pieces must be sewed together at the bottom, and connected at the top by two small straps and buckles, so as to be let out or taken up at will. The lower part must be so shaped as to fit the throat of the horse. A strap passes from the bottom of the sweater between the legs to the girth by means of which it is kept in place. The strap should not be too tight, lest it might incline a baulking horse to stop, when ascending a hill; and the buckle at the end near the girt, if it chafe may be covered, the leather should be tolerably stout upper, rendered pliant by the occasional application of tallow to the outside. The inner side should be kept clean and smooth.

The sweater is in fact a sheath to the shoulders, and the collar rests on it instead of the skin of the animal.

H.

Waynesboro, Va.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

On Thursday morning the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Bursley, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of May. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of London papers to the 23d May, and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive.

DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.

The first item of intelligence that attracted our attention, and before the tidings of the fact had reached us by rumour, was the death of the last surviving General of the glorious army of the American Revolution—the immortal LAFAYETTE! The accounts of his indisposition reaching us from time to time for several weeks past, together with his great age, had indeed prepared us for this event. Still it will carry sadness to every American heart. We have given ample details of this melancholy event below. The English journals, of all parties seem vying with each other to don the lustre of the deceased patriot's character and renown. He died 20th of May. His funeral was to be celebrated on the 25th ultimo. The papers of the 21st—the day after his decease—were chiefly filled with remarks and particulars relative to his death. With two exceptions only—and these the two reigning advocates of the fallen cause of legitimacy—the French papers unite in bearing testimony to the eminent political qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot.

The death of General Lafayette is one of those events which cannot take place without sticking home to a nation's heart with that force of mighty sadness which is remembered once and forever. No corner of the earth but will be affected by the tidings. Filling the highest and the proudest station in public opinion, that was perhaps ever occupied by a mortal—inseparably associated with the birth and progress of the grand events which have placed this age in an unapproachable advance of every other, and which have given a new tone to the political aspect of the world,—the death of the purest and most consistent republican of his time—will startle with the contrast of their own degeneracy the profligate anarchists of France, and the tottering idols of exploded despotism will exult in the removal for ever from the scene of life, of the incorruptible patriot—the sway of whose lofty principles made them shake and tremble on their lofty thrones.

And America! how will the voice of universal sadness ring from her thousand hills, now that the last of the memorable men who guided her arm in the dark hour of her revolutionary struggle, is no more! The friend of her Washington—the last link that bound his living memory with her present greatness—the first in her affections—the first in her gratitude—whose memory will live first in her remembrance. Lafayette! thou great and good! the time will never come when the collection of thy virtues and thy services will be effaced from the heart of the country of thy adoption, and to which thy exertions so greatly contributed to give rank among the nations of the earth.

This is not the time, and not the place, to give that view of Lafayette's character to which it is entitled. What vicissitudes of political life have been his! He commenced his career when the light of the fifty months reign of France was still bright upon the land. Actuated by the impulses of his generous enthusiasm, he enlisted his energies in that infant cause of liberty which attained a vigorous manhood in America, and stretching across the wide Atlantic, soon grew to a giant's might in his native land. 'The Royal Ship of France went down.' The feudal rule of a thousand years was supplanted by the genius of Revolution, which, drunk with license, and mad with new found power, stalked on from desolation to desolation—subverting all, controling all, destroying all,—until mankind grew sick with horror, and turned frighted from the sight.

But Lafayette had no part with its blood, its terrors or its crime—his voice was heard above the storm—the pure serenity of his principles prevailed at last, and for a moment France seemed to have settled into the grandeur and dignity of regulated freedom. Then came the iron sway of a sterner but more imposing despotism. Napoleon went on from conquest to conquest—gathering glory from successive victories—and, concentrating the Nation's energy with his own fame and power, till the bubble burst, and he fell, crushed beneath the massive weight of the edifice he had created.

Lafayette never bowed down to the splendid idol. When the world went wild with adoration,—aloof and in retirement, the republican General, unawed, unflattered, and unintimidated, preserved his consistency and his principles. The Bourbons, supported by the bayonets of the Holy Alliance, returned to the throne which mocked their imbecility. The patriot of 1787 was true to himself in 1814—He had no common cause with men whose promises were faithless—whose presence was an incubus on the land. And in the hundred days, still faithful to the guiding principles of his life, he distrusted the suspicious love for constitutions, when found in the despot master of the Confederation of the Rhine.

When the dynasty of Napoleon was crushed by the arm of England never to rise, on the plains of Waterloo—the unseduced pureness, and far-reaching wisdom of Lafayette saved the nation from the tremendous horrors of a protracted struggle which the defeated and desperate monarch could have created.

For fifteen years, the chafed and uneasy nation again endured the Bourbon sway. Lafayette, throughout, distrusted them—and when with madness weak as it was wicked, they attempted in 1829 to wield the sceptre of Louis the Fourteenth—they fell, in an instant, beneath the fearful reaction they had created.

The all-powerful character and spotless integrity of Lafayette was interposed to save the country. A France was in his hands. With the ease of instant determination he might have stepped into the vacant throne—but he preferred the greatness of saving his country to the glory of ruling it.

His conduct then, completed his renown, and gained him a distinction of pure and unadulterated fame which no public character ever before attained. From that time he has remained the idol of his country and the wonder of the world—the man whose character and whose consistency alone preserved the nation.

Acknowledged by all to be the man who held the jarring destinies of Europe and of the earth in his hand—a knowledged by all, and proved, by events, to have been the only man existing who could not abuse his trust, who could not be tempted by his situation.

Such, in a few words, was Lafayette—the morning star of one Revolution, and the guiding light of another—he lived to see his principles triumphant and his glory complete—by saving his country at the most tremendous crisis of its whole history—and has gone down to the grave with an honour, a celebrity, and a purity of reputation rarely if ever before attained by any public character.

The part taken of this melancholy event, says the Journal of Commerce, are contained in the annexed letter from our correspondent.

Lafayette is no more—The brave, the noble, the generous, the patriotic hero—died on the morning of the 20th, at a quarter before five o'clock. His illness was at first exceedingly slight, and no one calculated upon the lamentable result. He followed the remains of Dulong to the grave, and it is believed that he then caught a cold, which fixing upon his lungs, has caused his dissolution. Like Canning, who suffered in the same way, after attending the funeral of the Duke of York, Lafayette owes his death to an attendance at the tomb. He was in his seventy-seventh year, having been born on the 6th of September 1757. He was attended by Drs. Andral, Majendie, Cloquet, and several other eminent medical characters, who up to the 18th gave it as their opinion, that their illustrious patient would recover.

On the 19th five of them issued a bulletin descriptive of his state, and anticipating his recovery. But in the course of the night a most material change took place, his breathing became very difficult, and when an effort was making to apply a blister to his chest, he quietly observed that it would be of no avail, and soon afterwards expired in the arms of his George Lafayette. On the 19th considerable sensation was experienced in the Chamber of Deputies, at the prospect of the dissolution of their venerable colleague, and M. Dupin in the course of the morning thus addressed the Chamber:—'According to a wish expressed by several deputies, I feel no doubt but that the Chamber will authorise me to send, in its name, to make enquiries relative to the health of our illustrious colleague—General Lafayette. (Numerous cries of 'yes' 'yes.') 'I have already,' said the President 'sent in my own name.'

This distinguished compliment is generally reserved for members of the Royal Family, and therefore can be the more appreciated when applied to the departed. The following was the reply to the message of the Chamber:—

'Mr. President—All my family feel grateful for the interest the Chamber has so kindly taken in my father's health. I have the satisfaction to inform you that there is a slight improvement in his situation. Have the kindness, Mr. President, to present the homage of our respectful gratitude to the Chamber—and accept for yourself the assurance of my very high consideration. (Signed,)

GEORGE LAFAYETTE.'

This note was loudly cheered by nearly every member in the Chamber, but, unhappily, this joy was but of short duration, for on the next day the President thus announced the death of their colleague:—'I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber, the decease of the Honourable General Lafayette. He died this morning at five o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the members who shall attend his funeral, but I have no doubt but a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains.' Mr. Dupin was very much affected while addressing the Chamber, and so also were several of its members. His intimate friend Mr Francois Delessert moved that the President should be instructed to write a letter to the General's family expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss his colleagues and the entire of France had experienced.

This was instantly acceded to, and the Chamber suspended its proceedings for an hour, so that the letter of condolence should be immediately written. A Council was held at the Thuileries soon after his demise, for the purpose of agreeing as to the necessity of calling out the National Guard, and permitting them to attend the funeral of their devoted chieftain. It is not yet known what the intentions of the Government are, but it is believed that they will not in any way interfere. One account that I have seen, states that he will have a public funeral, and that the two sons of Louis Phillippe will be ordered to attend as chief mourners. If so, what a mockery will this be! That Monarch who could insult, and attempt to disgrace Lafayette during his lifetime, is now amongst the most afflicted at his death, and would have us believe that his tears are proofs of his sincerity. I am not so credulous, for I firmly conceive those tears—to be tears of joy. Louis Phillipe always dreaded Lafayette, and was afraid of the immense power which the veteran had always at command. He is rejoiced as much if not more so, than he was when he heard of the demise of young Napoleon. He now imagines that two powerful factions will be annihilated—that of the empire, in the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, that of the Republican, in the decease of Lafayette.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, (May 20.) 4 o'clock, P. M.

General Lafayette died this morning at five o'clock. The close of his earthly career is an event which will be duly recorded in the history of France. During the last 15 years of his life he was the only individual alive who had taken a leading part and figured in a conspicuous manner, in the events of the first revolution. His political career is so well known that it would be hardly necessary to enter into any thing like an account of it here. Many persons will rejoice at his death, some on account of what they were pleased to call his treachery to the 'order' to which he belonged by birth; others, because they looked upon the moral influence of his name be to such, that the existence of the Government, which he so powerfully contributed in raising, depended greatly, up to the last day of his life, on his will.

General Lafayette never sought to use against the present Government the power which he well knew to be at his command. He had certainly looked for the guarantee of a different sort of government from that which is now pursued. He had, in fact, persuaded himself that a monarchy, surrounded by republican institutions,' which, of all forms of Government, appeared to him the best adapted to the political temper of the French, could only be assured to France by being intrusted to a man like Louis Philippe, who happily combined a descent from royal blood with principles of a very republican kind, and whom many years of adversity had brought in continued contact with all classes of men, and qualified, in a peculiar manner, to fill a truly 'republican throne.' Lafayette had disapproved of the gradual deviation, and finally to the total separation from the principles which monarchy was continued in France in the person of Louis Philippe; but he contented himself with expressing on all suitable occasions his disapprobation of that course, without ever uttering a word or committing an act which could be construed into a rebellious appeal to the passions of the many whom that course had disaffected in a much greater degree than himself.

Up to his last hour he retained the fullest possession of his mental faculties. The infirmities of age had only visited his physical frame. Both he and his intimate friends had perceived many months ago that he had begun to sink. The decay of nature, however, was more rapid with him than it had threatened when its first decided symptoms became visible. His age was 77. You will perceive that the Chamber of Deputies paid him yesterday the distinguished compliment of sending inquire its name to inquire after the state of his health.

PARIS, May 20—In simply announcing to you the demise of General the Marquis de Lafayette, I believe that I do all in my power to give interest to the statement. The venerable patriot and heroic soldier was in the 77th year of his age, having been born on the 6th of Sept., 1757. He expired at his house in the rue d'Anjou this morning, a few minutes before 5 o'clock.

Had this event occurred 6 weeks earlier, it might, and I think would, have been followed by others of very serious import. The recollection that General Lafayette had incurred the local attack which eventually terminated in his death, by following on foot to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise the remains of M. Dulong (a patriot himself and the nephew of our still more celebrated Dupont de l'Eure,) and the remembrance that the life of M. Dulong had been taken in a duel by the ——— champion, (I suppose I must call him) of the Court, General Bugeaud, would have provoked more of public indignation than it can or will now occasion. A sentiment of grief will now supercede that of rage. The revolt, or whatever other name shall be given to the affair of the 13th and 14th of April last in Paris—the insurrection at Lyons—the attempts of a similar kind elsewhere—the massacres, and the innumerable arrests that accompanied and have succeeded to them—the trials of the prisoners now impending—the granting of all the real demands of Government by the Chamber of Deputies—and the tone of despair taken by the opposition—have all contributed to throw a damp on the spirits of the people, of whom, with all his weakness, Lafayette was the idol. The consequence will be, that his remains will now be interred with pomp certainly, but unaccompanied by any movement of an insurrectionary character.

King Louis Philippe is unquestionably the spoiled child of fortune. Death seems to strike with peculiar energy for him, and even the frailties of human nature appear to develope themselves but to serve and promote his purposes. Napoleon the Second, Lamarque, and Lafayette, are numbered with the dead. The empire and the republic have succumbed with them. The cause of Henry V. was lost by the occurrence at the Chateau de Blaye.

The funeral of General Lafayette will be a splendid—it will be an interesting—even a touching spectacle, but it will not be productive of great consequences. Orations—numerous orations will be pronounced over his grave ere the earth cover him, but none of them in the spirit of Antony. 'Grief will have way'—garlands of flowers will rise in pyramids 'over the grave of his rest,' and Lafayette will repose among the great and the unfortunate already entombed in the square of Massens, (including Ney, Davoust, Masena, Lefebvre, Suchet, St. Cyr, &c.) and the people will disperse, and the fate of France will remain for some time longer undecided. Peace to his manes.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Times Office, May 23, 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which we have received, are, as might have been expected, chiefly filled with remarks and particulars relative to the death of General Lafayette. With two exceptions, they all agree in bearing testimony to the many eminent political qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot. It is hardly necessary to say that the two exceptions are to be found among the journals which still think it worth while to advocate the fallen cause of legitimacy. The General's funeral was to take place on Thursday morning, 22d. The Chamber of Deputies had exhausted on Tuesday the business brought before it, and therefore adjourned sine die. A great number of the members had already taken passports to repair to their homes; so that there is every appearance that when the next Chamber meets, it will be for the purpose of hearing either the king's speech or his proclamation for its dissolution.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, June 26, 1834.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

"The Theta Delta Phi Association of St. John's College," will celebrate the fifty eighth Anniversary of American Independence, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on FRIDAY the 4th of July, at *half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.*

John H. Colbreth, Esq. an alumnus of the College, and an honorary member of the Association, will deliver an Oration.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. *N. B. Worthington*, a member of the Association. These ceremonies will be opened and closed with Prayer.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The two Companies of Militia commanded by Captain Hoobs and Thompson, which left this city on Friday morning last, under the command of Col. Chase, for the scene of riot on the Rail Road, returned on Monday evening, after a fatiguing expedition, having marched upwards of fifty miles in two days, over a heavy sandy road. Ten of the Rioters are now confined in our gaol, and it is thought a Special Court will be called for their trial.

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834

Thursday, June 19th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the application for an injunction by the Union Bank of Tennessee vs the trustees of the Bank of Maryland, was continued by McMahon for the defendants.

Friday, June 20th—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above application was continued by Johnson for the Defendant, and Gibbs for the Complainants.

Saturday, June 21st—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above application was concluded by Gibbs for the Complainants.

Monday, June 23d—Present as on Saturday; except Dorsey, Judge.

No. 39. Joshua Stewart, and Charles D. Warfield, vs Philips, Duvall and Lyde Griffith. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellants, and Alexander and Duckett for the Appellees.

No. 41. Otho B. Beall vs Benj. Lee.

The argument of this case commenced by Alexander for the Appellant.

Tuesday, June 24th—Present as yesterday, and Dorsey, Judge.

The above case was further argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellee, and Jones for the Appellant.

Wednesday, June 25th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of above case was concluded by Jones for the Appellant.

The death of General LAFAYETTE, which it becomes our duty to announce to our readers, is an event which will produce, throughout the whole of this country, an universal sensation for the loss of a friend so old, so true and dear, mingled with sincere sympathy for the country and the kindred by whom the loss of him will be more immediately and keenly felt.

The two Houses of Congress and the Executive of the United States, the moment the news was received, took measures preparatory to paying the national honours due to his memory. In Congress, a numerous joint committee of both Houses, has been raised, at the head of which is the distinguished Ex President, Mr. ADAMS, to report the measures proper to carry this purpose into effect.

Nat. Intel.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Saturday, June 21.

A Message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, their Clerk, stating that the House had passed a joint resolution providing for a joint committee to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it was proper for Congress to manifest the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Webster said, that he had prepared a resolution, which, as it happened, was also in precisely the same words as that now received from the House. He should have presented it as soon as the journal was read, had it not been intimated to him that, probably, a communication would be made to Congress on this interesting occasion, by the President. In consequence of that intimation, he had forborne, for the moment, to propose the resolution; but, as the House had so promptly moved in the business, he rose to move that the Senate concur in the resolution, and appoint a Committee on its part.

The motion having been agreed to—

Mr. Poindexter suggested that the Committee consist of nine members.

Mr. Forsyth named thirteen, the number of the old States, as the most appropriate. This last number was agreed to; and,

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the committee was appointed by the chair.

A Message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, communicating the afflicting intelligence of the death of the illustrious LAFAYETTE, and stating that he had issued orders to have the appropriate honours paid to the memory of the deceased by the Army and Navy of the United States, which message was ordered to be referred to the select committee appointed on the subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal—

Mr. J. Q. Adams rose to state that, intending to the House, he had been informed that since the last adjournment of the House, intelligence had been received of the occurrence of a calamity which had befallen the cause of civilized man. He had not time to prepare a resolution fitting such an occasion, but he presumed it would be obvious to every person that it was an occurrence peculiarly becoming the Congress of the United States to adopt some suitable measure to express the deep sense they entertained of the misfortune involved in the decease of one of the most eminent benefactors of the age and of mankind. It occurred to him that such a resolution should be discharged in a manner suitable to once to the dignity of the Representatives of the People and States of this Union, and to the merits of him to whose memory the tribute should be paid. This he supposed would be, in the form of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress. He would therefore, submit a motion that a committee should be appointed to consider in what manner a tribute of affection and respect may be shown by the Congress of the United States expressive of the sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease, and of their veneration for the memory of the illustrious deceased LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Adams then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to consider and report what mode of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the decease of General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Archer rose to suggest that the Committee should be filled up with 'five' or 'seven.'

Mr. J. Q. Adams would assent to any number the House might think proper to name.

Mr. Watmough suggested the number thirteen.

Mr. Cambreleng proposed that the Committee should consist of one member from every state in the Union.

Mr. E Whittlesey expressed his hope that every State would be permitted to be represented on the Committee in paying this tribute of respect.

After some further verbal modifications at the suggestion of Mr. Wayne.

The Committee on the part of the House was, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, ordered to consist of twenty four.

The following gentlemen were appointed to compose the said committee:

From Massachusetts—
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Chairman.
From Maine.....Rufus McIntire.
From N. Hampshire....Henry Hubbard.
From Rhode Island....Tristam Burgess.
From Connecticut.....Noyes Barber.
From Vermont.....Heman Allen.
From New York.....C. C. Cambreleng.
From New Jersey.....James Parker.
From Pennsylvania....Henry A. Muhlenberg.
From Delaware.....John J. Milligan.
From Maryland.....Isaac McKim.
From Virginia.....William S. Archer.
From N. Carolina.....Lewis Williams.
From S Carolina.....Henry L. Pinckney.
From Georgia.....James M. Wayne.
From Kentucky.....Richard M. Johnson.
From Tennessee.....John Blair.
From Ohio.....Elisha Whittlesey.
From Louisiana.....Philemon Thomas.
From Indiana.....John Carr.
From Mississippi.....Harry Cage.
From Illinois.....Joseph Duncan.
From Alabama.....John Murphy.
From Missouri.....William H. Ashley.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making provision for the families of those killed on occasion of firing a salute at Toulon; and for the wounded survivors.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21st, 1834.

The Major General commanding the army has received through the War Department the following '*General Orders*' from the President of the United States:

GENERAL ORDERS.

Washington, June 21, 1834.

Information having been received of the death of General Lafayette, the President considers it due to his own feelings, as well as the character and services of that lamented man, to announce the event to the Army and Navy.

Lafayette was a citizen of France, but he was the distinguished friend of the U. States. In early life he embarked in that contest which secured freedom and independence to our country. His services and sacrifices constituted a part of our revolutionary history, and his memory will be second only to that of Washington in the hearts of the American people. In his own country, and in ours, he was the zealous and uniform friend and advocate of rational liberty. Consistent in his principles and conduct, he never, during a long life, committed an act, which exposed him to just accusation, or which will expose his memory to reproach.

Living at a period of great excitement and of moral and political revolutions, engaged in many of the important events which fixed the attention of the world, and invited to guide the destinies of France at two of the most memorable eras of her history; his political integrity, and personal disinterestness have not been called in question. Happy in such a life, he has been happy in his death. He has been taken from the theatre of action, with his faculties unimpaired, with a reputation unsullied, and an object of veneration wherever civilization and the rights of man have a votaries. In departing, let us rejoice that this associate of Washington has gone, as we humbly hope, to rejoin his illustrious commander, in the fullness of days and of honours. He came to our aid in youth to defend our country. He came in the maturity of his age to witness her growth in the elements of prosperity. And while we are blessing these, he received those testimonies of national gratitude, which proved how strong was his hold upon the affections of the American People.

One melancholy duty remains to be performed. The last Major General of the Revolutionary Army has died. Himself a young and humble participator in the struggles of that period, the President feels called on, as well by personal as public considerations, to direct the appropriate honours be paid to the memory of this distinguished Patriot and soldier. He therefore orders that the same honours be rendered on this occasion at the different military and naval stations as were observed upon the decease of Washington, the father of his country and his cont-emporary chieftain.

In offering this homage to be paid to the memory of one so eminent in the field, so wise in council, so endeared in private life, so well and favourably known to both hemispheres, the President feels assured, that he is anticipating the sentiments, not of the Army and Navy only, but of the whole American People.

ANDREW JACKSON.

In obedience to the commands of the President, the following Funeral Honours will be paid at the several stations of the Army: At daybreak, twenty four guns will be fired in succession, and one gun at the interval of every half hour thereafter, till sunset. The flags of the several stations will, during the day, be at half mast. The officers of the Army will wear crape on the left arm for the period of six months.

This order will be carried into effect under the direction of the commanding officer of each post and station, the day after its reception.

By command of
Major General MACOMB,
Commanding in Chief:
R. JONES, Adj't Gen'l.

CIRCULAR.

To the Commanders of each Naval Station.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 21st 1834.

In conformity with the General Order from the President of the United States, in honour of the memory of General LAFAYETTE, you will, on the day following the receipt of this, cause twenty four guns to be fired in quick succession, at day break, and one gun every half hour thereafter till sunset; and the flags of the several stations will be, during the day, at half mast.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear crape on the left arm for six months.

LEVI WOODBURY.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Thursday, the 20th instant, STEVENS, the only son of Dr. Stevens Gambrill, of Brotherton, an interesting child, in the 3d year of his age. The Saviour said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.' This of itself should console their parents, and impress upon all the necessity of a preparation, for they know not when the Son of Man cometh.

B.

Departed this life, June 8, 1834, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Warring, in Brotherton, WILLIAM WARRING, in the 15th year of his age, leaving a testimony behind that he pleased God.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Gideon White, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, I shall offer at public sale, at the court house door in Annapolis, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July next, all the interest, right, property and estate, of Henry Hammond, in and to the House, Lot, and Premises, in the city of Annapolis whereon the said Hammond now resides, taken to satisfy a debt due Richard H. Merriken. Terms, Cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, M.

SAMUEL ARMIGER, Constable.

June 26.

CASH.

CASH will be given by the writer for several Negroes, men hands, for life, or for terms of years, to settle on a farm near Annapolis. Inquire of the Printers.