ryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
sday, February 10, 1831.

...unicating relative to the "Temp... ...ty of Maryland," is excluded for ... ...om.

LOGGING IN THE NAVY.

...er was issued from the English ... ...ace in November last, to restrict ... of corporal punishment in the ... ...ers alone are permitted to direct ... and are to sign a warrant previ... ...to be returned regularly to the ... ...fice, and is to specify particularly ... the offence, and the proofs, and ... ...signed by the flag officer, if on ... ...p. The number of lashes in ... ...e most extreme case, to forty ...

...ATE FROM EUROPE.

...ket ship Sovereign, Capt. Champ... ...on Sunday, bringing London paper... ...inclusive. They contain the highly ... ...gence of a REVOLUTION IN POL... ...IGHT OF THE GRAND DUKE ... ...NZ TO BURMA. The revolt appe... ...ted on, like that of Paris, by the ... ...School. In its other features, too, it ... ...ecements in France and Belgium, th... ...upon the military and overpowering ... ...or numbers and enthusiasm. The ... ...will be recollected, after having ab... ...rial Throne in favour of his younger ... ...was appointed to the government of ... The sympathies of every man who ... ...of national or individual rights will be ... ...d in favour of the much injured Pole.

...LIN, December 6—The following ... ...given from Poland—The papils ... ...School at Warsaw assembled at ... ...ught proper to toast several men ... ...ed in Polish History and espec... ...co. Constantine being informed ... ...pies, ordered an examination and ... ...no criminal intention was disco... ...cted the young men to be severely ... This with some other acts of ... ...ated the public.

...young men rose in a body, and ... ...fined by the citizens forced their ... ...the troops towards the residence ... ...Duke, half a mile from Warsaw. ... ...sian officers fell under the blows ... ...ngeance, and Constantine only ... ...ck passage.

...movement immediately spread ... ...y, which was soon in arms for the ... ...e of their countrymen in Warsaw. ... ...onal government was organised, ...of Dec. all was quiet.

...following is dated Warsaw, Dec. ... ...subjoined proclamation was issued ... Duke Constantine previous to ... ...:—

...nt permission to the Polish troops ... ...ed faithful near my person to ... ...t to rejoin their comrades. I am ... ...th imperial troops to proceed ... ...from the capital, and I hope for ... ...h that they will not be hard ... ...movements to reach the empire. ... ...ecommend all the establishments ... and individuals to the protection ... ...nation, and place them under ... ...ost sacred.

(Signed) CONSTAN...

...on the return of the Polish regim... ...aw, they were received by the ... ...with acclamations. No idea can ... ...this enthusiasm displayed on this ... ...ournation has found the warmest ... ...mong the nobles and the inhabitants ... ...s. The people are taking arms ... ...ions to fly to the standard of W... ...he case in the French Departments ... ...e revolution at Paris was known. ... ...e Government; the composition ... ...een several times partially changed ... to day of the following persons ... ...Czartoryski the celebrated pat... ...; the Senators Kochanowski and ... ...ski, Gen. Count Paci and the ... ...well and Ciechowski.

...ince Lubecki and M. Ostrowski ... ...day as deputies to St. Petersburg ... ...he Diet is summoned for the 18th ... ...th.

...he Executive Committee of the ... ...inistration was engaged in the night ... with the following objects:—

With banning an order for the ... ...arriers for all persons leaving ... ...are allowed to go to the provinces ... ...passports, first giving notice to the ...

With measures for the safety of the ... ...coming and going.

With the safety of all the money ... ...tal public offices.

With measures for the regular ... ...lying for the troops in and near ...

With similar measures for the ... ...ply of provisions for the inhabitants ...

With the organization of a corps ... ...intain tranquility in the suburbs of ...

...th new appointments in several offices. ...ith the project for the organization of ... ...l Road of Public safety in the circle ... and, with other subjects of a similar ...

...t Gustavus Malachowski is admitted ... ...ncil of the Administration.

...Journals contain the decree of the ... ...appointing General Chlapicki Com... ...in Chief of all the forces of the King...

...al Chlapicki was suddenly taken ill ... ...y, which caused general consternation ... ...ever, reported that he was better. In ... Yesterday meeting that General ... ...official news that the garrison of the ... Modlin after a letter of the Grand ... ...Constantine had been communicated to ... ...Camp Count Zamoyski had ... ...d without resistance. The particu... ...the capitulation are not known.

...Grand Duke Constantine was unable ... ...the Vistula to Warsaw, in order to ... ...retreat by Praga, upon the road to ... ...and Velona, as had been stated in the ... ...unals of the Polish insurrection. The ... ...bounds over the Vistula was destroyed ... ...ce and his troops were therefore oblig... ...retreat by the route of Volhynia. He ... ...ers on the 4th Dec. It would appear ... course of his march, that it is his in... ...cross the Vistula at Pulawy, and ... ...d on to Lublin, a Polish city, situated ... ...st to Volhynia and Lemberg, the ca... ...Austrian Gallicia. This retreat is the ... a Convention, and is executed with... hostility between the Russians and ...

...ms certain that the Russians were not ... by any enthusiastic feelings against ... ...ty of Poland, and that they only fought ... the insurrecting for the purpose of de... ...themselves. In point of fact, those ... ...ts are chiefly composed of Volhynians ... ...ians, and Galicians, all sons of the an... ...ngdom of Poland.

...Warsaw Journals contain the following ... ...nts:

...The events of yesterday evening and ... ...ht, which are as melancholy as unex... have induced the government to add to ... ...bers some persons distinguished by na... services, and to address to you the fol... proclamation.

...Imperial Highness the Grand Duke ... ...ntine, has forbidden the Russian troops ... ...fire any farther; for only the Poles them... ...ought to re-unite the divided minds of ... ...untrymen. But the Pole must stain ... ...d with the blood of his brethren. A... ...n it be your intention to give to the ... the melancholy spectacle of a civil war ... ...tion alone can save you from the pre... ...at the brink of which you stand. Re... ...n to order and tranquility; and may all ... ...ults be ended with the fatal night which ... ...ered them with its veil. Think of the ... and your distressed country. Put a... ...ery thing that might endanger its exis... It will be for us to fulfil our duties, by ... ...ntenance of the public security, of the ... ...d of the liberties secured to the coun... the constitution.

...aw, November 30, 1830.

...President of the Municipality and the ... of the city of Warsaw, to the citizens.

...Council of Administration of the King... ...e invited me to the post of President of ... of Warsaw undoubtedly for reasons ... from those which must be fresh in the ... of my countrymen, and which mani... good intentions, which I entertained ... ...ay in former times when I filled th... ...t.—When I was formerly at my head, ... the prime of life; I am now an old ... Be assured however, that my love for ... ...ot cooled.—Citizens, the country is ... ...ed with dangers that you cannot avert. ... and zealous efforts to preserve order. ... therefore, withhold from me your assis... To your house holders, merchants, ...turers, and artisans, I address myself. ... to join the ranks of the Safety Guard ... been formed. May all the inhabitants ... ...pital, on seeing arms in your hands, ... no more doubt of the safety of their ... and property. But now let your work... ...d servants return to their employments ... ...untry will call on them when it wants ... ...d. If the council of an experienced ... any weight, believe me that the duties ... the country requires of you all will be ... ...formed by your exerting yourselves to ... the public welfare and the property ... fellow citizens, and to ensure their per... ...fety. (Signed) V. WEGRZECHI.

...The Secretary General,

C. JACHOLKOWSKI.

...he news given yesterday it is to be ad... ...t the Polish General Nowicki lost his ... ...mistake. He was called to by a post, ...d himself, but those who questioned ... ...ught they heard another name, and so ... ...killed.

...aw, at the date of the despatches, was ... ...ly quiet. The archduke Constantine ... retreat to the empire, and, in a procla... he commits all the national and pub... ...perty, and persons, to the honour of the ... A large army however, is on the from... ...nd the Emperor may be less peaceable ... archduke. The Poles have laid the ... ...tion stone of their regained power, and ... all probability, succeed in raising the ... ...ructure.

...London Court Journal says that the news ... ...oland has not produced any marked ... in the tone or bearing of the Ministers ... ...three Powers relative to the affairs of ...

...the beginning of 1829, the kingdom of ... ...contained 4,083,209 souls, exclusive of ... ...s. The increase since 1824 has been ... The Jewish portion of the inhabi... ...nd almost universally hundred in intellect ... they amounted to 634,465. The ex... ...property insured at the Warsaw Insur... ...ffice was 420,000,000 Guilders, or £35,... ...00 sterling in value. Warsaw contains ... ...ulation of 136,354, independently of a garrison of about 13,000 men—of this population 30,146 are Jews.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection, of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Konigsberg.

The King learned the revolt of Warsaw, and the disturbances at Konigsberg, perhaps at the same moment. 30,000 troops are marching on Luxemburg an army advances towards Posen (Posen) and more troops are required in the ancient capital of the Kingdom.

NETHERLANDS.—Four English frigates are at anchor off Ostend. In the National Congress at Brussels, on the 11th, the protempore administrators for the departments of war and finance read their reports, both highly favourable as to the state of the country; neither money nor troops are wanting, if these statements be correct.

Divisions in, and complaints of, the provisional government grow more ripe every day.

FRANCE.—The list of the French Ministers had not been completed. M. Talleyrand was expected to be recalled, according to his own request, soon after Christmas. The French Government have taken measures against what they consider the licentiousness of the press.

Benjamin Constant is dead. His funeral was attended with every demonstration of public respect. Eighty thousand National Guards, in uniform, were in the procession. Some new conquests have been made by the French troops in Africa.

ENGLAND.—Disturbances continued in the country. Two barns, two stables, and a large part shed were simultaneously set on fire at Reading, on the 17th December. Several stacks, &c. had been about the same time set on fire in Bury. On the same day the labourers assembled in great numbers at Clackton, and broke seven or eight threshing machines. They again assembled at Kirby on the next day, broke other machines, and succeeded in making the farmers promise to raise their wages. Several of them were arrested in consequence on the succeeding days.—Property had been set fire to at Furnbridge, and at Iston, near Beverly, and a number of barns and buildings consumed by fire in Boxford. Nearly every tradesman in Suffolk, was sworn in as a special constable.

Later dates (to the 18th) mention conflagrations in Cheshire, Hertfordshire, and Suffolk, also at Warrington, and in St Giles's fields. The number of prisoners in West Chester jail amounted to nearly 300. The special commission to try them, was opened on the 18th. A force of 400 constables had been sworn in by the county.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE
BALTIMORE.

In calling the attention of the public to the course of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually respond to the just and increasing interest manifested throughout the State, on the subject of education. The spirit of enquiry which is awakened, suggests the propriety of soliciting investigation—and the present condition of the College encourages us to look with confidence to the nature of the result.

The system of instruction embraces the various Arts & Sciences usually taught in the most extensive colleges. Latin, Greek and the Mathematics, are considered as the ground work of genuine scholarship. The study of these branches exercises the youthful mind with the strongest intellectual discipline, at the same time that it opens the richest sources of Literature and Science. Correspondent to their importance, are the facilities of instruction afforded by the Institution.

But while we are assured that these views are sanctioned by the experience of thorough scholars, we should be unfaithful to the improvements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the prosecution of those fundamental studies to trench upon the other, and, in some sense, more practical departments of a collegiate course—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year. The instruction in the Physical Sciences is not confined to a popular exposition; but is grounded on the solid basis of Mathematical Analysis. An extensive and costly apparatus gives additional interest and efficacy to the course of Chemistry. The text-Book used for Political Economy, is the English translation of Say's classical work, enriched with the lucid and judicious contributions of the American editor. The professor of Rhetoric in addition to his peculiar department, superintends a class of Elocution, in which the students, for the most part, recite pieces composed by themselves.—This arrangement is thought to be a successful attempt to secure the advantages of Collegiate Societies, without the usual inconveniencies. Not to speak of the observance of more exact decorum, the youthful orators, while they have all the benefits of competition are, in a measure, guarded against the pernicious influence of premature & injudicious criticism. What has been said of Rhetoric and Oratory, is equally applicable to the whole of Instruction in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. The students have previously made themselves acquainted with the various views of the subject under consideration, are exercised by frequent discussions in the presence of the Professor. A peculiarity which distinguishes this class, and which will be appreciated by the lovers of the classical languages, is, that the lessons are recited and the debates conducted in Latin.

Another department to which we direct our special attention, is that of the modern languages. In a literary point of view, they are recommended by many of the advantages, which, in the estimation of the scholar, constitute the value and the charm of the ancient classics; but they derive an acknowledged and peculiar importance from the present state of social and commercial intercourse. Hence, although they are not required by the statutes as conditions for graduation, their utility is earnestly inculcated, and the most efficacious means of acquiring them are provided. Besides the necessary interchange of languages among students of different nations—such of the boarders as are sufficiently advanced, spend their evenings in the rooms of the Professors, where they converse exclusively in French or Spanish.

The course for graduation regularly occupies a period of seven years. Although a youth is admitted at any stage of his education, it is deemed a decided advantage to enter as soon as he is prepared to commence the study of the classical languages. This plan, differing in some respects from that of many of our institutions, is approved by the first collegiate departments of the Universities of France and other European countries. It requires, undoubtedly, a greater number of Professors and Tutors, and consequently involves additional expense, but those inconveniencies cannot attend nothing from the peculiar and absolute benefits. The talents and disposition of a youth are more correctly estimated and make more judicious, by cultivated, by competent instructors, who have watched and regulated their early developement. A more uniform system is maintained, then could be secured by a distinct preparatory school. The books, the classes, the teachers, have a more direct reference to the subsequent studies. The accumulation of prodigiously in the earliest branches are also more easily remedied. To give a case of frequent occurrence, a student, who would be distinguished among the Sophomores, for his classical attainments, might be so slightly grounded in the Mathematics, to be admitted to the rank of a Freshman. Yet he aspires to an advanced standing. What is the consequence? He is hurried through volume after volume, just with a confused and evanescent knowledge of the preparatory treatises, he obtains the object of his ambition—he listens to lectures on subjects beyond his comprehension—he acquires little more than the nomenclature of the Mathematics—and thus with the best opportunities of improvement, he sacrifices an important branch of his education. But, had the institution been so organized as to assign to his classes proportioned to his actual proficiency, he would have made as less progress in one department, while he might have laid a solid foundation in the other. An additional advantage of this system, is the facility of maintaining discipline. A student who enters College at an early age, acquires habits of obedience and receives impressions of regard which retain their influence as long as he is under the care of the same instructors.

The College is amply provided with the means of carrying into effect its extensive course of education; and firm, yet mild system of discipline. It possesses nearly thirty Professors and Tutors, of whom the greater number reside in the Institution and devote their undivided attention to the duties of their profession. Making literally one family with their Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of preserving their morals, forming their characters and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse more than to the efficacy of statutes, is due the maintenance of good order. Many who would not respect themselves will respect the presence of their instructors. The frequent cabals and combinations which have shaken the confidence of many parents in the efficiency of Collegiate discipline are hereby rendered impracticable in any extent capable of affecting the general order of the establishment. A youth is less disposed to complain of real or fancied inconveniencies, when they are shared by the Regents and Professors. The fruits of moral influence are more certain as well as more mature, and lasting than those of penal severity.

The following extract of the Prospectus exhibits the present state of the College. It may be proper to mention that funds are appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library. The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few months receive an accession of valuable instruments. A botanical Garden will be commenced early in the spring; and as soon as it shall be sufficiently advanced, a course of Lectures on Botany will be organized. The College edifices have recently been improved and will shortly be considerably extended.

PROSPECTUS.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE enjoys the advantages of a most healthful and pleasant situation, in the north-western part of the city of Baltimore. The buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and afford the facility of appropriating a seperate room to each class of the various literary departments. The halls for meals, study, and recreation, are spacious; the dormitories airy, and divided into separate alcoves, one for each pupil. The grounds, forming an area of about seven acres, are laid out with a view to the health and recreation of the students.

In the month of January, 1805, this Institution was raised to the rank of UNIVERSITY by the Legislature of Maryland and empowered to hold Public Commencements, and to admit any of its students to any Degree or Degrees in any of the faculties, arts, and sciences, and liberal professions, which are usually permitted to be conferred in any Colleges or Universities, in America or Europe. It is supplied with a complete Philosophical, and Chemical Apparatus.—The library consists of about 10,00 volumes.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, and Spanish Languages: Poetry: Rhetoric: Natural, and Moral Philosophy: Political Economy: a complete course of Mathematics, with practical applications to Mensuration, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Drawing Maps and Plats, for which operations, the College is furnished with all the necessary instruments: Geography, and the use of the Globes: Writing, Book-keeping, Music, Drawing and Dancing.

GRADUATION IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The course required for the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts* comprehends: the *Mathematics*, as far as *Conic Sections*, inclusively. The *Greek* and *Latin* Languages: *Rhetoric: Moral* and *Natural Philosophy*. The Candidates shall undergo all examinations that will take place during their stay at the College. The last year, they shall write and deliver a discourse on a literary, scientific, or moral subject, a copy of which shall be left to the College.

Students from other Colleges, in order to be admitted to the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, must have attended the classes of the College, at least during a year. Previously to their being received among the students, they shall undergo a general examination, on which will depend the classes into which they shall be entered.

The Degree of *Master of Arts* shall be conferred on the students of the College, who, two years, at least, after having received the of Bachelor of Arts, will apply for it to the President of the Faculty, provided they can prove, that from the time they left the College, they have been engaged in literary or scientific pursuits, and can produce certificates of moral deportment.

For the pupils, who begin their classical education, and intend to apply to all branches, taught in the College:

FIRST YEAR.—6th *Latin*, Gould's Grammer, Historia sacra. 5th *French* Reading, and Levizac's Grammer. 4th *English*, 6th *Geography*, and *Writing*.

SECOND YEAR.—5th *Latin*, Historia sacra continued, Historia Romana. 4th *French*, Grammer continued, Translations from French into English, Fables de la Fontaine. 3d *English*. *Practical Arithmetic*, 5th *Geography*. *Writing* continued.

THIRD YEAR.—4th *Latin*, Historia Romana continued, Phædrus. 3d *French*, Grammer continued, Translations from English into French, Recueil choisi. 2d *English Rational Arithmetic*, Lacroix's Arithmetic. 4th *Geography*. *Writing* continued.

FOURTH YEAR.—3d *Latin*, Nepos, Justin, Cæsar Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil, Latin Prosody. 4th *Greek*, Burnouf's Grammer, Æsop, Hierocles, &c. 2d *French*, Translations continued, Telemaque, Odes de J. B. Rousseau, &c. 1st *English*, Murray's Grammer and Criticism, Composition. *Algebra*, Lacroix's Algebra. 3d *Geography*, *Writing* continued.

FIFTH YEAR.—*Latin Poetry*, Livy, Sallust, Cicero, Ovid and Virgil continued, &c. Latin Versification. 3d *Greek*, Bournouf's Grammer continued, Euclin, Xenophon, &c. 1st *French*. French Composition, L'Art Poetique, La Henriade, &c. *Geometry*, Legendre's Geometry. 2d *Spanish*, Cano's Grammar, Extractos de Almeyda, Isla, Yriarte, Estella, &c. 2d *Geography*. *Writing* continued.

SIXTH YEAR.—*Latin Literature*, Cicero and Livy continued, Tacitus, Suetonius, Florus, Quintilian, &c. Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Lucan, Lucretius, Seneca, Terence, &c. Latin Composition. 2d *Greek*, Xenophon continued, Lucian, Herodot, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus. Prosody. 1st *class of Mathematics*, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Diff. and Integ. Calculus, Mechanics, Civil Engineering. 1st *Spanish*, ——

Those who have already made some advances in their studies, and who are not to remain a classical education, shall be admitted, according to their proficiency, and with the consent of their parents, into any of the above classes, which are all kept through out the whole academic year.

Translation and Composition, Extracts de Ostervalds Bible, Telemaque, Selections Voltaire, Pride Louis, &c. 1st year of Elocution. 1st Geography.

SEVENTH YEAR. *Moral Philosophy*, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics. *Natural Philosophy*, including, as heat, Pneumatics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry, Optics and Astronomy. *Political Economy*. Say's Political Economy. 1st *Greek*, Plato, Æschines, Demosthenes, Longinus, Theopretus, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, &c. *Rhetoric* including precepts, composition, and critical examination of Authors: Text book, Blair's Lectures. 2d *Year of Elocution*.

No books foreign from the course of studies are suffered to circulate in the College, unless they be signed by the President.

Nothing is omitted to kindle in every student a vivid emulation both for mental improvement, and moral excellence. The principle means used to accomplish this object, are weekly accounts given to the President by the professors and teachers, and read before all the students; semi-annual reports sent to the parents, monthly private examinations of the classes, a yearly public examination, and distribution of Premiums—Should these incitements prove ineffectual, coercive measures would be resorted to.

DISCIPLINE, on which both moral and scientific improvement must ultimately rest, claims peculiar attention. A punctual observance of the regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and morality, enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Any flagrant offence against these leading features of good education, is repressed with proper so—corrigibleness must end in expulsion.

The DIET is wholesome and abundant. The sick are attended and nursed with punctuality, and vigilance. Due attention is paid to cleanliness in the Refectory, Dormitories, &c. likewise to the dress and persons of the students, particularly of the younger.

The UNIFORM of the students consists of a coat of superfine blue cloth, with gilt buttons. The crape of black velvet. For *Winter*, blue, or brown cloth pantaloons, and, blue or black waistcoats. For *Summer*, nankeen pantaloons, and white waistcoats—the same coat for both seasons.

Once a month, (commonly on the second Tuesday) such as have their parents in the city, and have not deserved to be detained, are allowed to dine with them; but they must return before six, in winter, and at seven in summer—*No student is permitted to sleep out of the College, except in cases of urgency.*

During the VACATION, which begins the Tuesday on, or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the first Monday in September, the students who do not go home to their parents, are removed to a pleasant summer retreat, about 45 miles north-west of Baltimore. There, under the superintendence of a competent number of Tutors, they spend their holy-days with equal advantage to their health and morals.

The classical exercises of the College are resumed on the first Monday in September—*on which day the students must all have returned to College*. To punctuality in the observance of this rule, Parents are requested to pay particular attention; as it is of the high-est importance, both for the improvement of the students and for the good order of the College.

TERMS.

Boarders and Half Boarders.

Boarding, *per annum*,	$140
Half boarding, *per annum*,	70
Tuition, *per annum*,	60

Payable half yearly in advance.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Tuition, *per quarter*,	$15
Entrance,	5

There is no extra charge for the modern languages, or any of the branches comprised in the course, except Music, Drawing and Dancing.

Every student, from a distance greater than five hundred miles, must have a *responsible Guardian*, in one of the commercial cities of the United States, within two hundred miles of Baltimore, who will oblige himself, in writing, to make the regular payments, and to receive his Ward, in case he should be discharged by the College.

Bills are sent at the close of every six months. Drafts, at ten days sight, for the amount, are issued on distant Parents, or Guardians; the others are expected to be punctual in their remittances.

No pupil who is past fourteen years of age, or younger than nine, is admitted into the College as a Boarder, except for particular reasons.

In the Name of the Faculty

SAMUEL ECCLESTON
President.

Feb. 10 1831 1

C. HAYDEN.
DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, for a short time. He is at Mrs. Robinson's.

Jan. 27. 4

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Shaw, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of March next as suits will positively be instituted *against all persons* indebted, who neglect this notice.

John [illegible]. Robinson. } Ex'rs.
Wm. Brown of Ben.

Jan 20 1831.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY certify, that Joseph Haselip, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 20th day of January 1831, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a very dark BAY GELDING, coarse hair, about fifteen hands high, dark legs, mane, and switch tail, and has been used in harness.

Given under my hand.

JOHN DERBY.

Jan. 27 3

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of *Anne-Arundel* county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 7th day of March next, for the purpose of ascertaining the expenses of the county, and laying the levy.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN Clk.

3

NOVA-SCOTIA POTATOES

OF a superior kind, just received, and for sale by

A. & J. MILLER.

Jan. 13

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE large and commodious Brick Dwelling House, in the city of Annapolis, belonging to C. Birnie, Esq. and lately occupied by Col. John Dorsey. Possession to be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

HENRY MAYNADIER.

Jan. 18. 3w

A SUPPLY FOR CRAWSHAW'S
SILVER STEEL CUTLERY.

DIRECT from his manufactory in *Sheffield*, is offered by the subscriber very low. Persons knowing the value of the KNIVES, RAZORS, &c. will do well to supply themselves. Also an additional supply of the best

JEWELRY

the market of PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK will afford; with some good

TIME KEEPERS,

English and Genevas and a general assortment of every article in the

SILVER PLATED & JAPANNED

line. All of which will be put at prices cheaper than the same has ever been offered here for.

A few thousand of HEMMING'S celebrated Silver eyed NEEDLES, of all Nos. with a good assortment of

WHIPS, CANES & SPECTACLES.

Grateful for the encouragement afforded him by a generous public, they are assured no exertion shall be wanting in giving satisfaction to those who will please to favour him with their commands.

WATCHES

Of every description carefully repaired, and every means used to insure their keeping time.

WILLIAM M'PARLIN.

Dec. 23

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Auction, at Prince Fredericktown, in Calvert county, at 12 o'clock, on the (second Tuesday) 8th March, 1831, that beautiful little FARM, supposed to contain about 100 acres, situated near Huntington and known by the name of he "Pea Hill Neck," the late residence of John Norfolk, Sen.

The improvements consist of a dwelling House, Barn, and other necessary out houses; on this Farm there is an excellent Orchard of various and choice Fruits. The soil is good, and well adapted to the growth of Corn and Tobacco.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third cash, balance in two equal payments of one and two years, to be secured by bonds to be approved by the Subscriber. For information relative to the above property inquire of the Subscriber.

J. J. BROOKE.

Feb. 3 2 St Leonards, Calvert County.

CHANCERY LAW.

WM. & JOSEPH NEAL, BOOKSELLERS.
No 174 Market Street Baltimore.

AGENTS for the publishers, will receive subscriptions for the edition of the English CHANCERY REPORTS, now publishing in Philadelphia.

The plan will embrace, in a consecutive series, such of the recent Chancery Reports of England as have not been heretofore published in the United States. The plan of the work will be similar to the condensed Reports of cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be edited by Richard Peters, Esq. Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

The first volume will contain the Reports of Simon and Stewart, and 2d Russel, and will be issued early in the spring.

The second volume will contain 1st and 2d Simon's Reports of cases in the Vice Chancellor's Court, and 3d and 4th Russell's cases in the High Court of Chancery, thus bringing down the whole series of decisions to 1829 inclusive.

The subsequent volumes will contain the whole of the later Chancery decisions in the High Court of Chancery, and in the Vice-Chancellor's Court *condensed*. They will be published here immediately after their appearance in England.

The price to subscribers will be $5 per vol. handsomely bound in calf: to non subscribers, $5 50.

Gentlemen at a distance desirous of subscribing, can have their names entered, and the work sent to them when issued, by addressing us by post.

Selwyn's NISI PRIUS, 2 volumes with notes by Wheaton, and additional notes by Thomas J. Wharton, Esq: a new edition. Just received and for sale as above.

W. & J. N. Have always on hand an extensive assortment of Law Books, which they will sell at reasonable prices. Orders by post promptly attended to.

Feb. 3 4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale at the premises on *Monday, the 14th day of February*, 1831, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

All that part of a tract of land called Hanover, situate in Anne-Arundel county, fronting and binding on Elk Ridge street, at Elk Ridge landing, and containing three acres of land, more or less, which was conveyed in fee simple by John Fairbank, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, to Gross & White, by Indenture of Mortgage dated, 23d October, 1824.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the Decree, are cash on the day of sale.

T. PARKIN SCOTT, Trustee.
St. Paul's Lane.

Baltimore, 11th Jan. 1830 is

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE subscriber of Anne-Arundel county has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, state of Maryland letters of administration on the estate of Henry Wood, late of Calvert county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby required to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN WOOD, Adm'r.

Feb. 6. 2