

The forty-sixth convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, was held in Philadelphia in the month of August. From the proceedings of the convention which have lately been published, we learn, that there is sixty-seven clergymen and seventy-one congregations in that Diocese and that at that time there were four churches erecting, and one other ready for consecration. Bishop White reported that the fund for the support of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, which was last year represented as amounting to \$44,595.33 cents, was steadily increasing.

In the course of the past ten days, there have been a number of deaths in Philadelphia and New-York occasioned by the impetuous use of cold water and the overpowering heat of the sun. The Philadelphia U. S. Doctor of Friday mentions the case of a Mr. M. and his wife, which was peculiarly interesting. Mr. F. was a stoverer, and at work on the deck of a vessel, when, overpowered by the heat, he suddenly fell and expired. His wife, in the hope of effecting his restoration, started in haste for a physician. Becoming overheated on the way, she stepped in the street and took a drink of water, which immediately affected her so much that she could not stand. Every attention was paid her, but in vain; in a few minutes she was taken home a corpse, and laid by the dead body of her husband. They left four helpless little children.

The Board of Health report the number of deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia from the 10th to the 17th instant, to have been eighty-five—Fifty-three of them children.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND, NO. 12.
THE JACKSON ADMINISTRATION.
The administration of Andrew Jackson came to power by the voice of a very large majority of the people of the United States, and his event will hereafter be recorded in history, as a proof of the virtue and power of the people in a republican government, and it will be a lesson to statesmen in future to act in such a manner as never to deceive, never to betray the people, if they wish to rise to the first honours.

The present administration had many difficulties to meet, and many obstacles to surmount, on their coming into power; for a period of almost thirty years, from 1800 to 1828, the same party had held the reins of government, and consequently there was but little cause for removals from office. Thomas Jefferson began the work of "retrenchment and reform;" James Madison, his secretary of state, succeeded him to the presidential chair; James Monroe, secretary to Mr. Madison, succeeded him; and John Quincy Adams, Mr. Madison's secretary, next occupied the chair, as elected by the voice of the people, as the three others had done, but through the medium of a house of representatives, and he was elected by the vote of one single member of congress.

There was little or no cause then for removals from the days of Jefferson until the days of Jackson. And that removals were necessary, absolutely necessary, when Jackson came to power, no intelligent, no impartial man any party, possessing the least political information, can honestly deny.

What—when the people had determined at there should be a change, a radical change, the administration of the government when their own voice, loudly and clearly pronounced, they had shown that they had lost all confidence in the administration of John Quincy Adams, was it to be expected, that the administration, responsible as it was said to the people, should keep in office the ends of the old? No—the people did not expect this—it was not expected by any party; Jackson is at the head of the government, and is responsible, and the people hold him, it will hold him responsible for its wise administration; to him the people have left the reins of those, who, under him, are to carry its affairs, and if he makes improper selections, if he continues in office those whom he will counteract his views and defeat plans, will the people justify him for so long? No—the people will not let the people tell him, and they have a right to tell, "we gave you the power, reposing unlimited confidence in your integrity, and you not to leave in office any one whom you believe will not be a friend to the great objects we are in view. If you do so, we shall throw all our power upon you, and you have no right to leave whether your officers are married or single, much less is it your duty to inquire whether they have children, or have not children."—And yet the exercise of the power removing, and the power of appointing, cannot, perhaps, more clamour against administration than has arisen from any other cause: The removal and the friends, will of course condemn and reprove one is appointed, many more are always appointed. So that a new administration is always a difficult path to pursue—but the true path is the Jackson path—"Be just fear not." Do your duty to your country faithfully and firmly, careless of consequences, and the people will support you.

Maryland we are used, we have long used to this system, every party who has been in power since the formation of the government, have preferred their friends to their enemies, and this was right, it is natural, and it is the true political principle; never political principles are involved in

appoint those to power and office who are the best calculated to carry their principles into effect, even those who are now leaders in the cry of proscription, have themselves formerly been proscribers.

The administration of Jackson had to meet an important crisis; and they have met it, and they have done so, firmly, and fearlessly, and are they to be blamed for removing notorious public defectors? No! Are they to be blamed for removing ministers at foreign courts, whose sentiments, in regard to our foreign relations, did not coincide with their own? No! Were they wrong in removing public officers of any grade, who had used their official influence in order to keep the present administration out of power? No! For had they have been continued, the same influence would still have been exerted against those who had not taken to, but who had kept the rapiers in their bosom. Who then have they removed that they ought not to have removed? Nay—if they have erred at all, it is in not making many more removals than they have done. The people have not yet suffered by removals. And whose are the offices they all belong to the people.

The Jackson administration have done much during the short time they have been in power; they have had many arrangements to make; many removals, many appointments to make; few, except "women and children" will complain of what they have done in this respect, and as many women and as many children will approve of their conduct as those who find fault. They have had to look with an attentive eye to our concerns with other nations, to see that our future interests shall be protected, and to claim redress for past wrongs. Above all, they have had to watch with a vigilant, with an eagle-eye, over the treasury department; over our money affairs; to see that not more money was spent than congress had appropriated; to see that the public debt was punctually paid, in order to sustain the public credit. And has not all this been done? Has not every claim against the government been paid? Has not more of the public debt been "paid off"—Has it not been reduced, more than was done in a like period of time during the former administrations? Is there not an almost absolute certainty, that the public debt will all be paid off in a very few years? And have not taxes, to the amount of more than millions been taken off? And if the Jackson administration is doing so well, why should any one be against it? Why not give it a fair and impartial trial? We all belong to one country, to one family; why then should we quarrel and disagree about nothing? Nothing in fact, for we have not any thing now in reality to differ about, and our quarrels at home tend to injure us abroad. Shall Maryland desert sound principles because Jackson would not sign a bill making appropriations for a few thousand dollars, to a turnpike road running through a part, and only a part of Montgomery and Frederick counties? No, this is too ridiculous to have such an effect in Maryland. Shall Maryland desert Jackson because he has done what he considered his duty? Shall Maryland desert him because he has done her a real, an essential service? Shall she desert a man whose chief wish on earth is to serve the people, and to preserve the union? No, no—Maryland is too generous ever to desert any one who does his duty. Maryland is too grateful ever to desert a real friend; and Maryland has too much patriotism ever to desert any sincere friend of the union; for even if Maryland should suffer, she still is for "the union of the states." Maryland would, if necessary, lead the forlorn hope or die in the last ditch, rather than desert the union. Jackson is for union—and Maryland is for union and Jackson.

July 24, 1830. MARYLAND.

For the Maryland Gazette.
WHAT NEXT?

There never was a party more at a loss to assign plausible reasons for their opposition to the present administration than the anti-Jackson party in this state. One day they clamour against the president for having commuted the punishment of a mail robber, who made important disclosures to the government, and the next day they abuse him for confirming the sentence of death pronounced on another mail robber, after he had been fairly tried and convicted; and to cap the whole, the third day they find fault with him for not having caused them both to be hanged. Men who can act thus inconsistently, and at the same time expect public opinion to be controlled or at all influenced by what they say, must surely be taking leave of their senses, or must have concluded that the people, poor souls, have taken leave of their's. Having discovered that they had taken hold of the wrong end of the poker, when they took side against the veto, they are glad to drop that, and are gradually letting it slip—it turned out to have given additional strength to the popularity of the president in every section of the union. But they must have a substitute for it; and as they let it go with one hand, by a motion of the magical wand with the other, have conjured up the ghost of Porter, a man who was lately hanged in Pennsylvania for robbing the mail, and by the aid of it, are endeavouring to frighten the timid, lukewarm and indifferent part of their old, but now falling off associates, into a run-mad, heels-over head opposition to the general government. They seem to have a special liking and sympathy for capital offenders, who have suffered the penalty of the laws they have violated.—Two years ago scarcely a man of them was to be met, who did not groan—not in grief, gentlemen—but under the weight of the six monuments of the "six notorious militiamen," and a ponderous volume, detailing their atrocious history.

Que. Do they intend to have coffin handles stuck in expressive of their sorrow for the fate of the Mail Robber? If they do, it is here suggested, with all due deference, that they be dedicated to the defuncts and peccators who have been disarmed from office since the rise of the national government, and sent into republican hands.

A. A. C.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The following table shows the number of ministers, congregations and members of the different religious denominations in the United States, derived chiefly from the statements in the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society. We have annexed a column, in which we have assigned to each denomination the population belonging to it, according to the best estimates which we are able to make.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Congreg.	Comm.	Population.
Orthodox Congreg.	1,000	1,250	150,000	1,200,000
Presbyterians	1,600	2,070	163,816	1,600,000
Associate Presb.	72	14	15,000	100,000
Reformed Dutch	159	194	23,000	125,000
Protestant Episcopal	519			600,000
German Reformed	123	500		250,000
Evang. Lutheran	200	800		450,000
Methodist Episcopal	1,817		447,743	2,500,000
Calvinistic Baptists	2,914	4,384	304,827	2,500,000
Seventh-day do.	20		2,000	20,000
Sapiential do.	25		2,000	20,000
Mennonites	204		30,000	150,000
Tinklers	40		40	100,000
Free-will Baptists	500	570	16,000	150,000
Christian Society	300	1,000	30,000	500,000
Emancipators	10		400	4,000
Free common. Bapt.	20		3,500	30,000
United Brethren	31		2,000	6,000
Quakers or Friends	500			300,000
Cumberland Presb.				200,000
Unitarians	149	182		250,000
Swedenborgians	29			5,000
Sinkers	45			5,000
Universalists	150	300		150,000
Roman Catholics	320			300,000
Infidels and Nothing-arians				1,500,000

Remarks.—It is commonly reckoned that in Congregational societies, the church members form one eighth part of the population. We have, therefore, assigned to the Congregationalists a population of 1,500,000. The stated clerk of the Presbyterian church supposes that the population attached to that church is equal to fifteen times the number of communicants, which would give nearly 2,500,000. We think it more safe, however, to say ten times, and have therefore set it down at 1,600,000. The numbers assigned to the Associate Presbyterians, are the estimate of a writer in the Albany Religious Monitor. The population assigned to the Reformed Dutch church is founded on official returns, and cannot be far from the truth.—We call the Episcopal population 600,000 on the supposition that each of their ministers has charge, on an average, of 1,000 or 1,200 souls. Our information respecting the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran churches is very imperfect, and the estimate of their population may be very wide of the truth. We suppose that the population attached to the Methodists may be equal to five or six times the number of their members.—This will give to each of their travelling preachers a charge of 1,400 to 1,500 souls. The number of communicants in the Calvinistic Baptist churches we suppose bears about the same proportion to their population as in the Congregational churches. The Roman Catholics were estimated at 300,000 by the Roman Catholic council which lately met at Baltimore. The Unitarians are chiefly in Massachusetts, and their congregations generally contain about 1,000 or 1,200 souls. In other denominations the data for calculation are very imperfect, and there may be great errors in the estimates. It is very desirable that we should have accurate information respecting the religious state of the country, and it is with the hope of eliciting it that we publish this table, imperfect as it is. [N. Y. Observer

SCALE OF ANIMAL LIFE.
The following is a scale of the average duration of animal life, extracted from the works of the most celebrated writers on natural history. A hare will live ten years—a cat ten—a goat eight—an ass thirty—a sheep ten—a ram fifteen—a dog from fourteen to twenty five, and some, though not often more—a bull fifteen—an ox (a curious fact) twenty—swine twenty five—a pigeon eight—a turtle dove twenty five—a partridge twenty-five—a raven one hundred.

EXECUTION.
The Richmond Whig of Monday states that Wheeler, the soldier, who killed his sergeant at Bellona Arsenal, was hanged at Chesterfield Court House, on Friday last. It is said that Wheeler, avowed it as his intention, at the time of murder, to have killed three others, his fellow soldiers, against whom he harbored this deadly enmity, because they had reported him for some misconduct while intoxicated. It is also said that he confessed having perpetrated as many as thirteen murders; and among his victims was Captain McLeod, who was murdered at the Richmond Dock, about 18 months ago. When the criminal was first launched off, the rope broke; and he had to be "tied up again."

OBITUARY.
Died, in this city, on Tuesday evening last, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas White.

Candidates for the Legislature.
ABNER LINTHICUM, Senr.
HORATIO RIBOUT.

SHERIFFALTY.
MR. GREEN:—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arundel county, by
MANY VOTERS.

NOTICE.
The 22 persons entitled to a distributive share of the Personal Estate of the late Benjamin Harwood are informed that a FOURTH DIVIDEND has been struck, which will be paid to them on application to H. H. Harwood, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Rd. Harwood, of Thos. Henry H. Harwood, Adm'r of H. Harwood.

DANIEL HART
Has received and offer for sale
RICE FLOUR.

A new article; very palatable food for the season of the year. Also a general assortment of GROCERIES. Also on hand

Hardware, China, Out and Plain Glass, Liverpool, Queensware, Tin and Stoneware.

BACON, PORK, LARD, MACKEREL, AND FRESH SALAD OIL, AND BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

BOOK BINDING
Executed in the most approved manner, and at the Baltimore prices.

BLANK BOOKS
Of every description, made to order. Merchants Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, suitable for public offices. Orders relative to BINDING, left at the office of the Gazette, will be attended to.

J. J. SPEED
HAS removed to Baltimore. His Office is in South Gay Street, opposite the Exchange. He will continue to practice in the Courts at Annapolis.

FOR SALE (or to be exchanged for stock in the Planters' Bank of Prince George's county,) a number of shares of South River Bridge Stock. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette, or to

J. J. SPEED, Baltimore, July 22.

A CARD.
MR. L. CARUSI
OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of commencing a course of instruction in DANCING & WALTZING.

The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms as follows:— For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, \$8. For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, \$10. To commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here for two or three days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his classes. A subscription list is left at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where he may be found.

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the Annapolis TOBACCO INSPECTION, are requested to pay on Monday the 16th August next, Four Dollars on each share of stock subscribed by them. Mr. Adam Miller is authorized to receive said due sufficient receipts for the same. Ordered by the President and Directors this 19th day of July, 1830.

A. RANDALL, Secy. July 22.

FOR SALE,
TWENTY SHARES in the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Apply to

J. J. SPEED, Baltimore, July 22.

WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, for the use of his family, the age is of no consequence, provided it is not under sixteen or over thirty six, for which the cash will be given.

JACOB H. SLEMAKER, South River Ferry, near Annapolis, July 22.

CHANCERY SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on the 9th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. one entire and undivided moiety of a tract of Land called

RILEY'S DISCOVERY, situated in Prince George's county, Maryland, and about six miles distant from Upper Marlborough; containing about

255 ACRES, more or less, now in the possession of James Lamar, Esq. This farm is said to be eligibly situated, the soil good and considerably improved, and very productive of Corn and Tobacco; there is a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE with several tobacco houses, and all the conveniences for a complete farm.

THE TERMS OF SALE As prescribed by the said decree, are—Cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. Bond with security will be required for the payment of the purchase money, if not paid on the day of sale.

GEORGE H. BRICE, Trustee, July 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward D. Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT NELSON, Adm'r. Baltimore, July 22.

CLAUDE & HAMMOND,
Have received and offer for sale a supply of superior

OLD PORT WINE
In Bottles and on Draught.
Likewise the following named Old Wines: MADEIRA, S. MADIRA, VAN DE GRAVE, SHERRY, CLARET AND ROUSILLON.

ALSO
DRUGS & MEDICINES.
They have just received a supply of PIPERINE—

A valuable adjunct to Quinine; and when used in equal proportions, acts with much more success than Quinine alone.

THEY, AS USUAL, HAVE ON HAND,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND IRONMONGERY; AND CHINA, LIVERPOOL, GLASS, TIN, STONE AND WOODEN WARES.

ALSO
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Glue Putty and Window Glass.
Superior Bourdeaux Olive Oil.

Domestic Cotton 6 1/2 cts. per yard, Cambric for Ladies Dresses 37 1/2.
BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 15th, 1830.

ON application, by petition, of Elizabeth Lewis Ex'r of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Register of Will. A. A. C. July 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1830.

ELIZABETH LEWIS Ex'r. July 15.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans' Court, July 15, 1830.

ON application by petition of Basil D. Hall, Ex'r of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills. A. A. C. July 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, both obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.

BASIL D. HALL, Ex'r. July 22.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans' Court, July 14, 1830.

ON application, by petition, of William Brown, of Ben. administrator of Benjamin Brown, Sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills. A. A. C. July 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, both obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Brown, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1830.

WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben. Adm'r. July 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas G. Dillihay, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of April, 1831, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1830.

JOHN B. DILLIHAY, Adm'r. July 22.

A CARD.
MISS A. M. SCHAEFF, respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, that she intends giving lessons in that beautiful art of VELVET & CHINESE PAINTING, also Wax and Ebony work. A few specimens of these beautiful accomplishments may be seen at Mr. James Allison's.

July 24.

PRICES OF INSTRUCTION.
VELVET PAINTING, 34 00
CHINESE PAINTING, 4 00
WAX WORK, 5 00
EBONY WORK, 3 00

In Calvert county court, sitting as a Court of Equity. ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of the late Francis Holt, of said county, as made and reported by Joseph W. Reynolds, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of October next of this court, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks, in some news paper printed in the City of Annapolis, before the fifteenth day of August next.

The report states that two hundred and eighty seven and a half acres of land sold for seven dollars and fifteen cents per acre, amounting to the sum of \$3055 62 1/2.

True copy. Test. WILLIAM HANCE, Clk. July 8.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, to wit HERBERT certify, that Robert H. Lanham, of said county, brought before me as a tray, trespassing on his enclosures a bright bay

GELDING supposed to be nine years old, six years hands high, tross and gallops and no shoes, black mane and tail, the most of his mane hang on the left side, and a small white spot on the right side of the root of his tail, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, both hind feet white, a wart on the inner part of his left fore foot, and appears to have been much used in harness. Given under my hand one of the justices of the peace for and for said county, this 23 day of July, 1830.

JOHN B. EDPLEN, near Piscataway, July 8.

Ann-Arundel county, to wit. UPON application, to the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans' court for Anne-Arundel county, by petition, by writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the sums respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special act of Assembly passed in his behalf, being entitled to receive the benefit of the said insolvent laws, without producing any proof of residence; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee by me appointed, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Flynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said fourth Monday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that day and place, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Flynn should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as prayed.

THOMAS H. DORSEY, Test. WILLIAM S. GREEN, Clk. July 22.

IN CHANCERY, Dillihay, 1830. ORDERED, That the sale of part of the real estate of John All, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Bushrod W. Marriott; be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 9th day of September next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 9th day of August next. The report states that 11 1/2 acres of land sold for \$19 00 per acre.

True copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Car. Can. July 25.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE two story Frame House, and Lot on East Street, in this city, near the State Circle, and between the Houses occupied by Miss Mary Cross and Miss Helby.—For terms apply next door to this office.

July 8.

NOTICE.
GENTLEMEN having in possession any BOOKS belonging to the late Edward D. Ridgely, are respectfully requested to send them (with as little delay as possible) to the office of Doct. Edward Sparks.

July 8.