mense quantities of charcoal and pine and hard wood fuel.'

The great water-power is produced by a canal a mile and a half long, sixty feet wide, and eight feet deep from its commencement above the head of Pawtucket falls on the Merrimack, to its termination in Concord river. The entire fall is thirty-two feet.—The water is taken from this canal by smaller canals, and conveyed to the factories, and thence into the Merrimack. There are room and water-power sufficient for fifty huge additional factories. In the suburbs of Lowell, near the canal, is a settlement called New Dublin, which occupies upwards of an acre of ground. It contains not far from five hundred Irish people, and about one hundred cabins, from seven to ten feet high, built of slabs and rough boards, with a fire-place made of stones topped out with several flour barrels or lime casks.

There is a canal round the falls of the Merrimack, ninety feet wide and four deep; which however is no longer used for boat navigation. On the Concord river, about one mile from the town, are powder-works, at which powder of a very superior quality is made. Thirty thousand kegs, containing twenty-five pounds each, are made annually. Lowell communicates with Boston by means of the Middlesex canal, and a railroad between the two places has for many months been in progress.

By the census of 1830, the population of Lowell was 6,474; it is now probably nearer eleven thousand. The number of new-papers issued at present, is we believe, seven.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 3, 1834.

LIBERIA.

Those who are anxious to promote the cause of Education in Liberia, and of Christianity in Africa, are respectfully informed, that on the *20th of May next*, a FAIR will be held at Cedar Park for those objects. Friends are invited to attend, and any contributions will be thankfully received.

To MISS ———.

Kind Fair accept from me this token,
And [illegible] with bays entwine,
Although [illegible] broken,
Constant and [illegible] are.
Thou art the fair whom I [illegible]
My radiant star, my polar star,
And as I view thy beauties o'er,
My heart is filled with sweet delight.
Absorbed in love's pellucid stream,
Mid gems, that sparkle as they fall,
Thy glancing eye's refulgent beam,
Dispensing gifts to each, to all.
And when on me the light is thrown,
That plays around thy dazling form;
Tis then I wish, thou wert my own,
Then beauty to me would belong.

HENRY E. A.

CITY CORPORATION.

The following persons will be supported for the Corporation at the election on Monday next, by

Many Independent Voters.

FOR MAYOR.
Richard I. Jones.

FOR RECORDER.
Wm. Harwood of Richd. of Thos.

FOR ALDERMEN.
Adam Miller,
James Hunter,
Richard J. Crabb,
James Boyle,
John Randall.

FOR COMMON COUNCIL.
William Bryan,
James F. Brice,
Nicholas H. Green,
Dr. Frederick L. Grammer,
Edward Williams,
Richard G. Hutton,
John T. Barber.

From the Alexandria Gazette, March 26.

BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This conference closed its session, in this place, on Saturday night last, after a session of eleven days.—Bishops Andrew and Emory, about one hundred and forty preachers, were present. Much important business was transacted. Never have the members of this Conference, large and important, as it is, met together and transacted the business of the Conference with greater unanimity, or under the influence of better feelings. The ordination of Deacons and Elders took place in the Methodist Church, on Sabbath week, Bishop Andrew officiating. Twelve were ordained Deacons, and thirteen Elders. Not soon will the solemn services of that day be forgotten. The vast crowd attending to hear the word of God and witness the solemn services of the occasion, felt that it was, indeed, the 'house of God and the gate of Heaven.' The whole scene was truly imposing. There stood the messenger of God, and gave the solemn charge to those who were about taking upon themselves the work of the ministry. He had come a stranger amongst us, but he had brought the spirit of his Master and his mission with him. Before him sat more than one hundred men, some of them old, feeble, grey headed; the taper sending forth its last feeble flickerings; others young, ardent, strong to labour and to suffer. They had come together from various scenes of labour, and only waited to have other fields assigned them, and then they were prepared to address themselves to their great work. No heart, from which the kinder and purer feelings had not been exiled, failed to enter, with deep and lively interest, into the scene presented. Eternity, we have no doubt, will exhibit the ripened and matured fruit of seed sown on this occasion.

Among other important business transacted by the Conference, was a subscription, on the part of the members, of twelve thousand dollars towards Dickinson College, now under the control and management of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Annual Conferences. This subscription evinces the deep interest taken on the subject of Education, generally, as the individual subscribers were to receive no personal benefit from their subscriptions, or be entitled to any special privileges, as ministers.

The increase in the membership, after deducting for deaths, removals, expulsions, &c. amounts to three thousand two hundred and nine.

Previous to the adjournment of Conference, resolutions were passed, unanimously returning thanks:

1st. To the families who had so cheerfully received, and kindly entertained the preachers, during the session of Conference.

2nd. To the Ministers, who had so kindly, in behalf of themselves and congregations, offered the free use of their pulpits and churches to the Conference.

3d. To the Mechanic Relief Society, for the use of their Hall, and

4th. To Mr. Pierpoint, for the excellent order maintained among the scholars, from the commencement to the close of conference.

The following resolution was also adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That the first Friday in June next, be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer for the spread of the work of God within the bounds of this Conference.

The following are the appointments of the preachers for the present year:

Baltimore District.—A. Griffith, *Presiding Elder.*
Baltimore City—W. Hamilton, T. C. Thornton, J. Sewell, F. McCartney, J. H. Brown.
Sharp street and Asbury—R. B. F. Gould.
East Baltimore—D. Steele, J. White.
West do—Joseph Frye.
Baltimore Circuit—H. Smith, J. A. Gere, J. Bernard, sup.
Severn—J. Poisal, W. O. Lumdson, E. Miller.
Annapolis—John Davis.
Calvert—W. Hank, T. Larkin, Z. Jordan.
St. Mary's—E. E. Allen, H. Holland.
Prince George's—William Edmunds.
Ebenezer—H. S. Kepler.
Montgomery—P. D. Lipscomb, D. Thomas.
Patapsco—J. Monroe, J. Anderson.
Mattawoman Mission—John Smith.

Potomac District.—H. Slicer, *Presiding Elder.*
Alexandria—C. A. Davis, S. McMullen.
Foundry, Washington—S. Bryson, T. B. Sargent.
Georgetown—J. M. Hanson.
Leesburg—Edwin Dorsey.
Fredericksburg—R. M. Lipscomb.
Fairfax—C. Parkinson, A. Compton.
Buck Creek—John Hodges.
Loudon—H. Furlong, G. Kalbfus.
Hillsborough—W. Wilkes, L. F. Morgan.
Warrenton—T. D. Allen.
Stafford—R. Brown, A. A. Reese.
Lancaster—T. J. Dorsey, B. Davis.
Westmoreland—H. Best, N. Head.

Rockingham District—C. B. Tippitt, *Presiding Elder.*
Rockingham—W. H. Enos, J. A. Henning.
Staunton—George Hildt.
Augusta—J. Spriggs, E. H. Barry.
Lexington—J. Miller, G. W. M'Cutchen.
Fincastle—J. V. Rigdon, M. Goheen.
Christiansburg—Wm. S. Evans, T. Wheeler.
Munroe—J. M. Green.
Covington—J. Merrikin, H. Tippitt.
Lewisburg—G. G. Brooke, W. H. Coffin
Huntersville—J. W. Cullum, J. Clark.
Franklin—E. R. Veitch, J. T. Paine.
Craig's Creek Mission—J. Watts.
Second Creek do—S. D. Rice.
South Fork do—S. D. Hopkins.

Winchester District—G. Morgan, *Presiding Elder.*
Winchester Station—J. L. Gibbons.
Winchester Circuit—J. C. Leary, N. J. B. Morgan.
Jefferson—N. Wilson, G. W. Humphreys.
Berkley—J. Howell, J. Housewort.
Springfield—J. Stansbury, B. N. Brown.
South Branch—W. Munroe, T. S. Harding.
Moorfield—D. Hennison.
Harrisonburg—P. Rescorl.
Woodstock—A. A. Eskridge, G. D. Chinowith.
Luray—C. Hartman.

Chambersburg District—R. S. Vinton, *Presiding Elder.*
Chambersburg—T. Riley.
Waynesburg—J. Berkley.
Shippensburg—T. H. W. Munroe.
Bloomfield—J. McEnnaly, J. W. Osburn.
Mifflin—W. Howe, W. H. Fonerden.
Littleton—J. Collins, S. Mullen.
Hagerstown—J. Bear, J. H. Baker.
Bedford—N. B. Cunningham.
Cumberland—B. Barry.
Allegany—P. McEnally.
Clearspring—W. B. Edwards, D. Hartman.

Northumberland District—W. Prettyman, *Presiding Elder.*
Sunbury—T. Tannyhill, J. Guyer.
Hollidaysburg—J. Stevens, A. Brittain.
Lewistown Circuit—J. Bowen, J. R. Tallentyre.
Lewistown Station—S. Keppler.
Bermick—J. Rhodes, G. Young.
Northumberland—H. Taring, O. Ege.
Lycoming—J. Sanks, J. Lee.
Hellefonte—D. Shaver, J. Forrest.
Phillipsburg—J. McEnally.
Huntingdon—A. Smith, S. Smith.

Carlisle District.—A. Hemphill, *Presiding Elder.*
Carlisle Station—J. Guest.
Carslisle Circuit—J. Ewing, F. M. Mills.
York—E. Smith.
Strewsbury—W. Butler, E. Nicodemus.
Harford—J. W. Dunahay, H. D. Dill.
Great Falls—J. Larkin, R. Bond.
Liberty—R. Cadden, J. L. Pitts, J. Riley, sup.
Frederick—Thomas McGee, L. Wilson, N. B. Mills, sup.
Asbury—S. Ellis, sup.
Gettysburg—C. B. Young, W. Richardson, J. Reed sen'r, sup.

S. G. Roszell and J. A. Collins, Agents for Dickinson College.

Lewis Janny, Charles Best, A. G. Chinowith transferee to Pittsburg Conference.

W. B. F. Linthicum, transferred to Virginia Conference, and appointed to Mecklenburg Circuit.

The next conference will be held in Winchester, Virginia, March 11, 1835.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1833.

An act to prevent the destruction of Oysters in the waters of this State.

Whereas the destruction of oysters in the waters of this state, is seriously apprehended, from the destructive instruments used in taking them, therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be unlawful, to take or catch oysters in any of the waters of this state, with a scoop or drag, or any other instrument than such tongs and rakes as are now in use, and authorised by law, and all persons whatever are hereby forbid the use of such instruments, in taking or catching oysters in the waters of this state, on pain of forfeiting to the state the boat or vessel employed for the purpose, together with her papers, furniture, tackle and apparel, and all things on board the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriffs of the counties bordering on the said waters, are hereby charged with the execution of this law; and if any of the said sheriffs, shall be at any time hereafter credibly informed of the violation of the same, or upon his own view it shall appear to him, that any person or persons, are or have been engaged in using a scoop or drag, or other instrument hereby prohibited in taking or catching oysters in the waters of this state, it shall be his duty to seize and take into his possession, the boat or vessel thus unlawfully employed, together with her papers, furniture, tackel and apparel, and all things on board the same, and to arrest and take into his custody, all the boatmen belonging to the said boat or vessel, and carry them before a Justice of the Peace of his county, representing to the Justice the breach of law committed, and naming to him the witnesses to support the charge, and the said Justice shall be, and he is hereby authorised to take cognizance of the offence then charged, and shall docket the case in the name of the state against the boatmen in the custody of the sheriff, and shall immediately summon before him the witnesses named by the sheriff, and all witnesses that may be named to him by the boatmen, and shall examine the said witnesses on oath, with the said sheriff if necessary, and enquire fully into the alleged offence, of which finding a scoop or drag or other prohibited instrument, on board such boat or vessel, shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of guilt, and after a full investigation of the case, if the Justice shall think the charge groundless, he shall immediately discharge the said boatmen and restore to them the boat or vessel seized by the sheriff, and all things belonging to her, but if he shall be of opinion, that oysters have been taken and caught in contravention to this act, he shall impose fines not exceeding five dollars on each of the boatmen engaged therein, and shall commit them to the jail of the county, in the event of not paying their fines thus imposed, and the finding of the boatmen shall be final as to them; and he shall judge and condemn as forfeited the boat or vessel in possession of the sheriff, together with her papers, furniture, tackel and apparel, and all things on board of her at the time of her seizure and pronounce the same to be the property of the state.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if the boatmen of the condemned boat or vessel, or any of them, shall think him or themselves aggrieved by such condemnation, he or they shall be at liberty to appeal from the judgment of the Justice of the Peace, at any time within ten days from the rendition thereof, to the next county court of the county wherein said judgment may have been rendered, the Justices of which are hereby empowered and directed, upon the petition of the applicant or applicants, in a summary way, and without any unnecessary delay, to hear the allegations and proofs in the case, and to affirm or reverse the Justices judgment of condemnation, as to them may seem right, and in case of affirmance to adjudge to the state, the costs incurred in defending the said appeal, and it shall be in the election of the said appellant or appellants, to have a decision of the appeal in a summary way by the Justices, or a trial by Jury before the said county court.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That proceedings on the judgment of the Justice of the Peace, shall not be stayed by any appeal, unless the appellat or appellants within ten days after the rendition of the judgment, shall enter into an appeal bond to the state, with two sufficient securities, to be approved of by the said Justice, in a penal sum of double the amount in value of the boat, or vessel, and property seized, to be estimated by the said Justice, conditioned to prosecute with effect, his or their appeal, to the next county court of the county where the proceedings before the Justice shall have been had; and it shall be the duty of the Justice taking the said appeal bond, immediately to lodge the same with the clerk of the county court of his county, that suit or suits may be brought by the Attorney General or his deputies, in case of a forfeiture of the same, for the use of the state, which suit or suits may be prosecuted, on a certified copy thereof, under the hand and seal of the said clerk, in any of the courts of this state.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That if within ten days from the rendition of the judgment, no appeal bond is accepted by the Justice of the peace to arrest further proceedings on the said judgment, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, after having given ten days notice by public advertisement, to sell to the best advantage for cash, for the benefit of the state, the boat or vessel in his possession, together with the papers, furniture, tackle and apparel, and if necessary, to make said sale by notice in the city of Baltimore, or elsewhere; and he is hereby directed to account with the Treasurer of his Shore, for the proceeds of such sale, in the same manner he accounts for fines and forfeitures, and under the same responsibility, stating an account on oath, with the said Treasurer, of all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the seizure, disposition and sale of the said property, and paying the balance that remains to the said Treasurer, upon which balance the Treasurer is authorised to allow him a compensation of ten per centum, for his trouble for conducting the said business; and the said Treasurer is further authorised and required to pay over the then remaining balance to the commissioners of the School fund, or to any other officers appointed by law, or hereafter to be appointed, or to their order, to be by them paid over equal proportion [to the trustees of the in common schools, that may be in operation] in the county where the offender shall be arrested and convicted, for the use of said schools.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That if resistance be apprehended by the sheriff, engaged in the execution of this law, he shall summon to his aid the *posse comitatus* of his county, armed and equipped as the occasion may require, and shall press into his service any Steamboat, not actually engaged in conveying the public mail, or other vessel whatever, at the risk and expense of the state, and proceed therewith without delay to perform his duty, and if resistance be made to the sheriff by the boatmen of the boat, or vessel, or others, in seizing the same, taking such boatmen, such resistance in the boatmen or others, shall be deemed a misdemeanor against the laws of this state, presentable by the grand jury of the county whose officer is resisted, and punishable in the county court, by fine and imprisonment as other misdemeanors are punished; and other persons than boatmen charged with resisting the sheriff, shall be arrested by him, and carried before the justice and with the boatmen shall be treated by the justice as all other persons charged with being offenders against the criminal laws of this state.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons shall obstruct the navigation of any of the creeks or rivers of this state by throwing into the waters thereof heaps of refuse in the process of picking the oysters for market, they shall be liable to, and incur a penalty not exceeding the sum of five dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered before a justice of the peace, one half to go to the informer, and the other half to the state, and the party offending shall stand committed until the said fine and all costs be paid.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the act entitled an act for the protection of the oysters in the waters of the Eastren shore of this state' be and the same is hereby repealed, with all the supplements to the same and that all acts heretofore passed on this subject, inconsistent with, or repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same, are hereby repealed; provided such repeal shall in no case, be construed to affect any suit or action now pending under the provisions of the said act and several supplements thereto.

AN AFFECTING CASE.

A person of respectable appearance applied at the Police Office a few days since for the release of his wife from the Penitentiary, where she had been sent about two months before, from representations made to him of her being an habitual drunkard. Her husband had formerly been a respectable manufacturer of mathematical instruments: but a bout eight years ago he had the misfortune to become totally blind, and was compelled to relinquish his business. He was obliged to close his concerns at a very great sacrifice, and finally to part with every article of value in his posession. His wife, becoming melancholy at the near approach of actual want, gradually became addicted to drink; neglected her husband and children, who had no other means of support than her industry, and subsisted upon the alms of a few individuals, who had known the husband when in properity: In February last, she was seen in a state of brutal intoxication, and conveyed on a cart to the police office.

He had made frequent application for medical assistance, and every effort was made by his friends for the restoration of his sight, but without producing the desired effect. After the commitment of his wife, he was induced to undergo an operation, by which the cataracts were removed from his eyes in eleven seconds, and in less than a fortnight his eye-sight was perfectly restored. His wife promised reformation so heartily, that he resolved to petition for her release, which the presiding magistrate readily granted.—*New York Standard.*

SHEEP KILLED BY CATS.

The last Lancaster Examiner says:—"Incredible as this may sound, we have good authority for saying that the deed has actually been perpetrated in this county. Several cats of the common species, with their progeny, have for three or four years past made an old stone quarry in Martic township their abiding place, and in that time it would seem [illegible] lapsed to the wild state and acquired the ferocious and predatory habits natural to [illegible] tribe. A short time ago some of them were seen in pursuit of a full-grown sheep belonging to the flock of Mr. Martin Herr of the vicinity. They soon overtook it, dragged it to the ground, and before the person who witnessed the scene could reach the spot, they succeeded in so lacerating the poor animal's throat that it bled to death in a short time. It required considerable exertion to drive them off. A dog, subsequently set in pursuit of them, caught one, but would probably have been himself worsted in the conflict that ensued, had not the owner come to his rescue. It is said they also pursued a small [illegible] some time ago, and followed him a considerable distance, as is now supposed with deadly intent.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Rhone, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 15th February, containing London dates to the 11th. The annexed summary of intelligence is copied from the Commercial Advertiser.

The dates from Spain and Portugal are not so late as by our late Gibraltar papers.

The accounts are now important only as confirming, most fully, the Gibraltar advices referred to. The Pedroites achieved a succession of victories, during the whole month of January, which had left the cause of Miguel entirely hopeless. So it was considered by the friends of Miguel in Paris. Miguel had addressed a letter to Pedro, announcing the death of their sister; but it was not opened—the Regent refusing to hold any communication with the usurper.

ENGLAND.

Numerous petitions have been presented to Parliament, from the Dissenters, praying for liberty to register their own births and marriages, and for exemption from marriage fees.

The Duke of Wellington has been installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford. It is stated that he pronounced his Latin address in a most excellent and impressive manner. It was classical in style, and in substance eloquent. He alluded with much felicity to the occasion when Oxford conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Law, in company with the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and their illustrious train, and expressed himself determined to defend the privileges of the University, which had so gratified his feelings in conferring upon him the high office with which he is now invested.

The last despatches from the Court of St. Petersburgh give such positive assurance of a continuance of peace that a reduction of the army is talked of in the higher circles. It is believed, however, that this measure will not take place till after the close of the Congress.

The London journals of the 11th and 12th are principally filled with Parliamentary reports. The Commons were occupied the whole of Monday night with Mr. Shiel's affair, and a Committee of Inquiry was appointed.

Portsmouth, (Eng.) Feb. 9.

The following circumstances have appeared before the Portsmouth magistrates this week: The ship Marianne, Claaszen, master, having on board 212 Polish refugees, bound to the United States, has been detained in this port, wind-bound, five weeks. The ship was taken up by the Prussian government for the purpose of conveying these men from that country to America, under an agreement that on their arrival there they were to be paid a sum of about 60 dollars each. The ship was obliged to put into this port by stress of weather, and the Poles appeared to be very comfortable, and expressed their willingness to proceed to America, until Sunday last, when a Polish officer arrived from London, and communicated to them that the Poles of Danzwich and Havre, who were similarly situated, had obtained permission of the French Government to land in France and Algiers; upon which the Poles here refused to proceed to America, and agreed to leave the ship on the following day.

The necessary steps being taken on Monday for their leaving the ship, they peremptorily refused either to proceed to America or leave the ship. The next day, (Tuesday,) the wind being favorable for sailing, the pilot gave directions for heaving the anchor, and as the crew were at the windlass for that purpose, the Poles rushed forward and forced the handspikes from them, stating that they were determined the ship should not proceed. They took possession of the ships; and from their violent and threatening conduct, the Captain applied to the civil authorities for protection, as he could not put to sea without endangering his life. Depositions of the facts were taken, and communication had with the Secretary of State, and also with the Prussian Ambassador. Thus the case stands at present.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

SCOTLAND.

The London Courier states that an insurrection had broken out among the workmen of the extensive calico printing establishment in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. It was produced by their attempting to compel their employers to give them more wages, in consequence of which the latter employed new hands, which so enraged them that they resorted to open violence to drive them out. Troops had been marched from Edinburg to protect the establishments.

Glasgow and Paisley, were quiet at the last accounts.

PARIS.

Gen. Lafayette had been severely and alarmingly ill—but was better on the 12th February.

The French Chambers were occupied upon the Civil List. We perceive nothing in the debates worth nothing.

The Constitutionnel of the 14th Feb. states that on the preceding day, after long and fatiguing discussion the Chamber of Deputies voted the law, (so warmly contested) for the liquidation of the old civil list.

Advices from Algiers are to the 30th of January. An expedition against some refractory bands of Arabs, had been successful—but hostility. After explanations from the French, the Arabs desisted from hostile [illegible], and promised to live in peace and harmony.

SWEDEN.

A Stockholm Journal of the 31st Jan. proclaims that capital the most prosperous in Europe, and congratulates the King of Sweden on his having relieved the country from the burden of a foreign debt.

Thirteen days later from England.
Fourteen days later from Liverpool.

The evening edition of the New York Journal of Commerce of Monday announces the arrival of the Liverpool packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, bringing London papers to Feb. 11, and Liverpool to the 26th inclusive.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

The intelligence from Spain, is of a very [illegible] and meagre character. The Queen's sisters do not seem to be acting in the manner best adapted to promote the interest and secure tranquillity of the country. By the influence of court intrigue, it appears that Carlos is prevented returning to Spain, and the country will be deprived not only of the services, but also of those of several other distinguished constitutionalists, who make their return to Spain contingent on that of Mina. From the accounts in the Paris papers it would seem that the popularity of Louis Philippe, never, we believe, very firmly established, is now rapidly on the wane. The cause of this is stated to be the prefect of Police at Paris, having ordered all the theatres to be closed at eleven o'clock, whether the performance was finished or not.

London, Feb. 24.

The tumults at Marseilles have been suppressed, but those at Lyons still continue, and in Paris a considerable degree of agitation prevails.

Paris, Feb. 22.

The subject of conversation in every society in Paris, for the last few days, is the lamentable state of Lyons, where the work-men, not proceeding to acts of serious outrage, resorted to a determination to hold out until their terms are granted, and above all display a well organized system of combination, extending to various other manufacturing towns, to create serious uneasiness, less as to attempts at disorder which these misguided men may resort to—for the authorities have, this time, taken ample precautions against a recurrence of the dreadful scenes which Lyons was the theatre in 1831—then bearing to the effect the existence of such a combination may have upon the manufacturing interests.

Liverpool Feb. 18.

The Sheil Comedy ended, as most comedies usually do, in a hearty shaking of hands, a profusion of smiles, and in the reconciliation of all the parties concerned. It is sinful enough that after the motion of Thursday last, which was carried by the united efforts of Lord Althorp and Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shiel was next morning honourably acquitted. The Noble Lord and Mr. Hill both apologised to Mr. Sheil in the most ample manner, and the affair ended.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Monday evening last, at the advanced age of 87 years, Mrs. MARY WALLACE. Relict of Charles Wallace Esq.

Died, on Monday morning last, Mrs. Rebecca Weedon, consort of Mr. Jonathan Weedon, of Annapolis Neck.—Endeared to those who knew her, an obituary panegyric would be superfluous. Her virtues are recorded in the hearts of those within the circle of her acquaintance.

On Sunday last, Betty Ann Hall, daughter of the late Wm. I. Hall, Esq. aged 12 years. 'In the midst of life we are dead.'

On the same day, Mary Ann Hyde, eldest daughter of Mr. Fred'k. C. Hyde. 'From a world of pain, in which she would have had to suffer, she is gone to a world of bliss, which she will forever enjoy.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

The subscriber will take as an apprentice to the Printing Business, an active and intelligent boy from 12 to 14 years of age.

WILLIAM McNEIR.

April 3—3w. R

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, letters administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Peter Barber, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November 1834, otherwise they will be excluded agreeably to law. Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of March 1834.

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
April 3—4w. Adm'r D. B. Non

DRY GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

ANN LAMBIN, opposite the Markethouse, offers for sale, a large and well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS, AT AND BELOW COST.

Families are invited to call and satisfy themselves, as BARGAINS will be given.

Feb. 27.