

of his office by great body of...
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justice done to him in this...
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Brunswick, N. J. September...
14, by Bishops White, Hobart...
C. Moore. Bishop Claggett...
gave him jurisdiction over...
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number about one third of...
of the whole diocese, and...
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now. No act of his superior...
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which it gave him. On the death...
Bishop Claggett, in 1816, he...
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compensation which removed him...
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The late bishop was a well...
ed. He had found time, while...
aged in his parochial cure in...
burgh, comprising several churches...
though obliged, in the early...
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works of many of the best writ...
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He was an able and intelli...
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He did not view the duty of...
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sionate God and merciful Savio...
ther than the terrors of the...
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guileless disposition, he was...
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pravity of human nature, and...
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had hearts as readily accessi...
as much under the restraint...
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to declare the whole...
God, and he did it earnestly...
ly, as one who knew and felt...
timable value to those comm...
his charge.

He was a devoted Christian...
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and unfeigned. No one could...
been indulged with a familiar...
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Maryland Gazette
ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1827.

HYMNICAL.
Married, in Washington, on the evening of the 4th inst. by the Rev. Edmund J. Reis, of Baltimore, THOMAS CULBERTH, esq. of this city, to Miss MARTHA M. SLADE, second daughter of Josiah Slade, esquire, of Harford county.

On Thursday the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. JOSHUA DISNEY to Miss EDITH MALLOWE, both of this county.

FATAL ACCIDENT.
A most dreadful accident occurred in this city on Tuesday afternoon. The particulars, so far as they have reached us, are as follow:—Two children, one named Edward about ten years of age, the other Charles aged seven or eight years, both sons of Mr. Richard B. Watts, while playing about the dock, stopped at a wharf where a youth who had been gunning had landed. While the youth, who had brought his gun on shore with him and laid it upon an old mat near the wharf, returned to the boat, Charles, the youngest of the children, was observed to fix his attention upon it, and was cautioned not to touch it. The warning, however, was unheeded by him; and, when unobserved by any person present, he took up the piece for the purpose of snapping it. On the trigger being drawn, the gun, which was heavily charged, went off, and, melancholy to relate, so fatally wounded his brother Edward, who was sitting opposite the muzzle, that he died in the course of three hours after the accident. One arm of the deceased was torn off between the elbow and the wrist, and the bone of one leg, a few inches below the knee, completely shattered.

A meeting of the friends of General Jackson on Queen-Anne's county, has been called to take place at Church-Hill, on Saturday next. The object of the meeting is to appoint delegates to unite with the General's friends in Kent county, in nominating a Jackson Elector Candidate for the district composed of these two counties.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of importance, excepting what appeared in our last, was transacted by Congress during the past week. The two houses adjourned on Thursday to meet again on Monday by which time it was expected that the different standing committees would be announced, and the two branches prepared to proceed with the business of the session.

Mr. Noble, of Indiana, laid before the senate a bill authorising the legislature of that state, to sell the lands appropriated by congress for the support of schools within her limits. The bill directs that the money arising from sales shall be invested in some productive fund, and the interest applied to the support of schools in the same manner that it was originally designed by congress, and that the profits yielded by the lands should be applied. This bill was submitted to congress in obedience to a joint resolution of the state legislature, which is solicitous of being clothed with the right to dispose of the lands.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was reported in the senate by Mr. Johnson of Ky. This bill is similar to the one introduced by this gentleman last winter. We are glad to perceive that he has resumed his labour in the cause of humanity at an early period in the session, and earnestly wish he may be successful.

On Monday the senate elected its officers, and respective standing committees. After which Mr. Benton gave notice that he should ask leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the U. S. Military Peace Establishment. Also to bring in a bill to graduate the price of public lands.

On the same day the Speaker of the House of Representatives announced the standing committees for that house. The committee on manufactures consists of Messrs. Mallory, Stevenson of Pa. Condict, Moore of Ky. Wright of N.Y. Stansberry and Martin. They are said to be the friends of a moderate tariff.

The Rev. Mr. Post was elected Chaplain, and the house adjourned for the day.

Historical Painting.
At a numerous meeting of the citizens of New York held at Tammany Hall on the evening of the 4th inst. among other resolutions adopted, was one requesting the Common Council to take measures to procure for the use of the city, a Painting commemorative of the decisive BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THEATRICAL PATRONAGE.
The Boston Traveller states, that there were between twenty one and twenty-three hundred Spectators at the Tremont Theatre, on Thanksgiving evening. They were attracted by the French Dancers, now performing there.

A Medical Gentleman of this city has politely handed us for insertion in the Gazette, the following statement from the Medical Review:

STATEMENT
Of the results of 148 cases of Small-Pox, under the care of Dr. MERRILL of New-York.

47 Cases occurred in persons who had been previously affected by the vaccine disease—none of them died.

8 Cases occurred in persons previously affected with Small-Pox, of whom 4 died, and 4 recovered.

93 Cases occurred in persons who had not either disease before, of 148. whom 52 died, and 41 recovered.

Communicated for the Maryland Gazette.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.
There are few places in the Union at which the approaching anniversary of the 8th of January 1815, will not be celebrated with a spirit becoming American citizens. The glory which the 8th of January of that year shed upon the arms of the western militia, and the lustre which it added to the American name, make it ever memorable. Years may roll away, yet the honour which it brought with it, will be remembered with ecstasy and pride by every lover of his country. It was on that day that the myriads of George the 11th promised themselves the brutal felicity of violating the "BEAUTY" of Orleans; and it was on that day that they thought to bear the rich "BOOZY" which the city afforded, to their expectant fleet. How uncertain and subject to disappointment are human calculations. The morning star, with its feint ray, lit the way that conducted the trained legions of Britain to the position of the American commander; but where was that proud host when the dawn of day streaked the eastern sky? Like the star whose ray had faded away, but not like that star that faded again on the morrow. The standard of England lay torn and discoloured in the dust; the spirits of those who but an hour before had threatened our undisciplined citizen-soldiers with annihilation, had been hurried from time into eternity, and their cold, stiff corpses, steeped in their own gore, were the only remains of them. The field which had rung with the din of battle was now peaceful and still, and the confused hum occasionally heard in the victorious American camp, alone interrupted its awful silence.

That day was a mournful one to England; but to America, one of the brightest and fairest that had opened upon her since hostilities had commenced. England's defeat on that day was more signal than any her arms had yet sustained; and the consequences of it were of more advantage and importance to this country. By this brilliant victory the great Empire of the west was preserved from plunder and conflagration, and her fair daughters from the embraces of a ferocious, unrestrained and licentious soldiery. It likewise left the enemy without an army of any strength to make irruptions into the country bordering on the seaboard; and would, had the war continued, have afforded to our harassed and exhausted militia, a temporary respite from the fatigues and hardships they had to encounter. This achievement terminated the war honourably to our arms; and the good effect which it had abroad is truly gratifying. The nations of Europe who had believed us to be nothing more than a plodding, commercial and money-loving people, looked with wonder on this last victory.—They soon lost the recollection of our love of traffic in the admiration of our military prowess, and at this time view us as a brave and powerful nation, able and willing successfully to defend our country.

The anniversary of the victory of the 8th of January 1815, ought not to be permitted to pass unnoticed in any town in the Union. The benefits resulting from that success were not limited to individuals—they were national benefits—therefore, LET THE NATION REJOICE.

It is mentioned in the beginning of this piece, that preparations are making by the citizens of almost every place to commemorate the day; yet no measures have been taken in this city for a similar purpose. Are none to be taken? Are the patriotic citizens of Annapolis less ardent in manifesting their satisfaction at the remembrance of deeds which have promoted the honour and interest of the nation, than the people of other places? It is trusted they are not.

S. T. R.
December 11, 1827.

The British army advanced upon the American line sometime before day-light.

General Adair in a letter to Mr. Pope, states, that the army at New-Orleans "was composed of raw and untrained materials."

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.
Judge Rochester is shortly to embark in a national vessel for Central America, as Charge d'Affaires of the United States to that Republic.

THE ARCTIC AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPEDITIONS.
The following particulars are stated on the authority of the Literary Gazette:

Captain Parry's Expedition.
The highest latitude which the Hecla reached was 81° 6' which is believed to be the farthest north that ever a ship made her way; so that all that was made in the boats was 1° 39'.—Lord Mulgrave got to 80° and some minutes, (we do not remember exactly, but we think about 80.) At the farthest point north, no barrier of ice was seen, as in the case of that noble Lord and elder voyager, so that the idea of such a barrier always existing may now be dismissed. The ice found by the present expedition was of a very chaotic form. For about a mile perhaps it might be tolerably smooth; but at every interval huge ridges were crushed up by the action of tides and currents, and presented the most formidable obstacles to the progress of the enterprise. No sooner was one of these rugged and precipitous masses overcome, than another appeared; and difficulty after difficulty seemed lengthening the party advanced. There was plenty of fresh water on the surface, but towards the end of the attempt, when the rains fell, the ridges we have described separated, and between them the salt sea flowed in divisions like so many canals.

Owing to the condition of the ice over which they had to travel, it was found impossible to make any use of the reindeer in dragging the boats; and as there was no means of feeding dogs, (as once proposed,) the whole work was performed by personal labour.—Officers and men, twenty-eight in number, were alike harnessed to the tackle, and wrought in common at the exhausting toil. Their time for starting in the morning, (their morning being the beginning of the night,) was chosen when the light was least injurious to the eyes; for though the sun shone upon them during the whole period, yet there was no darkness, yet when that luminary was lowest in the horizon, the reflection from the bright white surface of snow was more endurable. On setting out a pint of cocoa, with some biscuit powder to mix with it, was served to every individual for breakfast, which being finished, the whole number sat on the boats. About seven hours of constant exertion brought them to the hour of their spare dinner meal, which consisted of a piece of pemecan, about the size of an orange, and a few ounces of biscuit powder. These ingredients were scraped into water, made a cold soup, and a miserable sustenance for men whose strengths were so severely tasked. In fact, they could not bear up under the fatigue. During their whole march they were soaking wet to the knees, and benumbed by a temperature always at or near the freezing point. At the close of twelve or fourteen hours thus occupied, when they came to seek rest by lying down, the change of their wet for dry stockings and fur boots caused such a reaction, that the tingling and smart were insufferable, and the comparative comfort was pure difficulty to be endured than the preceding cold.

When Captain Parry found that the men could not support their coils on the allowance (of about nineteen ounces per twenty-four hours, of pemecan and biscuit powder,) he added, by way of luxury, a pint of hot water at night. This was found to be very restorative, warming the system and if a little of the dinner food had been saved, it made a broth of great relish and value. Spirits were not drunk; and the reason why even hot water was scarce, was, that it took so large a stock of their spirits of wine to boil it and the cocoa, that the quantity consumed could not safely be increased.

The consequences of the hard life we have just faintly pictured were soon obvious. The men became weakened, their limbs swelled, and disease began to thin the number of active workers. There needed no other obstacle to stop their progress; but observation at last demonstrated that all their strenuous efforts were vain. The ice itself drifting faster to the south than they could make their way over into the north, thus, during the last three days of their struggle, they were actually two miles farther south than when they set out. This put an end to an expedition where every thing which human energy and perseverance could do, was done so fruitlessly; but the nature of the ice, so different from what was anticipated, rendered the accomplishment of the object utterly impracticable.

While the boats were away, the Hecla was not exempt from danger. She had been wrought into a snug berth near the shore, in one of the few places which afforded this shelter. Ahead there was about three miles of ice and a heavy gale coming on, detached this prodigious mass, and drove it with terrible violence against the ship. The cables were cut asunder, the anchors lost, and the poor Hecla forced high and dry upon the coast, by the irresistible pressure. To get her again to the water occupied considerable time, which was of course, lost to the surviving party.—Having effected that, however, they proceeded to Weygatt Straits; and, considering the short po-

Did they had to employ, made, we are informed, many valuable observations. A publication containing the account of these, &c. the details of Captain Parry's adventure, will, we believe, very speedily appear; and as the facts are few, we presume it will be of a moderate size.

We do not hear of any intercourse with the natives. Seventy deer were shot by the hunters.

It is vexatious to be forced to the conviction that any attempt to reach the North Pole is but too likely to end in disappointment; but every fresh enterprise seems to lead to this conclusion. In our opinion, the southern hemisphere presents a far more tempting field for speculation; and most heartily do we wish that an expedition were fitted out for that quarter. The sea is much more open (as Capt. Weddell observed, in his interesting voyage,) and every object of commerce as well as of science, might be sought towards the South Pole, with prospects far superior to any that are offered in the impenetrable north.

Hudson, whose name is perpetuated in the bay, reached lat. 82 (as I catch down) in the year 1606; and a Scotch journal states, that the Neptune whaler, in 1816, got as high as 83° 20' but of the accuracy of this fact we have great doubts.

QUANTITY OF RAIN.
The depth of rain which fell during the last month (November,) as indicated by the rain gauge kept in the Philadelphia Labyrinth Garden, was inches 4.59-100ths.

Thos. Smith, Gardener.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1827.

Report of the Postmaster General, laid before Congress.
Post Office Department, 7
Nov. 13th, 1827.

Sir: The Receipts of this Department for the year ending 1st July last, amounted to \$1,473,551 00
During the same period the expenditures were 1,377,259 00

\$1,031 00
Leaving one hundred thousand three hundred and twelve dollars surplus of receipts.

The receipts of the last year exceeded those of the preceding years, the sums stated, viz:
1826, \$34,134 18
1825, 221,459 68
1824, 304,352 69
1823, 359,205 58

If to the above sum were added the amount of the reduction of expenditure upon established routes, without lessening the public accommodation, and due allowance be made for increased services, at a rate of compensation below what had usually been paid, the condition of the Department will be found to have been improved; within four years ending 1st July last, more than a million of dollars had been saved, in comparison with the year preceding 1st July 1823, near half a million.

Within the last year an augmented transportation of the mail has been authorized, of four hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and fourteen miles annually in stages, and on horseback or in sulkeys five hundred thousand and thirty-two miles.

Under the contracts recently made, great additional facilities have been given, by accelerating the mail on leading routes, increasing the number of trips, and establishing lines which connect important districts of country. There are few, if any, villages in the Union which are not accommodated with mail stages.

The post offices have increased to seven thousand.

In the last four years there has been added to the mail operations of the country, in revenue, transportation of the mail, and post office, more than one third. The means of the Department are now ample to meet the reasonable wants of the Country, and a vigilant administration of its affairs, for a few years to come, will place at the disposal of the Government an annual surplus of more than half a million of dollars. This sum will be augmented as facilities of mail intercourse are multiplied, and can be most advantageously applied, if framed within the Constitutional powers of Congress, in the establishment and repairs of mail roads.

By the last annual statement, there was shown to be in deposit, and due from post masters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, the sum of \$270,521 67
To this sum may be added the surplus of last year, 100,312 00
\$370,833 67

The repairs lately authorized to be made on the mail roads from Columbus to Doaks in the State of Mississippi, and from Fort Mitchell to Line Creek in Alabama, are nearly completed, under contracts which require the work to be done in the best manner, and of a price that cannot fail to meet the public approbation.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN M'LEAN,
The President of the United States.

A GOOD SHOT.
It is now, said Von Wyk, more than two years since, in the very place where we now stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house near the door, the children were playing about her, and I was without, busied in doing something to a wagon, when suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up, and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the very threshold of the door. My wife, either frozen with fear, or aware of the danger of any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; but my astonishment may well be conceived, when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarméd as I was, escaped seemed impossible; yet I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was standing. By a most happy chance, I had set it in this

corner close by the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; for, as you may perceive, the opening is too small to admit of my having got in; and still more fortunately, the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think; I called to the mother not to be alarmed, and invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion immediately above his eyes, which shot forth, as it were, sparks of fire; and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirred more. (Lichtenstein's Travels in South Africa.)

Changes in twenty-eight years.
Twenty-eight years ago, says the Ohio State Journal, General W. H. Harrison, now a Senator in Congress from Ohio, presented his credentials to the House of Representatives as a Delegate from the North Western territory. What a change has taken place under his eye!

That territory now comprises
Michigan, 1 Delegate.
Ohio, 14
Indiana, 3
Illinois, 1
19
This population was at that time 55,000; it is now over 1,000,000.

DIVIDEND.
The President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, have declared a dividend of THIRTY cents per share, for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company.

The same will be paid on or after Tuesday the 1st day of January next, to stockholders in person, or their order.

By order of the President and Directors,
Thomas Franklin, Treasurer.
Dec. 13. 3w

In Chancery
3d Dec 1827.
Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Louis Gassaway, trustee for the real estate of Doctor Matthias Hammond, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 3d day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the Annapolis newspapers, before the 3d day of January next. The Report states, that the land called "Hammond's Plains" sold for \$2 98 per acre, and that Lot No. 1, sold for \$5 per acre.

J. P. Ramsay,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A Lot of Chesnut Rails
Was found adrift on my shore on the Patuxent river, on the 26th of August last. The owner, if any, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

With respect,
Seth Sweetser,
Sweetser's Bridge,
A. A. county.

New & Cheap Store.
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. LITIG, where he has opened, and now offers for sale a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,
Consisting in part of Cloths & Cassimers Blankets & Flannels Kerseys, &c. &c. &c. Vests, Superior Long & Square Scarfs, White & Black Merino Shawls, ditto Cashmere, Grapes, Silk & Barege ditto, Canton & Italian Crapes, & ditto Dresses Black, White, Cold Plaid & figured Silks, White & Cold Satins, Cambrie, Book Jacquenet & Swiss Muslins, & ditto Hk's. Superior Moreens; Marcellins Quills, Furniture Chintz's & Dimities; New Style Callico Prints, Irish Linens & Linen Cambricks; Ladies Superior Head Dresses, Ostrich Feathers, &c. Ladies Leghorn & Straw Hats & Extra Crowns, Domestic Cotton, Linen, Shreeing Gloves & Hosiery, Ladies Shell & Horn Combs &c. &c.

Together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Any of which articles he will sell at the Baltimore prices, for cash. Any orders left with him for goods that he has not in his Store, can be procured from Baltimore by the earliest conveyance, furnished at the Baltimore prices.
Richard Gambrill,
December 6

Land for Sale.
The subscriber will sell at private sale 370 acres of land, lying in Prince George's county, twenty miles from Annapolis, twenty miles from Washington, and twenty one miles from Baltimore, adjoining the land of William Beckett, esq. and Mrs. Mary Waters. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house & kitchen and tobacco house. The soil is good, well wooded and watered. Terms will be moderate, and made known by application to the subscriber, or Joe A. Waters, near the premises.
Mary Franklin.
Dec. 6. 2w