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of the masterly manner of its treation,—timely, because there were to tain pettifoggers in Grammar, we for the honour of the science, wasted crushing.—and judicious, because author has saved every article to was worth preserving from the woodable wreck of our old friend has

voidable wreck of our old friend Maray

No English Scholar, however had
ed, will feel himself independent
this book. Grammarians who had
been made such by the instruction
Murray, will be amply repaid for a
suming the subject, if they look we
into the renovated system nonsented. They, especially, will be
the task both easy and deliging
they will acknowledge the deviat
ment of superior light, confess hremoval of difficulties, and see insinerable obscurities chased from the
science.

How much the pupil has seen plished, when able to dissect a see tence, and to transpose its members.

science.

Mary Gardet

VOL. LXXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Jonas Green,

rice-Three Dollars per annum.

HERCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Lot at Pig Point Part of Abbington, Part of Chanon and Gaither's Collection and Garners Collection
Burgess's Forrest
Part of Brown's Forrest
Part of shriver's Integrity and
Additional Defence
Part of Invasion
2 Lots at Lisbon, numbers not known. ress Ruth on Valentine's heirs and James es Elisha its Caleb ya Ephrain's Reins ford William et Joseph's heirs William off Daniel of uddington Mary House and Lot in Annapolis Goury Banks Swam Part of Hockley and Polecat Glade

Mary can William's beirs

tence, and to transpose its members every Teacher knows. Without a great deal of mechanical practical Grammarian cannot be made; but its correct performance no method existed so efficient, so true, so put cable, as that which the Amen Grammar now furnishes Its put plan, I mean the whole of the scan and sectionizing system must certain prove to be of incalculable utility. In short, its improvements are not transported to the second control of the second contr has been ante Bank jamere com Lyde jern Caleb ther Benjamin for Yachel's heirs seen Cornelius In short, its improvements are no ical,—exposing and abandoning fadamental errors of the old system. Its definitions are correct, load and elegant—challenging the keetest crither Victicity near reison Cornelius reison Eth irell Samuel th Lloyd-Toom Tromas er John arth George's hei ire Isano H. ard Reile I Edward Wafer, (ne gro) elegant—challenging the keenest criticism, and doing honour to America pretensions. Its arrangement look like SCIENCE The style of thook is the style which Philocept loves—truth and simplicity are a striking characteristics. And, lea the whole in few words, the American Grammar, by James Browness to possess a complete filtesh that only legitimate purpose, if Grammar—namely, to transcrible on our neighbour's mind, a tree faithful copy of the picture of a onw Success to all similar "inout tions."

J. DYKES.

Teacher, Baltimore er, (negro)

Teacher, Baltimon

BALTIMORE. July 12, 182. BALTIMORE, July 12, 182.

From the Rev. Mr. Morrison.
I have attentively perused Mr. Justing my opinion of it, I must a that it possesses much merit. And the student who has been through Mr ray's System. I consider the Americ Grammar an invaluable work. It sectional reading is certainly as a provement, and on that account is put Mr. Brown's Grammar intra hands of my pupils.

hands of my pupils.
GEORGE MORRISON

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to your quest. I have examined the American Grammar, and am much pleased it. To state wherein your work cels the old system, would far earn the limits prescribed. I think he ever, it would be unjust to confine self to a cold and general assent it merits. The attention which you be paid to a clear lucidation of the signal to a clear lucidation of the signal which might obscure it, make cessarily recommend your product far higher than any thing which I say.

far higher than any thing which la say.

As a teacher, I have found free perience, that while the old synstem is seized with avidity, and in seized with avidity, and it surprising, when it is considered in place of burdening the merror does the old system, you gradually the intellect. In your system learner has the satisfaction of kneed what he is about—in the old, better the dissatisfaction, and discourages of committing to memory without derstanding what he commits. It to add only, that your work is a valuable production, even to those have already attended to Marray tem. And I hope, that your Great will recommend itself to others, has to me, and that 'teachers will greatly introduce it.

Ily introduce it.
I remain, dear sir, yours, &c.
RICHARD KEMP, Teacher rally introduce it. Baltimore, July 17, 1827.

Hirelings Wanted

Wanted at the Alum and Copy Works, on the Magothy River, or year 1827; TWELVE good Hall for whosh liberal ranges will be payable half yearly Apply as Works, on to Mrs Joseph Sank Ausapolian Nov. 2.

Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons trespassing with dog or gun, or in any other manner whatever, upon my farm near Muddy Creek, in Anne Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute offenders to the rigour of the law.

Sept 13. 7w Bept 13.

nne-Arundel County, to wit.

berras William H. Baldwin, Collector of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath reed to the commissioners of the tax for said county, the following list of Lands on
the tame, to wit:

oss annes.

Names of Lands.

n lines

Prestige's Polly

Alcock's Chance
ris Peter F.

Liell Thomas's heirs

Part of Abbington, Part of Chance
and Gaibband. Part of the Victory
Puddington Harbour
Timber Ridge
Part of Head Quarters white beirs

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Part of Head Quarter

Part of Chesnut Hills

House and lot in Anni

And Head Conselve Seat Daniel

Name unknown

Part of Durselve Seat

Name unknown

Part of Durselve Daliel Part of Chesnut Hills and other House and lot in Annapolis Part of Dorsey's Search enlarge. Part of Duvall's Delight

Part of Dorsey's Friendship Part of Poplar Ridge Part of Poplar Hidge Part of Fowler's Hange Part of Galther's Felicity Part of Talbot's last Shift Part of Talbot's Last Shift Part of Talbot's last Part of Snowden's 2d Addition to his Manor Name unknown Part of Littleworth Hayward's Discovery Part of Littleworth & Haywa House and Lot in Amapolis Carter Bennett Part of the Vineyard Name unknown Part of Hammond's Coance eorge's hein Part of Knighton's Suburbs Part of Walker's Land 2 Lots at Lisbon s Elen
tas Solomon
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ton Anne Part of Hampton Court Part of Chesnut Hills Part of Chesnut Hals

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Henderson Meadows

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Part of Mount Misery
Part of Athol Enlarged
Loo in Lisbon
Part of Frog Range
House and Lot in Annapoles
Holland's Choice Holland's Choice
Part of Piney Orchard
1 art of Portland Manor
Part of Howard's Patapaco Range
Pats of Holland's Choice
Name unknown
Part of Whip's Hills, Part of First Choice,
and Part of Friendship
Part of Dersey's Search Enlarged
House and Lot in Annapolis
Name unknown
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for Williams heirs
for Edward
for David ch Philip of Charles. th Nicholas's heirs

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Part of Howard's nesonation and a spin of Garden
Part of St. James's Park
Part of John Beginning, Part of Good Hope, Part
of Big Meadows, Part of Pork Plenty, &c.
House and lot in Annapelia Poverty Discovered

Bold Adventure
House and Lot in Annapolis
Part of Bridge Hill and Doden
Name unknown

Priendship Part of Lynche's Purchase

Part of Snowden's Second Addition to his Manor

Pleasant Fields
Part of Timber Neck
Part of Bell's Enlargement
One house and lot at Elk-Ridge Landing
Wiacopin Neck
Part of Snowden's Second Addition to his Manor

Part of Howard's Resolution and Poplar Spring

Pig Point
Name not known

Waters's Addition

Burshaby Pleasent Fields

Name unknown

Wincopin Neck

Hayward's Discovery

Part of Pleasant Fields Two Lots in Lisbon

Part of Winsor Forest House and lot in Annapolis

A Lot

Notice is hereby given, and takes the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publicaof this solice, that the said lands, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay
as an essentiar-en, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions
of of assembly, exitted, an act for the more effectual collection of the county
in the several poundes of this states.

R. J. COWMAN, Cit.

R. J. COWMAN, CIL to Commissioners of the Tax for A. A. County.

MISCIETTANY. Account of an Owang Outang of Borneo,

BY DR. ABEL.

The individual described by the Dr. on his arrival in Java from Batavia, was allowed to be entirely at liberty, on board the Casar to be conveyed to England; and whilst at large made no attempt to escape; but became violent when put into a large railed bamboo cage for the purpose of being convey-ed from the Island. As soon as he felt himself in confinement, be took the rails of the cage into his hands, and the rails of the cage into his nands, and shaking them violently, endeavoured to break them is pieces; but finding that they did not yield generally, he tried them separately; and, having discovered one weaker than the rest, worked at it constantly till he had broken it, and made his escape. Un board ship an attempt being made to secure him by a chain tied to a strong staple, he instantly unfastened it, and ran off with the chain dragging behind: but finding himself embarrassed by its length, he coiled it once or twice, and wit over his shoulder. This feat he often repeated; and when he found that it would not remain on his shoulder, he took into his mouth.

"After several abortive attempts to secure him more effectually, he was allowed to wander freely about the ship, and soon became familiar with the sailors, and surpassed them in agility.— They often chased him about the rigging, and gave him frequent opportu-nities of displaying his advotness in managing an escape. On first starting he would endeavour to outstrip his pur-suers by mere speed; but when much pressed, eluded them by seizing a loose rope, and swinging out of their reach. At other times, he would patiently wait on the shrouds, or at the mast head, till his pursuers almost touched him, and then suddenly lower himself to the deck by any rope that was near him, or bound along the main stay from one mast to the other, swinging by his hands, and moving them one over the other. The men would often shake the ropes by which he clung with so much violence, as to make me fear his falling; but I soon found that the power of his muscles could not be easily overcome. When in a playful humor he would often swing within arm's length of his pursuer, and having struck him with his hand, throw him

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self from him. "Whilst in Java he lodged in a large tamarind tree near my dwelling, and formed a bed by intertwining the small branches, and covering them with leaves. During the day, he would lie with his head projecting beyond his nest, watching whoever might pass under; and when he saw any one with fruit, would descend to obtain a share of it. He always retired for the night at sunset, or sooner if he had been well fed, and rose with the sun, and visited those from whom he habitually received food.

"Of some small monkeys on board from Java, he took little notice, whilst under the observation of the persons of the ship. Unce indeed, he openly attempted to throw a small cage, containing three of them, overboard; be-cause, probably, he had seen them re-ceive food, of which he could obtain no part. But although he held so little intercourse with them when under our inspection, I had reason to suspect that he was less indifferent to their society when free from our observation; and was one day summoned to the top-gallook him playing with a young male monkey. Lying on his back, partially covered with a sail, he for some time contemplated, with great gravity, the gambols of the monkey, which bounded over him but at length he causely her the sail. over him; but at length he caught him by the tail, and tried to envelope him in his covering. The monkey seemed to dislike his confinement, and broke from him, but again renewed its gambols, and although frequently caught always escaped. The intercourse, how ever, did not seem to be that of equals. for the orang otang never condescend ed to comp with the monkey, as he did ed to comp with the monkey, as he did with the boys of the ship. Yet the monkeys had evidently a great predi-lection for his company; for whenever they broke loose, they took their way to his resting place, and were often seen lurking about it, or creeping clan-destinely towards him. There appear-ed to be no gradation in their intimacy; as they appeared as confidently form

as they appeared as confidently fami-liar with him when first observed, as at the close of their acquaintance. "But although so gentla when not exceedingly irrufated, the orang otang could be excited to violent rage, which he expressed by opening his mouth, showing his teeth, and seizing and biting those who, were near him. Sometimes, indeed, he seemed almost driven or transportations and on two as these times, indeed, he seemed almost driv-on board ship it was as diversified as his en to desperation; and on two or three food. He preferred coffee and ten, but

occasions, committed an act, which, in a rational being, would have been called the threatening of suicide. If repeatedly refused an orange when he attempted to take it, he would shrick artempted to take it, he would anries, violently, and awing furiously about the ropes, then return and endeavour to obtain it; if again refused, he would roll for some time like an angry child upon the deck, uttering the more piercing screams; and then suddenly start ing up, rush furiously over the side of the ship and disappear. On first wit-nessing this act, we thought that he had thrown himself into the sea; but,

on a search being made, they found him concealed under the chains.

"This animal neither practices the grimaces and antics of other monkeys, nor possesses their perpetual proneness to mischief. Gravity, ap proaching to melancholy, and mild ness, were sometimes strongly express ed in his countenance, and seem to be the characteristics of his disposition .-When he first came among strangers he would sit for hours with his hand upon his head, looking pensively all around him, and when much incommed ed by their examination, would hide himself beneath any covering that was at hand. His mildness was evinced by his forbearance under injuries, which were grievous before he was excited to revenge; but he always avoided those who often teased him. He soon be-came strongly attached to those who kindly used him. By their side he was fond of sitting; and getting as close as possible to their persons, would take their hands between his lips, and fly to them for protection. From the boat-swain of the Alceste, who shared his meals with him, and was his chief favourite. although he sometimes pur-loined the grug and the biscuit of his benefactor, he learned to eat with a spoon; and might be often seen sitting at his cabin door, enjoying his coffee, quite unembarrassed by those who observed him, and with a grotesque and sombre air, that seemed a burlesque on human nature.

"Next to the boatswain, I was, perhaps, his most intimate acquintance. He would always follow me to the mast head, whither I often went for the sake of reading apart from the noise of the ship; and, having satisfied himself that my pockets contained no eat ables, would lie down by my side, and pulling a topsail entirely over him, peep from it occasionally to watch my move

"His favourite amusement in Java was in swinging from the branches of trees, in passing from one to another, and in climbing over the roofs of houses; on board, in hanging by his arms from the ropes, and in romping with the control of the ropes. with the boys of the ship. He would with the boys of the sinp. He would entice them into play by striking them with his hands as they passed, and bounding from them, but allowing them to overtake him, and engage in a mock scuffle, in which he used his hands, feet and mouth. If any conjecture could be formed from these frolics of his mode of attacking an adversary, it would appear to be his first object to throw hir n down, then to secure him with his hands and feet, and then wound

him with his teeth.
"On board ship he commonly slept at the mast head, after wrapping him-self in a sail. In making his bed, he used the greatest pains to remove every thing out of his way, that might render the surface on which he intended to lie uneven; and having satisfied himself with this part of his arrangement, spread out his sail, and lying down upon it on his back, drew it over his be were large enough for both, he would quietly lay by my side. If all the sails happened to be set, he would hunt about for some other covering, and either steal one of the sailors jackets or shirts that happened to be drying, or empty a hammuck of its blankets. Of the Cape of Good Hope he suffered much from a low temperature, especially early in the morning, when he would descend from the mast, shuddering with cold, and running up to any one of his friends, climb into their arms, and clasping them closely, derive warmth from their persons, screaming violently at any attempt to remove him

"His food in Java was chiefly fruit, especially mangotans, of which he was extremely fond. He also sucked eggs with voracity, and often employed himwith voracity, and often employed nim-self in seeking, them. On board ship hia diet was of no definite kind., He ate-readily of all kinds of meat; and especially raw meat; was very fond of bread, but always preferred fruit when he could obtain them.

"His beverage in Java was water

would readily take wine, and exempli-fied his attachment to spirits by steal-ing the captain's brandy bottle. Since his arrival in London he has preferred beer and milk to any thing else, but drinks wine and other liquous.
"In his attempts to obtain food, he

afforded us many opportunities of judging of his sagacity and disposition. He was always very impatient to seize it when held out to him, and became passionate when it was not soon given up; and would chase a person all over the ship to obtain it. I seldom came upon deck without sweetmeats or fruit in my pocket and could never escape his vigilant eye. Sometimes I endea-voured to evade him by ascending to the mast head, but was always overwhen he came up with me on the shrouds, he would secure himself by one foot to the rattlings, and confine my legs with the other and one of his hands, while he rifled my pockets. If he found it impossible to overtake me, he would elight the results and the results are the results and the results are the he would climb to a considerable height on the loose rigging, and then drop suddenly upon me. Or, if perceiving his intention, I attempted to descend, he would slide down a rope and meet me at the bottom of the shrouds. Some times I fastened an orange to the end of a rope, and lowered it to the deck from the mast head; and as soon as he attempted to seize it, drew it rapidly After being several times foiled in endeavouring to obtain it by direct means he altered his plan. Appearing to care little about it, he would remove to some distance, and ascend the rig-ging very leisurely for some time, and then by a sudden spring, catch the rope which held it. If defeated again by my suddenly jerking the rope, he would at first seem quite in despair, alliquish his 60% and and the seem quite in despair, relinquish his effort, and rush about the rigging screaming violently. But he would always return, and again seizing the rope, disregard the jerk, and allow it to run through his hand till within reach of the orange; but if again foiled, would come to my side, and taking me by the arm, confine it while

he hauled the orange up.

"I have seen him exhibit violent alarm on two occasions only, when he appeared to seek for safety in gaining as high an elevation as possible. On seeing eight large turtles brought on board. while the Cæsar was off the island of Ascension, he climbed with all possible speed to a higher part of the ip than he had ever before reached. and looking down upon them, projected his long lips into the form of a hog's anout, uttering at the same time a sound which might be described between the croaking of a frog and the grunting of a pig. After some time he ventured to descend, but with great caution, peeping continually at the tur-tle, but could not be induced to approach within many yards of them. He ran to the same height, and uttered the same sounds, on seeing som men bathing and splashing in the sea; and since his arrival in England has shown nearly the same degree of fear at the sight of a live tortoise."

ANECDOTE OF A WOLF. The wolf is one of those ferocions animals in which attachment may be carried to the greatest extent. & which presents us with one of the most singular examples of the development to which the desire of affection may attain-a desire so extraordinary. it has been known to prevail in this animal, over every other necessity of

his nature.
The individual, instanced by M. F. Cuvier, must undoubtedly have been. naturally, of a very peculiar disposition. Brought up like a young dug, he became familiar with every person he was in the habit of seeing. He would folwhere, seemed to suffer much from his absence, was obe-dient to his voice, evinced invariably, the most entire submission, and dif ferred, in fact, in nothing, from the tamest of domestic dogs. His master being obliged to travel, made a pre-sent of him to the Royal Menagerie at Paris. Here, shut up in his compart-ment, the animal remained for many weeks, without exhibiting the least gainweeka, without extingting the reavigate-ty, and almost without eating. He gra-dually, however, recovered; he attached himself to his keepers, and seemed to have forgotten his past affections, when his master returned after an absence of sinhtan months. At the very first eighteen months. At the very first ord which he pronounced, the who did not see him in the crowd, instantly recognised him, and testified his joy by his motions and cries. Being set at liberty, he overwhelmed his old friend with caresses, just as the most attached dog would have done after a separation of a few days. Unhappily, his master was obliged to quit him a second time; and this absence was again, to the poor welf, the cause of most profound regrets hat time allayed his grief. Three years elapsed, and the welf was living were comforted on af their ride.—Warraster but

bly with a young dog, which had been given to him as a companion. After this space of time, which would have been sufficient to make any dog, except that of Ulysses, forget his master, the gentheman again returned. It was gentheman again returned. It was evening, all was shut up, and theeyes of the animal could be of no use to him; but the voice of his beloved master was not effaced from his memory; the moment he heard it, he knew its he answered, by cries, indicative of the most impatient desire; and the obstacle, which separated them, was re-moved, his cries redoubled. The anmal rushed forward, placed his two fore-feet on the shoulders of his friend, licked every part of his face, and threa-tened, with his teeth, his very keepers, who approached, and to whom, an instant before, he had been testifying the warmest affection. Such an enjoyment, as was to be expected, was succeeded by most cruel pain to the poor animal. Separation was a-gain necessary, and from that instant the wolf became sad and immovable; he refused all sustenance; pined away; his hairs bristled up, as is usual with all sick animals, at the end of eight days he was not to be known, and there was every reason to apprehend his death. His health, however, be-came re-established, he resumed his good condition of body, and brilliant coat; his keepers could again approach him, but he would not endure the caresses of any other person; and he answered strangers by nothing but me-Daces.

Such is the recital of a scientific na-turalist, himself an eye-witness of the facts which he relates, and who, we may well believe as he himself asserts, has exaggerated nothing in his account of them. It is the narrative, pot of an ignorant exhibitor, or an ambitious traveller, but of a philosopher, not less distinguished for his patient habits of observation and comparison than for the soundness and calinness of his general deductions. We dare not, therefore, refuse it a particle of credit, however little it may agree with the popular notions concerning the disposition of the wolf, and the reports of travellers concerning it. But this species has hitherto been known only in ts wild state, surrounded by enemies and dangers, among which no feelings could be developed, but those of fear, hatred and distrust—Certain it is, that dogs suffered to run within the woods, from birth, become just as savage and ferocious as wolves, and yet we cannot suppose that they are so essentiallv. So true is it, that to acquire a complete knowledge of the character of a species, of its fundamental intellectual qualities, it must be seen under every circumstance adopted for their

Gardens in Ships .- To sow in the temperate zone, and reap between the tropics, is a somewhat singular thing. Yet, (says the Weekly Review) it is constantly done. For the great East India ships, in imitation of the Durch who first introduced the practice, have little sallid gardens in flat wooden boxes on their poops, where the seed, acted upon by a heat increasing daily, shoots up in a surprisingly rapid manner. In these gardens the number of crops in the year are more numerous than in any spot on earth, for the gardeners, if so minded, can command almost any temperature .- N. Y. Statesman.

manifestation.

Paddy's Ride on the Railway.

The Lenigh coal mines are situated on a mountain about nine miles from the river, at an elevation of near 1000 feet above it. A rail-road has been extended from the mines to the river, extended from the mines to the river, along the side of the mountain; dewin which the coal is conveyed in cars, which descend by their own weight. The velocity of their descent would be almost incredible, were is not for a regulating power, subject to the control of addition to the coal cars, are others for carrying off the earth and rubbish with which the coal is covered. They with which the coal is covered. They are so constructed that when they have descended near to the foot of the mountain, where the railway crosses a deep ravine, a catch on the side of the car (which is hung on hinges) drop and discharge the contents into the abyss, fifty or sixty feet below. A short time since, three Paddies fresh from their own "swate Ireland," visited the place, and, while the workness. place, and, while the workmen were at dinner, determined on having of the dirt cars and let it loose from the fastening. Not knowing howfto regulate the velocity, away they went. Jehn like, at the rate of half a mile a minute, This was fine sport till, on a sudden, the bottom dropped and deposited them without any material injury among the rubbish below, from which they looked.