To aid in the execution of a plan, so magnificent in its design, and so benevolent in its object, this Auxiliary was formed. It has already existed for six years, and though less has been done by it than was either expected or wished by the friends of colonization, yet the managers feel confident that its formation and continued existence have not been without their use.—Although it has thus far contributed but little to the pecuniary resources of the society, the managers flatter themselves that it may have been the means of keeping alive in this section of our country, a sympathy for the general object, which, it is hoped will ere long pervade every portion of the community.—Notwithstanding the open hostility of some, the skepticism of others, and the cold indifference of a still greater number, the managers are proud to record their firm conviction in favour of the great cause in which they are enlisted.—They believe it to be a project, not merely practicable, but pregnant with the greatest blessings to humanity.—To this country it offers the only possible means of gradually ridding ourselves of a mighty evil, and of obliterating the foulest stain upon our nation's honour. To those who emigrate it offers an asylum in the land of their fathers, where they may stand forth in the character of men, and enjoy the rights and privileges of freemen.—To Africa it offers the suppresion of the slave trade, while it presents in bold perspective the brightest prospects of future civilization and refinement.'

A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BONES

A ship laden with bones, from Hamburg arrived at Lossiemouth, on the 25th of October, the property of an agriculturist of Morayshire, and intended for manure. The master of the vessel states that the bones were collected from the plains and marshes of Leipsic, and parts of the remains of the thousands of the brave men who fell in the sanguinary battles fought betwixt France and the Allies in October, 1813. What a commentary is this upon 'military glory!' and how true is the exclamation of the Poet, 'To what base uses we may return, Horatio!'

A letter from Washington says—"There is abundance of gossip in the city, respecting divisions of umbrage between different members of the Cabinet. Though matter of general notoriety here, I do not deem it proper to enter the details for publication because it emanates from domestic concerns and things of etiquette. One thing however is certain: an uncompromising hostility exists between certain members of the Cabinet. I should forbear touching on this delicate topic, were it not a matter of common notoriety here, and were it not considered as a state of things, that may lead to changes in the Cabinet. As such, it belongs to the public."

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of war states that harmony and zeal prevail throughout the army, which is distinguished for the prevailing spirit of subordination. Desertion, which is less frequent than heretofore, is punishable with death—and in cases where condemnation has followed a conviction, the executive in the exercise of his prerogative, has arrested the arm of military justice, and pardoned the offender. The Secretary recommends that the rigid exactions of the law, should correspond with the the magnitude of the offence: or, in other words, that, during a state of peace capital punishment for desertion should be abolished. In connexion with this subject, the secretary furnishes us with the gratifying assurance that orders have been issued prohibiting any person to be inveigled into the public service by false pretences, and that no person while in a state of intoxication shall be enlisted, and that no contract shall be consummated until proper time for calm deliberation is afforded. Places where civil duties only were performed, were not it is thought intended by law to be denominated military posts, with the privileges, &c. appertaining thereto: but it appears that a different construction has been given, and that double rations has been allowed. It is also proposed so to regulate the compensation of the army, that all shall become salary officers, with a view of guarding against unforeseen contingencies. It is proposed, if congress design to prosecute the important internal improvements already commenced, to a state of completion, that the engineer corps be increased. The millitary academy at West Point is alluded to in the most flattering terms. The disbursements of the quarter master general necessarily exceeded the appropriation made for the year. The contractors for erecting the breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware have failed in their own expectations, and the work does not present that rapid state of anvancement, it was expected to at the close of the season. "The report of the chief of the ordance department shows that all the present annual rate of appropriation, (100,000,) sixteen or twenty years will have passed, before a proper supply of arms for those fortifications now in progress, can be obtained for their defence. The course recommended is, that the armament preparations should progress correspondently with the works themselves. An abundant supply of powder is in store. Considering its liability to injury, rather than keep up the supply, it would be preferable to procure the materials of which it is composed, ready to be manufactured when necessary. The medical staff consists of fifty-two surgeons and assistants. As this number is not sufficient, it sometimes happens that citizen surgeons are employed, at a cost of from $8,000 to $10,000 to the government. The usual dividend on the fund ($100,000) of the Seneca tribe of Indians, the secretary has declined paying for the present. The amount appropriated for revolutionary pensions has fallen more than $50,000 short of the demand. The number of revolutionary pensioners, 12,211 of which 401 have died. The number of invalid pensioners is 3794, of which 41 have died. Two of the western military posts were abandoned during the summer—cantonment Towson and cantonment Leavenworth. With respect to the Indians, the secretary proposes the formation of a territory "without the range of the western states and territories; to be protected by military posts.—Laws for their general government, and to preserve peace among the tribes, to be the act of the U. S. with a right to the Indians in council, to make their own municipal regulations. Within the states to the south, computing the four tribes, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, their numbers will fall little short of seventy-five thousand."

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.—This report gives a satisfactory view of the services rendered by the different squadrons in cruising on the stations assigned them. The Delaware, 74 gun ship, & schr. Porpoise, have been withdrawn from the squadron in the Mediterranean, the latter requiring extensive repairs, and the pacific aspect of our political and commercial relations rendering the employments of a ship of the line on this station unnecessarily, and as smaller were less likely to suffer from the dangers incident to the navigation of that sea and would afford as sure protection to our commerce, the frigate Constellation and sloop Ontario were ordered to take the place occupied by the vessels thus withdrawn. The late acts of piracy, & the recent invasion of the maritime frontier of the Mexican states, led not only to the continuance of the squadron on the West India station, but also to an increase of its force. For some months past no acts of piracy have been communicated officially to the department; yet any relaxation in the decisive policy lately pursued, is deemed imprudent. The presence of the small squadron on the coast af Brazil and Buenos Ayres which has maintained its usual extent has given to the commercial relations of our country, a degree of security which "would not have been granted to defenceless merchantmen." On the Pacific coast of South America, the squadron consists of the frigate Guerrere, the sloop St. Louis, and the schooner Dolphin. An increase of this force is deemed unnecessary. From a report of the commissioners of the navy, submitted to the secretary, it appears that the ships now in ordinary, are in a state of premature and rapid decay; and it is suggested that the true policy of the government would be to discontinue for the present the building of ships of war, unless for some specific purpose, on immediate emergency—that ample provision be made for the repair of ships in ordinary. It is also alleged that sufficient care has not been observed in preparing vessels for service. The subject of discharging seamen at a foreign port when their term of service expires, is noticed, and a remedy proposed, by making the cruises shorter, and enlisting the men for the cruise. The permanent expenses of the navy yards for the year 1828, amounted to $268,744. and it is proposed to reduce the number, and concentrate the means and materials for building, &c. at two or three points. It is also proposed that the agencies for the preservation of the live oak timber growing on the public lands at the south, be discontinued, and that the protection of this part of the public interest be confided to a small maritime force.

The recommendation for the establishment of schools for the instruction of the junior officers of the navy, in the various branches of science appertaining to their profession, is again renewed.—"The schools which have been employed at New York and Norfolk, in the instruction of midshipmen in the elementary branches of mathematics, have been more temporary arrangements made by the departments and have never been fostered or recognised by law. Their introduction into use has not been effected by means very regular or direct, but they have been tolerated by government, having been found useful, notwithstanding the very limited range of instruction afforded by them. It is respectfully proposes, that until some better system can be matured, these schools be authorized by law; and that such appropriation be made for their extension and support, as will enable the young officers to acquire a knowlekge of such foreign languages as may be important for them to possess in the future pursuits of their profession." The law relating to pursers in the navy is said to be defective in many points; and it is proposed that they be appointed for a specified time, at an annual salary varied according to the responsibility imposed on them. All the Africans brought in the vessel stranded on the coast of Florida, with exception of two who were detained by sickness, have been sent to Liberia, in conformity to an act passed at the last session of congress. No case of the importation of Africans into this country, have come to the knowledge of the department during the year. The laws concerning the marine corps, and the act of 1800, establishing regulations for the government of the navy, are recommended for revision.—With respect to the board of navy commissioners, the secretary says,—"It may be justly questioned whether the present orgonization of this body is such as to secure the necessary attention to the diverisfied subjects placed under its direction, and whether a judicious division of its duties would not facilitate the proper execution of the objects proposed by the institution of this branch of the department. The subject of pruning the excrescences from the too luxuriant growth of the navy, which is the last topic of the report, is thus introduced:—"The present naval corps of the U. S. is believed to be more numerons than is required for the wants of the service, and more than can be advantageously employed, with reference to their own advancement in the knowledge and practice of their profession. *Christian Advocate.*

A STRAY

Black and White Yearling Steer came to the Subscriber's Farm, some time last summer—The owner is requested to come and prove him, and pay for this Advertisement and take him away.

JOHN D. EMORY.

C. Ville, Jan. 2 3w

Power of Steam—Locomotive engines are said to go at the rate of 48 miles an hour on the Liverpool and Manchester, (Eng.) Rail Road!

Another Mail Robbery.—The Baltimore Chronicle of Wednesday, says that information has been received there, that the great Southern Mail, which left Baltimore on Monday afternoon, was robbed on Tuesday morning between Frenchtown and New-Castle—the driver was ignorant of the circumstance, notwithstanding all the bags were taken off, (except one which was cut open in the stage) and a trunk beside. The stage was the hindermost of the line.

PRODUCE RATES.

[BALTIMORE WHOLESALE PRICES.]

CANDLES m'ld	13	Powder, for 25lb.	5
Dipped	9	Soap Brown	6
Sperm	30	GRAIN Wheat	
CHOCOLATE		White	90a95
No 1		Red	70a80
2 } pr. lb	12a22	CORN	35
3		new	28
FEATHERS	29	FLOUR	
FISH		Sup. fine bl.	5 50
Herrings bl	2 37	City Mills	5 50
Shad	6	Susquehanna	4 00
Mackeral		Oats	28
No 1	6	Rye	45
2	5 25	Cloverseed	4 25
3	4 25	Barley	75
Beef per bbl.	8a9	Flaxseed	100
Hams	7a8	SPIRITS	
Middlings	7	Bran. 4thp. gl.	105
Cheese	7a8	Rum 3d proof	42
SugarsLoaf lb	19	Gin 1st p	110
Brown	9 to 10	Apple Brandy	37
Salt per bu		Gin Holland	105
fine	87	——American	30
Shot (all sizes)		RumJamaica	100
(100 lbs)	6 00	—— New E	30
Tallow 100lb	9 00	P'ch B'dy	76a109

MARRIED.

On Sunday last by the Rev. Mr. Sparks, MR. JOHN ROE, to MISS MARGARET SEWARD, all of this county.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, Md. Quarter ending Jany. 1, 1830

B—John Benson, Elizabeth E. Blake, Wm. W. Betton, Nathan Betton, Wm. H. Bordley, Henrietta Baynard.
C—James Crosby, Wm. Curry, Wm. Camper.
D—Thomas Duncan, John Downes.
E—Henry Emory.
F—Charles Folson.
H—John Hollingstord, Hannah I. Hacket, C. Horsey, Mary Hammond.
J—Henry Jeffries, Jane Johnson.
M—Henry McClemens, Susan Matthews, Elizabeth Maxwell, Argus R. Morrison.
N—John Neavitt, Richard Nabb.
B—Benjamin O'Bryan,
P—Henry Pratt, junr, Edward R Prichard, Leveran M Personett.
R—Thomas Reed jr. Ann Raborg, 2, John Ridout.
T—Tristram Thomas, Jane Thomas.
W—Wm. E. Wright, Anne Wright, James Wilkins.

S. C. FALLOWFIELD, P. M.

Jany. 2. 3t

I HAVE Just Received from Philadelphia and am now opening an additional supply of HANDSOME MERINO SHAWLS and twilled Circassians,

WILLIAM STEVENS.

Centreville Nov. 21st, 1829,

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from shooting on any of my premises without permission.

RICHARD C. TILGHMAN.

Dec. 12th, 1829, 3t.

More New Goods,

WILLIAM STEVENS

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a General Assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which he will sell on the lowest possible terms.

Gentlemen are invited to call and see his beautiful CLOTHS, and the Ladies his most fashionable and choice dress paterns.

Country produce taken in exchange for any kind of Goods.

Centreville, Oct. 31 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold on Saturday, the 23rd day of January, Inst. at the Court House door in Centreville, between the hours of ten & five o'clock of that day

NEGRO WOMAN, HESTER.

The property of John Rigby, late decd. for officer's fees due for the year 1828.

Thos. Ashcom,

Jan. 2 4t *Sheriff.*

DIVIDEND.

WE propose to make a dividend of a sum of money in our hands received for the Sale of the land of Samuel Meeds as directed by his will among his creditors, on Saturday the 6th of February, next,—in Centreville. Those who have claims will have them legally authenticated, otherwise they will be barred from all benefit in said dividend. Witness our hands, this 2d of January 1830. DAN. C. HOPPER,

THO. B. TURPIN,

JOHN NEAVITT.

Jany. 2. 3t

Bulls.—A schoolmaster, at a village near London, advertised that he intended to keep a Sunday school twice a week.—And a Mayor of a place, in the west of England, declared on his election that he was determined te hold his quarter sessions monthly.

An Irishman declared that he had known cart horses in Ireland, run a mile in a minute,—On being told that it was utterly false he stuck to his story, but added, "may be the watches did'nt run quite right.

Pittsburg Election—Mr. Harmar Denny has been elected in opposition to Mr. Stevenson, by about 150 majority. The result is in some measure to be attributed to the new organization of parties, in that region and to Mr. Stevenson's judicious efforts to make the tariff of 1828 a "bitter pill" to the advocates of the American System, and therefore acceptable to "our Southern friends."

CONGRESS.

On Thursday the senate was engaged a short time in the consideration of executive business. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

In the house a large number of resolutions were offered to appropriate committees. A motion of Mr. Hunt, of Vermont, touching the expediency of distributing the net proceeds of public lands among the states, according to the ratio of representation, tor the purposes of education & internal improvement, was laid on the table.

FIRE. A letter from Cincinnati, dated Friday night, 18th December, says that "I have just time to say that a most awful fire is raging at this moment; I think at least 30 buildings have been destroyed, It has reached the U. S. Bank, which if it should unfortunately take on fire, one half of the city must be destroyed. the water works have unfortunately been stopped, and no water is to be had except from the river in the buckets.

A postscript says, I believe it has been stopped at the bank.

WOODLAND AND TOWN PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of Queen Ann's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at Churchhill, in Queen A. County, on

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 1ST,

Between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of that day, the Real estate of Thomas Crane, decd. consisting of the following parcels of Land, to Wit:—

Parts of Tracts of Land called Bennett's Chance, and Bennett's Addition; heretofore sold by Major Richard J. Jones, to the said Thomas Crane, decd. Containing 150 Acres, nearly all covered with heavy Timber, and valuable wood.

on which are TWO LOG HOUSES, with a small quantity of arable land attached to each. Part of a Tract of

land adjoining the village of Church Hill, called Brotherhood, Containing 65 Acres; divided into two fields, in a fine state of cultivation: — also several Houses and Lots, in &

adjoining the said village, on one of which said lots is a Tannery in good repair. The Woodland will be sold in Lots of 30 Acres each.

A payment of three hundred dollars will be required on the day of Sale, and the balance of the purchase money in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale,—the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before; the Trustee is authorised to convey to the purchaser, his heirs, devisees, or assigns, by a good and sufficient deed, the land so sold, free and clear of all claim of the heirs of the said Thomas Crane, or any other person.

John Palmer,

Jan. 2, ts Trustee.

FOREIGN ITEMS

The amount of information from the east is, that the Turks will abandon ancient Greece, and that the Greek government will be in possession of about all the territory to which they have at any time advanced claims; and an armistice has been established between the Turks and Greeks.

The Emperor of Russia will probably reduce the amount of war contributions agreed to be levied upon Turkey, & resign the occupation of some of the principalities north of the Danube. A plot against the life of the Sultan, & a plan for the subversion of his government without a civil war, were detected—but not until the conspirators had placed their families, fortunes and persons in safety.

From England we have nothing new—excepting, indeed, new items of trouble and sufferings among the poor and Ireland has no new mitigation of her enemies.—U. S. Gaz.

The Rev. Edward Irving, (of England) in a recent volume, asserts, that the existence of servitude, in all its forms is emblematical of the dominion of religion, that consequently the state of slavery is a most horrible distinction, assimilating the bondsman to the Great Author of the Christian Religion, who was emphatically a 'servant.' He then proceeds to denounce, as impious, all attempts to extinguish an institution of such high sanction as a Divine emblem.

New Shoe & Boot ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber informs the Publick, that he has opened a NEW SHOP in rear of Mr. Wm. Stevens's Store, and fronting the Court House Green (Centreville,) for the Sale of

Boots, Shoes,

&c. &c. He has now on hand a FIRST RATE STOCK OF MATERIALS; and has also in his employ, some experienced workmen.

He will continue to keep a FULL ASSORTMENT of Gentlemens' & Ladies' work. Also Misses' and childrens' do. Together with an excellent supply of Coarse Shoes for Negroes. JOHN LUCAS.

N. B.—Hides, & Country produce taken in exchange for work and the highest prices given. J. L.

Centreville, Oct. 31 1y.

Magistrates' Blanks,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.