

# The Maryland Gazette.

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No. 23.

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BY

Jonas Green,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

## SPRING GOODS.

DENNIS CLAUDE, Jr. & Co.  
CHURCH-STREET.

In addition to their usual supply, have just received from Philadelphia and are opening for sale,  
A General Assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods,

Among which are a handsome variety of light and dark Calicoes, Gingham, (received by ship, Monongahela.) Circassian, superior Silk Camlet, Black Prunello, Serge, Italian Lustring, Cravats, Stocks, Marcellus Counterpanes, and Knotted Counterpanes, and Merino Cassimere. Likewise a variety of Gauze, Handkerchiefs and Merino Shawls. Also an extensive assortment of Three Thread English Cotton Stockings of various sizes.

## DOMESTIC GOODS.

1 Bale Naahees Brown Shirts,  
5 do Chickopee Shirts,  
1 Case Union Bleached Shirts,  
1 do Chickopee Bleached Shirts,  
1 do Merimac Prints,  
1 do Tanton Prints,  
2 Cases Hats, (superior finish.)  
May 7.

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Barton Greenwell, late of Saint Mary's county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the thirtieth day of January eighteen hundred and thirty, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this ninth day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

James Wilkinson, } Admrs.  
William Brewer. }  
May 21. 4w.

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Ignatius Boothe of George late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourteenth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Wm. T. Madge, Adm'r. D. B. N.  
of Ign's. Boothe of George.  
May 21. 4w.

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of June next, at 12 o'clock, that Valuable Property being one hundred and thirteen feet on Church street in the city of Annapolis, adjoining the large building occupied by Mrs. Robinson a Boarding House. The property divided into three lots on which stand two Valuable DWELLING HOUSES, the one occupied by Henry B. Holland, and the other by John Henry. The buildings are in good order, and the one occupied by John Henry is large, and well fitted for a Boarding House. A particular description is deemed unnecessary. Persons disposed to purchase will view the premises, and obtain further information, on application to Robert Welch, of Ben. Esq. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, secured by bond, with approved security. On payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed.

John Gambrell, Trustee.  
Balt. May 23, 1829.

## Caution to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby forewarned, on pain of being prosecuted in any way, on the farm now occupied by the subscriber, on the North side of Severn, formerly in the occupation of Dr. Hammond, and adjoining that on which Mr. Richard Crisp resides.

John Bright.  
May 29.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE FISHER-GIRL.

A Sea-side Sketch. By Bernard Barton.  
"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,  
Their homely joys, or destiny obscure;  
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,  
The short but simple annals of the poor." Gray.

My home is on the ocean's shore,  
My father's cot beside the wave,  
Where winds of winter loudest roar,  
And crested billows hoarsest rave;  
My brothers, beautiful and brave!  
At Trafalgar, by Nelson's side,  
Too early won a watery grave,  
And fell in boyhood's pride.

Ill could my mother's heart sustain  
A blow so sudden and severe;  
She died! and I alone remain  
My sire's else childless home to cheer;  
I wept, but he could shed no tear.  
Though I might hear his stifled groan,  
When slowly from my mother's bier,  
He turned to me—alone!

But poverty, whatever its grief,  
Must labour for its daily bread;  
Its hour of mourning must be brief  
However dear the humble lead;  
And childhood's tear, though freely shed,  
Is soon forgotten—day by day,  
As o'er our lowly roof it sped,  
Some sorrow stole away.

And now I would not change my lot  
For that of wealth's most splendid home!  
My dear to me our sea-side cot,  
Than grandeur's proudlest, loftiest dome,  
The beach, where hour by hour I roam,  
Is more than flowery fields to me;  
My breakers, crested white with foam,  
My playmates frank and free.

The rocky cliffs, that lift on high  
Their fronts to battle with the breeze,  
Are lovelier to my partial eye,  
Than verdant clumps of leafy trees;  
The solemn sound of tossing seas,  
The Fisher's song, the Gull's loud cry,  
My childish fancy better please,  
Than inland melody.

Then think me not of hope forlorn,  
Or weighed by toil and sorrow down;  
With hark'd by my arm, each morn  
I gaily seek the market town;  
None greet me with an angry frown,  
But all my humble labours aid;  
Pity the king who wears a crown,  
But not the fisher maid!

From the New York Mirror.

### OBADIAH.

"Well, father," said Obadiah, with some hesitation, "I am come to bid you good bye."

"To bid me good bye, you fool! Why where are you going?"

"I am going to seek my fortune in the world, father. I know I am of no use to you. I think I can do almost as well any where else. I can't do much worse at all events. So I am going down to York, or some where thereabouts, to get along by myself."

Warm and deep feelings, thank heaven! are not confined to the wealthy and the wise; and nature fashions her humblest hearts as rich in strength and delicious affections, as those which beat beneath flashing stars. Mr. Davis loved his son, for many reasons. He was the only pledge of one who had stirred up the romance of his earlier feelings, and whom now the green sod covered, and Obadiah, ordinary as was his general appearance, sometimes turned upon him with an expression of eye, or replied in mirth with a smile, which recalled her to his memory, and which he found no where else in the wide world. Besides, he was always his nest and affectionate; and though he never discovered that kind of activity which might have rendered him useful in the station which he had occupied; yet he was his son, and as such, he felt much more than he was in the habit of putting in words.

His eyes appeared moist, therefore, as he remonstrated with the young adventurer, and found him firm in the purpose which he had, it seemed, been a considerable time in adopting; and after much useless persuasion, with a voice softened with the thoughts of approaching separation, he asked him what course he intended to pursue.

"I am going to study law."

"And how are you to be supported while you are following your studies?"

"I guess I'll teach school," answered Obadiah, with the gravity of a saint.

The old man in spite of his sorrow, could not refrain from laughing at the thought of his young unsuccessful acquaintance, retreating to the rising generation, or pursuing the subtle shadows of justice through the mazy labyrinth of law. He looked at him with increasing wonder. There he was, with his brown coat and livery woolsey trousers, his hair combed straight over his forehead, & his bashful flinging him into the most awkward attitudes, even in this attempt to explain his new prospects. But Obadiah, it appears, had made up his mind, and was not inclined to return to his old employment on any terms. He therefore bid his father good bye, and shook hands with his sister Sally and the cook. A short walk over the farm afforded him an opportunity of performing the same tender duty towards the horses, the pigs, and the old cow. All things being at length settled to his satisfaction, he started on his way. The

sun was just setting, and flung its last light upon the landscape. The breeze was stirring the leaves of the old willow, and the rippling of the brook fell upon his ear. The poultry were gathering upon the roost, and the old dog Cesar came after him, wagging his tail affectionately, & entreating, eloquently, but in vain, to accompany his master upon his novel expedition. Many sensitive folks would have yielded a few soft regrets to the quiet and really beautiful spot which he was leaving perhaps forever. But Obadiah never dreamed of regretting what he was now doing of his own accord. He cast therefore only a short retrospective glance upon the scenes of his boyish pains and labours, and having surveyed in a moment with one eye shut, commenced his journey, whistling Yankee Doodle.

The disadvantages under which he laboured were immense. Without education, and totally destitute of experience of the fashionable or literary world; friendless and almost penniless, he was to make his own way among those who had enjoyed proper instruction and high friends from their birth—who had been ushered into public life with the honours of college—and who would scarcely regard the quiet, plain, and retiring country boy, except with smiles of derision.

His advantages were not by himself disregarded. He knew the strength of a mind which had grown up in the solitude and quiet of nature's abodes, unweakened by the dissipation of fashion, and untrammelled by the fetters of a bad system of education. To know that he had great difficulties to struggle against, and that he must depend on himself was only to know that it was his indispensable duty to supply all deficiencies of nature or art by his own unwearied application.

In a splendid drawing room of a well known city, a young gentleman was entertaining several young ladies. They were all arrayed in rich and fashionable apparel. The girls were lovely; and they as well as the graceful youth whose handsomely turned periods excited so much pleasure, and whose attic wit produced such frequent bursts of merriment, seemed willing away the hour delightfully, in all the charming and elegant familiarity of high life. A ringing was heard at the door, and the servant announced Mr. Obadiah Davis, who accordingly walked in with his hat on, and without the slightest embarrassment proceeded to business. The politeness ever attendant upon real gentility prompted all the company to restrain their disposition towards mirth, while Mr. Davis presented his letters of introduction, and the gentleman was perusing the same. But when after having finished and folded up the letter, Mr. Chatterton introduced Mr. Davis to the ladies, as a gentleman from the country, whose intention it was to pursue the profession of the law, the lurking smiles curled their lips in spite of themselves, and Mr. Chatterton himself, while he performed all the necessary duties, which the etiquette of the day required, added to the good humour of his fair and merry companions by a wink which did not pass altogether unobserved.

Mr. Chatterton complied with the request, which, upon the recommendation of a friend, he had made, to be allowed to file his certificate in the office where the young gentleman, under the instruction of his father, was also studying latin.

Time passed on. Charles Chatterton, in the full possession of an ample fortune, and surrounded by all the blandishments of life, found a thousand things to charm him from his life. He was young, gay, and witty. His society was courted by all his acquaintance of his own sex; and among the fair and fascinating of the other, a heart like his was sure to find joys too delicious to be yielded for the drudgery of a lawyer's office, or the remote hope of future fame. He loved music, and its notes welcomed and detained him wherever he went. Dancing was his delight; and there were snowy hands which he might have for the asking, and bright eyes to flash upon him when he did ask, and how could he turn from witcheries like these, for the dull and dusty volumes of antiquated law. He was an enthusiastic admirer of nature, and she wooed him in a thousand ways from his tedious task. Her breath was fragrant upon the air, and her voice came to him in winning tones upon every breeze. It was impossible for him to turn a deaf ear to her enchantments. Therefore, he walked, sailed, rode. Sometimes he wandered forth in the morning, to witness the rising of the sun; and again in the summer night, the moon would lure him out from the unhealthy lamp, to roam with the loved ones beneath her rays.

Now, during all this time, little Obadiah was as busy as a bee. He had

taken a school, which occupied part of his time, and the income of which enabled him to defray all his expenses. Nothing called him from his duty. The moon shed her silvery radiance in vain; and he had seen the sun rise so often, that it had lost all his novelty. His feelings were not awakened by wandering affections, nor was his clear and calculating brain disturbed by the intrusive visions of fancy. Nature, art, beauty and fashion, all went on with their various revolutions and adventures without affecting him. His time was devoted to his duty, and he knew no other pleasure.

Ten years passed away, and brought with it, as usual, many unexpected changes. Charles Chatterton, the lovely, the elegant, "the observer of all observers, the mould of fashion, the glass of form," had been left in poverty by the failure of his father. Bred up in all the luxuries of life, and unprepared to meet its ruder scene, he was inadequate to support himself. His fine but effeminated spirit broke down; and he now lives in poverty, neglected by his former friends, and awaiting a miserable death.

Obadiah, on the contrary had succeeded beyond all expectation. His skill and knowledge had acquired for him a high reputation, and he is rapidly amassing a fortune, which he will doubtless know how to keep, as well as to obtain. His manners, too, have become polished during his commerce with the world; and the rough and awkward country lad, is one of the richest and most celebrated lawyers of one of the first states of the Union. His influence is visible upon a large portion of society, and there are rumours of an intention to send him to Congress. What a pity it is that the fine and delicate enjoyments of our nature are so often inconsistent with worldly success, and that wealth and fame must be so many sacrifices of feeling and affection.

From the Boston Statesman.

### COURTSHIP—A SHOWER.

The storm that had swept so profusely over the woods and hills was now subsiding. The ample sky flung back its veiling tresses, and the sun came out once more, touching the dripping wilderness with a singular beauty. The exceeding richness of the blue heaven, the fiery edging of the distant clouds, the bright green outline of the forest, and the swollen streams that ran braiding themselves into the long leaning grass, presented a singular map of nature—dripping in the freshness of a summer's shower. The winds were as clear and cool as if they had slept on the surface of the ocean; the flowers of a thousand hues were in full bloom, and poured out their perfume, as the fountain poured its song, to the bent of the fervent wind.

Well this shower is over at last, Ellen, and I guess it will be all the better for it,—all the better, I say, Ellen, you'd better come out and see the rainbow, before it fades forever, and Ellen was out with a cautious step, as the wet grass, like the mane of a sweating steed, shed its thousand drops upon her feet.

"The rainbow! which way is it,—Charles? I can't see it."

"Why don't you see, right through the notch of that maple tree, where the leaves are torn off—now the wind blows—take care of your clothes, don't you see how it showers down on you, Ellen?—there, there's the rainbow,—and a fine one—I never saw the different colours more clearly defined. I'll tell you, Ellen, it always makes me think that some seam of the beautiful sky has been rent by the shaking of the thunder, and the airs of heaven fallen out—but not daring to wander, they cling to the wound, until they are taken in again."

"Now Charles, I like you for that; but see it has almost vanished; the clouds that were here just now are all gone; and the sky is as blue, as—"  
"—your eyes, my dear."

"Pho, I don't want your help—besides I don't think your comparison is perfect; for my eyes are not quite so blue—they are lighter."

"Well, Ellen, we'll say—as blue as your stocking."

"Ha, ha, ha,—that's worse yet!—and she displayed a beautiful ankle, and a white stocking."

"What'll you say now, mister Charles?"

"Why, Ellen,—as blue as itself—is that correct?"

"It will do Charles; but look at that dry bare limb among the green leafy branches on that maple tree—what does that remind you of?"

"Various things. It is not unlike a dead child in a great and flourishing family, still nourished by all the surviving members with an affectionate solicitude; but answering their silent whispering with an unchanged look of decay. You may deck it with leaves,

but it knoweth them not; and the leaves wither upon the stem and lose their fragrance, and are blown away in the summer wind. So I have seen the maiden deck the corpse of her lover, with coronals blooming from the hill side, in the beautiful hope that the incense of living things she so much loved, might reanimate a loved one, from his eternal slumber. Now Ellen, if I should die before you, that is what I should want you to do to me—'take me out in the open air,' and fling flowers upon my breast. Will you?"

"Perhaps I will, but you don't think of dying before me, I hope, Charles—that wouldn't be proper. It is not so polite for a girl to cry at her lover's death, as for a man, at the death of one he loves. And that is all the reason why I wish you to let me die first, because I should sleep much easier, in my grave, if I thought you stood by it crying."

"Ellen, this is all fol-de-rol. I don't calculate to die this fifty years; and I don't calculate you will."

"Ho! I live fifty years—I would sooner cut my own—"

"Hush Ellen Fleming, you may live as long as you please; but as long as you do live, I intend to love you with all my soul—I do. How white your hand is—how you blush! oh Ellen!"

"What, Charles?"

"Why, there's the minister, and there's the church; and here we are."

"Well, what of that?"

"I want you to go with me to the minister's, while I get him to go to church.—It's week day; and I'd rather be married on a week-day."

"Who are you going to be married to?"

"To you."

"Very well." J. O. R.

### FALLING IN LOVE.

"Falling in Love!" Oh thou birth and death of bliss, thou alpha and omega of human enjoyment, thou very quintessence of contradiction—when and what art thou, that we always arrive at thee by a fall.

"Falling in love!" Reader didst thou never ponder upon the expression with all deep significance. It is motion then—love never comes to us, motion downward too. Where is the dream of the poet and the martin creed of existence, which thrones the little god in the heavens above, and elevates his worshipper to the same glorious height? All evaporated, gentle reader—all gone—sleeping with the thousand bright fancies that hover round the porch of being, but leave us to tread its stony path alone.

A fall! We must move very swift, for we often reach the bottom before aware that we have left the top.—Strango might be added, but no—it is less strange for some chips of humanity to go down than up. Ah! unfortunate wight, born to be thwarted—crouching at the bottom of the golden wheel, never flatter thyself that no lower gulf gapes for thee! prudence bows in impotence, and calculation fails to ensure you against falling in love!

Falling! why not walking, creeping, climbing—then one might look about a little; but a fall! What bumps and scratches and battering and bruising, eternal scars and careless wounds, broken limbs, and bended head, to say nothing of mental damages.—Heaven save us from falling in love. Year after year have we trod the paths of life with cautious steps and palpitating heart, turning a deaf ear to the siren song, and a closed eye to the sparkling snare, till as a youngster maliciously observed the other day, we shall soon be so blind and deaf in reality as to be not worth catching. But alack, is age a safeguard? Look at the greyheaded falling daily. Is wisdom? see statesmen and soldiers—what tactics can apply, or what wisdom avoid undefined, unlocated, only known by its effects. What confusion! only imagine one of your star-gazing, eagled eyes sons of fire stopped in his career by this immeasurable, unmentionable abyss, vortex, whirlpool—this land and water trap. His Mars eclipsed by Venus—aristocles vanishing—schemes frustrated—thought uproar, and every beautiful theory of independence playing Scylla and Charybdis round, what pity 'tis this viewless point could not be made visible, and pity 'tis gentle reader, that people cannot walk in love. Then all this confusion might be avoided; no loggerheads cracking together in their descent. Sapphos no more driven to desperation, and Antony might retreat in time to save a crown.

"Falling in love!" Mademoiselle! they say, his facilities for remounting; keep thy wisdom, for one, it is more than equalled by thy lordly compeer. Nevertheless, reader, for our own especial case, we have a dreadful presentiment, that once fairly in we never could get out; perchance terror and the mighty mystery which envelopes the whole affair may magnify the danger, indeed we have at times had strong thoughts of courting the worst, plunging in over head and ears, and daring fate—but alas! fate's frown in the shape of love, is not to be trifled with, reader. Snarers are yawning round us, thousands are gone, are going, and forever will go down.—And should we once get in, and then, indeed, be fairly unable to get out again. Ah! Heaven save us from 'falling in love!'"

New York Morning Courier.

### DEATH AND SLEEP.

An APOLOGUE. From the German.

As hand in hand the Angel of Sleep and the Angel of Death were traversing the Earth, evening gently stole upon them, and they sat down amid a quiet scene, while the distant village bell died away upon the air.—Tranquil and silent, according to their habits, they enjoyed in confidence the beauty of the scene. At length the Angel of sleep rose from his mo-sy seat, and scattered from his hand the seed of slumber; the evening breeze bore them to the cottage of the fatigued labourer.—Sweet sleep embraced the inhabitants of the village from the grey head that leaned upon the staff, to the nursing in the cradle; and sickness forgot its pains, and affliction its grief, and poverty its cares. His duties thus discharged, the benevolent Angel of Sleep returned and seated himself again beside his more serious brother. When the day dawned, and he, with joy, when will bless me as their friend and benefactor; what delight to do good unseen and in secret; how happy are we the invisible messengers of Heaven;—how blest is our peaceful destiny.

Thus spoke the lovely Angel of sleep. The Angel of Death looked upon him with silent anguish and a tear, such as immortals shed, glistened in the orbit of his lagunous eye.—Ah, cried he, why can I not like thee enjoy the exquisite pleasure of gratitude? Man calls me the enemy and the disturber of his delights.

My brother, replied the Angel of Sleep, when the just shall rise from the tomb, will he not recognize thee as his friend and benefactor, and bless thee with eternal gratitude? Are we not brethren, sent forth by the same kind parent? He paused, and the countenance of the Angel of Death beamed with radiant smiles—he two gentle again embraced each other with fraternal affection.

### FIRE SCREEN.

A very excellent contrivance designed to serve as a protection to the roofs and sides of buildings exposed to conflagration, has been invented & patented by Mr. Caleb Pierce of Salem. It consists of a large sheet of hempen cloth, the upper edge of which is made so as to contain water to be supplied by the hose of an engine. An exhibit of this apparatus was made in State street this forenoon, and there is no doubt it can be made to answer the most valuable purpose. Its great advantage consists of a saving of water, and in the convenient applications of the screen to the places not accessible by the engines themselves. The expense must be very inconsiderable compared with its utility.

Boston Bulletin.

### DANDELIONS.

A correspondent of the Springfield Journal says,—Last summer I transplanted Dandelions in June. This spring I have cut them three or four times a week, and must say they are a very superior article for the table—they occupy little room, and require very little attention. I make this statement now, as this is the season for transplanting them, and I know of no better green, nor any thing more profitable for a small portion of a garden—they are planted about six inches apart.

### OUT or rather IN at last.

A Leipzig professor has published a work in which he proves that the earth is hollow, the entrance to it in Poland, and that within there is fire, water, air, amphibious animals, fish, insects, birds, quadrupeds, and men; and he describes the details of the subterranean life they lead.

[We suppose this entrance is one of the Cracow salt mines. Russia having possession of these, the one forming the entrance will be quite convenient for the retreat of the Czar, in case the Sultan pushes him too closely.]



## Late from Europe

The Napoleon packet ship, from Liverpool, at New York, brings London files up to the 24th ult. inclusive. The campaign in the East is the chief topic of discussion, now that the Catholic question is disposed of—and appearances would indicate that, while both parties are making every effort to render it as vigorous as possible, there are, nevertheless, stronger indications that the mediation of the other powers, to effect a pacific arrangement, will not be ineffectual; Gen. Guilleminot, on the part of France, and Mr. Gordon, the newly appointed ambassador, being the negotiators.

A Russian gentleman had just arrived at Dover, with despatches for the Russian Minister, the purport of which had not transpired. "It is rumoured," says the Courier of the 23d, "that they have conveyed the ultimatum of the Russian Cabinet with respect to the war in the East—the final arrangement of the Treaty of London having been confided to the French & British negotiators, General Guilleminot and the Honorable Mr. Gordon."

The Courier confidently pronounces the belief that he refuses all negotiations; and that the magnanimity of the Emperor of Russia would not allow to propose the unreasonable terms attributed to him by the late rumors. He seeks "neither for conquest nor dismemberment, but he will have the faith of treaties strictly observed." Besides, says the editor, "the balance of power, now so well understood, requires that the territories of the Ottoman Empire shall not be diminished, beyond the deduction which must be made from them for the purpose of erecting Greece into an independent State." The mention of this last subject gives rise to a variety of observations, which we shall not dwell upon at present. They relate chiefly to the limits of the new State, which some persons seem anxious to extend to a line to be drawn from Arta to Volo.

A memorial has been submitted to the English Government, signed by the most respectable parties connected with the South American trade, submitting the expediency of Great Britain's interposing its offices and counsel with the Court of Spain, to induce a recognition of the independence of South America.—Other memorials, of similar nature, were in progress of signature at Liverpool, Glasgow, and every other commercial port and city. Similar representations are making in France, in Holland, and in all the European commercial communities, to their respective Governments.

Lisbon continues to be a scene of blood, and its dungeons overflow with the victims of Don Miguel's ferocious fears. Cadiz, which the ocean at our last was said to have submerged, is flourishing, by reason of free trade, and already Gibraltar was said to feel the loss which, Cadiz being a free port, cannot but result to the commerce of that rock—only rendered at any time, a place of resort for merchants, because of the spirit of exclusion and monopoly which reigned all around, and the entire freedom of intercourse established there.

Letters from Lisbon to the 11th of April are given in the London papers. The elements seem to have conspired with a despotic and unjust government against the happiness of that country. The banks of Tagus were still under water, and fears of famine entertained. Fifty British merchant vessels were in the river seeking cargoes of fruit, but the rain had so injured it that few it was thought would be successful. While the low lands were covered with water and the soil washed from the roots of the young corn on the uplands by incessant showers, the earthquake which caused so much disaster and alarm in Valencia and Murcia has also been felt in Portugal. In several districts the ground has sunk; and water has taken the place of fields. Between Alcobaca and the Calaca, a place of considerable size has suddenly appeared. The country people have not yet been able to fathom it, nor has any naturalist examined it, to know whether it contains any peculiar fish, where by to discover its connexion with the Tagus or the Ocean.

It is estimated that, laying out of the account exiles and fugitives, there are not eight thousand heads of families in the imprisonment for supposed political offences in the kingdom of Portugal. Preparations are said to be making for more arrests; spies are thick on all sides, secret inquiries are daily made into the conquest of suspected individuals, and foreigners are brought before the police at Lisbon and reprimanded for allowing political observations to be made in their houses.

All accounts from the belligerent powers in the East of Europe concur in the intelligence that the most vigorous preparations for war are making by both parties.

The capture of Sozoboli by part of the Russian Black Sea fleet, has been deemed of such importance that a Te Deum has been celebrated at St. Petersburg on account of it. Letters from Varna state that provisions were excessively dear there, and also at Kavarna. It seems expected that the Black Sea will be the chief seat of the hostile operations, and that landings will be attempted on various parts of

the shore in order to form a chain of posts into the vicinity of Constantinople, in order to divert the Sultan from the defence of the Balkan, by the alarm which he must feel for the safety of his capital.

A letter from Constantinople, of March 20, says—"It seems that the Russian fleet will really blockade Candia and Alexandria, forming a Line of ships from Boudron along the coast of Candia to Alexandria, in order to hinder the landing of troops and provisions as well in Candia as the Dardanelles, especially as it is affirmed that the Egyptian fleet is to go to Constantinople, in order to act, during the summer, in the Black Sea, in conjunction with the five ships of the line, two frigates, four corvettes, and twelve brigs, now in the harbour of Constantinople."

The 20th of April, as the London Courier informs us, was fixed for the Russian army to cross the Danube, and enter Bulgaria. Whilst the sieges of Silistria and Giurgevo were passed, the main body would, it was supposed, pursue the same route it took last year to Choumla, and the Balkan. They are not likely to meet any serious opposition, till they reach that point. The Courier adds—"We had hoped that a mutual design of peace, would have induced the belligerents to avail themselves of the winter months for negotiation. Unfortunately that hope has been disappointed."

The story of the overthrow of Cadiz by an earthquake is untrue.

An article in a Liverpool paper, dated London, April 22, says—"The Duke of Wellington is still much indisposed, although not dangerously ill. It is considered highly probable that he will resign office within a few months—as, notwithstanding all the care he takes of his health, it is found to be quite unequal to the fatigues and anxieties of his situation."

The Vistula, it is related in a Hamburg paper of the 17th of April, has broken its dykes and overflowed its banks. It is not expected that the water will run off in less than fourteen days, and all hopes of an abundant harvest are at an end in that part of Prussia. The winter has been long in the north of that kingdom, the accumulation of snow immense, in some places above the tops of the highest trees, and from the rapid thaw it is expected that inundations must have taken place on the greater part of the rivers falling into the Baltic.

The London Morning Chronicle says, we learn with extreme regret, by the very latest private advices, that discontents have exhibited themselves among the troops at Madras, under a form likely to give room for very serious reflection.

**RUSSIA AND TURKEY.**—The accounts relative to the progress of pacific negotiations at the Turkish capital continue to be vague and contradictory, whilst those relating to preparations for the vigorous prosecution of war, unequivocally show that both parties of the belligerents are resolved to use every exertion in order to render the ensuing campaign decisive. The preparations on the part of Russia are said to be great beyond example, and the Sultan continues to evince the same active, enterprising, and indomitable spirit which has ever characterized him. The Pacha at Egypt has at length acceded to the pressing demands of the Sultan, and has agreed to send 12,000 men to the Danube, under the command of Mahmoud Pacha.

The roads were in a very bad state, and it was not expected that any operations could be commenced in Bulgaria before the beginning of May. A letter from Ancona states that important movements of the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean were continually reported from the Greek and Italian ports. It is stated from other quarters that the blockade of Alexandria, Candia, and other Turkish ports is to be carried into execution without delay.

General Guilleminot is said to have been ordered to Constantinople to co-operate with the Hun. Mr. Gordon, in order to induce the Porte to agree to the provisions of a new Protocol which it is asserted has been agreed to at London, and which extends the limits of Greece to the Gulphs of Arta and Volo. On the other hand it was reported at Naples that Mr. Stratford Canning would go alone to Constantinople, and remain there whether the Porte acceded to the new resolutions of the Allied Powers or not. It is stated, on the authority of accounts received express from Paris, that the Duke of Wellington and the Austrian Government have made another formal representation to the Cabinet of Berlin, that they will not suffer a treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia on the subject of Turkey. The Prussian Government has replied, that it does not intend to form any such alliance, and that the treaty which does exist, is of a private nature, not calculated to offend either England or Austria.

It appears from the Paris letters and papers that the best understanding exists between the English and French Governments with respect to affairs in the East, and that the Prince de Polignac is said to have received full powers to arrange whatever line of policy may be deemed proper towards Russia with the Duke of Wellington, who has frequent communications with the French monarch.

**EGYPT, Feb. 17.**—Admiral Heyden has given notice that he will station a line of observation between Boudon, Alexandria and Candia, to prevent the sending of troops or provisions to Candia or the Dardanelles from Alexandria. This, in all probability, has given rise to the report of a blockade, which does not seem to be well founded. Frankfort paper, April 13.

Accounts from the Banks of the Danube, dated the 11th inst. state that a Grand Council of War was convoked at Vienna, where all the Generals in Chief commanding troops in the Provinces were assembled, but the object of the Council was not known. It had probably some reference to the resumption of the war by the Russians.

Accounts from Wallachia of the 27th March, have just been received. They give the details of a severe affair near Varna, in which the Russians sustained great loss.

(From the Messenger des Chambres of April 19.)

**FRONTIERS OF MOLDAVIA, March 13.**—Several columns of Russian Infantry are marching towards Kalafat, to pass the Danube. Hostilities appear to have already commenced on the Balkan, and Tchapan Oglou, whose cavalry had passed the winter near Nicolai, is gone to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier at Shumla.

The Grand Vizier on his arrival at Adrianople, immediately took measures to have the fortifications repaired and strengthened.

On the other hand, the Russians at Bucharest neglect nothing that can hasten their military operations. The new civil Governor shows the greatest activity in the organization of the several branches of the Administration.

It is said in the two Principalities, that the Divan, in order to remedy the scarcity of money, desired to issue a paper currency, and solicited for this purpose the permission of the Russian Government.

(From the Gazette de France of April 20.)

**PARIS April 19.**—A correspondent at Vienna writes to us as follows:

For some time past we have heard of the arrival at Constantinople of a great number of English and German officers, with a view to engage in the military service of the Sultan. I have just been informed from an authentic source, that in fact some German officers had asked to be employed in the Turkish army, but that they had been refused by the Sultan. As for the English, not a single one has come to Constantinople to ask to be employed; and at this moment there is not in the Mussulman army any officer who is a subject of his Britannic Majesty.

We have received the Diario Mercantil de Cadiz of the 31st ult. which puts an end to all the rumours of the submersion of that city. Not an allusion is made to the earthquake, which had desolated Murcia several days previous to this date.

**PORTUGAL.**—A letter from Lisbon of the 11th inst. in addition to horrible details respecting the cruelties committed in the dungeons which continued to be crowded with victims, and the arrests of all classes, states, that the agitation among all classes is such, that if two Brazilian frigates approached either Lisbon or Oporto, a revolution would immediately be effected, and the usurper be banished. An order was issued on the 11th, prohibiting the departure of vessels for the Azores and Madeira. The expedition designed against Terceira was still in the Tagus. Great damage had been caused by inundations of the river, the banks of which were still overflowed, and the most serious disasters were anticipated to the harvest. Twenty six persons of rank and property were lying under sentence of death at Oporto.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 11th.

Trade in this country is entirely at a stand. The shop keepers even shut up their shops; nobody buys their commodities, and bankrupt sales are numerous. At Oporto a celebrated house, known to all the world has failed.

Sequestrations are another of the plagues of Egypt with which this devoted country is scourged. According to the system of justice pursued by the Janissaries of Don Miguel, all the magistrates and harpies of the law who are engaged in these sequestrations derive their emoluments from the sequestered estates; so that they no sooner get into a house than they begin to rob and plunder without restraint.

The most conflicting rumours are circulated respecting Don Pedro's preparations. The Miguelite Government, which appears affrighted, states that in the North of Brazil there have been disturbances which will sufficiently occupy the attention of the Emperor; and as to the island of Terceira, it is in a state of confusion and anarchy, afraid of being swallowed up by earthquakes; the officers all masters, and no means of uniting them under one head. The Constitutional party affirms that they have every hope of success, for, besides the confusion which exists at St. Michael's against Don Miguel, the island Graciosa has declared against him. The invading squadron continues still in the Tagus in a leaky state.

**LONDON, April 22, half past 7 o'clock.**

I think I may now announce to you, as positive, the transmission of a joint note from the French and English cabinets, on the subject of the Russian war. The precise contents of this note are, of course secret, but it appears from a private letter from Paris, received this day by express, that they are such as to have given great offence to the Emperor Nicholas.

**ROWLAND STREANSON.**—The London papers continue their extracts from the proceedings in Stephenson's case, as reported in the New York papers. The following extract is published in the Sun, from a letter sent to London by the British Consul.

The Consul says, "Two men came to my house when I was sitting down to dinner, and told me they had Mr. Stephenson in custody, and were desirous of handing him over to me to obtain the reward. They told me they came in four days from Savannah—that they had seized him at a retired country house, and brought him to me without any warrant, save that they heard of a reward of \$1000 for his apprehension. I immediately proceeded to the vessel which had been anchored in the bay, and found the wretched man in a cold cabin, his arms and hands pinioned, as he had attempted suicide with a pistol which he had concealed. Upon stating who I was, and expressing my regret that my public duty enjoined upon me to interfere, and exposing to him the consequences of his conduct, he said he should have his misfortunes by affording all the reparation in his power to those whose interests he had injured, the wretched man burst into tears, and cried aloud: 'Oh my children, my children!—I cast myself on you—do as you please—I shall act as you point out—I surrender myself to you as Consul to his Majesty. Having sent for an officer, I had him removed to my office, and sent to Messrs Goodhue and Perit, the gentlemen to whom the assignees had sent their authority, upon which as the wretched man was cold and hungry, and Mr. Goodhue's house was near where we removed him, where refreshment was kindly and liberally afforded. No language can describe the agony of mind Mr. Stephenson suffered, as such kindness was quite unexpected and deep. I did deplore the fatal step of his leaving England. I probed him closely as to the check drawn on the bank of England, and the funds sworn to as taken from the Bank a few days previous to his absconding. He stated that the deficiency had existed long, although not discovered before; and in a most solemn manner, he declared that he had but a few sovereigns, and was dependent upon Lloyd for buying him three shirts and some warm clothing since his arrival. Lloyd, he said, was so involved in his transactions, he determined to accompany him—but they were no sooner on board than they found out their error, but they could not then return."

**FRONTIERS OF SERBIA, April 2.**Accounts from Sophia speak of the zeal of the Mussulmen in the general arming of the inhabitants, which calls to mind the periods of the greatest fanaticism. Old and young take arms, and the people, excited by the Ulemas, demand of the authorities to be led in a body against the enemy. In Sophia itself some disturbances are said to have taken place, which cost the lives of several Christians. In Bosnia, where tranquility was lately restored, it has been again interrupted in consequence of the bad examples set by the Albanians. The troops have refused obedience to the Pacha till they should have received the pay which was owing to them by the late Vizier; and they still clamorously demand the payment of these arrears.

The Pacha does his utmost to satisfy them, and to maintain his authority over the Chiefs at Travnick. It is said that many foreign agents have shown themselves in Serbia; and it is remarkable that the Turks view the proceedings of these people with composure, though, at other times, even without any particular inducement they treat suspected strangers with great severity, and even put them to death. The critical situation of Serbia is probably the cause of this lenity.

**LOWER ELBE, April 9.**

According to information worthy of credit, a new convention between England, France and Russia, was signed at London on the 20th of March, by which Russia leaves the arrangement of the affairs of Greece entirely to its two Allies, on the understanding that Greece is to have a greater extent of territory than that hitherto contemplated, and a monarchical form of Government. Russia by leaving the matter to France and England, may now appear without restriction as a Belligerent Power in the Mediterranean.

**JASSAY, March 21.**

The Russian head quarters will not be removed to Bucharest before the 27th April, and owing to the wretched state of the roads, no decisive operations are likely to be attempted before the early part of May.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL.**

A western paper says, "a nose [note] attached to a communication in our last, was accidentally cut off by our compositor. Quite an accident."

## CASUALTIES OF SHIPPING.

Lloyd's list has been published upwards of a century. Until about the year 1740, it was printed only twice a week; and a list of the 24d June, 1789, contains intelligence from no more than 31 British and 7 foreign ports, and a few paragraphs; whereas the list of the present time has shipping intelligence from every quarter of the globe.

The following is a list of the losses and accidents which have befallen British vessels, extracted from this valuable publication, during the year 1838.

On Foreign Voyages—153 wrecked; 287 driven on shore, 225 of them known to have been got off, and probably others; 1 steamer driven on shore, but got off; 35 sunk, (3 of them raised); 31 abandoned at sea, (6 afterwards carried into port, and 5 drifted on shore); 13 missing, no doubt foundered; 12 condemned as unseaworthy; 5 burnt, 2 ran down.

Taken—16 by vessels under Buenos Ayrean, Brazilian and Colombian colours, (2 of them retaken, and 3 given up) 2 by Morroquin cruizers, for not being provided with a Mediterranean pass, but restored.

Plundered—7 by pirates; 6 by vessels under Buenos Ayrean colours; 3 by Colombian cruizers; & 1 by Greeks.

Coasters and Colliers—84 wrecked, including one steamer; 267 driven on shore, (172 of them known to have been got off, and probably others); 3 steamers driven on shore, but got off; 10 caught fire and drifted on shore; 69 sunk, including a steamer, (9 of them raised); 4 run down and sunk; 11 abandoned at sea, 1 afterwards carried into port, and 3 driven on shore; 3 burnt; 10 missing, supposed to have foundered.

The world has rung so much with the doings of the Duke of Wellington, and the principal man of his cabinet, Mr. Peel, that the following description of their personal appearance and manners will not be unacceptable, we dare say, to our readers. It is taken from the Edinburgh Literary Journal.

**N. Y. Post.**

There is no resemblance of the hero of Waterloo extant upon paper which presents so accurate a portraiture of the man as given in the caricatures.—Of Mr. Peel, all the prints and portraits, serious or comic, with which the public have been favoured, are as little like as may be to the original. The engraving from the picture of Sir Thomas Lawrence is a flattering deception. By the way, the great men of the day have few or none of the supposed outward and visible signs of aristocracy. John, Earl of Eldon, though almost, if not altogether, an octogenarian, is more dignified in his habits than the majority of his mates in the house of peers. He is, out and out a fine old Englishman. God has written 'honesty' upon his venerable old brow.

The Duke of Wellington evinces a partiality towards a certain pedestrian convenience, for which I cannot account in a veteran campaigner. Paul Pry himself, the Cockney deity, was never a greater slave to an umbrella. Meet his Grace where you will, in Downing street, or at Westminster, in Hyde Park, or at Windsor, riding or walking in carriage or cabriolet, the shadow is not more faithful to the substance, than his umbrella to the first Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury. I am morally certain that some great state mystery is shrouded in its folds, and I shall dive into every club and coffee house in London, until I arrive at its solution. Peel's personal phenomena are strongly characteristic, and the fugitive expression of his features will always make him a subtle subject for a painter. His appearance does not outstrip the date of his years in the parish Register. He is above the middle height, something stooped, and of proportions indifferently balanced.

His hair is of an earthy red, his dress careless and squire like, with an air of idiosyncrasy about his chapeau, which he is pleased to wear in a depressed fashion, a la puritan. The Secretary's voice is even and harmonious, and his general manner would be decidedly prepossessing, were it not that the oil of humility glistens over much upon the surface. The Duke of Wellington, who rushes to his subject like a Highlander to the charge, leaves without any effort to do so, a far stronger impression of his modesty. There is a wide difference between the style of the two speakers. Mr. Peel brings forward his sentiments neatly folded in silk paper, while the Duke declares himself in the pop mode of a corps of skirmishing sharpshooters on the day of battle.

**REMEDIES.**

For sea sickness. Stay on shore.

For drunkenness. Drink cold water, and repeat the prescription until you find relief.

For the Gout. Guard with the prisoner.

To keep out of jail. Get out and keep out of debt.

To please everybody. Mind your own business.

To allay hunger. Scrutinize the cook.

Another. Eat a pound of beef-steak and a quarter loaf.

He who foresees calamities, suffers them twice over.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now residing in Paris, dated March 15, 1839.

"We are at Genoa. The French are all on two wheels, and every man we visit here, he introduces us to some of his distinguished colleagues of the Chamber of Deputies."

Bishop Cheverus has been in town about ten days, and I had intended calling on him, the first leisure moment, but he did not wait for me. Yesterday he made as quiet an informal and very pleasant visit of nearly half an hour.

After the session of the Chamber of Peers, in the afternoon he took his carriage, and came into our quarter of the city, unattended, except by his coachman and footman. A gentle tap at the door of my office, was answered by a Clerk, in an audible voice, by "come in, and in stepped the Bishop, inquiring if I was at home. His voice I remembered, though behind my desk and out of sight at the moment. I went for the ladies and after mutual salutations and introductions, we sat quite at ease, so affable was he and so ceremonious. He told us that an old American citizen had come to see him who had passed many happy years in our city. He made many inquiries respecting Boston, and its inhabitants, remarked that he had heard of Mr. Quincy's exchange of situation from the Mayoralty of Boston to the Presidency of Harvard College, and of Mr. Otis's elevation to the head of the City Government, and appeared to take a lively interest in every thing connected with Boston. He spoke of our institutions & Government in terms of admiration, and alluded to the unwillingness he felt at leaving his friends in the United States. True said he, "they have heaped honours upon me here, but I have no ambition; I never sought them. I find myself filling one of the first ecclesiastical stations in the kingdom, am a Peer of the realm, a Councillor of State, &c. but all these offices bring with them responsibilities; and a private station, where I could have been useful to my fellow creatures, would have better suited me. As far as I can learn, there is not so popular a man in the Gallic Church as the Archbishop of B. I have twice heard his preach before the Charitable Societies, at the head of one of them was the Dutchess d'Angoulême, who was present."

The following is a copy of the sentence passed on Shadrack Jacobs at Charleston on the 11th ult. He was convicted of having murdered Andrew Feaster, in the year 1808, and appealed to the Court of Appeals who refused to allow a new trial. The sentence was pronounced by Judge Colcock.

Shadrack Jacobs, you have heard the opinion of this Court pronounced, and perceive, that your motion for a new trial cannot be granted. You say, you have nothing to urge why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced. It devolves on me to discharge the most painful duty.

Your offence is the highest in the catalogue of crimes, and one which, by the common consent of mankind, is punished with death.

Twenty years have elapsed, since the perpetration of the fatal deed, and judging from my knowledge of the human character, I cannot doubt, that you have suffered more in that period than yet remains to be endured while you are here.

The strings of a guilty and reproving conscience, added to the constant apprehensions of detection and punishment, must have rendered your existence miserable indeed. But the end is now come.

When I behold you bending under the weight and guilt of years, I cannot discharge the duties of a judge, without mingling the sympathies of the man, & without recommending to you to apply to that all sufficient fountain of mercy, for that assistance which you can no longer expect from things of time. The scoffings of individuals may shake the faith of weak men, but when the hour arrives which separates us from all that we have been fondly or vainly clinging to here, there is no hope that can impart such relief, (say, such delight, if it be strong,) as the hope of salvation through the merciful intercession of a Redeemer. The affirmations of this world, and the vanity of our nature, may sustain us while in the enjoyment of our health and faculties; but it is this most momentous period, that we feel and appreciate our worthlessness, and consequently seek some better foundation than we have laid on which to build a hope. Believing, as I do, in these important truths, I earnestly commend to you to employ your remaining days in supplicating the mercy of your offended God.

The sentence is, that you be taken hence to the jail from whence you came, thence to the jail of the district in which your offence has been committed; that from thence you be taken, on the 19th day of June next, to the place of execution; and there between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the evening, you be hung by the neck until your body be dead.

And may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

Madame Pasta makes a greater point on her notes than any private bank in Europe. Last year she cleared, after deducting all expenses, about \$70,000.



**THE COURT OF APPEALS.**

For the Western Shore, will meet in this city, on Monday next, the 5th inst.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Thursday last by Mr. Philip Clayton, over the body of a coloured man. Verdict of the jury that he came to his death by drowning, when in a state of intoxication.

An Inquest was held by Mr. Clayton, over the body of a white man, found floating on Talley's Point. Verdict, death by accidental drowning.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Sunday last, by Mr. Philip Clayton, over the body of William S. Watts, deceased. Verdict of the jury that he came to his death by being struck by lightning.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County Gentlemen,

I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SEILMAN.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County. I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen

**MR. GREEN.**  
You are authorized to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly; and that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

**MR. GREEN.**  
You will particularly oblige many of your subscribers, by giving publicity to the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE to all those Gentlemen Sportsmen who are fond of the profitable speculations of a Faru Bank. All gentlemen of this description are informed, that a favourable opportunity is now presented, of indulging largely in such speculations, as this city is honoured with the presence of a large Company of the Knights of the Green Cloth and Silver Box, who have arrived here under very peculiar circumstances.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

My Dear Sir,  
I have made it a rule through life, never to notice any anonymous scribbler whatever, and I thought I never should, but accident threw into my hands yesterday, the Maryland Republican of the 10th May inst. where an individual over the signature of Rusticus, so expresses himself of me, as not to leave a doubt on my mind that he is the identical person who, during the late court at Upper Marlborough, made use of very much the same language, endeavouring to impress it upon the minds of such as would listen to him, and at the same time consent to conceal his name, when called upon, that whenever I rose to speak on any subject in Congress, I was obliged down and not allowed to proceed; and that I could carry no resolution through, however correct and desirable the object, if I offered it the house was sure to reject, and afterwards, perhaps at the instance of some other member, it would be taken up, and carried through. I will therefore so far, and no further, depart from my established rule as aforesaid, as to say to Rusticus, (what he already knows,) the same, that I very publicly pronounced his Marlborough friend to be, viz. "that he is a base, concealed, and unprincipled liar," as I will openly stamp him, whenever he will dare as openly meet me before the honest freemen of this district; and this is all the notice I ever will take of him, until he comes out from his hiding place; and I would not consent to take this notice of a disciple of such a worthy pattern as Lord North, did I not believe, sir, like his noble pattern, most willing to use every and any the vilest means, (under the deceptive garb of a learned and grammatical gentleman,) to deceive and ensnare the people.

Respectfully your friend,  
and ob'dt. serv't.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

**EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.**

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia, assembled in Charlottesville on Wednesday last, (the 20th inst.) and continued its session till Saturday evening. We regret to learn that the venerable Bishop of the Diocese was prevented from attending by sickness, having proceeded no further than Orange Court House. The most important subjects which came before the Convention, were the expediency of forming a Diocese and Missionary Society, and the expediency of going into the election of an assistant Bishop. Both were carried in the affirmative. We understand that in reference to the latter, the Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. received an almost unanimous vote of Clergy and Laity.

Richmond Compiler.

The Saturday Evening Journal of New York has ascertained the number of Drunkards, who were brought to the Police office of that city, during the week of 24 days of last week, viz—Sunday 17; Monday, 12; Tuesday, 15; Wednesday, 5; Thursday, 3; Friday, 15; and this morning 5; making in all 72 persons! Is not this appalling?

From the Gazette and Watchman.  
Mr. Editor—I send you for publication in your very useful and interesting paper, a copy of an old manuscript I have in my possession, containing a calculation of the number of books, chapters, verses, words, letters, &c. &c. in the Old and New Testaments and Apocrypha.

No. of Books in the Old Testament. Books 39, chapters 939, verses, 23214, words 592439, letters 2728100.

In the New Testament. Books 27, chapters 260, verses 7959, words 181233, letters 838380.

No. of Books in the Old and New Testament. Books 66, chapters 1188, verses 31173, words 773692, letters 3566480.

Apocrypha. Chapters 88, verses 6031, words 152185.

The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is Ps. 117.

The middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm.

The middle time is the second of Chron. 4th chap. 16th ver.

The word and occurs in the Old Testament 35543 times.

The same in the New Testament 10684 times.

The word JEHOVAH occurs 6855 times.

Old Testament. The middle book is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job 29th.

The middle verse is 2d Chron. 20th chap. between 17th and 18th verses.

The least verse is 1st Chron. 1st chap. 1st verse.

The 21st verse of the 7th chap. of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet.

The 19th chap. of 2d Kings, and 37th chap. of Isaiah are alike.

The name of God does not occur in the whole book of Esther.

New Testament. The middle book is 2d Thessalonians.

The middle chap. between the 13th and 14th of Romans.

The middle verse is 17th chap. of Acts, 17th verse.

The least verso 11th chap. 35th verse of the Gospel of St. John.

The least chap. 2d Epistle of John, 1st chapter.

N. B. The above took three years in writing up.

No doubt it will be interesting and amusing to your numerous readers to compare the above statement with the different parts of the Old and New Testament, to which it refers. I have examined several chapters and verses, and find them correct, but offer no other comments than the following lines:

Tho' three years were spent in this nice calculation,  
Yet where is the profit of this fine explanation?

There is nothing in all this long study, I find,  
That could ever improve or give joy to the mind.

On the Scriptures, we know, our salvation depends,  
And to read and believe them that answers our ends.

For it does not avail the just number to know,  
But it is from the practice our comforts must flow.

And whoever did this, sure there can be no doubt  
But they may in our time find the longitude out.

**LAW—GRADY vs. MORGAN.**

'Gouse without gravy.'

We abridge from a Belfast paper the annexed report of a trial in the Court of Requests, London:

A labourer named Grady, weighing not less than fourteen stone, appeared before the Commissioners to recover the amount of a Doctor's bill which he had paid in consequence of an injury sustained in his right hand by the wicked doings of David Morgan, jun. whose father is a tailor in Drury lane.

'Please your Honour,' said Grady, 'I'm come afore you to make this out chap (pointing to David Morgan, Esq., the defendant who stood close to him,) shell out thirteen shillings and eightpence three farthings, all hard money which I paid to Dr. Corcoran for curing the right hand of me, which that gallowas young thief, (pointing to Morgan, jun. his son,) very near burnt off my body on Saturday last. And here's the hand to spake for itself, please your Worship, and a devil a use of my scratches I've had ever since, the skin of them being more like the cradley on roast pork than any thing else in the Christian world!'

Commissioner. Your hand is indeed, very much burnt; but how did it happen?

Grady. I'll tell your Honour You know I'm a man as works early and late to get a bit o' bread for the children; and I lodged in Drury lane above there. A Saturday last as ever was, and by the same token 'nasion could' it was I was called by Tim Kelly, the watchman; as is on our bate, at five o'clock, to go to my work, which is up at the New University, in Gower street, where I mixes mortar, and tends upon the bricklayers; so, when I hears Tim rap with his stick against the shutters, which is the way he always calls me,

I jumped out of bed, and says I, 'Tim, does it freeze?' As fast as horse's trot,' says he, and says enough, the ladies were banging like so many buckets (haycocks) from the post; and house opposite. Well, I says to my old woman Catty, says I, the devil a sprat you'll get at Billingsgate this morning, (for she dales in fish your honour,) and so you may as well lie where you are; and sensible creature as she took my advice, and doubling herself up in the blanket, was asleep before your Honour'd say 'praties.'

Commissioner. You are a long time in getting to the burning of your hand, Grady. Devil a word a lie your telling, your Honour, and I wish it had been longer.

Commissioner. Come to the point at once; our time is precious.

Grady. Not more precious than my hand, your Honour; but I can't get to the burning till I've dressed myself, and get down into the street.

Commissioner. I shall thank you to be quick at your toilette, and get into the street as soon as you can.

Grady. I'll be there in the crackling of a ket. Well, I pops on the old rags o' me as quick as I could, and bundles down into the yard, where I left my hod, and where I found it too, but it was full to the water butt as hard as Roman cement. Howsom ever, I gave it a kick or two—and down it came on one of my toes.

Commissioner. Never mind your toes, but come to your fingers.

Grady. Oh! by the Cross of Cromwell, I wish I'd been more careful of both, and you wouldn't have had me here now.

Commissioner. Go on, go on.

Grady. Arn't I going as fast a dog'd gallop? Well, I picks up the hod.

Commissioner. Tell us, at once, how your hand was burnt.

Grady. That's what I was just coming to, only you put me out. Where was I?

Commissioner. You had the hod on your shoulder.

Grady. Who told you so?

Commissioner. You told me so yourself, go on man.

Grady. Well, then, I had the hod on my shoulders, and out I goes—as cowl as charity, thinking of nothing but where I'd get a drop of gin, when all of a sudden!

Commissioner. Well, you stopped of a sudden.

Grady. That's true any way.

Commissioner. What made you stop?

Grady. That's what I want to know myself, for it was foolish!

Commissioner. You did stop however, foolish or not?

Grady. I did.

Commissioner. And what then?

Grady. 'Where was I?'

Commissioner. You stopped suddenly; now what made you stop?

Grady. Ah now you talk like a reasonable man. Well, I'll tell you; as I was jogging along saying, to myself how much I'd like a glass of gin—and I forgot to tell you that it was neither light nor dark!

Commissioner. What signifies whether it was light or dark?

Grady. A great deal, for if it had been light I wouldn't have found my way here to day. So as I was saying, it was neither light nor dark, when I kicks my foot o' me against something hard on the pavement, and it jingled like old iron. Horroo! says I, there's luck afore me this morning, and there's no finding odd iron. So I turns round, and there sees something like iron, on ly it was not so broad and much longer than Catty's, lying down upon the hard stones. There you are, says I and it's a pot your worth this blessed morning, and so I stoops down, and picks it up. The curse of St. Patrick on them that put it there, says I, for I'd hardly got it a foot from the ground when I dropped it like a shot.

Commissioner. Drop it, why did you drop it?

Grady. For the best reason in the world—because it was red hot and carried with it about two ounces of flesh off my poor fingers, as your Honour may see, and the Doctor will prove.

Commissioner. That was dreadful, indeed! but it was your own act.

Grady. Why, so it was to be sure, but if the iron hadn't been there, I'd never offer to touch it, & them that put it ought to pay me for my trouble.

Commissioner. And who did put it there?

Grady. Why young Morgan the son of old Morgan; and there they both stand grinning like a pair of sauted pig's heads—bad luck to them.

Commissioner. Mr. Morgan, what have you to say to this.

Mr. Morgan immediately stepped forward, and denied all evil intention whatever towards the complainant. The truth was, his son had just heated the goose to press down a seam of a coat for a customer, but finding it too hot, he placed it outside of the door to cool, when Mr. Grady who was accidentally passing, thought proper to pick it up; but finding it so warm, dropped it instantly, and then without any further provocation, struck at his son with his hod, and would have dashed out his brains had he not first caught the sunlight, which was broken to shivers.

In this view of the case, the Commissioner considered that the plainiff was the willing cause of his own

misfortune; and therefore declined his suit, with a recommendation that he should in future, avoid stirring quarrels with the properties of which he was not fully acquainted.

The recent earthquake in Spain appears to have been a most deplorably extensive and fatal occurrence, although the assertion that the city of Cadiz had disappeared is not correct. The subjoined account gives a minute detail of the devastation. It is an extract from a London journal of late date.

An earthquake was experienced at Madrid on the 21st of March, which occasioned very slight alarm; but in the Kingdom of Murcia it was attended with the most melancholy consequences. The letter received at Madrid, dated on the 26th, gives the following summary of this fatal occurrence.

In-Murcia, the provincial capital, not one of the churches nor a single edifice but has been considerably damaged; the River Segura has changed its bed, and now joins the sea by a new channel; the bridge, which united the two portions of the town, has been sadly shattered. Many houses have been thrown down, and a number of individuals perished.

Cartagena is completely demolished; St. Fulgentio has altogether disappeared. Rogales, La Granga, Lox, San Miguel, Callosa, and several other towns and villages, have suffered greatly.

La Mata is a heap of ruins. The earthquake has dried up its two salt lakes.

Torre Vieja—not a single house left standing. The number of dead and wounded of its inhabitants is very considerable.

Orihuela—some of the buildings are overthrown in this place. The number of lives lost amounts to only seven. The remainder of its inhabitants are encamped in the fields.

Guardamar is no longer in existence. Only two of its windmills retain their position. The village has entirely disappeared.

Majada, and several other villages in the neighbourhood, have suffered greatly.

Rafal—the village is totally ruined. The number of dead and wounded is immense.

Aix Garres—Several houses have been overthrown by a mountain adjoining that village having giving way. A number of individuals lost their lives.

Benejuzar—The most of the houses are thrown down; the number of wounded is considerable. The number of lives lost amounts to 250. Four craters opened, two of which threw out lava, and the others exhalations so fetid, that they were felt at more than the distance of a league.

Olmoradi.—Not a single house, not a single building remains; 40 dead bodies have already been taken out from below the ruins. The number of wounded is very great.

The earthquake of the 21st was accompanied with a subterraneous noise, resembling that of several divisions of cavalry put to flight and followed by their camp train. The shocks and oscillations were so strong, that all the bells of the churches sounded of themselves. Several individuals who happened to be in balconies at the time were precipitated into the street. Travellers observed a column of fire which at the moment of the shock made its appearance towards the eastward of Murcia.

On the 21st, from half past six in the evening till six o'clock next morning forty-eight shocks were counted; the first was the strongest, which lasted two seconds.

The confusion, the cries, and the tears of the inhabitants, who ran through the streets without knowing where to direct their steps, formed one of the most appalling scenes that has ever been witnessed. The greater part of the inhabitants who have escaped are at present encamped in the fields.

The king, who has been much affected at the catastrophe, has ordered that the produce of the revenues of Murcia shall be laid aside for the succour of the families who have been ruined by this dreadful event.

**American Sunday School Union.**

This Institution celebrated its fifth anniversary on Tuesday afternoon in the first Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, in Washington Square.

'The house was crowded,' says the U. S. Gazette with respectable visitors and members of the society. The western gallery was occupied by the female children of the Sunday School. A large staging was erected in front of the pulpit, which was filled with the officers of the society, gentlemen from whom addresses were expected, and others invited to the station. At half past three o'clock

about P. M. Alexander Henry, Esq., President, took the chair, and he called the meeting to order, the Rev. Dr. Janeway commenced the services by prayer; this was followed by a very appropriate hymn sung by the children.

By the Treasurer's report it appeared that during the last year \$76,000 had been received, which the expenditures nearly equalled. During the five years of the Society's existence, the treasurer has paid \$17,000 more than the receipts. The total number of publications during the past year amounted to 87,999. Total number in five years 6,800,890. The number of schools belonging to the Union is 5,901; teachers 52,443; scholars 349,802. The whole number of Sunday scholars in this country and Europe, is supposed to be about 1,567,000.

Lynchburg, May 23.

**DESPERATE DEED.**

We regret to record a melancholy catastrophe, which happened in this place last Friday afternoon. In the forenoon of that day, a quarrel arose near the river, between John M. Jones, a young man of Lynchburg, and George Hamilton, of Rock bridge, and a short fight was the consequence. Jones immediately came into the main street, borrowed a gun, and loaded it, expressing his determination to shoot Hamilton, though the person from whom he borrowed the gun had no idea that he intended to commit the rash act. When he returned to the river, Hamilton was in a boat, with two other individuals, and anticipating Jones's purpose, begged him not to fire his entreaties, however, had no effect, Jones fired and the contents of the gun were lodged in the heart of his victim. Hamilton folded his arms for an instant, fell into the water, and expired immediately. Jones, then with a dirk in his hand, pulled Hamilton out of the river, by the collar, intending to complete the murder, but it was unnecessary. The vital spark was already extinct. We forbear to enter into any further particulars, as Jones is in custody, and will have to answer to the laws of the country. The verdict of the inquest held over the body of Hamilton, was 'wilful and malicious murder.'

Virginia.

**CHANGING OF MIND.**

C. Hunt, the sailor who jumped overboard from the Sahr. Mexican on Friday night, when coming up the bay, "changed his mind," and after being, as he says, half an hour in the water, was picked up by a wood shallop and has arrived here safe. Poulson.

**OBITUARY.**

Died on Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of his Mother, Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, formerly of Winchester, Virginia.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Shaw, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

William Brown, of Ben. Ex'rs.  
John M. Robinson. 7w  
June 4

**PERSONS.**

Having in their possession any Books belonging to the late George Shaw, are requested to return them to either of the subscribers.

Wm. Brown, of Ben.  
John M. Robinson 3w  
June 4.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

Was stolen from the subscriber in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on the 27th of May 1832, a pocket book made of calf skin, containing a note of hand from James Dunn and Richard I. Jones for \$203 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, dated 13th July 1828, payable to Josiah Deming. Also a note of hand from Benjamin Pindle to Josiah Deming, dated in July 1828, for \$10. And one note of hand from William King to O. M. Marther and Co. One other note of hand from George Varnillier to O. M. Marther and Co. of Chesango county and State of New York. Any person being in possession of these notes, or any of them, will confer a favour on the subscriber, by delivering them to the Editor of the paper to which this advertisement is placed, they can be of no use to any other person than the subscriber, as the parties concerned, are notified of the circumstance. At the same time about \$133 in Farmers Bank of Maryland notes, and a 250 note of one of the Banks of Philadelphia, a reward of ten dollars will be given for the return of the Pocket Book and contents.

Josiah Deming.

The Eastern Whig, and Gazette, Baltimore, will copy the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

June 4.

**In Chancery.**

30th May, 1832.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of John Nicholson, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 30th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some one newspaper, before the 30th day of June next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$3000 00.

True copy, Test.  
Ramsay Watson,  
Reg. Chancery.  
June 4.

**Anne Arundel County Court,**

April Term, 1832.

On application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Thomas T. M'Pherson, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Thomas T. M'Pherson having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said county court, that the said Thomas T. M'Pherson be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the fourth Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Thomas T. M'Pherson, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering of his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas T. M'Pherson should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test. William S. Green.  
June 4.

**Anne Arundel County Court,**

April Term, 1832.

On application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Samuel Gover, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Samuel Gover having satisfied the said court by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said county court, that the said Samuel Gover be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the fourth Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Gover, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Gover should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements is thereto, as prayed.

Test. William S. Green.  
June 4.

**WILLIAM BRYAN**

**Merchant Tailor.**

Returns his thanks to a generous public for their encouragement, and informs them that he has taken a shop two doors above his old stand, nearly opposite the Maryland Gazette office, where he has on hand a

**Superior assortment of Goods.**

to suit the seasons. Those who wish to buy bargains will call and examine the articles, as he is determined to sell them on the lowest terms. He has also an assortment of

**STOCKS AND COLLARS.**

May 25.

**Valuable Books for Sale**

The subscribers will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 17th June next, at the late office of the deceased, the Library of the late J. T. Chase, Esq. consisting of Law, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, among which are many ancient and valuable authors, rarely to be met with.

Rd. M. Chase, & Co.  
Rd. J. Chase, & Co.  
May 25.



### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Long, of Jersey, late of Saint Mary's 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 10th of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of May 1829.

Ann Long, adm'r. of  
John Long, of Jersey.  
May 28. 5w

### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Leigh of Lewis, 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, on or before the 10th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of May, 1829.

Thomas Brown, adm'r. of  
John Leigh, of Lewis.  
May 28. 5w

### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, (in Maryland,) letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Taney, 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 first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1829.

Robert Digges Ex'r. of  
Thomas Taney, dec'd.  
May 28. 4w

### FOR SALE.

If not disposed of by private sale, before Saturday the 30th inst, the subscriber, being about to retire from house keeping, will on that day at 10 o'clock A. M. at his residence, offer at public sale, the furniture of his household and kitchen furniture. Also a Grand *Piano Forte* of superior tone, and a Philadelphia built *Wig* with *TAN-DEM HARNESS*.

For all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving ample security for the amount, with interest from the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate settlement by note of hand or otherwise, and those having claims against him to present them for settlement.

Edward Sparks.  
May 21. 3

### Notice.

Purchasers at the sale of the personal property of the late Gerard H. Snowden, are notified that their notes will become due on the 19th inst. The undersigned will attend at Mr. William Cecil's Tavern on Saturday the 30th inst. from 11 until 2 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving payment for the same. All notes not immediately paid, will be collected in the shortest manner, without respect to persons.

Rezin H. Snowden, Act. Adm'r.  
May 21. 2

### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Hammett, late of the county aforesaid, 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 19th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1829.

Thomas H. Miles, Adm'r.  
May 21. 4w

### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Branson, late of the county aforesaid, 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 25th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of May 1829.

Ben. Spalding, Adm'r.  
May 21. 4w

### RASH SHEPARD MERCHANT TAILOR.

Having just arrived from  
PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE  
with a select  
STOCK OF GOODS,

In his line, which in part consists of  
some of the latest importations of  
Patent Finished BLACK, BLUE,  
BROWN and OLIVE

CLOTHS,  
With an assortment of  
Pantaloons Stuffs  
Together with a variety of  
VESTINGS,

Which he will be proud to make up  
low for CASH, or to suit the wishes of  
customers on moderate terms.

State of Maryland, sc.  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,  
April 22d, 1829.

On application by petition of James Shaw, George Shaw and Thomas Franklin, executors of John Shaw, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they 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 newspapers printed in Annapolis.

Thomas T. Simmons,  
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Shaw, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of April 1829.

James Shaw, George Shaw, Ex'rs  
Thomas Franklin. }  
April 30. 6w

### PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, in Vore's tavern, in Lisbon, on Friday the 5th of June next, at 11 o'clock 2 very valuable young negro MEN, and 1 negro WOMAN, Slaves for life. Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor.

Th. S. Alexander, Trustee.  
May 18. 4

### Land for Sale.

For sale the tract of land belonging to the heirs of James Warfield of Anne Arundel county, deceased, on which James Carr now lives. This farm lies on Hammond's Branch, Elk ridge Anne Arundel county, about two miles northwest of the Savage Factory, adjoining the farm of Doct. Charles G. Worthington, and about eighteen miles from Baltimore, and contains about three hundred and eighteen acres, a part of which is first rate meadow land. The improvements upon said farm are a tolerable good Frame Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stables, and other out-houses, also a tolerable good Orchard. A further description is deemed unimportant as purchasers will examine for themselves.

If not sold at private sale before the 15th August next, it will be offered on the premises, on that day, at 12 o'clock. For terms which shall be accommodating, apply to the subscriber, at the late residence of Nicholas Worthington of Thos. Elk ridge, Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

Laban Warfield.  
May 21. 3

### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Gatter, late of the county aforesaid, 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 25th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1829.

James Gatter, Adm'r.  
May 21. 4w

### FOR SALE.

at the Office of the Maryland Gazette  
Blank Deeds,  
Appeal Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly  
Common Bonds, for payment of money,  
Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c.  
Blank forms of any description printed in the neatest style, on moderate terms, and the shortest notice.

Sept 4.

### Patent finished Cloth

### GEORGE M'NEIR,

### MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large stock of Goods in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest Patent Finished Cloth, of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

PANTALOON STUFFS,  
And a variety of  
VESTINGS.

All of the latest Patterns, and an assortment of  
Stocks, Collars, Gloves, &c.  
All of which he will sell low for Cash, or to particular men on moderate terms April 20.

State of Maryland, sc.  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,  
April Term, 1829.

On application by petition of Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r. D. B. N. of John T. Snowden, 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 newspapers printed in Annapolis.

Thomas T. Simmons,  
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration, D. B. N. on the personal estate of John T. Snowden, late of Anne Arundel 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April 1829.

Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r. D. B. N.  
April 30 1829 6w

### NOTICE.

The Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College, have observed that a Lottery for the benefit of Washington and Saint John's Colleges, is advertised to be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on the 30th instant. They esteem it their duty to inform the public, that they are not in any manner interested in the drawing of the proposed lottery. The acts of 1821, ch. 46, and 1823, ch. 193, authorised them to propose a scheme or schemes of a lottery or lotteries, for raising a sum not exceeding \$80,000, and to sell such scheme or schemes to any person whatsoever. In 1824 they sold their rights created by those acts of Assembly, to Palmer Canfield, for a certain sum of money. They understand Mr. Canfield has assigned his interest in part, or wholly to Yates and McIntyre. They supposed the acts of assembly conferred on them the power to grant to other persons a right to draw a lottery or lotteries. They have never considered themselves interested in the result of any lottery drawn by Mr. Canfield, nor responsible for his management of the same.

The Editors of the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis, and American and Gazette, at Baltimore, will insert the above until the 30th instant and send their accounts to

Th. S. Alexander,  
Annapolis, May 21 130m

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county, Maryland hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. late of Elk ridge Anne Arundel 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 16th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—also those indebted to said estate are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same. Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1829.

Ann Worthington, Executrix.  
May 21. 6w

### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of Mark Thomas Wilkinson, and John Wilkinson, late of Saint Mary's 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 10th day of May eighteen hundred and thirty, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estates. Given under my hand and seal this ninth day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

James Wilkinson, Adm'r.  
May 21. 4w

### Mr. C. Haydon, Dentist.

Respectfully informs the citizens of St. Mary's and CHESAPEAKE COUNTIES, that he intends visiting the several towns in those counties, (in his professional capacity,) in the latter part of the present month, or beginning of June.

May 21. 3

### THE LADIES LITERARY PORTFOLIO.

Or Friendships Offering for every week in the year.

A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository, devoted to the Fine Arts, Science, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest articles of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals. The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$4. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARKE, 67, Arcade, Philadelphia.

### EDITORIAL NOTICES.

The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledgments of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess. &c.—Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz. "The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country,"—Rockingham (Va.) Register. "It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—Utica, (N. Y.) Intelligencer.

"The editor has the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c. N. Y. Daily Morn. Chron. In point of literary merit & mechanical execution, it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen, &c. Watertown (N. Y.) Register. "Indeed it is altogether a superior work, &c.—New York Mirror and Ladies Literary Gazette.

"Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.

"New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.

April 23.

### \$500 REWARD.

Taken from the office of the Court of Chancery, TWO LARGE BOOKS containing records of proceedings in that court from the year eighteen hundred and fifteen to the year eighteen hundred and twenty. Any person who will deliver said books to the subscriber, shall receive the sum of fifty dollars, or twenty five dollars for either of them.

Ramsay Wallace, Reg. Cur. Can  
May 7. 5

### THE STEAM BOAT



### MARYLAND

Commences her regular route on Tuesday next. Leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 3 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season. Passage to and from Annapolis, \$1.

March 28.

### The Journal of Proceedings

### House of Delegates.

December Session 1828. Is completed, and ready for distribution. A few copies for sale at this office.

April 2.

### PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

### The Philadelphia Edition,

Published every Wednesday, and filled with twenty elegant Quarto Copper Plate Engravings of recent and valuable subjects, celebrated persons in quarterly plates of the fashion.

Now that the winter of our political horizon being now dispelled, the publisher deems it advisable at the commencement of the New Year, to return his thanks to his patrons for the favours already bestowed, and inform them, and the public, that he enters upon his duties with renewed prospects of rendering it still more interesting than at any former period, he has completed his arrangements, and is now in the receipt by every packet which arrives here or at New York from England, of the most interesting periodicals, from which he will be able to furnish his readers with the latest literary productions of merit, instead of receiving them second hand from publications in this country; for those who attach an importance to the Proteus changes of fashion, he has been induced to add La Belle Assemblee, which is believed by the gay world to hold the mirror up to nature, and which will enable him to present them with the earliest notice of all changes in taste and fashion, which are constantly taking place, and from it to select the elegant engravings with which it is adorned, to grace the pages of the Souvenir quarterly; in short no expense has been spared that will be likely to add to the value of our publication. But whilst our attention is thus directed to what transpires in Europe, it shall not permit us to neglect NATIVE MERIT, and we shall freely select from American publications what seems adapted to our purpose, and last but not least, we have succeeded in enlisting in our interest many valuable correspondents, both in this country and in Europe, whose productions would do credit to any publication, and were we at liberty to give their names to the public, would add lustre to any work to which they were attached, in short no exertion will be spared to render "The Souvenir", in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of Miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on its moral tendency, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue.

A portion of the contents will be as follows:

- I. Tales, original and selected; Essays, moral, humorous and scientific; Poetry, original and selected from the best American and Foreign literary publications; Biographical Sketches of distinguished persons, male and female; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. The original matter necessary for this department of our paper will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public through the medium of their literary productions.

- II. The Toilet. In addition to the usual Literary matter contained in similar publications, the Proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular series, once in each quarter, places of fashionable resort, sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.
- III. Miscellaneous Interesting items of Intelligence, Foreign and domestic occurrences, Deaths, Marriages, &c.
- IV. Engravings. In each quarter the Souvenir will be embellished with four splendid quarto copper plate engravings of remarkable American or European Scenery, or Portraits of distinguished characters, also one plate of the latest fashions, which will be sent coloured, free of charge, to those who comply with the terms of subscription, of payment in advance.

Each subscriber will thus be furnished yearly with Twenty Superior Copper plate Engravings; the price of which if purchased singly, would be more than double the annual cost of the entire work.

V. Editor's Department. Notices of passing events, the Drama, New Publications, Criticisms, Reviews, &c. &c. TERMS.—The Souvenir will be published every Wednesday, and forwarded to Subscribers out of the city by mail or otherwise, as may be directed—each number will contain Eight closely printed pages, and be decorated with appropriate embellishments in addition to the above engravings.

Price of Subscription Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—for four copies Eleven Dollars—for ten copies Twenty-five Dollars, and at the same rate for a larger number—in all cases in advance, which entitles them to coloured plates of fashions.

Subscriptions to commence and end in January or July in each year; a few copies may be had from the commencement of the work, if applied for soon.

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.  
Editors of papers who will give the above a few insertions, will oblige the publisher, and receive an exchange by sending their paper to this office.

### 100 Dollars

Has been given to the

of a large application  
The other named BEN  
SNOWDEN about 19  
years old, five feet  
inches high, very black  
and walks with a lame  
It is supposed that these  
negroes went away in company with  
bright mulatto man named Henry  
Wallace, belonging to Mrs. John  
Orice. The clothing of the above  
negroes is not known. A reward of  
fifty dollars will be given for the apprehension of the two negroes, or twenty five for each, if taken within this state, and secured in jail so that I get them again; or one hundred dollars for both, or fifty for each if taken out of the state.

Sam. Pinkney, Adm'r.  
of Jona. Pinkney.

June 5.

### Swain's Panacea.

For the cure of Scrofula or Kings Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c. and all diseases arising from impure blood. It has also been found beneficial in Nervous and Dyspeptic complaints.

Price Two Dollars per bottle, and Twenty Dollars per Dozen.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am induced to change the form of my bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put up in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "Swain's Panacea—Phila." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine must consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; to counterfeits which, will be punishable as forgery.

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to two dollars per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea, requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation, have drawn, both from Patients and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established it a character, which every pen, dipped in gall, can never tarnish.

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been diligently circulated by certain Physicians, have their origin either in envy or in the mischievous effects of the spurious imitations.

The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury, nor any other deleterious drug.

The public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability, and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons.

Wm SWAIN,  
Philadelphia, Sept. 1828  
From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.

I have repeatedly used Swain's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and venereal complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

Valentine Mott, M. D.  
New-York, 1st mo. 4th, 1824.  
From Doctor William P. Dewees, Adjunct Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

I have much pleasure in saying, I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease, from Mr. Swain's Panacea, where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.

Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1823  
From Doctor James Mease, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of Mr. Swain's Panacea, as a remedy in Scrofula. I saw two inveterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long used without effect—those of Mrs. O'Neil and Mrs. Campbell.

James Mease, M. D.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1823.

THE GENUINE PANACEA may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's own prices, of

HENRY PRICE,  
Sole Agent in Baltimore,  
At the corner of Baltimore and  
never-street,  
Nov. 27.



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**MISCELLANY.**

From the Western Recorder.

**OLIOLOGY OF A DRUNKARD'S WIFE.**

Time was when much he loved me,  
When we walked out, at close of day,  
The rental breeze, ah, well do I remember,  
How then with careful hand, we drew my  
mantle  
And me, fearful lest the evening dew  
Should mar my fragile health. Yes then his  
eye  
Looked kindly on me, when my heart was  
sore,  
How tenderly he wiped my tears away,  
While from his lips the words of gentle sooth-  
ing,  
Softest accents fell,  
How blest my evenings, too, when wintry  
blasts  
Were howling round our peaceful happy  
dwelling,  
It was sweet, the daily task performed,  
The sweet heart, and cheerful fire, to sit  
With him I loved, to view with gliding eye  
And all a parent's fondness, the budding  
grass  
Four little ones.

Then ya had a father  
So lovely babes! Now more than helpless  
orphans!  
My mother more than widow's grief has  
known,  
A sharper pang than those who mourn the  
dead,  
Lied on my breaking heart, when first I  
knew  
My poor husband—O, my earthly all,  
As lost to virtue! When I saw the man  
I loved so fondly, transformed to  
brute,  
It was then I tasted gall and wormwood,  
When the world looked dreary, fearful clouds  
Gathered round me, dark forebodings  
Came,  
How grave before was terror, now it smiled,  
As I lay me down to peaceful rest,  
To forget my sorrows. But I lived,  
O, my God! what years of joy have  
followed,  
My heart is broken. He who vowed  
To cherish me, before God's altar, vowed  
To do the deed. And shall I then upbraid  
him—  
My husband of my youthful days—the man  
Whom I gave my virgin heart away!  
I'll bear it all.

Peace, peace my heart!  
A storm of angry words  
A few more stormy blasts  
Then this winter's sickly frame will fall,  
A sweet slumber—where the weary rest,  
Twisted cease from troubling.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

**AMELIA.**

"I was not quite thirty" said Wied-  
er to us, when I obtained the chair  
philosophical professor in this col-  
lege in the most flattering manner. I  
need not tell you my *amour pro pre*  
gratified by a distinction rare en-  
ough at my age. I certainly had  
worked for it formerly; but at the mo-  
ment it came to me, another species of  
philosophy occupied me much more  
fully, and I would have given more  
know-what passed in one heart than  
have had power to analyze those of  
mankind. I was passionately in-  
deed, and you all know, I hope, that  
love takes possession of a young  
man, adieu to every thing else; there  
no room for any other thought. My  
life was covered with folios of all col-  
ours, quires of paper of all sizes,  
volumes of all species, catalogues of  
books in short, of all that one finds on  
professor's tables; but of the whole  
did only the article rose, whether  
the encyclopedia, the botanical books  
all the gardener's calendars that I  
did meet with. You shall learn  
scently what led me to this study,  
why it was that my window was  
open, even during the coldest  
days. All this was connected with  
passion by which I was possessed,  
which was become my sole and  
dominant thought. I could not well say  
this moment how my lectures and  
lectures got out of this I know, that  
as I said once I have said, "Amelia,  
and of Philosophy."

It was the name of my beauty—in  
of the beauty of the university,  
Mademoiselle de Belmont. Her father  
a distinguished officer, had died  
the field of battle. She occupied  
in her mother's large and handsome  
house in the street in which I lived,  
the same side, and a few doors dis-  
tant. This mother, wise and prudent,  
and by circumstances to inhabit a  
house filled with young students from  
Paris, and having as charming a  
sister, never suffered her a mo-  
ment from her sight, either in or out  
doors. But the good lady passionately  
loved company and cards and to  
occupy her time with her duties,  
she committed Amelia to all the  
abilities of a daughter, professors  
of mathematics, and where the poor  
sister, Amelia, in her youth with her  
of knitting beside her mother's

bed table. But you ought to have  
been informed, that so student, indeed  
he must have fifty, was admitted. I  
had then but little chance of conveying  
my sentiments to Amelia. I am sure  
however, that any other than myself  
would have discovered this; and I was  
a perfect novice in gallantry; and  
until the moment when I imbibed this  
passion from Amelia's beautiful dark  
eyes, mine having been always fixed  
upon volumes of Latin, Greek, Hebrew,  
Chaldeic, &c. &c. understood nothing  
at all of the language of the heart.  
It was at an old lady's to whom I was  
introduced, that I became acquainted  
with Amelia, my destiny led me to her  
house on the evening of her assembly;  
she received me—I saw Mademoi-  
selle de Belmont, and from that instant  
her image was engraved in lines of fire  
on my heart. The mother frowned at  
the sight of a well-looking young man;  
but my timid, grave, and perhaps  
somewhat pedantic air, reassured her.  
There were a few other young persons,  
daughters and nieces of the lady of the  
manor. It was summer, they obtained  
permission to walk in the garden,  
under the windows of the salon, and  
the eyes of their mothers. I followed  
them; and, without daring to address a  
word to my fair one, caught each that  
fell from her lips.

Amelia, said a pretty little laugh-  
ing epigram, how many of your favour-  
ites are condemned to death this win-  
ter? Not one, replied she; I renounce  
them—their education is too trouble-  
some and too ungrateful a task, and I  
begin to think I know nothing about it.

I assumed sufficient resolution to  
ask the explanation of this question  
and answer; she gave it to me. You  
have just learned that I am passionately  
fond of roses; it is an hereditary  
taste; my mother is still fonder of them  
than I am. Since I was able to think  
of anything, I have had the greatest  
wish to offer her a rose-tree in blow as  
a new year's gift—the first of January.  
I have never succeeded. Every year  
I have put a quantity of rose-trees in  
vases; the greater number perished;  
and I have never been able to offer one  
rose to my mother. So little did I  
know of the culture of flowers, as to be  
perfectly ignorant that it was possible  
to have roses in winter; but from the  
moment I understood that it might be  
without a miracle, and that incessant  
attention only was necessary, I pro-  
mised myself, that this year the first of  
January, should not pass without Ame-  
lia's offering her mother a rose-tree in  
blow. We returned to the salon, so  
close was I on the watch, that I heard  
her ask my name in a whisper. Her  
companions answered, I know him only  
by reputation; they say he is an au-  
thor; and so learned, that he is already  
a professor. I should never have guessed it, said Amelia; he seems neither  
vain nor pedantic! How thankful  
was I for this reputation! Next morn-  
ing I went to a gardener, and ordered  
fifty rose-trees of different months  
to be put in vases. It must be singu-  
lar fortune, thought I, if among this  
number, one at least does not flower.  
On leaving the gardener I went to the  
bookseller's—purchased some works on  
flowers and returned home full of hope.  
I intended to accompany my rose-tree  
with a fine letter, in which I should re-  
quest to be permitted to visit Madame  
de Belmont, in order to teach her  
daughter the art of having roses in win-  
ter; the agreeable lesson and the char-  
ming scholar were to me much pleasur-  
able themes than those of my philosophical  
lectures. I built on all this the pret-  
test romance possible; my milk pail had  
not yet got on so far as Parrotte's; she  
held it on her head; and my rose was  
not yet transplanted into its vase; but  
I saw it all in blow.

In the meantime I was happy only  
in imagination; I no longer saw Ame-  
lia; they ceased to invite me to the do-  
wager parties; and she was not allowed  
to mix in those of young people. I  
must then be restricted, until my in-  
troducer was in a state of presentation  
to seeing her every evening pass by  
with her mother, as they went to their  
parties. Happily for me, Madame de  
Belmont was such a coward in a car-  
riage, that she preferred walking when  
it was possible. I knew the hour at  
which they were in the habit of leaving  
home; I learned to distinguish the  
sound of the bell of their gate from  
that of all the others of the quarter; my  
window on the ground floor was always  
open; at the moment I heard their gate  
unlock, I stretched up some volume,  
which was often turned upside down,  
stationed myself at the window, as if  
profoundly occupied with my study,  
and thus, almost every day, saw for an  
instant this lovely girl, and this instant  
was sufficient to attach me to her still  
more deeply. The elegant simplicity  
of her dress, her rich dark hair wreath-  
ed round her head, and falling in ring-  
lets on her forehead, her slight and  
graceful figure; her step at once light

and commanding, the fairy foot that  
the care of studying the snowy robe  
rendered visible, inflamed my admira-  
tion—while her dignified and com-  
posed manner, her attention to her mother,  
and the amability with which she saluted  
her inferiors, touched my heart yet  
more. I began, too, to fancy, that  
limited as were my opportunities of  
attracting her notice, I was not entirely  
indifferent to her. For example, on  
leaving home, she usually crossed to  
the opposite end of the street; for, had  
she passed close to my windows, she  
guessed that, intently occupied as I  
chose to appear, I could not well raise  
my eyes from my book; then, as she  
came near my house, there was always  
something to say in rather a louder  
tone, as "take care mama, lean heavier  
on me, do you feel cold?" I then raised  
my eyes, looked at her, saluted her,  
and generally encountered the transient  
glance of my divinity, who with a  
blush lowered her eyes, and returned  
my salute. The mother, all enveloped  
in cloaks and hoods, saw nothing. I  
saw every thing—and surrendered my  
heart. A slight circumstance augmented  
my hopes. I had published "An  
Abridgement of Practical Philosophy,"  
it was an extract from my course of  
lectures—was successful, and the edi-  
tion was sold. My bookseller, aware  
that I had some copies remaining, came  
to beg one for a customer of his, who  
was extremely anxious to get it; and  
he named Mademoiselle Amelia de  
Belmont. I actually blushed with  
pleasure; to conceal my embarrassment  
I laughingly inquired, what could a  
girl of her age want with so serious a  
work? "To read it sir—doubtless," re-  
plied the bookseller. "Mademoiselle  
Amelia does not resemble the general-  
ity of young ladies; she prefers useful  
to amusing books." He then men-  
tioned the names of several that he had  
lately sent to her; and they gave me a  
high opinion of her taste. "From her  
impatience for your book," added he,  
"I can answer for it, that it will be  
perused with great pleasure; more than  
ten messages have been sent; at last  
I promised it for tomorrow, and I  
beg of you to enable me to keep my  
word." I thrilled with joy as I gave  
him the volumes, at the idea that Ame-  
lia would read and approve of my sen-  
timents and that she would learn to  
know me.

October arrived, and with it my fifty  
vases of rose-trees; for which, of  
course, they made me pay what they  
chose, and I was as delighted to count  
them in my room, as a miser would his  
sacks of gold. They all looked rather  
languishing, but then it was because  
they had not yet reconciled themselves  
to the new earth. I read all that was  
ever written on the culture of roses,  
with much more attention than I had  
formerly read my old philosophers, and  
ended as wise as I began.

The death of the greater number of  
my elves, however, soon lightened my  
labours; more than half of them never  
struck root; I flung them into the fire.  
A fourth part of those that remained,  
after unfolding some little leaves stop-  
ped there. Thus withered my hopes;  
and the more care I took of my in-  
valuable—the more I hawked them from  
window to window, the worse they  
grew. At last one of them, and but  
one, promised to reward my trouble—  
thickly covered with leaves, it formed  
a handsome bush, from the middle of  
which sprang out a fine vigorous branch,  
crowned with six beautiful buds that  
got no collar—grew, enlarged, and  
were discovered, through their calices, a  
slight rose tint.

On the twenty seventh of Novem-  
ber, a day which I can never forget,  
the sun rose in all its brilliance. I  
thanked my stars, and hastened to  
place my rose tree, and such of its  
companions as yet survived, on a per-  
istyle in the court. I then dined,  
drank to the health of my rose, and re-  
turned to take my station in my win-  
dow with a quicker throbbing of the  
heart.

Amelia's mother had been slightly  
indisposed; for eight days she had not  
left the house, and consequently I had  
not seen my fair one. On the first  
morning I had observed the physician  
going in, uneasy for her, I contrived to  
cross his way, questioned him, and was  
comforted. I afterwards learned that  
the old lady had recovered, and was to  
make her appearance abroad on this  
day, at a grand gala given by a bar-  
oness, who lived at the end of the street.  
I was then certain to see Amelia pass  
by, and eight days of privation had en-  
hanced that thought; I am sure Madame  
de Belmont did not look to this party  
with as much impatience as I did. She  
was always one of the first—it had  
scarcely struck five, when I heard the  
bell of her gate. I took up a book—  
there was I at my post, and presently  
saw Amelia appear, dazzling with dress  
and beauty, as she gave her arm to her  
mother, never yet had the brilliancy of  
her figure so struck me; this time there

was no occasion for her to speak to  
catch my eyes; they were fixed on her,  
but here were bent down; however she  
guessed that I was there, for she passed  
slowly to prolong my happiness. I  
followed her with my gaze, until she  
entered the house; then only she turned  
her head for a second, the door was  
shut, and she disappeared, but remain-  
ed present to my heart. I could neither  
close my window nor cease to look at  
the baroness's hotel as if I could see  
Amelia through the walls; I remained  
there till all objects were fading into  
obscurity. The approach of night, and  
the frostiness of the air brought to my  
recollection that the rose tree was still  
on the peristyle; never had it been so  
precious to me; I hastened to it, and  
scarcely was I in the anti-chamber,  
when I heard a singular noise, like that  
of an animal browsing, and tinkling its  
bells. I trembled, I flew, and I had  
the grief to find a sheep quietly fixed  
beside my rose trees of which it was  
making its evening repast with no slight  
avidity.

"I caught up the first thing in my  
way, it was a heavy cane. I wished to  
drive away the glutinous beast; alas!  
it was too late, he had just bitten off  
the beautiful branch of buds, he swal-  
lowed them, one after another, and in  
spite of the gloom, I could see half out  
of his mouth the finest of them all,  
which, in a moment, was clamped like  
the rest. I was neither ill-tempered  
nor violent; but at this sight I was no  
longer master of myself. Without well  
knowing what I did, I discharged a  
blow of my cane on the animal, and  
stretched it at my feet. No sooner did  
I perceive it motionless, than I repent-  
ed of having killed a creature uncon-  
scious of the mischief it had done; was  
this worthy of the professor of philoso-  
phy, the adorer of the gentle Amelia?  
But thus to eat up my rose tree, my  
only hope to get admittance to her!  
When I thought on its annihilation, I  
could not consider myself so culpable.  
However, the night darkened, I heard  
the old servant crossing the lower pas-  
sage, and I called her. "Catherine,"  
said I, "bring your light, there is mis-  
chief here. You left the stable door  
open—that of the court was also un-  
closed—one of your sheep has been  
browsing on my rose trees and I have  
punished it."

She soon came in with the lantern in  
her hand. "It is not one of our sheep,"  
said she, "I have just come from them,  
the stable gate is shut, and they are all  
within. Oh, blessed saint! what do I  
see!" exclaimed she when near; "it is  
the pet sheep of our neighbour Made-  
moiselle Amelia de Belmont. Poor  
Robin! what bad luck brought you here!  
Oh! how sorry she will be!" I nearly  
dropped down beside Robin. "Of Ma-  
demoiselle Amelia said I, in trembling  
voice; "has she actually a sheep?" "Oh  
no she has none at this moment, but  
that which lies there; she loved it as  
herself—see the collar that she worked  
for it with her own hands." I bent to  
look at it. It was of red leather, or-  
namented with little bells; and she had  
embroidered on it in gold thread—Robin  
belongs to Amelia de Belmont; she  
loves him, and begs that he may be re-  
stored to her." "What will she think  
of the barbarian who killed him in a fit  
of passion; the vice that she must de-  
test?" She is right, it has been fatal  
to him. Yet if he should be only stung  
by the blow, Catherine! run, ask  
for some ether, or eau de vie, or harts-  
horn—run Catherine, run.

"Catherine set off; I tried to make it  
open its mouth; my rose bud was still  
between its hermetically sealed teeth;  
perhaps the collar pressed it in fact  
the throat was swelled. I got it off  
with difficulty, something fell from it  
at my feet, which I mechanically took  
took up and put into my pocket with-  
out looking at, so much was I absorbed  
in anxiety for the resuscitation. I rub-  
bed him with all my strength, I grew  
more and more impatient for the re-  
turn of Catherine. She came with a  
small phial in her hand, calling out in  
the usual manner, "Here sir, here's the  
medicine. I never opened my mouth  
about it to Mademoiselle Amelia, I  
pity her enough without that."

"What is all this, Catherine? where  
have you seen Mademoiselle Amelia?  
and what is her affliction, if she does  
not know of her favourite's death?"  
"Oh sir, this is a terrible day for the  
poor young lady. She was at the end  
of the street searching for a ring which  
she had lost, and it was no trifle, but  
the ring that her father had got as a  
present from the emperor, and worth  
they say, more than ten thousand  
francs. Her mother lent it to  
her to day for the party; she has lost  
it; she knows neither how nor where  
and never missed it until she drew off  
her glove at supper. And, poor soul!  
the glove was on again in a minute, for  
fear it should be seen that the ring was  
wanting; and she slipped out to search  
for it along the street, but she has  
found nothing."

"It struck me, that the substance  
that had fallen from the sheep's collar  
had the form of a ring—could it possi-  
bly be! I looked at it with a degree of  
joy, it was Madame de Belmont's ring  
and really very beautiful and costly.  
A secret presentiment whispered to me  
that this was a better means of preser-  
vation than the rose tree. I pressed  
the precious ring to my heart, and to  
my lips; assured myself the sheep was  
really dead; and leaving him stretched  
near the devastated rose-trees, I ran  
into the street, dismissed those who  
were seeking in vain, and stationed my-  
self at my door to await the return of  
my neighbours. I saw from a distance  
the flambeau that preceded them,  
quickly distinguished their voices, and  
comprehended, by them, that Amelia  
had confessed her misfortune. The  
mother scolded bitterly, the daughter  
wept, and said "Perhaps it may be  
found." "Oh yes, perhaps," replied the  
mother with irritation—"it is too rich  
a prize for him who finds it; the em-  
peror gave it to your deceased father  
on the field when he saved his life; he  
set more value on it than all that he  
possessed besides; and now you have  
thus flung it away; but the fault is mine  
for having trusted you with it. For  
some time back you have seemed quite  
bewildered." I heard all this as I fol-  
lowed at some paces behind them; they  
reached home; and I had the cruelty  
to prolong for some moments more,  
Amelia's mortification. I intended  
that the treasure should procure me  
the entrance of their dwelling, and I wait-  
ed till they got up stairs. I then had  
myself announced as the bearer of  
good news; I was introduced; and res-  
pectfully presented the ring to Ma-  
dame de Belmont; and how delighted  
seemed Amelia! and how beautifully  
she brightened in her joy, not alone  
that the ring was found, but that I was  
the finder! she cast herself on her mo-  
ther's bosom, and turning on me her  
eyes, humid with tears, though beam-  
ing with pleasure, she clasped her  
hands, exclaiming, "Oh, sir, what obli-  
gation, what gratitude do we not owe  
to you!"

"Ah, Mademoiselle!" returned I "you  
know not to whom you address the  
term gratitude.—To one who has con-  
ferred on me a great pleasure," said  
she. "To one who has caused you se-  
rious pain—to the killer of Robin!"

"You, sir?—I cannot credit it—why  
should you do so? you are not so cruel!"  
"No, but I am so unfortunate. It  
was in opening his collar, which I have  
also brought to you, that your ring fell  
on the ground. You promised a great  
recompense to him who should find it;  
I dare to solicit that recompense; grant  
me my pardon for Robin's death."

"And I sir, I thank you for it," exclaim-  
ed the mother; "I never could endure  
that animal; it took up Amelia's entire  
time, and wearied me out of all pa-  
tience with its bleating, if you had not  
killed it, heaven knows where it might  
have carried my diamond. But how  
did it get entangled in the collar? Ame-  
lia, pray explain all this."

"Amelia's heart was agitated; she  
was as much grieved that it was I who  
had killed Robin as that he was dead.  
"Poor Robin," said she, drying a tear,  
"he was too fond of running out; before  
leaving home, I had put on his collar,  
that he might not be lost—he had al-  
ways been brought back to me. The  
ring must have slipped under his col-  
lar. I hastily drew on my glove, and  
never missed it till I was at supper."

"What good luck it was that he  
went straight to this gentleman's! ob-  
served the mother.

"Yes—for you," said Amelia; she  
was cruelly received—was it such a  
crime, sir, to enter your door?"

"It was night," I replied; "I could  
not distinguish the collar, and I learn-  
ed, when too late, that the animal be-  
longed to you."

"Thank Heaven, then, you did not  
know it!" cried the mother, "or where  
would have been my ring!"  
"It is necessary, at least," said Ame-  
lia with emotion, "that I should learn  
how my favourite could have so cruelly  
chagrined you."

Fortunate favorite had eaten up my  
mother's rose tree." I acknowledged it  
and I related the course of education  
of my little rose tree.

"Madame de Belmont laughed heart-  
ily, and said 'she owed me a double  
obligation.' Mademoiselle Amelia  
has given me my recompense for the  
diamond," said I to her. "I claim yours  
also, madam." "Ask, sir," I remem-  
bered to pay my respects sometimes to  
you." "Granted," replied she, "only. I  
kissed her hand respectfully, that of her  
daughter tenderly, and withdrew. But I  
returned next day—and every day. I  
was received with a kindness that each  
visit increased. I was looked on as  
one of the family. It was I who now  
gave my arm to Madame de Belmont to  
conduct her to the evening parties, she  
presented me as her friend, and they were  
no longer dull to her daughter. New-year's day arrived.  
I had gone, the evening before, to a  
sheepfold in the vicinity, to purchase  
a lamb similar to that I had killed. I  
collected from the different hot-houses  
all the flowering rose-trees I could  
find; the finest of them was for Ma-  
dame de Belmont; and the roses of the  
others were wreathed in a garland  
round the fleecy neck of the lamb. In  
the evening I went to my neighbours  
with my presents. "Robin and the  
rose-trees are restored to life," said I,  
in offering my homage, which was re-  
ceived with sensibility and gratefulness.  
"I also should like to give you a  
new year's gift," said Madame de  
Belmont to me, "if I but knew what  
you would best like." "What I best  
like—ah, if I only dared to tell you!"  
"It should chance now to be my  
daughter. I fell at her feet, and so  
did Amelia." "Well," said the kind  
parent, "there then are your new year's  
gifts ready found; Amelia gives you  
her heart, and I give you her hand." She  
took the rose wreath from off the lamb,  
and twined it round our united hands.  
And my Amelia, continued the old  
professor, as he finished his anecdote,  
passing an arm round his companion as  
she sat beside him, "my Amelia is still  
to my eyes as beautiful, and to my  
heart as dear, as on the day when our  
hands were bound together with a  
chain of flowers."

**A Carnival Scene in Rome.**

Evening is now approaching, and  
all the world moving towards the  
Corso, to see the horse race. The  
motion of a long train of carriages is  
sometimes interrupted two hours be-  
fore dark—the Corso being already  
filled.

The infantry and horse guards of  
the Pope are actively employed in  
forming the carriages into a line near  
the sidewalks, which gives rise to  
many vexatious bickerings.—Here,  
a skilful Whip makes his horses  
back the carriage into the place as-  
signed him; another is fairly lifted  
into it; and again, another less for-  
tunate, is forced from the line into  
the centre of the street. In vain are  
the exertions of the unfortunate  
coachman to regain his station; the  
space has instantly been filled, and  
threatened and assailed on all sides,  
nothing remains for him but to make  
the best possible retreat through the  
first side lane he comes to; and even  
these are often choked up and ren-  
dered impassable by the carriages  
which were either too late for the  
Corso, or had the same fate with  
himself.

The moment when the horses are to  
start is now near at hand, and the  
interest of the thousands of specta-  
tors raised to the highest pitch. On  
all sides you hear from the scaffold-  
ings, the cries of the Proprietors:  
Lough! Lough! Lough! Lough! no-  
hile! Lough! Padroni! It seems to  
be an object with them, to let, at the  
last moment, all remaining seats,  
even at reduced prices, if full ones  
cannot be obtained. Happy those  
who have found a seat, for now, a  
general officer, with a division of  
horse guards, is riding along the cen-  
tre of the street, between two lines  
of coaches, to clear the course.  
Those who have not been so fortu-  
nate as to obtain a seat, climb upon  
the carriages, if they can, or have to  
creep under, if there is no other vac-  
ant spot. In the mean time, the  
open space, before the obelisk has  
been cleared, affords to the specta-  
tor one of the most magnificent views  
imaginable. The three facades  
which enclose this place have been  
hung with rich tapestry. Thousands  
of human heads projecting on above  
another on the amphitheatres raised  
for the occasion, recall to the imagi-  
nation the ancient amphitheatres and  
circuses. Above the center amphi-  
theatre, which covers but the pedes-



tail, the obelisk rises in all its majesty into the regions of the air. Comparing it with the mass of population at the base, one becomes sensible of its immense height. The prospect from the Piazza del Popolo, down the Corso to the Venetian Palace, a distance perhaps of 3500 yards, is highly interesting. The general now returns and takes his station on the spot exclusively assigned for him; this is considered a signal that the course is clear. The sentinels however continue their vigilance, and the entrance to the course is closed by an extended cord. The horses are now brought forward, one by one, according to the numbers drawn by lot, each led by a groom, most splendidly dressed, but so as to be easily distinguished from the rest. The horses have no covering whatever. At the moment of starting, two balls with points and attached to a line, are thrown over their backs to spur them on. However, they are even without that, impatient to start; they neigh, they rear, plunge and kick, and it requires all the skill and strength of the grooms to master them. Aware of what they are intended to perform, the ambition to start makes them ungovernable; and the sight of so many spectators, foamingly wild. In rearing they frequently get their fore feet over the extended cord—all is bustle and confusion, and this seems but to increase the excitement of the spectators. The grooms themselves appear agitated, & attentively watch for the signal, as the direction given to the horse on starting, or the quickness in taking off the bridle, often decides the fate of the contest. The cord drops at last, and the horses start at full speed; while on the wider space, there is some chance for trial of speed; but after entering the Corso, all exertion is in vain. The two lines of carriages narrow the space to such a degree, that those horses that are behind, cannot pass the two which are before them. Although the street has previously been thickly covered with puzzone, the horses' hoofs continually penetrate to the pavement, and strike fire—their manes flutter in the wind, and like airy phantoms, they in passing, appear and disappear in a moment. The herd of contending horses succeed each other, generally two and two; sometimes pressing the foremost without being able to pass them. After the fleetest horses have gone by, odd ones of less speed pass singly, and as soon as the last has disappeared, the populace rush forward, and instantly fill the street. Thus ends this festivity, which has excited so much interest, and but few can account to themselves why, or how a contest, which is decided in a moment, has been able to cause such general excitement.

It may be supposed, that accidents which endanger the lives of men and the animals, are not uncommon. Sometimes it happens that the wheel of a carriage projects beyond the line, or a third horse trying to pass, coming up full speed, runs against it and falls. Frequently they are killed on the spot, and injure some of the spectators. I once was witness of such an accident—where three horses, fell in succession, and the rest cleared themselves by leaping over the three. Sometimes the horses, after arriving at the end of the course, turn back, and as if frantic, force their way through the crowd; the mischief done is not noticed, and no one seems to care.—N. Y. American.

#### THE CONSPIRACY OF THE STRELITZ.

Like all the malcontents, the Strelitz believed, that discontent was universal. It was this belief which in Moscow itself, and a few days before the departure of their sovereign, emboldened Tskiler and Sukanin, two of their leaders to plot a nocturnal conflagration. They knew that Peter would be the first to hasten to it, and in the midst of the tumult and confusion common to such accidents, they meant to murder him without mercy, and then to massacre all the foreigners who had been set over them as masters.

Such was the infamous scheme.—The hour which they had fixed for its accomplishment was at hand. They had accomplices, but no impeachers; and when assembled at a banquet, they all sought, in intoxicating liquors, the courage which was required for so dreadful an execution. But like all intoxications, this produced various effects, according to the difference of constitution in those by whom it was felt. Two of these villains lost in it their boldness, they infected each other not with just remorse, but with a dastardly fear; and, escaping from one crime to another, they left the company under a suspicious pretext, promising to their accomplices to return in time, and hurried to the Czar to disclose the plot.

At midnight the blow was to have been struck, and Peter gave orders that at exactly eleven the alarm of the conspirators should be closely surrounded. Shortly after thinking the hour was come, he went singly to the house of these ruffians, he entered boldly, certain that he should find nothing but trembling criminals, already fettered by his guards. But his impudence had anticipated the time; and he found himself, single and unarmed, in the midst of this unshackled, daring, well armed band, at the instant when they were vociferating the last words of an oath that they would achieve his destruction. At his unexpected appearance, however, they all rose in confusion.

Peter, on his side, comprehending the full extent of his danger, exasperated at the supposed disobedience of his guards, and furious at having thrown himself into peril, suppressed, nevertheless, the violence of his emotions. Having gone too far to recede, he did not lose his presence of mind, unhesitatingly advanced among this throng of traitors, greeted them familiarly, and in a calm and natural tone, said, that as he was passing by their house, he saw a light in it; that supposing that they were amusing themselves, he had entered in order to share their pleasures. He then seated himself, and drank to his assassins, who standing up around him, could not avoid putting the glass about and drinking his health. But soon they began to consult each other by their looks to make numerous signs, and to grow more daring—one of them even leaned over to Sukanin, and said in a low voice, 'Brother is it time?'

The latter, for what reason is unknown, hesitated, and scarcely replied 'Not yet,' when Peter who heard him, and also heard at last the footstep of his guards, started from his seat, knocked him down by a blow on the face, and exclaimed—'If it is not yet time for you, scoundrels, it is time for me.' This blow, and the sight of the guards threw the assassins into consternation, they fell on their knees and implored forgiveness. 'Chain them,' replied the terrible Czar. Then turning to the officer of the guards, he struck him and reproached him with want of punctuality, but the latter showed him his order—and the Czar, perceiving his mistake clasped him in his arms; kissed him on his forehead, proclaimed his fidelity, and entrusted him with the custody of the traitors.

His vengeance was terrible—the punishment was more ferocious than the crime. First the rack; then successive mutilation of each member; then death, when not enough of blood and life was left to admit of the sense of suffering.

Segur's Russia.

#### THE NEST OF AN OSTRICH.

Found in South Africa by Mr. Broadbent, a Missionary.

The eggs were forty-two in number, including the two which had been taken away before, and were arranged with great apparent exactness. Sixteen were close together in the middle of the nest; and on these the ostrich was sitting when we arrived; they were as many as she could cover.—The remaining twenty-six were placed very uniformly in a circle about 3 or 4 feet from those in the middle. The eggs which were in the circle we found to be quite fresh, at which I expressed my surprise. The Hottentots informed me that these had been provided by the ostrich against the hatching of those in the middle, when she would break them, one after another and give them to her young ones for food, and that by the time they were disposed of in this manner, the young ostriches would be able to go abroad with their mother, and provide for themselves such things as the desert afforded.

I have seen large flocks of these creatures in South Africa.—The fact which I have just stated, relative to the preservation of a quantity of eggs for the subsistence of the young ones immediately after they hatched, affords an striking illustration of a superintending Providence, perhaps, as the whole circle of natural history affords.

Centreville, (Indiana), May 16.

The large Elephant, Tippoo Sultan, which was exhibited in this place last week, escaped from his keepers, in the night, unnoticed; and after reconnoitering the country around, removing such fences, trees, and other light articles as came in his way, the old gentleman ceased his perambulations about a mile from town, where he was found the next morning, quietly resting himself. On leaving Richmond, one of the drivers seemed to be in a greater hurry than was agreeable, when his majesty, by way of giving him a hint, gave him and his horse such a rap, with his trunk, as upset them both, and the horse was so severely injured by the blow, that he was killed by his owner, upon the spot. After the horse fell, Tippoo placed his foot on the little animal, as a cat would on a mouse.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser. Every one will read the following order from the War Department, with approbation. The determination of Gen. Jackson to protect the soldiers, is what we expected from that brave man. It is adding a beautiful leaf to his glorious wreath which intertwines his brow. The soldier is a brave man, and no petty tyrant should be permitted to treat him as a slave. He who will apply to him the lash is a coward.

Department of War April 28, 1839.

'The President of the United States, to whom has been committed for consideration, the proceedings of a general court martial, of which, Col. Col. was President, for the trial of Lieut. Col. approves the same.

The court has recommended Lieut. Col. to the clemency of the President, under a hope expressed, that for the future, there will be a radical amendment in his mode of treating subordinates, and a general amelioration in his temper and feelings, upon the solemn and enduring nature of the lesson, which his trial, his conviction, and the recovery of his former rank, only through the considerate lenity of the Chief Magistrate, shall have all conspired to teach him.

It would afford the President much satisfaction, could he adopt the recommendation of the court, set aside its verdict, and restore Lieut. Col. again to his rank and to his command. This, I am directed to say, cannot be done, regard being had to the high obligation of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed.

Lieut. Col. is charged and found guilty of punishing a soldier with lashes. This is so flagrant a violation of the positive law of the country, that the executive clemency cannot be interposed, whereby to excuse, or justify hereafter, any similar conduct in others. Every soldier, before he comes such, is a freeman; and even after his enlistment surrenders those civil rights only, which are demanded of him by the legal and constituted authorities of his country. By the laws of that country he feels and believes himself protected, when entering upon his enlistment, from every thing of personal abuse, and personal degradation.

Even by a court martial, stripes or lashes can not be inflicted, because the law prohibits them; still less should they be suffered to be inflicted by an officer, whose duty it is to be the soldier's protector in all his legal rights, and to watch over them, with the justice and care of a father. The soldier can not be subordinate & faithful, while he sees himself subjected to the abuse and tyranny of his officer, in despite of the protection which the positive laws of his country assure to him. Personal violence on his part, towards an officer, carries with it the punishment of death; while he, for a similar aggression towards him by his officer, is deprived of remedy, if after conviction by a court, the offender shall find clemency through the interposition of the executive.

By order of the President of the United States. JOHN H. EATON.

Infusion of Walnut Leaves to destroy Insects.

It appears by a late communication to the London Horticultural Society, by Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart, that worms which infest plants in pots were destroyed by a pint of an infusion of walnut leaves given to each pot. The worms quickly emerged from the mould to the surface, and were removed. This treatment was repeated in the following week, when a few more worms were extracted; the plants which had been sickly, after this application resumed their health and blossomed strongly. This success induced Sir Charles to try the experiment on orange trees, and other plants in pots, and it was attended with equal success. He thinks that the infusion is beneficial, not only to destroying the worms, but that it acts also as a manure. The infusion is made by pouring boiling water on fresh walnut leaves which having stood till cold, is ready for use.

#### ACCIDENT.

The Journal of Commerce mentions a melancholy accident which occurred at the foundry of Mr. Allaire, on Thursday.

John Burke, a lad 17 years of age, was arranging some machinery in the chamber, in doing which it was convenient for him to stand upon one of the large cog wheels. While thus situated, the workmen below, unconscious of his position, put the machine in motion. The right foot of the miscreant lad was immediately drawn in, and then the whole limb, in a line with the motion of the wheel, and crushed at every cog. His cries were heard, and the engines stopped just as the dreadful process was commencing on the lower part of his body. To extricate the mangled limb from the wheels, was attended with much difficulty. Whether he still survives we have not learned.

#### STOPPED PAYMENT.

We learn from the N. Y. American of Tuesday, that the Patterson, (N. J.) Bank has stopped circulation. Its notes have been in considerable circulation.

#### LATE FROM FRANCE.

The Baron Warren, Capt. Bow, arrived at New York on the 24th instant from Lyons, whence he sailed on the 25th of April. He brought Paris papers to the 25th of April inclusive, from which we make the annexed translations.

The Paris Journal de Commerce of the 26th says, 'It was expected that the nomination of a Minister for foreign affairs, but the ordinance was not published. It appears, however, that the selection has been made, and that it falls on the Duke de Laval, Ambassador to Vienna; but it also appears that the ministers did not, previous to proposing him to the King, take the precaution to obtain his assent, so great were their haste to communicate it to M. de Chateaubriand on his arrival in Paris. The step is taken, and it is presumable that the ordinance will not appear till the return of the Courier from Vienna. But will M. Laval accept the situation? His friends have their doubts whether he will.'

A Paris paper states that a committee is about to be appointed to visit England and make a report on the manufacturing industry of that country. The members of the committee, among whom is Andelle are to receive 20,000 francs for their expenses, and will also be permitted to import samples of merchandise to the value of 30,000 francs. This privilege, says the editor, will appear very extraordinary after refusing M. Molesme to import a saddle as a pattern, although he obliged himself to re-export it within three months.

According to a Constantinople article of the 26th of March, the Sultan had not yet departed, but the preparations for his voyage still continued, and was only delayed by the fear of a scarcity of provisions. The fleet was ready to depart. New capitulations had been concluded with all, but three, of the Albanian Chiefs. Hussein Pacha had concentrated all the troops between Adrianople and Choumla. The Sultan had made a draft on the Mosques which the Ulemas had not yet answered.

The Austrian Observer of the 14th of April states, that the Turks occupied Livadia for a very short time, having been soon expelled.

The Emperor of Russia was to be at Warsaw on the 8th of May, and was expected at Berlin in the beginning of June. An inspection of the Imperial Guard was spoken of to take place in the neighbourhood of Minsk, where a large quantity of provision and forage had been collected.

The last accounts from Madrid are to the 13th of April, but they furnish nothing of interest. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Murcia on the evening of the 6th, but it was not attended with any serious consequences.

A Brussels paper states that the French Minister had retired from that city in consequence of a contemplated augmentation of the duties on Wines, and had threatened the ministry, by way of retaliation, with an extraordinary import on the products of the two Flanders, imported into France.

The latest German Journals contain nothing new relative to the affairs of the East. The Austrian Observer, simply confirms the capture of Vozizza by Gen. Church, commander of the Greeks.

The disputes between the English and French Admiral, respecting the capture, by the latter, of two Egyptian vessels have terminated in favour of the latter, who has made good the rights of his sovereign as the belligerent power. The Egyptian vessels have been carried to a Greek port. Admiral Heyden immediately dispatched vessels to the coast of Asia, to intercept the passage of the Egyptians. It was even asserted that a Russian squadron would attempt to force the passage of the Dardanelles, in order to effect the junction with the fleet of the Black Sea.

Lisbon, April 4.—The decree for the emission of a species of paper money, under the denomination of Royal Cédulas, will be promulgated forthwith, they will be of the value of 25 50 and 100 thousands reis, to be given and received in payment by government, and the emission will amount to 26000 centos of reis about fifteen millions of francs. This measure gives the finishing stroke to commerce, and yesterday the Exchange was deserted. Exchange has fallen considerably, and great evils are anticipated. It is confidently asserted that Don Miguel, has, by another decree, abolished the bank, on the ground that it did not fulfil the objects for which it was established. It is well known that the object which it did not wish to fulfil was a refusal to lend the government, for which act two of the principal directors were thrown into prison.—N. Y. Gaz.

Beasts of burden are said to have disappeared from Maldiva, and peasants are said to perform the duties of horses. This is rather too tough a story for the opening of a campaign.

The French Journal de Commerce has the following remarks on the subject of Prince Lieven's complaints to the British government about the loans from English capitalists to Turkey, and the service of English mariners with the Turks.

The London Courier repeats what we have already said respecting represen-

tations made to the Government by Prince de Lieven.

'The Russian Ambassador ought to be known says the Courier, that English mariners who have neither pay nor employment, are at liberty to serve where they please, provided they do not enlist under a power with whom we are at war.' With regard to the funds carried to Constantinople the Prince cannot be ignorant that the English Government furnishes no loans to foreign powers, but at the same time, it cannot prevent individuals from appropriating their silver in that manner, if they please. Russia has contracted for large sums there, the Porte can, and probably has done the same.

It is understood that it is not the English government that has furnished funds to Turkey, but we must suppose that the individuals who have done so, would not have done it without pretty good security. What guaranty could Turkey give, engaged in a war that calls into action all her resources? Their security would be, to know that the Porte would not fail in the war—and who is able to give this, if not the English government?

Don Miguel is in a bad way, and is likely to be in one that is worse.

N. Y. Courier.

From the Salem Gazette.

#### JOHN JAY.

The venerable John Jay, full of years and full of honours, has been gathered to his fathers. Few amongst those illustrious patriots who achieved our revolution and erected the beautiful structure of our government, are entitled to equal honour and gratitude. Pore, patriotic, and upright, he always disdained the arts of the demagogue, and was ever content with the conscientious discharge of his duty. Some of his more fortunate countrymen have attained higher honours without a moiety of his claims. The blasting breath of calumny has assailed him, but he long outlived the calumnies, and he will be remembered with gratitude when the existence of his calumniators shall be forgotten. He was born on the first day of December (old style) 1745, in the city of New York. His family originated in France. His grand-father was Pierre Jay, an opulent merchant of La Rochelle. Being a Hugonot he was obliged to fly his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. At the age of fourteen Mr. Jay entered Columbia College. He pursued the study of the law with Mr. Kissam, and was admitted to the Bar in 1768.

In 1774 he married Sarah Livingston, the daughter of the distinguished patriot Wm. Livingston, afterwards Governor of New Jersey. The same year he was chosen by the citizens of New York one of their delegates to the first American Congress, and has been for a long time the last and only survivor of that Congress. The Address to the People of Great Britain, reported by a committee consisting of himself, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Livingston, was understood to be his. He was re-elected the two succeeding years, and was chosen President of Congress in 1778. He was in favour of the Declaration of Independence, but was at the time of its adoption engaged in urging on his own state the measures required at that critical period. In 1777 he was a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the state of New York. That constitution was his draft. In 1778 he was appointed Chief Justice of New York, and in 1779 was again elected a member of Congress, and was a second time chosen President of that august assembly of Patriots and Sages.

After John Adams's return from his first mission, Congress had determined to send out a minister with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with Great Britain. The French Government being hostile to Mr. Adams, those who felt disposed to do every thing to conciliate her, opposed the appointment of Mr. Adams, and the vote was equally divided between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay. This happened whilst Mr. Jay was President. A few days subsequent a mission to Spain was determined on, and Mr. Jay was appointed minister, and then Mr. Adams was appointed to the mission for concluding a treaty of peace. Mr. Jay sailed in the autumn of 1779, in the frigate Confederacy, and was compelled in consequence of the violence of the weather to put into Martinique, where he left the frigate in a disabled state, and sailed for Cadiz in the French frigate Aurora. The objects of Mr. Jay's mission to Spain were to obtain an acknowledgment of Independence, to form a treaty of Alliance, and to procure a loan. These were defeated by the claims of the Spanish government upon our territory, and a disagreement as to the navigation of the Mississippi.

The French Ministry having opposed originally the appointment of John Adams as minister to conclude a treaty of peace, continued after his appointment to urge a recall. This Congress refused to do, but to conciliate as far as they could with propriety their high ally, they joined with Mr. Adams, for that purpose, in 1782, Mr. Jay, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Laurens. Mr. Jefferson never embarked on this mission, and Mr. Laurens did not arrive in France until after the signature of the first treaty. At the same time that this commission was constituted, the commissioners were directed to consult in all cases the French minister.

Mr. Jay was in France when the British evacuated the city of York, and he was one of the commissioners who were sent to the city of York to receive the British.

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# Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOIS  
Thursday, June 11, 1849.

John V. L. McMahon, Esq., declared being a Candidate for Congress at the next election. His address to the Jackson Voters of the District will be found in a subsequent column.

## COURT OF APPEALS, W. C.

Monday, June 5.—The court met and proceeded to business—Present, BOWMAN, Chief Justice, and HARRIS and DONOVAN, Judges.

John M. Robinson, Esq., of this city, was admitted an attorney of the court.

The case of *Egerton, et al. vs. Magruder*, (No. 8.) was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellants. No counsel appeared for the Appellees. *Tucker vs. Garner*, (No. 7.) was argued by Stone for the Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellee. *Turner vs. Wilder*, (No. 6.) was argued by Stone for the Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellee.

Tuesday, June 6.—Judge Anderson attended. The case of *Chapman's ex'rs vs. Harrison*, (No. 13.) was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellants. No counsel argued for the Appellees. *Aldridge & Higdon vs. Turner*, (No. 16.) was argued by Stone for the Appellant, and by A. C. Magruder for the Appellee.

*Halkstone's ex'rs vs. Hawkins*, (No. 24.) was argued by Stone for the Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellee. *Dyer vs. Dorsey & Edelen*, (No. 25.) was argued by Stone for the Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellee.

Wednesday, June 10.—The argument in *R. Wootton vs. J. S. Wootton* was continued by Boyle for the Appellees, and concluded by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant, in reply. The case of *Swain's ex'rs vs. Stone*, (No. 22.) was argued by J. Johnson and C. Dorsey for the Appellants, and by Alexander and A. C. Magruder for the Appellees.

*Berry's Lessee vs. Wilson*, (No. 37.) was argued by J. Johnson for the Appellant, and by A. C. Magruder for the Appellee.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County, Gentlemen,  
I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. BELLMAN.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County, Gentlemen,  
I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen.

Mr. GREEN,  
You are authorized to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben., as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel County in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

## MR. KOHN'S WILL.

We understand the will of Mr. Kohn, filed yesterday morning in the Register's Office of this city, contains legacies and bequests to charitable and benevolent institutions, exceeding half a million of dollars, of which the following are part:

To the U. of B. of this city, \$100,000  
The Epist. Theological Seminary, 100,000  
Orphan Asylum of this city, 60,000  
Deaf and Dumb, &c., 20,000.

And tens and twenties of thousands to the Mariners Church, Bishop's Fund, Dispensary, and a number of other institutions in this city. To charitable and benevolent societies of the city of Charleston, S. C. he has been equally bountiful.

Philad. Aurora.

## DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

On the forenoon of last Sunday, an accident of a truly melancholy nature occurred near the village of Bolivar, by which four young persons in the bloom of youth were hurried into eternity. The only particulars we have been able to collect are, that eight young men and women were in a canoe on a mill dam near that place, that one of the men for the purpose of frightening the girls, commenced rocking the craft, that it unexpectedly filled with water and sunk—four of the number succeeded in saving themselves; the others, three sisters, named Beane, and the young man named Kizer, who was the cause of the canoe sinking, were drowned.

Blacksville, Pa. Record.

## BLOWING UP OF THE STEAM FRIGATE FULTON.

An incident of a truly melancholy nature occurred on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, when the steam frigate *Fulton*, commanded by Lieut. Breckenridge, was blown up by the explosion of a powder magazine. The vessel was destroyed, and many persons were killed and wounded.

## DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

Our city was astounded last evening by the appalling intelligence of the destruction of the Steam Frigate *Fulton*, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and the killing and wounding of a great number of men, by the explosion of the powder magazine. We have collected the particulars of this terrible catastrophe chiefly from the Daily Advertiser and Gazette, having also made a visit to the melancholy spot, to collect such additional facts as have transpired since those papers were put to press.

The *Fulton* has ever since the war, been occupied as a receiving ship, and was moored within two hundred yards of the shore. The magazine was in the bow of the ship, and contained at the time of the explosion, but three barrels of damaged powder. The explosion was not louder than that produced by the discharge of a single cannon, and many persons in the Navy Yard supposed the report to have proceeded from such a source, until they saw the immense column of smoke arising from the vessel. Others about the yard saw the masts rising into the air before the explosion, and immediately after, the air was filled with fragments of the vessel. It is not a little remarkable, that a midshipman who was at the time of the accident, asleep on board the frigate *U. States*, within two hundred yards of the frigate, was not at all disturbed by the report of the explosion, and was not aware of the occurrence, until he was told of it after he awoke.

The *Fulton* is a complete wreck: the bow being destroyed nearly to the water, and the whole of this immense vessel, whose sides were more than four feet thick, and all other parts of corresponding strength, is now lying on a heap of ruins, burst asunder in all parts, and aground at the spot where she was moored. Although she was but 300 yards from the Navy Yard, and many vessels near her, not one of them received the least damage; nor was the bridge which led from the shore to the *Fulton*, at all injured. The sentinel upon the bridge received no wound whatever, and continued to perform his duty after the accident, as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. The sentinel on board the ship was less fortunate, and escaped with merely a slight accident on such occasions) a broken leg. There were attached to the *Fulton*, by the roll of the ship, 143 persons; and, at the time of the explosion, there were supposed to have been on board the vessel about sixty persons.

## NAMES OF THE KILLED.

The bodies of the following persons have been brought on shore and placed in coffins.

Robert M. Peck	marine
William Kemp	seaman
Alexander Cameron	marine
Franklin Ely	do pursers st'd
Henry Logan	do corporal
John McKever	do
Charles Williamson	do
Otto E. Ferguson	do
Sylvester O'Halloran	do
Henry Megraw	do
James Livingston	ord. seaman, Ireland
Thomas Walton	seaman
John Pierce	1st do
Thomas D. Bergen	do
Jacob Boies	landman N. Y.
Wm. A. Lehman	do
Peter Gillen	do
Thomas Williams	gunner
John Dilor Reyes	barber, of Mexico
Joseph Brown	seaman, acting cook
Harman Vattel	a boatman of N. Y.
William Brown	a boy
Mrs. Bown	a mulatto
Mrs. Stockwell	of New York
Mrs. Neilson	a Swede, whose husband was a seaman, and died a few days since.

## OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieut. Charles T. Platt severely do S. M. Breckenridge since dead do Alexander M. Mull slightly J. Montgomery, ser't. of marines do Wm. Butler, captain's steward do Sailing Master, John Clough severely

## MIDSHIPMEN.

Robert E. Johnston severely David M'Donald do Robert P. Welch do Mr. Eckford thigh broken

## PRIVATEES WOUNDED.

Robert Kilpatrick marine severely Patrick Gilligan do slightly John Driscoll do do Nicholas D. Farrell do severely Jacob D. Hart do do Thomas M'Cullough cook slightly Charles Scott seaman severely Zeb. Robertson do do Joseph Moore do slightly Thomas Newhara do do Wm. Brown musician severely Stephen Decatur a boy do

A son of Henry Eckford, Esq. of this city.

It happened fortunately that sixty two men formerly attached to the frigate, were drafted on Tuesday, and had proceeded to Norfolk to form part of the crew of the frigate *Constitution*, now on the eve of departure for a foreign station. The loss of these men was a great one.

## THE MESS, EVEN THIS MORNING, AT THE NAVY YARD, IN DISSEMINATING BOYD'S DESCRIPTION.

It is a singular circumstance, that at the very moment when our feelings are being shocked up to a painful degree by the shocking reality, some of the reveling and the merriment of the night speak of the wounded living, and the mangled dead, and of the fragments of bodies blown to pieces, mingled among the broken relics of the ship—but such particulars may better be left to the reader's imagination.

When we left the Navy Yard at 11 o'clock, only five men were unaccounted for. These have doubtless perished, either by drowning, or by being crushed among the timbers.

The interment of the bodies of the seamen, &c. was to take place at half past one o'clock this day—that of Lieut. Breckenridge at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

## MR. McMAHON'S ADDRESS.

To the Jackson Voters of Baltimore City and County.

Circumstances of a private nature, and of very recent occurrence, which are beyond my control, compel me to decline being a Candidate for the high office, for which I have been nominated, by the Jackson Convention, lately assembled, in this city. In the obedience of the dictates of an imperious necessity, I have been governed by that cardinal rule of my life, which does not permit me to be named for, or to accept any public office, to the discharge of the duties of which I cannot hope to be enabled to give entire, and undivided attention.

Looking back to the causes which have called me into political life, in this community, and to the exertions which have sustained me, in my onward course, I am penetrated with feelings of the liveliest gratitude, towards those, with whom I have had the honor of acting, throughout the late contest. When it came, it found me amongst them, a stranger in persons; without any of the adventitious circumstances, of birth, connections, or fortune, to quicken me into being, in this community, and resting for establishment, solely upon individual effort.

This did it find me, when as an humble, and comparatively unknown member of the Jackson Party of this city, their attention was first directed to me, as a candidate for office. Yet flattering, and highly honoring, as their call was, it came attended by other considerations, which merged in themselves, for the moment, all private wishes and interests.

The contest was one, which admitted of no neutrals. In our estimation, it deeply involved the purity of our institutions—it tested the capacity of the people of this country, to sustain themselves against the subduing and enervating influence of an administration, which sprang into power, without their aid—it determined the question, whether we should bow down under the dominion of precedents, whose safety consisted in the establishment of a succession to the Presidency, wanting nothing but the purple to assimilate it, to the governments of older times. With such questions, staked upon its issue, it imposed upon all, who regard the republican principles which we believed to be involved in them, the duty of rallying around them for defence. Feeling and acknowledging the force of this obligation, and unwilling to omit any personal efforts, which their kind indulgence might regard, as conducive to the success of our cause, I entered on the party contest; with the determination to retire when the battle had been fought, and won, to the walks of life, which I had left.

The triumph was ours! it was complete and with it, came to me, as I had hoped the hour of retirement. The circumstances of your late convention, which I otherwise—admits nomination to stand by the principles I had sustained, and the party by which I had been sustained by the individual sacrifice what it might.

Other considerations are now involved, which place me in a different attitude. Other duties have arisen, present and abiding, imperative and exclusive, which do not permit me voluntarily, to assume upon myself, other obligations, which may prevent their discharge. Thus situated, there is consolation in the knowledge, that in this district, where your overwhelming strength has already been so fully tested, my individual exertions are in no wise necessary to your success. The foundations of the Administration which has just been called into power, are stable, broad and deep, in the will and the affections of the American people. The councils of the nation are its supporting columns—its head, and chief, is one in whose integrity, energy and devotion, to the public weal, we rest with confidence, for the pure and faithful administration of our government. Opposition may spring like the Phoenix, from the ashes of the dead—but it comes, with all its emblems of mortality about it, not purified by transmigration—it is still but exar—it may live out its little day, in chanting the obituary of departed incumbents of office, and in vilifying that system of reform, which does but return to its own lips, the cup whose draught it has long been administering to, or preparing for others.

The ship *Mentor*, which arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing London papers of the 29th April, and Plymouth of the 2d May, containing London dates of the 1st May. From the New York Commercial, Journal of Commerce, and American, we copy the following items.

The Plymouth Herald says it is confidently reported, that the government of Great Britain, joined by that of France and Austria, will inform Russia that they will not remain silent spectators, and see Turkey become a conquered country. If Russia still perseveres, it is more than probable that a higher tone will be used, and perhaps the torch of war, lit in the East, may spread its flames throughout Europe.

A late captain in the British Navy, named Hanchett, had left Plymouth in the *Hylton John* steam vessel for the Mediterranean. It is said he is to have the command of the Turkish fleet. This officer, while in the service, was always noted as a brave and enterprising sailor.

Parliament resumed their sittings on the 28th of April. The Duke of Norfolk, Lords Clifford and Dormer, (Catholics) took their seats in the House of Lords as Peers of the Realm. After taking the oaths, these long excluded Peers shook hands with the Lord Chancellor, but were not introduced, as is the usual custom with newly created Peers. Subsequently, however, they received the congratulations of many noble and distinguished Peers, amongst whom were the Duke of Sussex, Leicester, Earl Grey, Fitzwilliam, &c. They have thus regained, if in their persons it can be called resumption, the hereditary seats of their illustrious ancestors, which no Catholic had been suffered to occupy for 148 years. This is the first overt operation of the Catholic Relief Bill.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, stating, that by the act of union with Ireland, all members elected, or to be elected, must take the oaths prescribed, till parliament shall otherwise alter the law. The law being now altered, he considers himself eligible to sit; but, if opposition is made by his Majesty's ministers, he will bow to their decision and get re-elected again.

An extensive forgery has been committed by a clerk in the Custom House, London.

Summing up the reaction of its own prescriptions, it has come to any amount of its own kind, and standing on its own legs, and having just been elected to be, by its own members, a politician, in the agonies of discomfiture. It has taken my life when you do take the measure whereby I live. Yet the meanings of disappointed or discarded placemen, are not the mere mure of a nation. The individual sorrows which spring from, and end in, self, may serve to point a story, or adorn a tale, but they do not fill the hearts of a people. To the great body of those, to whom we were opposed, in the late conflict, we concede, notwithstanding the difference of opinion, the same confidence in the rectitude of their opinions, which we claim for ourselves, and upon the minds of each, who were contending as they believed, for something more important than the preservation of placemen, those selfish appeals for sympathy will fall as waters upon the flinty rock. If the honour of the nation be maintained, if its great interests be sustained and advanced, if the diligent discharge of public duty be enforced, if due economy in the collection and expenditures of public revenue be observed, and if they prevent as their results, an attitude of peace and dignity, with respect to other nations, and a state of contentment and prosperity at home, such opponents will throw away the weapons of warfare. They will, I mistake not, be amongst the first to exclaim, in the language of Merril, over the departing spirit of opposition.

Wasted, weary, wherefore stay,  
Wrestling thus with earth and clay,  
From thy body pass away  
Hark, thy knell is ringing.

To those with whom I have so long acted, no apology is necessary, for a course which duty has prescribed to me—I have gone with them through good and through evil report—and no sacrifice has been refused—no exertion has been spared—no public duty has been omitted—no reward has been sought—save their just approbation—Consequences are not to be regarded when they spring from an act dictated by duty, and sanctioned by reason. Be what they may, I shall bear with me, to private life, recollections of kind feelings, and undiminished confidence, on the part of those whom I have had the honour to represent, which amply reward me for the past, and will go with me through all the future.

JOHN V. L. McMAHON.

June 3, 1842.

A man by the name of Owen, has recently been killed in Franklin, Tenn. by a negro. After some altercation, the negro took up a stick to strike Owen, which being taken from him by a bystander, he seized an iron crowbar, with which he struck the unfortunate man on the head, which caused his death in a few hours.

JOHN V. L. McMAHON.

June 3, 1842.

## Late from England.

The brig *United States*, Knight, has arrived at New York from Plymouth, bringing London papers of the 29th April, and Plymouth of the 2d May, containing London dates of the 1st May. From the New York Commercial, Journal of Commerce, and American, we copy the following items.

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## LAZEST FROM ENGLAND.

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An extensive forgery has been committed by a clerk in the Custom House, London.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and in pursuance of an agreement between John Glenn, Esq. trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Friday the third day of July next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. a FARM, situated on the Annapolis county side of Patuxent river, opposite Fort Mifflin, and adjoining the Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Esq. containing about

436 Acres.

This Farm is well wooded, and from its situation, being distant about two and a half miles from Baltimore, and convenient to the water, offers a desirable and advantageous mode of investment for capitalists. The terms of sale are: one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Notes with sufficient endorers will be required to secure the payment of the two last instalments.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

June 11.

## Public Sale.

There will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 30th day of June, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, upwards of

300 Acres of Valuable Land, the property of the subscriber. This land hereby offered for sale, is part of a tract of land called Hammond's Secority, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on the north side of the river Severn, and nearly two thirds thereof is in thick heavy wood mixed with hickory, red and white oak, and poplar, with a large quantity of pine wood, has several valuable springs of water thereon, and adjoins the lands of the following persons to wit: Mrs. Ray, the lands belonging to heirs of the late Dr. Frederick Mackubin, Charles Waters, Esq. Elijah Rockhold, John Arnold, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late John Brice, Esq. and several others. The terms will be liberal, which will be made known on the day of sale by CHARLES HAMMOND, who is hereby authorized by me to attend to and sell the same.

JULIANN HAMMOND.

June 11.

N. B. The above mentioned land may be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers, should it be thought proper so to do; and further, other lands adjoining the same belonging to the subscriber, may be offered for sale on the same day, which is well situated.

Juliann Hammond.

## MOTION IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Shaw, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

William Brown, of Ben. John M. Robinson, Esq.

June 11.

## PERSONS

Having in their possession any Books belonging to the late George Shaw, are requested to return them to either of the subscribers.

Wm. Brown, of Ben. John M. Robinson, Esq.

June 11.



**In Chancery,**  
30th May, 1829.  
Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of John Nicholson, deceased, made, and reported by the trustee, Louis Grassaw, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 30th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some one newspaper, before the 30th day of June next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$2000 00.  
True copy, Test.  
Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can.  
June 4.

**Anne Arundel County Court,**  
April Term, 1829.  
On application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Thomas T. M'Pherson, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Thomas T. M'Pherson having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said county court, that the said Thomas T. M'Pherson be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the fourth Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Thomas T. M'Pherson, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering of his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas T. M'Pherson should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements thereto, as pray ed.  
2 Test.  
June 4. William S. Green. 3m

**Anne Arundel County Court,**  
April Term, 1829.  
On application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Samuel Gover, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Samuel Gover having satisfied the said court by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said county court, that the said Samuel Gover be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Gover, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Gover should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements thereto, as prayed.  
2 Test.  
June 4. William S. Green. 3m

**WILLIAM BRIAN**  
**Merchant Tailor.**  
Returns his thanks to a generous public for their encouragement, and informs them that he has taken a shop two doors above his old stand, nearly opposite the Maryland Gazette office, where he has on hand a

**Superior assortment of Goods,**  
to suit the seasons. Those who wish to buy bargains will call and examine the articles, as he is determined to sell them at the lowest terms. He has also an assortment of

**STOCKS AND COLLARS.**  
May 28.

**Valuable Books for Sale.**  
The subscribers will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 17th June next, at the office of the deceased the Library of the late J. T. Chase, Esq. consisting of new, historical and Miscellaneous Books, many of which are very ancient and valuable, and which rarely to be met with.  
Ed. M. Chase, Jr. Exr.  
Ed. J. Crabbe, Jr. Exr.  
May 28.

**Two Dollars Reward.**  
We stolen from the subscriber in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on the 27th of May 1829, a pocket book made of calf skin, containing a note of hand from James Dunn and Richard T. Jones for \$200 35, dated 13th July 1828, payable to Josiah Deming. Also a note of hand from Benjamin Pindie to Josiah Deming, dated in July 1823, for \$10. And one note of hand from William King to O. M. Marther and Co. One other note of hand from George Varmiller to O. M. Marther and Co. of Chancery county and State of New York. Any person being in possession of these notes, or any of them, will confer a favour on the subscriber, by delivering them to the Editor of the paper in which this advertisement is placed, they can be of no use to any other person than the subscriber, as the parties concerned, are notified of the circumstance. At the same time about \$132 in Farmers Bank of Maryland notes, and a \$50 note of one of the Banks of Philadelphia, a reward of ten dollars will be given for the return of the Pocket Book and contents.  
Joiah Deming.  
The Easton Whig and Gazette, Baltimore, will copy the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.  
June 4. 2 3w

**This is to give Notice,**  
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Long, of Jery, late of Saint Mary's 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 10th of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of May 1829.  
Ann Long, adm'r. of John Long, of Jery.  
May 28. 3w

**This is to give Notice,**  
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Leigh of Lewis, 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, on or before the 10th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of May 1829.  
Thomas Brown, adm'r of John Leigh, of Lewis.  
May 28. 3w

**This is to give Notice,**  
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, (in Maryland,) letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Taney, 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 first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1829.  
3 Robert Digges, Ex'r of Thomas Taney, dec'd.  
May 28. 4w

**This is to give Notice,**  
That the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Hammett, late of the county aforesaid, 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 19th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1829.  
Thomas H. Miles, adm'r.  
May 21. 4w

**This is to give Notice,**  
That the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Bran son, late of the county aforesaid, 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 25th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1829.  
Bent Spalding, adm'r.  
May 21. 4w

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this Office

**Patent finished cloth**  
**GEORGE M'NEIR,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE with a large stock of Goods in his line, consisting of some of the handomest Patent Finished Cloth, of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

**PANTALON STUFFS,**  
And a variety of  
**VESTING.**  
All of the latest Patterns, and an assortment of  
**Sticks, Collars, Gloves, &c.**  
All of which he will sell low for Cash, or to puncture on moderate terms.  
April 16.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.  
April 23, 1829.  
On application by petition of James Shaw, George Shaw and Thomas Franklin, executors of John Shaw, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they 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 newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Shaw, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourteenth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of May eighteen hundred and twenty nine.  
Wm. T. M'Gee, Adm'r. D. B. N. of John Shaw, of George.  
May 21. 4w

**Land for Sale.**  
For sale the tract of land belonging to the heirs of James Warfield of Anne Arundel county, deceased, on which James Carr now lives. This farm lies on Hemond's Branch, Elk ridge Anne Arundel county, about two miles northwest of the Savage Factory, adjoining the farm of Doct. Charles G. Worthington, and about eighteen miles from Baltimore, and contains a bout three hundred and eighteen acres, a part of which is first rate meadow land. The improvements upon said farm are a tolerable good Frame Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stables, and other out houses, also a tolerable good Orchard. A further description is deemed unimportant as purchasers will examine for themselves.  
If not sold at private sale before the 15th August next, it will be offered on the premises, on that day, at 12 o'clock. For terms which shall be accommodating, apply to the subscriber, at the late residence of Nicholas Worthington of Thos. Elk ridge Anne Arundel county, Maryland.  
Laban Warfield.  
May 21. 4

**This is to give Notice,**  
That the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Gatter, late of the county aforesaid, 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 25th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1829.  
James Gatter, adm'r.  
May 21. 4w

**Notice.**  
Purchasers at the sale of the personal property of the late Gerard H. Snowden, are notified that their notes will become due on the 19th inst. The undersigned will attend at Mr. William Cecil's Tavern on Saturday the 30th inst. from 11 until 2 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving payment for the same. All notes not immediately paid, will be collected in the shortest manner, without respect to persons.  
Rezin H. Snowden, Act. Adm'r.  
May 21.

**FOR SALE,**  
at the Office of the Maryland Gazette  
Blank Deeds,  
Appeal Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly Common Bonds, for payment of money.  
Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c.  
Blank forms of any description printed in the latest style, on moderate terms, and the shortest notice.  
Sept. 4.

**\$50 REWARD**  
Taken from the office of the Court of Chancery, TWO LARGE BOOKS containing records of proceedings in that court from the year 1781 to 1828, and from the year 1828 to the year 1829, and from the year 1829 to the year 1830, and from the year 1830 to the year 1831, and from the year 1831 to the year 1832, and from the year 1832 to the year 1833, and from the year 1833 to the year 1834, and from the year 1834 to the year 1835, and from the year 1835 to the year 1836, and from the year 1836 to the year 1837, and from the year 1837 to the year 1838, and from the year 1838 to the year 1839, and from the year 1839 to the year 1840, and from the year 1840 to the year 1841, and from the year 1841 to the year 1842, and from the year 1842 to the year 1843, and from the year 1843 to the year 1844, and from the year 1844 to the year 1845, and from the year 1845 to the year 1846, and from the year 1846 to the year 1847, and from the year 1847 to the year 1848, and from the year 1848 to the year 1849, 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# THE SOUTHERN

VOL. XLII

Annapolis, Thursday, June 12, 1890.

No. 20

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**John Green**  
CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

Advertisements

From the Spirit and Substance of the

THE CRIMINAL

by CHARLES WATSON.

Admission tickets were sold at high

The narrow pavement

on light of the blessed sky

might ever enter there.

all the melancholy weeks

The prisoner called it his

whit of heaven had kind his change

and his friend's hand

him—wonder—wonder—there came

to vision of great rest

giving memory, like a flame

burn'd in his guilty breast

as the weary dream around

his soul was dark within

and he lived but in the sound

of shamelessness and sin

mother heard his final doom

with shudders that thrill'd through all

thought could save him from the tomb

but he—must he!—thus fall

in sorrow pierc'd her aged head

with cold and deadly pain

totter'd powerless to her bed

and never rose again!

father spoke not—but the pale

and quivering lip confess

agonies which did assail

his miserable breast

eyes were closed, as if the light

in justice to behold

truth burst from the lips to light

they could not be controlled!

few the fatal hours—his trait

his very breath alone

had no hope—no fear—no doubt

a heart was torn to stone

him as he pass'd along

branded death to die

carries were upon his tongue

and blasphemy

are be one these lines may teach

more, not in vain

I endeavored thus to reach

more reflection strain

picture is from life—each day

and a tale records

may this eternal ray

light all our deeds and words!

INALS OF THE VILLAGE.

The Sudden Match.

he heedlessness and desperation

which mortal rash into enterprises

life is uselessly endangered

sanity which leads a man to stand

be shot at, in atonement for the

he has received, are powerful

ams on the weakness of human

ty; but to me they are far less in-

capable than the thoughtless haste

which multitudes rush into mat-

rimony.

I do not mean thoughtlessness

a score of peculiar affairs; for I

ve the old-fashioned creed that an

union with a virtuous and discreet

is likely to make a man richer as

as happier, than he would other-

wise. But what can be hoped where

is total want of knowledge and

tion concerning principles, habits,

ness of character, and mutual

ment. One of the loveliest and no-

girls I ever knew fell a victim to

ort of imprudence. Her father's

happy one. As for the young Delia, her spirits were for a while exalted by the consciousness of having secured a boy, but love, with its dreamy exaltation, and all attendant tenderness, had a transient duration that would not return into the usual ebb and flow of the soul. Octavia was active and energetic, her mind and heart were busy in some scheme of improvement and benevolence, but those who had known her intimately saw that all this was done with effort. A journey was proposed, and in a few months Octavia was in the States, amid the dangerous influence of slavery and fashion. In six weeks she returned engaged! She who had reflected so much and so wisely on the chances of domestic happiness, had suddenly promised herself to a man of whose principles and disposition she knew nothing. "After all, it is but a lottery," she said, "and if I acquire and reason a year, I might be deceived." I neither liked nor believed this doctrine, for I thought a tolerable share of discrimination would enable a careful observer to detect the real character through the most studied depravity of art. Moreover, I did not like the gentleman. He was poorly and polished, favorite of the drawing room, but there was a vindictive fire in his eye, and practiced graciousness about his mouth, that to me indicated an ill-tempered and selfish man. Octavia's father knew him to be of goodly parentage, and possessed of a competent fortune, and as he made no objection, they were soon after married, with much of the pomp and circumstance of fashion.

Three months after, I visited Octavia. Something of painful embarrassment marked her very kind reception of me, and during my stay, I could not observe she ever spoke of her husband, except in the most casual way. Her manner towards him was submissive and gentle, but it seemed like the sweet resignation of a martyr. He was seldom at home, and when there, his conduct was cold and selfish in the extreme. Once she began to read a new book with much eagerness, he begged her to lay it aside, as he wished to have the first pleasure of reading it first himself. Another time when she was very ill, she dropped at his feet a handkerchief, on which she had just poured some Cologne, but he looked at it without moving. Large and gave the handkerchief to my friend. She coloured like crimson, and raising her eyes to mine, she burst into tears. Poor girl! I knew the misery of a heart that had thus involuntarily poured forth its waters of bitterness. We never spoke on the subject, but from that day I resolved to warn all young ladies against marrying a man whom they had known only six weeks—and that too at the Springs!

## SWISS MANNERS & CUSTOMS.

The village of Gschwa in Switzerland, situated on an almost inaccessible rock above the Lucerne, and near the naked head of the Rhine, is remarkable for its picturesque site, but still more for the simplicity of its inhabitants. The village consists of only 13 houses, inhabited by no more than two families, which avoid as much as possible intermarrying with strangers, so that this delightful little district may be said to form a republic of itself. Its constitution is entirely patriarchal; any disputes arising among the people being settled by the oldest of the two families, usually called the Aohel (grand-uncle), who is moreover supported in his judicial power by the authorities of Mayenfeld to the parish and jurisdiction to which they belong; nevertheless the people care very little for the laws of this town except in criminal matters. On Sundays they all go to that town to assist at the divine worship, from which neither rain nor snow can keep them. But there may be some little worldliness entering into this strict attention to their religious duty, for they always take their surplus butter, cheese, way, calves, &c. with them, which they exchange in the town for other necessities, seldom for money. They find ready purchasers, not only on account of their well known honesty, but perhaps also on account of their persisting to this day to sell their goods at the same value as they were sold by their ancestors 200 years ago.

The oldest and nearest relations console the sick, and assist in preparing them for eternity; and in case of urgent danger even baptize the infant children of the community. A corpse when laid out is covered with a white sheet, and with a shroud placed in its hand, remains in the house for the space of twenty-four hours. When the time is expired, it is placed on a bier, or if in winter on a stage, and taken to the church-yard of Mayenfeld, where they bury it without further ceremony. The parents marry their children as soon as they have attained the age of puberty, which is generally at

12. They are very susceptible to strangers whose chance or curiosity brings them there, but while the housewife is busy in preparing refreshments for the guest, the husband never loses sight of him, for fear of his calling the position of seduction in their little colony. If, however, it does happen that one of the few mountaineers is seduced by one of the gay young men of the town, in their walk to church, the father immediately expels her from under his roof, and either places her as a servant with some inhabitant of the valley, or endeavours to find a husband for her. In general, however, both the purity of manners and honesty of these people is such, that Zochoke and Lehmann affirm, that "if there be yet a place where true Swiss may be met with, it there still exist any pure descendant of the old and virtuous confederates of the Alps, they will be found at Gschwa."

The sheep shearing, a barbarous practice, lastly prevalent in the valley of Bergell, a shepherd places a large and fine sheep at a certain distance, from which he allows every one, for the consideration of five or six batzen, (71/2 or 8d.) to go on the poor beast. While this is going on, the young men are either bolting on the success or failure of the different marksmen, or are engaged in dancing with the lasses of the village to the sound of a tambourine or clarinet. The owner of the sheep loses only when the animal is killed by an early shot, or thrown from a cliff; but this is not often the case, and the bystanders find many opportunities to laugh at the misses which take place, and which they do with great good will.

The conqueror, on the other hand, receives a flower wreath from the hands of the prettiest of the place; he is proclaimed the king of the marksmen, & preceded by a clarinet, conducted home amidst the shouts of the multitude. On the following Sunday, the young men take him with the same ceremonies to the village green, where the lasses are waiting for them, and the rural ball is opened by his majesty of the rifle. The festival terminates in a grand dinner, in which the sheep which has given occasion for so much amusement, also figures as the principal dish.

The Flagellated (freedom from the flail) is a festival of the month of August. When the harvest is in, the wealthy farmer engages from 6 to 20 men, who continue thrashing for about as many days, whilst two or three young women keep winnowing the corn, in proportion as it is freed from the ear. When all the corn has been thrashed, the men form a circle, in the middle of which the girls, with wreaths of flowers on their heads, take their station, and keep beating the well swept floor with their flails, alternately in slow and quick time, till the young women by throwing their wreaths on the flails, symbolically release them from further labor. Upon which each man lays hold of a fair partner, and a dance begins on the very area of their previous toil, succeeded by a plentiful repast, cheered by good Valerine wine, which on those occasions always flows abundantly.

Zochoke in his admirable History of Switzerland, and Lehmann in his description of the Grisons.

## BOW STREET.

The following curious case, which involves the possession of a valuable emerald ring presented by Lord Audley to Miss Levy, was heard before Mr. Hall, on Monday. Mr. Joseph M. Levy, son of a Mr. Levy, who resides in Goodman's fields, was summoned to account for the possession of an emerald ring, which was claimed by Mr. L. Newman, principal of a Jewish seminary at Highgate. Mr. Newman attended on behalf of Mr. Levy's Mr. Magnus, as the attorney of Mr. Newman; and Mr. Hunter appeared as the solicitor of Lord Audley. Mr. Newman stated, that some time ago the ring in question, and some other articles of minor value, had disappeared from his house at Highgate. About a fortnight ago Mr. Levy (the defendant) called at the school to see one of the pupils, named Cohen; upon which occasion he (Mr. Newman) perceived the ring upon his finger, and immediately said, "I have lost a ring of that description; the ring you wear is very like it." The defendant replied, "I have the ring in the one which you have lost." He then drew the ring from his finger, and handed it to him (Mr. Newman) to look at, who immediately claimed it as his, and asked the defendant how he had become possessed of it. The defendant replied, that the ring had been given to him by his sister, who had received it from a friend from Lord Audley. Mr. Newman then stated, that upon this information he wrote to Lord Audley, requesting to know how it happened that the ring was in his possession, which is generally at

robbed, had come into his Lordship's possession. Lord Audley thereupon waited upon him, and after having seen the ring, which he (Mr. Newman) had obtained, declared it was not the one which he had presented to Miss Levy. Miss Eliza Levy now identified the ring as one which had been given to her by Lord Audley, in the presence of her father and mother. She subsequently gave it to her brother in exchange for another ring. Two servants were present when the exchange was made. Mr. Harmer asked Mr. Levy if the ring had ever been off his finger from the time he received it from his sister until Mr. Newman claimed it? Mr. Levy, "certainly not." Lord Audley here entered the justice room, and stated that he gave to Miss Eliza Levy, now present, an emerald ring, which had a law in it. The ring, with other articles of jewelry, he had purchased from Mr. George Clarke, of Crown street, Finsbury square. The ring in question was now handed to Lord Audley, who on examining it said the law on the emerald, and the ring in every other respect, corresponded with the one that he had given to Miss Levy, and he had therefore no doubt it was the same ring, although he could not positively recognize it. Mr. Hunter put several questions to Lord Audley, evidently with a view of inducing his Lordship to doubt about the identity of the ring, as being the same he had presented to Miss Levy, and on his Lordship continuing to express his opinion that it was the same ring, Mr. Hunter asked his Lordship if he had not asserted the contrary when the ring had been shown him at Mr. Magnus? Mr. Harmer objected to this course of proceeding, and said he was surprised to hear Mr. Hunter, who attended there in the character of Lord Audley's attorney, cross-examine his own client; so as to make it appear, if possible, that he had given two accounts inconsistent with each other, and urged that if any explanation or elucidation of his Lordship's statement appeared necessary, the Magistrate was the proper person to question his Lordship. Mr. Hall inquired of Mr. Hunter what was the object of his questions to Lord Audley? Mr. Hunter—"I was present when this ring was shown to Lord Audley, and I then understood his Lordship to say it was not the same he had given to Miss Levy." Lord Audley—"I was not shown any particular rings; a number placed on one string were presented to me, and one of them young Mr. Levy pointed out as the ring I had given his sister; but when I was about to look at it, Mr. Newman took it into his possession, and I was not afforded the opportunity of examining any of them." Mr. Hall asked what was the object of putting so many rings together? Mr. Newman said it was to see if Lord Audley could select the one in question. Mr. Hall—"Surely there could be no necessity for resorting to this ridiculous locus in pocus." Mr. Harmer said the conduct that had been pursued in this business was, in his opinion, most reprehensible. A fortnight had elapsed since Mr. Newman had the ring from young Mr. Levy, and during the interval several letters and personal overtures had been made to Mr. Levy, threatening magisterial investigation; the object in this conduct could not be mistaken, but so far was his client from being alarmed at the threat held out, that he had determined the subject should be legally enquired into, and if the present summons had not been issued, he (Mr. Harmer) was instructed to communicate the facts to a Magistrate, and request him to institute the fullest inquiry. Mr. Harmer also complained of Mr. Newman's conduct, in having circulated a report that Lord Audley had intended giving any emerald ring to Miss Levy, and produced a letter of Newman's to Mr. Cohen, in which were these words: "I am sure you will be surprised to hear his Lordship flatly disclaim ever having given an emerald ring either to Mr. or Miss Levy." Mr. Newman—"I had a letter from Lord Audley to that effect."

Mr. Hall, at Lord Audley's request, called for the production of the letter; it was accordingly handed in, but so far from its containing any denial of giving an emerald ring to Miss Levy, there was no reference whatever to that young lady, nor was her name even mentioned throughout the letter; his Lordship therein only stated that he had not the slightest recollection of having given to Mr. J. M. Levy an emerald ring. Mr. Hall asked Mr. Newman, how he could explain this selection in his letter to Mr. Cohen? Newman—"I drew the inference from his Lordship's letter, and I think a denial of common sense would be of no avail." Mr. Harmer—"You mean that you could have drawn such an inference?" Mr. Hall—"Certainly, there

is nothing in Lord Audley's letter from which it could be inferred that his Lordship desired much less that he should give a ring to Miss Levy; and I am anxious to see the reason for pursuing the present course of inquiry. We ought to question the person from whom Lord Audley bought the ring, so as to find out, if we can, where he got it." Mr. Newman, Mr. Magnus, and Mr. Hunter, who were red to impress Mr. Hall, that such an inquiry would be useless, by insinuating that the ring produced was not the same which his Lordship had given Miss Levy. Mr. Newman exclaimed, "There is Mr. Hunter, Lord Audley's solicitor, and let him deny, if he can, that his Lordship did not deny that the ring now produced was the one which he had given to Miss Levy." Mr. Harmer said he did not know what combination existed between the solicitors and the complainant to direct the proper course of investigation, but he trusted the worthy Magistrate would prosecute the inquiry as he had proposed. Mr. Newman said, that when his Lordship tried on the ring he could not get it on his finger upon which he (Lord Audley) swore by God it could not be the same which he had presented to Miss Levy. Lord Audley—"That is untrue, for I never wear it." After some further observations, and a good deal of recriminatory language, Mr. Hall decided that the case should stand over for a week, and that at the next hearing Mr. Clarke, from whom Lord Audley asserted he had purchased the ring, should be present, in order to account for the manner in which he had become possessed of it.

London paper.

## CURE FOR OLD AGE.

KNOW THE SPANISH OF THIRTY.

Once upon a time, as the story goes, there arrived in the famous city of Zaragoza, an itinerant dealer in recipes and prescriptions, who gave out that he was possessed of wonderful secrets in the healing art, and among other things that he could make old women young. His account of the matter appeared so plausible, that, in spite of all experience to the contrary, most people believed him—in consequence of this great number of elderly ladies repaired to him, and begged he would perform the operation on them. He told them that it was indispensably necessary to the success of the process, that each of them should set down her name and precise age upon a schedule, to be prepared for that purpose. This was accordingly done, with an exactness which perhaps had not always been observed in all previous statements, on this important particular, and septuagenarians, and octogenarians, and even those of ninety years, gave in their true standing, without scruple or reserve, lest the smallest deviation from the truth should endanger their anticipated renovation. They were then directed to return to the operator's lodging the next day, when they were informed the work would be completed. It is hardly necessary to state that they were punctual to the appointment, and were waiting in anxious expectation, for the consummation of their wishes. The grand master spirit at length appeared, and with a countenance expressive of the most unfeigned sorrow and disappointment, informed them that a malignant sorcerer, who envied him the happiness that awaited him, had stolen the schedule from him during the night, and it was therefore necessary to make a new one; but not to keep them any longer in ignorance of the importance and even necessity of that measure, he informed them that the whole process would consist in burning alive the oldest of their number, and the rest were to take a portion of her ashes when they would infallibly become young. The astonishment at this information can easily be conceived; but their faith and hope finally triumphed over doubts and fears, and they agreed to make another schedule. They did so, in fact, but not with the same scrupulous exactness as before; for each, apprehensive of being found the oldest on the list, and of being burnt to death, made large deductions from her former account; for example, she who yesterday confessed to be ninety, now gave in fifty; she who yesterday said over three score, now wrote thirty and six.

The disciples of Moses had no sooner received the new schedule than he drew out from his pocket the previous record, & deliberately comparing them together, and with an air of great indignation, Well ladies, the work is accomplished—I and you have all grown very young since yesterday. You see, addressing one of them, "yesterday ninety years old, and you are only fifty. You see, thirty years yesterday, and you are only six, and so on, and so on, till he got to the end of the list.

WATSON'S WIFE IN ENGLAND.  
The following features from a book written in 1825 by John Hall, then Pastor of the First Church in Newbury, and published after his death. A part of them have already been given in part of our readers, and the history of that memorable debate which always is interesting to the descendants of the pilgrims.

The first who suffered in a witch, was a woman of Chatham, in 1697 or 98. She was suspected partly because that after some angry words had passed between her and her neighbors, some mischief had been done, and partly because some things, supposed to be witchcraft, as to have a charm upon them, being found, she came to the fire and accused herself. She constantly professed her innocence of the crime for which she was executed. Another, some time after, was a Dutch woman. Upon the day of her execution, she utterly denied her guilt of witchcraft, yet justified God for bringing her to that punishment for a number of her life. The next was a woman of Cambridge, against whom a principal evidence was a West Indian nurse, who testified that the accused did bewitch to death a child; for she accused made much of the child, being perfectly well, but quickly changed its color, and died in a few hours after. The sufferer denied her guilt to the death.

There was another executed, Boston in 1656; and two or three Springfield, one of whom confessed herself a witch. The next that suffered, was an Irish woman, at Boston, who at her trial confessed her guilt. All these were persons to 1692.

In that memorable year nineteen were executed, all denying the crime of witchcraft to the death. Some of them were accounted knowing persons and before this had been accounted blameless lives. And it is not to be imagined, but that if all had been guilty, some would have had so much tenderness as to seek mercy for their souls in the way of confession and sorrow for such a sin. And as to the condemned confessors at the bar, (they being reprieved,) it could not be known whether they would stand in their self condemning confession when they came to die.

The number of the afflicted was about fifty persons. When prosecution ceased, the afflicted grew presently well. The accused were quiet, and no further trouble has been known from witchcraft until this day.

Salem Gazette.

## WOMAN OF EGYPT.

Mr. Charles le Normant, one of the persons attached to the French scientific expedition to Egypt, speaks in the following terms of the women of that country, in one of a series of letters published in Le Globe.

"Thus the woman, of whom even a habit of toilsome labour failed to effect the development, preserve a delicacy of form, a just proportion in their limbs a natural grace, brightened by a simple and striking style of dress. The poorest Arabian girl, clothed but in a blue chemise, and that in tatters, could give lessons in grace, nay almost in coquetry, to the laziest peasant in France. A pretty Arabian woman is the best ideal of a female opera dancer; a form, inclined to the slender, but of just proportions; limbs fairly rounded and well set, feet very small, and of exquisite shape; hands so delicate, that the bracelets of the lower arm may be passed over them without emitting gazelle-like eyes, to which the black lining of the brown eyes, as once a softness and a brilliancy. These of the poorest class wear nothing but a long blue chemise, and a veil of the same colour, a corner of which they hold in the mouth when they meet a man, especially if he be a Frank. The richer conceal their faces by a large mask of black silk, with nothing uncovered but the forehead and eyes. Earrings, profusion of necklaces of shells, glass, paste, to which are attached amulets of silver, or of bright copper bracelets of the same variety and multiplicity, the chin tatted blue, as well as the hands and a part of the arm, and the black painting of the eyebrows, complete the toilet of an Arab woman, which, in spite of its apparent barbarism, forms a whole both original and pleasing."

## FORGIVEN.

We understand that an outstanding forgery has been committed by a druggist in this city, by the name of Furber, by means of which he has secured in payment of his drug bills, a large quantity of the same quality, and has thus obtained a large sum of money. The parties guilty of this crime are now in the hands of the law.



that the cotton business will be their target, and business has been made their destination. The town has 20,000 and 25,000 people in Stuttgart and 10,000 are living on the cotton trade, and even more on the trade. The cotton trade is the one by the Magistrate, before it



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
 ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION  
 455 FIFTH AVENUE  
 NEW YORK 17, N. Y.  
 1964

Captain Symmes was a soldier in New Jersey, but distinguished at an early age to the western frontier. He was attached to the army of the United States for a number of years and during the late war distinguished himself on the Northern frontier by his courage and intrepidity. He married three

**\$5,000** FOR ST. Mary's and State Lottery for 1936. To be drawn in a few days in the City of Baltimore, arranged by the GMA and Eren System, by which the holder of two tickets or shares will receive at least one prize, and may draw much.

**HIGHEST PRIZE**  
**5,000 DOLLARS**  
**SCHEME—ODD AND EVEN**  
**SYSTEM**

1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000 Dollars
1 prize of	1,000	is	1,000 Dollars
1 prize of	500	is	500 Dollars
1 prize of	200	is	200 Dollars
10 prizes of	100	is	1,000 Dollars
20 prizes of	50	is	1,000 Dollars
20 prizes of	20	is	400 Dollars
100 prizes of	10	is	1,000 Dollars
100 prizes of	5	is	500 Dollars
100 prizes of	4	is	400 Dollars
7000 prizes of	3	is	21,000 Dollars

2354 Prizes amounting to 31,300 Dollars  
 Not one blank or 0 prize, all payable in cash

Price of Ticket  
 Tickets \$1, Main 1 \$5, Extra 75 cts.

**MARYLAND LOTTERY—YATE AND MOUNTAIN**, Run by the Friends of Washington & St. John's Colleges, to be drawn in the City of Baltimore on **SATURDAY** the 11th July. **Forty-Sixth Annual Lottery**

Swann	
1 prize of \$6,000	is \$6,001
1	2,223
1	1,823
2	1,000
3	403
10	203
39	50
39	40
39	30
408	8
4446	4
5031 prizes	\$43,570
Tickets 245	Quarters \$4.00
Halves 3	Eighths 50
For Tickets and Shares apply to	
Swann's Office, Minneapolis.	
June 18th	

and, are earnestly required to pay up the instalments now due, according to the terms of association and installment, it will be remitted in its full amount. It is hoped that the rest will follow the example of the first.

The contractors, using every exertion to forward the work, so as to finish the building. The first performance will probably take place on the 4th of July.

Richard J. Jones,  
Jas W. Williamson,  
Jos. M. Williams.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**  
 That the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters administration on the personal estate of Harcourt Fowler, late of said county deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with vouchers thereon, to the Subscriber on or before the 15th day October next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the same. Given under my hand the 16th day of June, 1829.  
 Charles R. Stewart, Adm<sup>r</sup>  
 June 16

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**DIVIDEND.**  
 The President and Directors of South River Bridge Company declared a Dividend of Twenty per Share for the last six Months the Capital Stock of said Company. The same will be paid on or at the first day of July next to the holders in person or to their order. By order of the President & Directors.  
 Thomas Franklin Treasurer  
 June 16th 1829.







I remember George's Square.

long General, and his pocket

...rushed past him,

he caught her spirit in prayer

THIS WEEK, WITH AN











**\$5,000** FOR 33. Mary-  
land State Lottery  
No. 2 for 1829. To  
be drawn in a few days in the City  
of Baltimore, arranged on the Old and  
Even System, by which the holder of  
two tickets or three more obtain at  
least one Prize, and may draw twice.

**HIGHEST PRIZE  
5,000 DOLLARS**  
SCHEME—ODD AND EVEN  
SYSTEM:

1 prize of	5,000 Dollars
1 prize of	1,000 Dollars
1 prize of	500 Dollars
1 prize of	400 Dollars
10 prizes of	100 Dollars
20 prizes of	50 Dollars
30 prizes of	20 Dollars
100 prizes of	10 Dollars
200 prizes of	5 Dollars
400 prizes of	2 Dollars
700 prizes of	1 Dollar

7351 Prizes, amounting to 32,200 Dollars  
Not one blank to a prize, all payable in  
cash.  
Price of Tickets—  
Tickets \$3, Halves 1 50, Quarters 75 cts.

**MARYLAND LOTTERY**—by YATES  
AND MCINTIRE, For the benefit of Wash-  
ington & St. John's Colleges, to be drawn  
in the City of Baltimore on SATURDAY  
the 11th July. Forty-five number Lottery,  
six drawn ballots.

1 prize of	\$5,000	is	\$6,000
1	2,500	is	2,500
1	1,862	is	1,862
2	1,000	is	2,000
3	400	is	2,000
10	200	is	2,000
20	100	is	2,000
30	50	is	1,500
40	40	is	1,500
50	30	is	1,170
60	20	is	1,170
70	10	is	3,744
80	5	is	3,744
90	4	is	3,744

5031 prizes, \$12,370  
Tickets \$4 Quarters \$1 00  
Halves 2 Eighths 50  
For Tickets and Shares apply at  
Swann's Office, Annapolis  
June 18th

**HALLAM THEATRE**—The  
Subscribers to the Hallam The-  
atre, which is nearly complet-  
ed, are earnestly required to pay up  
the instalments now due, according to  
the terms of association; each instal-  
ment, it will be recollected is to be  
paid every three months. Several  
having complied with the requisitions,  
it is hoped that the rest will  
without delay follow their examples.  
The contractor is using every exertion  
to forward the work, so as to  
finish the building. The first per-  
formance will probably take place on  
the 4th of July.  
Richard J. Jones,  
Jas. Williamson,  
Jos. Mayo,  
John Green,  
Jas. F. Brice—  
Managers.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the Subscriber has ob-  
tained from the Orphans Court  
of Anne Arundel county, letters of  
administration on the personal estate  
of George Shaw, 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,  
on or before the 15th day of October  
next, they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate. Given under my hand this  
15th day of June 1829.  
Charles R. Stewart, Adm'r.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
That the subscribers have obtained  
from the Orphans Court of Anne A-  
rundel county, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of George Shaw,  
late of said county, deceased. All  
persons having claims against said de-  
ceased, are requested to produce them  
properly authenticated, and those in  
debted are desired to make payment.  
William Brown, of Ben. J. Ex'r.  
John M. Robinson. Jw.  
June 4

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber has obtained  
from the Orphans Court of Saint Ma-  
ry's county, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of John Leigh  
of Lewis, 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, on or be-  
fore the 10th day of August next, they  
may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 1st day of  
May, 1829.  
Thomas Brown, adm'r. of  
John Leigh, of Lewis. 5w  
May 28.

**Caution to Trespassers.**  
All persons are hereby warned  
trespassing in any way on the farm  
now occupied by the subscriber, on  
the North side of Severn, formerly in  
the occupation of Dr. Hammond, and  
adjoining that on which Mr. Richard  
Camp resides.  
John Bright.  
May 28.

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this Office

**WILLIAM B. B. B.**  
**Merchant Tailor**  
Returns his thanks to a  
public for their encouragement,  
informs them that he has taken a  
two doors above his old stand, near  
opposite the Maryland Gazette office,  
where he has on hand a

**Superior assortment of  
Goods.**  
To suit the seasons. Those who wish  
to buy bargains will call and examine  
the articles, as he is determined to  
sell them on the lowest terms. He  
has also an assortment of

**STOCKS AND DOLLARS.**  
My 28.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of two deeds of trust from  
Dr. John W. Hammond to the sub-  
scriber, and in pursuance of an agree-  
ment between John Glenn, Esq. trustee  
of the said Hammond, and the sub-  
scriber, will be offered at public  
sale, on the premises, on Friday the  
third day of July next, at 12 o'clock,  
A. M. a FARM, situated on the Anne  
Arundel county side of Patuxent river,  
opposite Fort Mifflin, and adjoining  
the Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Esq.,  
containing about

**438 ACRES.**  
This Farm is well wooded, and from  
its situation, being distant about two  
and a half miles from Baltimore, and  
convenient to the water, offers a de-  
sirable and advantageous mode of in-  
vestment for capitalists. The terms  
of sale are, one third of the purchase  
money to be paid in cash, one third in  
six months, and the balance in twelve  
months from the day of sale. Notes  
with sufficient endorser's will be re-  
quired to secure the payment of the  
two last instalments.  
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.  
June 11.

**Anne Arundel County Court,**  
April Term, 1829.  
On application to Anne Arundel  
county court, by petition, in writing,  
of Thomas T. M. Pherson, praying for  
the benefit of the act for the relief of  
sundry insolvent debtors, passed at  
November session 1805, and the several  
supplements thereto, a schedule of  
his property, and a list of his cred-  
itors, on oath, as far as he can ascer-  
tain them, being annexed to his said  
petition, and the said Thomas T. M.  
Pherson having satisfied the said court,  
by competent testimony, that he has  
resided in the State of Mary-  
land two years immediately preced-  
ing the time of his application, and  
that he is in actual confinement for  
debt only, it is therefore ordered,  
and adjudged by the said county court,  
that the said Thomas T. M. Pherson  
be discharged from his confinement,  
and that he, by causing a copy of this  
order to be inserted in one of the news-  
papers published in the city of An-  
napolis, once a week for three succes-  
sive months, before the fourth Monday  
of October next, give notice to his cred-  
itors to appear before Anne Arundel county  
court, on the fourth Monday of October  
next, for the purpose of recommending a  
trustee for their benefit, on the said  
Thomas T. M. Pherson, then and there  
taking the oath by the said acts pre-  
scribed, for delivering of his property,  
and to show cause, if any they have,  
why the said Thomas T. M. Pherson  
should not have the benefit of the said  
act, and supplements thereto, as pray-  
ed.  
Test. William S. Green. 3m  
June 4.

**Anne Arundel County Court,**  
April Term, 1829.  
On application to Anne Arundel  
county court, by petition, in writing,  
of Samuel Gover, praying for the be-  
nefit of the act for the relief of sundry  
insolvent debtors, passed at November  
session 1805, and the several supple-  
ments thereto, a schedule of his prop-  
erty, and a list of his creditors, on  
oath, as far as he can ascertain them,  
being annexed to his said petition, and  
the said Samuel Gover having satisfied  
the said court, by competent testimo-  
ny, that he has resided in the State of  
Maryland two years immediately pre-  
ceding the time of his application,  
and that he is in actual confinement  
for debt only, it is therefore ordered,  
and adjudged by the said county court,  
that the said Samuel Gover be dis-  
charged from his confinement, and that  
he, by causing a copy of this order to  
be inserted in one of the news-  
papers published in the city of An-  
napolis, once a week for three succes-  
sive months, before the fourth Mon-  
day of October next, give notice to his  
creditors to appear before Anne A-  
rundel county court on the fourth  
Monday of October next, for the pur-  
pose of recommending a trustee for  
their benefit, on the said Samuel Gov-  
er, then and there taking the oath by  
the said acts prescribed for deliver-  
ing of his property, and to show cause,  
if any they have, why the said Samuel  
Gover should not have the benefit of  
the said act, and supplements thereto,  
as prayed.  
Test. William S. Green. 3m  
June 4.

**In Chancery**  
30th May 1829.  
Ordered, That the sale of the real  
estate of John Nicholson, deceased,  
made and reported by the trustee,  
Louis Gassaway, be nullified and con-  
firmed, unless cause be shown to the  
contrary on or before the 30th day of  
July next, provided a copy of this or-  
der be inserted once in each of three  
successive weeks, in some one news-  
paper, before the 30th day of June  
next. This report states the amount  
of sales to be \$3000.  
Trustee, Ramsey Waters,  
Reg. Cor. Can.  
June 4.

**Patent finished Cloth**  
**GEORGE McNEIR**  
**Merchant Tailor**  
Has just returned from PHILADEL-  
PHIA and BALTIMORE, with a  
large stock of Goods in his line, con-  
sisting of some of the handsomest Pat-  
ent finished Cloth, of various qualities  
and colours, with an assortment of  
**PANTALON STUFFS,**  
And a variety of  
**VESTINGS.**  
All of the latest Patterns, and an as-  
sortment of  
**Stocks, Collars, Gloves, &c.**  
All of which he will sell low for Cash,  
or to punctual men on moderate terms  
April 16.

**Public Sale.**  
There will be offered at Public  
Sale on the premises, on Tuesday the  
30th day of June, at 11 o'clock, if fair,  
if not the next fair day thereafter, up-  
wards of  
**300 Acres of Valuable Land,**  
the property of the subscriber. This  
land hereby offered for sale, is part  
of a tract of land called Hammond's  
Security, lying and being in Anne  
Arundel county, on the north side of  
the river Severn, and nearly two  
thirds thereof is in thick heavy wood  
mixed with hickory, red and white  
oak, and poplar, with a large quanti-  
ty of pine wood, has several valuable  
springs of water thereon, and adjoins  
the lands of the following persons to-  
wit: Mrs. Ray, the lands belonging to  
hers of the late Dr. Frederick Mack-  
ubin, Charles Waters, Esq. Elijah  
Rockhold, John Arnold, the lands be-  
longing to the heirs of the late John  
Brice, Esq. and several others. The  
terms will be liberal, which will be  
made known on the day of sale by  
CHARLES HAMMOND, who is  
hereby authorised by me to attend to  
and sell the same.  
JULIAN HAMMOND.  
June 11.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber has obtained  
from the Orphans Court of Saint Ma-  
ry's county, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of John Long,  
of Jery, late of Saint Mary's 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 10th of August next, they  
may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 1st day of  
May 1829.  
And Long, adm'r. of  
John Long, of Jery. 5w  
May 28.

**Ten Dollars Reward**  
Was stolen from the subscriber in the  
town of Easton, in Talbot county, on  
the 27th of May 1829, a pocket book  
made of calf skin, containing a note of  
hand from James Donn and Richard  
I. Jones for \$203 35, dated 13th Ju-  
ly 1828, payable to Josiah Deming.  
Also a note of hand from Benjamin  
Pindle to Josiah Deming, dated in July  
1828, for \$10. And one note of hand  
from William King to O. M. Marther  
and Co. One other note of hand from  
George Varnisher to O. M. Marther  
and Co. of Glenaca county and State  
of New York. Any person being in  
possession of these notes, or any of  
them, will confer a favour on the sub-  
scriber, by delivering them to the Ed-  
itor of the paper in which this adver-  
tisement is placed, they can be of no  
use to any other person than the sub-  
scriber, as the parties concerned, are  
notified of the circumstance. At the  
same time about \$133 in Farmers  
Bank of Maryland notes, and a \$50  
note of one of the Banks of Philadel-  
phia, a reward of ten dollars will be  
given for the return of the Pocket  
Book and contents.  
Josiah Deming.  
The Easton Watch and Gazette,  
Baltimore, will copy the above adver-  
tisement once a week for three weeks,  
and forward their accounts to this  
of for collection.  
June 4. 3w

**FOR SALE,**  
at the Office of the Maryland Gazette  
Blank Deeds, according to the form  
prescribed by late act of assembly  
Common Bonds, for payment of mo-  
ney.  
Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c.  
Blank forms of any description, print-  
ed in the latest style, on moderate  
terms, and the shortest notice.  
Sept. 4.

**500 REWARD.**  
Taken from the office of the Court  
of Chancery, TWO LARGE BOOKS  
containing records of proceedings in  
that court from the year eighteen hun-  
dred and fifteen to the year eighteen  
hundred and twenty. Any person who  
will deliver said books to the subscrib-  
er, shall receive the sum of fifty dol-  
lars, or twenty five dollars for either  
of them.  
Ramsey Waters, Reg. Cor. Can.  
May 7.

**This is to give Notice.**  
That the subscribers of Saint Ma-  
ry's county, have obtained from the  
Orphans Court of Saint Mary's coun-  
ty, in Maryland, letters of administra-  
tion on the personal estate of John  
Barton Greenwell, late of Saint Ma-  
ry's county deceased. All persons hav-  
ing claims against the said deceased,  
are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-  
scribers, at or before the thirteenth  
day of January eighteen hun-  
dred and thirty, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit  
of the said estate. Given under our  
hands this eighth day of May eighteen  
hundred and twenty-nine.  
James Wilkinson, } Adm'r.  
William Brewer. } 5w.  
May 11.

**Land for Sale.**  
For sale the tract of land belonging  
to the heirs of James Warfield of An-  
ne Arundel county, deceased, on which  
James Carr now lives. This farm  
lies on Hammond's Branch, Elk ridge  
Anne Arundel county, about two miles  
northwest of the Savage Factory, ad-  
joining the farm of Doct. Charles G.  
Worthington, and about eighteen  
miles from Baltimore, and contains a  
bout three hundred and eighteen acres,  
a part of which is first rate meadow  
land. The improvements upon said  
farm are a tolerable good  
Frame Dwelling House, Kitchen,  
Orchard, a further description is  
deemed unimportant as purchasers  
will examine for themselves.  
If not sold at private sale before the  
15th August next, it will be offered on  
the premises, on that day, at 12  
o'clock. For terms which shall be ac-  
commodating, apply to the subscriber,  
at the late residence of Nicholas  
Worthington of the Elk ridge, An-  
ne Arundel county, Maryland.  
Laban Warfield.  
May 21.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,  
April 22d, 1829.  
On application by petition of James  
Shaw, George Shaw and Thomas  
Franklin, executors of John Shaw,  
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,  
it is ordered, that they give the no-  
tice required by law, for creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased, and that the same be pub-  
lished once in each week, for the space  
of six successive weeks, in one of the  
newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
Thomas H. Simmons,  
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

**Notice is hereby given.**  
That the subscribers of Anne A-  
rundel county, have obtained from the  
orphans court of Anne Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on  
the personal estate of John Shaw, late  
of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All  
persons having claims against the said  
deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscribers, at or before the  
22d day of October next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der our hands this 22d day of April  
1829. James Shaw } Ex'rs  
George Shaw }  
Thomas Franklin. } 6w.  
April 30.

**Notice is hereby given.**  
That the subscriber of Elk Ridge,  
Anne Arundel county, Maryland, hath  
obtained letters testamentary on the  
personal estate of Nicholas Worthing-  
ton, of Thos. late of Elk ridge, Anne  
Arundel county, deceased. All per-  
sons having claims against the said  
deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before the  
16th day of November next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate—also  
those indebted to said estate are here-  
by requested to come forward and set-  
tle the same. Given under my hand  
this 14th day of May 1829.  
Ann Worthington, Executrix. 5w.  
May 21.

**FOR SALE,**  
at the Office of the Maryland Gazette  
Blank Deeds, according to the form  
prescribed by late act of assembly  
Common Bonds, for payment of mo-  
ney.  
Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c.  
Blank forms of any description, print-  
ed in the latest style, on moderate  
terms, and the shortest notice.  
Sept. 4.

**The Philadelphia Souvenir.**  
Published every Wednesday, contain-  
ing with every number a Quarto  
Copper Plate engraving of some  
valuable views, celebrated persons &  
quaintly plates of the fashions.  
Now that the winter of our dis-  
content is made glorious summer by  
the Sun of Jackson, or in other words  
the storm which has agitated our po-  
litical horizon being now dissipated,  
the publisher deems it advisable at the  
commencement of the New Year, to  
return his thanks to his patrons for  
the favours already bestowed, and in-  
form them, and the public that he en-  
ters upon his duties with renewed  
prospects of rendering it still more in-  
teresting than at any former period,  
he has completed his arrangements,  
and is now in the receipt by every  
packet which arrives here or at New  
York from England, of the most in-  
teresting periodicals, from which he  
will be able to furnish his readers  
with the latest literary productions of  
merit, instead of receiving them se-  
cond hand from publications in this  
country; for those who attach an im-  
portance to the Proteus changes of  
fashion, he has been induced to add  
La Belle Assemblee, which is believed  
by the gay world to hold the "mirror up  
to nature," and which will enable him to  
present them with the earliest notice of  
all changes in taste and fashion, which  
are constantly taking place, and from  
it to select the elegant engravings  
with which it is adorned to grace the  
pages of the Souvenir quarterly; in-  
short no expense has been spared that  
will be likely to add to the value of  
our publication. But whilst our at-  
tention is thus directed to what trans-  
pires in Europe, it shall not permit us  
to neglect NATIVE MERIT, and we  
shall freely select from American pub-  
lications what seems adapted to our  
purpose, and last but not least, we have  
succeeded in enlisting in our interest  
many valuable correspondents, both  
in this country and in Europe, whose  
productions would do credit to any  
publication, and were we at liberty to  
give their names to the public, would  
add lustre to any work to which they  
were attached, in short no exertion  
will be spared to render "The Souve-  
nir," in all respects worthy the pa-  
trons of the public, both as a cheap  
and elegant emporium of useful and in-  
teresting information, and a valuable re-  
pository of choice specimens of Mis-  
cellaneous literature. Strict attention  
will be bestowed on its moral tenden-  
cy, and a constant watchfulness pre-  
served over the cause and interests of  
virtue.  
A portion of the contents will be as  
follows:  
I. Tales, original and selected; Es-  
says, moral, humorous and scientific;  
Poetry, original and selected from the  
best American and Foreign literary  
publications; Biographical Sketches of  
distinguished persons, male and fe-  
male; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. &c.  
The original matter necessary for this de-  
partment of our paper will be furnish-  
ed by individuals who are advantage-  
ously known to the public through the  
medium of their literary productions.  
II. The Toilet. In addition to the  
usual literary matter contained in  
similar publications, the Proprietor  
has completed an arrangement by  
which he will be enabled to furnish  
correct descriptions of the prevailing  
fashions, both foreign and domestic,  
illustrated with elegant engravings,  
besides the regular series, once in each  
quarter, places of fashionable resort,  
sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at  
the earliest possible period, and from  
the most authentic sources.  
III. Miscellaneous Interesting items  
of Intelligence. Foreign and domestic  
occurrences, Deaths, Marriages, &c.  
IV. Engravings. In each quarter the  
Souvenir will be embellished with four  
splendid quarto copper plate engravings  
of remarkable American or European  
Scenery, or Portraits of distinguished  
characters; also one plate of the latest  
fashions, which will be sent coloured,  
free of charge, to those who comply  
with the terms of subscription, of pay-  
ment in advance.  
Each subscriber will thus be fur-  
nished yearly with Twenty Superior  
Copper plate Engravings; the price of  
which if purchased singly, would be  
more than double the annual cost of  
the entire work.  
V. Editor's Department. Notice  
of passing events, the Drama, New Pub-  
lications, Criticisms, Reviews, &c. &c.  
TERMS.—The Souvenir will be  
published every Wednesday, and for-  
warded to Subscribers out of the city  
by mail or otherwise, as may be di-  
rected—each number will contain  
Eight closely printed pages, and be  
decorated with appropriate embelli-  
shments in addition to the above en-  
gravings.  
Price of Subscription Three Dollars  
per annum, payable in advance—for  
four copies Eleven Dollars—for ten  
copies Twenty-five Dollars, and at the  
same rate for a larger number—in all  
cases in advance, which entitles them  
to coloured plates of fashions.  
Subscriptions to commence and end  
in January or July in each year—a  
few copies may be had from the  
commencement of the work, if applied  
for soon.  
PHILIP PRICE, Jr.  
• • • Editors of papers who will give  
the above a few insertions, will oblige  
the publisher, and receive an exchange  
by sending their paper to this office.

**MARYLAND**  
Commences her regular business  
Tuesday next—Leaving Baltimore at  
1 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge  
Easton; returning, leaving Baltimore  
at 1 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis,  
Easton. On Mondays leave Balti-  
more at 2 o'clock, returning, leave  
Cambridge at 1 o'clock, the 12th April, she  
will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for An-  
napolis only, returning, leave Annapolis  
at 1 past 3 o'clock, continuing this  
route throughout the season.  
Passage to and from Annapolis, &c.  
March 28.

**Swain's Panacea**  
For the cure of Scrophulous, Syphilitic, and Mercurial Dis-  
eases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Burns,  
White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver  
and Skin, General Debility, &c. and all  
diseases arising from impure blood.  
It has also been found beneficial in  
Nervous and Dyspeptic complaints.  
Price Two Dollars per bottle,  
and Twenty Dollars per Dozen.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
In consequence of the numerous  
frauds and impositions practised in re-  
ference to my medicine, I am again  
induced to change the form of my bot-  
tles. In future, the Panacea will be  
put up in round bottles, fitted longi-  
tudinally, with the following words  
blown in the glass, "Swain's Panacea."  
Philadelphia.

These bottles are much stronger  
than those heretofore used, and will  
have but one label, which covers the  
cork, with my own signature on it, so  
that the cork cannot be drawn without  
destroying the signature, without which  
none is genuine. The medicine most  
consequently be known to be genuine  
when my signature is visible; to counter-  
feit which, will be punishable as  
forgery.

The increasing demand for this ce-  
lebrated medicine has enabled me to  
reduce the price to two dollars per bot-  
tle, thus bringing it within the reach  
of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no economy  
its astonishing effects, and wonderful  
operation, have drawn, both from Pa-  
tients and Medical Practitioners of the  
highest respectability, the most unquali-  
fied approbation, and established for  
it a character, which every pen, or  
dipped in gall, can never tarnish.

The false reports concerning this  
valuable medicine, which have been so  
diligently circulated by certain Physi-  
cians, have their origin either in envy  
or in the mischievous effects of the  
spurious imitations.

The Proprietor pledges himself to  
the public, and gives them the most  
solemn assurances, that this medicine  
contains neither mercury, nor any  
other deleterious drug.

The public are cautioned not to  
purchase my Panacea, except from my  
self, my accredited agents, or persons  
of known respectability, and all those  
will consequently be without excuse,  
who shall purchase from any other  
persons.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1828.  
From Doctor Valentine Mott, Profe-  
sor of Surgery in the University of  
New York, Surgeon of the New  
York Hospital, &c. &c.  
I have repeatedly used Swain's Pa-  
nacea, both in the Hospital and in  
private practice, and have found it to  
be a valuable medicine in chronic sy-  
philitic and scrofulous complaints, and  
in obstinate cutaneous affections.

Valentine Mott, M. D.  
New York, 1st mo. 5th. 1829.

From Doctor William P. Dawes, As-  
sistant Professor of Midwifery in the  
University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.  
I have much pleasure in saying, I  
have witnessed the most decided and  
happy effects in several instances of  
incurable disease, from Mr. Swain's  
Panacea, where other remedies had  
failed—once was that of Mrs. Brown.

Wm. P. Dawes, M. D.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1823.

From Doctor James Menzies, Member  
of the American Philosophical Socie-  
ty, &c. &c.  
I cheerfully add my testimony in fa-  
vour of Mr. Swain's Panacea, as a  
remedy in Scrophulous and other in-  
teresting cases perfectly cured by it, after  
the usual remedies had been long tried  
without effect—those of Mrs. Olfert  
and Mrs. Campbell.

James Menzies, M. D.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 1823.

**THE GENUINE PANACEA** may  
be had, wholesale and retail, at the  
Proprietor's own prices, of  
**HENRY PRICE,**  
Sole Agent in Baltimore,  
At the corner of Baltimore and B-  
liver streets  
Nov. 27.

**The Journal of Proceedings**  
of the General Assembly of the  
House of Delegates  
December Session 1828.  
Is completed, and ready for pub-  
lication. A few copies for sale at the  
office.  
April 2.