ing the Palais Royal from a band of senseless agitators, whose ridiculous attempts will fall upon themselves by means of the good spirit and the promptitude with which you have repressed them. What I and what we all wish is, that the public peace may cease to be troubled by the enemies of that real liberty and of those institutions which France has conquered, and which can alone preserve us from anarchy and all its concomitant evils. It is time to put a stop to this deplorable agitation; it is time that the maintenance of public order should restore confidence, that confidence should bring back its activity to commerce, and secure to every one the free exercise of all the rights which it is the duty of the Government to protect and to guarantee. With your concurrence, with your patriotism, and with the assistance of the respectable General and the brave Marshal, whom I rejoice at all times to see beside me, we shall accomplish this noble task. Ever devoted to my country, ever faithful to the cause of liberty, my first duty is to maintain the empire of the laws, without which there is neither liberty nor security for any person, and to secure the force necessary for resisting those attacks by which it is attempted to disturb that liberty. You will continue your generous efforts to second mine, & you may count on me as I do on you.'

His Majesty then addressed the Horse National Guard:—

My Comrades,—I come to tell you how much I value your efforts for the maintenance of public tranquility and for the defence of our public liberties, of which they would rob us by plunging us into disorder. It is time that these disturbances should cease; it is time to show ourselves worthy of the name of Frenchmen, by defending our institutions against the attacks of anarchy, after having so gloriously triumphed over those of despotism. It is thus that we shall consolidate our liberties; it is thus that the hope will be realized which I have proclaimed with so much joy, that the Charter shall henceforth be a reality.'

At last, his Majesty having passed into the first court found there a piquet of the National Guard and the post of the 31st regiment of the line, whom he addressed as follows:—

Comrades of the National Guard and of the Line,—I saw last night, with as much pleasure as satisfaction, that you rivalled each other in zeal, and that you so promptly repressed the insensate movement by which the peace and repose of the capital were disturbed.—Ever devoted to my country, and to the defence of those liberties and those institutions which I have sworn to maintain, and to which we shall all be constantly faithful—('Yes,' 'yes,' 'bravo,' from the troops and the spectators)— I ought—and we all ought to repel these unworthy attacks, with whatever mask they may be covered, and to rely on what France is entitled to expect from us. To this I shall devote myself as long as I live, and I have no doubt of success.

NATIONAL GUARDS OF PARIS.

Order of the day of October 19.—In addition to the King's expressing this morning to the National Guard on duty near the Palace his satisfaction and his gratitude, not only with regard to the post and the reserves at the Palais Royal, but to all the legions who, in the course of yesterday, and throughout the night, have been emulous in zeal for the maintenance of public order, his Majesty has given directions to the General in Chief to transmit to his brethren in arms, the assurance of these sentiments. A great number of spectators had an opportunity of witnessing how the Royal confidence and approbation were given and received. These are new and mutual pledges of devotedness to the cause of the revolution, effected by the heroic population of Paris, and which the enemies of liberty and public peace under various pretexts, are so anxious to undo, but which they will find impossible to counteract.

The General in Chief, proud of commanding the patriotic National Guard, after having, in common with it, enjoyed the public confidence, of which it is justly the object, wishes also especially to express his thanks for the firmness, the zeal and devotedness which have been exhibited throughout yesterday and last night. It is evident that now, as during the first years of the revolution, the enemies of liberty would wish to see it disgraced by anarchy, sullied by crime, and misunderstood by the peaceable citizens, who would greatly err in confounding it with the causes of those disturbances which are the means of destroying their quiet, interrupting their industry, and interfering with public order. Certainly it is not by such means that what we have gained by the glorious revolution of the great week can be consolidated, and that we shall obtain what is necessary to complete the regeneration of France on the basis of perfect freedom, without restriction as without alloy, on a foundation worthy of the revolution effected by a generous people, acquainted at once with their rights and their duties.

The people have now become too enlightened to allow themselves to be made the dupes of their disguised adversaries—too well informed to be trained on by men who would mislead them—too just not to be horrified at those vociferations which would disturb the justice, and would dishonour us among nations accustomed to the principles and the forms of true liberty—and too proud of their present glory to descend from the high station to which we have been raised by our new revolution. No! such an evil is not reserved for an old servant of the popular cause, who congratulates himself that he has lived long enough to see its pure and glorious triumph.

It is particularly to those of his fellow-citizens who already form the National Guard, to his dear brethren in arms, that the General Commanding in Chief ought now to repeat the assurance of his satisfaction, his gratitude, and his entire confidence in the truly patriotic spirit of liberty and public order of which they have given these new proofs.

LA FAYETTE.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, December 2, 1830.

From the New York Post Nov. 27.

CONSECRATION.—Yesterday morning the consecration of the Rev. Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, D. D. to the office of Bishop, took place in St. John's Chapel, and although the festivities of the day attracted multitudes to witness them, yet the extensive galleries and side aisles of the chapel were arranged with a most respectable and attentive congregation. The pews of the middle aisle were filled with the Rev. Clergy who assisted on the occasion, and by the vestries of the different churches. Morning prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Lyell, assisted in the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Milnor after, which a very appropriate and eloquent discourse, setting forth the nature and qualifications of the episcopal office, was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, D. D. of the diocese of Connecticut. The consecration service was performed by the venerable Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell and Onderdonk. Although the services occupied much of the morning, yet during the whole of them the deepest interest seemed to be felt, and all present appeared affected by the solemn and imposing rite of consecration.

OUTRAGE CONTRADICTED.

We are most happy to learn that the outrages alleged to have been committed by the Dutch troops in the attack upon Brussels, have proved upon investigation to be entirely false. Proud as we are of the fame of our ancestors of Holland, we felt the blush of shame and indignation rising at the tale of the brutalities and murders alleged to have been perpetrated in an English female boarding school; it is with proportionate gratification that we ascertain at last the whole was an entirely groundless fabrication, got up for effect, and diligently propagated, by an English clergyman named Kinsey, a resident of Brussels. What his motives for such wickedness could have been we are at a loss to divine. *Albany Dai. Adv.*

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN BIRDS.—We observed this summer two common thrushes, frequenting the shrubs on the green in our garden. There was an association and friendship between them that called our attention to their actions. One of them seemed ailing or feeble from some bodily accident, for though it hopped about, yet it appeared unable to obtain a sufficiency of food. Its companion, an active, sprightly bird, would bring it worms, or bruised snails, when they mutually partook of the banquet; and the ailing bird would wait patiently, understand the actions, expect the assistance of the other, and advance from its asylum upon its approach. When we see a sick or maimed animal supplied or attended by another, which we suppose gifted with none of the stimuli to exertion that actuate our conduct, we endow them by this denial with motives, which we ourselves are unacquainted; and at last we can only relate the fact without defining the cause.—*Journal of a Naturalist.*

THE FATAL DUEL—We learn some weeks ago, that the account of a fatal rencontre between Dr. Jeffries and Dr. Smith, which we published some time last summer, and which has been extensively copied, was a contemptible hoax, played off upon us, and upon the public, by some idle wag, and we set about finding him out. We enclosed the original account of the affair to a gentleman at Iberville, Louisiana, who is acquainted with Dr. Jeffries, one of the reputed combatants, and we addressed a letter also to the Dr. to which he has replied. The result of our enquiries leaves not the shadow of doubt, that the author is none other, than the *valorous Dr. himself.* The letter from which we made up the account was in his handwriting, and he lodged it in the Post Office at Iberville.

At the time of publishing the account, we had some misgivings as to its authenticity, but they were overruled by the allusion of the writer, at the dying Dr's. request, as he said, to an incident in which we were a party, and which could have been known only to him.—We did not dream of imposition from such a quarter.

We presume not to divine the motive that prompted the communication, but in giving the name of the author to the public, we are actuated by the benevolent motive of rescuing modest merit from obscurity, as our readers will doubtless recognise in the chivalrous Dr. an less a personage than the famous *Augustus Tomlinson*, who probably eluded the vigilance of *Bulwer*, and accompanied his friend *Clifford* to the hospitable shores of Louisiana, where he has recommenced the business of *terrible accident making* with all his original nerve and skill. *Mobile Reg.*

The proceedings at Louisville, (Ky.) on the occasion of choosing delegates to the proposed Jackson Convention, to be held at Frankfort, in December next, will be found copied at length, in the Republican of to-day, from the Louisville Advertiser. They are spirited and interesting. The possible recapitulation with force and ability, the reasons which make this movement on the part of the friends of the administration necessary, and traces the course of the Clay party from their first mounting promises of a nomination of their candidate for the Presidency by an overwhelming vote of the Legislature, down to their confession of defeat, in the attempt to get up a convention of his partizans to work him out a nomination which he could not get from the Legislature.

The next session of the Kentucky Legislature, will present a stirring scene. That body itself is so nearly balanced between the parties, that the preponderance on either side depends upon the vote of four or five individuals pledged on certain points of great importance, to do the will of their constituents upon instructions, contrary, perhaps to their own private wishes. Besides this, there will be present, two large Conventions of opposite views—bringing together not less than a thousand of the most active politicians of the State. The excitement will undoubtedly be great, and result in a more complete organization of parties, and a spirited political campaign. The measure is on the Jackson side, purely defensive and vindicatory. *Balt. Rep.*

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

JACKSON CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the friends of the present administration of the General Government at the Court House in Louisville, on Saturday, November 6th, Weadon Pope, Esq. was called to the chair, and G. J. Johnston, appointed Secretary, when the following preamble and resolutions were offered by W. Fontaine, Esq. and unanimously adopted:

The important truth, that the most cherished principles of Republican Government can only be sustained by the exercise of eternal vigilance, must be solemnly impressed on the mind of every friend of the present administration in Kentucky, who may have taken the trouble to investigate the conduct of the opposition—to observe the devices and sinuosities of the party, and to inquire into its true character.

Only two or three days subsequent to the installation of President Jackson, Mr. Clay assailed his administration in a speech delivered at Washington.—At that period neither the principles nor the policy of the present administration had been developed, nor had any measure been adopted to call forth the applause of friends or to elicit the censure of his opponents. Mr. Clay was dissatisfied with the solemn decision of the people at the preceding election; he was disappointed with respect to the popularity of Mr. Adams and himself, and mortified and offended by the result. He therefore declared war at the threshold.' It is thus obvious that the opposition to the present administration was commenced on grounds purely personal—and the indiscriminate abuse that has since been lavished on all the measures of the government, demonstrates that the acquisition of power is in reality, the only object Mr. Clay and his friends have in view. For this purpose the war has been prosecuted without intermission, until general politics have been made to influence or control most of our State elections.

It is known that the recent elections in this State turned in a great degree, on the friendship or hostility of the voters of the several counties to the present National Executive. In the progress of the canvass, the friends of Mr. Clay urged the nomination of their favorite by the Legislature, with great zeal, and assailed the administration and its friends with more than ordinary warmth and malignity. Every possible appeal was made to the pride of the state, and every imaginable artifice essayed, to call the selfish feelings of the voters into action, and to prejudice the public mind against the administration. The veto on the Maysville road bill was virulently denounced, as an act of unprecedented tyranny, evincing implacable hostility on the part of the President to the interests of Kentucky; and, in the face of facts, of which no party or set of men could be presumed to be ignorant, it was vociferated throughout the State, that the President and his friends had adopted the views of the infatuated nullifiers of South Carolina. That the systematic course of misrepresentation adopted by our opponents, made a strong impression on the public mind, does not admit of doubt. It served to awe the timid, to deceive the credulous, and to paralyze the efforts of the friends of the administration in several of the counties. Yet under all these manifest disadvantages, we had no cause to complain of the result of the general election. On the contrary, we were entirely satisfied with it—and the fact that some six or eight gentlemen had been elected in Republican counties, pledged to vote the will of their constituents on party questions, produced no diminution of the joy we experienced in the triumph of correct principles, because the estimate we had formed of their private worth and personal integrity, forbade the supposition that they could be induced to violate the pledges they had given. We were, therefore, not only prepared to leave the choice of a Senator to the unbiased decision of the Representatives of the people, but we were induced to hope that the State would have been permitted to enjoy at least a few months of political repose. But late events have proved that this rational and laudable hope was groundless. The restless spirit that thwarted the will of the American People by effecting the election of Mr. Adams, could not brook repose. The calm that would have followed a temporary cessation of hostilities between the two parties would have proven fatal to the hopes of Mr. Clay, as it would have afforded the people an opportunity to enter into a deliberate investigation of the conduct of the administration, and the tendency of its measures. Hence Judge Clark, the confidential friend of Mr. Clay—this Congressman at will, was directed to get up a Convention of the partizans of Mr. Clay to meet at Frankfort on the 9th of December next.

With regard to the objects to be accomplished by the proposed Clay Convention, there can be but little difference of opinion. The ostensible purpose is, to nominate Mr. Clay for the Presidency—but the *time* and *place* selected, will satisfy the community that designs are entertained which it would be imprudent and hazardous to unfold.

Had Mr. Clay been willing to abide the decision of the people of his own State, as expressed at the polls, would this convention have been called?

Is it not manifest that he was seriously (if not offensively) disappointed in the result of the elections, and that he therefore summoned his partisans to assemble in Convention at Frankfort, with a view to attain, by operating on the Legislature, what the people of this State are unwilling to concede to him?

Had the people desired the nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, they would have elected an overwhelming majority of his friends to the Legislature, and their will would have been made known to the Union through that body. The State however entertained no such desire. On the contrary, a majority of the members elected to the Legislature by the people either stand politically opposed to Mr. Clay, or pledged to vote with his adversaries on party questions. It is thus apparent, that the great body of the people feel no desire to see Mr. Clay nominated for the Presidency, and the pledges exacted of one portion of the members of the Legislature, and the well known political principles of another, (constituting a majority) unequivocally demonstrate, that the people of Kentucky do not wish to see one of Mr. Clay's partizans elevated to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

But it would now appear that a powerful effort is to be made to order things otherwise, through the agency of the Clay convention—through the instrumentality of an assemblage of some hundreds of Mr. Clay's partisans at Frankfort, at an early period of the next session of the Legislature! The members constitutionally chosen, and clothed with authority to elect a Senator to Congress, will not, when assembled at Frankfort, be prepared to do as Mr. Clay may direct, and it has therefore been deemed necessary to congregate his political cohorts, to influence the Legislature, or to awe the refractory portion of its members into submission. The plan of operations, to say nothing of the *pure spirit* in which it was conceived, is altogether worthy of the leader of the opposition to the present national administration.

That the proposed Convention will tend to increase party excitement cannot be questioned.—Convinced of this truth, the republican party remained during several weeks, silent and inactive, under the impression that Mr. Clay's reflecting friends would eliminate from the Legislature, and that the project would be abandoned. In the meantime his candidate had gone forth; his followers in county after county, proceeded to the appointment of delegates, until it was palpable that the project had assumed a party shape and would be carried into effect. Then, and not till then, it was deemed expedient and necessary to adopt measures—not to counteract the design of our opponents upon the purity of the Legislature, as we cannot believe, such efforts necessary—but to cause the nomination of Mr. Clay to be followed by the nomination of President Jackson for re-election, and thereby convince our sister States that we are, as a people neither unfixed in purpose, nor weary of the man of our choice.

Another important task will devolve upon the republican Convention—that of repelling the erroneous impressions, which will first be made on the members of the Clay Convention, with a view to render them instrumental in the general propagation of misrepresentations designed to impair public confidence in the present venerable Chief Magistrate of the United States. His policy in relation to internal improvements, the removal of the Indians, the tariff and the West India trade, will be wantonly and grossly assailed. On these, and other important topics, it will be the business of his friends to vindicate his acts; and it will be necessary to provide for the thorough organization of the republican party throughout the State.

In enumerating a portion of the duties that will devolve on the republican Convention, we have remarked, that one of the most important will be the nomination of Andrew Jackson for re-election. Such a nomination is not only due to ourselves and our principles, but to the credulous part of our political opponents. They have not yet been able to reconcile themselves to the mighty defeat, because they seem to have indulged the notion that the President will consent to a reelection. On this point they may easily be undeceived. The President has already indirectly declared that he is in the hands of his friends. In a late reply to an address from a portion of his Tennessee fellow citizens appraising his administration, we find the following paragraph:

'My course in withholding my approval of the Maysville Road Bill was plainly indicated at the time. I believed it to be unauthorized by the Constitution, and not required by the interests of the people, with neither of which principles could I feel myself at liberty to depart. I have neither sought nor declined any responsible station, civil or military, to which the partiality of my fellow citizens has called me, and I have never permitted my name to be used in connexion with any office, except that of President of the United States, to which I was called by the voice of my country. I have never sought, directly or indirectly, the gratification of my private feelings by awakening public attention to, or advocating the claims of, or distinguishing as specially as my friends, any individual for the office of President. I have considered the indiscriminate and premature agitation of the public mind, and the selfish consequences generally resulting from a pre-occupation of the public ear, and the necessity of neglecting the performance of public duties for electioneering purposes, as among the greatest evils of our free system of government, and to require the utmost forbearance and self-command in the exercise of all the functions of the executive department, to avoid them. It is here plainly indicated that the President will not shrink from the responsibility of the veto, but is willing to stand or fall on the principles avowed in the message, which is termed his Veto Message. This position, if it has been *sustained* by the majority of the people, will, I trust, *restore* me to *private life*: if, however, the views entertained by the majority of the opponents of internal improvement at the last session of Congress should be seconded by the people, and I am called on by them in this efforts to pay off the public debt as speedily as possible, it is fairly inferable that he is willing to serve his countrymen another term; and the signs of the times leave no room to doubt that his services will again be required by an increased majority of his old and tried fellow citizens.

Since his election we have seen New Jersey, Maine, and New Hampshire, cast off the old organization of the coalition and join the Republican ranks, while his strength has been preserved unbroken in the West, notwithstanding the bold and persevering efforts made to prejudice the public mind against him.

While the leaders of the opposition have been visiting our towns and hamlets—electioneering—acting as voluntary pool reporters—violating decorum by pronouncing the President of these states incompetent, *modestly denying* that the President is the author of his own messages, and representing him as a mere plant organ through whom the sentiments of others are promulged, the merits of the statesman and patriot thus indecorously ascribed, has been onward, and productive of results as honourable to his heart and head as they have proved beneficial to the American people.

While the opposition have been proclaiming the administration extravagant, we have seen the annual expenditures diminished, and the sum applied to the liquidation of the national debt increased. While the diplomatic talents of the Executive and Cabinet, have been the constant theme of ridicule, we have seen in a single year, indemnity for wrongs obtained from Colombia, Denmark, and Brazil, the Black Sea opened by treaty to our commerce, and the West India trade regained on terms which the late administration urged unsuccessfully; and we are now informed that our claims on France for spoliations will probably soon be satisfactorily adjusted. Is such unprecedented success indicative of lack of diplomatic skill in the present administration, or does it proclaim the incapacity or negligence of the late Cabinet? This question may safely be submitted to the people of the United States.

In reply to the clamor that has been kept up, on the subject of removals, it may be remarked, that the President can plead in justification a very safe precedent'—the act of the people themselves. Questioning the right of Messrs. Adams and Clay to 'control the event'—the Presidential election of 1825—believing that the union and reconciliation between them were too sudden to be disinterested and pure, and that their administration partook largely of the nature of its origin; the PEOPLE *commenced* the work of Reform by *turning Messrs. Adams and Clay out of office.* They were considered obstinately opposed to Republican principles, or unworthy of public confidence; and either cause was deemed sufficient to justify the reformation which followed.

The President has acted, and is still acting on the same principles; and the numerous peculations and frauds that have been detected, while they prove that the suspicions entertained of the purity of the late administration were well founded, demonstrate that the Executive would have been unfaithful to the trust reposed in him, had he faultered in the business of correcting that alarming abuses that existed.

The act for the removal of the Indian tribes beyond our limits has been virulently opposed by the followers of Mr. Clay, though the measure was advocated by the late administration, and pronounced *part of its policy* by the late Secretary of War.

The President has been accused too, of inconsistency—of hostility to national improvements—because he was unwilling to approve appropriations not authorized by the constitution; because he was unwilling to be instrumental in the establishment of a system of legislation which would have had the effect of causing the government to become a copartner of the thousands of petty corporations that would probably have been created by the State Legislatures—the stock of which would ultimately become the sole property of the United States; thus indirectly constraining the federal government to assume a jurisdiction over our soil, unauthorized by the constitution, at war with the rights of the States, and dangerous to liberty. At the late session of Congress appropriations were actually proposed, for improvements mainly of this character, to an amount exceeding TWENTY-SIX millions of dollars! while the appropriation bills actually passed by Congress on the principle we have just deprecated, had they been approved by the Executive, would have greatly retarded the liquidation of the national debt, and laid the foundation of a system of appropriations, calculated to solicit in time, an amount of expenditure greatly exceeding the national debt of England!

An attempt has also been made to array parties against each other on a measure affecting the pecuniary interest of every individual in society—we mean the tariff. Believing the present system of duties very imperfect—oppressive in some instances, and in short of effecting the objects desired—we cannot consent to the rectitude of the doctrine advanced by our opponents, which is obviously designed to prevent such a modification of the existing scale of duties as may be required by the principles of justice and the cardinal interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

Of the capacity and disposition of the present administration to effect in time, such a modification of the tariff as will insure fair protection to those engaged in the manufacture of articles essential to our defence, we do not entertain a doubt; and we greatly prefer, in the adjustment of this delicate and all important subject, the assistance of the wisdom and moral courage of the present Executive, to the influence of the leader of a faction, seeking to gain power by claiming exclusive devotion to the interests of manufactures. While the efforts of the former will unquestionably be directed to the equitable promotion of all our leading national interests, those of the latter, could he possibly be placed at the head of the government, could neither be liberal nor successful.

Heartily approving the policy and conduct of the administration—its reformation of abuses, and the system of official accountability it has established—its determination to present to the world the noble spectacle of a young and powerful nation free from debt—adorning the ability and assiduity manifested in its successful diplomatic career, and cherishing the moral courage and patriotic devotion to the principles of the constitution displayed by the President, we are not only determined to continue to him our support, but to contribute all in our power to render his election more decisive at the next, than it was at the late presidential election. Therefore,

Resolved, That we fully concur in the propriety and expediency of the proposed Republican Convention at Frankfort on the 15th of December next, and that we earnestly recommend it to our fellow citizens in other counties, to appoint delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Breckenridge, Capt. John Nelson, Richard Steele, Samuel S. Nicholas, James Speed, Cuthb. Bullitt, Lloyd D. Addison, Patrick H. Pope, Joel Baker, Daniel M'Callister, James Harrison, Henry Churchill, James W. Thornberry, Capt. Wm. Meriwether, John B. Huntley, Dr. Wm Bryant, Col. Wm. Carseldine, John Dupp, Charles G. Dorsey, C. P. Cocke, and Dr. J. Y. Bashiel, be appointed delegates to attend the republican convention to be holden at Frankfort on the 15th Dec next, and that they have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the delegation.

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Breckenridge, John Adams, S. Penn, Jr. Willis Stewart, Lloyd D. Addison, James Ferguson and Wm Pope, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence, for the county of Jefferson, with power to fill vacancies occurring in their body—and that G. J. Johnston, Esq. be the Secretary of said committee of correspondence.

WEADON POPE, *Chairman.*

G. J. JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

A CONNECTICUT SEA CAPTAIN.

Shortly after the late revolution in France, there arrived at the little island of Key West a Connecticut sloop laden with a cargo to be disposed of among its inhabitants. The latter, however, were far more anxious to obtain the news, than to purchase the commodities of the Yankee Captain. No sooner had he reached the shore, than a thousand questions were asked him as to the truth of the different reports which were in circulation.

'Is the King dethroned?' inquired one.

'Have the Ministers fled?' asked another.

'Are the people in arms?' interrogated a third.

These and many other inquiries of a similar import, saluted the ears of our Captain, who hoisting up his wide-spread trowsers—an operation of which from the want of suspenders, there was frequent necessity, and squirting out a mouthful of tobacco juice, thus replied:

'Yees, tis all a fact—a right down fact—true as a sarmunt, every bit on't. The King has absconded and they've advertised him in the York papers for a runaway, and general De la Fayette is made the President, sure as guns. As to the other combustions in France, I dont know so much about 'em—cause why, d've see? I an't none of your speculating characters, and dont trouble myself about the consarns of other people—but if any on ye want to buy some real silver skin eenions, I'm skipper of the Mary Jane and have got a lot, right from Weathersfield in Connecticut there, as good as ever ye see in your life, and should be happy to serve ye.'

Thus ended the speech of the Captain, but whether he found a market for his 'eenions' we did not stop to ascertain. The last we saw of him, was in the little tavern on the island, endeavouring to swap off a bunch of the 'real Weathersfields' for a glass of gin; but on mine hostess informing him that she had nothing but brandy and rum in her decanters, the Captain said she guessed he wouldn't trade, as he didn't drink them are sinful liquors ever since he joined the temperance society in Connecticut there, and they'd make a terrible towse about it if they knew he drank any thing stronger than gin.'

N. Y. Constellation. COSMOPOLITE.

PROGRESS OF CRIME.

In noticing the bold attempt to rob a bank in that town a few days since, the Salem Gazette says:—

'It is a fact that is understood to have been well ascertained by the Committee of Vigilence, while seeking to discover the murderers of Mr. White, that a gang of most abandoned vilains, whose ramifications spread far and wide, had their head quarters in this neighbourhood. If we have not been misinformed, the unsuccessful attempt to rob the Merchant's Bank, on the night of Sept. 16, 1829, and various exploits of a similar nature attempted and performed, in this and neighbouring towns, were distinctly traced to this band. Whether they are yet undeterred by the self murder of their leader, by the recent execution of another felon, and by the sentence of death just passed upon another, or whether the visit we have now received is from some other band, is yet to be discovered. Whichever may be the case, it will be acknowledged that the attempt is almost unequalled in audacity.'

We believe it is not the uncertainty of punishment so much as the improbability of detection that emboldens rogues.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—The continued wet weather has caused a suspension of business in the produce market, and there is no change to notice. The wheat that arrives remains under hatches. The wagon price of Howard street flour is $5, but very little coming in. There is no change in beef on the hoof.

TOBACCO.—Seconds, as in quality, 3.—a 5—; do. ground leaf, 5.00 a 9.00.—Crop, common, 3.50 a 4.00 brown and red 4.00 a 5.50; fine red, 5.50 a 7.00; wrappery, suitable for segars, 6.00 a 10.00; yellow and red, 8.00 a 14.00; yellow 14.00 a 16.00.—fine yellow, 16.00 a 20.00.—Virginia, 4.00 a 5.00.—Rappahannock, 3.00. a 4.00.—Kentucky, 4.00 a 8.00. Cuba 14.00 a 25.0.—St. Domingo, 11.00 a 17.00. The inspections of the week are 441 hhds. Maryland; and 9 hhds. Ohio; total 450 hhds.

FLOUR.—best white wheat family, $5.50 a 6.00—super. Howard street 5.06 a 5.12½ City Mills, 4.75 a 4.87½ Susquehanna,——; CORN MEAL, bbl. 2.25—GRAIN, red wheat, 95 a 1.00, white do. 1.03 a 1.07—common red—; CORN, white, .55 a .56—yellow .56 a .57—RYE, .55 a .—; OATS, .29 a 30 BEANS, 90 a 1.00—PEAS, 50 a 60—CLOVER-SEED 5.50 a 6.00; TIMOTHY, 2.25 a 2.75—ORCHARD GRASS, 1.25 a 1.50. Herd's, —a 1.00—Lucerne 30 a 37½ lb.—BARLEY, 62½ FLAXSEED 1.20 a 1.25 COTTON, Va 9½ a 10½—Louisiana 11½ a 13½—Alab. 9½ a .11—Tenn. 9½ a .10 N. Car. .8½ a .10½—Upland 10 a 13—WHISKEY, hhds 1st p. .20 a 27½; in bbls 30 a 31—WOOL, common, unwashed, lb. 13 a .16—washed, .18 a .20—crossed, .20 a .22—three quarter, .28 a .30—full do. .30 a 35 accord'g to qual.—HEMP Russia, ton, $220 a——; Country, dew rotted, 5re.—lb. waterrotted, 6 c.—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl. a — do. trimmed, 7.00—North Carolina, No. 1, 7.00—Herrings, Susquehanna No. 1, bbl 4.25 a 4.37½—Mackerel, No. 1, 6.2½, a —— —No. 2, — a 5.75 —No. 3, 3.50 a ——BACON, hams, Balt. cured 10c. Feathers, 34 a 35—Plaster Paris, cargo price per ton, 4.25 a 4.31½ ground, 1.25 a 1.50 BAR IRON, gray pig for foundries per ton 35.00; a 36.00; high pig, for forges, per ton, 25.00 a 28.00; bar, Susquehanna, per ton, 85.00—Prime Beef on the hoof, 3.50 a 4.25—Pine Wood by the vessel load, 1.75. Oak, 3.00 a 3.25—Hickory $4.50.

American Farmer.

NOTICE.

The *Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis*, propose holding their ANNUAL FAIR, for the support of the Institution, in *January*. Ladies wishing to assist in preparing articles to be disposed of, can be supplied with materials by application to Mrs. J. GREEN. The Managers deem it unnecessary to make any appeal to the charitable feelings of the ladies, who will no doubt continue that aid which they have so generously given on former occasions. Can there be a more acceptable deed of mercy than to rescue helpless and destitute Female Orphans from want and vice, and place them in a situation where they will be taught to earn a comfortable support, and become respectable members of society.

Nov 11.

NEW GOODS.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, his supply of GOODS, adapted to the season, consisting of

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN AND GREY,

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

With a choice selection of the richest and latest importations of

VESTINGS,

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.

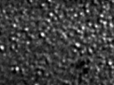
ALSO—a neater and more general assortment than before, of

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS AND SUSPENDERS.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Dec 2 3w

HALF-WAY HOUSE.



FOR RENT, for the ensuing year, the Half Way House between Annapolis and Baltimore, now occupied by Mrs. Barrett. Attached to this House is a good Garden, Stables, Ice-House, and all the conveniencies for a country tavern; about twenty or twenty five acres of excellent cleared land and abundance of fire wood. The stage from Annapolis to Baltimore stops here to breakfast. Terms low to a good tenant. Apply to

JAMES MURRAY.

Nov 18 3 R

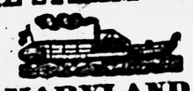
NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday, the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court. All persons having appeals to make to the board, and those having transfers to be made, are hereby notified, that at the time of said meeting the books of the said commissioners will be closed for the year 1830. By order.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Nov 25. tm

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

WILL stop in future to land passengers, at CASTLE HAVEN, instead of CAMBRIDGE, and leave Annapolis at half past one o'clock for Baltimore.

Oct. 21.