

**Baltimore Gazette**  
ANNAPOLIS  
Thursday, August 12, 1830.

The quantity of rain which has fallen from the commencement of the present year to the 31st ultimo, as shown by a gauge kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, is stated to have been twenty-three inches and four three lines. Four inches and seven lines of this quantity fell in July last—a greater quantity than fell in any month of this year the months of March and June excepted.

The following correct sentiment was given by Vice President Calhoun, at a late public celebration in the South:—  
**Consolidation and Disunion**—The two extremes of our system; they are both equally dangerous; and ought both to be equally the object of our apprehension.

The result of the census in the city of Baltimore, shows the number of her inhabitants to be 80,519. Increase in ten years 17,781.

From the 24th to the 31st of July there were 183 interments within the city and liberties of Philadelphia—ninety two of them children. Among the adults, there were nine from 62 to 70 years of age, five from 70 to 80, two from 80 to 90, and two from 90 to 100.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**  
**REPROOF TO THE IDLER.**  
Mr. Editor—Some years since, I read in your paper a reproof to swearers, with which I was much pleased. It was in verse, & was introduced with some pertinent remarks, which concluded with stating that it had effected a reform in several who were addicted to the use of profane language. If you have no objection I will thank you to publish the following lines by Couper as a reproof to the Idler. Possibly they may meet the eye of some, who may profit by the perusal of them. Hayley, the biographer of Couper, says, "they are fit to be treasured in the heart of every man."  
"An IDLER is a wretch that wants both hands,  
As useless if it goes, as when it stands,  
Absence of occupation is not rest,  
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."

**PLIABILITY OF MEN.**  
Some few years since, when Mr. Clay was a candidate for the presidency, the leading men of the Adams party were as lavish of their abuse of him, as they are now prodigal of their praise of him. He was then represented by them as a spendthrift, a gambler, a debauchee, and every thing that a man ought not to be who aspired to the presidency. What makes him a better man at this time than he was then, is a question just as puzzling to his newly converted admirers, as it is to other people. They can't tell, and nobody can tell for them. No account has been published of any reformation having been wrought in his morals, habits or propensities, that can be advanced in justification of the change which has taken place in the opinions of those leading gentry regarding him. He is, no doubt, precisely the same Henry Clay he always was, and they know and believe it. Can they think the people such fickle, pliant, yielding creatures as to lay aside their settled opinions of Mr. Clay, to imbrace those they may please to prepare for them? Do they suppose that the people are like so many pig strings, to be carried any where and any way they may please to lead them? They must really entertain a sovereign contempt for the human understanding, to calculate that pliant men, who are not in quest of offices, and who they, in the first instance, encouraged to despise Mr. Clay, are to be brought to oppose the Jackson party in this state, and the union, for his sake. They must think the yeomanry of the country as supple as they are themselves, and quite as destitute of fixed principles. In this, however, time will show them that they are mistaken. Our countrymen generally are a reflecting, positive people, and have an old fashioned notion, with which they thought their revolutionary fathers infected their minds, that every mother's son of them has a right in all matters of public concern, to form his own opinions and act for himself. It never will do to bring Clay against Jackson; the match is not an equal one; it would be like running a Beach Pony against Northern Eclipse. The race would not be interesting enough to promise the people even a laugh. The anti-administration men cannot themselves be serious in proposing it; they only talk in this way now, that they may have a head to rally under, and thereby be better able to urge their opposition to the national and state administrations. Remember, Clay against President Jackson. No compromise!

**MONVEY COMMUNITIES.**  
The information contained in the following paragraph cannot be considered as altogether flattering to Mr. Clay's partisans. The New Englanders it was always clear to every man of discernment, cared nothing about Mr. Clay, and favoured his pretensions to public station for no other reason than because he supported Mr. Adams. To talk about all New England going to the next presidential election, for Mr. Clay, or Mr. any body else, in preference to Jackson, savours too strongly of both the marvellous and ridiculous, to provoke a serious thought. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Maine, will all three, at that election, be for Jackson—the man of the people; the president who is paying the national debt; the enemy to high duties on articles consumed by the poor, and the true friend to National improvements.

No movements have been made which may be considered indicative of the course New England will take at the approaching election. We shan't support Jackson, and may not support Clay. Our obvious policy is to keep aloof from the contest, and throw our weight into the scale of that man who, in addition to a reasonable prospect of success, may be the most worthy of our support. As Mr. Clay's prospects brighten in the West, they will become bright in New England. Our situation, in regard to the Western States, reminds us of an old story. A British Colonel, at the head of a fine regiment, made an attack; but his men, being panic struck, fled and left him in the lurch. He was slightly wounded, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. The next day, resolved to give his regiment an opportunity to wipe off their disgrace, he led them to a desperate enterprise on the eve of which, he said to them—  
"I should like to know whether you intend to run to-day; if you do, I'll take the start." If the Western States intend to bolt this time we will take the start. Boston Palladium.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
**MARYLAND, No. 13.**  
**THE UNION.**  
"Our Federal Union—it must be preserved."—was the patriotic, the noble sentiment given by Andrew Jackson, at Washington, on the 15th April, 1830, at the first anniversary dinner held in honour of the birth-day of that great apostle of liberty, Thomas Jefferson. "Our Union." Our "Federal Union." "The Union of the States;"—the whole of that large assemblage of citizens from the east, and the west, from the north, and the south, were electrified, at this honest burst of feeling from the plain Tennessee Farmer, who had been listening to many toasts and speeches from patriotic men, who had met from every quarter of the land; "Our Federal Union—it must be preserved," was heard with pleasure, and responded to from the heart, by every one present; it shall be, some said—it will be, others thought; that it must be, all were resolved; all were determined. And it must, it shall, it will be preserved.

Jackson, like an old and venerable, and highly venerated father, had seen, with much concern, and with deep regret, that some members of the American family were dissatisfied; he had heard their complaints; he had listened, as a father ought always to listen to the complaint of a child;—he was convinced that there was something wrong, that there was either some real, or imaginary evil which had caused discontent; but considering peace at home,—peace in the family, as the absolutely necessary, he tells his children—  
"Forgive and forget,"—live in harmony,—live in peace,—live in union,—love as brethren,—United you stand, divided you fall." You are the only free family in the world. Will you not therefore, "bear, and forbear?" Will you not make some little sacrifice to a brother or a sister, who in your time of trouble may assist you? Preserve,—cherish union—"it must be preserved."

Grammarians may laugh, political critics may sometimes sneer, at Jackson's language and at Jackson's style; but whether on the battle field, in the council chamber, or at the social board, he certainly has a happy way of expressing much in a very few words, and that too in a plain manner; but never has he said more,—never has he said so much in a few words, or calculated to have so much effect, during his long life, as when he said, at the Jefferson dinner,—"Our Union must be preserved." And it must, it will be preserved at all hazards, until time is lost in eternity.

Yet to preserve the union, to keep the chain bright, we shall often have to yield; to yield even to the prejudices of some of the members of the family. We shall often have to redress their grievances, even their supposed grievances; for each in man, will resist, or he will, like a neglected child, retire to a corner of the house, shed his tears in secret and in silence, and only wish his parents, and his brothers and sisters, had been a little more kind; and through their neglect, their undervalued talents, may cause him to pine, or even to die,—will even in death pray for their prosperity.

The union was in danger during the most dark and gloomy period of the late war, when a convention of delegates from the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and some of the counties of New Hampshire, at a meeting, convened at Hartford, in Connecticut; this was in December 1814, at the very moment when the enemy

was preparing to capture New Orleans, and to establish a British empire in Louisiana; at this very moment when the gallant Jackson and his gallant associates of the north and the west, were preparing for the mortal combat, which was to decide the destinies of these United States; this Hartford convention met, and at the moment when the union, when the United States family were in the greatest danger, they adopted measures calculated to jeopardise or destroy that union, and that family.

The battle of New Orleans, the bold attack on the 33d December, and the glorious eighth of January, Jackson's victory, and peace with England, put an end to the hopes, and the wishes, and the plans, of the Hartford convention, and buried them in the dust.

The doctrines thus advocated by the northern states were dangerous to the union; dangerous, and much more so, than the doctrines now advocated by a few individuals to the south. The northern and eastern states felt the pressure of the war, and they called a convention, and resolved to call another, if their application to the government of the United States should prove unsuccessful. And yet these northern and eastern men, these very men, who, in time of war, when all like Decatur, should have been for their country, "right or wrong," these very same men are now loudest in upbraiding and reviling the south, because they feel injured and oppressed; and shall they not be allowed the poor privilege of complaining, of telling how and where they suffer? But has the south ever refused its blood, or its treasure, to support and defend the union? It never has—it never will. The south is high spirited; yet generous, warm-hearted, noble, good and kind; they are true to the union, and so is

**MARYLAND.**  
July 31, 1830.

**FOREIGN.**

**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**  
The packet ship Manchester has below at New York on Friday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 1st July. Some of the passengers left the ship off Block-Island, and arrived at New York on Friday morning, bringing with them Liverpool papers to the 1st ult. inclusive.

By this arrival we have the intelligence of the death of King George the Fourth, and of the accession of the Duke of Clarence to the Throne, under the title of William the Fourth. No change in the ministry or in the present policy of the English Government, will probably follow this event. His present Majesty, William the IV. (born August 21st, 1765) has, it is said by the best authority, expressed his full confidence in the Duke of Wellington. There was a report that Mr. Huskinson would be brought again into the cabinet. The oaths of allegiance to King William IV. were administered in both Houses of Parliament on the 26th June. It was reported that the Parliament would be dissolved almost immediately.

It is said in one paper that the King on having the resignation of the Ministers tendered to him, restored the seals, and behaved to the Duke of Wellington in the most cordial manner. The King and the Duke of Wellington went up to London from Bushy together.

**FRANCE.**—The extracts from the French Papers furnish us (says the Evening Post) with some additional particulars on the two great topics of interest in that country—the expedition against Algiers, and the elections. The Journal du Commerce of the 26th. says, that of the 175 nominations which were then known, the opposition obtained 122, and the ministry 53. One hundred voters of the address had already been re-elected, and had been reinforced by 22 deputies, who were not of the last Chamber. The ministerial list consisted of 45 deputies of the 1st who opposed the address, and of 10 new deputies. The Journal du Commerce anticipates the complete success of the liberal party.

The second edition of the Messenger of the 28th says, that of the 193 deputies elected on the 23d, but four remains to be known. The constitutional deputies of every description amount to 144, ministerial to 45.

**THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.**  
His Majesty William IV. arrived at St. James's Palace a few moments before twelve o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The King entered the State-room, in which the throne is placed, about one o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Admiral's uniform, and took his station at the throne. The whole of the Members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the Palace, were assembled in the apartment. His Majesty read the following declaration, viz.

"I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction which I am suffering on account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent and as King, this country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect, and confidence of foreign Powers.

"In addition to that loss which I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the Government of a most beneficent and gracious King, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom I have lived, from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterupted friendship, and to whose favour and kindness I have been most deeply indebted.

"After having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the king, I am now called upon, under the dispensation of Almighty God to administer the Government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter; but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my revered father, and my lamented and beloved brother; and I rely with confidence upon the advice and assistance of Parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation in my anxious endeavours, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain the Reformed Religion established by law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

**James Buller.**  
While delivering this address his Majesty was deeply affected.

The Members of the Royal Family—viz. the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King, and took the oath of Allegiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York, went through the same ceremony; the other Members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the Oath of Allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn Members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs; the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councilors.

His Majesty, in Council, was pleased to order that the coinage should continue in the same state until further orders.

After the rest of the Privy Councilors had retired the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London, remained and altered the Prayer in the Church Service for King William and Queen Adelaide.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Errol, arrived at his palace in St. James, about twenty minutes before ten o'clock on Monday morning, June 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park.

At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal salute announced the commencement of the ceremony of proclaiming his Majesty King William IV. Sir George Gayer, King of Arms, with the Heralds and Parauivants in their robes of office, and eight officers of arms on horseback, bearing massive silver maces, were in attendance in the court-yard at the west end of the palace. A detachment of the Life Guards were drawn up opposite to the palace. The public were admitted into the court-yard to witness the ceremony.

A few minutes after ten o'clock the window of the presence Chamber was thrown open, and the King came forward alone, habited in a suit of mourning, and wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter.—His Majesty bowed gracefully three times to the numerous assemblage in the Court below, by whom he was greeted with the loudest acclamations.

A band of fifteen trumpets, who appeared in their splendid state dresses immediately struck up "God Save the King." All the assemblage uncovered on the appearance of his Majesty. The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great Officers of State, formed themselves into a semicircle round the window at which his Majesty appeared.

Sir George Nagler, as King of Arms, from his station in the Court yard, exactly underneath the window where the King stood, then read the proclamation, announcing the decease of the late King and the accession of his present Majesty. Sir George was more than once interrupted by the cheering of the multitude.

Sir George repeated the words, "King William the Fourth, in an exalted tone of voice and the acclamation was then redoubled. The band then played "God save the King." His Majesty, who had been agitated during the reading of the proclamation, bowed repeatedly, and then retired. The procession moved from the Palace, and proceeded towards the City. Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster (Mr. Lee) with a strong body of officers led the way.

and 20,000 Arabs, and other troops, were exaggerated. If by Turkey, regular soldiers in meant, there could not be so many numbered. If all were withdrawn from Algiers itself. One of the sons of General Bourmont was dangerously wounded.

**OBITUARY.**  
**Death of Dr. Rafferty.**  
**PRINCIPAL OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.**

The following letter, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Docker, Professor in St. John's College, from the Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Orange county, (N. Y.) has just been handed us. We have not time to say more on the subject.  
Salem Mills, August 5, 1830.

Dear Sir,  
Dr. Rafferty is no more. He finished his earthly career this (Sunday) morning, about half past nine. He was at church at Blooming Grove last Sabbath; he had been ill during the week; but was not as ill deemed dangerous till yesterday morning; that time, until his death, he remained quiet and serene. His funeral will occur to-morrow, at half past three o'clock, from Mrs. Chandler's.

I have not learned further particulars; when I do I will write.  
The idea of her life shall sweetly creep  
Into our imaginations study,  
And every lovely organ of her life  
Shall come appared in more precious habit,  
More moving delicate, and full of life,  
Into the eye and prospect of our souls,  
Than when she lived indeed.  
Prepared to die on Friday the 6th instant, in the 25th year of her age, Miss Elizabeth Howe, a daughter of Mr. Christopher Howe, of this City. If modest worth, and benevolence of spirit, belong to the kinder charities of human existence, then does the memory of the deceased deserve a humble notice, and should be kept fresh in the memory of her surviving friends. Although moving not in the highest sphere of life, her merits were not unknown, or her usefulness unfrt. The elements of her nature were so kindly mixed up, and so sinless and pure did she pass from time to eternity, we may humbly hope that "the memory of her shall steal across our souls, sweet as the dreams of morning," and that  
"As she so lived and rising so again,  
She'll once more meet us in the courts of Heaven."

**JOSEPH NICHOLSON**

RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for Sheriff of said county, at the next election; and respectfully solicits their suffrages.  
Aug 12

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,**

Application of Rinaldo Pucelli, it is ordered by the court, that notice be given, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, to the friends and relatives of Philip Pindell Weems, the orphan child of William Weems, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, that the court will, on the second Tuesday of September next, proceed to the appointment of a guardian to said orphan.  
Test. THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Reg. Wills, A. A. C.  
Aug 12

**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 William B. Knowles, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of August, 1830.  
JAMES GODDARD, Adm'r.  
Aug 12 4w

**100 DOLLARS REWARD**

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living near South River Bridge, Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, a negro man named Tom, or  
**TOM WALLACE,**  
he is 25 years old, a very likely fellow, of yellowish complexion, straight and well made, five feet eight or ten inches high; he had a variety of clothing. Tom's father, who calls himself James Wallace, lives in Baltimore county, and belongs to James Carroll, Esq. where I think it likely Tom has gone, as he left home without any provision whatever. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or District of Columbia, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the state.  
ROBERT W. KENT.  
Aug 12 R

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Henry T. Wallace, 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.  
Elizabeth Lewis, Adm'r. D. B. N.  
Aug 12 3w

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that she intends leaving Annapolis, and her Stock of Goods she will sell low for Cash. All those indebted to her will please call and settle their accounts, without further notice.  
ANN PENRICE.  
Aug 5. 2

**NOTICE.**

All persons indebted to the estate of George A. Shaw dead are requested to make payment on or before the 15th Sept. next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.  
Suits will be instituted against all persons indebted who neglect this notice.  
WM. BROWN, of Ben. 7  
J. M. ROBINSON,  
August 5, 1830.  
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**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

The packet ship De Rham, Capt. De Peyer, from New York, sailed from Havre on the 5th July, bringing to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser Paris papers to the 4th inclusive. They contain intelligence from Algiers to the 26th June, at which time the French army had made some further progress towards that place.

The packet ship Ontario, Sebor, also arrived at New York from London, sailed on the 2d.