprecations, that the whole company were startled and stood aghast with horror.

It was from such a scene that Mr. Lindsey went to his family about two o'clock in the morning. Finding Mrs. L. had retired, he compelled her to get up and remain in her night dress, in a cold room, where there was no fire, till morning. Having locked the doors of this room, he walked the floor till the day dawned, rehearsing his strain of blasphemy, and polluting the very atmosphere with incessant profanity.

In vain did the feeble and shivering form of his wife silently appeal to his pity—in vain did she entreat him not to hurl defiance at the throne of God. There was no pity, no feeling in him. His heart was converted into stone. Sin which dragged angels from heaven—sin which desolated paradise—sin which dug Hell and kindled its unquenchable fires—sin had transformed this man into a fiend.

—The following extracts are from *Memory's Tribute: A Family in Eternity.*

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Stand then in his great might,
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Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 24, 1830.

"A Friend and Voter" is informed that his "enquiry" will be attended to, on leaving his name with the Editor.

CANAL TOLLS.
The Albany Argus mentions that the amount of tolls collected on the State Canals, up to the 1st ultimo, is \$514,000—about \$100,000 more than had been collected during the same period last year.

THE IGNIS FATUUS.
The following has been communicated to the editor of the Salem Gazette, by a respectable shipmaster of that town:—
After several days of stormy weather, one evening about 8 P. M. during a light shower, a Jack-o'-lantern was seen on the main-topgallant mast head, an intelligent person was sent up to examine it. He found it formed by a circle of lights round the mast head, 8 or 10 in number, and one or two inches apart. Each flame was about two inches long, was where it joined the mast head about the size of a knitting needle, and the extremity larger than the flame of a candle, and nearly as bright, of a pale blue colour, each making a noise similar to steam out of green wood, while burning; no smell was perceptible. Upon striking it with the hand the lights were extinguished, and small sparks adhered to the hand for a moment, then disappeared. In a few seconds the lights again began to burn; after several blows they entirely disappeared. The above description was written at the time, and may be relied on as accurate.

THE CHOCTAW INDIANS.
We learn that on the 27th ult. the Secretary of war, and Gen. Coffee, Commissioners of the part of the United States, succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Choctaw tribe of Indians. By this treaty the United States will acquire ten millions of acres of Land, most of it very fertile and highly valuable. It is said the Indians were delighted with the prospect before them, and are anxious to remove west of the Mississippi, as soon as arrangements can possibly be made for that purpose.

An extra from the office of the Nashville Republican, dated the 4th inst. states that the Choctaws cede the country they occupy, and within three years are to remove beyond the Mississippi. Those who choose to remain, take reservations, and after residing upon them five years are to possess them in fee. The country is to be at any time surveyed when the Government please, but no sale is to take place, previous to removal; until then no person is to settle in the country.
About 5,000 Indians were in attendance. This treaty, and that lately concluded with the Chickasaws, will prove highly advantageous to the U. States, to the States in which the Indians now reside, and to the Indians themselves. The quantity of land acquired from the two tribes, will not fall short of seventeen millions of acres; and being well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, it is thought a great portion of it will command from five to ten dollars per acre.
It is the opinion of well informed persons that the Chickasaw and Choctaw lands will set to the government when disposed of, 30 millions of dollars.
Of the Choctaws there are about 12,000 souls. The Chickasaws are not believed to be quite so numerous.
These treaties, as they will bring into the national treasury a larger sum than will be required to remove all the Indians now residing within our States and Territories, will, of course, be approved by the Senate and will effectually silence the opposition, in relation to what is termed "the Indian Question."

From a London Paper.
HOWARD THE PHILANTHROPIST.
While filling the office of Sheriff (observes Sir Samuel Romilly in a letter to Mr. Roget) numerous instances of abuses practised in prison came under his observation.—Shocked with what he saw, he began to inquire whether the prisons were the same in the adjacent countries or were on a better footing; & finding every where the same injustice prevail, he resolved, though a private individual, to attempt the reform of the abuses which had become as general as they were shocking to humanity. Accordingly he made a visit to every prison and house of correction in England, with invincible perseverance and courage; for some of the prisons were so infected with disease and putrid air, that he was obliged to hold a cloth steeped in vinegar to his nostrils during the whole time he remained in them, and to change his clothes the moment he returned. After having devoted so much time to this painful employment here, he set out on a tour through a great part of Holland, Germany and Switzerland, to visit their prisons. What a singular journey! Not to admire the wonders of art and nature—not to visit courts and ape their manners—but to compare the misery of men in different countries, and to study the means of mitigating the torment of mankind! What a contrast might be drawn between the painful labour of this man, and the ostentatious sensibility which turns aside from scenes of misery, and, with the mocking of a few barren tears, leaves it to seek comfort in its own distresses!—Cabinet Cyclopaedia Lives of British Lawyers.

From the Baltimore Republican of Oct. 18.
PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.
PENNSYLVANIA.—The returns from this state, received yesterday by the Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, indicate the Political

Anti-Masonry has met with a complete overthrow in the recent election. The opponents of Gen. Jackson, who have been hatching themselves with the idea of turning this excitement to political purposes, and hoped to break down by these means the immense Jackson majority in Pennsylvania, have met with a signal discomfiture.

It is not a little remarkable that the National Republican party, otherwise called the Clay party, have made no head at all in Pennsylvania. In some few places where they have ventured to run a ticket, the project appears to have failed totally. For instance, in Bucks County six candidates were run, four for Jackson, and two for Clay—(national republicans) the result shows an aggregate vote of more than ten thousand votes for the Jackson party, and about seven hundred and fifty for the national republican Clayites.

In the district composed of DAUPHIN and LEBANON counties, JOHN C. BUCHER the Democratic (Jackson) Candidate for Congress has been elected by a majority of 426 votes, over Valentine Hummel the Anti-Masonic (Anti-Jackson) candidate.—Last year the anti-masonic majority was about 900.
In YORK COUNTY the democratic (Jackson) ticket has succeeded by a majority of about one thousand.

In CUMBERLAND COUNTY, the democratic (Jackson) ticket has succeeded by a majority of about NINE HUNDRED.

In BERKS COUNTY the whole democratic (Jackson) ticket is elected by a majority of upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED.

In the Congressional district, composed of BERKS SCHUYLKILL and LEHIGH, Messrs. MUMFORD and KING are re-elected.

In FRANKLIN COUNTY the democratic (Jackson) ticket has succeeded by nearly FIVE HUNDRED majority; last year the vote was a tie, between Wolf and the anti-masonic candidate Rittner.

MIFFLIN, CENTRE, CLEARFIELD, HUNTINGDON, and BEDFORD Counties, have elected democratic (Jackson) tickets to the Legislature.

In LANCASTER COUNTY the anti-masonic ticket [according to the Reporter] has about 300 majority. Last year it was about 1600.

In WESTMORELAND COUNTY the whole democratic (Jackson) ticket has succeeded. Mr. COULTER (the present Member) has a majority of nearly TWO THOUSAND.

In LYCOMING COUNTY the anti masons have been completely routed.

In BUCKS COUNTY, SMITH and IHRIG, have a majority of about SIX HUNDRED over CORVELL and HUITER; all for Jackson. All four have each an average majority of about EIGHT HUNDRED over the Clay candidates Brock and Porter.

In FRANKLIN and PERMA, Messrs. RAMSAY and CRAWFORD, are said to have received even larger majorities according to population, than in Cumberland, and are consequently elected by a great majority.

The Harrisburg Reporter of Friday, says—"The success of the democratic party at the late election, so far as we have heard, has been seldom equalled in Pennsylvania."

OBITUARY.
DIED, at the residence of his Father, Judge Done, of this city, on Friday night last, Col. WM. DONE, of Somerset county.
Of the estimation in which the deceased was held, for public as well as private virtues, an overflowing heart would dictate much. But he is known, and his worth is appreciated. For several years he has been one of the most talented, industrious, and influential members of the State Legislature; and, notwithstanding his absence and illness, was again honourably returned at the late election, by the people of Somerset county. Republican.

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
WILL stop in future to land passengers, at CANOE HAVEN, instead of CANE BRIDGE, and leave Annapolis at half past one o'clock for Baltimore.
Oct 21

ANN KARNEY
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has on hand, a fine assortment of
RIBBONS,
AND ALSO A SELECTION OF
Dunstable, Leghorn, and Split Straw Bonnets,
which she will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

She has likewise a quantity of Leghorn, for the purpose of altering Leghorn Bonnets into the present fashion. She returns her thanks to the public in general, for their former patronage, and respectfully asks a continuation thereof.
Oct 21.

IN CHANCERY.
Sept. 27, 1830.
Ordered, That the sale made by James Boyle, trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Anderson, of Abalom, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 27th day of November next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in some of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, at or before the 27th day of October next. The report states that ninety eight acres sold for one dollar and sixty two cents and a half per acre. The creditors of said James Anderson are notified to file their claims with the register of chancery on or before the first day of February next.
True Copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur, Can.
Oct 14.

CHEAP GOODS.
ADAM & JOHN MILLER
Return their sincere thanks to their friends for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.
AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—
DRY GOODS.

- Superior Blue and Black Cloths,
Olive-Green and Gold-Green do.
Brown and Mixt do.
Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres,
Cassinetts, assorted,
Vestings, assorted colours,
4-4 Irish Linens,
5-4 Irish Sheetings,
4-4 & 6-4 Jaconet Cambricks,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins,
Plain and Figured Muslins,
Canton and Italian Crapes,
Black and Coloured Cressains,
Kerseys and Lindseys,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets,
3-4, 4-4 & 5 Point do.
Macraes do.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Madras H'kfs,
Flag and Bandana H'kfs,
Merino Shawls,
Plain and Figured Silks,
Merinos Assorted Colours,

- GROCERIES.
China Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthen Ware,
Madeira Wine,
Sherry do.
Lisbon do.
Champagne do.
Malaga do.
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Imperial,
Gun Powder,
Old Hyson,
Young Hyson,
And Black,
Family Flour,
Old Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Rye Whiskey,
Peach Brandy,
Common Whiskey,
N. E. Rum,
Bunch Raisins,
Jamieson Crackers,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Bacon, Pork and Lard,

- IRONMONGERY.
Pentknives,
Drawing do.
Rules and Compasses,
Plane Irons,
Cut Tacks and Springs,
Cast Iron Andirons,
Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots,
Wrought and Cut Nails,
Stock Locks,
Pad do.
Shovels and Tongs,
Spades and Shovels,
Pod and Screw Augurs,
Round and Flat Bolts,
Knives and Forks,
Wood Screws,

- LUMBER.
4, 4, 6-4, & 8-4 White Pine Plank,
1, 2, 3, 4, 5-4 Yellow Pine do.
3 by 4, 4-4, 4-5, 3-6, 3-9, 3-12 Studding and Joists,
3 by 4, 3-5 Rafters,
Poplar Plank and Scantling,
Bunch Shingles,

PLoughs.
Davis' Patent, all sizes, with extra Shares, Heels and Screws, a constant supply, at Factory prices, freight added.

PACKET.
They have a first rate Schooner, called The JOHN T. BARBER, running as a Packet from Annapolis to Baltimore, under the command of a faithful and experienced Captain, in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Rivers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.
October 21, 1830.

UNION HOUSE,
Francis-Street, Annapolis.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, formerly occupied by C. P. Thomas, and since by Mr. Dalry and Mrs. Gambell, where she is prepared to accommodate TRAVELLERS and others, with genteel boarding and lodging on the most reasonable terms.

Her house being in a central situation to the rival of the Steamboat and Stage, and near the State House, persons visiting the city, will find it a convenient and pleasant place of residence during their stay.

Having a good Stable, well provided with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well attended to by a good Hostler.

BOARDERS taken by the DAY, WEEK, MONTH or YEAR, and Horses taken at livery on moderate terms.

N. B. Transient visitors accommodated with dinners, &c. on the shortest notice.
M. ROBINSON.
Annapolis, Oct. 21, 1830.

The Editors of the Frederick Citizen, Cumberland Advocate, and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above 4 times, and forward their accounts for collection.

\$100 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Forest of Prince-George's county, Maryland on the 9th instant, a Negro Man named
JONATHAN.

About 5 feet, 10 inches high, 48 years old, a brown complexion, and has the villain as strongly marked on his countenance as possible; Clothing, Oznaburghs and Drab Flushing, which he no doubt will change. He has a wife at Mr. Aldridge's who lives near the 19th Mile-Stone on the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike road, about which place he will perhaps remain some days. The above reward will be paid immediately I get possession of him, no matter where he is taken,
JOHN CONTEE.
October 21.

LOST.
An old Russian Leather, Note Book, containing THIRTY DOLLARS, in notes, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and some papers. A reward of five dollars will be given to any one who may find it, and restore it, with the contents, to the subscriber.
JOHN RIDOUT.
Oct. 14, 1830.

OHIO.
The annual election for Governor, Assembly, and members of Congress, took place in Ohio, on Tuesday of last week. We have received no returns except from the Chillicothe district, where the Jackson party, as expressed in an extra from the Chillicothe Evening Post, "were true to their principles, and have maintained their ground to a man." The strongest evidence of Jackson victory, which we have yet seen, is in comparing the following paragraphs, from opposition papers.

The Chillicothe Gaz. of the 5th inst. represents the election of Governor, as a test of the political character of the state in these terms.
" If Gen. Lucas be elected, we shall yield the State to Jackson. But on the contrary— if Gen. McArthur shall be the successful candidate, we shall claim Ohio along with those states of the west, that have already proclaimed themselves for Henry Clay, as opposed to the present administration and the re-election of Gen. Jackson."

This is one stand—taken before the election, on the spot, by one of the Clay oracles. If Lucas should fail, here is a Chillicothe authority pledging their cause upon that result before the election. If he should succeed, however, they have another anchor to windward. The National Intelligencer of yesterday, contains the following view of the question in the form of a letter from a blank place in Ohio. So, if Gen. Lucas should succeed, here is evidence, that the cause is not pledged at all, and that the election of a Jackson Governor, is a small matter, either way these astute politicians are prepared for every contingency.

"For the purpose of putting you on your guard relative to any test that may be claimed in the State by either of the political parties in the election of Governor, I will say that no reliance whatever is to be placed on it, as many of the warmest friends of Mr. Clay are earnestly and actively opposed to the election of Gen. McArthur. Indeed, in this section of the state, where we are three-fourths anti-administration, Lucas, the administration candidate, will obtain a majority."

Bearing in mind the above judicious arrangements of the opposition, preparatory to any event, we are inclined to think that the opposition have but faint hopes. The following are our only returns, and they are very nearly the vote of 1828:

CHILICOTHE EVENING POST—Extra }
October 13th, 1830.

Our annual election for Governor, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, and County Officers, took place yesterday. In this county, the stronghold of Mr. Clay in this State, we had quite a spirited, and in some townships, quite an animated contest. In eight townships already heard from, the vote for Governor, stands, for Gen. McArthur, 1053; for Gen. Lucas, 858.

Mr. Creighton, the Clay candidate for Congress, will probably go out of this county with a majority of about 300 votes. Col. Keffler, the Jackson candidate, probably will lead him considerably in Pickaway, his own county, and receive a majority in Fayette. It will be a very close run, and we deem it quite uncertain which succeeds.

Col. King, (Clay) is probably elected to the Senate over Judge Thompson, by a majority of 100 votes, and Mr. Walke, (Clay) for the Legislature, about the same majority. Judge Cook (Clay) stands 90 votes ahead of Col. Stewart, and is probably elected by a bare majority. The friends of the present administration have been true to their principles, and have maintained their ground to a man.

P. S. The Columbus way-bill of this evening, announces Gen. Lucas and Col. Keffler, 400 votes ahead of the opposition candidates in Pickaway.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.
SIX DAYS LATER.

We are indebted to the politeness of our New York Correspondents for proof slips and ample details of the following interesting articles brought to them by the packet ship Birmingham from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of September.

The conduct of the Emperor of Russia, in recalling his Ambassador at the Court of France, and ordering Russian citizens to quit France, on hearing of the events in that capital, had excited much sensation both in Paris and London. It was generally supposed, however, that when he learned that Charles X. had abdicated he would be induced to adopt a different course.

The English Government has, it seems, recognized the new Government of France. The Gazette de France of the 4th says the news was announced to the departments by telegraph, with orders to give it the greatest publicity. On this occasion, Lord Stuart, the English Ambassador, and the Secretaries of the Embassy, had the honour of dining with the King and Royal Family.—The Ministers were also, for the first time, present.

The French Ambassador at Vienna has returned to Paris, and reports the most favourable disposition on the part of Austria to make a similar recognition.
A German correspondent to the Morning Herald, who writes from Bonn, on the Rhine, mentions the fact that the Cologne Landwehr, or local militia, which were assembled for the grand review at Coblenz, had manifested symptoms of insubordination.

The London Courier of the evening of the 6th observes, "Considerable alarm seems to have been excited in the city, by the order in the St. Petersburg Journal of the 21st ult. prohibiting the admission into Russia of any French vessels or travellers. We have reason however, to believe that this was rather a precautionary measure, than one indicating hostility toward the new French Government, and that immediately on the news of the accession of Louis-Philippe to the Throne of France, and of restoration of tranquillity reaching St. Petersburg, it would be revoked or modified. We are inclined to this belief the more from knowing that it was at first intended to recall all Russian subjects from France, but that has been abandoned."

NEW JERSEY STATE CONVENTION.
JOSEPH ROGERS, Esq; the chairman of the last Jackson State Convention, gives notice, that the delegates appointed by the friends of the national and state administrations in the several counties of New Jersey, will meet at the State House, in the city of Trenton, on Wednesday, the 17th of November next, to recommend suitable persons for representatives in the next Congress.

From the flattering result of the late election in the state for members of the legislature, there can be no doubt, that if a judicious selection of candidates be made, the friends of General Jackson will succeed by a triumphant majority.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 15, 1830.
ON application, by petition, of Joseph Kirby, administrator of Horatio Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Horatio Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1830.

JOSEPH KIRBY, Adm'r.
Sept 23. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830.
ON application, by petition, of Richard H. Merriken, administrator of William H. Stinchcomb late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William H. Stinchcomb late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept 1830.

RICHARD H. MERRIKEN, Adm'r.
Sept. 23. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court Sept. 14th, 1830.
ON application, by petition, of Ric and Chas and Ric and J. Crabbe administrators of Matilda Chase late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matilda Chase, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sept. 1830.

RICHARD CHASE } Adm'rs.
RICHARD CRABBE }

Sept. 23. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830.
ON application, by petition, of Abner Linthicum, administrator of Elijah Yieldhall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yieldhall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1830.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r.
Sept. 23. 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benet Bean, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th day of July next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of September, 1830.

MARY BEAN, } Adm'rs.
THEOPHILUS COURTNEY, }

Sept 23. 4w

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14th 1830.
ON application, by petition, of Ann S. Chaney, and Gassaway Chaney, administrators of Joseph Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sept. 1830.

ANN S. CHANEY, } Adm'rs.
GASSAWAY CHANEY, }

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14th 1830.
ON application, by petition, of Harriott Marriott, Adm'r. of John Marriott, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills
A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Marriott, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1830.

HARRIOTT MARRIOTT, Adm'r.
Sept. 6. 6w

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, TO WIT.
Whereas Anthony Smith, Tax Collector of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the Commissioners for said county, the following list of lands in said county, on which taxes are due for the year 1828, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same.

Names of Persons Assessed.
All John
Banks, Samuel and Allen
Burke, Elizabeth
Burgess, Ruth
Brown, Richard
Black, Christopher Jun.
Barrett, Joseph A.
Cork, William
Childs, William of Win's heirs
Chaney, Jesse
Dowell, William
Dovall, John of Marsh
Dorsey, John of John
Davis, Thomas
Elliott, Daniel
Forrest, Josiah
Flowerhart, John
Gill, Lewis
Gassaway, Cassandra
Hughes, Christopher Jun'r.
Hammond, Matthias' heirs
Hammond, George W.

Names of Land.
Part of Pool's Chance and Worthless
Bunker's Hill Fortified
Part of Moore's Choice, Lot No. 1
Burgess's Forrest
Name unknown
Part of Tins or None
House and Lot in Annapolis
Gowry Banks
Swamp
Name unknown
Part of Littleton Chaney's Purchase and Nancy's Park
Pig Point
Part of Happy Choice
Name unknown
Part of Head Quarters
Name unknown
Addition to Forrest Range
Part of Blooming Plains
Whortleberry Island
Part of Littleworth and Hayward's Discovery
Part of Hall's Palace
Hammond's Enclosure, Part of Finland, Part of Hammond's Range and Hammond's Plains.
Part of Marsh's Forrest, Part of Hammond's 4, 5 and 6 Connection
Part of Wilderfess
Part of Finland
Two Lots in Lisbon
Part of Hopewell
Bear Neck
Part of Whortleberry Forrest
Davidson's Reserve
Part of Holland's Choice
Part of Moore's Choice and Body's Adventure, Lot No. 5
House and Lot in Annapolis
Part of Duval's Delight
Additional Defence
House and Lot in Annapolis
House and Lot in Annapolis
Part of Plummer's Pasture
Part of Portland Manor
Part of Mount Ville
Part of Fitzsimmons's Gift
Part of Howard's Patapasco Range
Part of Moore's Choice and Body's Adventure
George's Luck
Part of Moore's Choice and Body's Adventure
House and Lot in Annapolis
Pig Point
Pig Point
Pig Point
Gowry Banks
Two Lots in Lisbon
Name unknown
Part of Ridgely's Range, Ridgely's Great Park and Dorsey's Grove
Part of Shipley's Adventure
Part of Moorehouse Generosity, and Dorsey's Addition to Thomas' Lot
Name unknown
Waters' Lot
Part of Hammond and Gist

Amount of Tax due.
83 17
0 99
1 00
2 20
1 41
37
2 64
3 08
2 07
1 76
4 97
47
5 50
1 94
1 32
1 08
1 10
2 57
2 86
2 64
48 21
21 76
2 17
33
38
37
53
1 32
1 76
1 11
1 76
3 30
2 08
4 67
88
3 46
6 69
64
71
12 40
1 24
1 00
3 52
47
1 28
47
1 54
60
2 64
12 78
3 52
11 86
1 76
1 57
1 76

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties in this state.

To be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Republican and Carrolltonian, Annapolis, and Baltimore Republican.
Sept 20

READ'S PATENT.
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.
In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.
From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable a mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.

12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, Ed. Sh'ff.

ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.

DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

July 8.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,
CARLEISE, PENNSYLVANIA.
A new faculty having been recently organized in this institution, the public are informed, that the extended course of instruction, and the improved system of discipline, which have been approved and adopted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full operation.

OFFICERS.
Rev. Samuel B. How, A. M. President.

Rev. Alexander McFarlane, A. M. Professor of Mathematics.

Charles Dester Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Languages.

Henry D. Rogers, J. M. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthon's ed.) Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.) Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology, (Moritz) Arithmetick, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, (4 books) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes, Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgics, Livy, (Polhem's ed.) Græca Majora, vol. 1, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Euclid, (Smith's ed.) Algebraic Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Mensurations, Logarithms, Zoology, Botany, History, and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS. Græca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus, Quintilian, Juvenal, (Levett's ed.) Logic, Rhetoric, History and Chronology, Spherics, Navigation, Conic Sections, Nat. Philosophy, Astronomy, Fluxions, Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Cicero de Officiis and de Natura Deorum, and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy; Physics; Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology.

Public worship is held in the College chapel at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical Recitation, conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

There is an examination of all the classes at the close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, stating his general character and standing. If a student be found incapable of proceeding in his class with advantage to himself, he is transferred to the next inferior class; but may be restored to his former rank, if he make up his deficiencies by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages, in Cæsar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; Dabzell's Collectanea Græca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding, 42 weeks at \$1 25, \$52 50

College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood &c. &c. \$9 50

Washing and lights, 10 00

\$72 00

The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per week. It is optional with the student whether to board with the college steward, or at a private house. With economy, \$125 will cover the necessary expenses of a student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college, he is charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms are full, in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however, as well as those in the college building, are subject to the daily visitation of the Professors and Tutors.

The government of the institution is intended to be parental. The anxious endeavours of the Faculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting rigid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of industry and close attention to study, and by exercising a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or demoralizing in its tendency.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the surrounding country fertile and pleasant. A new building is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating a hundred students.

There are two vacations of five weeks each. The first begins upon the day of commencement, which is on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other upon the first Wednesday of April; consequently the winter term commences five weeks after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the summer term five weeks after the first Wednesday of April.

Dickinson College, Carleise, Penn. June 1, 1830. Bw

Anne Arundel county, ss.

ON application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Ridgely, (in the recess of Anne Arundel county court,) to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1825, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them,) being annexed to his said petition; and I being satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely is in actual confinement for debt, and I having appointed George Cooke trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles S. Ridgely, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust; and the said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with security, for his personal appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles S. Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

(Signed) THOMAS D. DOREY.

Sept 2 3m

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 26th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and settling with the supervisors of the roads and transacting the ordinary business of the county court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Com'rs A. A. C.

Aug 1 1m

SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by the Subscriber on Francis St. Terms made known on application to

ISAAC HOLLAND.

Sept. 25. 4w

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.
FOR the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical Instrument is now as well known to the Medical Profession, and is extensively used by Surgeons and Physicians, in curing the disease of Hernia, than any other apparatus of the kind. The subject of this Truss is the result of much practical experience in the use and application of this Truss. James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks, "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, under the head of "Truss," after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says, "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people, and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. D. Knapp, M. D. late Professor and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Hospital, in a communication to Doctor Hull, has applied your trusses in several difficult cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad serotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of serotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.

Baltimore, January, 1830.

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

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

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

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

March 11 5M

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

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

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

LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

April 8. 1f

FOR RENT,

A very valuable GRIST and SAWMILL, situated near the head of Severn River, all in complete order, a never-failing stream, and a good stand for business. Also, three tenements, two on the head of Severn, on Hickory Ridge. Soil is good, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco; good new DWELLINGS (one place is small newly settled.) Also a very desirable place adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large, produces fine crops of corn, tobacco and wheat, and the finest water melons, &c. To industrious tenants, disposed to improve, the rents will be made accommodating. Apply to Dr. H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baltimore, and from the Rail Road, or to

CHARLES WATERS.

Sept. 16. 6w

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1830.

NO. 43.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED
From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Family Visitor, \$1 25
Dr. Waterland, on Regeneration & Justification, 25
Archbishop King, on the Invention of Men in the
Worship of God, 25
Jones Essay on the Church, 183
Dr. Barrow's Doctrine of the Sacraments, 125
Taylor's Answer to the Question, Why are you a
Churchman, 125
Bogue's Candid Examination of the Episcopal
Church, 125
Conversations on the Liturgy, by Rev. E. Davis, 25
A Letter from a Blacksmith, 125
The Last Day of the Week, 183
The Week Completed, 183
The Week Begun, in IV Parts, by Mrs. Cameron, 183
The Little Pilgrim, by Mrs. Sherwood, 64
The Little Pilgrim's Daughter, 64
The Little Pilgrim's Little Girl, 64
The Little Pilgrim's Book, or a story about William
Howard and Charles Curran, 64
Fidelity in attending Public Worship, 64
Harvest Home, 64
The Two Mothers or Memoirs of the last century, 575
Tales for Youth, (Frank & George, & Christmas
Day,) 25
Private Devotion, 375
Satan and Esther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron, 25
Gipsy's Monument of Parental Affection, 183
The Elfin Boy, 183
The Captured Negro, by Mrs. Sherwood, 64
The Laborer's Missionaries, 64
Duffy's Sermons for Children, 2
Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron, 2
A Family in Eternity, 64
The Baptism, 64
A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion, 64
Pocket Prayer Book, written by itself, 25
Life of Moses, 314
History of Robert Jones, 25

J. T. Keefe FOR SALE,

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

He receives Subscriptions for the **CHIL-**
DREN'S MAGAZINE, and the **FAMILY**
VISITOR, also for **STANDARD WORKS**
of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the First
Volume of which is received.
JOHN THOMPSON.
October 14, 1830.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, with a
LARGE STOCK OF GOODS
In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest
Patent Finished Cloth
of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of
CASSIMERES & VESTINGS
suitable to the season, which he respectfully in-
vites his friends to call and examine.
All of which he will make up at the shortest
notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE,
for cash, or to punctual accounts.
Sept 23 Gw

NEW & SPLENDID.
BASIL SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just returned from PHILADEL-
PHIA and BALTIMORE, with
the most choice selection of
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
They consist in part, of the most superior qual-
ity of **BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE,**
BROWN and GREY
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.
With a choice selection of the richest and best
test importations of
VESTINGS.
He will be glad to make them up in the lat-
est and most approved fashions, or will dis-
pose of them unmade to those who prefer.
ALSO, a neat and more general assort-
ment than before, of **QUARTERMASTER'S GLOVES,**
STOCKS, COLLARS and HOSIERY.
The public are respectfully invited to
call and examine them.
Sept 23

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just received a large and very
handsome assortment of
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres and Vestings,
Of various Qualities and Colours.
Which he invites his friends and the public to
call and examine, and their satisfaction he will
make them up at the shortest notice and most
approved style to suit the season.
Oct 2

ANN KAHNEY
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of
Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has on
hand, a fine assortment of

RIBBONS,
AND ALSO A SELECTION OF
Dunstable Leghorn and
Split Straw Bonnets,
which she will dispose of on the most moderate
terms.

She has likewise a quantity of Leghorn, for
the purpose of altering Leghorn Bonnets into
the present fashion. She returns her thanks
to the public in general, for their former pa-
tronage, and respectfully asks a continuation
thereof.
Oct 21. 1f

UNION HOUSE,
Francis-Street, Annapolis.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, in-
forms her friends and the public in gene-
ral, that she has removed to that well known
and nearly fronting the State House, former-
ly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by
Mr. Daley and Mrs. Gambrill, where she is
prepared to accommodate TRAVELLERS and
others, with genteel boarding and lodging on the
most reasonable terms.

Her house being in a central situation to the
arrival of the Steamboats and Stages, and near
the State House, persons visiting the city, will
find it a convenient and pleasant place of resi-
dence during their stay.

Having a good Stable, well provided with
Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. gentlemen may
rely on having their Horses well attended to
by a good Hostler.

Boarders taken by the DAY, WEEK, MONTH
or YEAR, and Horses taken at livery on mode-
rate terms.

N. B. Transient visitors accommodated with
dinners, &c. on the shortest notice.
M. ROBINSON.
Annapolis, Oct. 21, 1830. 4w

The editors of the Frederick Citizen,
Cumberland Advocate, and Eastern Gazette,
will publish the above 4 times, and forward
their accounts for collection.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in
the Forest of Prince-George's county, Mary-
land, on the 18th inst., a Negro Man named

JONATHAN,
About 5 feet, 10 inches high, 48 years
old, a brown complexion, and has the
villain as strongly marked on his
countenance as possible; Clothing,
Oznaburghs and Drab Fustian; which he no
doubt will change. He has a wife at Mr. Ald-
ridge's, who lives near the 19th Mile Stone
on the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike
road, about which place he will perhaps remain
some days. The above reward will be paid im-
mediately I get possession of him, no matter
where he is taken.
JOHN CONTEE.
October 21. 1f

IN CHANCERY.
Sept. 27, 1830.

Ordered, That the sale made by James Boyle,
trustee for the sale of the real estate of James
Anderson, of Annapolis, as stated in his report,
shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to
the contrary be shown before the 27th day of
November next; Provided a copy of this order
be inserted three successive weeks in some of
the newspapers printed in Annapolis, at or be-
fore the 27th day of October next. The report
states that ninety eight acres sold for one dol-
lar and sixty two cents and a half per acre.
The creditors of said James Anderson are no-
tified to file their claims with the register of
chancery on or before the first day of Februa-
ry next.
True Copy, Test.
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
Oct. 14. 3w

LOST.
An old Russian Leather. Note Book, con-
taining THIRTY DOLLARS, in notes, of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, and some papers.
A reward of five dollars will be given to any
one who may find it, and restore it, with the
contents, to the subscriber.
JOHN RIDOUT.
Oct. 14, 1830. 1f

NOTICE.
The President and Directors of the **ANNA-**
POLIS TOBACCO INSPECTION COM-
PANY, request the stockholders thereof to pay
Adam Miller on Monday the 8th November,
an instalment of five dollars for each share
of stock subscribed.
By order, **RANDALL Sec'y.**
Oct. 14. 18Nov.

OVERSEERS WANTED.
TWO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year.
Men that can come satisfactorily recom-
mended for industry and sobriety, acquainted
with the principles of farming, and management
of hands and stock, will receive liberal wages,
and prompt payment.

CHARLES WATERS.
JACOB WATERS.
Sept. 18 6 37

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUTH AND AGE

From *Legends of the Middle Ages*, by T. Moore, Esq.
"Tell me what's Love," said Youth one day,
To drooping Age, who crossed his way.
"It is a sunny hour of play,
For which rep'stance dear doth pay,
Repentance! Repentance!
And this is love as wise men say."
"Tell me what's Love!" said Youth once more,
"Fearful, yet fond of Age's lore."
"Soft as a passing summer's wind,
Wouldst thou know the blight it leaves behind?
Repentance! Repentance!
And this is Love—when love is o'er."
"Tell me what's Love!" said Youth again,
"Trusting the bliss, but not the pain;
Sweet as a May tree's scented air—
Mark ye what bitter fruit 'twill bear;
Repentance! Repentance!
This is love—sweet youth beware."
Just then, young Love himself came by,
And cast on youth a smiling eye.
Who could resist that glance's ray?
In vain did age his warning say!
"Repentance! Repentance!
Youth laughing went with love away."

[From the Family Library—No. VII.] NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS.

THE HIVE BEE.—The scene presented by
the interior of a bee hive, has seldom failed to
interest even the most incurious observer
while it fills with astonishment the mind of
the enlightened and profound philosopher.—
The gates are crowded with hundreds of in-
dustrious workers—some on their wing in
search of sustenance; others returning from
the field laden with food—some earnestly en-
gaged in building—some in tending the young
—others employed in cleansing their habita-
tion—while four or five may be seen dragging
out the corpse of a companion, and, as it would
appear, scrupulously paying the last honours
to the dead. At one moment the entrances
of the little city are comparatively free, at a-
nother; crowds of inhabitants may be seen
struggling at the gates, making the best of
their way to escape the rain, which by some
peculiar sensation they have discovered to be
at hand. Reumer says of the queen bee in
a hive that had just been disturbed, "For the
first few minutes in which I followed her with
my eyes, I was tempted to believe that the
stories of the respect paid her by other
bees, the train by which she was attend-
ed, were imaginary fables rather than real facts.
She was alone and walking perhaps at a slow-
er pace than the rest. The friends who were
with me were pleased to discover in her gait
something of gravity and majesty. She ad-
vanced unattended to one of the squares of
the hive, up which she mounted to join a group
of her subjects perched at the top. In a lit-
tle time she re-appeared at the bottom, but still
sadly neglected. Soon however, twelve or
fifteen bees ranged round her and seemed to
form her train. In the first moments of trou-
ble and confusion we think only of ourselves.
Thus it was with these bees, for being huddled
into the little glass hive, turned topsy turvy,
the first impulse of each seemed self-
preservation, and it was only when they had
recovered composure that they began to recol-
lect the mother, which in their fright they had
forgotten and neglected. In a short time a
dozen others hastened to join the train. A
row flanked her on each side as she walked,
others met her before, and made way as she
advanced, and in a very short time she was
surrounded by a circle of upwards of thirty
bees. Some of these approaching nearer than
others licked her with their trunks; others ex-
tended this organ filled with honey for her to
sip; sometimes I saw her stop and partake of
the food; at other times she sucked while in
motion. For several hours consecutively I
observed this insect, and always saw her sur-
rounded by bees who appeared anxious to ren-
der her good offices.

Reumer also shut up a queen taken from
one hive with some workers taken from ano-
ther, so that both were strangers to each
other. "I was curious," he says, "to know how
she would be received, and I saw she was re-
ceived like a queen." Bees to the number
of dozen, or more, surrounded her and treat-
ed her with great honour. It happened that
the box in which she had been enclosed was
filled with dust, in consequence of which,
when introduced among the workers, she was
literally gray with that which stuck about her.
The first care of the bees was to unpowder
their future sovereign. For more than two
hours she remained at the bottom of the hive,
surrounded and sometimes covered by them,
while they licked her on all sides. It seemed
as if they were anxious to warm her, and in
truth she required it, as she was benumbed
by the coldness of the night and had only been
revived by me, with artificial heat.
"I could not help admiring the anxiety and
assiduity of their attentions. They relieved
each other of the task—they removed her to a
spot more than an inch distant. For more
than two hours I witnessed this interesting
scene." Reumer also found a queen and
some workers apparently dead from cold—
putting them all into a box he gradually warm-
ed it in hopes of reviving the whole. As soon
as some of the dead workers came to life, they
ranged themselves round the dead mother,
but took not the slightest notice of the others,
though as dead as the sole object of their care.
Reumer watched with anxiety for the signs of
returning life in the queen; at first, says he,
one limb quivered, and after a short interval
this motion was reiterated. No further was

this evidence of life given than a humming
was instantly heard in the box where previ-
ously all had been silence. Many persons
were with me, and who watched the re-
vival of the queen, were struck with the sound
as being more acute than usual, and all named
it the sound of rejoicing.

Like every other animal living in society,
bees have a medium of communication. At
first when a queen bee has been abstracted,
every thing goes on well for about an hour;
after this, some few of the workers appear in
a state of great agitation; they forsake the
young, relinquish labour, and begin to traverse
the hive in a furious manner. In their pro-
gress, wherever they meet a companion, they
mutually cross their antennae feelers, and
the one which first seems to have discovered
the national loss, communicates the sad news
to his neighbour by giving it a gentle tap with
these organs. This one in its turn becomes
agitated, runs over the cells, crossing and
striking others. In a short time the whole
hive is in confusion, but if the queen be re-
stored, tranquillity is re-established.

Huber doubts that bees possess the sense
of hearing; their sense of sight is certainly ac-
cute in an extraordinary degree. If a dozen
hives be placed together, the bee though at a
great distance, first rises in the air and then
with almost the swiftness of a bullet proceeds
in a straight line to the entrance of its own
habitation. If the eyes be varnished, they
rise up in the air or fly at random. This ca-
pacity of the bee to make its way directly to
its nest, has been made use of as a guide. In
New-England the honey-hunters, set a plate
of honey or sugar on the ground, and in a
short time this is discovered by the wild bees.
Having caught two or three of those that have
taken their fill, the hunter first releases one,
which rising into the air, flies to the nest. He
now walks at right angles to the course of the
bee for a few hundred yards, and then lets a-
nother go, which also, after rising, flies to the
nest. Observing with his pocket compass the
angle where the two lines formed by the two
courses of the bees met, there he knows will
be the spot at which the nest is placed. The
honey rattle, a quadrupel, is equally sagacious
with his biped honey-seeker. Near sun
set he will sit and hold one of his paws over
his eyes to get a distinct view of the bees
which at this hour he knows are bound to their
nest, and thither he follows.

The most astonishing fact connected with
the economy of bees, is the manner in which
when deprived of their queen, they repair the
loss; taking a common worker-woman out of
the ordinary cells, they put it into a royal
one, and feed the insect with royal food which
is more pungent than that destined for work-
er-grubs, and in a few days they have a
queen.—The knowledge of this fact is
in many parts of Germany made the means
of multiplying swarms; by putting up a few
hundred bees with the common grubs in a
comb.

On these fine days in which the sun is beau-
tiful and warm, duels may often be seen to
take place between two inhabitants of the
same hive. In some cases the quarrel appears
to have been begun within, and the combat-
ants may be seen coming out, eager "for blows."
Sometimes a bee peacefully settled on the out-
side of the hive, or walking about, is rudely
jostled by another, and then the attack com-
mences, each endeavouring to obtain the most
advantageous position, they turn "pirouette"
and throttle each other. After rolling about in
the dust, the victor watching the time when
its enemy uncovers his body, by elongating
it in the attempt to sting, thrusts its weapon
between the scales, and the next instant its
antagonist stretches out its quivering wings
and expires. A bee cannot be killed so sud-
denly except by crushing, as by the sting of
another bee.

LETTER FROM A SAILOR IN PARIS.

My Dear Sally Ann—When I agreed to go
Super Kargo to the Mary Jane, I was fully
convinced of the importance of the situation.
The winds were baffling, we got into port
as quick as the regular packets, and I dispos-
ed of our staves and heading in no time, I
promise you.—I got the hard money all down,
and as I looked after the interests of the
owners, I told the Captain to hold on, till I
could go the meatpots, and there I expect-
ed I could lay out a little of the cash in Gul-
low water, O de vee, paper boxes and such
like notions which our people pays the money
for like nothing. But I never expected to be
kitched as I was. I am sure such a thing ne-
ver entered my head, or I should never have
gone to Paris—not I indeed. It the most
unaccountable place I ever see. Our parish-
ers in New-England are real shams compared
with this ere. It's worth a trip just to go
and see it. Many of our American travel-
lers are like Jonah in the whale, they travel a
darned deal and see nothing after all. But let
me tell you what a time I have had since I
got here. Such doings I never see afore. I
suppose you have heard all about the biggest
part of 'em, and for ought I know, the papers
has something about me, for every body's no-
ticed in the papers that has been extinguished
in this affair. I did know nothing about the
trouble; I was walking in the morning, after
I had come in the diligence, on the brink of
the River Seine, to look at the navigation. I
was going to cross the Ponty dickerts, when I
saw the people running along like crazy
folks—bare headed and bare legged, and
thousands of 'em in a bunch.—Says I to a man

that was walking along, what's to pay says I
"Vivally Shit," says he, and walked on. So I
I walked on too, for I expected something or
other was to pay. Just then I heard the can-
non's roar, and small arms rattle just as they
did at Stunington. All at twoust I seen a
nother great mob with sticks and staves, and
your merchantable staves I dont mean, but
such as they could lay their hands on, and
some of them had flags of different colors.
Then they sent up a great shout, but darned
a thing could I understand the meaning of "Vi-
vally Shit," and sure enough some of 'em
hadnt such a thing to their backs as I could
see. I joined in with them, and then they
cried, Tooleries, Tooleries, which I thought
was not necessary, for they seemed to have
all sorts of tools in their hands already.—But
what a scene. The streets all bombarded and
baricaded with coaches, all the paving stones
dug up and carried off! Think I here's a
pretty job for the select-men. Then they pull-
ed down all the flowers de lice that they
could find, the Royal Crowns and every thing
the like of that.—Then I saw the whole thing
as plain as day. The Burbons are down.
There's going to be a new election for King,
and a revolution is taken place. Perhaps
there's been a convention, or the like of that.

My father being one of the revolutionary
characters, I tho't I ought to be too, so I pick-
ed up a stick and followed the people down
Rue street. We hadnt got very far when
bang, bang a whole volley of musketry was
fired at us. I tell you I never heard whistling
that was so unpleasant as that ere. Sure
enough there was an attachment of light dra-
goons, and foul tygers they called them, right
in our way, blazing away at us as fast as they
could, and we hadnt much more than a prim-
ing among the whole of us. We fell back as
you may guess and they artur us; but here
they got it handsomely. The paving stuns
came rattling among the soldiers from the
windows like a hailstone thunder storm. They
fell like old trees before a hurricane, and it
staggered them pretty considerably I promise
you. Just at this minute a young chap with
a handsome uniform on him, and a sword in
his hand, run up to the front where I got shov-
ed some how or other in the scrape, and clasp-
ing his hand on my shoulder, says, Ma Brav.
Sir, says I, my name is Thompson. Then
says he, allons Mons. Tonson on avance! Vi-
vally Shit! Then they seemed to be struck
by his bravery, and cried out Vivally Polly
Tecknick, which I understand is his moth-
er's name. And if it is, she neednt be as-
hamed of it, for such a boy as that she may
be proud of any day in the year.

Well on we went fighting like devils, ex-
cuse me for using such a paraphrase. Back-
wards and forwards we rolled like the waves
on the beach at Sachem's head, but after a
while we drove the soldiers off, and we pick-
ed up a fine lots of muskets, they left behind
them. Then they began to cry Tooleries
more than ever, and on they went. And I
got so much concerned about the business,
that I thought my dear Sally Ann, no more
about the Mary Jane. So on I goes. By and
by we comes to a ternal big guardians all full
of walks with houses bigger than Funnell hall
and the state house both together. Here was
a terrible sight. Thousands of people firing,
at the windows and doors, and thousands of
soldiers firing back at them. The trouble
was pretty much over though for all. We
scrouched up closer, and closer and by and by
the people broke in—what a crush was that
ere. Pell mell we went in. Down fell the
Swiss boys—Blood flowed in torrents. All
that wasnt killed surrendered or cut stick
and cleared. The grand Sloons were filled
with the most tremendous elegant things, it
seemed all silver and gold, but it went out of
the windows faster than it ever went in at
the doors. Such a ruin as I never see. I
could have made a speculation out of some of
that stuff if I'd had it snug in Boston I tell
you.

We saw one room with a kind of throne in
it, and one of our fellows with his face all
black and bloody like the king of spades, got
into it and cried Vivally Roy, at which time
they set up a hurrah and cried louder than
ever, Vivally Shit! But he looked so plaguy
shamed and beat down when we laughed at
him, that I felt sorry for the poor parley vee.
Pretty soon it began to grow pretty peac-
able. The people acted just as though nothing
had happened, and they began some to do du-
ty as sentry boxes, others walked off to join
the comrades some where else. I went along
though I was pretty well tired I promise you.
I did my share, but at length dont like to say
any thing about it, for fear the grand jury
should find a bill agin me, but I knew there's
no law for revolutions. Well on we went,
and at last we came to Rue Honorey street.
Then all at once they stopped before an
old fashioned house, and then they cried Vire
la Fayette. Oh ho says I here's were the
Marquis lives. I says nothing, but steered
for the door which sailor like they called a
port, and in I went.

I went from one room to another for some
time before I found the right one. But at last
I found it, and there sure enough stood the
old Marquis dressed in his uniform like old
General Trotter, and ever so many more
round him. What a astonishing old man! he
knew me before I said a word, and though
I looked more like a Chumbly sweep than a
genuine American! Says he "My good friend
how do you do. When did you come to the
city?" No I told him what I'd been about, and

THURSDAY
MARRIE
 the Rev. Mr.
 in Miss C.
 Anne-Aranda
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HYMNICAL.

MARRIED on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dorsey, Mr. LAMONT BOWMAN to Miss CHARLOTTE MACDONALD, both of Anne-Arundel county.

For the Maryland Gazette.
THE DEPARTED.

They are gone, our old companions—
They have bade the world farewell,
And have passed away, like music's tone,
In a fadeless clime to dwell.

They are gone from the path by the hill's green side
Where they used to stray when the daylight died—
From the mountain's brow, where we marked the
gleams.

Of evening twilight on glancing streams,
Where rushing waters and feathery spray
Were mingled with the hues of departing day.
I shall no more behold them—
Beautiful as of yore!

Will they not come with their looks of love
From the undiscovered shore?
No! They have passed like a dream away—
Gone, like the pleasures of yesterday!

Yonder, as stars that have left the sky
Leaving no record or trace on high—
As the cherub's notes of some song's glad tone
That lives but in memory—So have they flown!

But the music of their voices
In our hearts is sounding now;
Those silvery tones we loved to hear
'Neath the pine-tree's rustling bough.

Now, the once glad heart has a vacant place—
We look'd in for some vanished face;
Dark'd and closed is the gentle eye
That look'd in our childhood lovingly.

Who has not mourned and yet mourned in vain
When life's golden cord has been snapp'd in twain?
Would that we might recall them
Unto the homes of Earth!

That they might gladden our weary hearts
With their tones of love and mirth
As it may not be—we may call in vain;
The lost ones have broken the earthly chain.

And wing'd their flight to the region afar,
Where the light is from neither sun nor star:
Fling shall return us the rose's breath—
But shall lighten the face of death?

Have they for aye departed?
—The forms which death has veiled—
And shall the light of their sunny eyes
Forever be concealed?

No! ye will follow! ye too must go
From all that ye cling to and love below!
Prepare then to join with the shining band,
Who wander on through that glorious land.

Where the friends here have sought to dwell
And the heart ne'er echoes one sad farewell!

TERRIBLE.

The British brig Matilda, lying at Bonny, on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms.

From the Boston Centinel.

NORTHAMPTON, 2d Oct.

Mrs. Editors:—Having long been a martyr to the gout, I have at length found a very simple remedy, which if persevered in, I am persuaded will cure the most inveterate cases. I feel so grateful for the relief which I have experienced, that I would beg leave to communicate the means of cure through your paper.

Hearing Harrowood's salts highly spoken of, I resolved to try them, and commenced by taking a tea-spoon full dissolved in water, an hour after breakfast, and the same after dinner.

I soon found a considerable mitigation of the symptoms, and by continuing the use of the salts, I am now quite free from the complaint. Whenever I experience that peculiar sensation of the stomach which precedes an attack of the gout, I have immediate recourse to the salts, which invariably averts it.

Your obedient servant, OTIS PRICE.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE DEATH OF COUMBE.

Caleb Griffin and Edward Johnson, having been convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of Henry Coumbe, were asked, as usual, what they had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them according to law. Their replies, which were given in writing, we have before us. They both state that they never saw the deceased before the fatal occasion which resulted in his death; that they had no malice against him beforehand; and it is evident that but for the excitement of a dram-shop open on Sunday morning contrary to law for the sale of liquors, they might still have been at liberty, and their victim in the enjoyment of life and probation.

Johnson says, "Unfortunately I happened to be there that morning, on my way going to my work at Brooklyn." That morning, as we said before, was the Sabbath. Griffin's reply which we publish entire, can hardly fail to awaken the sympathy of the reader, while at the same time it illustrates the downward tendency of vice.

"You ask me what I have to say why sentence should not be passed upon me, for manslaughter, in the first degree. I well know that any thing that I could say in my behalf, will not be sufficient to shield me from the horrors of a Prison, inasmuch as a Jury of my country has passed upon my fate. Was my own deplorable situation alone connected with the sentence the Court are about to pass on me, it would be more tolerable; but an aged father and mother, a brother and sister, will go sorrowing during my confinement for the miserable situation of their child and brother. If tears of blood would banish the heartrending reflection from my mind, how willingly would I shed them. I can only ask of the Court to exercise towards me on earth that darling attribute of Heaven, 'Mercy,' and make my confinement as short as possible. Oh! consider my juvenile years, my poor education, and the temptations and allurements of this city, all calculated to lead the unwary from the path of virtue, and plunge them in a labyrinth of vice and folly."

Had my mind in early life been stored with moral and religious instruction, instead of standing as a feeble suppliant at the bar of justice, I might have been an industrious and respectable mechanic, enjoying the society of my fellow men. I shall carry with me to the grave an assurance in my own conscience, that my hands are clean of the blood of the unfortunate Coumbe. I had never seen the man before he met his death. The contest and fighting was neither commenced or provoked by me, but I was drawn into it by insult and abuse from the deceased. But why reflect on my fate? This earth can yield me no comfort. I shall, during my confinement, look for it from Him who alone can bestow it, knowing assuredly that God, on whose mercy and grace I rely for time and eternity, will not forsake the humble penitent.

From the Baltimore American.

It is stated in the London Morning Herald, that the order for exclusion of the tri-colored flag from the Russian ports was given two weeks after the French Revolution was known in that country. This, it is remarked, gives the proceeding the air of deliberation; and Russia, it is added, could not safely have adopted a different course of policy, considering the state of feeling in her army. It is predicted by the same journal, that Russia, having thus taken her ground, or rather having made her choice of evils, will endeavour to draw into her policy as many Powers as possible; that the disposition of the Austrian cabinet towards France is something more than doubtful; and that even Prussia may be induced to depart from her usual timidity, and follow the same course.

The latter Power might, it must be owned, be more likely to be drawn into such measures in consequence of the revolutionary spirit which has discovered itself in her Rhenish provinces, both among the people and the landwehr or local militia. Nor is it to be denied that every symptom of the extension of this spirit beyond the bounds of France, renders more doubtful the question of peace or war in Europe. If the influence of the late transactions could be confined to France, such, as we have remarked, is the imposing attitude of that country that the Potentates would in all probability be glad to remain quiet, and postpone that "war of opinion," as Mr. Canning termed it, which must one day, it is certain, be waged in Europe.

It is very evident, however, that the French Revolution has touched a sympathetic string in more than one of the European States. The feeling thus excited must either be satisfied, or quelled by force. The King of the Netherlands seems disposed to the former alternative, and we cannot persuade ourselves that his more thoroughgoing Allies will be inclined to try the latter. The recognition of the New Government in France by Great Britain, is a most important circumstance. Great Britain, as a free constitutional Monarchy, would be the natural ally of France, if the latter should be compelled into a war with the Continental Powers in defence of her late measures of internal policy. Her array with the European kings against the French Republic, was an unnatural position for her; and had the policy of Mr. Fox prevailed in this point against that of Mr. Pitt, she would probably have been saved twenty years of war, with the disgrace of restoring the Bourbon dynasty; while France and Europe might have escaped fifty years of military despotism.

The three members of the Holy Alliance, should they undertake a new crusade against French liberty, would do it, therefore, without the aid of British subsidies. The pecuniary resources of none of them are proportionate to the extent of their dominion. New accumulations of debt would excite fresh discontents among their people, and hasten the operation of the revolutionary leaven. Nor are the soldiery to be entirely depended on; the doctrines of liberty have made a lodgment in camps. In another war against France, Prussia and Germany would no longer be moved by the same spirit as when led against Napoleon. Their sympathies are now the other way, and these countries, which, with the Netherlands, would be the seat of the war, would afford a very unsafe footing for the armies of Austria and Russia. Events however, will soon speak for themselves, the juncture is highly interesting; the results, we persuade ourselves, will either way be eventually favourable to the cause of freedom.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The family of Lafayette has long occupied a distinguished rank in the history of France. In 1492, the Marshal Lafayette defeated our Duke of Clarence at Beauge, and thus preserved his country from the domination of Henry VIII. The father of the present General was killed at the battle of Minden in 1759—two years after the birth of his son, who was born at Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757. After having considerably distinguished himself by the success of his studies at the College of Duplessis at Paris, young Lafayette entered the army at the age of sixteen years; and a very short time afterwards he married a daughter of Duke d'Anguine, a descendant in a right line from the celebrated chancellor, d'Aguesseau. From this time, possessed of an ample fortune, and connected by birth and marriage with the highest families of the kingdom, a sufficiently brilliant destiny seemed naturally prepared for him by the ordinary circumstances in which he found himself placed; but these were advantages which he owed to chance alone, and they were not, therefore, of a nature to satisfy his ardent and enthusiastic mind, which panted for distinctions originated with itself alone.

About this period it was that the Revolution broke out which finally severed from England her rebellious colonies of America. This great & spirit-stirring event at once took possession of the mind of Lafayette, and he determined to take an active part in the progress of it. Accordingly, having come to

England and spent a few days here in conference with certain friends of the revolutionary party, he embarked secretly for the New World, where he arrived at Charleston, on the 23rd of April, 1777. As his name was already known, his arrival in America produced a considerable sensation, especially as at this particular moment the cause of the Revolution had suffered numerous reverses which had much discouraged its supporters. Lafayette, immediately on his arrival was offered a command in the revolutionary army which, however, (in order to do away any idea of the nature of his views in visiting the country) he decidedly refused, but set about raising a corps, which were clothed and equipped at his own sole expense. On the 31st of July following his arrival in America, he was, by a decree of Congress, appointed to the rank of Major General,—he being then not twenty years of age. For eighteen months the youthful General remained in America, having, during that period, been promoted to the chief command of a division. Feeling, however, that he could better serve the cause he had espoused, by quitting the country for a time, he did so, and returned to France—where he was very coolly received by the Court of Versailles. Nevertheless, he succeeded in persuading the minister, M. de Maurepas, to lend the aid of ships, troops, and money, to the Americans. Having succeeded in this mission he returned to America, and immediately on his arrival resumed his command; and distinguished himself in the most remarkable manner, both for valour and military skill. The siege of Yorktown, the taking of the redoubt, and the final reduction of the place, will remain an evidence of his great military talent.

After having witnessed the recognition of these great services by a solemn vote of Congress, Lafayette again returned to France, to obtain fresh assistance from the government of that country, in which object he fully succeeded;—not, however, till the intended aid was no longer needed,—as, by the time the French expedition (consisting of forty vessels and twenty thousand troops) reached Cadiz, news was brought that a treaty of peace had been signed between England and her rebellious colonies. Still Lafayette proceeded on his third voyage to America, where he was again received with the most enthusiastic welcome. He remained in America for some time, but returned to France in 1783, at a moment when the public mind in the latter country was becoming greatly agitated relative to political questions; and shortly after his return the first Assembly of Notables took place, of which Lafayette formed a part, and in a meeting of which he was the first to demand a convocation of the Representatives of the People.

In 1789, Lafayette was a member of the National Assembly, and he there proposed the celebrated declaration of "The Rights of Man," as the fundamental basis of all political institutions, and on which, in fact the different charters, &c. are founded which have been given to France since that period—including the one which has just been so grossly violated. A very few days after the above proposal, he was named Commander-in-Chief of the national Guard of Paris—the appointment which has now, more than forty years after, been again confided to him under such glorious circumstances; and it was in the above character that he was the first to display the tri-colored cockade.

Shortly after his appointment to the command of the National Guard, Lafayette had an opportunity of showing his fine presence of mind, in saving the life of Marie Antoinette at Versailles,—where a great body of the people had marched from Paris, accompanied by the National Guard, and in spite of all the efforts of the latter had contrived to penetrate into the Palace by a passage that was little known. Lafayette on this occasion exercised his influence over the people, and caused them to retire from the Palace without doing the fatal mischief for which they were so well prepared and disposed. When the Federation of the 14th of July took place, the supreme command of the whole of the National Guard was conferred upon Lafayette, and idolized as he was by the people and the army, he may then be said to have been the actual head of the French nation, and have had its destinies at his disposal.

When, in the month of June following, the King Louis (XVI.) endeavoured to escape from France, Lafayette, during the first moment of public excitement and impatience caused by this attempt, was accused of having favoured the movement of the King, but the measures which he afterwards adopted, and which resulted in the arrest of the King at Varennes, removed this imputation from him.

Under all the extraordinary circumstances in which Lafayette had hitherto been placed, he had invariably directed his conduct by rules and principles drawn equally from the legal rights of the King and of the people—a moderation which caused him to become the object of fear and hatred to those parties who had other views than the success of right and the progress of justice; in fact he was hated no less by the violent republicans, than the violent royalists, and became an object of the injurious intrigues of both.

In 1792, he was appointed one of the three commanders of the French army in the war against Austria; and during his necessary absence from the capital on his duty, several members of the National Assembly having brought specious accusations against him, a spirit of distrust was excited against him in the army, and being assured that a price was about to be set upon his life, he took the step of retiring from France, in which he was accompanied by Mr. Alexander Lameth and several distinguished general officers. He became a prisoner in Austria, and was not enabled to return to France till after the 18th Brumaire.

During the supremacy of Napoleon, the latter made repeated attempts to engage Lafayette in his service and interest, but was never successful—the real and uncompromising friend of liberty not having any feeling or

motives of action in common with one who was his bitterest foe. During the whole term of Napoleon's power, Lafayette lived in the most complete retirement,—chiefly on his estate of La Grange, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. The return of the Bourbon in 1814 did not offer an occasion for any change in the mode of life pursued by Lafayette, any more than the return of Napoleon from Elba—on which latter occasion, the offers and wishes of the Emperor were again renewed, and a second time refused.

Called shortly afterwards to sit as a representative of the people in the Chamber of Deputies, at the period when all Europe was in arms against France, Lafayette took no part in the proceedings of the body of which he was a member, till it became a question as to the integrity of France as an independent nation. He then proposed certain measures, which, however wise and necessary, circumstances rendered unavailing; and Paris was again occupied by foreign troops.

Once more returning to his private station, he was again called thence to sit in the Chamber of Deputies, where he acted in a manner perfectly consistent with the whole tenor of his past life. Finding, however, that his voice there was of little avail, he some months ago accepted an invitation from the United States of America, to re-visit those shores, and witness the prosperity which he had so mainly assisted in creating. The enthusiasm with which he was received there, must have been among the most gratifying events of his life; but he could little then have looked for that still more striking series of events which has crowned his days with a degree of glory that has seldom, if ever, awaited any other individual in modern times, and which none other has more conspicuously deserved. That liberty for which he shed his blood in early youth, in behalf of another country, has at length been fully achieved for his own; and Lafayette, still in the vigour of his health and faculties, is once more commander of the National Guards of France, and unquestionably the most distinguished man in public estimation which his country, or perhaps the civilized world itself, can at this moment boast of.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the night of Friday the 15th of October instant, at the residence of his father, Mr. John Done, of this city, in the thirty eighth year of his age, WILLIAM DONE Esq. of Somerset county, after a long continuance of ill health, which ultimately destroyed an excellent constitution naturally healthy, sound and vigorous. The fond partiality of surviving and endearing connections has become in a great measure proverbial in obituary notices, but no high colouring, no extravagant eulogies, will find a place here—true it is, that a most ardent and tender affection reciprocally existed between him and those deeply attached relatives who survive to deplore his loss, they might be truly said to be a family of love, but a plain and unvarnished tale is all that is necessary here.

His character as a public man is extensively known. He had served several times as a member of the House of Representatives of this State, and was re-elected at the election immediately preceding his death; his conduct in that station needs no comment or panegyric, but may be safely trusted to speak for itself, with all who are candid and unprejudiced. As a member of the community, the integrity of his principles and his views, his defence to censure or malevolence. From an early period of his life, indeed from the first dawn of manhood, his conduct and habits have been regular, temperate, and strictly virtuous and moral, and in the whole of his progress through life, to the deeply lamented close of it, he has manifested a pious reverence for religion, with which his practice has uniformly corresponded. He was a man of business, for which he was well qualified, and in the pursuit of which, in various directions, he was diligent, upright and punctual. He had lately entered on the practice of the law, in which department he had the most auspicious prospects of respectability and usefulness, and agreeably to short-sighted human views, of a long and happy life, to have been a blessing to his family, and an ornament to the society to which he belonged.

But the Great and Perfect Being, who rules the universe, and who cannot be wrong, and whose decrees it would be blasphemy to arraign or dispute, has determined otherwise. To his decree the writer must submit with humble resignation, although the overwhelming blow must smother all the few remaining days of the bereaved and heart-stricken earthly parent, and bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. With respect to the lamented object of this communication—

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they all lie in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his Father and his God.

REVELL & KIRBY,
TAILORS.

ADOPT this method of acquiring their friends of the City of Annapolis, and the adjacent country, and the public in general, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

In all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Martin F. Revell, Tailor—situated in Church Street, between the stores of Jeremiah Hughes and John S. Selby; where they will always be ready and happy to accommodate any gentleman who may be inclined to extend towards them a portion of patronage. From their long experience in business, they flatter themselves that they are inferior to none of their profession, in the execution of work. Which shall be done in the neatest, most fashionable style, and at the most reasonable prices. However, all they ask of the public, is to prove the above assertion, by a fair and impartial trial.

Through this means, R. & K. inform the public, that they receive regularly every quarter, from Philadelphia, the fashions, in drafts and figures. They also purpose, to do their work to please fancy, where it may differ from the regular fashion.

The public are also informed that the different merchants of the city have very recently returned from the city of Baltimore and Philadelphia with a large assortment of goods, which they are determined to dispose of on moderate and the most accommodating terms.

Revell & Kirby will, with pleasure, when called on, wait on any gentleman, at any Store, for the purpose of aiding in making selections of goods.

Oct 28.

PRICES OF STOCKS EXCHANGED IN
Wednesday, October 20, 1880.

REPORTED FOR THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE
By J. L. GALE, JR. & BROTHERS,
114 Market Street.

PUBLIC STOCKS.

LOANS.	PAID	FROM
U. S. Five per cent.	100	102 1/2
Do. 4 1/2 per cent.	100	102 1/2
Do. 4 per cent.	100	102 1/2
Do. 3 1/2 per cent.	100	102 1/2
Do. 3 per cent.	100	102 1/2
Do. 2 1/2 per cent.	100	102 1/2
Do. 2 per cent.	100	102 1/2
Do. 1 1/2 per cent.	100	102 1/2
Do. 1 per cent.	100	102 1/2
Do. 1/2 per cent.	100	102 1/2
Do. 1/4 per cent.	100	102 1/2

BANK STOCKS.

United States Bank	100	128 1/2
Bank of Maryland	100	260 3/4
Bank of Baltimore	100	334 3/8
Union Bank of Md. (wh. shrs.)	75	72 3/4
do. do. (half shrs.)	37 1/2	36 3/8
Mechanics' Bank	100	102 1/2
Franklin Bank	20	26
Commercial & Farmers Bank	20	28 1/2
Farmers & Merchants Bank	20	49 1/2
City Bank	25	26 1/2
Marine Bank	50	30 1/2
Farmers Bank of Md. Annapolis	50	30 1/2

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Maryland	100	250
Haltimore	100	225
Marine	100	22
Neptune	100	100
Universal	100	73
American	84	73
Chesapeake	100	9
Baltimore Fire	20	9 3/4
Firemen's	4	5 1/2

ROAD STOCKS.

Reisterstown	20	7 1/2
York	20	5 1/2
Frederick	20	6 1/2
Washington & Baltimore	50	23
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	30	21 1/2
Baltimore & Harford	50	36

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK

Masonic Hall	25	25
Water Company	50	91 1/2
Gas Light Company	100	146
Commercial Mining Company	300	

FOREIGN & INLAND EXCH.

Bills on London, 60 days.	64	7 prm.
France do.	5 3/4	5 3/4
Amsterdam, do.	39	
Bremen, do.		77
Boston, at sight.	par	
N. York & Philad.	do	par
Virginia, (generally)	do	2 1/2
North Carolina,	do	1 1/2
Charleston,	do	1 1/2
Savannah,	do	1 1/2

SPECIE.

Dollars.		
American, Portuguese, light	1 1/2	1 1/2
gliah, and French.		
Guineas, of weight.	4 80	4 64
Sovereigns.	15 20	15 25
Doublons, Royal	15	
Patriot.		

BANK BILLS.

Virginia—Richmond, Fredericksburg, Leesburg, Winchester, and Charlottesville.		dis.
Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Norfolk.		dis.
Romany.	1	dis.
Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.	1	dis.
Maryland.	par	dis.
North Carolina.	2	dis.
South Carolina.	14	dis.
Georgia.		dis.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Carlisle, York, Gettysburg and Chambersburg.	par	dis.
Brownsville.	3	dis.
Other banks.	par	dis.
New Jersey, generally.	par	dis.
New York, city banks.	par	dis.
Other banks.	par	dis.
Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.	1	dis.

Those marked thus * for sale—thus † wanted.

NOTICE.

An Annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity, will be held at the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the first Wednesday in November, at 7 o'clock P. M.—The citizens are requested to attend.



PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The returns are all received, and they show a result which is of the most gratifying description.—The Senate of Pennsylvania consists of thirty-two members. Of these four are anti-masons. The House of Representatives consists of one hundred members, of whom twenty-seven are anti-masons.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of New Jersey met at Trenton yesterday.

The Trenton Emporium gives the following as the actual state of the parties. In the Council, 10 for Jackson, and 4 for Clay; in the Assembly, 57 for Jackson, 13 for Clay. Jackson Majority on joint ballot twenty—being an increase majority of seven votes since last year.

VERMONT.

The legislature of Vermont was organized on the 15th inst. There having been no choice for Governor and Lieut. Governor by the people, the Legislature proceeded to supply the vacancies. Eleven successive ballottings were had, without effecting a choice. The vote on the eleventh balloting, was for Crafts (National Republican), 143; Palmer, (Anti-masonic), 77; Bradley, (Jacksonian), 33; Scattering, 3. Benjamin Swan has been elected Treasurer by the people. The votes—for Swan, 18,544—Augustine Clarke, 10,325.

The eighteenth trial resulted as follows:—Crafts, 91—Palmer, 74—Bradley, 42—Allen, 15—Scattering 4. The twenty-fourth ballot showed nearly the same result. Mr. Crafts, who is said to be what is called a National Republican, was stated during the election to have expressed his approbation of General Jackson's veto message.

OHIO ELECTION.

It is still a matter of uncertainty who is elected Governor, and it is evident from the returns, that there has been no party test. The number of votes taken is so much diminished, that it is impossible to tell with any accuracy, what would be the relative strength of the candidates. In these twenty seven counties, the number of votes taken is less by nearly one-half than at the Presidential election, in 1876. There seems to be no doubt that there were at least twenty five thousand more votes polled in the State on that occasion than at the present election. Ref. Reg.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 15, 1830.
On application, by petition of Joseph Kirby, administrator of Horatio Tydings, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wils. A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Horatio Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1830.

JOSEPH KIRBY, Adm'r.
Sept 23. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830.
On application, by petition of Richard H. Stinchcomb, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wils. A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William H. Stinchcomb, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1830.

RICHARD H. STINCHCOMB, Adm'r.
Sept. 23. 5w

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court Sept. 14th, 1830.
On application, by petition of Richard M. Chase, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wils. A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Chase, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1830.

RICHARD M. CHASE, Adm'r.
RICHARD M. CHASE, Adm'r.
Sept 23. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830.
On application, by petition of Abner Linthicum, administrator of Elijah Yields, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wils. A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yields, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of September, 1830.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r.
Sept 23. 6w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES.

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, & so, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEWIS & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 14th.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

THAT large and commodious BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situated near the Episcopal church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs, which have contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the establishment, and presents a desirable situation to any person disposed to engage in that line of business. Possession will be given after the 1st October next. For Terms apply to

JOHN N. WATKINS.

Aug. 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of Joseph Jones, deceased, near Merrill's tavern, on Thursday the 28th instant,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP

and Hags, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of Ten Dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, for the payment thereof, under Ten Dollars, the Cash to be paid.

ELIZABETH JONES, Adm'r.
Oct 14. 1s

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND

Annapolis Sept. 22d 1830.

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 inst, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the western shore, at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,
SAMUEL BARNARD, Cash.
To be inserted once a week for three weeks in the Gazette and American, Baltimore.
Sept 23. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us on bond, note, or open account, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same as it is impossible to give further indulgence.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER
Oct. 7. 3w

CHEAP GOODS.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER

Return their sincere thanks to their friends for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—

DRY GOODS.

Superior Blue and Black Cloths,
Olive-Green and Gold-Green do.
Brown and Mixt do.
Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres,
Cassinetts, assorted,
Vestings, assorted colours,
4-4 Irish Linens,
5-4 Irish Sheetings,
4-4 & 6-4 Jaconet Cambricks,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambrie Muslins,
Plain and Figured Muslins,
Canton and Italian Crapes,

Black and Coloured Circassians,
Kerseys and Lindseys,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets,
3-4, 4-4 & 5 Point do.
Macandau do.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Madras H'kfs.
Flag and Bandana H'kfs.
Merino Shawls,
Plain and Figured Silks,
Merinos, Assorted Colours,

GROCERIES.

China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthen Ware,
Madeira Wine,
Sherry do.
Lisbon do.
Champagne do.
Malaga do.
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Imperial,
Gun Powder,
Old Hyson,
Young Hyson,
And Black,

TEAS.

IRONMONGERY.

Penknives,
Drawing do.
Rules and Compasses,
Plane Irons,
Cut Tacks and Sprigs,
Cast Iron Andirons,
Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots,
Wrought and Cut Nails.

LUMBER.

Cedar and Locust Posts,
Chestnut Posts and Rails,
Laths,
Black Walnut,
Lime and Bricks,
Plaster, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight.

PLOUGHES.

Davis' Patent, all sizes, with extra Shares, Heels and Screws, a constant supply, at Factory prices, freight added.

PACKET.

They have a first rate Schooner, called The JOHN T. BARBER, running as a Packet from Annapolis to Baltimore, under the command of a faithful and experienced Captain, in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Rivers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.

October 21, 1830.

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.
In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.
From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable a person to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, in three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.
Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.

12th June, 1830.
We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Sh'f.
ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.
DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.
July 8.

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,

CARLSLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

A new faculty having been recently organized in this institution, the public are informed, that the extended course of instruction, and the improved system of discipline, which have been approved and adopted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full operation.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Samuel B. Hoar, A. M. President.
Rev. Alexander McFarlane, A. M. Professor of Mathematics.
Charles Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Languages.
Henry D. Rogers, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthon's ed.) Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.) Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology, (Moritz) Arithmetica, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, (4 books) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes, Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgics; Livy, (Folom's ed.) Græca Majora, vol. 1. Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (Smith's) Algebraic Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithms; Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS. Græca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus; Quintilian; Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.) Logic; Rhetoric; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigation; Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Fluxions; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidence of Christianity; Cicero de Officiis and de Natura Deorum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philosophy; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy; Physics; Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology.

Public worship is held in the College chapel at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical recitation, conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

There is an examination of all the classes at the close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, stating his general character and standing. If a student be found incapable of proceeding in the class with advantage to himself, he is transferred to the next inferior class; but may be restored to his former rank if he make up his deficiencies by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages, in Caesar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Catiline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; Daisell's Collectanea Græca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding, 42 weeks at \$1.25, \$52.50
College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood &c. &c. 50.50
Washing and lights, 10.00

The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per week. It is optional with the student whether he board with the college steward, or at a private house. With economy, \$125 will cover the necessary expenses of a student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college, he is charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms are full; in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however, as well as those in the college building, are subject to the daily visitation of the Professors and Tutors.

The government of the institution is intended to be parental. The anxious endeavours of the Faculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting rigid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of industry and close attention to study, and by exercising a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or demoralizing in its tendency.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the surrounding country fertile and pleasant. A new building is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating a hundred students.

There are two vacations of five weeks each. The first begins upon the day of commencement, which is on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other upon the first Wednesday of April; consequently the winter term commences five weeks after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the summer term five weeks after the first Wednesday of April.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. June 1, 1830. 8w

Anne Arundel county, &c.

On application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Ridgely, (in the recess of Anne Arundel county court,) to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, to a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them,) being annexed to his said petition; and I being satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely is in actual confinement for debt, and I having appointed George Cooke trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles S. Ridgely, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust; and the said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with security, for his personal appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles S. Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

(Signed) THOMAS B. DOWY.

Sept 2. 3m

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 26th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and settling with the supervisors of the roads, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court.

By order, J. COWMAN, Clk.
Comm'rs. ANA. C.

Aug 19. 1m

SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by the Subscriber on Francis St. Terms made known on application to

ISAAC HOLLAND.

Sept. 25.

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

FOR the relief and cure of Stricture, Hernia, &c. This Surgical Instrument is now well known to the Medical Profession, and is extensively used by the most celebrated Surgeons in the United States, and is the result of much practical experience in the use and application of this Truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, makes the subject of Hernia, remarks, "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true Surgical principle for the relief of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea of the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular force around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attended to, the patient never recovers their natural strength, and the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his Practical Edition of 'Hopper's Medical Dictionary,' adds the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the various forms formerly worn, says, 'This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people, and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is convex and not concave; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia.'

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

Baltimore, January, 1830.
Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, 'The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles.'

'The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening.' 'It is of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America.'

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

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

March 11. 3m

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

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

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

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

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

April 8.

FOR RENT.

A very valuable GRIST and SAWMILL, situated near the head of Severn River, all in complete order, a never failing stream, and a good stand for business. Also, three tenements, two on the head of Severn, on Hickory Ridge. Soil in good, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. A very valuable place adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large produce, fine crops of corn, tobacco and wheat, and the great water mill, &c. No industrial trunks, disposed to improve, the rent will be made accommodations. Apply to Dr. H. W. Waters, writer from Baltimore, and from the Rail Road, &c.

CHARLES WATERS.

Sept. 16.

VOL. I

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