

A bit of isinglass dissolved in gin, or boiled in spirits of wine, is said to make strong cement for broken glass, china and seal shells. Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens. Wrap them in good strong paper.—Steel is injured by lying in woollens. Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin.—Scald your wooden ware often; and keep your tin ware dry. Barley straw is the best for beds: dry corn husks, slit into shreds are far better than straw. Straw beds are much better for being boxed in the same manner as upholsterers prepare ticks for feathers. Brass and iron should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place, during the summer season.

Barguard Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 3, 1834.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

EDWARD HAMMOND, of Elk Ridge, is a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel County in the next House of Delegates of this State.

POST OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.
New Mail Arrangement.

Arrive from Baltimore per Steam Boat, every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

Return—Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

By Land—Arrive Monday and Wednesday.

Return—Tuesday and Thursday.

For Eastern Shore—Arrive, on Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Return—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday.

For Washington City, as usual, Arrive Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Return, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For Calvert—Arrive on Tuesday and Friday.

Return—Wednesday and Saturday.

The M. S. per Steam Boat are closed at 10 o'clock in the morning. Those by land at 10 o'clock the night previous to their departure.

The Office will be open on the Sabbath from eleven o'clock, A. M. until three P. M.

J. GREEN, P. M.

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 TO-MORROW the 4th of July, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.

John H. Culbreth, 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. Hartington, a member of the Association. These ceremonies will be opened and closed with Prayer.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Mr. Green—Please notice in your paper, that the merchants of this city are expected not to open their shops on to-morrow the Fourth of July, or at least not longer than a few hours in the morning.—This has been the custom for several years last past among most of the shop-keepers, but we are sorry to see that the custom has not been conformable to us. This custom gives this population an opportunity of participating in the enjoyment of the day, and tends to encourage a spirit of patriotism and devotion to our country.

Shall the merchants be the pecuniary prize, and allow the pecuniary prize to predominate above all other considerations, in which they should be equally interested, enterprising and patriotic spirit?

THE CONCERT AND BALL.

We receive from Mr. KEENE's advertisement that he gives a Concert and Ball to-morrow evening in honour of the 38th Anniversary of our Independence.

We have heard that almost every Lady of Annapolis intends being present, and it is expected that a number of the Baltimore Belles will likewise be there. The beautiful new corns, commanded by Capt. Cheves, called the Baltimore City Guards, attended by a Splendid Military Band, will pass the 4th of July among us, and will in the evening attend the Concert and Ball.

It is a most rational manner of passing the anniversary of our Glorious Independence, in listening to the stirring strains of Liberty breathed forth with the melodious, and manly voice of Keene. There has never been a professional gentleman among us, who has met with more success, and received more deserved applause, than Mr. Keene, and he is equally esteemed in our private circles for his worth and gentlemanly manners. "He is sure of a bumper."

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834.

Thursday, June 26th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 43. John Hall vs. John H. Macubin. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant. No Council argued for the Appellee.

No. 44. Caleb Beatty et. al. vs. John G. Cowman and others. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellees.

Friday, June 27th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 45. The Mayor, &c. of Baltimore vs. Henry Thompson and the Bank of the United States. This case was argued by Holt for the Appellants, and Frick for the Appellees.

No. 46. The Universal Ins. Co., vs. Purviance, vs. Anthony C. Croe, and Stewart and Nicholas trustees of David Burke. This case

was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and Nicholas and Meyer for the Appellees. Saturday, June 28th.—Present as yesterday.

Chief Justice Buchanan announced the unanimous opinion of the Judges, refusing an injunction upon the application of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee, vs. Ellicott, Morris and Gill. Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, and sanctioning the opinion given the Trustees by their advisers. The Debtors of the Bank of Maryland have consequently the right to pay their debts, in the notes, certificates of deposits, and open accounts due by that Bank.

Dorsey Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 41, Nathan J. Waters vs. Charles Duxall, reversing the judgment of the County Court, and awarding a restitution.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 39, Peter Hoffman and others vs. John Cromwell, affirming the decree of the Chancellor with costs in both Courts.

Stephens Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 52, Samuel Jordan vs. George Trumbo, affirming the decree of the Chancery Court, with costs.

Martin Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of The Gas Light Company of Baltimore vs. Rembrandt Peale, in which the decree of the Chancellor was reversed at a previous term.

No. 49. John M. Burke vs. Neza Jones. This case was argued by Alexander for the Appellant, and Randall and Brewer for the Appellee.

In the case of James McCreary vs. Benjamin McCreary, conditions expone to the present term, Mayor for the defendant, moved the Court to set aside the sale, and quash the writ.

Monday, June 30th.—No. 51. State vs. Robert vs. Elizabeth Hammond et al. exors. of Philip Hammond. The argument of this case was commenced by Randall for the Appellant, and Alexander and Brewer for the Appellees.

Tuesday, July 1st.—The argument of the above case was concluded by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant.

No. 52. Miles Howard vs. Zachariah Duxall. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the Appellant, and Randall for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 53. Louise F. Barnes vs. David Keene. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

The Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in General Meeting, on Friday last, unanimously elected George C. Washington, Esq. of Maryland, to be President of the company, and Richard H. Broadson, Planes James, Walter Smith, John I. Albert, Will. A. Granton and George Bender, to be Directors.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Forsyth, Secretary of State, in the case of Louis M. Lane, resigned.

Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Roger B. Taney, rejected.

Mallon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Levi Woodbury, resigned.

William Wilkins, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in the place of Mallon Dickerson.

William S. Holladay, to be Attorney for the District of Connecticut.

Thomas Turner and Fleet Smith, to be Justices of the Peace, for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Charles Scott to be a Justice of the Peace for the county of Alexandria, in said District.

A Spanish Journal states that a lady in Madrid, named Doña Mercedes de Mendocza, awoke on the 15th February last from a trance in which she had lain for four years. During that period she never tasted food, but she is now in perfect health.

MAIL ROBBERY.

On Thursday night last, James Dallahite, a lad of about 14 years of age, mail carrier between this place and Roxborough, was arrested on a charge of procuring money from the mail bag, and committed to the jail in this city for trial at the November Term of the Federal Court.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Cumberland Road bill has been approved by the President, and is now a law. It appropriates \$200,000 for continuing the road in Ohio, \$150,000 for Indiana, and \$100,000 for Illinois—450,000 in all.

The further sum of \$300,000 is appropriated for repairs of the Road on this side of the Ohio, and to carry into effect the laws of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. When that amount is exhausted, the act directs the road to be surrendered to the States to be discharged from all further liabilities for repairs.—*Nat. Intel.*

Wilmington, Del., June 24.

An explosion occurred on Friday evening about 7 o'clock, at the Powder works of E. I. Du Pont, Esq. near this place, by which, we regret to say, that one of the workmen, a very industrious and worthy individual, was killed. About a thousand pounds of powder, and the building in which the accident, were destroyed. No other buildings or property was injured;—the works being so constructed, that when such accidents occur, the mischief can scarcely, in any event, or contingency, extend beyond the particular building in which it originates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Between the President of the United States and the Honourable R. B. Taney, upon the subject of the resignation of his office as Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1834.

Sir—The Senate having yesterday refused to confirm my nomination, as Secretary of the Treasury, I beg leave to resign the commission with which you honoured me, during the last recess. It would expire, by its own limitation, at the end of the present session of Congress, which is now at hand. But after the appointment has been submitted to the Senate, and acted on by them, it is due to you and to myself, that I should conform to their decision, and retire at once from the office.

I cannot, however, take my final leave of the official relations which have connected me with your administration, without returning my cordial thanks for the many and continuing proofs of kindness and confidence, which I have received at your hands. I shall always bear them in grateful recollection, and am, Sir, with the highest respect,

Your obt. servt.

R. B. TANEY.
The President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1834.

Dear Sir—Your resignation of the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, and now relinquished in consequence of the refusal of that body to confirm your nomination, has been received.

I cannot refrain from expressing on this occasion, my profound regret at the necessity of your retirement from that important office, nor can I suffer the opportunity to pass, without paying a just tribute to the patriotism, firmness and ability which you have uniformly exhibited since your introduction into my cabinet. Knowing that such a station was not desired by you, and was in opposition to your course of life, I could not but feel grateful to you, when, in compliance with my invitation, you exchanged the independence of your professional pursuits, for the duties and responsibilities of the office of Attorney General of the U. States. This sentiment was greatly and deservedly increased, during the last year, when being surrounded with the difficulties which surrounded me, and with my earnest desire to avail myself of your services in the Treasury Department, you generously abandoned the duties and avocations to which your life had been devoted, and encountered the responsibility of carrying into execution those great measures which the people demanded at our hands. For the prompt and disinterested aid, thus afforded me at the risk of personal sacrifices, which were not probable, and which have now been realized, I feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude and regard, which I have not the power to discharge. But, my dear Sir, you have all along found support in a consciousness of right, and you already have a sure promise of reward in the approbation and applause which an intelligent and honest people always render to distinguished merit.

The plan of financial policy which you have initiated by your acts, and developed in your official reports, and which has thus far received the full approbation of the Representatives of the People, will, ultimately, I trust, be carried into complete operation; and its beneficial effects on the currency of the country, and the best interests of society, will be, in all future time, more than an adequate compensation for the momentary injustice to which you have now been subjected. And as it is the maxim in any cause, whose memory is held most sacred; so the victims in the great struggle to redeem our Republic from the corrupting domination of a great moneyed power, will be remembered and honoured, in proportion to their services and their sacrifices.

I am, very respectfully, and sincerely, your friend and your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. R. B. TANEY.

From the N York Gazette, of Friday last.

THE DAY.

Yesterday may really be called the day, for on none, save that which tribute was paid to Washington, was there ever witnessed a more imposing scene. The numerous, beautiful and well drilled corps of our city were the admiration of all, and the various societies were equally creditable to the procession. To undertake a description of the honours paid to the memory of Lafayette would be like an attempt to eulogize the talents, uprightness, and virtue, of the father of our country. As far, however, as we were enabled to ascertain, we give such of the proceedings as came under our observation. The order of procession as previously published, was fully complied with, and at no time in our recollection, prevailed more generally a spirit of lamentation for the departed patriot and friend of Washington.

The weather was changeable during the day, and at different times there was a shower, but after the procession was on the move, the clouds dispersed, and notwithstanding the heat, every individual who participated in commemorating the death of this champion of Liberty, felt satisfied that the day was appropriately passed.

A few minutes after three o'clock, the procession began to move from the City Hall, and it reached Castle Garden about six. Here an impressive and able eulogium on the character of the deceased, was delivered by the Hon. Judge Talmadge, whose manner and feelings, drew tears from the venerable patriots of the Revolutionary struggle, and also many others who were within the reach of the Orator's voice.

The order, and the effect of the shrouded banners of the different trades, witnessed by thousands who had assembled to look upon

the grand spectacle, defies description. On the house tops, in the windows and doors of the edifices and dwellings on the route of the procession, were seen nearly the whole population of the city, and yet no disorder or confusion was witnessed. Nothing was ever more impressive. The *Urn*, and the *Eagle*, which were used on this occasion, were the same sacred emblems that were exhibited at the funeral solemnities on the death of Washington.

We were much gratified at the close of the ceremonies of the day, by the respect which was paid to the venerable General Morton.

On retiring from the Battery, the various military corps complimented the commandant of the day, by a passing salute at his residence in State street.

Thus, in thirty-six days after the death of Washington's companion in the holy and successful struggle for American Independence, have the citizens of New York, and our sojourning French residents paid to the memory of Lafayette, the highest tribute of respect to one, who in peace or in war, had no equal, except Washington.

We hourly look for the particulars of the funeral of the distinguished character who is the subject of this notice, and however solicitous many of our readers may be, we cannot but hope, that the occasion will have been solemnized in France without the least disturbance.

In the procession, every Patriot's bosom was swollen on beholding the venerable remnant of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Since writing the above, a most imposing termination of the solemnities has taken place, that of the removal of the *Urn*. A solemn procession, civic and military, removed it from Castle Garden last evening by torch light, and hard must have been the heart of whom-ever witnessed the procession, if he did not drop a tear to the memory of departed Worth.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

One of the most beautiful balloon ascensions which we have ever witnessed, was effected yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Mills, a young and enterprising resident of Baltimore, and unquestionably one of the most fearless and skillful aeronauts who have ever ascended from this city. At the hour announced for the commencement of the preliminary operations, the ground began to assume a busy aspect, and every subsequent moment brought a considerable increase of spectators. We regret, however, to observe that the location was not very judiciously selected, and that the area fenced in for the purposes of inflation, was but very thinly attended.

About 1 o'clock, Mr. Mills commenced the very interesting process of inflating his balloon, and in some time after, a pilot was detached for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of the wind.—About 2 o'clock, another messenger or rigger director was detached, and about 4 o'clock the necessary inflation of the fire-bagging pilgrom of the air was approaching to completion, and curiosity seemed to have, on this occasion, collected in vast numbers in the vicinity.

A little after 4 o'clock, Mr. Mills went into the car, and in a few minutes, the necessary adjustment of cords, &c. having been perfected, ascended in a most imposing and successful manner. The coolness and self-possession evident in every movement of Mr. M. preparatory, or immediately subsequent to the ascent, were perceptible to every spectator, and the sight was altogether one of the most beautiful which we have, for a long period, witnessed in Philadelphia.

As Mr. Mills is not a native of Philadelphia, it is to be hoped that he will not be satisfied with this his first experiment amongst us, as his skill, tract, knowledge, enterprise and self-possession, are only of recent introduction to our observation, but that he will favour us with another exhibition of his croatic excellence, when, it is not doubted, that a more liberal patronage will favour the enterprise. The Balloon, in a few minutes after its ascent, crossed the Delaware in the direction of Camden.—*U. S. Gazette.*

MR. MILLS' RETURN.

We sojoin some account of Mr. Mills' pilgrimage and his dire descent.

Mr. Mills lost his Balloon, and all the philosophical apparatus which he took with him, besides sustaining a loss in the expense of inflating the balloon, and erecting the fence and benches for the exhibition. These things will be cared for, probably, by a subscription, to get him again in a large silk balloon, which he has nearly finished. Several gentlemen we know, are ready to contribute as soon as wanted on for that purpose.

MR. MILLS' NARRATIVE.

PHILADELPHIA, 17th June, Afternoon. *Wald's Hotel, 4th, above Market.*

At starting—temperature 88 degrees; Barometer 30.1. Thursday, 24 minutes after 4 P. M. every thing being prepared, I cut the cord and began my ascent. Being rather heavily ballasted, the balloon rose at first slowly, and passing at no great height over the city, I was enabled to observe the arrangement of the streets and to see the roofs of the houses covered with people, so that it seemed to me as if the whole population were on the roofs and in the streets. In passing over the city, I threw out some printed verses, and discharged some ballast.

The Delaware presented an agreeable sight, glittering like a pure and unruined mirror, and full of boats. Several steamboats were in sight.

After passing Camden a considerable distance, at 4 hours 35 minutes, found the thermometer 81°, and the barometer 27. At this time the view of the country was strikingly beautiful, fields and woods, and villages and streams, gave the aspect of an elegantly coloured map. Immediately after making my observations, I passed a magnificent cloud,

nearly on a level with the balloons, and at a small distance. It was fleecy, white, and or like a vast volume of curled and waving steam.

At 4.45 min. temp. 80 dg. Barom. 26.1. At 4.53 do. do 78 dg. do. 26.1. At 5. 5 do. do. 70 dg. do. 26.1.

This was the highest elevation reached on this trip, being considerably upwards of 1000 miles from the earth. It was barely possible at this height, to distinguish the largest houses from other objects; the houses of ordinary size could not be seen at all; and the last streams seemed to be slender silver threads winding along the dark green earth. The woods were dark green, and the lighter green of the fields had a tinge of yellow.

At 5 hours 15 minutes, temperature 74 dg. greens, barometer 22.7. I was lowered down far by letting off gas, for I could not get my head on account of the clouds floating below me; and which, being wafted by the wind, could not be overtake.

I could now see beneath these clouds, what I supposed to be a moderate distance, long, narrow stripe of ocean, and thought prudent to come down more rapidly than the accelerated velocity of the motion led me to perceive an increase of wind, and gave me reason to dread being carried off to sea.

At 5.25, the barometer 22.02, the thermometer 70. To descend rapidly became a necessity, for I was near to the only place where I could be seen ahead of me, all beyond was a dense forest, apparently extending to the ocean; the balloon came near to the earth, the rapidly flitting objects, and the roaring noise of a difficult landing. I first went out as usual into a field of long marsh grass, but being caught, the fastening was torn away by the balloon when it paused for a moment, and the pressure of the wind. The swinging anchor, arrested by a dead tree, was drawing to its limits, and catching hold there, tore the whole top of the tree, and came within the ground, and then tore away the head of the car, leaving me no support on that side.

As soon as I lost the anchor, the balloon dragged me along, sometimes touching the earth, sometimes bounding 40 or 50 feet into trees, Sapplings, dead trees and stumps interspersed, and were either overthrown, or threw me again into the air. Two reasons kept the balloon—I was unwilling to lose the rapidity of the motion made escape on generous. At length, as I came near to a swamp, I was compelled to choose between drag through the woods, and the hazard of a leap. I chose the latter alternative, and the distance of eight feet, jumped to the ground.

The balloon relieved from my weight, again rapidly into the air, and sailed off the ocean, leaving me in a marsh, at the distance of five miles, as I afterwards learned from the nearest habitation. I lighted a half-past five o'clock, and luckily taking the proper direction, reached the house of Mr. David D. Reamer, the manager of Honesdale Furnace, Berks county, who kindly assisted me in cleansing my wounds and bringing me to Pemberton, where I spent the night.

The only things which deduct from the immense enjoyment of this aerial voyage, are the disappointment of losing my old companion the balloon, and my fine barometer and compass. The two latter were tossed out during the drag, and the other has gone to the bottom probably beyond the chances of recovery. I am happy to add that my injuries are of no very formidable character, although from the nature of the ground, I had reason to apprehend a much more serious issue.

I do not feel discouraged however, by these mishaps; but I hope so soon as I can obtain new balloon, to make another ascent from Philadelphia, and add new contributions to the sciences of aërostatic and meteorology.

I am very respectfully, yours, &c. JAMES MILLS.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

F. RUTHER FROM LIBERIA.

In our morning edition, we announced the death of Rev. Matthew Laird and wife, Missionaries of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, who arrived in the Colony on the 31st December. We have now the painful duty to add the death of Rev. John Clark Missionary of the same society, and Rev. S. O. Wright, of the Methodist Missionary Society. The wife of the last named gentleman died in February last. Her death has been before announced. Among the emigrants by the Jupiter, which arrived at the Colony on the 31st December, there had been no deaths except a woman of several years, and two children under 12. Mr. & Mrs. Spaulding, Methodist Missionaries, were to leave Liberia on the 12th May in the Argus for Bostn. Their object is to procure a reinforcement and recruit their brethren. They are soon to return to the Colony, as also Mr. Temple, a coloured Assistant Missionary, who has arrived in the schr. *Esper* at this port. Mr. Jones, who has also arrived in the *Edgar*, is about to proceed to Keeney for his family. The general health of the Colony is good. We have had the pleasure of an interview with Messrs. Temple and Jones, and are happy to state that they are excellent spirits in regard to the Colony, and I think it the best place for the colored man which the world affords. Mr. Temple has not fully recovered from the effects of the fever.

Annexed is a letter from Rev. Mr. Finley, Colonial Agent, to R. S. Finley, Esq., dated May 10, 1834.—Mr. Temple, the last of the band of Presbyterian Missionaries who landed in Africa the 1st of January last to try its perils, will hand you this evening and communicate more at length the tidings which my pen is loth to speak.

Mr. T. will, I trust, do good while at home. He is desirous of ordination and expects to return very soon. The vessel sails in about two hours, and time is short. Our losses do not dishearten me. I trust the church will not be discouraged. God is about to try us.

but I hope some good will be found, and faith which shall not tremble though a thousand

From Liberia papers received at this Office. Monrovia, Jan. 29.—Native Coffee Trees. Professor Wright in the Colonization debate, between him and Mr. Finley, was positive that coffee trees were not indigenous; to this he added, that if the professor would take the trouble to pay us a visit, we would show him in Liberia varieties of the coffee plant, in our immediate vicinity, growing spontaneously in our woods.

GRAND BASSA SETTLEMENT.—Recent accounts from Edina, represent this settlement in a most flourishing condition; and an industry had the settlers been, that 15 shingled houses had already been erected.—The recent harvest of the Bassa bush, had given great satisfaction to all parties, and but little time had elapsed, when that spot, so long considered to the unallowed riches of Moloch, was all covered with christian inhabitants.

MONROVIA, Feb. 25.—Houses for New Edina.—Two extensive buildings (one of which is nearly completed) are now erecting in a pleasant part of the town for the reception of new comers.

ERECTOR OF A LIGHT HOUSE ON CAPE MERRILL, for the benefit of our infant Colony. The war has long been fit, and several ship masters have wondered that a small vessel had not been loved before now, to defray the expenses of a Samsell. Measures are taken for the erection of a Sawmill on the river, nearly opposite Millburg, on the St. Pauls River. It is a pity we have not one or two saw-mills in operation for sawing lumber, as the natives have lately adopted a commendable plan of rafting down logs, suitable for sawing, to our water's edge, and they have adopted the plan themselves. There will be no difficulty in keeping them so employed, if suitable encouragement is held out.

Price of Rice and Coffee in the Settlement. From a perusal of a late number of the *General and Universal Emancipation*, which has been kindly furnished us by the editor, a person would be led to believe that our colonists were paid at the rate of 25 cents per pound for rice, and 60 cents for coffee.

We assert without fear of contradiction, that we have never known rice, (in times of great scarcity, which is during the rains, when the new rice is fit for cutting,) to sell for more than 25¢ per bushel. To arrive at a rate, at which rice should be quoted, to be paid at down at \$1.60 cents, the price during the season when all prudent persons should lay in their rice, it can be purchased for \$1 per bushel, and often for less. A bushel at 68 pounds, it would be nearly 31¢ cents per pound instead of 25¢. A well-dressed c. Coffee grows wild in the country, and if a little encouragement was held out to the natives, might be purchased at a moderate rate, at least enough for home consumption.

Our colonists have not paid much attention to the culture of this important berry, but we know one family, who have for years, raised more than enough for their own consumption, and for the sale of the surplus. We have never seen 60 cents per pound paid for coffee, and we are doubtful if it has ever been.

HYDREVAL.

Arrived on Thurs by Evening last, by the M. R. Waters, Mr. Rooda TAYLOR, to Mrs. Mary Ann Nicholson, all of Anne Arundel county.

CONCERT AND BALL.

MR. KEENE (the Vocalist), has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Annapolis, that he will give a "SOREE MUSICAL" on TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, July, assisted by

MR. FOSTER.

After which there will be a BALL!!!

A splendid new Volunteer Company, called the "Baltimore City Guards," commanded by Captain Cheves, are to spend the 4th of July in Annapolis, and will be present at the Concert and Ball in the evening.

For further particulars see bills of the day.

WEST RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, will on SATURDAY the 13th day of July, offer at Public Sale at Park Hill, his residence on West River, 500 ACRES

of Tract so well known as WEST RIVER TRACT.

To those who are unacquainted with the advantages which it enjoys, he would state, that it is as desirable an establishment as our country affords—combining a most agreeable improvement with great natural beauty, and situated in a neighbourhood remarkable for the excellence of its society.

To any gentleman desirous of making a safe and profitable investment of money at this juncture, a more favourable opportunity could not be afforded, and all such are invited to view and examine the premises at any time previous to the day of sale. As this property is to be sold in order to discharge certain liens upon it, and the purchase money will be applied to those purposes, a perfect and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber.

J. MERCER.

CASH.

Will be given by the writer for several Negroes, men, hands, for life, or for term years, to settle on a farm near Annapolis, in the county of Prince Georges.

For particulars apply to the Printer.