constrance than men are accustomed to make in New England. He will peril life for a word, but will fight no longer for principle than the northern race that I have mentioned. His faults are those of his institutions, his virtues are his own, and they have my undivided admiration. In the city he lives like a modern and a gentleman among his peers, in the country he lives like a gentleman too, but after the manner of the patriarch of old. He is entrusted with every thing relating to the happiness and welfare of hundreds of his fellow men, who are not indeed convicts, but are yet "guilty of a skin not coloured like his own." In administering justice he is prompt; for he unites in his own person the powers of judge, jury, attorney, attorney-general, and sheriff: generally speaking however, he abuses no trust reposed in him by any of those incompatible relations. He has grown up among slaves; many of them have that tenacious hold upon his heart that comes from early companionship as playmates, and some of them are his foster brothers.

"We twa has paddet in the burn,
Frae morrin' sun till dine."

I have never seen elsewhere, and I fear I never shall, such an outgushing of affection as I have seen on the arrival of "young master" or mistress. I have even had a share of it myself in my relation of cousin to the young heir apparent. A hundred sable arms were extended to hug him, and he was patted, petted, and thrice blessed. This is a feeling that you can hardly conceive in New England, for it cannot subsist between a man and his cattle: but in Carolina it raised my estimation of the master and sympathy for the slave. The slave has nearly all the African good qualities, and his faults may be attributed to his circumstances, and the institutions that have reduced his soul to his condition."—The worst of his traits are deceit and cunning; but his is a life of unremitted and unrequited toil, and it is a natural impulse to avoid his task by deceiving his overseer. But he is kind & cheerful, and he is never better pleased than when he can contribute to the pleasure of a white man. In riding, I have often known boys of fifteen and upwards ran by my side for miles to open the gates, and the happiness of any negro is complete when he is permitted to "make his pleasure," that is, when hunting or fishing with his master or a white. The old women are left in charge of the house, will offer you and your horse a meal with as pleasure as it gives a beggar to relieve or receive them.

It is on his plantation that the planter is the best known. He is there independent of all modes or circumstances, "free as nature first made him," and more powerful than it is safe for men to be, having little restraint upon his will, but that of his prudence or his sense of justice. In New England and other "foreign parts," he may sometimes have an air of constraint, for he is

"Lofty and scornful to those that love him not,
But to all such as seek it, sweet as summer."

Yet in his own cotton field he is himself, and what you see of him there you may consider (as we say) genuine. If you are his guest, he tells you that his plantation is your own, and while you remain it is such, in all things but the title deeds. You cannot stay too long, or take too much of the choice old wines, or curse the tariff too roundly. On this subject he can swear too, "with good emphasis," and as he believes, "with good discretion." I am myself no friend to the provisions of that paper, and I deprecate the dissensions that it causes to rage; but I cannot, while I wish a modification, consider it the sole occasion of the present depression of property in South Carolina. Were it now repealed, perhaps the Carolinians would be surprised that all things would not ensue to their own advantage. The planter is impoverished, and he feels it deeply, for poverty is to none so irksome, as to the proud and generous, or to those who have once been rich. He sees in New-England neat villages, flourishing farms, and a gainful employment of machinery; he contrasts these with the state of his own district, and is willing to attribute the difference to the tariff, as Andrew Fairservice referred all moral and political evil to the "sad and sorrowful union." A year's residence in a New-England village would give him, on these points, some useful intelligence. He would then see that every one toils; the sons plough, the daughters spin, and few are idle but those who are contented to be poor. The system of economy is as rigid As that of toil; and few of these sons of frugality will fling the part with what was slowly and hardly won: whereas the Carolinians, (I speak it not unkindly, for I love them, and alas! I imitate them,) open their purses as wide as their hearts, and reverse the more economical practice of spending a sixpence out of a dollar for one often contrive to take the greater quantity from the less.

We do not mention any individual in modern times whose life has been attended by such peculiar circumstances, as that of the Duke of Sussex. When young, he was [illegible] heir apparent of the British throne, in virtue of which relationship he for a little had been continued, have been the King of that nation. Although he must have reigned in the name of others, still his station would have rendered him a sovereign, and he would have exercised the influence, and borne the dignity of monarch of that great and powerful empire. The death of the Princess of Wales put an end to these hopes and expectations; and though he was provided with a splendid income by the nation, he had no reasonable grounds to anticipate any future event, which would raise him above the condition of a subject.

When Greece, under the auspices of Great Britain, France, and Russia, was emancipated from Turkish thraldom, and placed in the attitude of an independent nation, it became necessary to look up among civilized nations, a suitable person to be placed at its head. In searching for a candidate for the throne of this regenerated people, the above mentioned powers turned their attention to Prince Leopold, and offered him the Grecian crown. After due deliberation, he declined the preferred honour; manifesting, in our opinion, a good degree of sound judgment, and practical common sense, in avoiding a station which presented more difficulties, and embarrassments, than gratifications, to him who might be placed in it. And subsequent events have justified him in preferring the course which he pursued. To this day, no person has been found to fill the Grecian throne—a fact, which shows very clearly, we think, that the place is not an enviable one.

In the course of events, Belgium became separated from Holland, and it was necessary for the peace of Europe, that the country should be formed into a distinct independent government, at the head of which it was considered expedient to establish a sovereign under the title of King. This was to be accomplished under the supervision of the Five Great Powers of Europe, G. Britain, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia. After due consultation, they fixed their attention on Prince Leopold, and offered him the Belgian crown. He freely accepted it, and by the consent, and with the approbation of the people, he ascended the throne.

Thus, in the course of a few years, this Prince has been a candidate for no less than three crowns, one of which he was prevented from wearing, another he voluntarily declined; and the third he now possesses. But, it was scarcely placed upon his head, before he was obliged to engage in a war for its security, and had he not been promptly assisted by those who aided him in securing the throne, he probably would have been driven from it, and his kingdom, in a very few days after he entered upon the duties of his government.

We should not be surprised, if before this time, King Leopold I. wishes himself back in his quiet respectable, and gratifying station in England. He has left every thing, that would make an unambitious man comfortable and contented, for the empty title of King, and for a position in Europe which exposes him to a turbulent, and not improbably a premature grave. Flanders is little else than a battle field, and it has been its situation for years to be a repetition of its former existence in this way, whenever the general princes of Europe call for a general war.—How soon that may be, we do not pretend to conjecture.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

APPEARANCE OF A NEW ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Messagerie des Cambiales, contains an interesting article, of which the following is a translation:

Toward 11 o'clock of the 10th of July, 1831, Capt. John Corrao, commander of the brig Therestine, going from Trapani to Girgenti in Sicily, at the distance of about 20 miles from Capo di Mark, perceived at the distance of a gun shot, a mass of water which arose sixty feet above the level of the sea, and presented a circumference of nearly 400 fathoms—a smoke proceeded from it, exhaling an odour of sulphur.—The preceding day, in the Gulf of Frois Fontaines, he had seen a great quantity of dead fish and black matter floating on the water, and he heard a noise like that of thunder, which the Captain attributes to a volcanic eruption. He continued his voyage to Gergenti and all the time that he was occupied in lading his ship he saw a thick smoke rise incessantly from the same point, before which he arrived on the 16th, on his return from Girgenti. A new spectacle was then presented to him—namely, a tract of land, of the same circumference as that of the mass of water which he had remarked in his first passage. This Island, which we shall call Corrao, from the name of him who saw it formed) is elevated about 12 feet above the surface of the sea; it has in the middle a kind of plain, and the crater of a volcano, whence a burning lava is seen to proceed during the night. The island is bordered by a girdle of smoke. The sounding all around the island gives a depth of 196 fathoms; its latitude 37, 6 N. and longitude 10, 23, from the meridian of Paris. Such is the relation of Capt. Corrao himself, who entered the port of Marseilles the 30th of last July. The volcano has also been seen by several Captains going from Malta and Tagamro to Genoa, the Pilots have learnt from a fisherman, that on the day of the eruption of this volcano he had seen a brig perish, and also a fishing boat with his companions; and that he considered his own escape miraculous.

Extract of a letter, dated his Majesty's ship Athol, Prince's Island, May 12, 1831.

"The Black Joke, tender to the Dryad, Commodore Hayes, after leaving Prince's Island on the 29th ult. fell in with, on the 25th, and captured the Spanish brig Marineretta, or in English the Little Sailor, with 493 slaves on board, after an action of 5 hours, by moonlight; the Black Joke had one killed, and a few slightly wounded; the Spanish vessel had 3 guns, 24 pounders, more than the Black Joke; and the number of killed and wounded were not exactly ascertained. We have 37 of the prisoners in the Athol, bound to Annabona.—This action is considered one of the best the Black Joke has had with slavers.

The Plumper sailed this day for Sierra Leone from this place, with eighty of the slaves, who were sickly in the Spanish slaver, and were consequently landed at Fernando Po, but on the Plumper arriving there they were embarked on board her for a passage to Sierra Leone for adjudication. The very severe firing of the two vessels caused such consternation among them, that twenty-seven slaves died during the action of fright, and seventeen slaves since; three of the slaves died on board of the Plumper on her passage here, and three since, and I expect she will lose twenty more before she lands them at Sierra Leone. We are bound to Annabona, Ascension and Lower Guinea; the Favourite is to windward, and we expect to see her in six weeks; the Conflict is at Sierra Leone; Dryad at Fernando Po; tenders cruising. Fernando Po has been very healthy, and one man [a week ago] belonging to the establishment was sick at the hospital.

MORE BALLOONING

We find in the N. Y. American the following notice of Mr. Durant's *aerial voyage:*

Mr. Durant made his fourth balloon ascension yesterday afternoon from Castle Garden. At half past five, P. M. the machine rose majestically from the walls of the Castle, and bore away on a gentle breeze in the direction of Hoboken. After attaining an elevated height, a small parachute, with a rabbit attached to it, was loosened from the car and fell into the river near the Jersey shore. Just then, a steamboat happening to be passing, Mr. Durant discharged some of his gas and descended near enough to ask those on board to pick up his little fellow-traveller:—he then, by throwing over a quantity of ballast, once more ascended, and passed on toward Hackensack, N. J.—In the course of the next ten miles the aeronaut frequently descended low enough to speak to people on the road:—he then gave up this undulating movement, and went straight forward, eight miles further to Paramus. He here threw out an anchor which fell in a weed; but finding that it he came to, he should have to move his airy barque on the top of the trees, he cut his cable and sailed on till he found better anchorage in an open field. Here he threw out another, and was riding very comfortably at anchor, when some gentlemen came up, and, taking hold of the rope, towed the balloon a quarter of a mile further to a public house, where the intrepid and skilful aeronaut terminated his successful voyage.—Mr. Durant, to whom we are indebted for these particulars, has also furnished us the following observations:—

At 5 30, P. M. when the cords were cut, the thermometer stood at 78, and the barometer at 30,03. At an elevation of 2976 feet, the thermometer was at 69, and the barometer at 28,042. After passing Hackensack at 6,56, the balloon was at an elevation of about 5,584 feet,—a mile from the earth,—the thermometer being at 53, and the barometer at 24,81.

The balloon is uninjured. The exhibition was in every respect a beautiful one, the ascension being in every respect successful; and the river and its shores presenting the animated spectacle of hundreds of boats, plying to and fro, and thousands of faces upturned to the heavens. Mr. Durant expresses himself satisfied, from the facility with which he manages his balloon, that the machine may be actually steered in a very light breeze; and in spite of all the failures that have hitherto attended attempts of the kind, contemplates making the experiment with a car contrived for the purpose.

The Southern Mail of yesterday brought us the Oxford (N. C.) Examiner of the 15th instant, containing an account of the trial of Robert Potter (a representative elect to Congress) upon an indictment for wilfully maiming Lewis K. Willie, "a youth of tender age," on Sunday the 24th ultimo. The details of the evidence, &c. do not appear to us to be suited for general publication, and we therefore withhold them. The accused plead *Guilty* to the indictment, and the evidence was examined only as it might establish the degree of criminality. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the account of the trial (the whole of which may be seen at our office by such as chose to call or send for it.)

Nat. Int.

From the Examiner.

"The Court proceeded to deliver its opinion. His Honour said that he found himself in a most unpleasant situation, but it was one in which the Courts of this State were frequently placed. He stated that his mind was not fixed and satisfied as to the point of law, but he should pronounce sentence according to the present leaning of his mind.—He felt himself bound to believe that the offence came under the second section of the act of '91 in relation to unlawful maiming, &c. Therefore, the court had no discretion as to the imprisonment, which was prescribed in that act—he said, that were his opinion different upon that point of law, he would certainly have imprisoned the offender for two years, &c. His honour stated that he had great confidence in the testimony of young Willie; that on the part of the defendant not a shadow of proof had been offered, which could be received by the Court in extenuation of the charge—not even an action or gesture, a wink or smile, was proven to indicate any misconduct on the part of the prisoner's wife, that he must believe that the prisoner's suspicion was caused by strange misconception, &c. His honour sentenced Robert Potter to pay a fine of One Thousand Dollars, and costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned for six calender months, and thereafter until the said fine and costs be paid.

The trial was attended by a crowd of spectators, whose feelings appeared to be in a state of great excitement.

In conclusion, we will state that Mr. Potter is indicted for maiming, in the same manner, on the same day, the Rev. Lewis Taylor, of this county, and also stabbing him in the head and thigh. As this indictment will be tried at the Spring Term of the Superior Court, we will not remark upon it, further than to say, that immediately after the commission of the offence for which he was tried as above, he proceeded to the meeting-house where Mr. Taylor performed divine worship on that day, and prevailed upon the Rev. gentleman to accompany him home; he on the way halted him and maimed and stabbed him as stated. He then carried Mr. Taylor to his house and sent for a physician. Mr. Taylor is now, we learn, in a fair way to recover, although he has been considered very dangerous. We are done with this matter at least until the trial on the other indictment shall be over.'

CHRONOLOGY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following Chronological List of the principal Officers of the United States Government under the Constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources, and may be interesting to many, as a convenient document for reference:—

PRESIDENTS.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia.
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts.
1801—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1809—James Madison, of Virginia.
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia.
1825—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.
1829—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1789—John Adams, of Massachusetts.
1797—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1801—Aaron Burr, of New York.
1805—George Clinton, of New York; died April 20, 1812.
1813—Eldridge Gerry, of Massachusetts; died November 23, 1814.
1817—Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.
1825—John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

1789—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1794—Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.
1795—Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1800—John Marshall, of Virginia.
1801—James Madison, of Virginia.
1809—Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1811—James Monroe, of Virginia.
1817—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.
1825—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1829—Martin Van Buren, of New York.
1831—Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

1789—Alexander Hamilton, of New York.
1795—Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut.
1801—Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1802—Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania.
1811—George W. Campbell, of Tennessee.
1814—Alexander J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.
1817—William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1825—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1829—Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania.
1831—Louis M'Lane, of Delaware.

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

1789—Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.
1795—Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1796—James M'Henry, of Maryland.
1800—Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1801—Roger Griswold, of Connecticut.
1801—Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts.
1809—William Eustis, of Massachusetts.
1813—John Armstrong, of New York.
1815—William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1817—Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky (did not accept)
1817—John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
1825—James Barbour, of Virginia.
1828—Peter B. Porter, of New York.
1829—John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.
1831—Lewis Cass, of Ohio.

*SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

1798—George Cabot, of Massachusetts.
1798—Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland.
1802—Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1805—Jacob Crowninshield, of Massachusetts.
1809—Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina.
1812—William Jones, of Pennsylvania.
1814—Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts.
1818—Smith Thompson, of New York.
1823—Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey.
1829—John Branch, of North Carolina.
1831—Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire.

POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

1789—Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts.
1791—Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1795—Joseph Habersham, of Georgia.
1802—Gideon Granger, of Connecticut.
1814—Return J. Meigs, of Ohio.
1823—John McLean, of Ohio.
1829—William T. Barry, of Kentucky.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1789—John Jay, of New York, appointed.
1796—William Cushing, of Massachusetts.
1796—Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut.
1800—John Jay, of New York.
1801—John Marshall, of Virginia.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

1789—Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, appointed.
1794—William Bradford, of Pennsylvania.
1795—Charles Lee, of Virginia.
1801—Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts.
1805—Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1806—John Breckenridge, of Kentucky.
1807—Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware.
1811—William Pinkney, of Maryland.
1814—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1817—William Wirt, of Virginia.
1829—John M. Berrien, of Georgia.
1831—Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. STATES.

1789—First Congress, 1st and 2d sessions held at New York, 3d session at Philadelphia—Frederick A. Muhlenburgh, of Pennsylvania.
1791—Second Congress, held at Philadelphia Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.
1793—Third Congress, held at Philadelphia Frederick A Muhlenburgh, of Pennsylvania.
1795—Fourth Congress, held at Philadelphia Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey.
1797—Fifth Congress, held at Philadelphia Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey.
1799—Sixth Congress, 1st session at Philadelphia, 2d at Washington—Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts.
1801—Seventh Congress, held at Washington—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.
1803—Eighth Congress—Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina.
1805—Ninth Congress—Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina.
1807—Tenth Congress—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts.
1809—Eleventh Congress—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts.
1811—Twelfth Congress—H. Clay, of Kentucky.
1813—Thirteenth Congress—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, until January the 19th 1814—Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, for the residue of the Congress.
1815—Fourteenth Congress—H. Clay, of Kentucky.
1817—Fifteenth Congress—H. Clay, of Kentucky
1819—Sixteenth Congress—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, during the 1st session—John W. Taylor, of New York, during the 2d session.
1821—Seventeenth Congress—Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia.
1823—Eighteenth Congress—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1825—Nineteenth Congress—John W. Taylor, of New York.
1827—Twentieth Congress—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.
1829—Twenty-first Congress—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.

TO BAKERS.

The last files of English papers inform us that considerable interest is excited by the discovery made some months ago respecting the baking of bread which promises important consequences. The process, for which a Mr. Hicks has obtained a patent is described as follows:—His oven is made of iron of a cylindrical form, so constructed as to be hermetically sealed. The fuel is placed on a plate, which is kept revolving in a circle under the oven; by which means the heat is supplied at the smallest expense of fuel. The temperature within the oven is indicated by a thermometer, according to which the application of the fuel is regulated.

When the thermometer has reached about 300 degrees, the oven is charged; and then by a simple process, the door is closed and made air tight. In a quarter of an hour, the vapour which is evolved from the dough, passes through a small aperture in the top of the oven which communicates with a still, and thus undergoes the process of distillation. The only care required is, not to raise the temperature much above 300 degrees. When the alcohol ceases to drop, it is a sure sign that the bread is sufficiently baked. The time to complete a batch is about an hour and three quarters. Each quartern loaf produces about an ounce of proof spirit. The advantages of this invention are many and obvious. The bread is purified, and rendered of superior quality, by the expulsion in vapour, of all the matter which, when allowed to remain, renders it acid and unwholesome; and this very matter is converted into alcohol, in such quantity as to be an object of importance. Bread baked in this way, after being kept a week, is more moist and fresher than bread baked by the present process only two days old.

The Eclectic Review for May says—"We have high authority for the following statement: When the King took the crown, before he entered the House of Lords to dissolve the late Parliament, he would not suffer it to be placed on his head. He said No," I will put it on myself;" which he did, and then turning instantly to Lord Grey, added—"Now, my Lord, the coronation is over!" A Speech worthy of being transmitted to history, and an act of good taste, firmness, and consideration for his people, which will save the country at least three hundred thousand pounds!

FRANCE.

The military availability of France may be in some degree, appreciated by the late fact that an army of 50,000 men was put in motion for Belgium in twenty-four hours. Two of the King's sons, as colonels, marched with it. The males of the Royal family there, will not be respected unless they possess military habits, and take every opportunity to evince them and make a display of personal courage. It is a general saying that "a good heart excuses many errors." In France it may also be said, military grace and prowess will excuse many faults. Not that the King's sons have faults.

The King of France was called from his bed by an express from Belgium with the news of the Dutch war. He rose and immediately commenced giving orders for the maintainance of the independence of the new nation. No doubt England is to pay half the expenses.

A letter dated at Portsmouth, Eng. August 9, says—"The Britannia, 120 gun ship, which arrived here on Friday, from a three year's cruise in the Mediterranean, and was to have been paid off, and laid up, received orders yesterday to proceed without any delay to join the squadron of Admiral Codrington, which is cruizing in the Channel, and she is to sail this morning."

The King of Holland is connected, by marriage, with the Royal families of Russia and Prussia, and his war with Belgium, however differently intended, will have the effect of causing what military men call a diversion in favour of the operations of Nicholas against Poland.

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*Note.—This department was not established until the 30th of April, 1798, being prior to that date a branch of the War Department.

U. S. Tel.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 29, 1831.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, September 24th, 1831.

There will be a meeting of the Executive, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next.

TH. CULBRETH, Clk.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WESLEY LINTHICUM, as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next Legislature of Maryland

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

To the Voters of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

John B. Brooke, Esq. having declined a poll for Congress in this district, at the next election—We take the liberty to recommend to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, the City of Annapolis, and Prince-George's county, ALEXANDER KEECH, Esq. of Prince George's, as a suitable person to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States.

Many Voters.

Communicated.

The notice of John B. Wells, Secretary of the Anne-Arundel County Temperance Society, is particularly worthy of the attention of all Officers of Temperance Societies in this county.

In order that its object may be the better understood, it is important to copy some resolutions of the State and County Societies, passed at their last respective meetings.

The resolutions of the officers of the State Society, are the following:

Resolved, That the officers of this Society be and they are hereby requested to form in their respective counties, county associations auxiliary to this association practicable; to obtain from all the subordinate societies in the county, reports of their history and condition, and incorporate the substance thereof into their own reports; to hold meetings at the county association during the sessions of the county courts; to have transmitted to the secretary of this society, before the end of December in each year, extracts from their reports, containing such part thereof as may be required.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each of the district and other subordinate Temperance Societies in this State to report the history and condition thereof to the secretary of the county society before the meeting thereof during the fall session of the county court; and if no such report be made, then that the last report to be forwarded to the secretary of this society before the end of December in each year.

The resolution of the County Society, is the following:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the district, town and other Temperance Societies in this county, to have their respective reports delivered before the fall sessions of our county courts, and extracts therefrom transmitted to the secretary of the county society in time to be incorporated in the reports thereof to be delivered during the said session of the court.

In conformity to these resolutions the subordinate Societies in each county, are to report their history and condition to the Secretaries of the County Societies, by the Fall Sessions of the County Courts.—These reports will afford ample and satisfactory materials for the formation of reports by the County Societies. Then the county reports are to be transmitted to the Secretary of the State Society, before the end of December, from which the State Society can make a full statement of the history and progress of the Temperance cause in Maryland, in their annual report—As this attempt in Anne-Arundel is the first made in this State to conform to the resolutions of the State Society, it is highly desirable that it should be successful. Our example will be followed by others, and the highly interesting object the State Society has in view, to present annually, in one report, what Maryland has done in this great reformation, will be accomplished. We do not know what has been done at this state, nor indeed can we, till such means are used—we lose all the advantage attending an acquaintance with the progress and state of our Society—We believe much has been done in this State, and we know much remains to be done, but *how* to do it, as best be known from the experience of those who have been engaged in the cause, that experience will if these means be embodied in the general report. It is worthy of remark, that no State in the Union has done so much in producing the Temperance reformation within a given time, as the state of New-York. By the last report, that state contains 100,000 enrolled members—one-half of all the distilleries have been abandoned—and the diminution of the consumption of Ardent Spirits, has been almost incredible. Now, to every one who knows the history of the Temperance Society in that State, the cause of this great good is well known. The members of the New York society are the first men in the state, in point of standing and talents, headed by the Chancellor as their President; they have been unceasing in their efforts to extend their Society, and (what is particularly applicable to us,) they have established just such a regular gradation of reporting, as is recommended by the Maryland State society, and to this system of reporting, do they themselves attribute much of their success.

It is therefore, sincerely to be desired by all interested in this great and philanthropic cause, that no means should be neglected to advance its interests, and none omitted to inform the public of its history and progress.

At a numerous meeting of citizens of Elkridge, at the Episcopal Church, on Friday, 23d September, 1831, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and necessity of adopting precautionary measures in relation to the slave and free coloured population, Dr. RICHARD G. STOCKETT, was called to the chair, and W. B. DORSEY, Esq. was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That every person now convened, and every white resident in the neighbourhood be considered a member of a committee to be called and act as a committee of vigilance.

Resolved, That the following persons be considered as a special committee of safety, viz: Dr. Thomas, Samuel Brown, jr. Jacob Hollingsworth, Dr. Stockett, J. S. Williams, John C. Weems, Geo. C. S. Ridgley, Geo. Cooke, Amos A. Williams, Benj. Redman,