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

HICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

NOTICE.

A MRETING of the Stockholders of the ANNAI OL'S TOBACCO INSPECTION COMPANY is requested on Saturday the 9th day of Cotoper next, at So clock, P. M. to be held at Williamson's Hotel, under the provisions of the charter.

f the charter.
H. MAYNADIER. Comm'ts H. MATH, L. NETH, R. C.

PARMERS BAWE OF MARYLAND

Annapolis Sept. 22d, 1830.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Back of Maryland, have declared a dividend of here per cent, on the stock of the said Bank, here per cent, of the sock of the sand paya-hiem or after the first somely of Actober next, to stockholders on the section shore, at the bank at Augapulia, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the branch bank at Bisus, spon personal application, on the exhibi con of powers of attorney, or by correct simple

NAM. MOYNARD, Cash. To be inserted once a week for three weeks is the Gazette and America Baltimore, Sept 23. R

SALE.

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

ISAAC HOLLAND. Sept. 23.

NEW & SPLENDID.

BASIL SHEPHARD. HOLLAT TAKED 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 tashions, or will dispose of them unmade to those who prefer.

ALSO, a neater 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.

PRESH PALL & 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 handsomes Patent Pinished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment o 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 nost PASHIONABLE STYLE, lew for casa, or to prectual men only. Sept 23

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, TO WIT.

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

Bunker's Hill Partified

Burgess's Forrest

Part of This or None

Part of Happy Choice

Name unknown Part of Head Quarters

Name unknown Addition to Forrest Range

4, 5 and 6 Connexion

Part of Whortleberry Forrest

Lot No. 5 House and Lot in Annapolis

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 Fitzsimmon's Gift

House and Lot in Anuspolis

Pig Point

Gowry Banks Two Lots in Lisbon

Pig Point Pig Point

Part of Holland's Choice

Part of Duvali's Delight

Part of Blooming Plains

Part of Hall's Palace

Part of Wilderness

Two Lots in Lisbon

Part of Hopewell

Part of Finland

House and Lot in Annapolis

Name unknown

Gowry Banks

Name unknown

Swamp

Ply Point

Part of Pool's Chance and Worthless

Part of Monrety's Choice, Lot No. 1

Part of Littleton Chaney's Purchase and Nancy's Park 4

Whortleberry Island Part of Littleworth and Hayward's Discovery

Hammond's Enclosure, Part of Pinland, Part of

Part of Marshe's Forrest, Part of Hammoud's

Hammond's Range and Hammond's Plains,

art of Moorely's Choice and Body's Adventure,

Part of Howard's Patapaco Range Part of Maorely's Choice and Body's Adventure George's Luck

Part of Moorely's Choice and Body's Adventure

Part of Ridgely's Range, Ridgely's Great Park

Names of Persons Assessed. Ail John Bisks Samuel and Allen Barkead Blizabeth, Bergess. Ruth Brown, Richard Black. Christopher Jun. Barrett, Joseph A. Court's, I sopo heirs

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olis, and thence to two in the evening, obacco Inspection eachy and Triay, need to Annapo-tere should be any place, and thence on, if no passes-

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VILLIAMS.

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Cork. William Child, William of Wm's heirs Dua II. William Burall John of Marsh Denry, John of John

Davis, Thomas Elliore, Daniel Parest, Josiah Fl whart, John Gill. Lorisa Gissaway. Cassandra Hoghes, Christopher Jun'r.

Hammond, Matthias' beirs

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Lyon, Busanna Mardock, Gilbert's beirs Marriott, Careb Mrsser, Samuel Maron, William T. T. Corgan. Thouas smmer. James eips, Matthew

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den, Richard N. ley. George's heire mas, John 3d.

and Dorsey's Grove
Part of Shipley's Adventure
Part of Moorehouse Generoalty, and Dorsey's
Addition to Thomas' Lut
Name unknown,
venture and
Part of Bammond and Gist NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

but unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of miles, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assemination, an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the seneral counts this state.

To be published once week for four weeks in the Maryland Gezette, Espublication, Aumapolis, and Hellimore Republication.

MISCELLABOUS.

From the British Magazine.
MUTATIONS OF THE WORLD.

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

shall not fail."

A vessel was passing the calm summer sea;
And its streamers were flusting 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.
Seemed to threaten with slavery half of the worlds.
Where now is its plory?—"Vis crushed to the ground,
And its mouldering ruins lie failing around.
While the breeze, as it sighs through the moss on the
walls.

Where the shout of the free often pealed through the

halfs, Speaks a fale to the soul of long ages gone by. And a voice whispers thence, every creature must die And a voice whispers thence, every creature must die. I thought on the heart once so light and so gay. With smiles like the heams 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 of the future are still flowing on. But where is that cheefful heart!—broken and gone! Those hopes once so brilliant are bushed in the grave, Disappointment's chill blights all the fruit that they

I looked on the starry sky, boundless and free, And it seemed in its vastness an emblem of Thees Though clouds may sweep o'er it and tempests may

low'r.
They but sully its brightness and calm for an hour: While all earthly things vanish, their pride and their fam., Still Thou art immutable, ever the same!

-000-0-000-From the Dover Enquirer. TALE OF A PUMPKIN.

More than a century ago, when the settle ments of New-Hampshire were confined to ed an humble province of the British empire, there dwelt on the banks of the Piacataqua 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 cognoman 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 skiffts with such unerring precision to the richest fishing grounds; or, when there, excel him in drawing from the deep its finny 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 bash, or the wave, it was all one to him; he could calculate for all contingences-and it was seldom, very seldom, that his 'foregoing conclusions' did not become history. But he was now an old man. Notwithstanding his humble occupation, time had staken 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 ochis 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 frequently, as in his most skilful days, on the wild bird. he reared large flocks of tame geese. This he found an extremely productive business. 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 civilized 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 skiff, or the yet unerring aim of his rifle, make captive of any number he choose. From this, and similar sources, Peter Labarce for many years drew bread.

On this occasion Peter's flock was mostly destroyed. About that time of the season when they first became eatable, he observed for several days in succession, as he told over 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 deprodutions in this quarter; and he was now at a loss to account this daring inroad upon his possessions. He was not troubled with neighours—the nearest being four or five miles; and even if he had 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 Peter, they would not have fouched a feather of his flook. From the native of the forest, he had not of late years received molestation; as they too well knew the length of his rife, and the skill of him who drew its trigger, to venture within its reach as any other than pacific commerce. The beasts of the forest he had tong since exiled from the vicinity of his dwelling; and he was satisfied, moreover, from the alleut manner in which his fowls disappeared, that it was not among them that he was to look for the peecher. In short, the matter In short, the matter

was inexplicable to him; but while he was wondering at the mysters, the number of his feathered family still continued to decrease. Every day some one of the finest and fattest of the flock, on which he had cast many an epicurean eye, disappeared. Flosh and blood could boar this iniquities tribute to an unknown extertioner no longer. Rising one morning with the sun, uncle Peterarmed himself with his rifle, with the determination of unrayelling the mystery. Taking a seet on 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 greese, who were sailing and gamboling, as usual, far out on the bosom of the stream.

The hours passed along—but nothing mo-lested 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 freshet 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 guthered 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 followed in its downward passage he was some-what surprised to observe that it drifted gradually out of the main current, and directly towards his geese, which were on the other side of the channel. He watched its movements 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 again 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 managing this flesh had orthogonal to the pumpking the flesh had orthogonal to the see that it drifted around a point of land, which hid it from his view. Here then was the managing the flesh had orthogonal to the see that the see 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 pumpkin 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, overspread 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 'prestigious 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 n his bible. It was not, therefore, strange that in witnessing the mysterious disappear ance of his goose, a thought of these should cross his min 1; and that he should incline to the opinion that it was missing thro, their a-gency. He was no coward; he had never flinched at the sight of man; nor shrunk from an encounter with any foe that could be overcome by mortal means; and even now, although he was persuaded that it was a perilous task to war with fiends and devits, 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 and with wonder and regret, another of the reting disappear. 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 nan to submit tamely and with philosophic apathy to these exactions from his substance, yen from them: and though he was now fuly satisfied that he was beset and afflicted by their machinations, he resolutely determine to defend his rights, even though he should be compelled to contend with fearful adds.

Pounding the only silver coin which his-slender coffers contained, into a slug suitable to the bere of his rifle, and loading that weapon with a double charge of powder, he drop-ped the precious talisman and a brace of balls ped the precious tailsman and a brace of balls upon it, with the determination of trying their effect upon his enemy, be he man, pumpkin, or devil, should be again make free with his property. He fixed upon the next day for the

Taking his seat as usual, where he could see all that passed, and yet remain himself nuseen, he awaited in breathless anxiety, the unseen, he awaited in breathless anxiety, the appearance of this mysterious foe. It came duly as it was wont, and mails 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 within him—and with a deliberate aim and a steady hand he drew the trigger. The pumpkin was seen no more; but an Indian leaped his length from the atream, as the crack of the rifle cohoed through the air, and uttering the abrick of death, disappeared again forever in-

to its bosom. Uncle Pets was troubled a again; and in due time the remainder of the greece amaked upon his own board. A. B.

THE FOUR BRAHMING

THE FOUR BRAHMING.
FROM THE BOSTON TRIBURE.

The Mahometan away, 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 inventions, except the marvellous legends of their gods. Yet every other country of the east has not only libraries of stories, but itine-rant orators who rehearse or invent. Sir John east has not only libraries of stories, but itinerant 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 Cobbler. There may be more among the Hindus
the a 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 relate it, if only to establish my own claim to

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 more 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 politic soldier. The dispute was leading the polite soldier. The dispute was leading from argument to blows, when the advice of the least stupid was taken, and all weath for the decision of the soldier himself. 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 and, at issue on their individual claims for that kind of eminence indicated by the man of the sword and it was agreed to refer that very doubtful question to the magistrate of the next village. He having heard the story, very properly required 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-

The first of the sagneious 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 were 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 unit, 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 of the court. " But perhaps you will be better satisfied with my pretensions, were you to see me on all fours, as what you will see may strike you as favourably as what you have heard. tion that was highly corroborative of the oth-

The second son of Bramah began-"Haying been shaved one day by a travelling bar-ber. I directed my wife to give him a penny. She had not so small a coin, and the shaver had no change; but he removed the difficulty by proposing to shave my wife. But she did not see the reason of the proceeding, though it was plain enough to my own intellects, and her resistance compelled me to hold her while the barber shaved her head. Her crice raised the village, and our friends came running in, asking what crime she had committed to dethe village, and our friends came running in, asking what crime she had committed to deserve so heavy a punishment. No crime, said I, whatever, and I only designed to get our charge from the barber. When they heard manages thus, both her relatives and mine unanimously anticipated the decision which I trust the court has already made, saying this court has already made, saying this court has already made. fellow is the greatest fool in existence. It is this action of mine that gives me a right to despise the claim of my comrade who has just spoken, though he has put in a very strong

The third of the sages referred, for the most satisfactory proof of his stupidity, to the time when he first resolved to be married.— Havwhen he first resolved to be married.—'Having,' said he, 'first obtained my mother's consent, upon a promise of behaving wall in my absence, I went after the lady. On this day of my return the sun was exceedingly het, and the routs lay through burning sand. My betrothed, overcome with fatigue, could go no further, but laid herself down, myleg whe would die there. I did not, for a sufficient reason, lose my wate, but I asked advice of a merchant who passed with a team of fifty oxen; he offered to purchase my companion at a fair price, and having appraised her trinakets at ninuteen pagodas, he completed the

TA WITH BEAT THE

whole purchase for twenty, and soundly for ing me return alone, beat me soundly for having acted in secondance with the character that I came hitter to support.

The fourth claimant, with a grave solemnity that spoke well for his qualifications, related—1 once happened to say before my wife that all women were tattlers, to which she replied that the character was more applicable to some men, meaning, as I half suspected, myself. Well, said I, madam wisdom let us try who will be the last to speak, and let the first forfeit a leaf of betel. She made a sign of assent, and the trial commenced.

Next morning people called at our door and received no answer. The alarm was spread, and the carpenter called to take down the door. We were found to be well, but speechless, and all believed us to be enchanted. The conjurer was therefore called in, and having examined our pulse, and looked in our eyes while we made grimaces at him, pronounced us to be possessed. I laugh at him yet, for almost-as great a fool as I am. He showed however some wit, in saying that he was held by a devil, so obstitute, that he would not relax his hold for less than five pistoles, to be paid to his receiving agent the conjurer. He then took a couple of red het horse hoes, and applied one to each of my feet, but I bore it like a salamander, and you would have thought from my countenance, that they gave me pleasure-in fact I was pleased in thinking that my wife would have the same medicine. That consideration would have given me courage to die upon the spot, and only feared that they might not on the second

time heat the irons hot enough.

*But the weak woman, on the first touch, screamed out and said, I have lost the wagertake your leaf of betel. What! said they to me, was it for a leaf of betel that you slarmed the whole village, and bore that torture so quietly? My folly won universal admiration. my stupidity was lauded to the skies, and to show the sense of my friends upon a point that has not been disputed till to-day, they have never called me since by any other name than

Betel Booby. The magistrate, after long deliberation, could not tell which of the four was best entitled to the salutation of the soldier, but decided that each of them had adduced satisfactory proof of eminence, in his own way.

We have received, says the Boston Centinel, by the Concordia, from an intelligent and esteemed friend in Paris, the following inte

resting letter, dated Pakis, 10th Aug. 1830.
When I had the pleasure to see you last, von requested me to write you sometimes, but it is rare that I have any thing to say, that you could not gather from better sources. At this interesting moment, the English and French newspapers will give you all the details of the late unparallelled and glorious revolution, with much better comments than I could make, but as they may not say enough of our own LAPATETTE, I will just add a word or two for

your amusement. General La Fayerre can now be ranke with Washington without exaggeration. His late conduct has clapped the climax of his glav. Few people at present realize the deee to which he is entitled to our admiration. When, on the first days of the contest, I was told that he had come to Paris from Lagrange, to accept the dangerous post of leader of the armed people, I could hardly credit the news. Who could then have divined the issue? And had it not proved successful, think of the terrible consequence to the old veteran. To escape to America with his life was the utmost could have hoped in such an event. But he not only accepted the command, but did not fear to appear on horseback, in military dress, in various parts of Paris, in the prose cution of his arduous undertaking. But his fearless devotion to the cause of liberty constatites the smallest part of his claim to our miration. It is his magnanimity, his wonderful disinterestedness, and the purity of his patriotism, that rank him with Washington.
It must be recollected that he is an avowed Republican, that he has always desired a re-public for France. And yet the new king, Padip I. is indebted to him personally for his

would be at the risk of foreign or civil war, or both. He was not afraid of either. He knew that he and the people could maintain a re-public against both foreign and domestic foes. But he knew also, that the Duke of Orleans would make a 'Republican' King, and at the same time not endanger the public tranquili-ty. The magnanimous La Fayette then did not hesitate to give the Duke his support, without which he never could have reigned. This I gather, not from newspapers, but from the state of the public mind, expressed in innumerable ways, and particularly when the attempt. Gen Lebrun, by the President's orpeople came so near stopping the deliberations ders, has made a road which is practicable of the Chamber of Deputies the other day, and both by day and night; so that the traveller when nobody could calm them but La Fayette. may lift up his hands and praise the General People now cry about the streets medals of La Fayette, Pere des Français.'

crown. Yes! I am confident of this extraor-

republic would certainly have been establish-

ed, of which La Fayette might have been the

head, had it not been for his noble and disip-

terested preference of his country to himself.

But he reflected that a republic, at this crisis

dinary fact.

that such of the ex-ministers as are taken will be convicted and executed for high treason.

Thave just learned a most extraordinary fact, which is not yet made public, for fear of too much exasperating the people. Not only long lists of proscription have been found among the private papers of the late government, but these papers show that many of the brincipal Liberals were to have lost their lives, and others to have been sent to the gallles.—

Though the tough cough and hiccough throughs.

O'er life's dark lough my course I still pa

result of the english election What have the Ministry gained —We might put another question, to which a positive answer would be more easily returned. What have the Ministry lost? They were to gain ninety three votes. According to the most are the calculations, they have lost forty or the most of their lumper thereas the and a much larger number, if we add to make of their lumper thereas the most of the

these many of their former thoroughgoing sup-porters, who, by the pledges they have volumtarily entered into, must be thoroughgoing supporters no more. Every where that the popular voice could be heard, it has been ex ressed in one way. Reduction of expenditure—abolition of monopoly—reform of the representation'—the (we first universally, the last in some shape or other almost universaly-have been the points insisted on by the voters, and with hardly an exception, conthe worst recommendation that a date has brought to his hustings, has been that which was once his best—but consistent support of the administration. Indeed, the support of the administration, uniform o occasional, has been found to operate against almost every candidate suspected of it .-The best claim which any man has brought to his hustings, has been independence-inof party-independence of the Government. The House of Commons which assembles in October, will contain more honest members than any that has met since the revolution, if they fulfill the promises made to their constituents.

Upon a House of Commons thus constitut-

ed as that now about to assemble in England, is thus described to be, the effect of the re cent events in Paris will be very great; and the enthusiasm with which the English nation seems to have entered into the proceedings of the Parisians, will urge on 'reforms' in England with an overwhelming power. Indeed, as regards both France and England, the day of extravagant royal expenditures, of sinecures, of venerable abuses, seems to be pass ed, and the people will have a voice potential in regulating the just expenditure of the mo-nies drawn from their industry.

In London, Manchester, Birmingham, and other parts of the kingdom, town meetings were held, expressing the admiration of the inhabitants of the valour, self-devotion and moderation of the French, in their contest with, and overthrow of, an oppressive government. At all these meetings subscriptions were opened for the relief of the wounded, and of the families of the killed.

It is calculated that there will be at most not more than nine or ten Roman Catholic members in the new Parliament, and that of these the majority will be returned for places in England.

There are 126 new members elected to the House of Commons from England and Wales alone. Lord John Russell lost his election for Bedford by the casting vote of the mayor. The number was, for Lord John Russell 490. Cap. Polkill 490-the mayor determined in favour of Capt. Polkill; who is described as the lessee of Drury lane theatre.

It is stated in Boll's Weekly Messenger o the 15th August, that Sir Frederick Lamb is to be the Ambassador commissioned to convey the congratulations of the British Court to the King of the French.

As to the late King of France and his family, we see nothing to add; unless it be the fact, communicated by a correspondent of the London Courier, that after the abdication o Charles X. and the Duke of Angouleme, the little court around that fallen monarch, appli ed the titles of Majesty and Site to the Duke of Bourdeaux, in doing which they took exam-ple from Charles and the Duke of Augouleme.

PORT AU PRINCE.

By the schooner Lucy & Margaret, we have received Port an Prince papers to the 2d inst. inclusive. They contain accounts of great in-ternal improvements recently made in the Island of Hayti. The town of Vega, whose desolate condition and ghostly associations are, if we mistake not, spoken of in Irving's Life It is not generally known that a | of Columbus, and w of Columbus, and which the Phare before us, says, has hitherto been a melancholy and illconditioned little town, has assumed a pleasing appearance. -Its streets have been handsomely paved, and the cleanliness of the buildings contributes to make the air pure and wholesome. A government house has been built there. A military hospital has also been erected at Santiago. The prison of that place has undergone great improvements, and a government house has been nearly finished .-The fortifications of that place and of the harbour of Matanzas, are in a respectable state of defence. There has never been heretofore, since the discovery of the island, any route from La Vega to St. Juan, through the valley of Constance except through dangerous paths which the boldest rider did not dare to as the Irishman said of another highway-

"If you'd seen this road before it was made, "You'd lift up your hands, and bless G neral Wade I now feel quite confident of a quiet reign for Philip I. I do not believe is any more civil commotion for a series of years, and foreign powers will either approve or be quiet. It is not known where the Ex-King will go, and I doubt if he knows himself. It is thought to pass from one place to the other in fourto pass from one place to the other in four-teen hours. N. Y. tom. Ad. teen hours."

Pronunciation. The difficulty of applying rules to the pronunciation of our language may be illustrated in two lines, where the combination of the letters ough, is pronounce ed in no less than seven different ways, viz

subjoined paragraphs (published in the Journal of Commerce) that the ev-King of France had srrived a Cowes, and the Captain of the Ceres states that he al-terwards proceeded to London.

LATEST FROM EUROPB. The packet ship Napoleon, Smith, at New York, brings London papers to the 25th and Liverpool to the 27th of August, both inclusive. From the mass of interesting matter contained in the New York Journ

male, we make the following extracts:

West India Trade. The intelligence of most immediate interest is the fact that the Napoleon has mediate interest is the fact that the Rapoleon in brought out despatches, announcing the opening of the West India trade to our shipping. Mr. M. Lane, our Minister at London, was at Liverpool when the Napoleon sailed, and at her departure handed a package of despatches to Capt. Smith, sidressed to the care of the Collector of New York, which he stated care of the Collector of New York, which he stated contained a Treaty in regard to this trade, but desired that the contents might not be disclosed until the vessel got out of port. It seems that the circumstance was not publickly known in England, as the papers do not allude to the subject.

A letter from Prancis B. Ogden, Esq. U. S. Consul at Liverpool, to S. Sea twout, Esq. Collector of the port of New-York, confirms this intelligence.—
The letter save:—

he letter says:-

T.IVERHOOL, Aug. 25th, 1830. I have the great satisfaction to inform you that our negociations with this country have terminated in the most favourable manner. Mr. McLane arrived here the evening before the last, and forwards his de spatches by the Napoleon, this morning. He informs me that the British Government comments to restore to us the direct intercourse With the West Indies, upon the terms of the act of July, 1825. The Proclamation of the President, under the late act of Congress wil of the President, under the late act of Congress with the first step. Immediately thereafter, Great Bri-sin will revoke her order in council of July, 1827, a-bolish the discriminating duties on American vessels, in her colonial ports, and extend to them the advan-tages of the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825.

A leffer to the editor of the New York (American,

dated Liverpool. August 26, says:—It may be worth the postage of a letter to you to know that the West India question is settled.—The President is to issue Ind.a question is settled. The President is to issue his pro-Lonation in conformity with the last act of Congress on the subject; and on its arrival in this country, the Order in Council of the 27th July, 1827. (issued you recollect in Gallatin's teeth) will be abo-lished, and the act of Parl ament of 5th July, 18/6, which opens the West India trade to other countries, all be extended to the United States, and all dis

The Journal of Commerce also publishes a letter from its correspondent, to the following effect;—

LIVERPOOL, 34th Aug. 1830.

Liverpool, 34th Aug. 1830.
Your minister, to his great credit, has succeeded in obtaining the consent of this government to open the intercourse between the United States and the British West India Colonies, and it is probable that your President will, in a few days after this reaches you, President will, in a few days after this reaches you, issue the proclamation contemplated in his Message last session; a Message which, you may remember, I approved of at that time, because it showed a disposition on your side to remove every subject of difference between the two countries. The gavernment of this country has displayed equal good feeling in meeting this disposition, and Mr. McLane deserves the gratitude of the American nation, for his unwearied labours and the persevering skill & intelligence which he has put forth in attaining this result. It is to be he has put forth in attaining this result. It is to be hoped that your Congress will manifest a proper sense of his services, and deem the occasion a fitting one for determining, whether an American minister at the most expensive court in Europe, has not a right to most expensive court in Europe, has not a right to claim from the overflowing treasury of his nation, such pecuniary support, as the station of a gentleman and a Minister indispensably requires.

French Claims,—It is said that the Collector of New

French Claims.—It is said that the Conceior of Several Park has also received a letter from Mr. Ogden, American Consul at Liverpool, in which it is stated that there is a strong probability that the new French gothere is a strong probability that the new French gothere is a strong probability come to an amicable settle vernment will speedily come to an amicable settle-ment of the claims of the American merchants for the spoli-tions of the Imperial government upon our com

Charles Xth. — This unfortunate despot, with his suite, left Cowes on the 23d Aug for Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, which is to be his place of residence during his stay in England Lulworth Castle, it is said, was formerly the residence of Sir Robert Peels from which it was erroneously informed that the government had an agency in appropriating it for the use of the royal visiter. The government receives him only in his private capacity. The American ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll, which had conveyed him and suite to Cowes sailed for Cherbourg in convenient with the frigate Brines, the same day that he left pany with the frigate Seine, the same day that he left for Lulworth Castle. He was conveyed to Poole in the steamboat Meteor, where he arrived about 3 o' clock in the afternion He then, accompanied by the Duke of Bord and and the Duke d'Angouleme, immediately set off in carriage and pair for Lulworth Castle. 'He looks I very well and was very affable.'—
We see no indications that his Ex-Majesty intends
sisting the United States. A correspondent of the
Times, under date of Aug. 22, says, 'I have seen the
Ex-King once more. He has been much misrepresented in regard to his person; he is agreeable in his
aspect and manners. The Great Britain is provided
with a large stock of provisions, cattle, and poultry,
which make ait evident that a longer voyage was originally contemplated. It appears that they were
plundered at Cherbourg even of their wardrobe, and
the ladies have been obliged to fit themselves out with
necessaries from this place. Some differences of o 'He look I very well and was very affable. pinion has provailed among the party as to their ulti-mate destination.

The Hampshire Telegraph, states that the appli-The Hampshire Telegraph, N. to be received in En-cation first made by Charles K. to be received in En-gland as King of France, was at once refused by the British Government. By its consent however, he is received as a private individual, and the seat he has selected as the residence of himself and family is Lulselected as the residence of himself and family is Lut-worth Castle ngar Wymouth, whither he will proceed from Cowes on Monday. There it is understood, ne will only sojourn until he receives udings, from Vien-na, and then he will repair to Austria. This morn-ing 336,000 france, in gold, were deposited by the French Consul at this port, at the bank of Messra. Grant & Co in the name of Chaples X.

Prime Poliguat.—At the sliting of the French Chamber of Peers, August 21st, the President informed the Chamber that the Minister of the Interior, had chamber of yers, August 21st, the President informed the Chambier that the Minister of the Interior had just sent him a letter from Prince Polignac, the exminister, stating that he (Polignac) had constituted himself a prisoner in the custody of the Provisional Prefect of the Department of La Mancher but that as he was desirous to leave Prance, he begged the Chamber of Peers would order him to be set at liberty. In case, however, the Chamber did not think it its duty to give this order, he expressed a wish to be confined in a more commodious and specieus Prison. He was arrested, it appears at Granyille, on the night of the 15th or 16th, accompanied by a second person supposed to be Monthel. He was then sent to St. Lo and imprisoned. At the suggestion of the President a committee of seven Pears was appointed to take the case into consideration, and make their report at the next inting. The Duke of Orleans was present, and research for take gust inserted in the proceeding.

ment had given orders for my arrest, it must be remembered that the Chamber of Prem alone, according
to the new as well as the old Charter, has a right to
arrest a Prer of the realm: I do not know what the
Chamber will do in that respect, and if it wilk put to
my account the untoward events, which I regret more
than any one else—events which struck us like a thunderbolt, that no one could foresee or averts for who in
that terrible moment it was impossible to know who
to listen to, whom to apply to, and all we could do
was to defend life.

I should wish, M. le Baron, to retire to my own house

there to resume those peaceful habits which coincide so much with my inclination, from which I was called against my own will, as is well known by those who are acquainted with my character. Too many vicissi-tudes have filled my life—two many misfortunes have

passed over my head in my tumultuous career. At least, in the days of my prosperity, no one can accuse mg of having harbored any spirit of revenge against those who, perhaps took advantage of their fortune to persecute me in adversity, and indeed M. le Baron, what would be my the first the midst of the turbulent age in which we leve, the political opinions of those who have the money are considered. who are burne down by the tempest are considered

posing party' It I am not allowed to retire to my own estate, I should be desirous of going to a foreign country with my wife and children. The after all, the Chamber of Peers issues a warrant gainst me, I should wish to be imprisoned in the fort of Ham, in Picardy, where I was detained during the long captivity which I supported in my youth, or in some spacious and convenient citade! I prefer Hamburg to any other, as being most favourable to my bad state of health, not a little increased by the late unfortunate events. The misfortunes of an honest man are epitibed to some consideration in France; but, at any rate, M. le Baron, it would tion in France; but, at any rate, M. le Haron, it would he barbarous to drag me forth to the espital at a moment when so many passions are in ferment against me, which time alone can appease. I have long been accustomed to see all my designs construed into the most odious coloors. I have exposed to you all my wishes, Monsieur le Baron, and I beg of you to com them to those who ought to know them, as

- (Signed) PRINCE DE POLICIA.

P. S.—I beg of you to let me know when you receive this letter.'

The general aspect of the intelligence by this arri-The general aspect of the intelligence by this arrival, is favourable to the cause of freedom, and indicates very strongly that the repose of Europe will not be disturbed by the recent glorians events. in France Neither of the great power of Europe, has yet formally recognized the new government of France, and indeed sufficient time has not yet elapsed for mutual consultations and explanations. England, however, receives the exiled monarch only as a private individual, and it is reported is pressing her allies to join with her in the acknowledgment of "Tas Kiso or Tax Frances." The conduct of Prussia is reserved; but through the whole of Germany, the news from France through the whole of Germany, the news from France has been received with the same cuthusiastic joy by the people, with which it was hailed in England and the United States- Even in Spain, the impression such, that, to avert an apprehended insurrection, it reported the King is preparing to concede a charter to

A great public meeting was held at Edinburg on he 20th August, to consider the propriety of express-ing their admiration of the manner in which the French People have resisted the violation of the French People have resisted the violation of their rights, and the moderation with which they used their triumph. The largest room in the city which holds 1100 persons, was completely filled by the most re-spectable citizens. The lord Propost was called to the The Dean of the Faculty. Mr. Jeffrey, alldreased to the meeting in a most eloquent discourse, anidat reiterated bursts of applause. Mr. Cockburn followed.—He brought forward and ably supported a resulution to the effect that it was unnecessary at present to tender pecuniary relief to the sufferers in Parisa but if such contribution should become process. contribution should become proper, it would not be neglected by the inhabitants of Edinburgh. The third resolution was proposed by Dr. Mackintosh. It was simply, that the resolutions should be communicated to the Mayor and Monicidality of Paris. He said:

"There existed one subject to him of deep regret—
that so much British blood and treasure had been lost
in placing such a family on the throne of France, and
that the veins of \$8,000 some say 10,000 or 12,00 men
had been so recently drained in again expelling that
some dynasty, a'f of whose members, except one or
two, were long known to be either wholly imbeelte or completely vagabonds; for what better or milder epi-thet could he apply to that wicked, atrocious monster who has usurped the Crown of Portugal—who had cither banished or murdered every individual of and intellectual worth in that devoted country he hoped the day of retribution for him and his ariests

He said he ferrently hoped that the exiled family would not again be allowed to inhabit, the palace of Holyrood. He would rather see it rauful to the ground: Holyrood He would rather see it rand to the ground-James Simpson Esq. one of the accessors of the city, eloquently supported the third resolution. There were slight marks of disapprobation, when he alluded to the dethroned King, as being more sinned against than sinning. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, which was closed by the Lord Provost's rais-ing his hat, and giving the signal for three cheers to King William the 4th, with which the Hall rung for several minutes

tr will be seen by the Prench parliamentary pro-ceedings, that a proposition has been introduced in the Deputies, for abolishing punishment by death. It received the approbation and support of Lafayette. Polignac would be very glad, now, to have such a measure adopted.

measure adopted.

The Courier of the 23d says, that among the advices from Paris of the 21st inst. a private letter from Toulon gives important information from Algiers. According to this, Bourmont has refused to strike the white flag, and Duperre has hoisted the tri coloured.

white flag, and Duperre has hotsted the tri coloured flag; so that all communication between the army and fleet are suspended.

It was affirmed at Toulon on the 7th, that the tricoloured flag was hoisted at Genoa.

The organisation of the National Guards proceeded
very slowly. The cause of the delay is the capenae
of equipment, which the privates generally are unable to pay at once, and there are no credits given
The Monteur of the 19th, contains an ordinance suppressing the corps of Gendarmiere of Paris, and eats
blishing a Municipal Guard, to consist of 1443 men, to
be placed at the disposal of the Prefect of Police. The
Gendarmes are refused admission into the National
Guards, on the ground that they wanted to produce
disattication, distanton and altereation. The Gendiarogeniars nearly to a man altereation. The Gensiarogeniars nearly to a man altereation. The gensiarogeniars nearly to a man altereation to
They acted with great cruchy towards the people on
the 27th and the of July.

lowing: Account us by express, short long deliberation gainst France, or came to the wise events in Paris an malified with the appendition of legal revol The London Times of the 23d states that verthrow of the tyranny of Ferdinand is no

oint of taking ple is said that Gen. Schastlani will succeed him as Mais-ter of War en De Rigny's arrival in Paris.

Gen. Lafayette is named Commandant General of all the National Guarden the kingdom.

Five Peers, including the Duke of Montmorray.

Five Peers, including the Buke of Montmorrey-Laval—had refused to take the each to the new Government; and thirty-frie of those whose perrge have been smalled, have profested against the sci. Tallyrand, on taking the eath said, or is made to ny. This is the thirteenth. I hope it will be the lat? The London Court Journal says—the understate that the delay in granting permission to Charlet I a land in this country arese from his having attacked the request some conditions with which the Dake of the Right of the objection of the British Government to his emaining here is, the assumption of the tille of king of France by Charlet X for the Linke de Rondesux. This was considered improper towards a presentment which has already X for the links de Bondesux. This was considered improper towards a government which has already virtually recognized the new dynasty of Prance.

Not a single emblem of royalty has been allowed in

remain in l'aris, and in pursuance of the systemofes, punging the names given during the reign of the las King, the title of the Academie Mayale de Hungel has been changed to Academie Nationale, and he

Madame Chantelauze has quitted Lyons for You, She has communicated to many persons a letter from her husband, in which the Extellauter deplors the blindness of Charles X. M. Chantelauze maintains this letter, that the Ordinances are not counterspect by the Ministers until after the most apirited opposition on their part, and that it was the imperious on mand of Charles X which forced his hand, as well without of his collegues to sign the ordinances.

A letter from Navarino, dated Jajo 17, aspairs, the last intelligence from Smyrna at Constantionic, it appears that the Turks are more tractable that they were supposed to be, the abdication of Prince Level. Madame Chantelauze has quitled Lyons for To

it appears that the Turks are more tractable than by were supposed to be, the abdication of Prince Levels in the condent of the Porte, for it is asserted that firm any for the continuous of Athens and Negropout had argives, and the commissioners were expected at Negropout to fix the commissioners were expected at Negropout to fix the commissioners. Adm rat de Rigny was at Napoli.

Bankers, (Prussia) Aug 12.—It is asserted on graduathority that our court has already expressed in few resolution not to interfere in the internal affairs of Prance, so long as they do not assume a decided has

resolution not to interfere in the internal affairs of France, to long as they do not assume a decidely bettle character to forcign powers. The semilment the British cabinet are also known, and deprettle expelled French family of all hope of receive the smallest support by arms from that quarter. To just by expressions used on a former occasion, and of which we are reminded by the late events in Franche Russian cabinet in probably as little disposed authority the cause of the long party, in France.

SPAIN—The accounts from Spain are not of that decisive humater which was expected. They are however very lones unit general. In Barcelos and Madrid, carticularly, great agistion prevailed as

nothing tire an insurrection is mentioned. The sideric dates are to the 14th. A private letter, of his 12th, professed is have it from good authority, that the King will rent a chapter in September, listing the number of Peers, recognizing the debt of the State, comprising the Course Loan, suppressing the council of Castile and Council of Figures, and grating full amnesty. ing full amnesty.

Discount for Cash. The following and dote is related of the now King of England, in an English Journal of the year 1789.

A service of plate was delivered at the Date of Clarence's house, by his order, accompanof Glarence's house, by his order, accombaled by the bill, amounting to £1500 with his
royal highness deeming exhamilant back, remarking, that he conserved the sericharge to be occasioned by the asyrchostom
that the tradparman might be kept long as of
his money. He added, that so lay from it being his intention to pay by tedious instalments, or otherwise to distress those with
whom he dealt, he had laid it down as an invariable principle, to discharge every account
the moment it became due. The account was
returned to his royal highness the next moreing, with three hundred pounds taken of, and
it was instantly paid. it was instantly paid.

To the Editor of the American Farmer,

cal sgricultures be of the paper to oth lity, indissolutly happiness and we mount there, not a clucation. To struction can be h imparted by gentl philosophy of their of their profession erery parent. The from consisting t ledge gained from the impressions in object that can uch sal objects, harm his great design. principles of hone ent, by every r useful knowleds within him, the I ess of independ himself, and by respect of good wicked with rev these attainment ten the fruit of I pacity? what the ten falls to the ! As accessary to the accumulation many things co mind of the boy account of the c may reckon as a the character of ment and pris

> or injustice. whilst youth is like a young tr touch of the pi deform? Even daring he ven stream in whice of his growing his beart and ence. Who th ols of a T: Johnson ;-de sociations h address to the

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instruction in it

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In sending chool, the have been inf tions. It is c taught in the merica; who ing youths in and the und virtue, than t or to engraft rreed on the lent minds o sirable at the devoted to situation, w features bol and sublime on the North

of a grateful

and interes and in full venerable ing shado Point No much more are keys ti

pressive ar the retrosp of Arnold,

Is introducing to the notice of the public to Highland School, lately established on the North River, our quendam fellow citizen, Mr. Skinner, late Editor of the American Farser, throws out the following auggestions on

in introducing to the notice of the public of Highland School, Istaly established on the North River, our quondam fellow citizen. It Skinner, late Editor of the American Farisage, firows out the following auggestions on the general subject of education. Regarding fam as worthy of attention, are aubmit them to our readers.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:
Whilst I had the pleasure to conduct the American Farmer, it was deemed expedient but to confine its pages acclusively to practical agriculture; but to yield a certain portion of the spaper for other subjects of practical utility, indissolubly connected with the social happiness and welfare of every family. Amongst these none is of so much importance an ducation. The know where thorough instruction can be had, on the best terms to be imparted by gentlemen, who understand the hilosophy of their business, and the dignity of their profession; is of the highest import to avery parent. The education of a boy, in the sase in which it ought to be anderstood, far from consisting merely in the factorinal know-ledge gained from books, is constituted of all the impressions made upon his senses by specifical agriculture and the professions is a constituted of all the impressions made upon his senses by specific senses and a Githan Armstrong. In the faction of the print, gallant sodiers on their way to teach through the nation of a solf-defence against foreign encouragement; whilst they display to their own persons examples of subordination to the civil authority, and devotion to the union.

Another most significant recommendation of the Highland school is, that it is known to enjoy the confidence and countenance of Col. There was a profession in mathematica prevails at both schools; thus ensuring peculiar advantages to those students under Professional pride of those who conduct it. Of all the bleasings in which, being left to perish, all others perish which, being left to perish, all others perish with them.

We regret to find that the yellow fever still the profess ledge gained from books, is constituted of all the impressions made upon his senses by every object that can act upon them. Let it then be the study of the parent, that all these exterthe study of the parent, that all these exter-nal objects, harmonize with and contribute to his great design. That a negrave deeply so the heart of his beloves will, the sacred principles of honour and the sacred principles of honour and the sacred ment, by every new personal on, his stock of useful knowledge, to secure for him, and within him, the blessing and the conscioussess of independence, a consciousness that of imself, and by himself he can command the respect of good men, and strike even the wicked with reverence. In comparison with these attainments what is that base lucre often the fruit of luck as well as of superior capicity? what the transient patronage that often falls to the lot of knaves and parasites?
As accessary to the inspiration of virtue and the accumulation of useful knowledge, how many things come into play on the plantic mind of the boy, that are not taken into the account of the common observer? Of these we my reckon as amongst the most efficacious. the character of his instructors—their deport-ment and principles—their social manners out of school, and their manner of conveying instruction in it. The spirit that pervades the intercourse between the teacher, and the

youth glowing with health, alive to every impression, encourageable by kindness to the utmost and most beneficent exertion of his fa-cilites; and as easily confounded and depressed by the least act of unnecessary harshness or injustice. What, in short, is unworthy of regard that can make the least impression whilst youth is yet in its most malleable state, like a young tree in full growth, that every south of the pruner's knife must beautify or deform? Even the scenery that surrounds his school-the rocky precipice, that in youthful daring he sentures to climb, and the hold stream in which he learns to swim in the pride of his growing strength, have their effect on his heart and character throughout his existence. Who that was educated at St. John's has not got entwined in his memory some inhas not got entwined in his memory some in-terrating associations with the venerable pop-lar that has overshadowed the youthful gam-lois of a Taney—a Key—a Shaw—and a Johnson—defying for ages the peltings of the pitiless storm? Under the impulse of those associations how many have been tempted to address to that poble tree, the first effusions

ceed him as Minis Paris. adant General of

whose perings against the act or is made to my, will be the lar?—We understand in to Charles X to having attached to hich the Duke of

y of Prance, as been alloyed to f the systemofesser reign of the last systemofes, and the first formule, and the first formule, and the

icate letter, of the sod authority, that eptember, limiting g the debt of the are, suppressing the Finance, and grate

following anec-

g of Rogland, in

ered at the Dake

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chorbitest. Best seived the secr-he search sion. kept long as of so ter from it be-tedious instal-ress those with

The as an in-The account was

taken of, and

r 1789.

address to that noble tree the first effusions of a grateful and poetic imagination?

In sending my eldest boy to the Highland School, the prospectus of which I send you, I have been influenced by all these considerations. It is conducted by gentlemes of experience, ripe scholars, who have atudied and taught in the best schools of Europe and America; who aspire more to the humour of rearing youths in the love of literary distinction and the understanding and practice of true treed on the yet inpocent, Joros and benevolent minds of their outils. And if it be desittation, where nature displays herself in situation, where nature displays herself in features held and magnificent. features bold and magnificent, yet tranquil and sublime; then assuredly no part of America—perhaps of the world, excels that spot on the North river, where the Highland School ands under a sky upon a plain surrounded vergicen mountains and washed by the laste. Hiving in the endless flow of its wa-the artificial objects and signs of ci-Anti-Administration of form the endless flow of its wall has artificial objects and signs of circles and the property of the country of the c

address to that noble tree the first effusions

We regret to find that the yellow fever still prevails in New Orleans to an alarming extent. During the week ending on the 18th inst, the number of deaths was one hundred and twenty-one. The number of sick in the public hospitals, up to that date, was two hundred and thirty nine. New cases of fever were said to be not so numerous as during the preceding week, but those which had oc-

The Custom House at New York, has been broken into. It is quite a custom to make entries there; but it is as usual forces of quickly. -620-

ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns as far as received are adverse to the friends of the administration. Below we give the result in the several counties heard from.

For the City of Annapolis. tration Anti-Administration Administration . Administration Anni Anni Claude 162
Gabriel H. Duvall 123 Dr. Dennis Claude 162 James F. Brice 113 Nicholas Brewer 155

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Joseph Nicholson,	Benjamin T. Pindle	Bushrod W. Marriot	FOR SHERIFF.	The state of the s	Charles Hammond.	Abner Linthicum.	John S. Sellman,	Alministration.		Robert W. Kent,	Richard G. Stockett,	Thomas Hood,	Charles K. Stewart,	Anti-Mammistration.			
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21	75	66	2	2	61	55	73			8	74	69	91	· N	•	Anne	
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16	239	914	1	001	239	267	959			192	182					ld Com	
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ы	Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated mas- ton, Oct. 5, 1830 "We are not very shantes, and our hair is

For Cecil County.

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Washington, Alleghan, Charles, St. Mary's. Calvert, Cecil. Kent. Somerset. Worcester, Not heard from

The Louisville Advertiser, speaks of the ef forts made by the presses of the Clay party, to misrepresent the votes of the West, in the recent elections, in this manner.

THE WEST.

It is amusing to look over the late eastern papers opposed to the present administration. With a view to effect the approaching elec-tions, in Maryland, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, New-York, &c. they announce the result of the late election in each of the Western States, with an 'all hail!' That the politica of most of the Western States are well understood by the Editors of such papers as the National Intelligencer and National Journal cannot be doubted-and we therefore infer, that their joyous exclamation of all hall,' is only intended to mislead the public-that their statements with regard to the western elections are nothing more nor se than wilful misrepresentations.

Sentucky, they say is just as she should be, with decided majority of the members elect of the Legislature opposed to Mr. Clay. In Louisiannu, all things are perfectly right, where, for the first time, a majority of the members elect of the Legislature are for Gen. Jackson. They shout huzza for Missouri, because they were not beaten more than two to one in that State. The result of the election in Indianna, is anyounced to their read-ers with an 'all hail,' because there has only been a falling oft of some eight or ten from the And, as for Illinois, they set her down as doubtful, because the opposition did not show their colours in the late contest—or, rather. because a Constable with a search could not find the Clay party in that state.

If such tidings give them joy, they will probably deem it proper to chaunt a Te Deum for their victories in the West, so soon as they learn the result of the October elections in O-hio, where the 'Table Orator,' is destined to achieve another Missouri Victory. If the cause of the opposition is to prosper thus, we cheerfully add, 'so mote it be.'

The best Companion. The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any aigh pretensions to an oppressive greatnessione who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging, alike at all hours; above all of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one we gladly exchange, the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

Lhyme Reader .- Ben Jonson, pissing a long Fleet street, observed a countryman starshoulder, and asked him what so engaged his attention? 'Why master,' he replied, 'I be admiring that nice piece of poetry over the shop.' How can you make that rhyme?' said Ben, the words are Coffee and 'Ica to be

inistration.

Seri, the words are coince and real to be sold.

Why they replies Ralph.

Capedand Tea.

The co-l-d.

Inplete, but This so pleased the poet, that Ralph was election of taken into his service immediately, and he taken into his service immediately.

Every particular respecting the individual,

who has so unexpectedly been elevated to the throne of the French people, has become par-ticularly interesting; and the following extract from a letter from a gentleman of the first re-spectability in N. York to his friend in this city, will, therefore, not prove unacceptable to our readers:- 'In the case of the Duke of Orleans, there

was a strange presentiment took possessionof my mind that he would on a future day be on the throne of France. In the close of the year 1799 he and his brother the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujoli, came from the Havana and brought letters of introduction to

me from your goodself.

I had opportunities of showing them many civilities. The Duke was a very elegant young man and I was much delighted with him. There was dignity, tempered with snildness and a discretion in his conversation and con and a discretion in his conversation and con-duct that constantly associated him in my mind with Gen. Washington; and I thought that Washington in his youth must have been such a person. Considering the unsettled sit-uation of France at that period, and knowing that the Duke was a favourite with the Repub-lican party, having espoused their cause and fought gallantly with them at the battle of Genappe, it struck me forcibly, as the branch of the Bourbons, then driven from the throne, were edious to the Liberals, that the latter, wearied and disgusted with their own dissen-tions, might eventually call the Duke to sway the seeptre under new requiretiens.—This o-

he would have been placed upon the faroner but, he observed, the lake had such immensives the observed, without any disparate ment of the Duke's firmness, he might is hesitated to attempt to wreat the throne from his relative at the suggestion of even a respectable party of his countryment but would have no hesitation in risking all, as he has now done, on the entire fall and abdication of this relative and at the call of his country; as recently and ananimously expressed.

After the Duke's return to Europe he remained sensible of my attentions to him; and both he and his brother wrots several times to me, expressing that remembrance in the kindest manner. And lo! my prediction is fulfilled; and the amiable but then unfortunate Duke is verily Kindey. France!"

In addition to the foregoing, where informed that whilst the Duke of O and his brother remained at the Havana, they gained the good

remained at the Havana, they gained the good will of all classes of the people of that city. Among these, an elderly and very wealthy lady, gave up her spacious manaion to them and supplied it and them with the most costly means of supporting the establishment; and on their departure presented to them the additional means of defraying the expenses of, and making comfortable, their voyage; adding many other gifts of a very valuable nature. He and his brother frequently dined with and visited the American Consul (Mr. Morton) upon as sociable terms as if they were of an equality in condition; as in truth they, the poor Princes then were, or if there were any difference to be considered, it was in fayour of the friendly Consut himself!

BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.

Mr. Dunlap one of the keepers of the New-England Museum, in the act of rousing the den of Rattlesnakes which are there exhibited. in connexion with the thousand and one wonders of that establishment, on Tuesday after noon, met with a very darming accident.— Having introduced a feather brush by raising the lid, about an inch, and petting them suf-ficiently roused, to set their rattles going. ike the buz of a cotton factory, -a bystand er, at his elbow, asked a question, which Mr Dunlap, not precisely understanding, turned his eye towards the gentleman—and at the same instant, one of the largest snakes ran his head through the opening and thrust his fange into the little finger of his right hand, with such prodigious force as to reach the bone at one of the punctures.

The sufferer had presence of mind enough to cord the finger immediately; in a short time an excision of the flesh, including the wounds, was made by a physician, who also prescribed was made by a physician, who also prescribes a dose of spirits of turpentine and sweet oil. Not only the finger, but the whole hand, swelled exceedingly, accompanied with a prickling sensation, or, as commonly termed, the sens tion of being asleep.
About eight o'clock in the evening there

was a partial stricture about the lungs, and difficulty of taking a free inspiration, together with the prickling sensation over the whole system and an ague fit, that gave fearful in dications of a free diffusion of the poison through the circulation.

A large dose of opium relieved the patient of the spasm-and a-continued use of it has probably overcome the tablency to such par-oxysms. An application of salt and vinegal, constantly applied to the hand and arm, has kept the inflamation under subjection. limb is still very much swollen—the tongue coated, and a slight degree of feyer exists, but a happy recovery is fully anticipated Boston Traveller.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

5 Clear, evening, flying clouds, sprinkle rain, light

6 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze Clear, warm, fresh breeze, 8 Clear, very warm, thunder gust at might, but rain, light breeze, 9 Clear, warm, smart breeze,

10 Clear, warm, fresh breeze, 11 Clear, P. M, cloudy, moderate breeze, a w-w-12 Clear, warm, fresh breeze, n n w-n

3 Clear, warm, fresh brieze, 14 Clear part of the day, sprinkle rain, fresh breeze 5 Clear, P. M. thunder, lightning and rain, free breeze, a w - n w - n 16 Clear, very warm, heavy thunder gust in evening

fine rain,

17 Rain all the forenoon, heavy blow,

18 Clear, warm, light breeze,

19 Clear, warm, cool night and morning light breeze,

20 Clear, cool morning, inc.
21 Clear, warm, light breeze,
Clear, warm, moderate, breeze,
23 Clear, warm, moderate breeze,
24 Clear, warm, moderate breeze, O Clear, cool morning, light breeze, 24 Clear, warm, moderate breeze, 15 Clear, cool, heavy blow, 26 Clear, cold morning, fine comfortable tresh

27 Ciear, cool morning, fresh breeze, 28 Clear, warm, moderate breeze, 29 Clear, warm, moderate breeze, 29 clear, warm, moderate breeze, 20 riving clouds, it, M. light rain with thun 31 Cloudy, light breeze.

Commission acres to

NOTICE,

A LL persons judebted to us on bond, or open account, are respectfully request o call and actile the same as it is imposed to give further indulgence.

\$100 REWARD.

DICK HOBBS

DICK HOBBS

s carpenter and Joiner by trade.
Dick is about 27 years old, very
dark complected; 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
country cloth roundabout, a pair of dark caninot pair alone a ver his linen trowsers black
hat and coarse shoes. He has a sister, living in the
typner part of Appre Arusdel, and man have upper part of Anne Arundel, and may have gone in that direction, our a and the states of think that he has made for Pennsylvania. It will give Fifty Dollars if taken in the States of will give Fifty Dollars if taken any where class and the above reward if taken any where else, a

secured so that I get him again. JOSEPH ATWELL.

DICKINSON COLLEGE. CARLINLE, 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 Trustee, are say in full operation.

Rev. Somuel B. Hoso, A M. President. Rev. Alexander M. Furkase, A. M. Professor of Mathe Charles Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Lane

mages.
Henry D. Ragers, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and
Natural Philosophy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRESHMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthron's ed.) Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.) Xe, phon's Anabasis, (Prof. Clescland's ed.) Mytholog (Moritz,) Arithmetic, Algeira, Kucidd's Klemetts, books,) Aneient and Modern Geography and use the Globes, Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHONORE CLASS. Virgif's Georgic's; Livys (Polsom's ed.) Grace Majora, vol. 1; Greek and Ro-nan Antiquities; Euclid, (Buishedt) Algebraic Georgi-rity; Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration; Logarithms; Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin trans-

lations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS. Grace Majors, vol. 2, Tachus Quintillian, Juvenal, (Loverett's ed.) Logic, Rhoto, ric, History and Chronology, Spherica, Navigation, Conic Sections, Nat. Philosophy, Astronomy, Fluzions, Greek and Latin compositions.

ions, Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy, Evidences of Christianay, Cicero de Offinis and de Natura Decoration and de Oratore, Longinus, Epictetus, Horse's Epistles, and Ara Poetica; Moral Philosophy, Lectures on Philosophy, Astronomy, Say's Political Economy, Physica Mathematics, Minerald B. Geglery.

Public worship is held in the College chapel at 2 o'clock on Babbath morning, and a Ribbath 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 pagent or guardian of each student, stating his general observer 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 rapk; if he make up to himself, he is transferred to the next himself, he make up but may be restored to his former rank; if he make up his deficiencies by vigorous application Candidates for admission into the Preshmar class, count he able to make a critical examination in the

light so-n-s w must be able to pass a critical examination in the w-s w-n Grammars of the Lutin and Greek languages, in Casar's rain in evening:

Commentaries, Gleero's Orations against Commentaries. Commentaries, Cicero's Grations against Cataline, Virgil's Zoeid, in Latin; Dalzell's Collectanea Grace Minors, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding, 43 weeks at \$1 25, College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood &c. &c. Washing and lights, **6122 00**

The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per week, it is optional with the student whether to board with the soudent whether to board with the college steward, or at a private house. With owners, in evening, in w—n e in evening, in w—n n e in evening.

When a student to 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 five in row, lodge in the college edifice, unless the roome are full; in which case they are permitted to lodge in grizate houses in life town. Buch students, however, as well as those in the college building, ore subject to the cally sististize of the Professors and Tuters.

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 a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or demonstraing in its tendency.

The estantion of the college is healthy, and the urregunding country fertile and pleasant. A new huilding is soon to be erected, capable of accommending and undered students.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the unit of the college is nearly the unit of the college is nearly the unit of the college is nearly the unit of the college is healthy, and the unit of the college is nearly the unit of the college

STATE OF MAUTLASS, OC. application, by perition, of Joseph Erby, edulative of Horstle Pydings, issue of country, decrased, it is undered assess as notice required by law force arbibit their claims against the said sed and that the same be published once in week, for the egace of aix successive in any of the successive in the successive in any of the successive in weeks, imme of the newspapers printed in An

THOMAS T. SIMMONS.

That the subscribe of Anne Arundel county ball obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of a limit nistration on the personal estate of Horatio Ty dings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said de ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the abscriber, at or before the 20th day of March text, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my

hand this 15th day of September, 1850.

JOSEPH KIRBY, Adm'r.
6w

OBATE OF MARTEATO, SO. Anne-Irandel County. Orphans Court, Sept 14 1830

O ap lication by petition of Richard H rriken, administrator of William II. Strock and late of Anne Arundet county de ceas of i is ordered that he give the notice re quired by law for credito sto exhibit their claims printed in Annap J.s.
THOM AS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills A. A. County.

CEVIE VEREEU EL ERIFCE

That the subscriber of Name Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of An ne Arund I coun y, in Mary and, letters of ad ministration on the passinal estre of William H Sanchrombiate of Anne Arundel county. decrised. All persons having causes agains the said deceased are hereby warned to exhi bi the same, with the vouchers the reof, to the superiber at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said ratate. Given under my hand the 11 h d v fS pt 1 50

RICHARD HERRIKEN, Adm'r. Sep., 23. 5w

ne drundel County, Orphans Court Sept 1 MA, 1830,

O'V application by petition of Richard M Chase and Ri and J. Crabb. administra tors of Marilda Ch se, late of Anne Armulcounty deceased, i is ordered that they giv the notice required by law for reditors of exhibit their glains a arest the said deceased, and hisit their claims a arest the aid deceased, and tog of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN that the same be poolish done it so h weeks FURNITURE CORN, RYE AND HOGS for he space of ix successive works, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis THOMAS, T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wils A. A Conny.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the greactives of Anne Arund I conn ty, ha h obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel ounty in Mary and, letters of administration on the personal an of Mato ccas.d. All persons having cla sagainst the said deceased, at hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub scriber or before he 2000 day of Marc nex h y may out twise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said wate. Given and a our h...ds his 14th day of Sept. 1830.

RICH RD M. CHASE RICH RD J. CRABB. Admira.

STATE OF WARYLAND, SO Anne-travilel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830. O Samue is any services of Abner Lin tenue, a mastrator of Elijan Yieldhall late of A e Arundel county, deceased, it is and relling as give he notice required by Lin for ereditors to xhout their claims against the said deceas d and that the same be published

once in a n week, for the space of six succes

sive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapo.is. THOM IS T. SIMMONS. Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

The the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county hach oo amed from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of admi nistration on the personal estate of Elijah Yieldhall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, All persons baying claims against the said de ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same. with the south re thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th ay 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.

Sept. S. BNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county. in Maryland, letters of administration or the personal relate of Bennet Bean, late of said county deceased. All parsons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 13th day of

July next, they may otherwise, by law, be ex-cluded from all bea-fit of the said estate. Giv-en, antier our hands this 14th day of Septem

ARY BEAN, COURTNRY, Adm'rs

PRINTING every description, neatly cuted at this Office.

Anna transet County. Orphans Court, Sept. 14th 1830.

O'N 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 sain divesaged, and that the same be published ones 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.

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, bath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal ratate of Joseph Chancy, late of Anne-Arundel county deceas ed. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the ber, at or before the \$0th day of March next. hey may otherwise by law be excluded from Given under our all benefit of the said estate.

ANN S. CHANEY, Adm'rs.
Sept. 16. 6w

STATE OF STABYBASTO, CO.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14th 1830. O sapplication by petition of Harriott Mar-Anne Arundel county, deceased it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for cre ditors to exhibit their claims against the said deagainst the said deceas d, and that the same be ceased, and that the same be published once in pull-hed once in each week, for the space of each week, for the space of six successive weeks. aix successive weeks in one of the newspapers in one of the newspapers printed in Annap dis Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. Wie's A. A. County

MOTICE IS HAREBY GIVEN.

That me subscriber of Anne round I county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anir-Arundel county, in Ma yland, letters of dininistration on personal estate of John Mar datt, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said de cras d. are hereby warmed 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 be fit of the said estate, Given under my hand

this 14th day of Sept. 1830.
HARRIOTT MARRIOTT, Adm'x
Sept. 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orpha to Court of Anne Arundel county, the subriber will expess to Public Sale, on Thursd y the 14th of October: at Charles Waters' Monon the head of Severn, all the personal proper ty of Jonathan Supposition, decraved, consist

TERMS -For all sums above Five Dollar redit of six mon he will be given, the par haser giving bond won approved secure v. F all sums under that amount the Cash to be pare on the d livery of the armeriv.

JESSE WHEAT, Adm'r.

TEACHER WANTING.

BY the Prastees of the Free School of Anne Arund I county, who can come well quali-Ard to trach the Latin and Greek Languages. also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desnable. as it is in a reighbourhood where the population is consi terable. The application will be made to the l'rustres of the Free School, near Annapolis. Anne Arandel county Sept. 9.

100 DOLLARS REWARD WAY from the subscriber, living R var South River Brudge, Anne Arunde county, on Monday last, a negro man Tom, or

TOM WALLACE. he is 25 years old, a very lik ly fel-low, of yellowish complexion, straight and divided five bet eight or ten inches high; he had a variety of clothing. Tom's fa-ther, who calls himself James Wallace, lives in "altimore county, and beings to James Car-roll, Esq. where I think it likely Tom has gone, as he left home without any provocation whatever. I will give Fifty Dollars of taken in the state, or District of Columbia, and socured in any jail so that I get him again, or the above reward if take out of the state.

ROBERT W. KENT.

Aug 12 R

FOR RENT,

A very valuable GRIST a d SAWMILL aituated near the head of Severn River at to complete order, a never failing stream, and a good stand for business. Also, three tene-ments, two on the head of Severn, on Hickory Ridge. Soil is good, well adapted to the growth of corn wheat and tobacco, good new DWRLLINGS (one place is small newly settled) Also avery vasmall newly settled) Also avery va lumble place adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large. produces fine crops of corn, tobacco and wheat and the finest water melons. &c. To indus trious tenants, disposed to improve, the rents will be made accommodating. Apply to Dr. H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baltimore, and 1 From the Rail Road or to CHARLES WATERS.

Sept. 16. JUST RECEIVED From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The First Volume of the Life of

BISHOP HEBER. With selections from his Correspondence, unpublished Poems, and Private Papers; together with a fournat of his Tour in Norway, Sweden, Russis, Hungary, and Germany, and a flistery of the Cossaks.

Sept. 3.

Sept. 16.

FOR LEASE OF RENT. Anne-demited countries of the Transportation of the Transportation, to

Pearcs, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situate our the Rpiscopal 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 decirable situation to any person disposed to engage in that line of business. Possession will be river after the Louder part. Kee Terms e given after the M October next. Kor Terms

OHN N. WATKINS. Aug. 26.

HEAD'S PATENT. IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

In the art of building Chimneys, and altering hose 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 se only succeeded, when accidentally approximat ing the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should hive been involved in mystery till the present fect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reouce the art of building chimneys to a system, ovar ably producing the desired result with re pect to smoke, and at the same time making a aving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of a ing as d vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829. following terms. The right for a city or coun v. S50 When two or more counties are pur hised by one person \$40 each. Ten or more nunties at one sale 830 each. For a Town, Formship, 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 con tining all necessary instructions to enable a ny mason to construct channers. Every chim per which hall be built under the authority of. ed agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a great the first patent is necessy warrant-ice must be post paid. The publisher of a pa-per at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and untinue the same for one year, will entitle moself to the right for such capital city or the ounty in which he seat of Government is lo-Every publisher of a paper in the Uni d States, who will give this advertisement. & . three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house. A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose Su-quehanna Co Pa. 12th June. 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Frea-urer of Susquehanna Co. Pa Do certify that A. H READ. E-q. the patentee above named is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Shift.

ASA DIMOCK. JR Clerk, DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

> A CARD. MR. L. CARUSI

OF Washington, respectally accounces to the energies of Amapolis, his intention of ommencing a cours of instruction in

DANCING & WALTZING. The course will consist of 12 lessons. Lermi as follows:-

For a course of Dancing or Waltzing. For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, To commence as soon as a suffi ient number of subs. ribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapel s, and will remain here for two or here days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his classes. A scription list is left at Mr. Williamson's Hotel where he may be found, Annanolia July 22.

PRAYER BOOKS. Just Received From the New-York Protestant Episcopal

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, At the following Prices:

Plain, bound in sheep Lettered, Black and Brown, bound in calf

Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, in calf, gilt edges Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 2 75

Blue & Brown, in call, with gilt edges 3 30
ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACTS
Companion for the Book of Common Pray. er, containing 108 pages; Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages; Little Jane, 43 pages, Manual of Pamily Prayers, 36 pages, Damyman's Daughter, 36 pages, Churchman's Profession, 32 pages,

Churchman's Profession, 32 pages,
stephens on the Nature and Constitution
of the Church, 32 pages,
lesign of the Lord's supper, 20 pages,
Yamiliar Instructions, 16 pages,
Marning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages,
Churchman's Arguments for Infant Baptism, 8 pages,

tiem, 8 pages, 2 cents
Or one hundred pages for 124 cents.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the FAMILY VISITER: 4 to the CHIL.
DREN'S MAGAZINE; received at this Office,

OVERSEERS WANTED. THE WO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year. Men that can come satisfacturily recom-

county, by patition; in writing of The Plynn, of the city of Aconapolis, praying for benefit of the act of assembly entitled, act for the relief of sundry manner make passed at November session, 1800, and the veral supplements thereto, "such that a property, and a list of creditors, at oath," the sums respectively due them, so far forther an accurain the same, being annexed to he can ascertain the same, being annexed to said petition; and the said Thomas Plynn. victur of a special act of Assembly passed in his behalf, being entitled to receive the benefit of the said insolvent laws, without proflucing any proof of residence; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne Arun del county, that the said Thomas Flyan is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, for the said petitioner having taken the oath pre-scribed by law, and entered into bond with se curity for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee by me appointed, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing appare and bedding of himself and family excepted; and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule I do therefore order and adjudge, that the satu Thomas Plynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundet county, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said fourth Manday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that lay and place, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas F.yan should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as pray ed.

YITHOMAS H. DORSEY. July 22.

arme-Arundel county, sc.

O's application to the subscriber, in the third judicial district of the state of Marylano. by petition to writing, of Jacob Farrier, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of soudry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can as ertain them, being annexed to his petition, and he said Jacob Farrier having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resulted in the state of Mary and two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Farrier trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee have ing given bond with applicated security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Farrier having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for adhis estate, real, personal and mixed, the neces sary wearing apparel and bolding o himself and his family excepted for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified n writing, that he is in possession of all he es ate of said Jacob Parrier, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore nereby order and ad judge. that the said Jacob Farrier be death orged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of h newspapers printed in the city of Almaponis once a week for three successive months, be fore the hird Monday of October next, givenotice to his creditors to appear before the An re-Arundel county court, on the third Mouda of October next, to show cause, if any the have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have he benefit of said acts, and supplements there to, as prayed.

MOMAS B. DORSEY. Jaly 8.

anne-arunder county, sc.

ON application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Ringely, [in the recess of Anne-Arandel county court,] to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the thard judical district of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the not of assembly, entitled, An set for the cellef of similty insolvent debtors, passed at Navember session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a last of his creditors, (on oath, so far as he could saccrain them,) being annexed to his said petition; and I heing sitisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely fath 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. Hidgely is in actual confinement for debt, and I having appointed George Cooke trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles S. Hidgely, which said trustee has given bond in the form for the faithful performance of his trust; and the said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with se-So to the faithful performance of his trust; and the said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with security, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel CaCTS county court, on the third Mondsy of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his security of the said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and arjudge that the said Charles S. Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by courts a week for the term of three months, to appear be seen to cents to the county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act (Signed) and supplements, THOMASS B DOREY.

Bept 2

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of Anne-Arundel coun ly will meet at the court house to the city of Annapolis, on Tacsday the 26th day of Octor ber next, for the purpose of heating appeals, and making transfers, and settling with the supervisors of literands, and transacting the ordinary business at he levy court.

By order COWMAN, Clk.

Comm'rs. A. A. C.

Aug. 19

closively satisfied to the credit of first the true Surgical principle for thera of Hernia. He happily conceived the the pad of the True should be so can simply to support the muscular fluthering or aperture as much as possible in which they are maintained health. Unless this be attained the never recover their fatural tone, with the degree of pressure applied. Samuel Ackerly, M. B. in his will ditton of 'Hooper's Medical In the head of 'Trues,' after any resulting from the use of the second formerly worn, says. 'This enterty

formerly worn, says. This elly remedied until Dr. Amos G. ly remedied until Br. Amos G. Fully York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trus-ses, has rendered it certain that all recognitures and those of children, may be permateutly cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be reastled. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised

and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, preses spouse sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and the the hernia.

M. L. Kuapp, M. D. Jate Physician and Surgeon to the Bullinuoce General Dispensive in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: 4 have applied your trusses in account handred have applied your trusses in several honored have applied your trusses in several honored 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's note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, after thirty five years standing, by wearing a standing by wearing a standing of the second rupture. thirty five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty ning years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two ye A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years sta-ding, in a labouring man forty years slid, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from tifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day af-ter the injusy, was cured in three months— Experience alone, can make known to the Surgron the full powers and excellence of these preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-

Baltimore, January, 1850.

eral.

Baltimore, January, 1850.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surresery, says., The great and signal to mellic 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 herelefore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture uponing. It ample only that the union of Surreless design is of opin on that the union of Surgical design. mechanical structure in this instrument cende is what has long been the desideratum tical Surgeons in Europe and America.

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

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 37 Fayette street, cast of Monument Square, Bal-

March tt THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

MAS commenced the Season, and will pursue Routes in the following manne Leave Easton every Wednesday and Salarday morning at 7 uclock, and proceed to Cam-bridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapa-lis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any pass-ngers on board for that place; and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passesgers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every moraing at six o'clock for Chestertown at the Company's wharf on Corsics cre returning from Chestettown to Balds same day, calling at the wharf on

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

CECORDER ROT BEAC We wish to pur-100 NEGROES. in 19 to 25 years o

to sell, will do Persons with the control to give High Sil.

PRICES for SLAVES, then any purchase who is new or they be because it in the market.

Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamsons' Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

VOL. LX

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HICE-THREE MERCH

Has just retur and Ba LARGE ST Patent F f various qualities an CASSIMER nitable to the seaso all of which he sotice, and in the

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To be inserted in the Gazette an

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FOR BUIL! r the Roince he Blate H ted much

arable ailuntion fage in that li Aug. 26

Qct. T.

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

TREE FALL & WINTER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR.

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

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS Patent Finished Cloth malities and colours, with CASSIMERES & VESTINGS mitable to the season, which he respectfully in

ies his friends to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortes wice, and in the nost which he for easn, or to punctual me Bept 23 ONABLE STYLE,

NEW & SPLENDID.

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PHIA and BALTIMORE, with the most choice selection of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They consist in part, of the most superior qua-by of BLICK BLUE OLIVE, BROWN and GREY CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

With a choice selection of the richest and la

VESTINGS.

He will be glid to make them up, in the la its and most approved tasking, or will dis-pose of them unmade to those who prefer. ALSO, a neater and more general assert sent than before, of GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES. trocks. Collans and Suspending The public are respectfully invited to and examine them. Sept 23

PARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND

Aunapolis Sept, 224, 1850. at of Maryland, have declared a dividend of fee per cent, on the stock of the said Bank. rais months, ending the 30th last, and aya ert, to stockholders on the western shire, at he bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on be eastern shore, at the branch bank at Basspen personal application, on the exhibion of powers of attorney, or by correct simple

By order.

SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

To be inserted once a week for three weeks in the Gazette and American, Paltimore.

Sept 23.

R

RUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order from the Orphana Court of Anne Arundel country, the subschor will expede to Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of October, at Charles Waters' Mill, so the head of Severa, all the personal property of Jonathan Sappington, deceased, consisting of HOUSEHOLO AND KITCHEN FURNITHER. CORNARYE AND HOGS.

TERMS.—For all sums above Five Doltars a credit of any months will be given, the nur a credit of six mon he will be given, the pur these giving bond with approved accurity. For all some under that amount the beh to be paid so the delivery of the property.

JESSE WHEAT Adm'r.

TEACHER WANTING.

BY the Trustees of the Free School of Anne-Arundel county, who can come well qualiact to teach the Latin and Greek Languages,
also well served in Marhematics. and all the
yellow branches of the English Language. The
stration is one very desirable, as it is in a
supplied by the population is considerates. The application will be made to the
Instees of the Free School, near Annapolis.
Anna Arundel county. Sept. 9.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

I HAT brige and commodous BRICK
BUILDING, now occupied by dideon
that Pearce, Eaq. and lately by Mrs. Robiason, as a Boarding House, situate
his the Kniscopal church, and in the vicinity
of the State House. This property has lately
andergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the conformation conveisace of the establishment, and presents a desirable assumption to any person disposed in epsirable assumption to any person disposed in epson disposed in the complex person disposed in epson disposed in the complex person disposed in epson disposed in the complex person disposed in the

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

ADAM & JOHNSMILLER.

Oct. 7. 8w.

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 a-dopted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full ope-

OFFICERS.

Rev. Samuel B. How, A. M. President. Rev. Alexander M Farlanc, A. M. Professor of Mathe Charles Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Lan-

guages.

The Rogers, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRESHMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthron's ed.) Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Xenoplion's Anabasis, Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology,
(Moritz;) Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (4
books;) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of
the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.

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

JUNIOR CLANS. Graca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus; Quintillian, Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.) Logic; Rheto-ric; History and Chronology; Spherica; Navigation; Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Fluxlone; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Cicero de Officia and de Natura De-orum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetic: a Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy, Say's Political Economy; Physica Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology Physica 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 after-There is an examination of all the classes at the

There is an examination or 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 he vicerous application. his deficiencies by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman class,

must be able to pass a critical examination Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages, in Czsar's Gommentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Eneid, in Latin, Dalzell's Collectanea Grzca Minors, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding, 43 weeks at \$1 25, -Washing and lights,

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 eonomy, \$125 will cover the necessary expenses of Mudent 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. 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,

private houses 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 auxilius codeswours of the Faculty will
be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting ri-gid 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 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

SALE.

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

Bent. 23.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arubel county, will meet at the Court House in the city, on Thursday the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock 10Hz RIDOUT, Sec'y. JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y. Oct 7: L

A CARD.

MR. A. CARUSI

Of Washington. especifully announces to the citizens of Anapolis, his intention of commencing a course of instruction in DANCING & WALTZING.

The course will consist of la lessons. Lerons as follows:—

For a course of Dancing or Waltzing. B8

For a course of Dancing and Waltzing. 10.

To commence at some at antilicient number of For a course of Dancing and Warging, 10
To commence as soon as a sufficient humber of subscribers shall he been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here for two or three days, during which time havill be pleased to obtain the name those thomay feel a desire to join his comments and subscription list is left at Mr. William on's Hotel, where he may be found,
Anapolis, July 22. MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lady's Book.

WINTER.
I come, I come, for the year is old;
The fields have doff'd their mantle of gold,
and tilting down from the slasking tree,
The blushing leaves falls whirlingly.

Unoops to old Ocean the wares. Unops to old Ocean the wery Sus,
Ser the last of his radiant course is run;
And the early shadows of evining gray,
Close the bright round of the shorten'd day. I come, with my snow-flake, spotless white, With my frosty chain for the waters bright, With my pendants of diamond for bush and tree. And the cricket chirping so cheerily. I come with the shout of the festive throng, With the merry tale and the Christmas song, With the laugh of the young as the stocking pours The torrent rich of its sugar'd stores. I peep through the pane at the blazing hearth,
At the smile of age, and at childhood's mirth;
At the crowing babe, the applauding aire,
The steaming urn and the cheerful fire— At the blushing maid and the happy awain, Seated apart from the merry scene, While soft as the coo of the amorous dove, Their whispered breathings tell of love. I come with my mantle of feathery mow, And breathe on the chilly pane as I go, Till ruined tower and icy tree, On the frosted window tell of me.

But the whole of my fairy work is done, When from bright chariot, the blessed Sun, Casts his warm glances on hill and brae, Till the gladsome waters bursts away. Then buls the young leaflet, the gay birds sing. Earth done her green mantle to welcome apring-Young Zephyr on flowery sweets reposes,

-000-0-000-THE PLAGUE-STRICKEN.

Bassora was full of infection. The air was thick, close and suffocating. There was a yellow tinge upon every thing—upon the trees and the houses and the faces of men and women and children-a dull hideous colouring, like the visible stamp of the Pestilence. The waters of the Euphrates wore the same yellow and deadly hue, as they moved sluggishly, lite a mass of creeping putrefaction, before us. The sun was hot-insufferably hot-and as it rolled over the devoted city it seemed to

linger beyond its wont, and looked down up-on us, like the great and glaring eye of a ma-lignant demon, delighted with the vastness & horror of the suffering beneath him. streets were silent-very silent. There was rank grass to the very doors of the dwelling, the bazaars were filled no more with happy countenances and beautiful merchandize .-The noble and the slave were alike smitten with the terrible calamity: and pomp and glory and riches were no longer marvelled at or esteemed. I had been for a considerable length of time

a resident in Bassora, when the plague came among us, like a sudden visitation of the vengeance of God. My partner in trade-a young gentleman of a most estimable character, and with whom I was connected by the strongest ties of friendship, immediately suggested the necessity of our making our escape on board an English vessel to the Fort of Bushire, where the air is purer and cooler. We made our arrangements accordingly—and after the lapse of a few days, during which period the pestilence went abroad with awful rapidity, we were ready to depart. It was a hot hea-vy evening, which had been chosen for the sailing of the vessel. A faint breeze indeed stirred the tree-tops and wrinkled the sullen waters, but its breath was heated and noisome. as if exhaled from some half-smothered volcano. In the open air, on the roof of our lodgings, we waited for the signal for our departure. The scene around us was indescribably awful. The light of the dim moon fell upon the city and partially revealed its horrors. The sick and the dead lay side by side in the corners of the streets, and men, smitten with the plague, were seen recling and staggering amongst them, with a movement apparently involuntary and purposeless. The groans of the afflicted were loud and longand they deepened on our ears or died into murmurs, with the variable night breeze.

The hour had nearly arrived-the last hou I expected ever to spend in the accurated city of Death. Suddenly I saw my friend lift his hand to his forehead—his countenance writhed in the moonlight as if with a quick sense of pain, and he uttered a faint cry. The plague was upon him. He sat up, and strove for a while to wreatle with the Destroyer for a while to wrestle with the Destroyer-but an iron hand was upon him, and he sank under it like a child. Meantime the signal for our departure was heard. It was a terri-ble moment We had hoped to escaped from the great charnal-house around us; but my companion was already marked for a victim, and I would not leave him although he entrea-ted me to do so. 'Fly, Henry,' he said, in a quivering voice, 'fly while you may.' You can do nothing for me—and although I shall die unattended and alone, yet I shall rejoice die unattended and nlone, yet I shall rejoice at the idea that you have escaped the contagion—that you will again visit the shores of our dear England, tell my mournful story to the friends who will weep for me, long after I shall have ceased to suffer.' 'Never!' I exclaimed passionately, 'never!' We will die together.' And I sat down by his side, and supgether.' And I sat down by his side, and sup-ported his head on my bosom; and I saw my my ast hope, the vessel for Bushire, spreading its canvass to the hot breeze, and moving alow-ity away. One pang of a nutterable anguish pierced through my heart—and the struckle of feeling was over—and I nerved myself for in his words— the awful duty before me.

The night wore heavily away. The sufferings of my friend were extreme—and, towards morning, he was in a state of delirium. At daylight an old Jewish physician of my acquaintance passed near us, and I called him to my friend. He looked at him for a moment, with the cold professional gaze of one inured to mortal suffering in all its varieties of horror. 'He will die!' said he, and he pointed to the dark, lurid sputs which were breaking 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, disfi-gured 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 dult, 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-yens, and a few thin clouds were floating around 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 deception-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 myself. And then I tried to pray-and I shrick-ed aloud for mercy: and the yell of mortal agony from a thousand sufferers like myself aone 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-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 our unrevealed affection-of its thrilling disclosure, and its impassioned vows. And I saw her, as it were before me, -young and lovely as when I left her. Her golden coloured tresses were trembling over a neck of dazzling whiteness-her cheek was glowing with the warm tinge caught from her impassioned spirit, and her eye—her blue eye—was lighted up with the smile of affection. Then I thought of my own situation—mitten with the fool and incurable plague—loathsome as Death itself—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 griping on my heart.

The rest is a long fearful dream. I only remember the overpowering sensation of thirstof 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 sensation of thirst was upon me, and the liquid seemed to heat and evaporate as it passed along the burning channel of my throat. Then I was hurried onward as by an invisible hand over a parched waste-an arid desolationthere was no greenness-no moisture and the sun was burning in my very brain. Then, a hideous form would lean over me,

'More horrible than Hell e'er traced, On wandering Goul or demon of the waste. on wandering coul or demon of the water and he would sit heavily on my breast and grin over me in mockery—and then his countenance would change and become as my own, only that the lividness of the plague-spot was upon it.

upon it. I awoke at last. The old Jewish physician Tawoke at last. The old Jewish physician was at my side, and moistening my parched lips with a refreshing cordial. The scorching, 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

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 grouns and wailing of the mirerable inhabitants of Bassora pursued us like the imagined cries of the lost multitude in the torments of Etarnity. By degrees, my health was restored, and with a grateful heart I embarked for my mative England.—Never can I forget my sensative England.—Never can I forget my sensations on first truckies here. tive England.—Never can I forget my acnua-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 meeting 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 solema confidential whisper; "Poor dear Major Ogilvie, who is now dead and gone—height!—had been long showing me very marked attentions, in fact, paying me his addresses, though he had never made his declaration; when one morning the start of the 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 hish sauce 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 alkalone 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 explosion of gunpowder, full in his upturned and imploring face! Now tell me, Lady Susan, you who know how tremendously I always sneeze. Did you ever? Of all the awkward 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 shetter. still louder explosion, that seemed to shatter the very nose from my face .- This was a concussion!-Still pressing my imprisoned hand, but looking downwards, as if to avoid the shower-bath that was so unintentionally scattering around me, he swore that he would never rise from his posture until I had pronounced his doom. I uttered a heartfelt sigh, and the soft avowal of mutual love was just trembling upon my nose! Lady Susan, Lady Susan!-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 attributed to my coyness, and therefore did but grasp it the more firmly. In this contest, after I had frightfully spotted my tabbinet silk gown, three blood drops of an unusual large size fell upon the Major's wrist! He started up in au 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 sousing, 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 spectacle, the door flew open, the faithful F 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 misapplied. 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 acarcely ever finds its way. Now I, for one, do not believe that me ney is the grand paracen for every ill of mare ney is the grand panacea for every ill of marriage, 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—ie who woos
and wins modest merit—who seeks a partner
for the social circle, and a helpmate for the
domestic concerns of life—who was the voice
of reason, and I have no objection to his listening a little to the warblings of funcy 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—to have around in
a we journey through the world.

3.3

An extract from "Memory's Tribute; A Family in Eternity." Afflictions from above.

"Afflictions from above, Are angels sent
On embassies of love." Merry.

"The unnumbered blessings which a kied Providence spreads around us, and the manifold tokens of divine regard which we daily receive, were, one would think, sufficient to melt our hearts into gratitude, and win us to the service of God. But long experience has shown, that men are usually never more unmindful of their Creator than when they are feasting upon his richest bounties, and their sky is irradiated by the brightest rays of his mercy. Affliction, with dark and terrific form, must cross our path, blighting the fondest hopes, and desolating the fairest prospects, before we can be recalled to a sense of our duy. And happy is it, if the blightings of earthly hopes, and the hitter pangs of earthly becausement leads us to fly to the bosom of God, and to seek shelter beneath the outspread wings of commanded mercy.

The voice of sorrow and mourning was now heard in the dwelling of Mr. Lindsley. His only son, a lad shout eight years old, had fallen from a neighbouring hay-loft and was taken up dead. Mr. Lindsley was absent on business when this melancholy event occurred. As soon as the intelligence reached him he instantly insteaded home. Never shall I forget his expression and attitude as he entered the

event occurred. As soon as the intelligence reached him he instantly hastened home. Never shall I forget his expression and attitude as he entered the room and approached the corpse of his child. His hands were clenched—every feature of his countenance was wrought up into an expression of agony—and his whole frame shook with emotion. He stood and grazed for a moment upon the sweet and motion-less face of his boy—and then, as if he could no longer restrain himself, rushed from the room to give vent in private to his feelings.

in private to his feelings,

After the funeral had past, and the first excess of grieflud subsided, this family were visited by the Minister of the place, and kindly but faithfully reminded, that the bereavement which they had sustained. tained was a solemn admonition from God, urging them to enter mon the business of their everlating salvation. His words were listened to with serious pess and attention.

ness and attention.

\ thange, from this time, was discoverable in both Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley. The spirit of God seemed to have touched their hearts.

I know not whether Mrs. Lindsley was more deeply impressed than her husband, but she certainly cherished more sacrelly her serious impressions, and resolved at an exite to the control of the serious impressions. resolved at an earlier period to make a complete sur-render of herself to her Saviour. She had not been haptized in infancy, and she very justly thought that the way of obedience was the way of her duty. She therefore determined, in obedience to the divine in-junction of that Saxiour to whose free and unmerited grace alone she looked for mercy, to make a surrender of herself to Him in the holy sacrament of Baptism.

Having come to this determination, she sought a fi About three months had now clapses Lindsley. About three monins had now caspsen since the death of their son. Mrs. Lindsley and her daughter were one day sitting together alone, when Mr. Lindsley came in and sat for awhite silent and ap-

Mr. Lindsley came in and sat for awhile silent and apparently in deep thought.
"I have been thinking," at length said Mrs. L., addressing herself to her husband, "I have been thinking for some days to speak to you upon a subject that lies very near my heart. In the death of our boy we have had a most striking proof of the emptiness and least high of all the thin each boy in the second of the second of the striking proof of the emptiness and Instability of all that this earth can give I feel that I have need of a divine comforter. I wish to seek him in the way of his appointment. I wish to east myself at the feet of Jesus, and ask him to wash me in the fountain that has been opened for sin and discleanness. I wish to be haptized.

Mr. L. was deeply affected by these remarks—
The veins in his forehead became distended, and upon every feature were als ble, the workings of a troubled soil. The tear glistened in his eye, and his lips quivered with emotion. For some time he could not on-sk. At length he said.
"Wait, my dear, a few weeks, and perhaps I shall

"Wait, my dear, a few weeks, and perhaps I shall feel authorised to accompany you to the baptismal fint, for I have never been haptised." He could say no more. He arose and left the room.

Mrs. Landsley toilow? I with her eye the retiring steps of her hisband, offering up to the Divine Being a secret pertition that the Holy spirit might accompany him where were he went, revealing to him his character as a singer, and constraining him to fly to the four of the cross for in rey and life. When she turned her eye towards Mary Anna, whose presence she had emirely forgotten in the deeply absorbing train of reflection that had been passing through her mind, ahe saw her batted in tears. Her first thought was, that this gush of sensibility had been called forth by the deep feeling she had just witnessed in her parents.

Mrs. L. therefore, this not think fit to intimate by any remark that she noticed this burst of tenderness in rem. k that she noticed this burst of tenderness

her daughter.

Are a hule interval Mary Anna was the first to intere a silence, by the following innocent, artless, and iffecting train of remarks; and as she spoke, the tears were still glistening in her eyes.

"Mother, I hope dear father will become pious and

be baptized. For I was reading this morning in the Gospel of St. John, and it has been sounding in my par ever sines, the that believeth and is baptized ned I hope father will be saved, don't you mother?"
"Child," said her mother, her heart ready to burst

with emotion, "It is highly proper that you should feel a tender and affectionate solicitude in reference to the eternal salvation of your dear father, but of vast ly greater importance that you should feel an angie

by drout your own everlasting condition, and learn to remember your Creator in the days of your youth."

Dear mother, "said Mary Anna, "how long I have wished to talk with you on this subject." I have been thinking all day what an awful thing it would be, to be damed—to be shut out forever from Heasen, and cast down to that place where, the Bible says, the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched, and I some-times fear, that I shall be shut up there, for I am such

"How long since you have had these feelings and reflections?" Inquired her mother. "Ever since I can remember," said she, "at times,

Further since I can remember, and ane, at times But these thoughts have dwelt continually in my mindginee last spring. I went out one day to gather wild flowers. As I was wandering around, all at once it occurred to me, how beautiful and lovely are the works of Go-1! The trees had just put on their new foliage—the meadows and pastures were covered with fresh verdure—the violets bloomed all around—the blassoms bung upon the peach trees, every breath of air seemed full of fragrance—the sun shone with all its splendour and brightness over every field, and seemed to tip every flower with new tints of beauty—a thousand little insects were bazzing and dancing through the air—the birds were singing sweetly from every bush and bramble—the lambs were skipping over the hills, or chasing in little troops through the plaid—all seemed joyous, and thankful, and glad. A voice seemed to whisper in my ear, 'Shall all these praise God and you forget him?' Oh, how my heart then sunk within me. I sat down and wept. I tried to pray—to bless God; but then I felt that I was so grees a sinter—I had forgotten God so long, and lover' him so little—that I could not pray. It seemed as if he frowned upon me with a look of wrath. I came home sorrewful. I kept thinking for many weeks shout this, and when flezekiah died. I felt as though God designed his death as a warning to me; and there has not been a day from that time to this, that I have not thought about dying—and when I have been alone and thought over all the wrong things I have done, I have often felt as though there was no hope for me. But the other day I was reading in my Bible this passage, 'Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy later, and I will give you rest.' I had jout before been thinking, what an 'intolerable burther' my snewers; and the lhought occurred to me, am I not one foliage—the meadows and pastures were covered with fresh verdure—the violets bloomed all around—

of those who are Jabouring and heavy laden? Am I not one of those to whom the Saviour here says? I will give you rest. I could not but rejoice. It seemed as if I had all at once found Him that would save me and ever since then, I take delight in nothing so much as in reading about Christ. Mother, do you not think that Christ will have marry upon me! May I not then also be heathyre?

This guileless, unsophisicated, and almost infantle discourse of Mary Anna quite moreame the feeling of her mother. Her heart was too full for utherance. Embracing her daughter, she had bathed herself and her child in tears of tenderness and joy.

-000-To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser. ROBERT DALBOWEN.

ROBERT DALE (WEN.

And the New York Typographical Society, once more Sass—Notwithstanding the mortifying, but just rebuke which R. D. Owen received from the 'New York Typographical Society,' on a former occasion, he has recently made a second and a more insidious attempt to inveigle that body into a correspondence with himself, either for the purpose of impraching its character on the score of consistency, or inducing the public to believe its members capable of even tacity sanctioning the dogmas of infidelity, or of conciliating their favour, or for some other simister object best known to himself. Whatever might have been his motive, however, the public would never have been troubled with the subject, had he not in a late number of his 'Free Enquirer,' thought proper to publish a 'tgarbled extract' of the reply to his communication, accompanied with some insolent remarks and gross abuse of a respectable citizen, and member of the inaccompanied with some insolent remarks and gross abuse of a respectable citizen, and member of the institution. Such being the case, I beg leave to request the publication, in your paper, of the entire correspondence, in order that the public may be enabled to judge whether the members of the 'New York Typographical Society,' or the enlogist of 'poor honest Carlisle.' he must worthy to live in the same country. Carliale,' he most worthy to live in the same country

About the 19 h of July last, the late President of the Society received from Mr. Owen the following com-nunication, accompanied with two specimens of Enflish Typography, one of which represented a trium phal arch, with a statue of the late King of England; the other, was an allur piece, in the form of a cross, comprising the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed and the Ten Commandments!!!

Such a present from an armord Atheist, smarting un-ler a recent castigation at our hands, was very natually considered as an impious mockery; still, haves er, the whole would have been treated with silent con-tempt, but for an injudicious attempt to procure a role of thanks to be returned to Mr. Quen!!! This was too much for insulted patience to endure, and a very different course was pursued, as will be seen from the following correspondence

A MANBER OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

CORRESPONDENCE, 'New York, 18th July, 1830.

Van Norden, Esq. President N. Y. Typographical Society. 'Sir: The accompanying specimens of typography have just arrived from England. As I conceive the President, may take pleasure in inspecting them, as ; sample of the progress of the art in that country, I beg them to accept of them.

'I am, bir, your obcdient,
'WOBERT DALE OWEN'

R. D. Owen, E-q.

Sir At a regular general meeting of the 'New York Typographical Society,' held on Saturday last the 4th inst, the following resolutions were passed by

in almost unanimous voter 'Resolved. That a committee of three this Society he appointed to reply to the last commu-nication from Robert Dale Owen, dated the 18th July, that the said committee return to him the speci-mens of English Typography which accompanied his letter, and inform him that this Society, as a body de-

tine any further intercourse with him?

The amberigned, being the committee appointed in conformity to the foregoing resolution, consider it proper, in the discharge of the duty assigned them, to state a few of the reasons which operated to produce this result. In the first place, the members of the New York, Evengraphical Society, with few executions are York Typographical Society, with few exceptions, are men who, as heads of families, are in the habit of ac-knowledging their dependence on that Divine Being n whom they feel accountable as moral agents, and of instilling into the minds of their children sentiment of reverence for his character, and gratitude mercies; -- a Being, of whose very existence you affect to doubt, and whose particular providence you pe-remptorily deny. Where there is no reciprocity in s-nument, there can be no pleasure or consistency in

social intercourse.

Secondly. They are men who conscientiously be lieve that the midnight incenders, and the highway robber, are far less dangerous to the safety, peace and permanent happiness of any civilized community than the disseminators of such antireligious ductrine as are advocated by yourself and others, in a paper called the 'Free Enquirer.' And white our profession al brethren feel proud, as Americans, in knowing that auch moral incendiaries are mostly, if not exclusively of foreign birth and education, they can, of course feel no desire to hold intercourse with them.

Thirdly, They are men who esteem as the most sa-cred of all ties, that holy conjugal relation which you and your associates, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, are daily labouring to degrade, nullify and de-

Fourthly, They are men who, as husbands, fathers, bruthers and sons, reverence the pure principle of chastity in either sex, not only as a cardinal virtue, but as the chief, the head and fountain of all other virtues graces and beauties that adorn human nature; and therefore cannot conscientiously hold communion with one who publicly advocates a promise cours, or, at least an unrestricted intercourse of the acces—with one who unblushingly recommends in a public paper, 'as a work calculated to benefit society," the most fifthy, obscene and wicked publication that ever disgraced the American press; a publication which holds out inducements and facilities for the prostnution of our

duegiters, our sisters, and our wives.

Fiftaly, They are men who had reason to suppose that Robert Dale Owen, after their reply to his former letter, (which reply has been extensively circulated on both sides the Atlantic,) would not have had the effrontery to address them again, either with the ser vile design of propitialing their favours, or for the more disreputable purpose of indirect insult. Self-respect should have prevented a communication, from

either motive.

Sixthly and finally. They are men who, from Robert Dale Owen's well known character and avowed principles, (if the reckless ebullitions of disgusting blasphemy can be so called,) cannot view in any other light than as a mean and contemptible stempt at most, his presenting the 'New York Typographical Society' with a printed copy of that divine Decologue in the sanctity and authority of which he does not prayer which was directed to man by a being against whose character Robert Dale Owen is in the babit of directles high contempts a communication, from Robert Dale Owen is in the babit of whose character Hobert Dale Owen is in the habit of directing his shafts of blasplemous ridicule. The do-nation was therefore considered as an implous mocke-ry, and as such this committee have been instructed to

eturn it. In conclusion, the undersigned wish it to be expli In conclusion, the undersigned with it to be explicitly understood, that the members of the 'New York Typographical Society' do not object to an intercourse with Mr. Owen or, his associates, merely in account of their errors of opinion on polemical subjects—for imperfect human nature is always liable to error, but they object to it solely on account of the extraordinate errors of opinion. To be on terms of intimeer, with madmen who throw about firebrands, would be madiness in those who know the dangerous tendency of ness in these who know the dangerous tende

S. WOODWORTH, W. E. DEAN, W. H. CLAYTON,

From the Albany Daily Advertises.

THE DUCHESS DE BERRY.

Not withstanding the destinies of the old Ring Charles X excite but little sympathy, still those attached to his life and fortunes, particularly females, receive our commiseration. It is no fault of theirs, that their country suffers under the mis-direction of the King our commiseration. It is no fault of theirs, that their country suffers under the mis-direction of the Ring, and to share all the obloquy and repreach of the people sgains the King, without being willing instruments in his hands, is peculiarly onerous. The conduct of the widowed Puchess of Berry seems to excite much attention in France. In the account of the progress of the King's retinue, a French paper says. The Duchess of Berry was dreased in male attire; she wore a green riding coat with a velvet collar, large trowsers, and her hair was gathered upon her foreign and she seemed deeply affected, her two were by her side.

Her name was Marie Caroline Therese, filest daughter we think of the Prince Royal of the Sies, and was married in 1816, at Naples, by proxy. The peace of Europe had just been acquired, Bonsparte had been dethroned, and the Duke and Duchess of Herry, with the Bourbon family, entered France in triumph. The correspondence between them after the marriage and before the interview, is published. Ste desired his advice how to act on her arrival in France. He replied, 'you lament your diffidence. It is becoming your age, and you know how to temper it with condescension and dignity.' She arrived at

s becoming your age, and you know how to temper t with condescension and dignity. She arrived at lyons, and the historian says, the first marriske pol-was celebrated under the shade of trees at the forest of Fontainbleau. They lived together in great mag-nificence, and his generosity was of the most expan-sive character. The Buchers had two children who shouly doed after birth. A union of four years was permitted this happy couple to enjoy; for the misfor-time of the Bourbons in the loss of this young Prince time of the Boarbons in the loss of this young Prince was deplored in France. At the opera in Paris, in 1820, he was mortally wounded by an assassin's dagger. The Duchess was present. She threw herself in her gay attire, on her husband, and was covered with blood. She alone retained her presence of mind at this as ful moment, and then her greatness of charcities as ful moment, and then her greatness of charcities have forth. The Duke saw her in his agony and asked 'are you there my wife,' 'yes, she replied, and 'I will never leave you.' About midnight the King an I all the Royal family had arrived at the opera to witness the expiring greans of the Prince. The Duchwitness the expiring grouns of the Prince. The Duch can was there upon her kneed assisting the surgeons, and holding the candle for the Priests to read the prayers. She was in a more fit condition to have been in her chamber, far removed from public observation in her chamber, far removed from public observation there designed to the Prince and father of the future beir, overcame any reflections on her present delicate situation—She remained with the prince till death relieved his pains, affording a striking evidence of the most heroic, yet tender hearted affection to a brave and unfortunate husband.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EU-ROPE.

Revolution in the Netherlands.

The packet ship Florida, Capt. Tinkham t New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 21st August inclusive, and Liverpool to the 2d of September. The packet ship Hannibal, Capt. Hebbard, from London, also brings London papers to the evening of September 1st. and the packet ship Edward Quesnel, Paris papers to the 19th Aug. They furnish intelligence of great interest and importance. We make our selections chiefly om the Evening Post.

The most important intelligence brought by sels which broke out on Wedneseay the 25th of August, full details of which will be found in succeeding columns.

"Nix o'clock, P. M .- It has been arranged that a commission composed of the chief inhabitants of Brussels, at the head of which is the commandant of the Communal Guard, shall set out for the Hague this night. The troops consisting of not less than 6,000 men, out of the city, with 12 pieces of cannon, shall re main where they are till the deputation returns. Their propositions are stated above. The troops in the city retain their position ill the answer. Great hopes are entertained

of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement. The King of England has issued his procla mation convening the new Parliament on the 26th of October. Up to the 5th day of the session the House of Commons will be occu-pied with the election of a Speaker, and swear-ing in of members. On the 1st of November tle King will formally open the business of the session, by a speech from the throne. It business will be despatched in about six weeks; and the Parliament will adjourn from about the middle of December to the beginning of February. In the Irish elections, which have just terminated, it is said that a more considerable change had taken place than has occurred at any election since the Union .- Leinster, Munster, Connought and Ulster, return thirty two new members, more than one-third of the whole number. These new members, generally speaking, are said to be Ultra-Liberals or Ultra-Tories, who have pledged themselves to that effect in the different sections of the opposition benches. The London, Westminster and Middlesex elections have been got through at an extraordi nary cheap rate-the whole expense not exceeding £2000.

ex-ministers, four of whom, Mesars, de Po-lignac, Peyronnet, Chautelauze, and Gueron de Ranville, were confined in the Castle of Vincennes, where the committee had been

of formed the French Ambassador, that as the or carry

Section.

flight of the ancient dy cree by which they we

country, they intended to take without delay, of the liberty of a A telegraphic despetch, received deaux, on the 23d, by General nounced that French vessels four colunred flag are now received of Spain.

of Spain.

The Duke de Bourbon has committed, snicide, owing, it is supposed, to the embarrassed state of his fortunes.

Porty thousand National Guards, were reviewed at Paris, on the 29th of August.

The tri-coloured flag has been hoisted on
board all the ships of war, transports and battories at Algiera.

teries at Algiers.
France, it is said, will recognize the Span ish American republics unconditionally, and without any regard to the principles of legite-macy. Consuls are to be established in their ports, special envoys sent to every govern-ment, and treaties of commerce on a footing of reciprocity concluded.

Revolution in the Netherlands. From a Correspondent of the London Times. BRUSSELS, Aug. 26.

This would appear to be the commence ment of an era of revolutions. I left Paris on Tuesday evening, believing that I had seen a happy termination of one, and behold I have fallen into the beginning of another. On arriving at Halle, about three leagues south of Brussels this morning, we heard that the pen-ple had risen last night into revolt. had proceeded in great force to the house of M. bry Bagnano, the conductor of an obnoxious Government Journal, had broken his windows and doors, and entered and demolished his furniture, and had either burnt his books and papers, or thrown them into the streets. The rioters had first shown symptoms of disorder and violence at the theatre, where an obnox-ious piece was played; but it was evident that their tumult was not a theatrical affair. From the beginning it had politics for its object, and a change in the Government for its end. The cries which were heard from its leaders showed plainly the cause of the mevement. These cries were 'Down with the Dutch Government'.—'Death to the Dutch Ministry'.—
'Vive la Patrie'.—'Vive la Revolution Francaise'.—'Vive Napoleon II.' To the music of these shouts the populace proceeded to disarm the Battallion of Pompiers, who wil-lingly gave up their muskets, offering even their uniform, if their conquerors chose. They attacked likewise the different corps du garde of the regular troops, and mastered them. At day break, the troops of the line in garrison endeavoured to disperse the groups, which had now got arms, and, in addition to the damage which they had done during the night had set fire to the house of the Minister of Justice, Van Maanan, in the Petit Sablonhad entered and demolished the hotel of the Governor of the capital, and had attacked the residence of the commandant of the garrison, in the square called Le Grand Sablon. The troops of the line, in endeavouring to disperse the mob, had killed nine persons, five of whose bodies I have seen.

When our dilegence entered Brussels at six o'clock this morning, the people were all either in the streets conversing anxiously in greater or smaller groups, or standing at their doors asking news, or leading out of their windows, surveying the multitudes who flitted below them, and who were perpetually bringing them tidings of the wider spread of the insurrection. It was evident that some great event agitated the mass, and that they were uncertain what part they should take in the drama which had opened. They had continued in this state of vigitant alarm during the night hearing the firing of musketry, and the cries of the mob, at a distance. Our conductor was warned not to proceed through the market place, his usual route, where he was told there was fighting, but to take a turn round the town, to avoid the danger to which a more direct passage would have exposed us.

About seven o'clock great numbers of the people were armed, and compelled the Governor to give then the keys of the Hotel de Would give this insurrection the character of Ville, to obtain the depot of muskets which had been taken formerly from the Garde Communale. This Garde Communale was an intuition similar in almost every respect to sway of a mab for 45 flours. the Garde Nationale of France. Some of its members had retained their moskets and their uniform. In this uniform several appeared about six or seven o'clock, and were hailed as leaders. If I am well informed the Colonel of this civic force has promised to lead them. I have conversed with several of them who say that they appear on the present to pre-not to overturn the Government, but to preserve the city from pillage by the mob. however cannot be the object of the majority, who have commanded round arms to be pulled down, and who are crying 'Abas les oppresseurs.

The troops instead of allowing themselves to be beaten or destroyed in detail, in Paris, retired within their barracks direinforce-ments were sent for. About in o'clock the whole garrison of Brussels onsisting of gend-armes, troops of the lines and cavalry were drawn up in the Place Royale in them tof the drawn up in the Place Royale in front of the Place, and looking to the parts. They have remained in this position till two o'clock (the hour at which I now write.) Several detachments have joined them from the posts in the neighbourhood.—The whole force now ranged below me (seen from the Hotel de Bellevue) cannot yet exceed 1,500 mea. In the present excited tate of the public mind, a much greater force should have occupied the capital.

Three o'clock.

Another regiment of cavalcy has just arrived, and drawn up in line. It appears to be about 680 strong. I have no habit of eatimating numbers, but I should think that in the Place Royal we have now 3,000 troops of all area. There are no artillery.

The true of the public mind, and the place Royal was have now 3,000 troops of all area. There are no artillery.

The mills were allowed to leave Brussley to rearly the norhing, have arrived. They been delivered.

to examine them. There is an ordonnance of the King recalling all Frenchmen banished under the law of January, 1816, restoring them to their rank and pensions.

From Le National.

Another regiment of cavalry has just arrived, and drawn up in line. It appears to be about 650 strong. I have no habit of estimating numbers, but I should think that in the Place Royal we have now 3,000 troops of all areas. There are no artillery.

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The troop high were sent for last night, formed the French Ambassador, that as the

atreets.

Several small parties, have deserted from the line and surrendered their arms to their fellow citizens.—They are seen parading the streets in their uniform and mixing carelessity with the groups of the insurgents.

The attack on private property continues thus giving our insurrection a distinctive character from the late glorious revolution in Paradicter from the late glorious revolution in Paradicter

The Communal or Civic Goord having not got undisturbed possession and the posts of the town, and being intrusted on the fellow the town, and being intrust the coefficient of their voperty, a task which the general government cannot in present circumstances exercise—there has of late been no collision between the military and the people. A stormy night, however, is expected, unless the wealthier and more respectable class of citizens form themselves into patrols, and overmaster the rabble who into patrols, and overmaster the rabble who are disposed to mischief.

EIGHT O'CLOSE, P. M. The hope above expressed is likely to be The better class of shopkeepers realized. The better class of shopkeepers and inhabitants are now under arms. Strong patrolling parties traverse the streets in erery direction and in every quarter. The tricolored flag, however, is still displayed, and the people from time to time shout Vive la Republique! Vive Napoleon II!

The lamps last night were all broken. To night the city is illuminated—whether in tot. ealized.

night the city is illuminated-whether in tok. n of victory, or as a preventive of mischief, I do not know. Probably both considerations have their weight, as they affect different classes. It is seldom that Brussels has been so brilliantly illuminated.

TER O'CLOCK The troops are still drawn up in the place where they have remained for the last on hours, and the hopes of peace are likely to be realized for the night, as the civic guars pro-tects the town. The landlord is the Hotel de Bellevue, where I lodge, has upwards of 100 men engaged to protect his house.

A party of the city guards have arrived to have a party with the communding officer of the dragoons. The conference was short, but the deputation went away satisfied, as ther shouted "Vivent les braves Belgus; viventles lragoons!"

Five o'clock A. M. Friday morning, Aug. 27. There have been no disturbances during the night. Notatiack has been made on the troops, or on the lives or property of the inhabitants. On looking out this morning or found the troops, cavalry and infantry, be-vonacking on the area of the Palace Royale, or under the piazzas of the Palace. The groups of the populace were neither namerous nor formidable.

There is a chance that the total want of

political leaders among the people and the wise forbearance of the military, may allow of the restoration of tranquillity without farther bloodshed, or any extensive change is the Administration. Had the people been e-qually decided to carry any political point is in Paris, and had they been equally disposed to overpower the resistance of the troops, they would have planted themselves among the trees of the park, and have fired upon their enemies in a situation from which they could not have been dislodged. Their neglects such advantages, their apparent satisfactor at little acts of vengeance, and their inability to state any other grievance than taxes, which the Government cannot easily dispense with

sway of a mab for 43 hours.

Ten o'clock, Fridgy Morning.—I have been round the town. All has been tranquil during the night. The churches are open and some shops. The people say that they will be satisfied with the abolition of the tax upon meat and flour. The fast impost has had a strange history. Its preferee in the budget last year was one of the main causes of the first content of the formal extent o rejection of the financial system of the Goverament by the States General. His Majesty wisely revised his system, and abolished he mouture (tax on grinding corn) as a par of the revenue of the state. The municipal bodies, however, here likewise their budget; and seeing a source of taxation thus standoned, the regency of Brussels re-imposed, as a municipal tax, what could not be tolerated as part of the national thurdens. If the Brussels insurgents are satisfied with this, they need not have made such a noise about their libertie and patric.

friends thei repeated ex seen to cease trality shoul their not in came less vi expect, if As early principal ci the civic gue ciades. The yen them, so

Magistrates existing at I inviting all t ty. This pr ritated at the bread, and w lage in the n of an insurre the Burgher ally increase had ceased a fell back tow the Royal G ed into their Some soldier from a windo blage of peop About one were heard a

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November e inserter the newspiare the 2; states that and sur The creditified to fill chancery der, retrie to year barraces. Ind when he hot to are any more. It must be said to the homour of our soldiers and especially the officers, they are Belgians, and it grieved Beir hearts to shed the blood of their fellow citizens, their friends their brethren. They listened to thuse 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 contrast then became less violent, and there was every reason to expect, if not a termination, at least a truce as the combat.

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 barrack of the Annonciales. They called for arms, which were given them, and in a short time patroles of the Bargher Guard were organized and appeared is the streets. They interposed between the combatants, are relieved several posts which were excusice by the firemen and the troops of the carriers.

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About eleven o'elock, a proclamation of the Magistrates was distributed and posted up, assouncing 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 Bergher Guard, whose numbers continually increased, patrolled the city in all directions. tions. There was no more firing. The troups 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 barrack on an assemblage of people, but this lasted only a few

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 proclama-rion, had engaged that they should remain in their barracks. They again confided the safety of the city to the armed inhabitants, and promised that the public wishes should be subected to a serious examination, and speedily

About three o'clock the ancient standard of Brabant was displayed on the Town Hall, and detachments of the Burgher 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 Halgiau and antional at the same time; the black would be for us, the orange for the dynasty, the red

LONDON, Sept. 1, evening. By a steam packet which arrived late this afternoon we have the following important in telligence. The utmost excitement reigns throughout the whole of Brabant. At Antwerp the Belgic flag had been hoisted, and town guard fired upon the people and killed 40 or 50. At Rotterdam seven steam boats 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 aginst the Delgians. 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. Det. 14.

· NOTICE.

The President and Directors of the ANNA-PMNY, request the stockholders thereof to pay Adam Miller on Monday the Bib November intra an instalment of five dollars for each share

of stock subscribed.

By order, A RANDALL Sec'y.
Oct. 14. (8Nov.

IN CHANCERY,

Ordered, That the sale made by James Boyle, trusies for the sale of the rest estate of James Anderson, of Absalom, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 27th day of 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 Annapolia, at or before the 27th day of tectorer next. The report states that minely eight acres sold for one dollar and sixty two cents and a half per acre. The creditors of said lanes Anderson are no tified to file their plains with the register of chancery on or before the first day of February next.

WALERS, Reg. Cur, Can.

NNAPOLIS: rsday, October 14, 1880.

EXECUTIVE. tive Council of this state will eet on Wednesday next, the 20th of Octo-

The Railtor of the Maryland Gazette,

THE BITE OF THE SNAKE. Sen-I observed in your paper of Thursday ast, a notice, extracted from the Boston Travoller, 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 sp-plied 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. Baltimore County The ignorant may startle at this suggestion, Harford 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 attend-ed only with a slight pungency, which readily passed away on rincing the mouth, if I right-Worseste ly 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 cuppingglass, ligature, &c. produce their beneficial effects. For a most satisfactory establishment of this highly important fact, the scientific world is indebted to Casper W. Pennock, M. D. of Philadelphia, whose experiments are published in the 1st vol. of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, where he has shewn that simple pressure, however applied, sufficient to close the vessels on the

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 suck. ing the wound, where the mouth is free from

side of the wound nearest the heart, prevents

any poison, even that of the rattlespake, from

producing injurious consequences."

ELECTION RETURNS. Saint-Mary's County.

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Charles County. Administration. M'Phere 854 785 Baltimore County. 1850 Weaver Cockey 496 Holmes

345 Ely 272 Worth Ely Worthington Somerset. Anti. Administration 1233 Jones Wilson Davis 3171 1203 Hooper Dorchester. 1112 Stenart

Anti-Admi 656 Crawford, 622 Hurison, 640 Stanton, 650 Liden, For Washington county. 1954 Yee, 1868 Brookhart, Witmer, Hollman, For Allegany county. 812 McMahor 609. Myers, RECAPITULATION.

Anti-Administration, Administratio Annapolis City, Baltimore City, Anne-Arundel Prince-George's Montgomery Washington, Alleghany, Charles. St. Mary's, Calvert, Cecil, Kent. Dorchester, Queen Ann's.

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 re-ceive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its colonial post-sessions in the West Indies, on the Continuist of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Calcos, and the Ber-muda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term; that the 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 tourise or impost, 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 are intensity into 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 expect from the British Colonies aforementioned, to any country whatever, other than the dominious or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom to a British vessel to any country other than the British dominions or pos-sessions afterestly, leaving the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions on a footing not less favoura-ble to the United States than it now is, that then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall in such case, the President of the United States shall be authorised, at any time before the next session of Congress, to issue his Proclamation, declaring that he has received such exidence; 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 carpoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their carpoes, arriving from the said British ever, 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 thoution," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thou-sand eight hundred and eighteen, an act supplemen-tary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thou-sand eight hundred and twenty, and an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse be-tween 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 sus-

pended, 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, from the Islands, Provinces, or Colonies of Great Britain, on or pass the North North American Continent, and North or near the North American Continent, and North or

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near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States.

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

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Jackson President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and processin, that such evidence has been received by mu, and that by the operation of the act of Congress passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thrity, 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 cargoest upon the terms set forth in the said act; the set, entitled, "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the set supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and these, entitled, "An act concerning Navigation," passed the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and theat, entitled, "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports, passed the first supplementary thereto, the work of the continued of the United States and certain British Ports, passed the first supplementary thereto, the set was a decided by the supplementary thereto, the set was a decided by the Ports, passed the first supplementary thereto, the supple

pect, affords a favourable commentary on our tree 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. and civil liberties, as a safeguard to their Telegraph.

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 ex-pense 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, desertd our ranks in great numbers, on the groun 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 with-out work! On this ground they deserted their post—lost sight of their duty to themselves the party and their principles, and have as sisted 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 partizans of their opponents and strengthening that party

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 pro-

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 Rt. Rev. Bishop Hosant, deceased. On the first ballot, the Rev. BENJAMIN T. ONDERby 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 Philadelphia) 8, Creighton 1, blank 1. Total 91. Laity—Onderdonk 56, Wainwright 17, Anthon 7, Delancey 12, M'llvaine 1. Total 92. Grand total 1831 of which Dr. Onderdonk received 108. A resolution was then passed unanimously, declaring him duly e-

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the soucriber will offer at Public Sale, at the late re sidence of Joseph Jones, decrased, near Merrill's

THE PERSONAL ESTATE Of said deceased, consisting of







and flogs. Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture ..

Dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, for the payment thereof under Ten Bullars, the Cash to be paid.

BLIZABETH JONES, Adm'r. TRRMS OF SALE, -For all sums of Ten

THE UNITED STATES.

Yesterday, at about 2 o'clock, the clery 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 Presbyteriaus, 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 constitute them the standard of piety and good morals; the guardians of consensus united in this mark of respect, affords a favourable commentary on 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.

Archbishop Ray, Mers Burewood, Convertations of the Chorch.

Worship of God.

Worship of God.

Worship of God.

Worship of God.

Worship of Cod.

Worship of Cod.

RESPECT TO THE PRESIDENT OF Cod.

Church.

Che Week Completed

Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron, A Family in Eternity. The Baptism, A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion, ocket Prayer Book, written by itself,

History of Robert Jones, J. T. keeps FOR SALE,

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and SUN-DAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

October 14, 1830.

GROUND PLAISTER, Of a Superior Quality for Sale by

DANIEL HART,

AGENT for P. & G. Sasterwein's Plainter

Mill, has on hand, and intends keepng, 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, conaining THIRTY DOLLARS, in notes, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and some papers. reward of five dollars will be given to any ne who may find it, and restore it, with the contents, to the subscriber.

JOHN RIDOUT. Oct. 14. 1850.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR

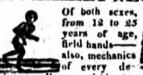
Has just received a large and very handsome assortment of

CLOTHS,

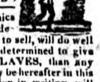
Cassimeres and Vestings, Of Various Qualities and Colours, Which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine for the patisfaction; he will make them up at the story of notice and most sporoved styles to suit Qustomers.

Cash for Megroes.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,



field bands also, mechanics of every de-



scription. 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 narket. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamsons' Hotel, Annapolis. Oct. 14th. LEGG & WILLIAMS.

\$100 REWARDA RAN away from the subscriber living on

a Negro Man named DICK HOBBS

a carpenter and Joiner by trade. Dick is about 27 years old, very dark complected; 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 country cloth roundabout, a pair of dark casi-net pantaloons over his linen trowsers black narand coarse shoes. He has a sister, living in a apper part of Anno-Arundelegand may living one in that direction, but Cam rather smaller to think that he has made in Pennsylvania will give Fifty Dollars if taken in the Sharr the above reward if taken any where else, an accured so that I get him again.

10SEPH ATWELL. hat and course shoes. He has a sister, living in the

STATE OF MARYLAND, SO. One bundel 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 creditions to exhibit their alarmed. ditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of aix successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in An

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

COURSE BE WELLE TO BEEF COURSE

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of admi nistration on the personal estate of Horacio Ty dings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said de ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from a benefit of the said carate. Given under my hand this 15th day of Softember, 1830.

JOSEPH KIRBY, Adm'r.

STATE OF MARKETEAND, SO. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept 14 1830.

O ap lication by petition of Richard H. Mariken, administrator of Wiliam H. Such amb la e of Anne Arundel county de crased in sordered that he give the notice re quired by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Annapoles.

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

CEVID VERREU CI POLFCE

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orpones Court of An ne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of ail ministration on the personal estate of William H. Stinchcomb late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims agains the said deceased are hereby warned to exhi bit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sunscriber at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the aut of a Given under my hand this 14th for of S pt 1830.

RICHARD L. XERHKEN, Admir.

Sept. 23.

odA 23 OF ZIABTBASTO, 39, 1e Arundel County, Orphans Court Sept 14th, 1830, ON application by petition of Richard M Chase and Rissard J. Crabb. administra-tors o' Matilda Chase. late of Anne Arund-le county deceased, it is ordered that they givthe notice required by law fo di orser ex-hibit their claims a armst he aid diceased and that the same be prolish done in each week, for the space of the successive weeks, in one of the newspapers print d in Annapolis.
THOM AS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wils A. A County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Anne Arund I connty, hach obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel ourty in Mary and, letters of at cinistration on the personal estate of Matil da Chase, lace of Anne Arundel county, de ceased. Ali persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub scribers at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said state. Given and

our hands this 14'll day of Sept. 1830, RICH 100 M. CHASE. Adm'rs. RIDH AD J. CRABB. Adm'rs. Sept. 23.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830.

O' application, by petition, of Abner Lin thicum, administrates of Elijah Yirldhall. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decrased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six succes sive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOM AS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphana 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 de ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the you hers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March hext, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said parate. Given under my hand this 14th day of the peternber. 1830.

ANER LINTHICUM, Adm'r.

MOTION IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers have on ained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of Bennet Bean, late of said county decrased. 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 13th day of July next, they may otherwise. by law, be ex-cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of Septem

ber, 1890.
MARY BEAN,
THEODOTIUS COURTNEY,
Adm'rs Sept 23

PRINTING of every description, neatly exeouted at this Office.

orate or markage, co.

ON application by petition of Ann S. Chaney, and Gassaway Chaney, administrators of Joseph Chaney, late of Anne-Arandel 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 to each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers arinted in Annavatia. newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

CEVID TOUREN OF COLUCE

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel couny, 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-Arandel county deceas ed. 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. hey may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said state. Given under our hands this 14th of Sept. 1830

ANN CHANEY.

GASSAY AY CHANEY.

Sept. 16.

6w

STATE OF MABYRAMD, 09.

Anne Arundel County. Orphans Court, Sept. 14th 1830 O application by position of Harriott Mar-Anne Arundel county, deceased it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for cre ditors to exhibit their claims again-t 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 I. Simmons, Reg. W. 18

A. A. County

MOTICE IS HAREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel coun ty, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of dministration on personal estate of John Mar riott, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decease d, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-criber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all be this 14th day of Sept. 1830.

H \RR O'T \ MARRIO \ T, Adm'x.

Sept. '6.

READ'S PATENT.

PORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

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 workman 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 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 ing of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of u-sing and vending said improvement, for four-teen years from the third day of April 1829. the subscriber offers the same for sale on the When two or more counties are pur chased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town. Township, Barough or Village, \$20 single house, 85. Any person wishing to purand a deed shall be immediately returned con taining all necessary instructions to enable a ny mason to construct chimneys. Every chimwhich -hall be built under the authority of and agreeable to this patent is hereby warrant ed a good chonney. All letters to the paten-tee must be post-paid. The publisher of a pa-per at the Capital of each state, who shall firs 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 lo ated. Every publisher of a paper in the Uni ed 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. Patentce. Montrose Susquehanna Co Pa.

12th June. 1830. We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. REAU. Req. 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'ff. ASA DIMOCK, JR Clerk, DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, TO WIT.

Whereas Anthony South, late Collector of the Fax for Anne Arundel county, hath return ed to the Commissioners for sail 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.

Banker's Hill Fort fied

Burgess's Forrest

Part of This or None

Part of Hanpy Choice

Name unknown Part of Head Quarters

Addition to Forrest Range

4, 5 and 6 Connexion Part of Wilderness

Part of Whortleberry Forrest

House and Lot in Annapolis

House and Lot in Annapolis

House and Lot in Annapolis

Part of Plummer's Pasture Part of Portland Manor

Part of Fitzaimmon's Gift Part of Howard's Patapaco Range

Part of Duvali's Delight

Davidson's Reserve Part of Hulland's Choice

Part of Moorely's Choi

Lot No. 5

Additional Defence

Part of Mount Ville

George's Luck

Part of Finland

Part of Hopewell

Brar Neck

Two Lots in Lisbon

Part of Littleworth and Hayward's Discovery

Hammond's Enclosure, Part of Finland, Part of Hammond's Range and Hammond's Plains.

Part of Marshe's Forrest, Part of Hammond's

Part of Bloowing Plains

Whortleberry Island

Part of Hall's Palace

House and Lot in Aunapolis

Name unknown

Gowry Banks

Name unknown

Name unknown

Swamp

Pig Point

Part of Paol's Chance and Worthless

Part of Moorety's Choice, Lot No. 1

Binks Samuel and Allen Buckend Et zabeth, Burgess. Rath Brown, Richard Black, Christopher Jun. Barrett. Joseph A Court's. J seph heirs Cork, William Child. William of Wm's heirs Chancy, Jesse Dow-Il. William Dovall. John of Marsh Dorsey, John of John Davis. Thomas Elliott, Daniel Forrest, Josiah Flewhart. John Gill. Louisa Gassaway, Cassandra Hughes, Christopher Jun'r. Hammond, Matthias' heirs

All John

Hammond, George W.

Harman, John Hood, Joseph Hapton, Jesse's heirs Joice, Anne Joice, Thomas K's heirs Johnson John's heirs Jones, Isaac Lucas, Ruth Murdock, Gilbert's heirs Marriott, Caseb

Mensor, Samuel Mason, William T. T. Zorgan, Thomas Plummer, James Phelps, Matthew Pennington, Welthy Pennington, Levy's heirs Plummer, John Randall, Susanna Robinson, John Robinson, Henrietta M. Rebecca and Soph a Ann Maxwell Rummells, Stephen Smith, Cap'. William Stevens, William Sollars, Zadock Scrivener Benjamin's heirs Sides, Benjamin G. Spanger, George V. Snowden. Richard N.

Shipley, George's heirs Thomas, John 3d. Urvin, James .

Waters, Aquila Waters, Edward

Part of Moorely's Choice and Body's Adventure House and Lot in Annapolis Pig Point Pig Paint Pig Point Gowry Banks

Part of Moorely's Choice and Body's Adventure

I'wo 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 unknowa Waters' Lot Part of Hammond and Gist

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this potice, 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 coun-

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Olk. Com're. A. A. O. rollranian. Annapolis, and Baltimore Republican.

Bept 30

anne-acumel county, to wit

UPUN application, to the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans' court for Auss-Arandal county, by petition in writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Ausapolus, praying benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, Anator the their of aundry manison. Bellow passed at November seasion, 1803, and the several supplements thereto, "a acheeus of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the sums respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition; and the said. Thomas Flynn, by ne can ascertain the same, being annexed to me said petition; and the said. Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special set of Assembly passed in his behalf, being entitled to receive the benefit of the said insolvent laws, without producing of the said insolvent laws, without producing any proof of residence; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne Aran del county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, is the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with se curity for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee by me appointed, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personsufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Flynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and the by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of An napolis, for three months successively, before the said fourth Monday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that day and place, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Flynn should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as pray

Test THOMAS H DORSEY.
July 92. THOMAS H DORSEY.
Sm.

anne-arundel county, sc.

ON application, by petition in writing, of Charles S Uttidgely, (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, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them,) betors, (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 half 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 squates for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles Bidgely, which said that has given bond in the ". 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 se-6 99 said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with section of the horizontal appearance in Anne-Arundel 2 20 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 5 08 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 the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once week for the term of three months, to appear before Anna-Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act Part of Lutleton Chaney's Purchase and Nancy's Park 4 97 and supplement as prayed. 1 08 1 10

(Signal) THOMASS B DOREY. Sept 2

2 57

5 28

2 64

61

1 76 5 30

4 67

3 46

88

57

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of Anne-Arundel coun will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 26th day of Octo ber next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and settling with the su pervisors of the roads, and transacting the or finary business of the levy court.

By order R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Comm'rs A. A. C.

PRAYER BOOKS, From the New-York Protestant Episcopal

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

At the following Prices: Plain, bound in sheep

Lettered, Black and Brown, bound in calf Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, in calf, gilt edges

in calf, gift edges 2 50
Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gift edges 2 75
Blue & Brown, in calf, with gift edges 3 50
ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACTS
Companion for the Book of Common Prayer, containing 108 pages, Price 12 cents
Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages; Beens Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages; Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages; Beens Candidate for Candidate f

Little Jane, 43 pages,
Manual of Family Prayers, 56 pages,
Dairy man's Daughter, 36 pages,
Churchman's Profession, 32 pages,
Stephens on the Nature and Constitution 5 cents of the Church, 32 pages,
Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages,
Familiar Instructions, 16 pages,
Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages,
Churchman's Arguments for Infant Bap-5 cents 3 cents 2 cents

tism, 8 pages, Or one hundred pages for 124 cents SUBSCRIPTIONS To the FAMILY VISITER; & to the CHIL-DREN'S MAGAZINE; received at this Office.

OVERSEERS WANTED

WO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year Men that can come satisfactorily recom-mend d for industry and sobriety, acquainten-with the principles of farming, and managament of hands and stock, will receive liberal wage

end prompt payment. JACOB WATERS

Sergeons of high respectability in our coaster, are the results of much practical experience in the ose and application of this true.

Jumes Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second cultion, under the subject of Hernia, agmarks "Dr. Hull be 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 Trues should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular three species.

the pad of the Trees 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 ficalth. Unless this be attained the naria can never recover their natural tone, southere may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excallent addition of 'Hooper's Medical Documer's under the head of 'Truss,' after country may the vila resulting from the use of the descript resulting from the use of the descript resulting from the superformerly worn, says, 'This evil was not fally remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, 'turned his aftention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recept runses. ses, has rendered it certain that all recent of tures 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 heroial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the heroia.

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physicism and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary.

in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: T have applied your trusses in several hundre 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 who was cered of a bad secretal rapture, or thirty-five years standing, by westing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn o-ther trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin supture from tifting, 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 Sargron 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 gene

Baltimore, January, 1830.
Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, The great and signal benefits which the this Truss, result from its are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accompace 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.' .1 am of apin:on 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 Hes nia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the ex

clusion of all others.

To Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-

THE STEAM BOAT



AS commenced the Season, and will pursue Routes in th Tollowing Leave Baston 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 37 Warehouse wharf, every Totalay and Friday 1 75 morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapo-2 00 lis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any

same day, calling at the wharf ou Corsica,

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

Anril Br FOR RENT.

A very valuable GRISH and SAWMILL, situated near the head of Saveta River, all, to complete order, a newer failing stream, and a good stand for business. Also, three tenements, two on the head of Severa, on Hickory Ridge. Soil is good, well adapted to the growth of form, whear and tobacco, good may DWELLINGS (one place is small newly southed.) Also a sery valuable place adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large, produces fine crops of com, tobacco and wheal, and the flural water melanas for To industriant tangents, disposed is improve, the realt will be made accommodating. Apply to Dr. trious tenguita, disposed in Imperve, the realt will be made accommodating. Apply to Br. H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baltimore, and 14 from the Rail Road, or to CHARLES WATERS.

VOL. LXX PRINTED AND

JONAS Church-Stre RICE-THREE DO

GEORGI MERCH Has just ceturned and Balts

ARGE STO Patent Fir CASSIMERE itable to the season, its his friends to ca All of which he wil ice, and in the to of for cash, or to pu

NEW & BASIL SI MERCHA lat just returned PHIA and B the most choice ALL & WI

hey consist in part. hty of BLACK BROH S CLOTHS & Vith a choice selec VES He will be glad 1

est and onest ap ... ov or of them unmad ALSO, a neater ent thin before, TOCKS. COLLARS DE The public all and examine the WILLIA

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assimeres Of Various Q thich he invites to all and examine I hem up at th oved style; to

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To be inserted 8-pt 23.

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Aug. 26. OVERS TWO Over Men the mended for i with the prin of hands and

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

RICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PARE PALL & WINTER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just refurned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS Patent Finished Cloth CASSIMERES & VESTINGS

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NEW & SPLENDID. BASIL SHEPHARD.

MERCHANT TAILOR, las just returned from PHILADEL PHIA and BALTIMORE, with the most choice pelection of

ALL & WINTER GOODS. by consist in part. of the most superior qua BROH N and GREY

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES. fuh a choice selen ion of the richest and latestimp rations of

VESTINGS.

He will be gled to make them up in the la and need approved lashions, or will dis of them unmade to these wan prefer. ALSO, a neater and more general assort not thin before, of GENTLEMES'S GLOVES.
TOCKS, COLLARS and SUSPENDED.
The public are respectfully invited to all and examine them.

WILLIAM BRYAN. MERCHANT TAILOR las just received a large and very

handsome assortment of

CLOTHS,

assimeres and Vestings, Of Various Qualities and Colours, hich he invites his friends and the public to il and examine for their satisfaction; he will to hem up at the shortest notice and most rard styles to suit Customers.

ARMERS BANK OF .MARYLAND Annupolis Sept. 22d, 1830. The President and Directors of the Farmers ak of Maryland, byvede lared a dividend of re per cent, on the stock of the said Bank, six months, ending the 30th inst. and payait, to stockholders on the western shore, at bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on

e castern shore, at the branch bank at Eastern shore, at the branch bank at Eastern shore, at the branch bank at Eastern shore, and powers of attorney, or by correct simple stee.

By order,

By order,

To be inserted one. To be inserted unce a week or three we have Gazette and American, Paltimore. Sept 23. three week

REACHER WANTING.

BY the Custoes of the Free School of Anne-Arandal county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, its well versed in Mathematics, and all the through branches of the English Language. The bitation is one very describle, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, car Annapolis. Asse Arandel county.

Sept. 9.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

For in that time of basines.

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For in that time of basines.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

FOR LEASE OR REN

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

ADAM & JOHN MILLER.

6W.

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

The Family Visiter,
Dr. Waterland, on Regeneration & Justification,
25
Archbishop King, on the Invention of Men in the
Worship of God,
Jones Essay on the Church,
Dr. Barrow's Doctrine of the Sacraments,
Taylor's Answer to the Question, Why are you a
Churchman,

124

Churchman,
Strong's Candid Examination of the Episcopal
Church,
Conversations on the Liturgy, by Rev. E. Davys,
A Lotter from a Blacksmith,
The Last Day of the Week,
The First Day of the Week,
The First Day of the Week,
The Pink Toppet, in IV Parts, by Mrs. Cameron,
The Little Beggars, by Mrs. Sherwood,
The M'Ellen Pamily,
Procristination, by Mrs. Sherwood,
Sanday School Tracts, Vol. 1, and II,
The Miller's Daughter,

The Miller's Daughter, The Faithful Little Girl,

e Anniversary Hook, or a story about William Howard and Charles Curran, netuality in attending Public Worship, Harvest Home, The Two Mothers or Memoirs the last century, Tales for Youth, (Frank & Guerge, & Christmas

Day,)
Private Devotion,
Susan and E-ther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron,
Gilpin's Monument of Parental Affection,

The Sailor Boy, Re-captured Negro, by Mrs Sherwood, The Labrador Missionaries, Duffie's Sermons for Children, Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron, A Pamily in Eternity.

The Baptism, A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion, Pocket Prayer Book, written by itself, Life of Moses, History of Robert Jones,

J. T. keeps FOR SALE, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER: EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and SUN-DAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

JOHN THOMPSON.

October 14, 1830.

Cafe for Megrods. WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES, Of both sexes,

from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands also, mechanics

Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined me 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 Williamsons' Hotel, Annapolis, LEGG & WILLIAMS.

\$100 REWARD. AN away from the subscriber, living on West River, on Saturday the 2d instant, a Negro Man named

DICK HOBBS a carpenter and Joiner by trade Bick a about 27 years old, very dark complected; 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar over one of his eyes, a ammers if closely interrogated, and his left thumb has been lately wounded by a hatcher.

He had on when he went off. A blue and white country cloth roundabout, a pair of dark case net pantaloo s over his linen trawsers black batand coarse shoes. He has a sister, twing in the upper part of Anne Arundel, and may have gone in that direction, but I am rather enclined to think that he has made for Pennsylvaqua. 1 will give Fifty Dollars it taken in the State; or the above reward if taken any where cise, api secured so that I get him again.
JOSEPH ATWELL.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphane scriber will offer at Public Sale, at the late re sidence of Joseph Jones, decrased, near Merrill's tavelu, on Thursday the 28th instant,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE Of said deceased, consisting of HORSES. CATTIE,



and flogs. Plantation Utensils, Household and 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 thereoff under Ten Dollars, the Cash to be paid.

Ont 14.

Ont 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINES on the deare of research to the deare.

Who did on board the U. S. Shop of War Peacod When the evening gun o'er the water roar'd, And the apangled flag from its height was lowered, And silence reigned on board the bark, Where the seamen gased on the billows dark—Then sailly sounded the volume tread,

As the muffled drum

With its monitoful hum,

Called the weeping crew to bury the dead.

In his winding sheet the gallant youth by.

In his winding sheet the gallant youth lay, Lovely in death—while a unite seemed to play On those lips which a mother off 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.

Por a moment he floated upon the wave,
Then sank, regretted, to his watery grave,
'Mid the pearly caves of the unfathomed deep,
Where the marmaids 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.

-020-0-020-0 From the New-England heview. 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 cavilings 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 e-ternal solitude—no green branched forest looking above the desolation, where the weary wing might be folded, and the fainting

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 eve 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 itnever 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 boybood; and, if less vivid than the long-past reality, they are more sweetly beautiful, as the moonlight hues of memory linger upon

"Visions have hovered o'er his sleep,
Light fairy forms have bent above him,
And eyes smiled on him, like the deep
Expressive ones of twose that love hom.
Wild brilliant eyes, through raven hair Clustering upon the boson's snow;
And thin, white fingers, like cool air,
Have passed along his fewered brow!"

I had a friend of this description-1 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

'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 agreea-ble, 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 ear; 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 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

ling, at least its proportion seemed so, but it was entirely composed of ice—cold, shining, unmelting see. 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. 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 figure, proportion, dress, &c .- the same pair ngure, 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 enotion towards me. without any sign of emotion towards me, al-though 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-lov ed 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 at-tachment—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 mocking; and that the warmth and the passion of love and life were

I awoke .- My lamp was like a small spark, it had burned so low—the fire had gone out; and the moonlight as it streamed through the unshuttered windows, revealed the black and cold bars of the grate before me; the doors were ajar, and the current of air bitter with frost, was sweeping through the room. For a time indeed, I almost imagined my dream a thing of reality, for I was actually stupified with the cold, and have not yet half recovered from it. My friend as he spoke drew his cloak closer around him, with a sort of involustary shadder.

Now,! continued he, 'I have determined to live alone no longer, I will marry, let the consequences be as they may. Rather than suffer, again, what I did last night, and all for the want of a companion, I would marry the veriest termagant in Christendom.

He kept his word. He is now a married man; and what is more and better, a happyone. He has a wife who loves him, and children who bless him, and Thave never since his marriag heard him complain of his frozen dreams.

Travels to the Neat of War in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829by Capt J. E. Alexander-London, 1830. After detailing some striking paval actions n the Black Sea, Capt. A. mentions the taking of Silistria.

"Success in every quarter was now begin-ning to crown the arms of Russia. Silistria fell after a vigorous resistance, and Diebitch obliterated the recollections of the disasters of the last campaign; there was none greater than that sustained after the Russians were obliged to raise the siege of this important place in the end of 1828. Thirty thousand men on the retreat, died from the severity of the weather, and the destruction of their provisions I formerly mentioned that the bread of the soldiers is packed in mat sacks, which cannot resist rain; consequently when the winter set in, with continued wet weather, the consequences were dreadful: the general in command of the above forces, and a few of his officers, alone escaped; but he afterwards committed suicide."

We read, says the London Literary Gazette, the following horrid picture of War, and we ask ourselves whether are mankind madmen or fiends?

"One night I happened to sleep in a Turk ish house, in the next apartment to a very intelligent young officer, Baron Schilling de Courland, of the regiment of Azoff; we soon became intimate, and he related many anecdotes of his service, during the campaign. He said, 'It is generally supposed, that after Schoumla was left in a state of blockade, and 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 incherence passed away, and a new order of visions came before
me.

I was standing in a familiar looking dwel
Louriand, of the regiment of Azon; we soon
distinction has ever since been made.

Cato, the Roman censor, said there were
dotes of his service, during the campaign. He
said, 'It is generally supposed, that after
Schoumla was left in a state of blockade, and
the Balkan turned by the pass of the Kempchet, the Turka gave up the contest and fied
on every occasion, after a mere show of resisthaving spent one day without doing anything.

ancer this, however, was not the ease. Certainly they did not generally fight with the determined valour which they evinced at Brailow, Silistria, Varon, &c. yet, on many occasions, their fanaticism afili confirmed barred of the Giours induced them still to oppose manually the progress of the invaders; and to prefer joining their bleased prophet sooner than remain on earth, defiled as it was by the triumphs of the infidel over the sons of the faithful. I shall now relate an instance of this spirit of resistance in a small body of this spirit of resistance in a small body of Turks. The division of the army to which I belonged was advancing over a broken country at the foot of the Balkan. The Cossacks sent in advance to reconneitre reported that a village of a few hundred houses was occupied by the enemy; and shortly afterwards, on ascending an eminence, we observed the village below us, in a narrow valley, and completely surrounded by hills. There were enclosures and gardens about it; and the dark green of graceful poplars set off the dazzling whiteness of a tapering minarat. But no smoke or signs of life appeared in the secluded village, until looking more attentively through my glass, I described two or three white turbans watching our movements from As the village had not the desence of walls,

and as two or three roads led into it through the hedges of the gardens, it was imagined that the Turks would immediately surrender on being summoned. To make sure of them, a strong party made a detour to the other side, and thus they were completely hemmed in. A flag of truce was then sent down to those we had seen: they allowed the flag, with the escort, to approach and parley. Their reply to the summons was, 'We spit on the beards of the Giours, and set them at defiance. We have sent away our old men, wives, and children, to a place of safety; and there are three hundred of us here who have sworn on the Koranri sherreey never to leave the place a-live. Carry this our answer to your chief and tell him to choose another road; for his lies not through this village, except over our bodies!' This insulting answer, to such an overpowering force, was immediately followed by the simultaneous advance of several parties of Russian infantry by the different roads which led into the village; but the moment that the head of each of the columns was sufficiently exposed, a sharp volley was sent from the houses on each side, which caused many of the Russians to bite the dust, and the rest to fall back. Again they rallied and endeavoured to penetrate into the village, under the fire of covering parties posted in the gardens; but every man who exposed himself was shot dead; and the troops were compelled to keep out of the fatal aim of the Turkish tophaicks. The general enraged that his men should be thus repulsed by so small a number, gave orders to fire the village at all risks: a few Cossacks accordingly crept with their u-sual cunning towards the wall of a house, and succeeded in setting fire to the roof of it: the wind aided their efforts; the flames rapidly spread over the village, and the black smoke curled over the trees. Every one was pre-pared to intercept the Turks, when they should attempt to make their escape from their burning habitations. The fire continued to rage, one by one the roofs fell, and sent up clouds of sparks into the air, but still no Turks appeared .- The avenues were strictly guarded, but in vain; the whole village was now a smoking heap of ruins, and every man dooked at his neighbour, and inquired what could have become of the defenders of it. A few blackened corpses attested the fact that this gallant band of three hundred preferred a horrible death on their own hearths, to gratilying the Russians by suffering be bayoneted as they fled.

O Marathon! what are thy glories? O vic-

tors what are your victories.

-050-The Boston Courier publishes a letter from Dr. Niles, formerly of Boston, dated Paris July 31. He says, "On Wednesday morning St. Pelagi, the debtor's prison, was opened; among the liberated is Mr. Swan, an American citizen, who has occupied the same room twenty-two years and one day. What ideas and sentiments must have filled his head and heart, to have been let out amidst the din and carnage of civil war, the sound of the tocsin and the roar of carnon!'

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN.

Many years since, some gentlemen set up an assembly for dancing, and desiring to make a distinction and to assume a rank above the mechanics, they at first proposed this among the rules for regulating the assembly. That no mechanic, or mechanic's wife, or daughter, should be admitted on any terms. These rules being shown by a manager to Dr. Franklin, for his opinion, he remarked, that one of them excluded God Almighty! 'How so,' said the manager. Because, replied the friend, the niverse, having, as the scripture testifies, made all things, and that by weight and made sure.' The intended new gentlemen became ashamed of their rule, struck it out, and no distinction has ever since been made.

The following extracts are from Memory Tribute; A Family in Eternity. Boldiers of Christ, arise And put your semour on.

Who in the strength of Jesus trusts,

Who in the strength of Jeaus tracts,
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. Lindsley 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 borned
the idea of theirs without its compositions. He meant is 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. Ile stood so connected with men of business, and by his professional dittes was so frequently brought in contact with the world, that he feared he could not appear to the Christian to the Christian to the contact with the world, that he feared he could not sustain the Christian character consistently. Suc were the evil suggestions of a heart that still clung the world. Though in most points, a man of great decision and fearlessness, Mr. Lindsley shrunk from the imputation of decoted piety. He soon began to resist the atrivings 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 serious ness began gradually to wear off.

Mrs. L. observed this with slarm. It was Sunday morning. She had been loop began as the morning of the serious morning.

morning She had been long hoping, as the morn of that ascred day week after week returned, that he would amnounce to ber his desire to approach the B-p tismal 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 ho-

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

with us and be baptized."

The sensibility of the father was touched by the solicitude of his child, and he thus replied:
"Il do not think that my feelings or character will warrant so solemn a profession on my part, as I must necessarily make in receiving baptism. But do not wait for me. Nest 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 perupathen a tear started from his eye as he spoke—"pechaps I shall then think differently."

The rubric that precedes the haptismal agraice, re-

"perhaps I shall then think differently."

The rubric that precedes the haptismal agretice, requires that in all cases where adult persons are to receive haptism, "timely notice shall be given to the minuster, that so due care may be taken for their examination," to easerstain whether they possess the proper quilineations. In conformity to this standing rule, the intention of Mrs. Limitaley and her daughter, was similed to the cherywana to a horse consequence. the mention of Mrs. Limisley 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 conserve with him on the subject. The request was most cheerfully complied with, and the calling they gave that they were truly under the inflamme of divine grace, was every way satisfactory.

A part of the conservation that passed between the I part of the conversation that passed between the

clergyman and Mary Anna was as follows:
"I am rejoiced," said i.e., "to see one so young resolving o devote herself to the service of her heavenly

"I 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. "Hut have von doly considered the responsibility that you take upon you by this act? There are many pleasures and gave-ties, styled in the catechism the vanties of the world," to which young people are usually devoted; these, by your beprismal you, must be forever renounced. The yow hinds you to all the duties and high responsibility ties of a Christian. It was customary in the primitive church for persons, immediately upon receiving hap-tism, to be presented with a white robe, which they were to wear for a number of days in oken of the pority 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.

'I be pleasures of the world,' said Mary Anna, 'I can remaine without regret; but I am sensible of me own weakness. To keep that white robe unstained. is, I am persuaded, utterly beyond my power. But may I not hope, that if I unite myself to Christ in the was of his appointment, he will give me strength to do what

Yes, you may, said the minister. 'For St Paulde clares 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 Lindsley that her husband

would have been present at this interview. But he evidently sought to avoid it, and was accordingly ab-

The next Sunday arrived. The afternoon had been appointed as the time of receiving that long anticipated rite, which was to engraft Mrs. Lindsley and her daughter into the visible body of Christ. But when she rate from her seat to go forward to receive that holy rite, her frome trombled, her step was unsteady, a deathlike paleness sat upon her countenance, and her heart was weighed down with sorrow 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 snaccompanied by him whose happiness sons her own—that she went this wrapped in a cloud. The thought at that momen crossed her mind that they might finally and severlastingly be separated. It was that dreadful and agentaing thought that shook her frame with trembling readered her step metable. ling, rendered her step unsteady, spread paleness over her features, and pressed her down with a load of

When Mrs. Lindsley and her daughter came forward and stood before the chancel, many eyes in the con-gregation were turned towards Mr. Lindsley's pew? a disappointment being evidently felt, in not seeing him by the side of his wife and daughter, but his pew 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 daugh ter, the tender, affecting and solemn language of de a deep impression upon the congrega

tion. The ordinance, as there is every reason to be-lieve, 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 diving f which they were partakers, was needed to

"And as they did not like to retain God in their know ledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind"

Epistle to the Romans.

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

From the Sunday that his wife and daughter received happiam, his views and feelings seemed totally changed. The effort which he made to withstand the alrong wreatlings of the Spirit, that then urged him to Esutrender of himself to the service of his Saviour, framed 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 His respect for divine things was evi the respecting the state of the second secon

which he thought necessary to adopt to carry his plens, he began to contract habits of dissipation. His business was neglected. A frown, which never before had darkened the sunhine of his home, was now frequently seen on his brow in the midst of his family. Things continued to was worse and worse, and at the time to which our narrative refers, Mr. Lindsley seemed to have reached a point in the road of iniquity, from which there was little prospect of return. His once musly and intelligent countenance new bore the red and bloated aspect of intemperance, His business hat 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 com-

ing in bar-rooms, and making merry with a set of com-panions, 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, of belief that would allow them to remain at ease he gratification of their lusts, and in the indulgence

of their layourite sins.
Such was this 'Church of Reason,' They conven ed regularly on the Lord's day. Their chief business was to drink to intox cation, to sing songs, to ridicule the scriptures, and defame religion. With this club Mr. Lindsley connected himself, and in time became

He was no longer the kind and affectionate his He was no longer the kind and affectionate his band. An utter depravation of moral sentime as we med to have been wrought in nim. In all those points in which his character formerly appeared most amispic, 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 intrived with so much parental care and kindness—he dow seemed perfectly to hate. He took every occasion to wound and morthly their fielings in the presence of company, by uttering the grossest indelicaties and the most Heaven daring profamily. He employed every art and expe dering profamy. He employed every art and expendent that malevolence could device, to thwart and disturb them in their religious enjoyments. He sought

unstarta them in their religious enjoyments. He sought every opportunity to denounce in their hearing, the libite, religious and the monisters of religious and to load them with every sile epithet found in the vocabulary of singarity and prolampiess.

All this was burne oy ins annable wife and daughter with unparallelled meckness and patience. Not one repining or reproachful word was uttered. They had featned in the senior of thirst to exercise that 'charity which suffered him, and is kind, which beareth ail things, lopeth all things, and endureth all things. And and mid they kneed own together before the throne or God, and put up their joint petitions—the one for a proligite husband, and the other for a hardened father.

er for a hardened father.
This theek and patient endorance of evil did no Instruck and patient endorance of evil dul nor solven, out account to exasperate the ceelings of Mr. Lindsley. Conscious that he had nothers loved him most, he was bent upon provoking them to some act of rashness, that he might seize upon that a sort of an apolicy, to muself, our ms conduct. Defeated in this object, he breames all more and more desperations of the province of the Temporal mistoriunes began to tinck in around him Deeply in debt-destructed credit-having no funds that he could control-ne at times awoke to the full perception of the norrors of ms situation. And at outh times, all these establishes were float intationally and unjustly energed upon his lamily. His treatment to them at length became so source and slarming, to them at length became so abusive and alarming that it was ite in direcessing for their personal safety to flee their name, and seek shelter and protection

One instance selected from many others of a simi

ar character, will acree to idustrate this remark
Mrs. Lindsley, naturally of a fixel constitution, was now, from the accommlating weight of domestic green which many upon ner nearl, in a wretched state of health. Her pate reatures, occasionally flushed with

an freetic grow, force evident marks that a worm was already at the stem of life.

It was a cold windry night, the town clock had already struck tweete. Mrs. Lindsley had just returned from the window, to see if she could catch a glimpse of the returning form of her Bussand, but no union shape was visite through the dun and shadowy mounting it—all without was still as the Jepose of the grave, save the Creaking of some loose board on wind. The fire, which had been fed by an economical hand, while the patient with sat up to watch the return of him, the sound of whose fread after the return of him, the sound of whose tread after an evening's absence, once made her heart leap with joy was reduced to a small bed of coals—she had often set up longer and later to wait his return, but now faintness and langue constrained her to think of retiring. Again, with feeble and tottering step, she went to the window and strained hereye to see if no signs of his approach could be discovered. But he came not! The lonely hours of that evening she had spent in much prayer for her musband. Faith scened to assure her, that there was ausband. Faith scened to assure ner, that there was She wished to welcome his return with But he came not! Raking the asses over

with a sad and sorrowful heart.

That evening was spent for differently by her husband. He was presiding in the Atherstical club, and tearful lengths. Having drank deeply. vent to all the malicious and malignant feelings of his heart. Not content with reviling the piety of me and the purity of angels, he assailed the throne God-uttering the most horrible blassiemics, and pouring forth agon a torrest of oaths and imprecations, that the whole company were startled and stood aghast with horror.

It was from such a scene that Mr. Lindsley went to It was from such a scene that Mr. Lindsley 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, renewing his strain of blasphemy, and poluting the very atmosphere with incessant profamity in vain did the feeble and shivering form of ma wife silently appeal to his pity—in vain did she cattrait him not to hurl defiance at the throne of God. There was no pity, no feeling in him. It is heart was con-

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.

FOREIGN.

EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS.

Touton, Aug. 11,—1.s Hayonnaise corvette, Capt. Perrin, arrived fast night from Algiers, which she left on the 2d. Marshal Bourmont, to revenge himself of the treason of the intabitants of Bleda, had sent against that village three regiments of cavalry and artillery with orders to put every one to the sword, and to enforce the submission of the Sheike and tribes who inhabited Mount Atlas.

The unfortunate affair of Bleds has caused all the

The unfortunate affair of Bleds has caused all the Barbary inhabitants of the mountains to rise in an insurrection, and it is to be feared that our troops, who are encamped outside of the town, will soon have to shut themselves up within the forts.

Much coolness continues to prevail between M. Duperre and M. de Bourmont. He does not intercess to any thing concerning.

ren receive any of the arms that were distributed when the Cassauba was entered.

Towlow, August 13.

The Venus frigate, Captain Russel de Bedford, arrived resterday in this road. She brings back to France 200 convalescents and 75 sick men. as well as Gen. Foret de Morvaux, and 20 officers. The Finiture domb fell in with the Venus at sea, when she immediately showed the tri-coloured flag, and made a signal of her number. The commander of the frigate did not know what to make of this change, and would not believe it, he ordered his number to be shown, but would not speak the bomb. However, after a moment of reflection, he ordered a gun to be fired, which the Finisterre answered, and again hoisted her tri-coloured flag. Capt. Russel, nevertheless, continued to sail under the white flag. On arriving in the road he saw a great number of ships with tri-coloured flags, and scarcely could believe his own eyes. Such was his incredulity, that he waited for orders from the Admiral and Prefect before he would change his flag.

On the 7th the ordinances were scarcely known at

On the 7th the ordinances were scarcely know On the 7th the ordinances were scarcely known at Algiers. The Commander in Chief seemed to be dispirited. He did not speak a word, received no visits and never went out. It seemed that he had a presentiment of the effects of the vertigo which had saized the Ministers, and was to cause the fall of the reigning family. Me Bourmont was to return to France in the Sphing steamers but he had changed his mind on receiving the last news, and remained on the 7th at Algiers. He ordered the houses to be rused to make a vast square before the Cassanba.

The Regency of Algiers continues in a state of insurrection. The Arabs appear in arms within one league of Algiers. The disastrous affair of Belideraused all this. The Babtles fancy they have beaten

league of Algiers The disastrous affair of Belide caused all this 'The Babyles fancy they have beaten the army, and their audacity is at its height.

JOURNEY OF THE KING. Valoot, Aug. 13. Yesterlay Charles X. and his family arrived at 5t. Lot to-morrow he will enter this town; and on the 15th he will reach Cherbourg. Ma y of the suite to whom I have spoken do not know in what place they are going; some say the United at a others as cert that Naples or Sicily is the spot se-

t d by the King for his residence, but it appears ce ain that only to | syssinge, the King had not yet come on a determination. The vessels have been splendid-y fitted up, and contain provisions enough for a three

nies of the Royal Guard, about sixty gendarmes, an wenty five officers, accompanied the carriages. The Duke d'Angouleme, who still evinces much magni nimity, or insensibility, was upon the occasion, or occeback, accompanied by half a dozen general officers, with whom he conversed in a audible a manner that the few persons who followed him, could under stand what he said. What distance are we now from ven. On our arrival here, shall we be in sight the sea? 'No; not before we reach Valogne, which continued the Loughin, this is the most tire. swell, continued the Douphin, this is the most tire some journey I have ever undertaken. He very sel domail lesses the Doke de Ragusa, who appears ex-tremely dejected. The prefect of the department of La Mancha, M. D'Estournel, went out to meet the cortege before it reached St. Lo₁ and having paid ho correge neutre it reachest St. Lo; and having paid the mage to the King, he taked permission to accompany him on his voyage? Charles replied, that he felt grate ful for the attachment he showed, but advised him to runain in France. I am so longer a King, Monsieus le Prefect, and I am afraid that it will not be in my power to increase the number of those few who follow me to—Gon only knows where. These words corre-borate the fact that Charles has not yet come to a de-

The ex King and his family, accompanied by seven of eight hundred persons, among whom are Guards de Corps, Gendarmes de Chasse, and servants of every description, arrived yesterday at Valogne. The suite who were principally on hur-chack, seemed to have undergone great fatigue since they left Rambouillet at the Adignet. The insurant wasterday, shoul forty who were principally on horreback, acemed to have und rgone great fatigue since they left Rambouiller, on the 3d inst. The journey yesterday, about forty miles, was the longest they had hitherto performed It appears certain that, with the exception of about one hundred individuals, who will embark with the King, none of the Guarda will be permitted to enter therbourg. Orders had been transmitted from government to the Commissioners to diaband the Guarda at Carentau, half way between St. Lo, and Valogne, but, at the carnest request of the King, the three Commissioners took upon themselves the responsibility of allowing the whole suite to proceed as far as Valogne, and from that town the National Guard of Cherbong will escort them within the walls. Several coneral afficiers, about two hundred men, and the artillery (two guns,) left the king at Argentan on the 8th inst. among the former was General Balthazar, who, it was reported, had been charged with aspecial massion to the Government. The principal persons who remain attached, and most of them will embark with the Royal Family, are:—Two Ministers, Capelle and Montbel, the Duke de Lux embourg, mark eighty years of age, the Duke de Crussol; the Duke de Lux he, Marmont, the governor of Saint Cloud, Geral La Salle, the Duke de Dumas, governor of the to be. Marmont, the governor of Saint Cloud, General La Saile, the Duke de Damas, governor of the duke de Bordeaux, and twelve domes d'honneur. The expenses of the journey have been defrayed by the commissioners; and, if the persons in the suite are to be believed, the royal family are quite destitute of mo ney, arout two millions of france in gold, belonging to the cluke d'Angouleme, having been seized by the proceeding, on the 2d, to frambouillet. Among the caissons, however, that follow the royal carriages, there are two very heavily laden, each drawn by eight orses, and are thought to contain gold coin, ol iewels-not those of the crown, but those of tes property of the duchess d'Angouleme, an

The king, the dauphin, and Marmont, during the greater part of the journey, were on horseback, but as it rained almost every day, they frequently alight as it rained atmost every day, they frequently anymics, and proceeded together in the same carriage. The king wore a blue uniform, cocked hat, and boots, similar to those of the gendarmes; no decoration on his coat; he appeared to be in good health on his arriva in Valogne, although he had been twice or thrice in disposed on the journey, so much so as to be bled several times. Two ecclesiastics, one of whom is a bishour the with him, they alternable calculate manner. op, are with him; they alternately celebrate mass every morning in the King's room; the whole of the fam ry morning in the King's room: the whole of the family are present upon these occasions. The altar upon which Mass is performed must be consecrated, and the ceremony is a long one; to obviate this difficulty, the altar-stone of the chapel of Rambooillet, was removed at the tinge of the departure of the Royal Pamily, and has since been made use of as the base of an altar. In two of the towns through which they passed they heard Mass in the parish church. The King and the Duchess d'Angouleme take the sacrament every day. The Dauphin and Duchesa de Berry, have taken it twice. The Buke d'Angouleme were the uniform of the Royal Guards, without epaulettes or decorations of any kind. The Duchess is costumed in the most simple manner. She most frequently was decorations of any kind. The Duchess is costumed in the most simple manner. She most frequently was dirested in a dark sitk gown, with a large Cachemere shawt upon her shoulders, and a Legium bounet, the worse for wear, upon her head. She continually held a white cambric handkerchief in her hand, and her eyes and face were considerably inflamed. But the person who excited universal sympathy, even among those who abhor the King, is the Duchess de Berri. The male attire which she took on leaving Rambouillet is now laid aside. Her count nance, which naver possessed much bloom or animation, has now assumed possessed much ploom or animation, has now assumed a death like paleness, and she sits by the side of her children apparently insensible to their caresses, but now and then she is abserved to press her lips to their checks; her face as then suffused with a hectic blush, and a tear, accompanied with a mother's sigh, falls up-

nical sense) to compel me to proceed with more rapidity but has your government forgotten that several ladies accompany me? They are extremely fatigued, and it would be an act of cruelty to make them travel with more despatch; besides, the vessels in which we are to embark are not yet ready, and it will be more than painful—it would be dangerous—for me and my followers, to remain several days in Chefburg. A Pommersye having come Ired Ben. Maison, and Messra O Dillon, Barrot and Schonen, the Commissioners, it was arranged that the Royal Family should proceed in such a manner as to reach Cherbourg, without being obliged to remain in the town.

Charles X. and his family left Valogne on the 16th at nine o'clock in the morning; they arrived at one o'clock at Cherbourg, and without stopping in the town they proceeded to-wards the great port, where they were expect-ed by two American ships chartered for the purpose of carrying them away from France. They were escorted by about 800 horse, both Gardes de Corps and Gendarmes de Chase.

This Court ceremony and pomp, the last farewell of a useless guard, this silence of the numerous spectators, all these circumstances gave to this scene a quite theatrical and tragic appearance.

From the first carriage alighted M. de Da mas, M Mesnard, Madame de Gontaut, and the Duke de Guiche. They quickly stepped on board the ship. Madame de Gontaut stop-ped before Marshal Maison, and said to him, Oh, how cruel a thing it is, Monsieur le Ma rechal, to leave France.' Her eyes were suffused with tears, and her whole countenance betraved the deepest grief.

The royal carriage contained Charles X dressed in a plain blue frock coat; the Dan phin wore an olive coloured greatcoat, and a grey hat on his head; the Dauphiness was dressed with extreme simplicity. The Duke of Bordeaux, Mademoiselle, and the Duchess of Berri, who wore a man's bat and an amazon. The Dake of Bordeaux was the first that alighted: the Dauphin led him by the hand, and gave his arm to the Dauphiness. whose features were inexpressibly changed The countenance of Charles X. was dejected his eyes seemed fatigued but he preserved his

The maritime authorities of Cherbourg, and the Commissioners of Government preserved. for a long time, a respectful but firm deport ment towards the fallen Princes. This fami ly, which, in its slow progress towards the laces it traversed, seemed to retain some topes, could now carry away the conviction. that it was plainly and unanimously rejected by the whole population, without any fury or violence on the part of the latter. A nucleus of the Guard, resembling an army, might, in case of need, have served as a rallying point to partizans of Charles the Tenth's authority, if Charles the Tenth had any partizans. But nothing moved the inhabitants of those pro vinces in their favour, where they had formerly sown the seeds of civil war. Four Commissioners, without an escort, supported on ty by the moral force of public opinion, and of their grand mission, sufficed to maintain the most profound tranquility every where. - The family of Charles the Tenth was thus enabled, before its departure from France, to contemplate the degree of degradation it had

Among the individuals who accompanied the Ex-King were observed the Duke of Ragus, Duke Armand de Polignac, the Duke of Guiche, Madame de Bouille, and some of fficers of the household. There are, is all sixty persons of distinction. Genery Salon who ordered their lodgings to be prepared, set out for Paris immediately after the em

The ships put to see exactly at two o'clock. The pilot who carried the packet out of the port returned about seven o'clock, and reports that the moment when the Princes saw the shores of France recede, they abandoned themselves to the most violent grief, and she abundance of tears. Charles X. showed the ost resignation of them all.

The two packets under the command of Captain D'Urville, steered for the road of Portsmouth, to Spithead. The Charles X. is to wait the answer to an autograph letter he wrote to the King of England. If it is favourable, his family will proceed to Scotland; and in the contrary event they will go to Paleim

the Royal Family.

The countenance of the Dauphin was remarkable by the contrast it presented, com-pared with the painful expression of the other members of the fallen family. His eyes twinkled-his mouth and nose being in a perpetual state of contraction, imparted to his physiog nomy an air of joy that was incomprehensible to the spectators. An officer arriving from Paris approached him: "Well said he, 'are they quiet Leander?' 'Yes Monseigneur, perfectly quiet.' 'Ah! ah! ah! and the Barrades?' 'No trace of them remains to be seen.' 'Ah, ah, ah! they are not afraid then?' Dauphin then jumped about, and twirled as if

proved to the King and the other mempers of the family, abruptly dismissed the officer. From Le Globe. The following curious episode of the jour-ney of Charles X. has been sent us from l'Aigle, where he spent one night. It appears from thence that the fallen Court has not changed any thing in its habits of ridiculous etiquette, as if that could be any use to them.

The Dauphiness, who was no doubt aware

how painful such interrogations must have

M. de C., the richest inhabitant of L'Aigle, who possesses a fine chateau, was informan instalment of an instalment of about the authorities that Charles X was next of atock subacritics day to proceed from Verneuil to L'Aigle, and that he would stop one day there. M. de C. Oct. 14.

apartment, consisting of a salson, a bid reusually occupied by Madame ds C. a moder,
and a grand dressing room fit to lease a valid
de chambre in. Divers apartments in othe
part of the chateau were intended to be aproprieted for the use of the rest of the family. Mattraces and straw were preparafor the suite in the corridors and unoccupied
rooms, the proprietor, his young wife, he
child and nurse, taking refuge in the servant
rooms, where they established their disisroom, bed chamber, kitchen, &c. contains
themselves with such scanty accommodates.
It is to be noted that, according to the instructions of the ex-King's Maitre d'Hold,
separate spartments had been given to the
Dutchess de Berri, and to Madame de Maille,
who accompanied that Princess as well as to
the Dauphin and the Dauphiness, Modam
Gontaut, with the Duke of Bordeni, Mademoiselle de Berri, her Gaverness &c.

At seven o'clock in the morning, M. Hoequart, with a crowd of cultinary officers and
wagons, laden with plate and utenell, arrived, as was customery during the travels of
the Court. He wanted immediately to know
the arrangements taken for the lodgings of the
Court. He wanted immediately to know
the arrangements taken for the lodgings of the
Court. He wanted immediately to know
the arrangements taken for the lodgings of the
Court. He then turned solemally round to M.
de C.—and exclaimed—"Sir, it is inpressi-

room. He then turned solemnly round to M. de C and exclaimed Sir, it is impossible that the King can sleep here!" Why ble that the King can sleep never "why this is the best room in the chaters, and the only one I thought worthy of the King, lintended it for him, it being my not her's our room," "Very unfortunate indeed, but the King cland to possibly sleep here." M. de C. [set ed at the Maitred'Hotel perfectly arounded ed at the Maitred'Hotel perfectly arounded. when the latter hastened to add: "Sir, et quette formally forbids it. The King can es ly sleep in a room behind which there is and ther sufficiently large to contain his attendants during the night. It is impossible to get over the indispensable rule." "There is but one expedient then, Sir, to move the king's bed into the saloon, and to convert it into a bedroom. " "Do so Sir." The bed was immediately taken down, with its rich draperies and ornaments which were removed, together with a looking glass at the fort of the bed. They were all fixed in the salon, holes being bored to receive the nails and hooks. The destruction was considerable, every thing being done, as it is no dealt cas-tomary at court. The other arrangement were approved.—After organising all matters were approved.—After organising all matters concerning the lodgings, the Maitre de Hotel installed by geople in the kitchen. Every thing was present into the service, not an oven being left to prepare the proprietor's own dinner. In the midst of these occupations M. Hocquart sent for M. de C.—, and said to him, with an air of alarm, "Sir, I am in despair." "If I can do any thing, Sir, command me, " was the answer. "Oh, Sir! I am a rained man." "Good Gon, what is the matter then?" "Why, Sir, I brought twenty cooks from Rambouillet; and, would you believe it, these wretches have, by degrees, abandoned these wretches have, by degrees, abandoned us, so that only eleven of them remain? What can I do? What will become of me? I cannot possibly manage with eleven cooks. I implore you will save me, to procure me 25 women from town to assist in the kitchen." "I'll try to get them, if that is all." The arrive. M. Hocquart gets somewhat salm, and sends word to M. de C — that he requires two tables—one of 25 covers for the attendants, and another of eight for the King. They are procured. A fresh message is sent to Madame de C.—. The King cannot eat on a round table. Etiquette forbids it. that would be a quite unheard of infraction; really we must not think of it"-of am very really we must not think of it?—"I am very sorry; but no other tables are in fashion, and possess only such a one." That is unfortunate Madame; but the King absolutely cannot dine on a round table." Well, Sir, I can only give you what I have got;" and Madame de C—not choosing to humour the whim of the Maitre d'Hotel, he was obliged to resign himself; and forthe first time since the age of Louis. Louis XIV. a King of France was now to dine on a round table.

GROUND PLAISTER, Of a Superior Quality for Sale by DANIES HART,

None of the Ministers are said to be with A GENT for P. & D. Sauerwein's Plaister
A Mill. has on bins, and intends keepting, a constant supply of the above pricte. He
will sell on account additing terms, and at the
Baltimore prices.
He has price on hand, as usual, a general assometim of

GROCERIES. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Tita I is subscribe has obtained from the Orphans. Cough Anne Armold county, letters testamentary in the Personal Estar of John Tydings, late of Anne Armold county, dreamed. All person having claims against the said catate, are rejuested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make injustified payment.

EHART THOMPSON, Exter Oct. 21.

NOTICE

The President Directors of the ANNA-POLES TOBACC INSPECTION COM-I ANY, request the tockholders thereof to pay Adam Miller un bisday the 8th November, an instalment of he dullars for each share

A RANDABL Sec Yo

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From the PENNATE

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

CANAL TOLLS.

The Albany Argus mentions that the amount of tolls collected on the State Canabase up to the Ist ultime, 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 respec-table chipmaster of that town:—

commodations ing to the intailtre d'Hotel,
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Maitre de Hotel

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SON, Er'r.

of the ANNA-TION COM-a thereof to pay 8th November, for each shara

table shipmaster of that town:—
After several days of stormy weather, one ovening about 8 P. M. during a light shower, which had been preceded by a hail squall, a Jack-singtern was seen on the maintopgallant 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 10 in number, and one or two inches apart. Each fiame 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 Upon striking it with the hand the lights were estinguished, and small sparks adhered to the hand for a moment, then disappeared. In a few seconds the lights again began to burn; after several plows 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 can. 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

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 fire years are to possess them in fee. 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 per-About 5,000 Indians were in attendance.

This treaty, and that lately concluded with the Chickes wy, will prove highly advanta-geous 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 adapt ed 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 bett to the government when disposed of, 50 millions of dollars.

Of the Choctaws there are about 12,000 souls. The Chickasaws are not believed to be quite

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 Romiffy in a letter to Mr. Roget) numerous instances of abuses practised in pri-ton 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; & findng every where the same injustice prevail, he resolved, though a private individual, to athe 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 pera verance and courage; for
tome of the prisons were so infected with distasses and putrid air, that he was obliged to
hold a cloth standard in vinegar to his nostribu hold a cloth steeped in vinegar to his nostrils during the whole time he remained in thom, and to change his clothes the moment he reand 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 art of mitigating the torment of mankind! What a contrast might be drawn between the painful labour of this man, and the ostentations sensibility which farms saide from sceners of misery, and, with the mocking of a few barren tears, leaves it to seek comfort in its own distresses!—Cabinet Cycloposdis Lives of British Lawyers.

From the Baltimore Resublican of Oct. 18.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.
PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.
PENNSYLVANIA—The returns from this state, received yesterday by the Philadelphia and Harraburgh papers, indicate that Political

son majority in Pennsylvania, have mel with a signal discomfiture.

It a 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 vantured 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 republicanss) 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 Lébandon counties, John C. Buchen the Democratic (Jackson) Candidate for Congress has been elected by a majority of 426 votes, over Falentine 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

in York County the democratic (Jackson) Family Flour, ticket has succeeded by a majority of about Old Coguse Brandy, one thousand.

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

In BERKS COUNTY the whole democratic (Jackson) ticket is elected by a majority of pwards of TWELVE HUNDRED. In the Congressional district, composed of

BERES SCHUYLKILL and LEHIGH, Messra. MUHLENBERG and KING are re-elected. In FRANKLIN COUNTY the democratic (Jack son) ticket has succeeded by hearly FIVE HUNbetween Wolf and the anti-masonic candidate

MIFFLIN, CENTRE, CLEARFIELD, HUNTING-DON, and BEDFORD Counties, have elected democratic (Jackson) tickets to the Legisla-

In LANCASTER COUNTY the anti-masonic ticket [according to the Reporter] has but 300 majority. Last year it was about 1600. In WESTMORELAND COUNTY the whole de mocratic [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 IHRIE, have majority of about six-number over Con-TELL and HUITER; all for Jackson. All four have each an average majority of about EIGHTand Porter.

In Franklin and Perse, Messrs. Ramsay and Chawford, are said to have received even larger majorities according to population, than in Cumberland, and areconsequently e-

lected 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."

内内内内内内内内内内内内内

Dien, at the residence of his Father, Judge Done, of this city, on Friday night last, Cor.

WM. Done, of Somerset county.

Of the estimation in which the deceased was seld, for public as well as private virtues, an overflowing heart would dictate much. e is known, and his worth is appreciated .-For several years he has been one of the most talented, industrious, and influential mem-bers 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



WILL stop in future to land p.ssengers, at CANTLE HAVEN, instead of CAM BRIDGE and leave Annapolis at half past one o'clock for Baltimore,

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

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 tranage, and repectfully asks a continuation

IN CHANCERY.

Sept. 27, 1830. Ordered. That the sale made by James Boyle. Ordered, That the sale made by James Boyle, trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Anderson, of Absalom, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, pelless cause to the contrary he shewn before the 27th day of November next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in some of she 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 halt per acre. The creditors of said-James Anderson are no tifled to file their claims with the register of chancery on or before the first day of February next.

True Copy Tost.
RAMSAY WATERS, R. Cur, Can.

CHEAP GOODS.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER

incere thanks to their friends for the kind and liberal support hey have received a and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HAND BYMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE POLLOWING.

DRY GOODS.

Superior Blue and Black Cloths, Black and Coloured Cfreassains, Olive-Green and Gold-Green do. Kerseys and Lindseys, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 19-4 Rose Blankets, Brown and Mixt . Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres, 33, 4, 44 & 5 Point Cassinetts, assorted, Vestings, assorted colours, Macanileu Ladie and Gentlemen's Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Hose, Madrass H'kfs. Flag and Basdana H'kfs. 4-4-Irish Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting. 4-4 & 6-4 Jaconet Cambricks, Merino Shewls, Plain and Figured Silks, Merinos, Assorted Colours, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambrie Muslins, Plain and Figured Muslins, Canton and Italian Crapes,

GROCERIES.
Chine Glass, Crockers Stone and Earthern Wire,
Madeira Wine,

Jamaica Spirit, " Holland Gin, Sherry Rye Whiskey, Lisbon Peach Brandy, Champaigne do.

N. E. Rum, Bunch Raisins, Jamieson Crackers, Sperm. and Tallow Candles, Bacon, Pork and Lard,

Stock Locks,

Pad do. Shovels and Tongs,

Spades and Shovels,

Knives and Forks,

Wood Screws,

Pod and Screw Augurs.

Round and Flat Bolts,

Common Whiskey,

Penknives, Drawing do.

Rules and Compasses, Plane Irons,
Cut Tacks and Sprigs,
Cast Iron Andirons,
Tes Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots, Wrought and Cut Nails.

TEAS.

do.

Malaga do. Losf and Brown Sugar,

Imperial.

Gun Powder,

Young Hyson,

And Black,

Old Hyson,

LUMBER.

4 4, 6-4, & 8 4 White Pine Plank, Cedar and Locust Posts, 1 2, 5 4, 5-4 Yellow Pine Chesnut Posts and Rails, Laths, Black Walnut, 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, Lime and Bricks, Plaister, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight. Bunch Shingles,

PLOUGHS.

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

They have a first rate Schooner, called The Joill T. BARBER, running as a Packet from An applie to Bal more, under the command of a faithful and experienced Captain, in whom the reads confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Ri ers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. October 21, 1830.

UNION

HOUSE, Francis-Street, Annapolis.

Till subscriber, grateful for pas for urs, informs her friends and the public in gene ral, that she has removed to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, formerly occupied by C. pt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Dal y, and Mrs. Gambrill, where she is prepared to accommodate TRAVELLERS and others, with gentret boarding and ludging on the most reasonable terms.



Her house being in a central situation to the rival of the Seamboats and Stages, and near find it a convenient and pleasant place of residence during their stay.

Having a good Stable, well provided with complete-the regeneration perfect. Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. gentlemen may In Sussex County, the Jackson ticket has rely on having their Horses well attended to succeeded without opposition.

HOANDERS taken by the DAY. WEEK. MONTH or YEAR, and Horses taken at livery on meder 1 son Assembly ticket has succeeded.

dinners, &c. on the shortest notice. M. ROBINSON.

Annapolis, Oct. 21, 1830. 4w
Thereditors of the Frederick Citizen,
Cumberland Advocate, and Easton Gazette,
will publish the above 4 times, and forward their archants for collection.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Forest of Prince-George's county, Maryland on the 9 h 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 countehance as possible; Chithing, Oznaburghs and Brab Flushing, which he no ridge's, who lives near the 19th Mile-Stone on the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike road, about which place he will perhaps remain road, about which place he will perhaps remain some days. The above eward will be paid im-mediately I get possession of him, no matter where he is taken, JOHN CONTER. October 21. October 21.

An old Russian Leather. Note Book, containing THIR TY 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.



From the Baltimore Republican. NEW JERSEY.

The election in this State has resulted in he complete triumph of the administration. In the city and township of Trenton, where the Adams party have always had a large ma-jority heretofore, the Jackson party have caried their ticket by an average of 14 votes.

The Trenton Emporium says, that this is the first time in twenty-seven years, that the Republican party has triumphed in a contest-ed election. The Clay leaders did their best, he State House, persons visiting the city, will but they were not able to transfer their votes find it a convenient and pleasant place of resit to Mr. Clay as readily as they imagined. Our strength was not all out, but the victory is

In SALEM COUNTY, both tickets were J In CUMBERLAND COUNTY, the whole Jack-

In MIDDLESEX COUNTY, the Jackson party N. B. Transient visitors accommudated with have carried but one member of the assembly. The rest are against us. Last year, the whole

ticket was for the opposition.
In Someaser County, the whole Jackson ticket has succeeded. In BERGEN COUNTY, a majority of Jackso-

nians are elected. There is no doubt that the administration

has been completely sustained in the State. The Trenton Emporium makes the same cal-culation as that which we publish this morning from the Philadelphia papers, viz, 46 for

Jackson—18 for Clay.

The following annunciation, copied from the Philadelphia Sentinel of yesterday morning shews that the Jackson party are about to fol low up their success, by prompt exertions, to place at the ensuing Congressional election, an entire Jackson delegation in Congress.

NEW JERSEY STATE CONVENTION. JOSEPH RODERS, 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 17 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 caudidates be made, the friends of General Jackson will succeed by a triumph ant majority.

Post, "were true to their principles, and have maintained their ground to a men." The strongest evidence of Jackson victory, which we have yet seen in he comparing the following paragraphs, from apposition papers.

The Chillicothe Gaz. of the 5th inst. represents the election of Gevernor, 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. M'Arthur shall be the successful candidate, we shall claim Chica 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 standy—taken before the elec-

This is one stand,-taken before the elec-This is one standy—taken before the elec-tion, on the spot, by one of the Clay oracles. If Lucas should fail, here is a Chillicothe au-thority pledging their cause upon that result before the election. If he should succeed, how-ever, they have another anchor to windward. The National Intelligencer of yesterday, con-tains the following riew of the question in the form of a letter from a blank place in Ohio. So, if Gen. Lucas should succeed, here is evi-dence, that the cause is not pledged at all. dence, that the cause is not pledged at all, and that the election of a Jackson Governor, is a small matter, either way these astute po-liticians 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 M'Arthur. Indeed, in this section of the state, where we are three-fourtha anti-administration, Lucas, the administrati-

on 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:

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. M'Arthur, 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. Keffer, the Jackson candidate, probably well lead him considerably in Pickaway, his own coun-ty, and receive a majority in Payette. It will be a very close run, and we deem it quite un-

certain 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. Keffer, 400 votes ahead of the opposition candidates in Pickaway.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

NTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

SIX DAYS LETER.

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.

on the 8th of September.

The conduct of the Emperor of Russis, 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, had abdicated he would be induced to adoptly 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 ere also, for the first time, present.
The French Ambassador at Vienna has re-

turned 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 Thine, mentions the fact that the Cologne Landwhere, or local militia, which were assembled for the grand review at Coblentz, had manifested

grand review at Coblentz, and manifested symptoms of insubordination.

The London Courter of the evening of the 6th observes, "Considerable alarm seems to have been excited in the city, by the order in the St. Petersburgh Journal of the 21st alterochibiting the admission into Russia of any French ressels or travellers. We have reason lowever, to believe that this was rather executionary pressure, than one indication. son lowever, 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 tranquility 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 Bussian subjects from France, but that has been abandoard. ORACT OF MARTIAND, 50°.

Anne-Franci County, Orphene Court, Sept. 15, 1830.

ON application, by petition, of Joseph Kirby, administrator of Horatio Tydings, tate of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for cre-ditors to eshibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published unce in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Aunapolis.

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

CEVED VEREEU EL ROLFCE

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of admi nistration on the personal estate of Horatio Ty things, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said de ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same. with the youthers thereof, to the subscriber, a 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 band this 15th day of September, 1880. JOSEPH LIRBY, Adm'r.

Sept 23.

SEATE OF MARKEAND, SO.

Anne-Irandel County, Orphans Court, Sept 14 1830 O ap lication by petition of Richard H Merriken, administrator of William H Stinch omb late of Anne Arundel county de ceased it is ordered that he give the notice re quired by law for credito sto exhibit their claims against the said decras il, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Annapola

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

CEVED TERREU OF COLUCE

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Ar ne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of all ministration on the personal estate of William II. Stinchcomb late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims agains the said deceased, are hereby warned to exten bir the same, with the vouchers mercuf, 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 band and 14 h day of S pt 1830.

RICH VRI H. MERRIKEN. Adm'r.
Sep. 23.

OFATA OF MABYLATO, 505 ne trandel County, Orphone Court Sept 14th, 1850 O application by critic of Ric and M Chas and Ri a d J. Crabb ad to so Marilda Ch so live of Anne srandel co yd ca d i is ordered that they give the notice riq ind by law fore r directions to ex-hip t their that was a st he aid diceased and tha as save be polish dome is rath week, of the person of the security works, in one of the person person into dia mappolis
THOMAS F. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wils A. A Comty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Tia sessions of Anne Arund I connty ha h brained from the Orphans Court of Neumbel ounty in Maryland, letters of a instruction on the p record es a e of Matil d Chase, lace of Anne Arundel county, de All persons having claims against the said I mased, are nereby warned to exhibit the same, wi h the vouchers thereof, to the sub acribers at or before the 20th day of March next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all penefi' of the said state. Given und out hands this 14th day of Sept. 1830.

RICH VRD 4. CHASE } \dm'rs.

RIDHARD J. CRABB. } \dm'rs.

ept. 23.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SO ... frundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830

O application, by persoon of Abner Lin thicum, administrator of Elijah Yieldhall late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ore red that he give the notice required by law for reditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of aix succesin Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wille, A. A. Coupty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

The the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphaus Court of Anne. Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of admit nistration on the personal estate of Elijah Yield. hall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said de ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the said. 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 14 h day of Sentember, 1830.
ABNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r. 6w

MOTTE IS HEREBY GIVEN. IAT the subscribers have ob ained from the Orphita Court of Saint Mary's county in Ma yland, tetters of administration on the personal carate of Bounet Bean, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, we hereby warned to exhibit he same, with the vorders thereof. to the subscribers, at or before the 13th day of July next, they may otherwise, by law, be ex-cluded from all benefit of the said estate en under our hands this 14th day of Septen

MARY BEAN, THEODOTIUS COUNTNEY, Adm'rs

PRINTING of every description, neatly exe-outed at this Office.

OF BIABTRAND, 500.

ON application by petition of Ann S. Chaney, and Gassaway Chaney, administrators of Joseph Chaney, lite of Anne-Arubidel 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. Sunmons, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

A. A County.

GEVID VERRED ET COTTOE

That the subscribers of Ame-Arundel country, hath obtained from the prophans country ty, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arondel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Juseph Chaney, late of Anne-Arondel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are leffeby warned to which the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to he subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, bey may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sps. 1830

ANN S. CHANEY,

GASSAWAY CHANEY,

Sept. 16.

SEATE OF MARKEARD, SO.

Anne Arundel County. Orphans Court, Sept. 14th 1830. O application by petition of Harriott Mar-riott, Adm's, of John Marriott, late of Anne Arundel coduty, deceased it is ordered, that she give the nonce required by law for cre-ditors to exhibit their Natura against the said de-ceased, 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. Wins A. A. County

MOTION IS HARBY OLVEN,

That he substriber of Anne s ndel cont ty, hath obtained from the orphans durt of Anne Arundel county, n Maryland, letters of administration on personal estate of John Mar re Arundel county, n Maryland. and, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. as d, are hereby warned to exhibit the same. with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at established character for honesty and probity, & before the 20th day of March next, they we have no doubt of his faithfully complying may otherwise by law be-xeluded from all be-Given under my hand

his 14th day of Sep 1850.

HARRIOT MARRIOTT, Adm'x.
Sept. 6.

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cars 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 have been involved in mystery till the present fine, can only be attributed to the imper fect 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 reaving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of a sing and vending said improvement, for teen 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 coun-When two or more counties are pur ty, 850. chased by one person 840 each. Ten or more counties at one sale 830 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 con taining all necessary instructions to enable a ny mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which hall be built under the authority of. and agreeable to this patent is hereby warrant ed a good channey. All letters to the paten-tee must be post-paid. The publisher of a pa per 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 loented. 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 with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 24 Sh'ff. ASA DIMOCK, JR Clerk, DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

83 17

5 50

64

3 52

47

1 54

2 64

12 78

1 76

12

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, TO WIT.

Whereas Among South, tare Collector of the Pax for Anne Arundel county, hath returnd to the Commissioners for said county, the following list of lands in said county, on which exes are due for the year 1828, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same. Names of Land. Amount of Tax due.

Banker's Hill Fort fied

Name unknown

Gowry Banks

Name onknown

Name unknown

Name unknown

Swamp

Part of This or None

Part of Hanny Choice

Part of Head Quarters

Whortleberry Island

Part of Hall's Palace

Part of Wilderness

Two Lot- in Lisbon

Part of Hopewell

Davidson's Reserve

Lat No. 5

Additional Defence

George's Luck

Pig Point

Pig Point

Pig Point

Gowry Banks

I'wo Lots in Lisbon

Part of Finland

Addition to Forrest Range Part of Blooming Plains

4, 5 and 6 Connexion

Part of Whortleberry Forcest

House and Lot in Annapolis

House and Lot in Annapolis

House and Lot in Annapolis

Part of Plummer's Pasture

Part of Kitzsimmon's Gift

House and Lot in Annapolis

and Dorsey's Grove Part of Shipley's Adventure

Addition to Thomas' Lot

Part of Howard's Patapaco Range

Part of Portland Manor Part of Mount Ville

Part of Holland's Choice

Part of Davall's Delight

Part of Pant's Chance and Worthless

Part of Moorely's Choice, Lot No. 1 Burgess's Forrest

Part of Littleton Chaney's Purchase and Nancy's Park

Part of Littleworth and Hayward's Discovery

Hammond's Buclosure, Part of Finland, Part of

Part of Marshe's Forrest, Part of Hammond's

Part of Moorely's Choice and Body's Adventure,

Part of Moorely's Choice and Body's Adventure

Part of Mogrely's Choice and Body's Adventure"

Name unknown Part of Ridgely's Range, Ridgely's Great Park

Part of Moorehouse Generosity, and Dorsey's

Hammond's Range and Hammond's Plains.

House and Lot in Annapolis

Names of Persons Assessed. Il John Bonks, Samuel and Allen Burkead Elizabeth, Burgess. Ruth Brown, Richard Black, Christopher Jun. Barrett, Joseph A 'ourt's. J s-ph heirs Cork, Willia Child. William of Win's heirs Chan, y, Jesse Dowell William Davall. John of Marsh Dorsey, John of John Davis, Thomas Elliott, Daniel Forrest, Josiah Flewhart, John Gill. Louisa Gassaway, Cassandra Hughes, Christopher Jun'r. Hammond, Matthias' heirs

Hammond, George W.

Harman, John food. Joseph Hapton, Jesse's heirs Joice, Anne Joice. Thomas K's heirs Johnson John's heirs Jones, I-anc Lucas, Ruth Lyon, Susanna

Murdock. Gilbert's heirs Marriott, Cart Mensor, Samuel Mason, William T. T. Zorgan. Tho was Plummer, James Phelps, Matthew Ponington, Welthy Pennington, Levy's heirs Plummer, John Randali, Su-anna R binson, John Robinson: Henrietta M. Rebecca

and Soph a Ann Maxwell Rummelle, Stephen Smith, Capt. William Stevens, William Sollars, Zadock Serivener Benjamin's beirs Sides, Benjamin G. Spanger, George V. Spowden, Richard N.

Shipley, George's heirs Thomas, John 3d.

Urvin, James Waters, Aquila Waters, Edward

Waters' Lot Part of Hammond and Gist NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Name unknown

That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thicity days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof, as will be safficient 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 coun-

ties in this state. By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk Com're A. A. C. To be published once a week for four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Republican and Carrolltonian. Annapolis, and Baitimore Republican. Bept 80

DICHERSON COLLEGE

CARLISTE, PENNSILVANIA. new faculty having been recently organized institution; the public are informed, that the edde course of instruction, and the improved so of discipline, which have been approved and med by the Board of Trustees, are now in full oping.

OFFICERS.

el B. How, A. M. President. nder M' Farlane, A. M. Professor of Mathe Charles Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Lan

guages. ary D. Rogers, A.M. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS. Sallusi, (Authron's ed.)
Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.) Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology, phon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology, (Moritz;) Arithmetic; Algebra; Euchid's Elements, (4 books;) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHOMORE CLISS. Virgil's Georgic's; Livy, (Polsom's ed.) Graca Majora, vol. 1; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (finished;) Algebraic Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithmet Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

lations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS. Graca Majors, vol. 2, Tacitus

JUNIOR CLASS. Graca Majors, vol. 24 Inchestory Quintillian, Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.) Logics Rhetoric; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigations Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Flusions; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidences.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Cicero de Oficilis 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; 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 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 Casar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; Dalzell's Collectanea Grzca Minors, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding, 42 weeks at \$1 25, . College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood &c. &c. Washing and lights,

The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per week It is ontional 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 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

pills for each session must be paid within four week after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live i town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the room are full; in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however

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 excressing a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or demoralizing in its tendency.

ricins 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.

a hundred students. There are two vacations of five weeks each. The

1 32 first begins upon the day of commencement, which is 1 08 on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other upon the first Wednesday of April; consequently the vinter 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-Aruudel county, sc.

ON application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Italgely, (in the receas of Anne-Aramdel 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 seasion 1803, 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 tors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them,) be-ing annexed to his said petition; and I being satisfied that the said Charles S Ridgely halt 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 trus-tee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles tor 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 gopy 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 shew 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) B. Ridgely should not have and supplements, as prayed.

(Signed)

HOMASS B. DORÉY.

3m

THE commissioners of Anne-Arundel coun of Annapolia, an Tuesday the 26th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers and settling with the au pervisors of the coads and transacting the or dinary business of the leave court.

By order R. J. C. WMAN, Clk.

Coum're A. A. C.

Aug 1

SALE. Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by the Subapplication to

ISAAC HOLLAND.

the surgical area is thought approximate the surgical area is thought approximate. The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of higo respectability in our country, are the results of much penetical experience is 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 oredit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical curs of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscalar 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 an never recover their natural tone, whatever never the degree of pressore applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, updes the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the evilor resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly work, says. 'This evil was not fully remedied, until D.

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Summ and E Gilpin's Mos The Sailor I Re-captured The Labrail Duffie's Ser

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formerly worn, says, This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hall, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent rup-tures and those of children, may be permanent ly cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be reme-died. The pad of Dr. Hull's Fruss is concare and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin. by proper adaptation, presses upo the sides of the heroial opening, and tends to class the aperture and cure the heroia.

M. D. Knapp. M. D. late Process and Surgeon to the Baltimore General

in a communication to Doctor Ho have applied your trusses in several the last three years. A great cases during many upon whom I have applied your tre have been radically cured; and some of 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 scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day steer the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgron the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gene

Baltimore, January, 1830. Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surge ry, 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, lended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening." of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America.

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hes! nia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.
Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57,

Fayette street, cast of Monument Square, Baltimare.

THE STEAM BOAT



AS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:-Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at T o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Priday 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 Easten, if no passengers for Cambridge. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspecti

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

creek. All baggage and Packages to be at the risk

of the owners. LEMUEL G. TAYLUR, Com.

April 8.

POR RENT:

A very valuable GRIST and SAWMILL.

altuated near the head of Severn River, all
in complete order, a never failing atream, and
a good atanut for business. Also, three teneipents, two on the head of Severn, on Hickory
Ridge, Sull is good, well adapted to the growth
of corn, wheat and tobacco, good
new DWELLENGS (one place is
small newly actiled.) Also a very valumble place adjoining Deep Greek, pretty large,
produces fine crops of sara, tobacca and wheat,
and the finest water melons, &c. To industrious tenants, disposed in improve, the rents
will be made accommodating. Apply to Dr.
H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baltimore, and 14
from the Rail Road, or to
CHABLES WATERS.

Sept. 16.

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

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

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

The Family Veiter, \$1 23
Dr. Waterland, on Regeneration & Justification, 25
Archbishop King, on the Invention of Men in the
Worship of God, 25
Jones Essay on the Church, 18
Dr. Barrow's Doctrine of the Sacraments, 12
Trylor answer to the Question, Why are you a
Churchman, 124

Unercoman, trong's Candid Examination of the Episcopal Church. 124

Church, 124
Conversations on the Liturgy, by Rev. E. Davys, 25
A Latter from a Blacksmith, 121
The Last Day of the Week, 184
The Bar Day of the Week, 184

Amirerary Book, or a story about William Boward and Charles Curran, trality in attending Public Worship, Sacrata Hotne, Jacobs Hotne, Jie Two Mothers or Memoirs the last century, Jies for Youth, (Frank & Goerge, & Christmas 37

Pricate Devotion,
Sum and Esther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron,
Glipia's Monument of Parental Affection,
The Sailor Boy.
Re-captured Negro, by Mrs. Sherwood, The Labragor Washonsries,
Defice's Sermons for Children,
Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron,
A Family in Eternity,
The Baptism. A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion, Pocket Prayer Book, written by itself,

futory of Robert Jones,

J. T. keeps FOR SALE, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

He receives Subscriptions for the CHIL. BREN'S MAGAZINE, and the FAMILY VISITER, the for STANDARD WORKS of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the First

Volume of which is received.

JOHN THOMPSON.

October 14, 1850.

PRESE PALL & WINTER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR.

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

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS Patent Finished Cloth qualities and colours, with an assortment o CASSIMERES & VESTINGS witable to the season, which he respectf ully it

rites his friends to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most rashtonance style. Sept 23

NEW & SPLENDID. BASIL SEEPHARD,

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, QLIVE, BROWN and GREY

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, With a choice selection of the richest and la-test importations of

He will be glad to make them up in the latest and most approved fashions, or will dispose of them unmade to those who prefer.

ALSO, a frater and more general assort ment than before, of Guartanse's Groves, Stocks. Collans and Russianers.

The public are seminatedly invited to call and examing them.

WHETHARIBRYAN. ERCHANT TAILOR Has just received a large and very handsome assortment of

CLOTHS. Or Various Qualities and Colours,
Of Various Qualities and Colours,
Which his Invites his triands and the public to
all and existing the their satisfactions he will
take them up at the their satisfactions he will
take them up at the their satisfactions and mean
sproved styles to say Contained.

Oct 7 ANN KARNEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has on hand; a fine pasor (ment of

RIBBONS,

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

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 parts to the public in general, for their former parts of the public in general, for their former parts of the public in general, for their former parts of the public in general, for their former parts of the public in general, for their former parts of the public in general, for their former parts of the public in general, for the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of altering Leghorn Bonnets into the purpose of the tronage, and responfully asks a continuation Oct 21.

UNION

HOUSE, Francis-Street, Annapolis. TilB subscriber, grateful for past favours, in-

forms her friends and the public in gene ral, that she has removed to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, formerly 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 prival of the Steamboats and Stages, and near the State House, persons visiting the city, will find it a convenient and pleasant place of resilence 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 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 Baston Gazette. will publish the above 4 times, and forward their accounts for collection.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Forey of Prince-George's county, Ma ryland on the hi instant, a Negro Man named

VONATHAN. old, a brown complexion, and has the villain as trongly marked on his countenance as possible; Clothing, Oznaburghs and Drab Flushing, which he no doubt will change. He has a wife at Mr Ald ridge's, who lives near the 19th Mile Stone with Mathington and Ballmans. Tarmilla on the Washington and Baltmore Turnpike road, about which place he will perhaps remain some days. The above reward will be paid immediately I get passession of him, no JOHN CONTER. where he is taken, October 21.

> IN CHANCERY, Sept. 27, 1830.

Ordered, that the sale inside by James Boyle, trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Anderson, of Absalom, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be sheen before the 27th day of November next; Provided a copy of this order be inscried three successive weeks in some of the newspapers printed to Annapolis, at or before the 27th day of October next. The report fore the 27th day of October next. The report states that ninety eight acres sold for one daltar 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 Februafore the 27th day of 3)cloper nex ey next.

True Copy Cost. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur, Can. 0.6.14.

LOST.

An old Russian Leather. Note Book, containing THIRTY DOLLLARS, in notes, of the Parmers Bank of Maryland, and some papers. A reward of five dollars will be given for any one who may find it, and restore it, with the appreciate.

Cet: 14, 1850. JOHN RIDOUT NOTICE.

The President and Directors of the ANNA-Adam Miller un Monday the 8th November, an instalment of five dollars for each share of stock aubscribed.

By order,
Oct. 14.

RANDALL Sec'y.
(8Nov.

OVERSEERS WANTED. TWO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year.

Men that can come satisfactorily recommended for indinter and solving, acquainted
with the principles of farming, and management
of hands and stock, still receive liberal wages
and prompt payment.

CHARLES WATERS.

Sept. 18

- MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUTH AND AGE From Legendary Ballads, by T. Moors, Esq.
Tell me what's Love." said Youth one day.
To drooping Age, who crossed his way.
It is a sanny hour of play,
For which reps. (ance dear doth pay,
Repentance! Repentance!
And this is love as wise men say, 'Tell me what's Love!' said Touth once more, Pearful, yet fond of Age's lore, 'Soil as a passing summer's wind,
Would'st know the blight it leaves behind?
Repentance! Repentance!
And this is Love—when love is o'er.'

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 sa a May tree's scented air—
Mark ye what bitter fruit 'twill hear;
Repentance! Repentance!

This, 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.

-020-0-020-From the Family Library-No. VII.]

THE RIVE 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 industrious workers some on their wing in search of sustenance: others returning from the field laden with food-some carnestly engaged in building—some in tending the young —others employed in cleansing their habitation-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 another, 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. Reaumer 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 attended, 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 advanced 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 trouble and confusion we think only of ourselves. Thus it was with these bees, for being huddled iuto the little glass hive, turned topsy turvy, the first impulse of each seemed selfpreservation, 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

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 rounded by bees who appeared anxious to render her good offices. Reaumer 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 a dozen, or more, surrounded her and treated her with great honour. It happened that the box in which she had been enclosed was

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-

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

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, revired 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 in inch distant. For more than two hours I witnessed this interesting scene. Reamer also found a queen and

MANUACTED VALUE

this evidence of life given than a humming was instantly heard in the box where previously all had been silence. Many persons the previously all had been silence. Many persons the previously the queen, were struck with the sound as being more scute than sual, 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 manuer. In their progress, wherever they meet a companion, they gress, wherever they meet a companion, they mutually cross their attenore 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, tranquility is re-established.

Huber doubts that bees possess the sense of hearings their sense of sight is certainly acute 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 carise up in the air or Hy at random. and pacity of the bee to make its way directly to ts nest, has been made use of as a guide. 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 another 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 quadruped, 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 worker-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

On these fine days in which the sun is beautiful 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 combatants may be seen coming out, eager 'for blows.' Sometimes a bee peaceably settled on the out side of the hive, or walking about, is rudely jostle by another, and then the attack comjostle! 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 sudobserved this insect, and always saw her sur- denly except by crushing, as by the sting of

LETTER FROM A SAILOR IN PARIS.

My Dear Sally Ann-When I agreed to gu Super Kargo to the Mary Jane, I was fully convinced of the importance of the siteation. The the winds was baffling, we get into port as quick as the regular packets, and I disposed of our staves and heading in no time, I promise you.—I got the hard money all down, and as I looked arter the interests of the owners, I told the Captain to hold on, till I could go the meatropilus, and there I expected I could lay out a leetle of the cash in Gullown water, O de vee, paper boxes and sich like notions which our people pays the money for like nothing. But I never expected to be kitched as I was. I am sure sich a thing never entered my head, or I should never have gone to Parish—not I indeed. It the most unaccountablest place I ever see. Our parishes in New-England are real shams comepaired with this ere. It's worth a trip jist to go and see it. Many of our American traveld ers are like Jonah in the whale, they travel a darud 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 than two hours I witnessed this interesting scene.' Reaumer also found a queen and some workers apparently dead from cold.—
putting them all into a box he gradually warmed it in hopes of reviving the whole. As some as some of the dead workers came to life, they ranged themselves round the dead mother, but took not the slightest notice of themselves; though as dead as the sole object of their care. Reaumer watched with anxiety for the signs of returning life in the queens at first. Says he, tone limb quivered, and after a short interval this metien was reitersted. No scener was thousands of out in a bunch.—Easys I to a man thousands of out in a bunch.—Easys I to a man thousands of out in a bunch.—Easys I to a man thousands of out in a bunch.—Easys I to a man thousands of out in a bunch.—Easys I to a man the metien was reitersted.

that was walking along, what's to pay may it 'Vivaly Shirt," says he, and walked on. So, I walked on too, for I expected something or other was to pay. Jist then I heard the cannons rear; and small arms rattle jist as they did at Stunington. All at twenst I seen a nother great mob with sticks and shaves, not your merchantable staves I dont mean; but such at they could lay their hands on, and some of them had flags of different colors. Then they sent up a great shout, but darned at thing could I understand the meaning of 'Vivaly Shirt." and sure enough some of emballint such a thing to their backs as I could see. I joined in with them, and then they cried, Toolleries, Toolferies, 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 barricaded with coaches, all the paying stones dug up and carried off! Thinks I here's a pretty job for the select-men. Then they pullpretty job for the select-men. Then they pulled 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

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 karacters, I the't I ought to be two, so I picked up a stick and followed the people down Rue street. We had'nt got very far when bang, bang a whole volley of musketry was fired at us. I tell you I never heard whistling ed at us. I tell you I never heard whistling that was so unpleasant as that are. Sure enough there was an attachment of light dragoons, and foul tygers they called them, right in our way, blazing away at us as fast as they could, and we had at much more than a priming 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 handsome uniform on him, and a sword in his hand, run up to the front where I got showed some how or other in the scrape, and clap-ping his hand on my shoulder, says, Ma Brav. Sir, says I. my name is Thompson. Then says he, allons Mons. Tonson on avance! Vivaly Shirt! Then they seemed to be struck by his bravery, and cried out Vivaly Polly Tecknicle, which I understand is his mother's name. And if it is, she need'nt be a-shamed of it, for sich 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 picken up a fine lots of muskets, they left behind them. Then they began to cry Toolleries more than ever, and on they went. And I got so much consarned 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 tarnal 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 scroughed 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 was at killed surrendered or cut stick and cleared. The grand Slooms 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. could have made a speculation out of some of that stuff if I'd a had it enug in Boston I tell

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 Vival Roy, at which time they set up a hurrah and cried louder than ever, Vivaly Shirt? But he looked so plaguy shamed and beat down when we faughed at him, that I felt sorry for the poor parley vous. Pretty soon it began to grew pretty peacea-ble. The people acted just as though nothing had happened, and they began some to do duty as sentry boxes, others walked of to join the comrades some where else. I went along though I was pretty well tired I promise you though I was pretty well three a promise year.

I did my share, but at length dont like to asy 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 alt at once they stopped before an old fashioned house, and then they cried Vive 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 Maryuja dressed in his uniform like old General Tretter, and ever so many more round him. What a stonishing old man! he knowed me before I said a word; and though I looked more like a Chimbly sweep than a genouine American! Says he 'My good friend how do you do. When did you come to the city.' He I tald him want I'd then about, and

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shook me by the hand, and so did the rest them, called me the brave American. Only think now Sally Ann of that ere. one of his vallies was called, and he came mountain up the stairs and took me to a rheum where I had something that was nice and cold, and lots of good wines and so forth. I felt pretty tired and so I wished em all a good evening and went home to my lodgins, where I stole into bed. I could scarcely believe my eyes.—Here I was a French patriot, helping the people to their freedom, and didn't know nothing about it. But on this pint I will say something in my next letter. My dear Sally, I remains yours till death, and that was not far off to this day I tell you.

-900-The following amusing extract is from a work which has just appeared in London, called Tales of a Tar, by the author of the diverting nautical stories which were published some two or three years since under the title The Naval Sketch Book. The Sailor's description of a beauty and of the effect which her condescension had upon him, is quite sai-

lor-like and diverting. 'Bless your hearts, I lost-or, what's all as one, as lost, let slip thro' my fingers, on an out'ard bound voyage to Madras, as nice a little craft as ever hit the fancy o'man-and for why? Because miss was too modest to o pen her mind, and Phill too green, at the time, to diskiver her drift. She was a reg'lar built lady-played on your forty-pianor, and wore nothing but silks and satins all the way out to Madras. She'd the wicked-eye, and yet there was never no wickednes in it; for twas as blue & as bright as the sea in a calm; but 'twas the most rogishest eye I ever seed with a winch. She used to look under her lee-lid, as was always on the droop, for all the and like the slope of a lower deck port of a rainy day. There was never-no, never a grift more beautifuller built. Whenever twis my wheather-wheel, she was sure to be backing, and filling, and boxing bout the binnacle, like a cooper round a cask. There sho'd be, one time larning her compass; another seeing which way her head was-now axing the name o' that rope, then the name o this! the difference 'twixt's recf and a true lover's knot; and then she'd send flyin' such a glance at a fellow as would either shake the ship in the wind, or make her yaw from her course four or five points. Many and many's the blowin' up she's a-got me.

But I take it Miss Morton (for she did'nt y a purser's name) took 'em all more at heart, nor ever did Phill .- 1 so loves the se., says she, a day or two after we crosses the line: 'Sailors,' says she, 'are such kind hearted men. They've such sinnavatin ways with 'em .- They take such care o' their hair; and they seem,' says she, so fond o' children even among the very pigs and poultry they've always a pet. Oh! Mister Farley,' says she (for you see, and what's more, I never could come at the cause, she always would clap a handle to my name) you doesen't know Mr. Farley,' says she, thow much I don't upon sailors. What would I give,' letting fly another flash of her eye-what would I give, continued Farley, endeavouring to imitate the feminine tone of his quand om love 'could I only follow their fortuns.' I thinks I now hear her voice-sees her afore me with her half-lowered hid fixed on her tapered foot (for she'd a foot like a Chinees child,) as it peeped from under her petticoat, shoving the sand, that upon the deck, into the pitchy seams, as biled out in spite o' the awning Well, you know when she says, 'What would I give could I only follow their fortuns.' much she gets hold o' my mind, that 'm bless ed if the ship didn't broach instantly to, and slap goes, short in the irons, the fore topmast and top gallant studden sail booms.

THE PRESS IN TURKEY. The first press in Turkey was established by the Jews, for the purpose of printing their prayers. The Greeks and Armenians follow ed their example, and in 1720 a press was es tablished by the Turks. Mahomed Effendi on his return from a seven years' embassy to Paris, obtained permission from the Sultan and established a press, the charge of which was confided to Ibrahim Effendi, a renegade. Several works, among others a work on America, issued from this press. It is well known intelligent monarch, Turkish throne, has protected this press, but it is not so well known that he has foundat necessary to resort to it for the defence of his measures against the Janissaries and his other and that he has published a work written by his own hand, entitled "The causes of Victory." The example of the Grand Beignior cannot fail to give an impulse to such discussions in Turkey, and the periodical or newspaper press may soon exercise an important influence at Constantinople, as well as at other great Capitols in Europe. What a comment on its power.

From the Calcutta Gazette of April 7. The following notice of a remarkable occurrence has been handed to us by the Com-

mander of the Irt: On the 23d of March, 1830, at 2 30, P. M. in lat. 85, N. long 83 55, E. in the barque lrt, of Whitehaven, outward bound to Calcutta, a Booby alighted on board to the left wing of which was attached a piece of wood with the following inscriptions. On one side "Ship Rome, 140 from Salem for Calcutta." On the other side, 'lat, 160, N, long 87 00, E. all well,'-so that, calculating from the above positions, in 20 days the bird had flown 217 miles in a S. 58 degrees East, or S. E. by E. 1 E. direction—but probably it had flown double or treble that distance, as it is not likely it would always be in a direct line."

Mr. Osborn Henley was robbed of \$4,900 in United States Bank notes on the 15th inst. three persons, who had blacked their faces to prevent discovery.

The following extracts are from Memory's Tribute; Baptism.

"How our hearts burne within us at the scene! Whence this brave bound o'er limits fixed to man? His fixed hour brings glory to his God!"—Toung.

'Mr. Northend's death,' said Mr. H. will be to me 'Mr. Northend's death,' said Mr. H. will be to me a sore calmity. We have lived here, side by side, with our farms adjoining, for more than twenty years. As neigh-bones we have never had any difficulty, a perfectly good understanding has always subsisted between us. 'There is still another reason, why I am attached to this man, and it would have a tached me to him, find none of the circumstances, to which I have alluded, existed He is truly a most sincere and devoted Christian. He is one of the excellent of the earth. I have

often thought, that if ever there was a perfect exemplification of the precepts of the Gospel, in the life and conversation of any individual, it was in this man Juce it was far otherwise. An ordinance of the Gos pel was blessed to him in a wonderful manner, and dare predict, that the great anxiety which he feels to you this evening, is, to witness the initiation of grandchildren into the fuld of Christ by Baptian before he dies. There is his mind, connected with this holy rite, the remembrance of events which con-stituted a new era in his life.

I was both delighted and surprised with the intelli gent and feeling manner in which Mr. II. conversed upon religious subjects. As he finished the last remark, we had reached the dwelling of Mr. Northend It was a neat and substantial farm house, every thing about it were the aspect of comfort.

Mr. Heyden took me immediately to the sick room The group assembled there was of a truly interesting character—they consisted of the children and grand-children of the sick many together with a few neigh-

The grave and solemn aspect that sat upon each countenance, would have told the most superficial ob-acrver, at the first glance, that in the apprehension of that company, the angel of death had spread his awful wings over the dwelling in which they had assembled.

As we entered the room all were seated except a female, the only surviving daughter of Mr. Northend

The venerable old man lay stretched upon the hed his countenance. It was plainly evident, however, that he was suffering much boility pain. His respira-tion was short and difficult—his pulse feeble and irremular-and, his already sunken eve and chastly visage ndicated, that the days of Henry Northend were numbered, and the sands of life almost run out

As soon as my name was announced, I immediatel My desire, he at length said, with some difficulty

The elements having been already prepared, I im mediately commenced the commenton service; a ser-sice at any time, and under any circomstances, solemn nd impressive; but doubly so in the than ser of the

dying, and under circumstances like the present.

There were several, besides the sick man, who par took of the holy supper, and among the number his three children, a daughter and two sons. The view of his children stretching out their hands to receive the nemorials of a Saviour's dying love, seemed to revive of the service he appeared totally changed. Those symptoms of speedy dissolution, with which he was oppressed when I first entered the room, had entirely disappeared. His voice was now strong, and its tone

of the Lord's Supper, was first interrupted by Mr. Northend, addressing himself to me, in the following manner: "If you will now administer the sacrament of baptism to my grand-child-en. I will withdraw my thoughts from earth, and rest them in the bosom of

my God.'

The baptismal service of the church has ever apthe situation of Mr. Northend, standing, as it were, o that invisible line which separates time from eternity imparted to the service on this occasion a peculiar pa

thos, and an almost divine power.

When the administration of the holy rite of baptism was concluded, the old man raising himself up in the bed, requested that the youngest chill, bearing his own name, Henry Northend, should be placed upon his lap. When this was done, laying his hands upon the smiling infant, he said aloud, The God of my fathers, the great and merciful God bless you my child, and all of you my children. With great desire have I desired to see this hour, it has often been the subject of my prayer since lying upon this bed of sickness, and my prayer has been answered. Surely, continued he, addressing himself to me, 'God has sent you here to haptize these little ones, and to administer to my children the pranges or me My two sons, who Yea, and furthermore, to bury me My two sons, who precious body and blood of our Saviour Jesus Christ, have been long desirous, and, I trust, in a state of prelayer of regeneration.' Do not imagine,' continued be. that I attach any under importance to the secrament of haptism. I would give it in my esteem no higher well, from what I have observed in others and seen in myself, that baptized persons may be as truly alic-nated in heart from God, and exposed to his wrath, nated in heart from God, and exposed to his wrain, as those who are in an uncoveranted state. I was baptized in infancy, but I spent one half of my life toithout food in the world. Though God was exceedingly merciful to me, and gave me health was exceedingly merciful to me, and gave me loath and domestic happiness, and the means of comfortable subsistences and I lived here on the banks of this lake, daily witnessing the displays of almighty power, and walked amid this scene of beauty and grand- ur, spread round us. from which there now seems to ascend continually, as from one broad altar, the incense of a continually, as from one broad slar, the inceuse of a duration and the song of praise, I lived and walked here the enemy of God.' Haptism does not necessarily make us holy. H is the outward act divinely instituted to bring us into covenant with God, to make is 'in mbers of Christ, children of God, and he'rs of the kingdom of Heaven.' And if on our part, agreeably to 'the solem cow, promise and profession made at our baptism, we do actually renounce the devil and all his works, and constantly believe God's holy word and obediently keep his commandments.' I believe that Christ for his part will most surely keep and perform the promise, made in his Gospel, 'to release us from sin, to sanctify us with the Holy Ghost, and to give us the kingdom of Heaven and everlasting life. 'I do love to think and to dwell upon this subject The baptism of my children, was the commencement of a new era in my history. O the Baptism! How my thoughts rush back to that hour! O my God, halat thou not blest that ordinance to my soul—hadst thou not, through it, awakened me to a knowledge of my character as a sinner, and led me by the guiding of thy aprit to flee unto Christ for refuge—where had been my hopes in this hour! I plainly perceive that the world and all its possessions are receding from my view, and that eternity is very near me. Transdendantly glorious and exalted foos my Saviour appear at his measure the world that the measure had the measure that when I turn my ever that the total the termity is very near me. as 'members of Christ, children of God, and heirs of

was living without any experimental knowledge of Christ, or him critcified, I shudder at the thought. O this beginn, the beginn, it saved my soul!* These last words were uttered in a tone, and with

dantly glorious and exalted floes my Saviour appear at this moment, but when I turn my eye to that dark pe-riod of my life, when I was the servant of sin, and

The promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are after off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." Acts of the Spottes.

Our God shall call. Acts of the Spottes.

Three months after the occurrences Just related, at length, and Mr. Heyden, keeping his eye still fixed upon the consecrated spot of earth to which it had been turned. Three months after the occurrences just related, there might have been seem in a log school-house, that then stood on the very spot where yonder church is now built, fifteen persons kneeling to receive the hallowed symbols of the body and blood of Christ. Mr. Northend, his wife, and myself, were among the number. O, I shall never forget that man, whose ashes slumber beneath yonder hillock of earth. He was the successful messenger of God to my soul, and to the souls of many others in the settlement Many, through his preacting were brought to a knowledge of the mackets as sinners, and led to seek mercy at the foot of the cross. When I die I desire to be buried by his side, that in the morning of the reasurrecied by his side, that in the morning of the ressurred tion, my hody may go up in company with his, to mee in the air that Jesus whom he taught me to love.

Yes, through the labours of the Rev Mr. P-

Yes, through the labours of the Rev Mr. P., much good was done. The morals of the whole settlement were greatly improved; an Episcopal church was organized, and for a while every thing promised well. With Mr. Northend and his family, literally old things had passed away, and all things had become new Through the enlightening spitt of God, he had been enabled to cast at the foot of the cross, that burden which at first pressed him down, and so find 'peace and joy in believing' in the Lord Jesus Christ. I never knew a character so perfectly changed as was his. His temporal affairs were conducted upon a new and imtemporal affairs were conducted upon a new and im-proved plan. Previous to this, he had allowed things to run at loose ends. He was considerably in debt, and made but slow progress in clearing up his land; but s new impulse seemed now to have been imparted to his miformly industrious and attentive to business, and the that godiness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, & of that which is to come.

'After this change in his religious charactes, his in ellectual faculties seemed altogether of a new order now roused and called into active exercise In a few years it was universally conceded, that no man in the settlement thought more deeply, or reasoned more correctly, than Henry Northerd His manners, also, seemed to acquire a stastty and refinement which they did not before possess. These, singular as they

may appear, I can assure you are facts."

Unwilling as I am to interrupt the progress of this narrative, I cannot withhold the remark, that I have often witnessed a change exactly coincident with tha

intellect, and distinguished for every species of habi tual incivility and discourteousness, have, when brought under the influence of religion, developed new faculties of mind, and acquired a character for great amiability of manners. This can be accounted for, without supposing the intervention of any mira

culous power.

It has been said, 'that he who has read and fully understands one well-written book is a learned man.'

If there be any truth in this remark, it must apply with great force to the reading of the word of God.

This beat amounts. with great force to the reading of the word of God.
This book contains the elements of all learning and knowledge. It is impossible for the human mind to dwell upon its truths, and to examine its pabes with that intensity of feeling and earnestness to discover unner's nerusals of the word of God-it is impossib revelation, and to reflect much upon the 'deep things of God," without acquiring, and in time evincing, ne and more vigorous powers of thought. The mind be ing disc plined by religious meditation, becomes bet fitted for thinking accurately upon all subjects rhabits of deep thinking upon any one particular nce to all other subjects. The astonishing effect ion are capable of producing upon an unlettered and mentivated mind a strikingly displayed in the let-ers of the Dairyman's daughter addressed to the auhor of that excellent tract. And when the true spiri of christianity is imbibed, and that 'charity which suf-fereth long and is kind, which doth not behave itself unacemly, secketh not her own, and is not easily pro-

cably to his Christian profession. No man miversally upon all, even the minutest actions of his ife. In the management of his children he now e vinced great judgment, and showed how deeply felt the awful responsibility that rested upon lum his children were taught, so soon as they were able to

"It was a uniform custom with ever departed, to devote two or three hours every Lord's day to the instruction of his children in religious things. They were not only taught to regite from nemory the catechism, but were laught to andersland t. The nature of baptism was often explained to hem-the privileges of a covenanted state-the ad rantages of being united to Christ, their spiritual united to Christ, their spiritual works deny that Jesus to whom they had been brought

and by whom they had been blessed, in infancy; thes-were subjects often discoursed upon at great length. "Mr. Northend endeavoured not only to instruct. the scriptures with them, and selected those parts which were calculated to faxtheir attention, and make a lasting impression upon their mind. Those scripture narratives that are peculiarly tender and touching, and which are related with a simplicity suited to the capacity of childhood; those examples of devoted-ness to God, where true plety appears most lovely and interesting, were not only read, but made the sub-ject of conversation between this father and his chilject of conversation between this rather and ten-dren. In these efforts to rear up these young and ten-der plants for immortal glory, he did not forget that it is God alone that can give the increase. He often it is God alone that can give the praced with and for his children.

"The effect of this religious training was truly hap-py and salutary in reference to most of his offsprings but the unfortunate boy whom we mentioned, as ha-ving concealed himself, in the corn-field to avoid recriving baptism, was extremely obstinate and way ward. While his little brothers and sisters were lis ward. While his it the prothers and maters were au-tening in delighted admiration to the religious instruc-tion of their father, he always seemed restless and un-ensy, glad when the exercise was closed, and ever anxious to escape it. This aversion to religion show. anatous to escape it. This aversion to religion show, col itself at a very early period. So opposed was he to the receiving of haptism, that he declared it should never be done but by force. His father fild not think it to use coercive means, as he was now upwards of twelve; so James Northend was never baptised. And I have semerimen thought that the sail and painful end to which he finally came, was the testimony of Gol. deto which he finally came, was the testimony of God, de-signed to warn those why despise the ardinances of the Most High. All the other children of Mr. North-end became pious at an early age."

The London Morning Herald of the 7th provailed, that the peace of Europe disturbed by the events which have tra d and are now going on That paper says "Events thicken on the continent One our German Correspondents, who writes for

Boan, on the Rhine, mentions the newand im-

portant fact that the Cologue landwehr, manifested symptoms of insubordination. Another Correspondent, who writes from the lat-ter town, states that, on his arrival there, on the morning of the first inst. he found town in commotion, in consequence of the intelligence which had been received of disturbances at Aix-la-Chapelle, and the breaking out of a slight tumult at Cologne. The landwehr is a force somewhat resembling our local militia, and includes persons of all condiions in life, who must serve in that body for year at least. Our Correspondent says, dinance in a most oppressive, and, consequently unpopular manner. If the source of assatisfaction among those troops is to be traced to the ordinance extending the term of service, and to that alone, the disease can be easily eradicated by the removal of so obvious a cause. If the King of Prussia, who is said to have expressed himself in strong terms on the misconduct of Charles X. be as just and moderate as the sentiments lately ascribed to him would imply, he will instantly take measures to strengthen his authority, not by coercive laws, but by removing from among his subjects all reasonable ground of discon-tent. The world is aware of the promises which he made to his subjects of extending to them the blessings of constitutional liberty. when he excited them to rise against the pow er of Napoleon. Promptly and nobly did their patriotism respond to his call; but though their devotion and courage rescued their King from vassalage, and their country from a foreign yoke, the Royal promise is to this day unful filled. If by performing his part of the com-pact to which he became a party at that eventful crisis, he attaches to his throne in the bonds of affectionate loyalty his hereditary dominions, he can the better secure the alle giance of the more recently acquired depen-dencies of his kingdom. There is, however, a passage in the Courier of last evening, which eems to contemplate the possibility of the King of Prussia preferring an armed interference with other States to the peaceable reform of his own. That paper after alluding to the continuance of tranquility in Ghent, says, There can be little doubt that, with the whole of Holland against the revolting towns of the Netherlands, the confirmed loyalty of the towns in the latter country, and the proxmity of the Prussian troops, who are ready to march on the first application of the King of Prussia, the task of putting down the insurrection by force would not be difficult; but the King of the Netherlands appears disposed more wise and humane part than Charles the Tenth. He is willing to rule with the law, and his convocation of the States General is an earnest of the sideerity of the professions, which he has so frequently made, of a desire to be regarded only as the head of the State, subject to laws passed by the Re-presentatives of the people.' Now this pas-sage induces us to observe that, if the King of Prussia is once persuaded by the illusion of a heated imagination, or the no less dange rous deceptions of flatterers, that he can put lown the insurrection in the Netherlands, by force, he will most probably attempt it, and t is not difficult to foresee that such an attempt would eventually involve Europe in general war.

We believe the French Government to peak in perfect good faith when they disclaim all intention of interfering between the Bel gians and their King; but if Prussia once pour ed in her legions to settle the dispate between the House of Orange and the refractory Burghers, we are quite certain that the armies of France would not remain quiet spectators o the conflict; but we think, from what has already happened on the Rhine, that the King of Prussia will find he has quite enough to do at home, instead of troubling himself with the affairs of his neighbours. . The writer in the Courier, however, condescends to console us, who are lovers of seace, by the assurance that the King of the Netherlands is more wise and humane than Gharles X. and that he is content to govern by the law. If he is sincere in his pacific resolves, and in his preferring constitutional authority to military force, so much the better for himself, because, in that case, we are quite certain that the revolutionary movements in Brussels, and other Belgic owns, will soon lose their revolutionary character, and end quietly in a wholesome re-formation of abuses, Therefractory Burghers demand the constitutional privileges of trial by Jury—the liberty of the Press—that is, the actual, not the pretended liberty of the Press—and the espensibility of the Ministers. There appears to be nothing irrational or extravagant in these demands; and if they are enlightened enough to appreciate these advantages of a free community, they these advantages of a free community, they cannot be the besotted slaves of ignorance and priestcraft, as some writers have stated.
At all events they have taken a formidable at titude, and it is right that those who have to cope with the damer, should know the extens of it, because Governments, as well as individuals, have been lost by presumption as well as by timidity.

Soptember 5th says:

"It will be seen, by the Coura Authentique, that the Rentes continue steady; from which it may be inferred that the cause which

in fact, to a declaration of war, is alone saf-ficient to account for it; and we suspect that it is only the forecunner of demonstrations-the part of the Powers of a character equal the part of the Fewers of a character equally-hostile. In the meantime it will be seen that the French Ambassador to the Court of Vienna has arrived in Paris; and, though the National states that, at the departure of the Ambassador, the best disposition prevailed on the part of the Austrian Cabinet towards France, we apprehend that this assertion has been made without sufficient authority At a juncture like the present, when bassador absents himself, his absen most suspicious circumstance; and connected with the well known principles of the Austrian Court, it evidently assumes a character of aggravated suspicion. We must however, protest with all our might against the construcvernment by most of our Evening Contemporaries as wholly unworthy of that Government, and of the eminently grave circumstances which occasioned it. They make a power, whose circumspection and sencity are proverbial, act with an inconsiderateness that would disgrace a third rate nower. For sooth Russia took this step of excluding the new flag of France, though associated is the minds of the people with a thousand element recollections, and the pledge of a thousand cito the real character of the late revolution. T assumption is wholly unsupported by facts, as the intelligence of that revolution reaches the Russian capital, by the way of Lubec, at early as the 5th of last month, whereas the order for the exclusion of the tri-colored flag is dated two weeks later. In the interval there was sufficient time for reflection, and it is because the proceeding bears the stamp of deliberation that it assumes a character of paramount importance, and that decided asture, at the same time which renders retreat nearly impossible. Its next step, the reader may rest assured, will be to draw as many other Powers as it can into its own policy; and many who might have resisted its solicitations, had the revolutionary movement been confined to France, will be induced by its extension to the Netherlands and other States where it is only fomenting at this moment, to meet them more than halfway. Austria, whatever protestations to the contrary prudence may extort from her at the present mement, will be first to make common cause with Russia; whilst, in spite of her habitual timidity, Prussia will be induced at last to follow the same course. It is even possible that the revolutionary spirit which has manifested itself in the Rhenish provinces, not amongst the people alone, but in the most alarming manner too amongst the landwehr, may conquer her well known repugnance to a build and de-cisive course of policy; and, as timidity often alopts violent resolutions, which even con-stitutional boldness would shrink from, we should not be surprised to see the Prussian government in the van of a new crusade against liberty.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave Annapoeasonable terms, all bis

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Consisting of Beils, Bedsteads, Mattresses Tables, Chairs, Sideboard. Fire Sets, &c. with many Cooking Utensils; persons disposed to purchase are invited to call at his dwelling in Market-Space, next door to Mr. J. Igiehart, and examine the articles.

H. W. FITZHUGH, MARYLAND,

Prince George's county, to wit. hereby certify, that Walter S. Parker of county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclusures, a Sort Mare, about six or seven years all, fourteen hands high, blaze face. left fore four, and the right hind for white, a knot un bush hind knees, or accondi joint from the foot, trots and paces, and has been worked in grars. Given under my band, one of the justices of the peace in and for said

county, this 18th day of October 1850. JOHN B. KUELEN. The owner of the above property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. WALTER S. PARKER. near Piscataway.

Ort 28, 1830. THE STEAM BOAT

WILL stop in Idiare to Lind passengers, it CASTLE HAVEN, instead of CAMBRIDGE, and leave Annapolis at half past one o'clock for Baltimer. one o'clock for Baltimore. Oct gh

NOTICE IS TEREBY CIVEN well as by timidity."

With regard to the new government of France it is by no means so certain that the great powers of Europe will follow the example of England in recognizing it. The London Herald, referring to the French papers of September 5th says:

"It will be seen, by the Cours Authentique, that the Bentes continue steady; from which it may be inferred that the cause which

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ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, October 28, 1880,

MARRIED on Thursday evening hast, by the Rev. Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Languet Boungs, Miss Chantotte Macquestes, both of Anne-Arandel 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 paths by the bill's green side
Where they used to stray when the daylight elled,—
Trees the mountain's brow, where we marked the

gleams f creating stalight on glancing afreams, rose rathog waters and feathery apray ther tinged with the hues of departing day I

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1850.

TURE, tresses Ta-. &c. with where inject with the bues of departing day!

Shall we no more behold them,—

Beautiful as of yore?

Will they not come with their looks of love from the indiscovered shore?

So! They have passed like a dream away,—

Coo. Eac the pleasures of yesterlay—

Yankil, as start that have left the sky

Laim as recently of true on high— Yashid, 35 that had been a high— Leving, no record or trace on high— Sathe cherish'd 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 lov'd to hear 'Neath the pine-tree's rustling bough.

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

The has not mourned and yet mourned in vain When Life's aiken cord has been snapp'd in twain?

Would that we might recall them

Unto the homes of Parth;
That they might ghalden our weary hearts

With their tones of love and mirth!

It is may not be—we may call in vain;
The tos ones have broken the earthly chain, and wise'd their flight to the region afar, But the music of their voices

d size'd their flight to the region afar, we the light is from neither aun nor star; inchell return us the rose's breath sho shall lighten the face of death?

Have they for any departed?

—The forms which Death has vailed:
And shall the light of their sunny eyes
Forever he concealed?

The will follow! ye too must go

to will follow! ye too must go

to mail that ye cling to and love below!

repare then to join with the shining band,
the wander on through that glorious land,
there the friends before you have sought to dwell
and the heart ne'er echoes one sail farewell!

TERRIBLE.

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

From the Boston Centinel.

Monra. Editors.—Having long been a mar-yr to the gout, I have at length found a very imple remedy, which if persevered in, I am runded will cure the most inveterate cases.
el so grateful for the relief which I have exrienced, that I would beg leave to commu-Hearing Harrowgate salts highly spoken of, resolved to try them, and commenced by aking a tea-spoon full dissolved in water, an our after breakfast, and the same after diner. I soon found a considerable mitigation of the symptoms, and by continuing the use of the salts, I am now quite free from the com-plaint. Whenever I experience that peculiar sensation of the stomach which precedes an attack of the gout. I have immediate recourse o 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 Caleb Griffin and Edward Johnson, having been convicted of manslaughter in occasioning the death of Henry Coumbe, were asked, as a sual, 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 sate that they never saw the deceased before the fatal-accasion which resulted in his deat; that they had no malice against him aforemought; and it is evident that but for the enforment of a dram-shop open on Sunday marging contrary to law for the sale of ligors, they might still have been at liberty, and their victim in the enjoyment of life and sors, 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 served his country from the domination of any going to my work at Brooklin." That morning as we said before, was the Sabbath-forming as we said before, was the Sabbath-hardly fail to awaken the sympathy of the rader, while at the the same time it illustrates the downward tendancy of vice.

After having considerably distinguished himself by the success of his studies at the

After having considerably distinguished himself by the success of his studies at the his same time it illustrates the downward tendency of vice.

After having considerably distinguished himself by the success of his studies at the himself by the success of his studies at the himself by the success of his studies at the himself by the success of his studies at the himself by the success of his studies at the himself by the success of his studies at the himself by the success of his studies at the himself by the success of his studies at the himself by the success of his himself by the violent republicans, than the years and a very abort time decreased by birth and marriage with the highest families of the kingdom, a sufficiently prilliant destiny seemed naturally prepared for him by accompany the very abort time destiny state. Which he was always the very abort time decreased a very abo

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 manufactured the revolutionary and the revolutionary spirit which has discovered itself in her Rhenish provinces, both among the people and the landwebr 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 quicet, and postpone that 'war of opinion,' as Mr. Canning termed it, which must one day, it is certain, be waged in Furope.

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 Bri tain, is a most important circumstance.— Great Britain, as a free constitutional Mo-narchy, 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 Re public, was an unnatural position for her; and had the policy of Mr. Fox prevailed in this point against that of Mr. Pitt, she would prohably have been saved twenty years of war, with the disgrace of restoring the Bourbon dynasty; while France and Europe might have escaped fif-teen years of military despotism.

The three members of the Holy Alliance,

should they undertake a new crusade against French liberty, would do it, therefore, with-out the aid of British subsidies. The pecuniary resources of none of them are proportionate to the extent of their dominion. Nev accomulations 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 armics of Austria and Russia. Events however, will soon speak for themselves, the juncture

blange files. In a law and of six six and folly Had my mind in early life been, stored with thoosal and chipines as the been, stored with thoosal and chipines as the been sindustrious and expectations instead of any party, he emissived as a stirry for the New and respectation explaints at the bar of station, in mind are applied to a significant of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of the society of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of the society of my fallow as a significant of the society of t From the Baltimore American.

It is stated in the London Morning Herald, that the order for exclusion of the tri-coloured 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, it at Russia, having thus taken her ground, or rather having made her choice of svils, will endeavour to draw into her policy as many Powers as possible; that the disposition of the Austrian passible; that the disposition of the Austrian cabinet towards France is something more than doubtful; and that even Prussia may be the taking of the redoubt, and the final reduction of the Austrian distance of the redoubt, and the final reduction of the Austrian and military skill. The siege of Yorktown, the taking of the redoubt, and the final reduction of the Austrian and military skill. ca, 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 telest.

his great military talent.

After having witnessed the recognition of these great services by a solemn vote of Conthese 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 re-He remained in America for some time, but returned to France in 1785, at a moment when the public mind in the latter country was be-coming 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 politi-cal institutions, and on which, in fact the different charters, &c. are founded which have been given to France since that period—in cluding 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 appointbove character that he was the first to display

the tri coloured cockade. Shortly after his appointment to the com-mand of the National Guard, Lafayette had an opportunity of shewing 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 the supreme command of the whole of the National Guard was conferred upon Lafay ette, 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 mod-eration which caused him to become the object of fear and hatred to those parties who

and witness the prosperity which he had so mainly assisted in creating. The enthusiasm with which he was received there, must have 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 tries 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 worth in helalf of another country, has at

Departed this life on the night of Friday the fifteenth of October instant, at the residence of his father, Mr. John Done, of the city, in the thirty eighth year of his age, WILLIAM DONE Ragg of Somerset county, after a long continuance of ill health, which ultimately destroyed an excellent constitution naturally healthy, cound and signous.—
The fond partiality of surviving and endearing connexions 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 affected relatives who survive to deplore his loss, they might be truly saids 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 panegeric, 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, hid defiance to censure or malevolence. From an early period of his life, indeed from the first dawn of manhood, his conduct and habits have been regulars temperate, and strictly viruous and moral, and in the whole of his progress through life, to the deeply lamented close of it, he has manifested a pious everence 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 idepartment he had the most auspicious prospects of respectability and usefulness, and an ornament to the society to which he belonged.

But the Great and Perfect Being who rules the universe, and who cannot do wrong, a

No further seek his merits to disclose, the draw his frailties from their dread shode, (There they alike in trembling hope repose) The boson of his Father and his God.

REVELL & KIRBY, TAILURS.

A DOPP this method of acquainting 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.

n all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Martin F. Revell, l'ailor-situat ed in Church Street, between the stores of Je-remiah Hughes and John S Selby; where they will always be ready and happy to accommo date ony gentleman who may be inclined to extend towards them a portion of patronage. From their long experience in business, they

fatter themselves that they are interior to nonof their profession, in the execution of work Which shall be done in the neatest, most fash ionable style, and at the most reasonable prices However, all they ask of the public, rove the above assertion, by a fair and impar

ial 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 differ entimerchants of the city have very recently re turned from the city of Baltimore and Phila delphia with a large assortment of goods, which they are determined to dispose of on moderate and the most accommodating terms.

Revell & Kurby will, with pleasure, when called on, waiton any centleman, at any Store, for the purpose of aiding in making selections of goods.

Oct 28. da - week to the

PUBLIC STORIES.

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y	burg, Leesburg, Winchester,	h. d.	1	dis	,
b-	and Charlestown,		1	1	•
n.	Petersburg, Lynchburg, and	1	1	1.	
j.		1 1	H	die	•
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ie	Romney. Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.		1	dis	
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f,	Maryland.	Par 2	1	dis	
n-	North Carolina, South Carolina,	1	al	dis	
	Georgia.	2	1	dis	
e.	Pennsylvania-Philadelphia, Car-		1	-	
en	liste, York, Gettysburg and	par	1	4	4
ı,	Chambersburg.	-			Ĩ
10	Brownsville.	3	1	die	
115	Other banks.	par		di	
	New Jersey, generally.	per	1	di	١.
8,	New York, city banks.	par	1 .	2 10	
of	Other banks. Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode-	par	1	2 li	•
ht	Island and Connecticut, New	1	4	2 di	
CE	Hampshire and Vermont.	1	1	-	
nd	Those marked thus " for as	e-th	11 + v	marte	
nd		-	_	-	=
nd	NOTICE.	12		-	
		a Far	mala	III: h	,1
	An Annual meeting of the Society of Annapolis, and its	. 4.61	mate	Dit	

iety 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



PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. The returns are all received, and they shew a re-sult which is of the most grativing description.— The Senate of Pennsy members. Of these Four are anti-masons.

The House of Representatives consists of one hundred members, of whom Twesternesses are anti-masons.

NEW JERSEY .- The Legislature of New Jersey met at Trenton yesterlay. 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 ior Jackson, 13 for Clay. Jackson Majority on Joint ballot TRIRTH—being an increase majority of stien roles since last year.

VERNONT

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. Elever successive ballottings were had, without effecting a choice. The vote on the eleventh balloting, was for Crafts (National Republican,) 13. Palmer, (Antimasonic) 77, Bradley, (Jacksonian) 35, Sentering, 2. Benjamin Swan has been elected Tressurer by the people. The votes—for Swan, 18,844—Augustine Clarke, 10,325.

The eighteenth trial resulted as follows—Crafts.

The eighteenth trial resulted as follows:—Crafts, 91—Palmer, 74—Bradley, 42—Allen, 15—Seattering 4. The treesty-fourth ballot showed nearly the same

Mr. Crafts; who is said to be what is called a National Republican, was stated during the election thave expressed his approbation of General Jackson's veto message. eto message.

OHIO ELECTION.

OINO ELECTION.

It is still a matter of uncertanty 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 on a Presidential vote. In these twenty stress counties, the number of votes taken is less by nearly secondarities the number of votes taken is less by nearly secondarities. There seems to be no doubt that there were at less twenty fire thousand more votes polled in the state on that occasion than at the present election.

STATE OF MARYBARD, 60. anne-frunde Coucty, Orphose Court, Sept. 15, 1830.

pp ickion, by petition of Jeeph Kirby, administrator of Horatio Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the hotice required by law for ere ditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that he same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the massapers printed in Aunapolis.

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

CEVID TO LEGEL ET ECITORS

That the subscriber of Anic Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Horatio Ty dings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the said 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 ben fit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1830.

108 EPF KIRBY, Adm'r. Sept 23.

Sept 23.

GRATE OF MABYLAMD, 99. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept 14 1830.

O Nap. lication by petition of Richard II. Merriken, a untuistrator of William II. Stinch comb late of Anne Arundel county de ceas d it is ordered that he give the notice re quired by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of aix successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Annap des THOMAS T SIMMONS, Reg. William A. County.

STORIE TO HERED OF COFFOR

That he subscriber of Anne Arundel county has hobtained from the Orphans Court of An ne Arond I county, in Mary and, letter of ad-ministration on the personal estate of William H. Sunchcomb late of Anne Arondel county sad deceased are hereby warned to exthe same, with the vouchers thereof, to the au serther at or before the 20th day of March next, they may a herwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my halof this Tahld viol Spt 1830.

RICHARD H MERRIKEN, Admir.

Sep. 23. 5w

.ec ,cizasyeak to evase

Anne Arundel County, Orphuns Court Sept 14th, 1830, O Samiliacio by perition of Ric ard M. Chas and Ri a d J. Crabb. administra to so Mailda Ches Lite of Anne Arundel com y d ea d it is orde ed that they give the notice required by law for a ditors to ex-hip to heir claims a as at the said deceased, and tha be same be publish done in each week h space of is successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis THOMAS F. SIMMONS.

Reg. Wils A. A County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscripers of Anne Arundel conn 17 hash obtained from the Orphans Court of ... Arundel . ounty, in Mary'and, letters of ad distration on the personal es ate of Matri C. a. d. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the sub acribers at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all henefit of the said state. Given under our hands this 14th day or S pt 1830.
RICH ARD S. CHASE.
RIDH ARD . CRABB. Admirs.

STATE OF MARYLAND SO ne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830

O application, by petition of Abner Lin thicum, administrator o' Elijan Yieldhill late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the saul decreed, and that the same be published one in a h week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the new-papers printed in Annapolis.
THOM S T. SIMMONS,

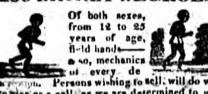
Reg. Wills. A. A Coupty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Name. Arundet county hath ob ained from the Orphana Court of Anne Arundel county, in Mary and, letters of nistration on the personal estate of Elijah Yield hall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said de deased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Bubscriber, 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

ABNER LINE HICUM, Adm'r. Sep! 23. 2

Cash for Negroes. WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,



Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give as a call, as we are determined to give purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can af all times be found at Williamsons' Hotel, Annapolis, LEGG & WILLIAMS.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Rosbinson. As a Boarding House, situate near the Episcopal church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs, which have conributed 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 lat October next. For Terms pp'y to WATKINS.

Aug. 26.

PUBLIC SAUE virtue of an order from the Orphans

Court of Anne Arundel county, the sub scriber will offer at Public Sale, at the late re sidence of Joseph Jones, decrased, near Merrill' tavern, on Thursday the 28th instant.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE Of said deceased, consisting of SHEEP. HORSES,

and Hogs. Plantation Ctenalls, 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 Dullars, the Cast o be paid

ELIZABETH JONES, Adm's.

FARMERS BANK OF . MARYLAND

Annapolis Sept. 224 1830 The President a d Directors of the Parmer Bink of Maryland, have de lared a dividend of here per cent, on the sio k of the said Bink for six months, ending the 30th inst, and ay ble on or after the first Monday of Octobe next, to stockholders on the western shere. a the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the branch bank at East on, upon personal application, on the exhibit tion of powers of attorney or by correct simpl

order.

By order
SAN MAYNARD. Cash.
To be inserted once a work for three weekt in the Gazette and a mencan, Baltimore. order. Sept 23.

NOTICE,

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

24DAM & JOHN MILLER

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

In the art of building Chimneys, and altering these already build, in such manner as to prevent or care their smoking.

Rom the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building frem 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 invalved 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 last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system. invar ably producing the desired result with re

spect to smoke, and at the same time making a Having secured the exclusive privilege of asing and vending said improvement, for four-teen years from the third day of April 1829. he subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or coun When two or more counties are pur hased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town Township, Borough or Village, \$20 single house, 85. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required. and a deed shall be immediately returned con taining all necessary instructions to enable a ny mason to construct chimneys. Every chim ney which shall be built under the authority of. and agreeable to this patent is hereby warrant ed a good chimney. All letters to the paten-tee must be post paid. The publisher of a pa-per 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 ounty in which the seat of Government is loafed. Every publisher of a paper in the Uni te, three insertions, and forward one of the apers, 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 Preasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, E-q. the patentee above established character for honesty and probity. & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Sh'ff. ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk, DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

PRINTING Of every description, neatly exe-

cuted at this Office.

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 hoppy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HAND-SOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most rea-onable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING-

DRY GOODS. Black and Coloured Circassains,

Superior Blue and Black Cloths, Olive-Green and Gold-Green do. Brown and Mixt Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres, assinetts, assorted. Vestings, assorted colours, 4-4 Irish Linens,

5-4 Irish Sheeting, 4-4 & 6 4 Jaconet Cambricks; 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins, Plain and Figured Vuslins, Canton and Italian Crapes,

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,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Hose, Madrass H'kfs. Flag and Bandana H'kfs. Merino Shawls, Plain and Figured Silks, Merinos, Assorted Colours,

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets.

Kerseys and Lindseys,

31. 4. 41 & 5 Point

Macandau

GROCERIES.
China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthern
Ware, Sherry Lisbon do. Champaigne do. Malaga do. Loaf and Brown Sugar Imperial, Gun Powder, Old Hyson, TEAS. Young Hyson,

IRONMONGERY.

And Black,

Stock Locks, Pad Shovels and Tongs, pades and Shovels, Pod and Screw Augurs. Round and Flat Bolts, Knives and Forks, Wood Screws,

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

Chesnut Posts and Rails,

LUMBER. Cedar and Locust Posts,

4-4, 6-4, & 8-4 White Pine Plank, 1 2, 5 4, 8-4 Yellow Pine 3 by 4, 4,4, 4-5, 3-6, 3-9, 3-12 Studding and Joists. 3 by 4, 3-5 Rafters.

Laths, Black Walnut Poplar Plank and Scantling Bunch Shingles,

Lime and Bricks, Plaister, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight.

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

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 abortest notice. Octuber 21, 1830.

DICKINSON COLLEGE

OFFICERS.

Rev. Samuel B. How, A. M. President. Rev. Alexander M Farlane, A. M. Professor of Mathe Charles Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Lan guages, s. M. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRESIMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthron's ed.)
Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.) Xenophon's Anabasis, 'Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology,
(Moritz;) Arithmetic, Algebra, Enclid's Elements, (4
books;) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of
the Globes; Lalin and Greek translations.
SOPHOMORE CLASS

the Globest Latin and Greek translations. SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgie's: Livy, (Folsom's ed.) Græca Majora, vol. 1; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (finished;) Algebraic Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithms; Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS. Grzca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus;
Quintillian, 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; Evidences of Christianity; Cicero de Officia and de Natura Deservational de Oracore, Logicus; Evidences de Officia and de Natura Deservational de Oracore, Logicus; Evidences

or Christianty; Cicero de Omnas and de Andrea orum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's. Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy; Physico Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology. Public worship is held in the College, chapel at 9

'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical Recitation onducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the after oon of that day.

There is an examination of all the classes at the 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: out may be restored to his former rank; if he make up his deficiencies by vigorous application. Candidates for admission into the Freshmar class,

must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages, in Casar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; Dalaell's Collectanea Græca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Doarding, 42 weeks at \$1 25, College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood &c. &c. Washing and lights,

The price of hoard varies from \$1 to \$2 per week, t 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 fier its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live i rown, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms

rown, 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 victious in its nature or demoralizing in its tendency.

a vigitant 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

There are two vacations of five weeks each. The 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, sc.

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 amplements there. relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November seasion 1805, 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 8 Itidgely 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 8. Ridgely is in actual configuration. date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely is in actual confinement for debt, and I baving 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 aid 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 Anna-Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. and supplements, as prayed.

THOMASS B. DOWLY. NOTICE.

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

By order, B. COWMAN, Clk.

Comm'rs, A.A. C.

Comm'rs. A.A. C.

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.

VOL.

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HICE-THE

AND FOR

r. Barrow's Do Taylor's Answer

Letter from a
he Last Day o
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the use and application of this frust-James Thatcher, M. D. author of ern Practice, in his second edition subject of Herniz, remarks "De la clusively entitled to the credit of his the true Burgical principle for their of Hernia, He happily conceived to the pad of the Truss should be so c as simply to support the muscular to the ring or aperture as much as pass state in which they are maintained health. Unless this be attained never recover their natural ages.

health. Unless this be attained by a conver recover their natural areas with the period of the degree of pressure applied. Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his recallent dition of 'Huoper's Medical Dictionary, ander the head of 'Truss.' after enumerating the critical property. This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amis G. Hall, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of stusses, has rendered it certain that all reconstruction by tures and those of children, may be accusated by cured, and those of children, may be accusated by cured, and those of old people and of has standing, may, in many cases, also be rebe-

standing, may, in many cases, also be rebe-died. The pad of Dr. Hutl's Tress is concess and not convex; and hence the raised circular

and not convexy and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses uses he sides of the hernial opening, and lends to the the aperture and cure the hernia.

M. L. Knapp, M. D. like Prystias and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Departs, in a communication to Ductor that apit thave applied your trusses in several hadren cases during the last three years. A gott many upon whom I have applied your trusses have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all the trusses had failed. I send you a note of last from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a buil scretal rupters, of who was cured of a bull scrotal ruptur, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had wears, ther trusses twenty nine years. His san, an aged 16 years, ruptured from his infact, we cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, for lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, exhibiting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, exhibiting in a labouring man, thirty years old, exhibiting the labouring man thirty years old, we would be successful the labouring man thirty years old, we would be successful the labouring man thirty years old, we would like the labouring man the labouring man thirty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty years old, we would like the labouring man forty ye who was cored of a buil scretal rupture of geon the full powers and excellence of the instruments. Your trusses are exclusively

Baltimore, January, 1830.

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

The operation and effect of this True is

preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi

cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in get-

directly the reverse of all Trusses herisant in use; which being convex tended to calurate dimensions of the rupture opening. "Is a of opinion that the union of Surgical design a mechanical structure in this instrument result." it what has long been the desideratum of Prac-Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Her

is, recommende Dr. Hull's Truss to the es clusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57,

Payette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-

March 11



her Routes in the following manners:
Leave Banton every Wednesday and Sander morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and the Annapolis, and thence to Annapolis, and the Annapolis Baltimore, where she will arrive in the extrap-Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspecies Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Anapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and theres to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passen-

gers for Cambridge.

Sie will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsics creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica All buggage and Packages to be at the risk

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

A very valuable GRIST and SAWMILL.
A situated near the head of Savero River, all
in complete, order, a never failing attents, and

Has jus PHI PALI They con

> CLO. He wi es' and

ALSC Brocks. Sept :