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a market for 14 days within the fortress and to carry on business with persons of every nation, but those engaged in war with Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—Prince Madatow has already passed the Balkan, and issued a proclamation in which he promises that private property shall be respected; the inhabitants bring ample supplies of provisions and live cattle to our troops, for which they receive payment in ready money. Count Diebitsch is waiting for the arrival of a caravan with armels, to pass the Balkan with the infantry. Gen. Krassowsky is to invest Shumla.

Warsaw, July 20.—We have received news that Count Diebitsch has completely invested Shumla, and will soon make an attempt to carry it by storm.

GRECIAN REPUBLIC.—It is affirmed at Constantinople, that immediately after their arrival in that capital, the two Plenipotentiaries of France and England, addressed to the Divan the protocol signed at London on the 22d of March last, accompanying it with a note in very moderate terms, justifying each of the articles, and proving how much it is to be wished, even for the advantage of the Porte itself, that they may be accepted. The Porte is stated to have answered, that it would deliberate on the contents of the protocol—that it was itself desirous of the pacification of the Morea, and might consent to acknowledge the new political relations of that Peninsula, and of the Cyclades, on the conditions laid down in the protocol, if satisfactory security were given that these conditions would be fulfilled. At the same time it is stated that the Porte had declared that it would not, under any pretext, hear of an extension of the frontiers of the new Greek state beyond the Isthmus of Corinth.

The aviso of the Mediterranean says that Colonel Fabvier has given fresh proofs of his attachment to the Greek cause, by refusing 250,000 francs, coming to him as indemnity and prize money, and has had the sum distributed among the wives and children of Greeks who have fallen in defence of their country.

FRANCE—The French papers of Sunday have brought the ordinance of the King, closing the session of the legislature. On the 30th of July the Chamber of Peers adopted the budget of ways and means for 1830, without any amendment, by a majority of 149 to 2, and the next day the session was closed. The peers separated in silence, but the deputies, as usual, were saluted with cries of "Vive le Roi." All reports of an immediate change of ministry had ceased. It was not considered impossible, however, that during the recess some mode of increasing the strength of the administration should be adopted, but the additions would not be calculated to alter its general character nor its policy.

A letter has been published from an officer of the Blond frigate, giving some additional particulars of the manner of receiving the British Ambassador at Constantinople. On passing the first castle or strong battery, which stands on the European side of the Straits, a few heavy guns were fired at us, or rather a little ahead of the ship. We were near enough to the battery to perceive that the tremendously heavy guns on the ground tier were loaded with ponderous balls of marble. On seeing a boat shove off from the battery with a Turkish officer on board, we shortened sail, and received a message from the Governor of the castle, to the effect that he could not allow us to proceed without an order from his superior, the Pasha of the Dardanelles; for that were he to do so, he should lose his head. To this our Ambassador replied that the embassy should proceed forthwith, and that if the Governor fired another shot at the Blonde, he should certainly lose his head.' We then made sail and passed the battery without further molestation. At midnight a deputation of Turks came on board, with an apology from the Pasha of the Dardanelles for the uncourtly and unjustifiable act of firing at a British ship of war with the British Ambassador on board, and stating that the Pasha had directed the Governor to be thrown into prison, and that he should be subjected to the immediate punishment of banishment.

Letters from Gibraltar, to the 19th ult. state that the Emperor of Morocco, in consequence of the attack of the Austrians at Larache, has positively refused to listen to any terms of accommodation, and professed to hold the Austrians in the greatest contempt. The Emperor had launched a sloop of war, which was to be sent to Lisbon to be coppered, under the protection of the two brigs, which, it is stated, so far from being destroyed by the Austrians had not been injured. It is asserted in these letters, that at the time of the attack, a negociation was pending between the Austrian commander and the Emperor, and that the latter was very indignant that an attack should have been made at such a period.

The subjoined inscription was found on a scroll enclosed in the corner stone of the College (University of Pennsylvania) in Ninth street Philadelphia. The ink has faded—so much indeed, that the writing is almost illegible.

'The Congress of the United States having resolved to hold their sessions in the city of Philadelphia, a temporary provision for the accommodation of the President was made by the Corporation of the City, consisting of—Mayor, Samuel Powell; Recorder, Alexander Wilcocks; Aldermen, Samuel Miles, John Barclay, Matthew Clarkson, John Nixon, Joseph Swift, George Roberts, Francis Hopkinson, Hillary Baker, William Colliday, John Baker, Gunning Bedford, John M. Nesbitt, Reynold Keen, and Joseph Ball, Esquires—and the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania granted money to purchase a lot and erect buildings suitable for the President. The following gentlemen were appointed commissioners to fulfil the intention of the law, who voluntarily offered their services without expense to the public—Richard Wells, Francis Gurney, Jacob Hiltzeimer.

'This phial is handed to posterity as an experiment of duration; May, 1792.

The President has officially recognised Ayrad Busa as Vice Consul of the King of the Two Sicilies, for the port of Baltimore.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, September 24, 1829.

DIED in New-York on the 19th instant, in the 26th year of his age, Doctor JOHN DENNY, of the U. S. Navy. This intelligence is communicated in a letter from Dr. White, of the U. S. Navy, in the following terms:

"The object of writing the present letter is to inform you of the demise of Dr. Denny. Dr. Denny was well last evening, when I left him at the city hotel, whither I had accompanied him, with his baggage, to remain for the night, he intending to take passage for Philadelphia on the following morning. He made a visit to a family, and remained till nine o'clock. I had departed to Brooklyn by this time, leaving a number of officers in waiting to take leave of him, one of whom in the morning waited on me, and stated his illness during the night. I immediately repaired to the hotel, and was informed, upon the threshold, that he was dead. I did not dream of this result, and you may conceive my astonishment. He was beloved by all his brother officers. I am now in attendance upon Commodore Chauncey, to make preparations for his funeral. Dr. Mott of New York, and Dr. Coombs of the Army, were in attendance upon him. He died of the bursting of the Aorta from Aneurism."

Though the Tobacco in this county was much injured by frequent and heavy rains in the summer, we learn that the crops will prove better than was at that time anticipated. No frost sufficiently severe to harm them has yet occurred, and many planters have already secured large portions of their crops.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, a manager on a farm near West River, was on Friday last lodged in the gaol of this county, on suspicion of having killed the free coloured woman whose death we noticed last week. He has a wife and four children, and it is said that previously to the charge, under which he is now confined being brought against him, he bore a fair character.

NEW LIFE PRESERVER.

Nothing has been more abused since they have been worn than Corsets; yet even they, bad as they have been represented, it appears from the subjoined paragraph, accident has, at last, in one instance, made useful. It being the only service we have ever heard of their rendering, we determined on recording it.

"A lady in New London was recently thrown from a chaise, the wheel of which passed over her breast. Her corsets resisted the pressure, and she escaped unharmed."

For the Maryland Gazette.

Arise! Jacksonians! bid the band
Of Adams' legions fly this land:
Arouse from sleep—guard well your rights,
And slumber not—you've foes to fight.

For Clay has sent his minions forth,
To East and West, to South and North;
And if perchance, there's some sent here,
Brave Jacksonians do not fear,

But steadfastly your front display,
Upon the next election day—
All secret meetings you'll despise,
For public acts—need no disguise.

You'll rally round the firm and good,
Those, who the brunt of battle stood,
Whose strength, renew'd, if tho' late,
Will yet protect and guard the state.

Ye Anti—— men, a question plain
I have to ask—what will you gain
By opposition? Jackson's rule,
Thus far, has been, upright and cool.

October's Monday's very near!
Arise—doubt not—away with fear—
With Jackson's ticket in your hand,
Resolve to free your native land.

While peace and plenty crown your shore,
Respected by each Foreign pow'r.
Shall you, disturb'd by no alarms,
Rest safely in your chosen's arms. LOGAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

SPECULATIONS OF A BACHELOR—No. I.

Not doubting, Mr. Editor, that it will be agreeable both to yourself and to your readers, I have determined to present you hebdomadally with a dish of my speculations on that sweetest of all subjects, *woman*. I say *speculations*; because the ill natured are prone to make malicious remarks, when a bachelor speaks of his *knowledge* of woman; and I am too old now to take up the gauntlet in defence of that calumniated class of society, the single gentlemen. This much however, I will say, that I would not now exchange situations with any married man in the universe. The habits attendant on a state of single blessedness have been growing around me, till I am attached to my present situation, as strongly as ever tree was held by its roots to its native soil. I do not pretend that this mode of life was originally the effect of choice. In my youthful days, I never had a vision of future happiness from which woman was excluded; my imagination never conjured up an ideal castle, where all was felicity, in which her captivating charms, her sympathy in joy, her soothing attentions in sorrow, did not form necessary ingredients. But alas! these blissful visions were too soon expelled by sad realities. I grew up to manhood, I loved, and was beloved in return, by one who, to the very external fascination, added intellectual beauty of the highest order. She promised to be mine; and I now looked forward to the time when a faultless wife, and prattling cherubs, should bless my fireside, and enable me to be drawn to domestic happiness, the cares and vexations of the world. Business called me to Europe, and after a twelvemonth's absence, I returned full of hope and joy to find her—the chosen of my soul—the wife of another—I never spoke to her again, and once only did I see her. It was at a crowded ball, where she apparently was gaiety, that her eye for a moment met mine. In that eye the unbidden tear instantaneously started; her pale cheek lost its small remnant of bloom, and her frame trembled till she was forced to seek the nearest chair. Whether my emotions at that moment were those of pleasure or pain, I have never been able to discover, but I then learnt, what I had before suspected, that she still loved me, and had sacrificed her own happiness to a parent's wishes—and never! oh never! was a richer sacrifice offered at any shrine—I regret, reader, that I have been drawn into this melancholy narration of my past life. It will, however, make us better acquainted, and serve as a fit introduction to the fact, that I am now a Bachelor of an age which—it is unnecessary to mention, and am living as happily as blasted prospects and lacerated feelings will allow me. Thanks to a kind Providence the former are almost forgotten, and the benumbing influence of age has spared little of acuteness to the latter. It must be confessed too, that I have many negative comforts—comforts consisting of freedom from those annoyances which way lay the peace of Hymen's votaries. For instance, my auricular excrescences are never shocked by that sound, in comparison with which, the horrible roar of the Chinese gong, or even the eminently nasal, and villainously monotonous sound, emitted from the mouth, or rather nose, of a shaking quaker, is most melodious music, I mean, as the reader has doubtless anticipated, the squalling of a child. I can travel too with a degree of pleasure which the married man knows only by hearsay. Enclosed in a carriage, from which every breath of air is sedulously excluded, with a band-box in his hands, his knees elevated as high as his head by divers bundles, and things unknown, in the foot of the vehicle, and the exhalations from a strapping negro woman placed opposite to him, continually regaling his olfactory nerves, he, poor man, knows little comfort, except in anticipating the end of the day's journey, when, if the fates be propitious, he may succeed in consigning his troubles to the temporary oblivion of sleep. Truly, Mr. Editor, I have seen men suffering under the interminable, prostrating pains of sea-sickness, till nature appeared to be exhausted; but the situation of those men was a paradise to that of him, who encased in a surtout, which his wife's care has kindly provided, and placed in the predicament above described, sets off to travel in search of health and pleasure.

There are ills too of a heavier and more solemn nature, from whose visitations I am free. The loss of a parent, a relative, or a friend, is a deep, a heavy affliction. But who can paint a parent's anguish when a darling child is snatched forever from his embrace? What must be his feelings when the sad conviction first flashes on his mind, that the icy hand of death is closed on that being, who perhaps but yesterday had disported before him in all the grace and beauty of youthful innocence? He only can estimate the weight of such a privation, who has heard the agonizing shrieks of maternal grief—who has seen a *father's* eye swimming in tears, and a *father's* bosom heaving with convulsive sobs, who has—but I will intrude no further in the sacred precincts of parental grief. *Self* has proved so interesting a subject, and I have dilated so much at large on my own advantages, that having taken care of No. 1, the Ladies must wait for No. 2. Reader, I am not a woman-hater, but I owe the sex little except my birth, and thou wilt, I trust, if my remarks should ever be too harsh, pardon them when thou rememberest, that they proceed from a Bachelor—no coercion. Think not, however, from this prefatory apology, that I am about to indite a satire on the gentler sex. With all their faults I love them; and with this amiable speech I bid you adieu.

COMMUNICATED.

A SUGGESTION.

Under the pretext that they cannot obtain impartial trials in Baltimore, a number of prisoners charged with criminal offences, and now in gaol in that city, have removed their cases to this county. This sort of manœuvring on the part of persons committed in Baltimore, is getting to be quite fashionable. Whether it be the impression that our bench is more lenient, or a desire to put off their trials to as distant a day as possible, or the *weakness* of our *gaol walls*, which prompts them to this course, is what I shall not undertake to determine. I will, however, say that men who will not live in society, without depredating upon the honest part of it, should not, through any want of promptness in the administrators of justice, have *opportunity* allowed them to escape the penalty of the laws which they have violated. There would be no want of vigilance or care on the part of our present excellent sheriff, and his officers, but how much trouble would he be saved, if our court, at its meeting, would take up the criminal docket *first*, and dispose of the cases brought from Baltimore, before it proceeded to the transaction of other business. In this manner the Baltimore cases could all be despatched at an early period, and such offenders, as were convicted, *immediately* returned to Baltimore, where there would be no danger of their breaking prison. Were the Judges of our court to take this step once in relation to prisoners removing their trials from Baltimore, it is more than probable that at their spring session, they would not be plagued with a single case from that city. Another good consequence would flow from such a step, if it deterred the guilty from flying to our court—it would be an immense saving to Baltimore city and county, since the expense attending the removal of such trials is levied upon them.

ELKRIDGE.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.—The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal having been sufficiently completed to admit of the navigation of boats of light draft of water, we are requested to say, that the Barges of the Citizen's Canal Line will commence running regularly through the Canal on Monday next. The comfort of this mode of conveyance, and the additional consideration of a full view of the stupendous work by which the two Bays are connected, must certainly contribute greatly to the gratification of those who travel this route. Balt. Amer.

From the New York Post.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

Hoboken is probably to become as celebrated for sacrifices at the Hymenial altar as it now is for those made at the shrine of false honours. By the existing laws of this state, no formal solemnization of the marriage ceremony is necessary. Any bona fide and solemn engagement or contract, that such relation shall exist from thence forward, co-instanti, is a legal marriage. By the Revised, or rather the new statute, which is to go into effect on the first of January next, a formal solemnization, and other acts, are made necessary. Among other things, the statute declares that,

Females may marry at 14, and males at 17 years of age.

Marriage can be solemnized only by Ministers of the Gospel, and Priests of every denomination; by Mayors, Recorders and Aldermen of cities, and by Judges of the County Courts, and Justices of the Peace. When solemnized by a Minister or Priest, the ceremony must be according to the forms and customs of the church or society to which he belongs, and when by a Magistrate, no particular form is necessary, except the parties must solemnly declare that they take each other as husband and wife. In every case there must be at least one witness present.

It is the duty of the priest or magistrate, to ascertain the christian and surnames of the parties; their respective ages and places of residence, and their profession, trade or occupation; the names and places of residence of two attesting witnesses, or the name and place of residence of one, if only one witness be present. The facts so ascertained, and the day of the marriage, he must enter in a book kept for that purpose.

If either of the parties to be married shall not be personally known to the priest or magistrate, he shall require proof of the identity of such person, by the oath of some person known to him; which oath any magistrate may administer.

The statute does not apply to Quakers or Jews.

I have always thought this delicate subject flourished best when let alone. But our lawmakers have thought proper to point out the manner and form in which this interesting ceremony shall be performed; and, perhaps, the regulations and restrictions are such as the public good require. There are many cases however, where the parties cannot or will not submit to any restrictions or delays. For the relief of such persons an asylum will no doubt be provided in some romantic spot on the Jersey shore, where they may have the knot tied to suit themselves.

There appears to be one great obstacle to many marriages under the statute; the magistrate or priest is required to ascertain the ages of the parties. The age of an old maid indeed! This is a ticklish subject. The fair sex, over 20 years of age, are very coy on this matter. Many old young ladies would well nigh expire in the act of confession—others would be guilty of fraud or perjury rather than reveal the appalling truth; and should the truth be told, many a swain would, horror struck, surrender up his intended rib.

BENEDICT.

Napoleon's description of the King of Prussia.

'When I was at Tilset, with the Emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, I was the most ignorant of the three in military affairs. These two sovereigns, especially the King of Prussia, were completely au fait, as to the number of buttons there ought to be in front of a jacket, how many behind, and the manner in which the skirts ought to be cut. Not a tailor in the army knew better than king Frederick how many measures of cloth it took to make a jacket. 'In fact,' continued Napoleon, laughing, 'I was nobody, in comparison with them. They continually tormented me about matters belonging to tailors, of which I was entirely ignorant; though in order not to affront them, I answered just as gravely as if the fate of an army depended on the cut of a jacket. When I went to see the king of Prussia, instead of a library, I found he had a large room, like an arsenal, furnished with shelves and pegs, in which were placed fifty or sixty jackets, of various modes. Every day he changed his fashion, and put on one of a different make. He was a tall, dry looking fellow, & would give a good idea of Don Quixotte. He attached more importance to the cut of a dragoon or hussar uniform, than was required for the salvation of a kingdom. At Jena, his army performed the finest and most showy manœuvres possible; but I soon put a stop to their coglioneric, and taught them, that to fight, and to execute dazzling manœuvres, and wear splendid uniforms, were different affairs. If, added he 'the French army had been commanded by a tailor, the king of Prussia would certainly have gained the day, from his superior knowledge in that profession; but as victories depend more on the skill of the general who commands the troops, than that of the tailor who makes their jackets, he consequently was defeated.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CATTLE CURED.

One of my oxen was taken a few days ago very suddenly with very singular symptoms, such as I had never before seen. He appeared perfectly deprived of the use of his limbs, and was taken in very rapid succession with convulsions. They came on by a wild gaze of the eye, and very apparent sensations of horror, lasted generally from two to three, and sometimes as long as five minutes, and during the intervals the animal gave evident symptoms of weariness. Upon examination I found his horns perfectly cold, which induced me to bore them, and into the holes, (made 4 or 5 inches from the head,) I poured a strong mixture of black pepper, salt and vinegar. Not more than fifteen minutes elapsed before the convulsions ceased; in less than an hour he fed as usual, and at this time (three days since his attack) is apparently as well as any animal on my farm. I am induced to make this public, as I apprehend the complaint (from the extreme dampness of the season,) will not be very uncommon, and also because of the simplicity of the remedy, and the fair promise it gives of efficacy.

A. PLANTER.

FREDERICKSBURG, (Va.) Sept. 8.

"We have been shown to-day, by the President of the "Virginia Gold-Mining Company," now working in Spotsylvania County, on the farm of Mr. Marshall Johnson, the result of their labours for the last four weeks. It consists of 1390 dwt. of native gold, the value of which is something like twelve hundred dollars. The prospects of the company are flattering, and the amount which we have seen may be considered, but as the earnest of their future success. The average value of their mining is about $40 per day.

Aurora.

BRITISH SHIP WATERLOO.

The brig Merced, Capt. Kingsbury, sailed from Havana on the 19th ult. bound to Cadiz. She was boarded on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, 30 miles E. by S. of the Hook, having in tow the British ship Waterloo, of London, which she had fallen in with, on the 26th ult. in lat. 34 5 long. 75 13. The brig Orion, from Porto Cabello for Baltimore, had boarded her about an hour before. She had ten feet of water in her hold—main and mizen masts gone—no boats. From the circumstance of there being a number of mattresses, Capt. K. thinks there were probably several passengers, and that all on board left the ship during a gale or heavy blow. The decks were strewed with trunks, clothing, &c. the Captain's sextant was also on deck. All these articles, with the cabin stores, furniture, and the like, were taken away by the Orion, which then abandoned her. The next day, (26th) Capt. K. took her in tow, had her foremast cut away, and her water pumped out, since which she has proved perfectly tight. She is of 400 to 500 tons burthen, coppered and nearly new.

The Pilot Boat T. H. Smith, which was in search of her, assisted in towing her into port. In the afternoon she came to anchor in the lake, and the Pilot Boat was despatched to the city for a cable and anchor. Our News Boat after going 10 or 15 miles further out, and running about 20 miles to the South, returned—saw nothing more.

The cargo of the Waterloo consists of coffee, sugar, arrow root, &c. part of which is damaged. A cargo book was found on board. The last part of the cargo was marked Jamaica. 30th July. Capt. K. will realize a handsome remuneration for his trouble in the proceeds of salvage. N. Y. Jour. Com.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1, 1829.

A distressing and fatal occurrence took place last week, at Winchester, Franklin county, in this state. Thomas P. Taul, Esq. was shot by Rufus K. Anderson, Esq. of Alabama, in a conflict, on Monday 24th ult. and expired on Wednesday evening following. The parties were personally strangers, having never seen each other before, although the latter was a brother to the deceased wife of the former. The controversy, which, had, we understand, been carried on with some bitterness, for a considerable time, between Mr. Taul and other individuals of his late wife's family, grew out of a difference about the disposal of the property of the deceased, and a suit in chancery is now pending in relation to it.

Under this state of things Mr. Anderson, who resides in Alabama and has been recently elected to the senate in that state, visited his relatives in Franklin county, and, on the occasion referred to, accosted Mr. Taul, who was pointed out to him, in an angry and threatening manner. We cannot undertake to detail particulars, as we have heard them differently related, but in a short time the fatal wound was given. Mr. Anderson was instantly taken before two magistrates and examined according to law, and the injury then being supposed not to be mortal, was held to bail, when he immediately departed for Alabama. We are not informed, whether, since the death of Mr. Taul, any steps have been taken to procure his arrest to answer the charge of homicide. Great excitement, we are told, prevails in the vicinity of the occurrence, and various opinions are expressed as to the degree of impropriety and criminality manifested in the conduct of the parties respectively.

We are authorised to announce CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county, in the popular branch of the next Legislature.

MR. GREEN,—You are authorised to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT will be supported as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen,—I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen.

MR. GREEN,—You are authorised to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

Jackson Republican Ticket.

For Baltimore City.

Jesse Hunt, | John S. Nicholas.

For Allegany County.

William M'Mahon, | Robert Swann,
William V. Buskirk, | Samuel Slicer.

For Frederick County.

Francis Thomas, | Roderick Dorsey,
Isaac Shriver, | John Kinser.

For Queen-Ann's County.

William Grason, | Samuel R. Okison,
Thomas Wright, 3d. | Arthur B. Sudler.

For Dorchester County.

Matthew Hardcastle, | James A. Stewart,
Henry C. Elbert, | Joseph Ennalls.

For Caroline County.

Marcy Fountain, | John Thawley,
Samuel Crawford, | Robert T. Keene.

For Talbot County.

Thomas Henrix, | William Price,
Nicholas Martin, | William Rose.

For Worcester County.

Stephen Roach, | Joseph Hungerford,
F. A. Bower, | Levin Ritch.

For Washington County.

Benjamin F. Tate, | Dennis Donnelly,
John Witmer, | David Brechbert.

THE STORK.

This perhaps, is the only bird among the feathered tribes whose parental affection is repaid by the filial piety, of which it seems to have been considered by all nations and in all times as the emblem. The ties of relationship among all other birds, that we know of, are entirely dissolved from the moment when the offspring are able to provide for themselves; but there is every reason to believe that the young storks assist their parents, when weakened by old age, and particularly in the long journeys which they have to perform in their annual visits to Europe. Many ancient writers speak of this trait of filial affection. A Danish author says,—'At this time (the spring) it is not uncommon to see several of the old birds, which are tired and feeble by the long flight, supported at times on the backs of the young; and the peasantry (of Toningen) speak of it, as a certainty, that many of these are, when they return to their home, laid carefully in the old nests, and cherished by the young ones which they reared with so much care the spring before.' The stork is described by one of our poets as

"an emblem of true piety:
Because when age has seized and made his dam
Unfit for flight, the grateful young one takes
His mother on his back, provides her food,
Repaying thus her tender care of him
Ere he was fit to fly."

20 DOLLARS REWAD.

WHEREAS some evil designed person or persons, have for some time past been guilty of injuring the public Pumps in various ways, destroying the tops, putting stones, &c. in them, thereby preventing their being used, and incurring heavy expenses. As this is a grievance in which all are interested, every well disposed citizen is called upon for a share of vigilance in detecting the perpetrators, and in case the offender be of responsible age, the above reward is offered for prosecuting them to conviction. By the City Commissioners,

JEREMIAH L BOYD,
PHILIP CLAYTON
JEREMIAH HUGHES.

Sept. 24 3w

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

PERSONS are forwarned hunting, gunning or in any other manner trespassing on the subscriber's part of the farm called BELMONT. Offenders will be rigidly dealt with.

R. M. CHASE.

Sept 24

TEACHER WANTING

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

Sept. 24.

The National Intelligencer will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward the account to the Maryland Gazette.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Matilda Chase, late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscribers, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Richard M. Chase, } Admrs.
Richard J. Crabb. }

Sept 3. 3w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Annapolis, September 16, 1829.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of *three per cent* on the Stock of said Bank, for six months ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,

Samuel Maynard, Cashr.

Sept 17

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Gazette, and American, Baltimore will insert the above law3w.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the Assembly Room, in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of October next, for electing a Representative to the next Congress of the United States, from the Second Congressional District of this State, and two Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for the City of Annapolis.

By order,

John H. Wells, Clk.
of the Corporation.

Sept 10

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Election will be held in Anne Arundel county, in their respective places of holding Elections, on the first Monday of October next, for electing a Representative to the next Congress of the United States, from the second Congressional District of this State, and four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

By order,

Richard Iglehart, Shff. A. A. C.

Sept 10