TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the County Tax for 1833, and Coun- and School Taxes for 1834, are now due. Those persons who are in arrears for taxes are requested to settle the same without further delay, as no longer indulgence can be given.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
City and County Collector.

N. B. R. R. will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds &c. and other duties connected with the office of a Justice of the Peace.

City and County Collector's Office.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

THE Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at ONE DOLLAR per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters employed in preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the matter printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion, and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

TERMS.

1 copy during the session, $1 00
11 copies during the session, $10 00

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any orders, unless the money accompany it.*

Oct 30.

MEDICAL PUBLICATION.

THE REGISTER AND LIBRARY OF MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SCIENCE, edited by GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, M. D. professor of an Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, assisted by James Hogan M. D. Washington City, published by Duff Green

CONTENTS OF THE RECENT NUMBERS.

No. 36. Treatment of Hernia; Ligature of the abdominal aorta; case of poisoning by arsenious acid with dissection; case of hydrophobia, by Baron Dupuytren; a general bill of mortality within the city of London, and bills of mortality from December 1832, till December 1833; Biedie on diseases of the joints, continued.

No. 37. Operation for fistula in ano; the use of sulphur baths in the treatment of chlorosis; Mr. Riley's portable apparatus for application of sulphurous acid gas; case of hydrophobia; Belladonna in obstruction from urinary calculi; Philip on minute doses of mercury.

No. 38. Observations on the three stages of spiration; observations upon ulceration of the cartilages of joints, and on anchylosis, read by Mr. Mayo before the Medico Chirurgical Society; prolapsus of the uterus caused by labour; fungus of the bladder; Lithontriptic instruments; Dr. Hannah's improvements; strangulated hernia with perforation of the intestines; scarlatina simulating Rubeola at the commencement; general Ramollissement of the whole cerebral mass; altered state of the left lateral lobe in which the lateral ventricle communicated with the internal auditory canal; two cases of chronic angina tonsillaris, cured by making incisions in the tonsils; chronic peritonitis, ascites tapped thirty times and cured; efficacy of antimonial powder in neuralgia of the face; colica pictonum successfully treated by sulphate of morphine in large doses; amputation of the penis by a new process; varicose veins, successfully treated by the application of caustic issues; Philip on minute doses of mercury concluded; Blundell's principles and practic of obstetricy, commenced.

No 39. Stimulant treatment of purulent ophthalmia. Pathology and treatment of gastritis, by Wm. Stokes, M.D. Blundell's midwifery, continued.

A glance at the contents of the Register and Library, will satisfy medical gentlemen of the great advantages which it offers, independent of the matter of the Review, containing the current improvements in medical science, there have been already published in the Library the following new and standard works: Sir Charles Bell on the Nerves; with numerous illustrative engravings. Macintosh's Pathology and Practice of Physic. O'Brien on Dentification. Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye. Mayo on Injuries of the Rectum. Bible on Delirium Tremens. Brodies Pathological and Surgical observations on Diseases of the Joints. Philip on the influence of minute doses of mercury. Blundell's principles and Practice of Midwifery.

Velpeau's great work on Operative Surgery, with notes by Professor Pattison, and an atlas of plates, will succeed Blundell.

These works, exclusive of the Register, would cost upwards of sixty dollars at the book store. One years subscription to the Register and Library, embracing 52 numbers, is ten dollars.

☞ The great advantage which this work affords to Medical Students attending Lectures, and Physicians desirous of enriching their libraries with the standard works of the most eminent authors must be apparent.

The entire work being stereotyped, subscribers will be promptly supplied with the back numbers.

Octo. 2.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1834. NO. 48.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POETRY

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Morn on her rosy couch awoke,
Enchantment fled the hour,
And earth and music drank the dews
That freshen'd beauty's flowers;
When from her bower of deep delight,
Heard evening girl sing,
Who spoke in all of poetry,
Her thoughtful thing.

The sun, in noonday heat rose high,
And on, with heaving breast,
Has a weary pilgrim toil,
Unpitied and unblest;
Yet still, intermingling, measures flow'd
From her, who spoke in song—
Who spoke in all of Poetry,
Her thoughtful thing.

Twilight, and o'er the curtains drew,
Mid gloomy severe,
Where the dwelling silent went
Home to a gloomy couch;
Yet through the night, a voice was spread
Who spoke in song—
Who spoke in all of poetry,
Her thoughtful thing.

CAL.

Thou whose spell can raise the dead,
Bid the sleepers rise, appear,
Quickly raise thy buried head!
Kings, behold the mighty dead!
Such as shall be seen in centre of a cloud,
Bright coming judge descending from his shroud.
Such as of old gleam'd on his startled eyes,
Such as, when all else were dry;
Such as in vision, gathered here,
Such and such, saw and heard, they fear:
Such as that moved not, and then bending came,
Such as covered with the low accents tame,
Such as, and fell to earth, as falls the oak,
Such as, and blasted by the thunder stroke.

Who is my second spirited?
Who is that calls the dead?
Is it you, O, King? Behold
Bloodless are these limbs and cold;
Such are mines and such shall be,
Tomorrow night shall be
Prepared for you and for me.
So ended day is done,
Such is death to each thy son,
Let me well, out for a day,
Thou can mix our mouldering clay;
Thou, thy face, be pale and low,
Pass thy shades of many a year;
Ask the question by thy side
Thou art dead, thy hand shall quicken
Careless, breathless, here lies dead,
Son and sire, the crime of evil!"

From the Sunday School Journal.

RELIGION IN ETHIOPIA.

Extracts from Russel's History of Nubia and Abyssinia, London and New York. 1833

We have alluded to the singular fact, that Abyssinia, which received the Christian faith in an early period, has retained it, amid a great variety of fortune, down to the present day. The arms and the policy of the Mosleems, which prevailed in Egypt, Asia Minor, the northern shores of Africa, and even over a large portion of Greece, could not make a permanent impression among the Ethiopians. A furious war, it is true, raged between the Mohammedan chief, who took possession of the country near Adel, and the kings of the Amhanites, but it does not appear that either by conquest or negotiation, the tenets of the Koran were ever admitted into any of the Abyssinian provinces.

This distinction will be found the more remarkable when we consider the imperfect means used for establishing the gospel in that remote kingdom, and we may add, the rather defective form in which it was received by the new converts. The principles of Christianity were not expounded there by the apostles, nor by their personal missionaries, as at Corinth, Ephesus, Galatia, and Thessalonica; and yet while the seven churches of Asia have left nothing but a name in the page of ecclesiastical history, the believers in Ethiopia, who fifteen hundred years ago 'stretched out their hands unto God,' still glory in their ancient creed.

There is another peculiarity in regard to this people, so far at least as their connexion with this part of the world is considered, which is, that it is chiefly through the medium of your religious attachments their civil affairs have been made known among European nations. So soon as it was rumoured that a Christian state existed on the eastern coast of Africa surrounded by bigoted Mussulmans and infidel pagans, a deep interest was excited among all classes of men. Kings, warriors, merchants and navigators, were fixed with a pious curiosity to know the actual condition of a people whose industry, they concluded, must be strange, and who, if they should require it were entitled as brethren in the faith to their aid and protection. The dread, too, respecting Prestor John, had its full influence in animating their zeal in the search of a monarch whose name was associated in their minds with every sentiment of veneration and wonder.

We have already had more than one occasion to allude to the story of Frumentius, who is usually supposed to have conveyed to Abyssinia the knowledge of the Christian faith. In company with a fellow-student, he was under the care of Meropius, a philosopher, when the ship in which they sailed happened to be wrecked on the Ethiopian coast. The preceptor was murdered by the barbarians, but the lives of two pupils were spared; after which occurrence the young men were conducted to Axuma, where their accomplishments soon procured for them an honourable employment at court. It is even said that, through the influence of the queen, Frumentius was appointed tutor to the prince her son, during whose minority the seeds of the gospel were sown by the zealous stranger.

On his return to Egypt he communicated to Athanasius, who at that time filled the patriarch's chair the success which had attended his first endeavours to disseminate the principles of the true religion. To enable him to complete the good work which he had so auspiciously begun, he was forthwith clothed with the episcopal character, and sent back as Bishop of Axuma. But his progress was soon afterward interrupted by the prevalence of the Arian heresy, which, being patronised by Constantius, was so extensively propagated throughout the empire, that at length it seemed to threaten its triumph by the degradation of the distinguished divine, whom, as we have just noticed, occupied the patriarchal throne of Alexandria. We have repeatedly mentioned the letter which the emperor wrote to the brothers Aizana and Sizana, who exercised a joint power at Axuma, denouncing their bishop, and requesting that he might be sent to the Egyptian capital, where, by conversing familiarly with Venerable George and other learned men, he would reap great benefit and return to his see well instructed in all ecclesiastical discipline.' This invitation or command received no attention either from the prelate or his sovereigns, and hence the court of Ethiopia continued orthodox while the majority of the oriental Christians were beguiled into error by the reasoning of Arius, or by the authority of the latter of Constantine.

It cannot be concealed, that with the doctrines of Christianity they either incorporated many ceremonies which they had borrowed from the Jews, or, it may be, they received the gospel mixed with many of their rites, which had not, in the early period of the Egyptian church, been entirely separated from it. It is equally certain, however, that to facts which they adopted with enthusiasm, they must have 'held with great firmness; for they not only withstood the importunity employed by the imperial envoys to draw them aside from the truth, but even employed their arms to deter the believers in Arabia against the enemies of the cross. So highly esteemed, indeed, were their zeal and influence, that the head of the Roman empire did not regard it as unbecoming his dignity to solicit their co-operation in opposing the Persians, aided by the infidel Hebrews, who threatened the eastern shore of the Red Sea.

The annexed notice of the great eclipse of the sun, which will take place on the 30th of the present month, is derived from the American Almanac for 1834. In this city, according to some of the calculations we have seen, the eclipse will begin to be visible about fifty minutes after noon; the greatest degree of obscuration will be at about fifteen minutes after two, P. M; and the termination of the eclipse at forty minutes after two. At certain points in the south the darkness will be total.

From the American Almanack for 1834.

GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The most remarkable of the Phenomena that this year, 1834, will happen, is the Eclipse of the sun, on Sunday, the 30th of November. This is the third of the very uncommon series of five large eclipses, visible to us in the short term of seven years; the fourth of this series will take place 15th May, 1836, and the last, Sept. 18, 1838.

The eclipse of the present year will doubtless receive great attention throughout our country. In those places where its magnitude will not exceed 11 digits, much diminution of the light is not to be expected, even at the time of the greatest obscuration; perhaps, however, it may be sufficient to render visible the planet Venus, then above 30 deg. E. S. E. of the Sun, and much nearer to the earth than usual: nor will the obscuration be very great where the eclipse is almost total; since it has been observed on former occasions, that the uneclipsed part even being reduced to a mere point, sheds sufficient light to render small objects visible, and invisible the brightest of the stars. Indeed, on account of the refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere of the earth, the darkness can hardly with strictness be considered total, even when the sun is completely shut out from the sight. In the great and remarkable eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the sun was totally obscured at Boston for five minutes, as much light remained as is given by the moon when full, and greater darkness will not probably be experienced, in any place on the present occasion.

Throughout the United States, however, a greater depression of the thermometer, if placed in the sun, will probably be noticed; and for some minutes before and after the moment of greatest obscuration the power of a lens to produce combustion, by condensing the solar rays, will be nearly, if not entirely, destroyed. At the time of the annular eclipse of February 12th, 1831, it was observed by by the editor, that the thermometer in the sun, fell from 73 to 29, and that during the continuance of the ring, no sensible effect was produced by placing its blackened bulb in the focus of a powerful burning glass.

This eclipse, as will be seen by tracing the path of the centre, will be total in a small part of the Territory of Arkansas, and of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. The principal places in which the obscurity will probably be complete, are Charleston, Beaufort, South Carolina, Savannah, Milledgeville, Tuscaloosa, and Little Rock. The greatest duration of total darkness in any place will be at Tuscaloosa and Beaufort—these places lying very near the central path. At Charleston and Savannah the duration will be considerably less, the former being situate about forty miles north of this path, the latter about thirty south.

The width of the line of total darkness varies in its passage across the earth, but in the United States will be about one hundred miles. Those of the Atlantic States, who desire to witness this rare spectacle—the most magnificent and sublime of the Phenomena of Nature, compared with even Niagara, sinks into nothingness—will find Beaufort the most eligible place in which to make their observations, and they will not neglect this opportunity when they reflect that the Moon's window will not again, for the space of thirty five years, pass over any part of the inhabitable portions of the United States, or until August 7th, 1869.

Yet, at the time of the eclipse of February, 1831, much inconvenience and even injury was sustained from want of care in looking at the sun without any protection for the eye, or through a glass not sufficiently coloured, it may be proper to remark, that should the day, during the continuance of the eclipse be clear; on no the very darkest green or red glasses of a sextant, and an debuit of tins, a piece of common window glass, free from veins and rendered quite black by the smoke of a lamp, only can be used with safety. If the lustre of the Sun should be diminished by intervening clouds, a lighter shade will be sufficient.

THE RIGHTEOUS RESPECTED.

The following anecdote, taken from the recent life of the Rev. Rowland Hill, will be read with interest. It shows the power of conscience even in bad men.

'Mr. Hill had great reason to rejoice in the consistent lives and zealous devotion to God of many of his converts at Wotton. There was one man, a person named Rugg, of a grey service, of a life so useful and unblameable, that even his enemies honored and were awed by his character. Mr. Hill used to say of him, that he was one of the most complete Christians he ever met with. He has been, however, mentioned here because he was connected with an extraordinary fact, illustrative of God's care of his own people. Mr. Hill's gardener at Wotton, who had always passed for an honest, quiet sort of man, was at length discovered to have been the perpetrator of several burglaries, and other daring robberies in the neighbourhood, though he had, till caught in the fact, never been even suspected. He was tried at Gloucester, convicted and executed. It need scarcely be said, that his master visited him in jail. During his interviews with him there, he confessed the many crimes of which he had been guilty. 'How was it, William,' he inquired, 'that you never robbed me, when you have had such abundant opportunity?' 'Sir,' replied he, 'do you recollect the juniper bush on the border against the dining room? I have many times hid under it at night, intending, which I could easily have done, to get into the house and plunder it—but, sir, I was afraid; something said to me he is a man of God; it is a house of prayer—if I break in there I shall surely be found out—so I never could pluck up courage to attempt it.' In another conversation he told him, 'Sir, I well knew that old Mr. Rugg was in the habit of carrying a deal of money in his pocket: times and times have I hid behind the hedge of the lane leading to his house—he has passed within a yard of me, when going home from prayer meeting, again and again—I could not stir—I durst not touch the holy man, I was afraid. I always began trembling as soon as he came near me, and gave up the thought altogether, for I knew he was a holy man.' This is a fact which well assures us that God, *our sun*, is a *shield* too.'

THE SEASONS.

A late western paper has the following notice of the peculiarities which have marked the seasons of the present year. The description will answer very well for the region of the Middle States:

'We have never known a season in our life that was not the most remarkable that was ever seen and felt. It is either the hottest, or coldest, or dryest, or wettest, or earliest, or latest, or rainyest, or snowest, or fruitfulest, or barrenest that ever was heard of. But of all the most remarkable years we remember, we think the present the most remarkably remarkable. First comes a frost in May that turns all the young leaves red and brown, as if 'twere October;—kills all the fruit, and destroys nearly every thing else. Then the locusts desolate the country. Then a drought follows that dries up the rivers, burns the corn to death, annihilates the potatoes, and raises the thermometer higher than was ever known. This over,—come rains which nearly wash away North Carolina; and root up the cotton trees all through the South. Finally, the scene closes by Jack frost stepping in and chewing up the tobacco crop with the most cool and icy composure.'

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings. By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honourable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent
of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Courts'.
Boston, July 17.

☞ Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

October 28th 1834.

ON application by petition of Nathan Shipley, administrator with the will annexed, of John McMullen, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in one of the news papers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN Junr.
Reg. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John McMullen, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1834.

NATHAN SHIPLEY, Adm'r.
With the will annexed.

Oct. 30.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody as a Runaway on the 28th August 1834. A negro Man who calls himself John Gross, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Washington of St. Mary's county; said fellow is about five feet six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, bushy head of hair, no perceivable flesh marks; his clothing consists of Oznaburg shirt and trowsers, old shoes and hat much worn; he has also other old clothing, and produces a pass, which no doubt is forged. His owner is requested to pay charges and take him from jail, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH of Ben.
Sh'F A. A. County.

Sept. 1834.

tte.

NO. 49.

the difference between an octavo
tarto page. It will be the study of
or to embody a record of the day,
to the wants of this country, which
no competitor for value or cheap-
w far he is likely to do this he must
present to the decision of his readers.

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post office, *on the two*, will be *one*
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eight payments, and *half that sum*
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can reprints of reviews and maga-
octavo form would be eighteen dol-
the postage as three to one. We
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ropriator trusts that his punctuality
ctness in executing his part of the
in the publication of the 'Library,'
onsidered a sufficient guarantee of
pletion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

8 4t.

STEE'S SALE OF LAND.

ue of a decree of the Court of Chan-
dered the terms and, in a case
Joseph Ward and others are com-
and John A. Worrington and others
the subscriber will sell at public
the village of Friendship, on MON-
8th day of December next, at twelve
noon, all the title and estate of the
in the said suit, in and to a tract of
nely the property of Jacob Patrison,
called "Stationers Hall," contain-
t

ur Hundred Acres,

less; lying in Calvert county. This
now in the occupancy of William
, and adjoins the lands of P. Emmer-
, and of the late Daniel Kent, and
ut four miles from Friendship, three
Saints Church, two from the Bay and
e from the main Road through the
The soil is well adapted to the growth
and fine Tobacco, and may be easily
d by Clover and Plaster. About one
f this land is in Wood and timber,
twenty acres of it make an excel-
adow.

improvements are a Dwelling House
usual farm houses, and a valuable
hard.

S TERMS OF SALE ARE,

rth of the purchase money in cash, or
id on the ratification of the sale, and
nce in three equal instalments of six,
and eighteen months credit from the
ale—the purchaser to give bond with
security, for the payment of the pur-
oney with interest thereon from the
ate.

A. RANDALL Trustee.
Nov. 21—

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

virtue of a decree of the Chancery
urt the subscriber as trustee, will of-
public sale, on MONDAY the 8th day
ember next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the
s, all that tract or parcel of Land ly-
being in Anne Arundel county, on
the late William D. Merriken lived
s to his death, being part of three tracts
Paper Grey, Happy Choice, and Pendle-
ce, together with certain articles of
l property, consisting of Beds and
g, Horses and Cattle. It is deemed
ssary to give a particular description of
l, as persons disposed to purchase are
to visit it. The terms of sale are,
be paid on the day of sale or ratifica-
reed by the Chancellor. The subscri-
on payment of the whole purchase mo-
authorised to convey the property to
chaser or purchasers in fee simple.

TOM PINKNEY, Trustee.

13.

CASH IN MARKET,

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 10 to 30 years of age. I will give more for that number of slaves than any other Purchaser in the market, or ly come. All communications will be ly attended to if left at James Hunter's Annapolis, at which place the subscri- be found.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

4—3m.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

Merchant Tailor.

just received a handsome assortment
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VEST-
very superior in quality, and variety
ours: all of which he is determined to
w. His shop is kept in the house of
ington G. Tuck, Esq. next door to
. Hart & Franklin's store. He will
p work at the shortest notice, and in
st and most fashionable style. Gentle-
shing to encourage him will do well to
him.

28.