

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1839.

NO. 40.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Statesman,
WOMAN'S VOICE.

The floating of the purple wave
With silvery drifting overhang,
Singing within some hollow cave,
Or on the sandy beach outlong,
Or covering mid-sea cool and bright,
With all its changing beauty on
A sweet cadence, and the light
Of my remembrance hath it won.
But there is that in Woman's tone
Exceeding what is of the wave,
A meek and trusting beauty—known,
Even though this ear were in the grave;
A sweetness that brings lightly down
A heavenly spirit to her shrine,
And caresses man's high front to frown
With clear serenity to shine.
The music of the morning bird,
When highest in the brightening blue,
Whose wild and trembling notes half heard,
Sink sweet with perfume, fresh with dew,
And mingle in the sunny air
Like scents from rose-leaves, gently spread
Hath broken many a cloud of care
That hung around my aching head.
There is a cadence in her song
More plaintive than the stricken dove;
A something which must needs belong
To more familiar ears above;
A something ready, deep, rich, calm,
And thrilling, as a fever dream,
Besignant as the moonlight balm,
Wild as the flowing of a stream.
To dream him that riseth up
From nature to the setting sun,
When with a dew-drop in his cup,
The flower folds all its leaves in one;
And insects sing, and sun-bams part
From the deep shadows on the hill,
Is a sweet solace to the heart
O'ercast with shades of coming ill.
The music of the spheres—might hush
And learn to tune their strains by her,
And winter clasp the liquid gush
Of fountains, that they might not stir;
For nothing hath the power to move
The human heart, like Woman's voice,
Nor waken anything such love,
Within the bosom to rejoice.

From the Atlantic Souvenir for 1830.

THE GHOST—By J. K. Paulding.

Sometime in the year 1800 or 1801, I am at certain which, a man of the name of William Morgan—I don't mean the person whose election has made so much noise in the world—enlisted on board the United States frigate *Argo*, for a three years' cruise in the Mediterranean. He was an awful looking fellow, six feet four inches high, a long pale nose deeply furrowed with wrinkles, sunk-in eyes far up towards his forehead, black scraggy hair standing on an end as if he was always frightened at something, a sharp chin of a length proportioned to his height, teeth white but very irregular, and the colour of his eyes what the writers on supernatural affairs call very singular and mysterious. Besides this, his voice was hollow and sepulchral, on his right arm were engraved certain mysterious devices, surmounted with the letters W. M. and his tobacco box was of iron. His every day dress was a canvass coat with a black ribbon band, a blue jacket, white trousers, and leather shoes. On Sundays he wore a white beaver, which, among sailors, bespoke something extraordinary, and on rainy days a pea-jacket too short by half a yard. It is worthy of remark that Morgan entered on Friday, that the frigate was launched on Friday, that the master carpenter who built her was born on Friday, and that the squadron went to sea on Friday.—All these singular coincidences, combined with his mysterious appearance, caused the sailors to look upon Morgan with no little degree of wonder.
During the voyage to Gibraltar, Morgan's conduct served to increase the impression his appearance had made on the crew. He sometimes went without eating for several days together, at least no one ever saw him eat; and, if he ever slept at all, it was without shutting his eyes by lying down, for his messmates, one and all, swore, that wake what time of the night they would, Morgan was seen sitting upright in his hammock, with his eyes glaring wide open. When his turn came to take his watch upon deck, his conduct was equally strange. He would stand stock still in one place, gazing at the stars, or the ocean, apparently unconscious of his situation; and when roused by his companions, fall flat on the deck in a swoon. When he revived, he would fall to preaching the most strange and incomprehensible rhapsodies that ever were heard. In their hours upon the fore-castle, Morgan would tell such stories about himself, and his strange escapes by sea and land, as caused the sailors' hair to stand on end, and made the jolly fellows look upon him as a person gifted with the privilege of flying forever. He often, indeed, hinted that he had as many lives as a cat, and more than once offered to let himself be hanged for the gratification of his messmates.

On more than one occasion he was found lying on his back in his hammock, apparently without life, his eyes fixed and sunk down, his limbs stiff and rigid, his lower jaw sunk down, and his pulse motionless—at least so his messmates swore, when they went to call the doctor; though when the latter came he always found Morgan as well as he ever was in his life, and apparently unconscious of all that had happened.
As they proceeded on the voyage, which proved for the most part a succession of calms, the sailors, having little else to do, either imagined or invented new wonders about Morgan. At one time a little Welsh foretopman swore, that as he was going to sit down to dinner his canteen was snatched from under him by an invisible hand, and he fell plump on the deck. A second had his allowance of grog 'abducted' in a mysterious manner, although he was ready to make oath he never had his eyes off it for a moment. A third had his tobacco-box rifled, though it had never been out of his pocket. A fourth had a crooked sennet, with a hole by which it was suspended from his neck by a ribbon, taken away without his ever being the wiser for it.
These things at length reached the ears of Captain R—, who the next time Morgan got into one of his trances, had him confined for four and twenty hours; and otherwise punished him in various ways on the recurrence of any one of these wonderful reports. All this produced no effect whatever, either on Morgan or the crew, which at length had its wonder stretched to the utmost bounds by a singular adventure of our hero.
One day the squadron being about half way across the Atlantic, and the frigate several leagues ahead, with a fine breeze, there was an alarm of the magazine being on fire. Morgan was just coming on deck, with a spoon in his hand, for some purpose or other, when hearing the cry of 'magazine on fire,' he made one spring overboard. The fire was extinguished by the daring gallantry of an officer, now living, and standing in the first rank of our naval heroes. In the confusion and alarm, it was impossible to make any efforts to save Morgan; and it was considered a matter of course that he had perished in the ocean. Two days after, one of the other vessels of the squadron came alongside the frigate, and sent a boat on board with Billy Morgan. Twelve hours after his leap overboard, he had been found swimming away gallantly, with the spoon in his hand. When asked why he did not let it go, he replied, that he kept it to help himself to salt water when he was dry. This adventure fixed in the minds of the sailors an obstinate opinion that Morgan was either a dead man come to life again, or one that was not very easy to be killed.
After this, Morgan continued his mysterious pranks, the sailors talked and wondered, and Captain R— punished him, until the squadron were within two or three days sail of Gibraltar, admitting the wind continued fair as it then was. Morgan had been punished pretty severely that morning for stargazing and falling into a swoon on the watch the night before, and had solemnly assured his messmates that he intended to jump overboard and drown himself the first opportunity. He made his will, dressed himself in his best, and settled all his affairs. He also replenished his tobacco box, put his allowance of biscuit in his pocket, and filled a small canteen with water, which he strung about his neck, saying that perhaps he might take it into his head to live a day or two in the water, before he finally went to the bottom.
Between twelve and one, the vessel being becalmed, the night a clear star light, the sentinels pacing their rounds, Morgan was distinctly seen to come up through the hatchway, walk forward, climb the bulwark, and let himself drop into the sea. A midshipman and two seamen testified to these facts; and Morgan being missing the next morning, there was no doubt of his having committed suicide by drowning himself. This affair occasioned much talk, and various were the opinions of the ship's crew on the subject.—Some swore it was one Davy Jones who had been playing his pranks—others that it was no man, but a ghost or a devil that had got among them—and others were in daily expectation of seeing him come on board again, as much alive as ever he was.
In the mean time, the squadron proceeded but slowly, being detained several days by calms and head winds, most of which were in some way or other laid to Billy Morgan by the gallant tars, who fear nothing but Fridays and men without heads. His fate however gradually ceased to be a subject of discussion, and the wonder was quickly passing away, when one night, about a week after his jumping overboard, the figure of Morgan, all pale and ghastly, his clothes hanging wet about him—with eyes more sunken, hair more upright, and face more thin and cadaverous than ever, was seen by one of his messmates who happened to be lying awake, to emerge slowly from the fore-part of the ship, approach one of the tables where there was a

can of water, from which it took a hearty draught, and disappear in the direction whence it came. The sailor told the story next morning, but as yet very few believed him.
The next night the same figure appeared, and was seen by a different person from him by whom it was first observed. It came from the same quarter again, helped itself to a drink, and disappeared in the same direction it had done before. The story of Morgan's ghost, in the course of a day or two, came to the ears of Captain R—, who caused a search to be made in that part of the vessel whence the ghost had come, under the impression that the jumping overboard of Morgan had been a deception, and that he was now secreted on board the ship. The search ended however, without any discovery. The calms and head winds still continued, and not a sailor on board but ascribed them to Billy Morgan's influence. The ghost made its appearance again the following night, after the search, when it was seen, by another of Morgan's messmates, to empty his tobacco box, seize some of the fragments of supper, which had been accidentally left on the table, with which it again vanished in the manner before described. The sailor swore that when the ghost made free with his tobacco box, he attempted to lay hold of him, but felt nothing in his hand, but something exactly like cold water.
Captain R— was excessively provoked at these stories, and caused another and still more thorough search to be made, but without any discovery. He then directed a young midshipman to keep watch between decks. That night the ghost again made its appearance, and the courageous young officer sallied out upon it; but the figure darted away with inconceivable velocity, and disappeared.—The midshipman, as directed, immediately informed Captain R—, who instituted an immediate search, but with as little success as before. By this time there was not a sailor on board that was not afraid of his shadow, and even the officers began to be infected with a superstitious dread. At length the squadron arrived at Gibraltar, and came to in the bay of Algeiras, where the ships remained some days waiting the arrival of those they had come to relieve. About the usual hour that night, the ghost of Billy Morgan again appeared to one of his messmates, offered him its hand, and saying 'Good bye, Tom,' disappeared as usual.
It was a fortnight or more before the relief squadron sailed up the Mediterranean, during which time the crews of the ships were permitted to take their time to go on shore. On one of these occasions, a messmate of Billy Morgan, named Tom Brown, was passing through a tolerably dark lane in the suburbs of Algeiras, when he heard a well known voice call out 'Tom, Tom, don't your eyes don't you know your old messmate?' Tom knew the voice, and looking round, recognized his old messmate Morgan's ghost; but he had no inclination to renew the acquaintance; he took to his heels, and without looking behind him to see if the ghost followed, ran to the boat where his companions were waiting, and told the story as soon as he could find breath for the purpose. This reached the ear of Captain R—, who being almost sure of the existence of Morgan's ghost, applied to the governor of the town, who caused search to be made every where without effect. No one had ever seen such a person. That very night the ghost made its appearance on board the frigate, and passed its cold wet hand over the face of Tom Brown, to whom Morgan had left his watch and chest of clothes. The poor fellow bawled out lustily; but before any pursuit could be made, the ghost had disappeared in the forward part of the ship as usual. After this, Billy again appeared two or three times alternately to some one of his old messmates; sometimes in the town, at others on board the frigate, but always in the dead of night. He seemed desirous to say something particular, but could never succeed in getting any of the sailors to listen quietly to the communication. The last time he made his appearance at Algeiras, on board the frigate, he was heard by one of the sailors, to utter, in a low, hollow whisper, 'You shall see me at Malta;' after which he vanished as before.
Captain R— was excessively perplexed at these strange and unaccountable visitations, and instituted every possible inquiry into the circumstances, in the hope of finding some clue to explain the mystery. He again caused the ship to be examined with a view to the discovery either of the place where Morgan secreted himself, or the means by which he escaped from the vessel. He questioned every man on board, and threatened the severest punishment, should he ever discover that they deceived him in their story, or were accomplices in the escape of Morgan. He even removed every thing in the forward part of the ship, and rendered it impossible for any human being to be there without being detected. The whole resulted in leaving the affair involved in complete mystery, and the squadron proceeded up the

Mediterranean, to cruise along the African coast, and rendezvous at Malta.
It was some weeks before the frigate came to the latter place, and in the meantime, as nothing had been seen of the ghost, it was concluded that the shade of Billy Morgan was appeased, or rather the whole affair had been gradually forgotten. Two nights after her arrival, a party of sailors, being ashore at La Vallette, accidentally entered a small tavern in a remote part of the suburbs, where they commenced a frolic, after the manner of these amphibious bipeds. Among them was the heir of Billy Morgan, who about three or four in the morning went to bed, not quite as clear-headed as he might have been. He could not tell how long he had been asleep, when he was awakened by a voice whispering in his ear, 'Tom, Tom, wake up!' On opening his eyes, he beheld by the pale light of the morning, the ghastly figure of Billy Morgan leaning over his bed, and glaring at him with eyes like saucers. Tom cried, 'murder! Billy Morgan!' as loud as he could bawl, until he roused the landlord, who came to know what was the matter. Tom related the whole affair, and inquired if he had seen any thing of the figure he described. Mine host utterly denied having seen or ever heard of such a figure as Billy Morgan, and so did all his family. The report was again alive on board the frigate that Billy Morgan's ghost had taken the field once more. 'Heaven and earth!' cried Captain R—, 'is Billy Morgan's ghost come again? Shall I never get rid of this infernal spectre, or whatever else it may be?'
Captain R— immediately ordered his barge, waited on the governor, explained the situation of his crew, and begged his assistance in apprehending the ghost of Billy Morgan, or Billy himself, as the case might be. That night the governor caused the strictest search to be made in every hole and corner in the little town of La Vallette; but in vain. No one had seen that remarkable being, corporal or spiritual; and the landlord of the house where the spectre appeared, together with all his family, utterly denied any knowledge of such a person or thing. It is little to be wondered at, that the search proved ineffectual, for that very night Billy took a fancy to appear on board the frigate, where he again accosted his old friend Tom, to whom he had bequeathed all his goods and chattels. But Tom had no mind for a confidential communication with the ghost, and roared out so lustily, as usual, that it glided away and disappeared as before, without being intercepted in the confusion which followed.
Captain R— was in despair; never was man so persecuted by a ghost in this world before. The ship's crew were in a state of terror and dismay, inasmuch that had an Algerine come across them, they might peradventure have surrendered at discretion. They signed a round robin, drawn up by one of Billy Morgan's old messmates, representing to Captain R— the propriety of running the ship ashore, and abandoning her entirely to the ghost, which now appeared almost every night, sometimes between decks at others, on the end of the bowsprit, and at others cutting capers on the yards and top-gallant mast. The story spread into the town of La Vallette, and nothing was talked of but the ghost of Billy Morgan, which now began to appear occasionally to the sentinels of the fort, one of whom had the courage to fire at it, by which he alarmed the whole island and made matters ten times worse than ever.
From Malta the squadron, after making a cruise of a few weeks, proceeded to Syracuse, with the intention of remaining some time. They were obliged to perform a long quarantine; the ships were strictly examined by the health officers, and fumigated with brimstone, to the great satisfaction of the crew of the frigate, who were in great hopes this would drive away Billy Morgan's ghost. These hopes were strengthened by their seeing no more of that troublesome visitor during the whole time the quarantine continued. The very next night after the expiration of the quarantine, Billy again visited his old messmate and heir Tom Brown, lank, lean, and wet as usual, and after giving him a rousing shake, whispered, 'Hush, Tom; I want to speak to you about my watch and chest of clothes.' But Tom had no inclination to converse with his old friend, and cried out 'murder' with all his might; when the ghost vanished as before, muttering, as Tom swore, 'You bloody infernal lubber.'
The re-appearance of the ghost occasioned greater consternation than ever among the crew of the good ship, and it required all the influence of severe punishments to keep them from deserting on every occasion. Poor Tom Brown, to whom the devoirs of the spectre seemed especially directed, left off swearing and chewing tobacco, and dwindled to a perfect shadow. He became very serious, and spent almost all his leisure time in reading chapters in the bible, or singing psalms. Captain R— now ordered a constant watch all night between decks, in hopes of detecting the intruder; but all in vain, although there was hardly a night pass-

ed without Tom waking and crying out that the ghost had just paid him a visit. It was however thought very singular, and to afford additional proof of its being a ghost, that on all these occasions, except two, it was invisible to every body but Tom Brown.
In addition to the vexation arising from this persevering and diabolical persecution of Billy's ghost, various other strange and unaccountable things happened almost every day on board the frigate. Tobacco-boxes were emptied in the most mysterious manner, and the dead of the night—sailors would sometimes be missing a whole day, and return again without being able to give any account of themselves; and not a few of them were overtaken with liquor, without their being ever the wiser for it, for they all swore they had not drunk a drop beyond their allowance. Sometimes, on going ashore on leave for a limited time, the sailors would be decoyed, as they solemnly assured the captain, by some unaccountable influence into strange, out of the way places, where they could not find their way back, and where they were found by their officers in a state of mysterious stupefaction, though not one had tasted a drop of liquor. On these occasions they always saw the ghost of Billy Morgan, either flying through the air, or dancing on the tops of the steeples, with a fiery tail like a comet. Wonder grew upon wonder every day, until the wonder transcended the bounds of human credulity.
At length, Tom Brown, the night after receiving a visit from Billy Morgan's ghost, disappeared and was never heard of afterwards. As the chest of clothes inherited from his deceased messmate was found entirely empty, it might have been surmised that Tom had deserted, had not a sailor, who was on the watch, solemnly declared that he saw the ghost of Billy Morgan jump overboard with him in a flame of fire, and that they hissed like a red hot plough-share in the water. After this bold feat, the spectre appeared no more. The squadron remained at Syracuse, and various adventures befel the officers and crews, which those remaining alive tell of to this day. How Macdonough, then a malcap midshipman, 'licked' the high constable of the town; how Burroughs quizzed the governor; what rows they kicked up at masquerades; what a dust they raised among the antiquities; and what wonders they whispered in the ear of Dionysius. From thence they again sailed on a cruise, and after teaching the bey of Tripoli a new way of paying tribute, and laying the foundation of that structure of imperishable glory which shall one day reach the highest heaven, returned home after an absence of between two and three years. The crew of the frigate were paid off and discharged, and it is on record as a wonder, that their three years' pay lasted some of them nearly three days. But though we believe in the ghost of Billy Morgan, we can scarcely credit this incredible wonder. Certain it is, that not a man of them ever doubted for a moment the reality of the spectre, or would have hesitated to make oath to having seen it more than once. Even Captain R— spoke of it on his return, as one of those strange, inscrutable things which baffle the efforts of human ingenuity, and seem to justify the most extraordinary relations of past and present times. His understanding revolted at the absurdity of a great part of the wonders ascribed to Billy Morgan's ghost; but some of the facts were so well attested that a painful doubt would often pass over his mind, and dippe it to the reception of superstitious impressions.
He remained in this state of mixed scepticism and credulity, when, some years after his return from the Mediterranean, being on a journey to the westward, he had occasion to halt at a log house, on the borders of Tennessee, for refreshment. A man came forth to receive him, whom he at once recognized as his old acquaintance Billy Morgan. 'Heavens!' thought Captain R— 'here's Monsieur Tonson come again!'—Billy, who had also found out who his guest was, when too late to retreat, looked rather sheepish, and invited him in with little of the frank hospitality characteristic of a genuine backwoodsman. Captain R— following him into the house, where he found a comely good natured dame, and two or three yellow haired boys and girls, all in a flutter at the stranger. The house had an air of comfort, and the mistress, by her stirring activity, accompanied with smiling looks withal, seemed pleased at the rare incident of a stranger entering their door.
Billy Morgan was at first rather shy and awkward.—But finding Captain R— treated him with good-humoured frankness, he, in the course of the evening, when the children were gone to bed, and the wife busy in milking the cows, took occasion to accost his old commander.
'Captain, I hope you don't mean to shoot me for a deserter?'
'By no means,' said the captain, smiling; 'there would be little use in shooting a ghost, or a man with as many lives as a cat.'
Billy Morgan smiled rather a melancholy

smile.—'Ah! captain, you have not forgot the ghost, I see.—But it is a long time to remember an old score, and I hope you'll forgive me.'

'On one condition I will,' replied Captain R.—'that you will tell me honestly how you managed to make all my sailors believe that they saw you, night after night, on board the ship as well as on shore.'

'They did see me,' replied Billy, in his usual sepulchral voice.

The Captain began to be in some doubt whether he was talking to Billy Morgan or his ghost.

'You don't pretend to say you were really on board my vessel all the time?'

'No, not all the time, only at such times as the sailors saw me—except previous to our arrival at Gibraltar.'

'Then their seeing you jump overboard was all a deception.'

'By no means, sir; I did jump overboard; but then I climbed back again directly after.'

'The duce you did—explain.'

'I will, sir, as well as I am able. I was many years among the Sandwich Islanders, where the vessel in which I was a cabin boy was wrecked, a long time ago, and I can pass whole hours, I believe days, in the water, without being fatigued, except for want of sleep. I have also got some of their other habits, such as a great dislike to hard work, and a liking for going where I will, and doing just what I please. The discipline of a man of war did not suit me at all, and I grew tired after a few days. To pass the time, and to make fun for myself with the sailors, I told them stories of my adventures, and pretended that I could live in the water and had as many lives as a cat. Besides this, as you know, I played them many other pranks, partly for amusement, and partly from a kind of pride I felt in making them believe I was half a wizard. The punishment you give me, though I own I deserved it, put me out of all patience, and I made up my mind to desert the very first opportunity. I had an old ship mate with me whom I could trust, and we planned the whole thing together. I knew if I deserted at Gibraltar, or any of the ports of the Mediterranean, I should almost certainly be caught, and shot as an example; and for this reason we settled myself in a coil of cable which was stowed away between decks, close to the bows, where it was dark even in the day time. My messmate procured a piece of old canvas, with which I might cover myself if I found it to be necessary. To make my jumping overboard have a greater effect on the crew, and to provide against accidents until the ship arrived at Gibraltar, I took care to fill my tobacco-box with tobacco, my pockets with biscuits, and to sling a canteen of water round my neck, as I told them perhaps I might take it into my head not to go to the bottom for two or three days. I got Tom Brown to write my will, intending to leave my watch and chest to my messmate, who was to return them to me at Gibraltar, the first chance he could get. But Tom played us a trick, and put his own name in place of my friends. Neither he nor I were very great scholars, and the trick was not found out till afterwards, when my friends was afraid of discovery if he made any rout about the matter.'

'Who was your friend, asked Capt. R.—'He is still alive, and in the service. I had rather not mention his name.'

'Very well,' replied Captain R.—'go on.'

'That night I jumped overboard.'

'How did you get back into the ship?' asked the Captain hastily.

'Why, sir, the forward port hole, on the starboard side, was left open, with a bit of rope fastened to the gun, and hanging down so that I could catch.'

The Captain struck his forehead with the palm of his hand, and said to himself,

'What a set of blockheads we were!'

'Not so great as might be expected,' said honest Billy Morgan, intending to compliment the captain; but it sounded directly the contrary.

Interesting letter from the Secretary of War, to the Secretary of the New York Convention, for the emigration of the Indians.

Rip Reps, Virginia, August 25, 1829.

Sir—Last evening, by the Steam Boat Norfolk, from Baltimore, your letter to the President was received at this place, with a transcript of the Constitution, relating to the Indians, recently adopted at New York by your Convention. With the course pursued at your meeting, the President is much gratified, and desires me to declare to you, he cannot but appreciate highly the views taken by you of a course of policy, which justice to principles recognised, and humanity towards our Indian brethren, constrained him as matter of conceived duty to adopt. He regrets that so many inaccuracies, both as to object and motive, should have found a place in the public journals of the day, evidently misrepresenting, and calculated to produce incorrect impressions. The great consolation entertained by him though, is, that time will prove that his only end, and object and purpose, is to do full and impartial justice, to the extent that his official discharge of duty will sanction.

I beg leave to assure you, that nothing of a compulsory course, to effect the removal of this unfortunate race of people, has ever been thought of by the President, although it has been so asserted. The considerations, which controlled, in the course pursued, were such, as he really and in fact believed, were required, as well by a regard for the just rights which the state of Georgia was authorized to assert, as from a conscientious conviction, that by it, humanity towards the Indians would more effectually be secured. Of this they have been as-

ured, and in that assurance, no other disposition was had then to explain fully to them, and the country, the actual ground on which it was believed they were rightfully entitled to stand.

How can the United States Government consent with Georgia the authority to regulate her own internal affairs? If the doctrine every where maintained be true, that a state is sovereign, so far as by the constitution adopted it has not been parted with to the General Government, then must follow, as matter of certainty, that within the limits of a State there can be none other, than her own sovereign power, that can claim to exercise the functions of government. It is certainly contrary to every idea entertained of an independent government, for any other to assert adverse dominion and authority, within her jurisdictional limits; they are things that cannot exist together.

Between the State of Georgia and the Indian tribes within her limits, no compact or agreement was ever entered into; who then is to yield, for it is certain in the ordinary course of exercised authority, that one or the other must? The answer heretofore presented from the Government, and which you, by your adoption, have sanctioned as correct, is the only one that can be offered. Georgia, by her acknowledged confederative authority, may legally and rightfully govern and control throughout her own limits, or else our knowledge of the science and principle of government, as they relate to our own forms, are wrong, and have been wholly misunderstood.

Sympathy indulged is a noble and generous trait of character; but it should never assume a form calculated to outrage settled principles, or to produce in the end a greater evil than it would remedy. Admit it were in the disposition of the Government at Washington to hold a course and language different from that they have heretofore employed; and to encourage the Indians to the belief that rightfully they may remain and exercise civil government in despite of Georgia? Do those who are the advocates of such a course, and consider the consequences to which it would lead, or consider after what manner so strange an idea could be put in practice? Have they looked to the State of Georgia, conscious in the recital of her own construction of right, demanding of the United States their constitutional authority to interfere, and appealing to the States to sustain her against encroachments, which, if submitted to, might, in the end, prove destructive of the whole? If nothing else can be traced through such an appeal and in such an issue, I think the good and the humane may at least perceive that in it peril is to be discerned, and that the weak and undisciplined Indians, in such a contest would be so utterly destroyed, that the places which now know them, would presently know them no more.

From the conversations had with the President, recently and formerly, on the subject of the Indians, I am satisfied, that no man in the country entertains towards them better feelings, or has a stronger desire to see them placed in that condition, which may conduce to their advancement and happiness. But to encourage them to the idea, that within the confines of a State, they may exercise all the forms and requisites of a government fashioned to their own condition and necessities, he does not consider can be advantageous to them, or that the exercise of such a right can properly be conceded.

What would the authorities of the State of New York say to an attempt on the part of the Six Nations, to establish, within their limits, a separate and independent government; and yet their authority, to do so, would be as unenforceable as that of the Creeks, or Cherokees, within the territory of Georgia or Alabama? Would they agree, that the Indian law of retaliation on the next of kin, should be enforced for the accidental killing of one of their tribes? Or, that nothing of trade & commerce by her citizens should take place within their limits, except in conformity to the provisions of their municipal code?

Would they assent to have their citizens rendered liable to be arraigned at the bar of an Indian court of justice, and to have meted out to them the penalties of their criminal code? It is obvious that no state of this Union would grant such authority. Concede, however, that these Indians are entitled to be considered sovereign within their own limits, and you concede every thing else as matter of consequence. Admit the principle and all is admitted—and what then? The sword, the alone arbiter in any community, where questions of adverse sovereignty and power are to be settled, would, in the end, have to be appealed to, and when this shall be the case, the honest prophet in our land can not but discern what will be the finale of the contest. Is it not preferable, and does not their own peace, and quiet, and happiness, demand, that they should surrender, at once, such visionary opinions, and, by retiring beyond the Mississippi, place themselves where every conflict, as to state authority, will cease; and where the most enlarged and generous efforts by the government, will be made to improve their minds, better their condition, and aid them in their efforts of self government? For your efforts, and those associated with you in convention, furthering this liberal and only practical scheme, the time will come when all good and generous men will thank you.

In conclusion, the President desires me to thank you for the communication made to him, and to offer you an assurance, that every legitimate power of his, will be freely bestowed to further and assist the laudable and humane course which your convention has adopted.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN H. EATON.

From the Miner's (Pa.) Journal, Sept. 19—HORRID MURDER.

We understand that Captain Wright, of one of the North American Company's boats, was inhumanly murdered on Friday night the 11th inst. on his boat lying in the canal near Reading. We have heard so many contradictory reports respecting this murder, that we will forbear stating any particulars, further than that the blow was inflicted by a socket pole thrown by an unknown person, and penetrated his head about three inches. He lingered a day in the greatest agony, and then expired. Capt. Wright always bore an unexceptionable character.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, October 1, 1829.

RICHARD J. CRABB, will be supported as a Delegate to represent the city of Annapolis in the next Legislature of Maryland.

JAMES MURRAY will serve, if elected, as a Delegate to represent this city in the next House of Delegates.

THE ADDRESS

of Edmund B. Duvall, Esq. "To the Voters of Anne-Arundel and Prince George's Counties, and the city of Annapolis," was received at too late a period for insertion this week.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Whilst entertaining the most lively sense of gratitude for the continued friendship of my fellow-citizens, experienced on repeated occasions heretofore, and kindly promised by many of them on the present occasion, I am nevertheless induced by individual circumstances, to decline taking a poll at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly. I beg those especially, who have interested themselves in my behalf, to accept my most sincere thanks.

ROBERT WELCH, (of Ben.)

Sept. 28, 1829.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO MISS ISABELLA.

Lovely tresses, sweetly flowing,
O'er thy neck, in ringlet curls,
Youthful love and beauty glowing,
In thy face sweet lovely girl.
Sacred be thy name forever,
And blest is he who art thy lover.
Thy form enchanting, light and airy,
A heavenly spirit dwells within;
A constant soul, ne'er known to vary,
To angel seraphs, near akin.
Hymen's bliss, with rapture presses,
On the long destined, carcases.
Fairest flower, virtue beaming,
In thy soft expressive eye—
Loveliest bud! ever teeming
With the mom's refulgent die.
When morning's blush illumines the scene,
Thou reign'st triumphant, Flora's Queen.
I hail thee Luly, own thy power—
The magic charm, around thee spread,
The brightest, fairest, loveliest flower
E'er seen in Hervey's flower bed.
'There is a charm, there is a smile—
About thee Lady, hearts beguile. LOGAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

FOR MRS. H. H. R.

You ask for Friend, a line or two,
To peace, to friendship, and to you—
Altho' I seldom scribble rhyme,
My best exertions shall be thine.
May you the peace of Heaven still know,
Still lift thy soul from scenes below,
Still place thy hopes, on Him above,
The fountain of Almighty love.
Then friendship, ah! that sacred name,
From Heaven's high altar friendship came—
With outspread wing, and plumed crest,
To be a Lovely Lady's guest,
Long as the Heaven's a star display—
Till time shall cease, and rocks decay—
So long shall virtue, like thine own,
Remain univ'ral'd and alone.
The cares of life,—tho' clouds may low'r,
And burst upon thy silent hour,
With calmness, will that heart of thine,
Seek comfort in the God divine. LOGAN.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,—Being one of those people formerly called Federalists, and early supporters of General Jackson's election, I enclose you for insertion, an article taken from Mr. Walsh's Gazette, and copied from Mr. Miner's Village Record, both of which editors, as is generally known, were opposed to the General, though federalists like myself. It was indeed, matter of astonishment to me, that these federal gentlemen, with many others, in the Middle and Southern states, not swayed as the New England men were, by local interests, should have preferred to trust their future fortunes in the hands of a man who was characterised by his reserve and self consequence, as Mr. Adams certainly was, to another, who was distinguished for his soldier like candour and disinterestedness, like the General; for, I hardly suppose they could have been privy to the elevation of Mr. Clay, and relied on his liberal interference in the government.

To my mind, it did not require the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and the General, referred to by Mr. Miner, to justify the preference I had long before given the general; but, it would be more astonishing, now that the President has fulfilled every expectation which could have been founded on that correspondence, by independent federalists, if any of them should withhold their support from the administration of the general government, or from those who will support it in the legislature of the state.

What your own views may be Mr. Editor, I know not, but if, as I expect from the character your Gazette has sustained, such articles as contain no illiberal or ungentlemanly expressions, may obtain insertion, to whatever side they may incline on political questions, this will appear in your columns at an early day. Give me leave to say, before I conclude, that it is in the late partial and obstinate party conduct of the editors of many newspapers that the friends of the administration find the justification of the appointment of other editors of papers, to lucrative offices in so many instances. I am, Mr. Editor, very respectfully,

A NATIVE OF MARYLAND.

We extract the following paragraph from the Village Record, a paper which is edited by a gentleman always a federalist, who was very zealous in the cause of the late administration, and entertains a particular predilection for Mr. Clay.

"That there should be, at periods not too distant, a thorough investigation, by new hands,

into the affairs of the different departments of government, is a doctrine which we have long maintained now to deny, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of gross inconsistency. Of the individual cases of removal, we are free to say, some have commanded the approbation of our most deliberate judgment. Many we have sincerely regretted, of the most we could form no opinion of their individual propriety. Of the appointments, a regard to truth and principle warrants us in saying, that there are many which do honour to General Jackson and his Cabinet. Until now, the walls of party division, which have so long separated the people into two great sects, though the causes for their division have long since ceased to exist, have never been effectually prostrated. Perhaps no other name than that of General Jackson would have been sufficiently popular to bear through and sustain the noble innovations upon the settled but disgraceful policy so long prevalent.

Adhering to his declaration to Mr. Monroe, Gen. Jackson has appointed Federalists and Democrats indiscriminately to office, putting to shame those browlers who would exclude a wise and good citizen from serving his country, merely because he had borne the name of Federalist. The Hon. Louis M. Lane, of Delaware, has never ceased to avow his adhesion to the principles of Washington, Hamilton and Jay. Yet Mr. M. Lane is selected for the first diplomatic appointment in the gift of the nation.—The son of Robert Goodloe Harper—the son of Alexander Hamilton—Washington Irving, and other Federal citizens, are called into public life. The rays of Executive favour no longer pass through the distorting medium of ancient party prejudice. As a party man—as a mere Federalist I should say—Gen. Jackson has redeemed his pledge—he has behaved with noble independence. Liberal principles have triumphed—the Federalists are free.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green,

How often do the most important events of our lives arise out of circumstance of the most trivial nature; the chain of our existence is connected by links so small that they sometimes elude our observation, until, as we look back on past life, we perceive their regular and unbroken connection. A few months ago I wandered out with a friend in the most frequented promenade of our little city, to gaze at the assemblage of beauty and fashion which exhibited their fascinations, and laugh at the awkward affectation of those who, without any pretensions to either, attempted a display of both. The walk itself is a beautiful one, commanding a splendid view of the Severn, as it winds its serpentine course for some miles, before it empties itself into the expanded bosom of the Chesapeake, and also of the diversified scenery on each side of it—Art, it is true, has not done much for this situation, but Nature has been lavish indeed with her gifts, and the eye may look without tiring on the verdant landscapes which nature has strewn around it. Many retired haunts were in view, where the student might pursue his meditations undisturbed, or the poet find food for his imagination, and excitement for his fancy. As we stood admiring the surrounding country, our attention was arrested by groups of detached parties strolling carelessly along, sometimes crossing our paths, and sometimes wandering from us. My friend, who was of a gay and somewhat satirical cast of mind, amused himself, and greatly interested me, by his singular tho' spirited remarks on the different objects that came within our view. His satire was turned mostly against those naughty and self-conceited characters, styled by a correspondent under the title "ambition" (Dandies). Yonder (exclaimed my friend) goes a young man, of a fine and manly form, with expressive features. He was educated at a distant University, and has returned home so completely enraptured with the degree of A. B. that he cannot conceal his great importance. He possesses talents, and his manners are naturally agreeable, but he is so finished a fop that, (was he a Johnson in wisdom) with all his Collegiate accomplishments, such as pride and conceit, his company would be intolerable. I perfectly concurred with him in opinion.—This gentleman was in company with two young ladies, who were fine looking women, but whose beauty was somewhat marred by a knowledge of its existence; as they passed us, the dandy placed his quizzing glass to his eye, and flitting his rattle in his hand, assumed a most consequential air, and made some observation, in a voice so low as unfortunately to be unheard. After they had passed, my friend remarked in a tone of mingled pity and contempt, would that fashion, with all its redeeming qualities, such as varieties and importance, &c. &c. had also the power to decorate the mind as well as the body of a Dandy. But, he continued, you will find "blood in a turnip as soon as good common sense in a dandy." While we were thus amusing ourselves, we were passed by two persons of a very different description; a delicate, sickly looking old gentleman leaning for support upon the small, but finely rounded arm of an elegant young female, whose beautiful features were slightly shaded by a veil of the finest texture. Always an admirer of female beauty, I cast an enraptured gaze on her as she passed, and the expression of sweetness that beamed from her soft blue eyes has never been forgotten—her thoughts, as well as her attentions, appeared to be entirely taken up with the object of her solicitude, whose feeble step indicated lost health, and the pressure of increasing years. With every grace in face or form to attract admiration, she seemed neither to claim nor expect it; unlike many of her sex, the power of whose charms we fight against, because a proud consciousness of their possession leads them to exact our homage; and what we feel to be claimed as a right, we are tenacious to withhold. Although we both exclaimed "how exquisitely beautiful!" yet the effect produced on our minds was widely different. With my companion the impression resembled a fleeting shadow, which, passing away, leaves no trace behind it; with myself, though I have mingled in the giddy circle, and walked in the paths of pleasure, the excitement has not vanished, nor has the vivid impression of lovely

into the affairs of the different departments of government, is a doctrine which we have long maintained now to deny, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of gross inconsistency. Of the individual cases of removal, we are free to say, some have commanded the approbation of our most deliberate judgment. Many we have sincerely regretted, of the most we could form no opinion of their individual propriety. Of the appointments, a regard to truth and principle warrants us in saying, that there are many which do honour to General Jackson and his Cabinet. Until now, the walls of party division, which have so long separated the people into two great sects, though the causes for their division have long since ceased to exist, have never been effectually prostrated. Perhaps no other name than that of General Jackson would have been sufficiently popular to bear through and sustain the noble innovations upon the settled but disgraceful policy so long prevalent.

For the Maryland Gazette.

SPECULATIONS OF A BACHELOR

No 2.

There is no period in a woman's life more critical, than when, as it is technically termed, she "turns out," or in other words, is licensed to talk to the gentlemen, to attend balls, and do every thing which a votary of fashion and dissipation "may of right do." This important period appears to be fixed, in this part of the world, by general consent, at about fifteen or sixteen. The consequence of this practice is, that young ladies, who should have kissed Papa and Mamma, and have been in bed at nine o'clock, we now find eating ice, talking nonsense, and waltzing and flirting with the beaux in an assembly room at one in the morning.

Verily, Mr. Editor, "these things ought not to be." The change from a school to the alluring dangers of a fashionable life, is too great to be lightly and inconsiderately made. They are a thousand dangers that beset the path of her who is thus emancipated, with a judgment immature, and passions in all the strength and uncontrolledness of youth. That great society, the male flirt, is ever on the watch to take advantage of the inexperience of such an one to entrap her affections, and then to leave her to the enjoyment of remorse and disappointment. If she be rich, the fortune-hunter is ready to whisper into her ear tales of love, by which she imagines that his heart responds, and she is probably inveigled into a clandestine and unhappy marriage. If she be poor, there are always men willing to allure her, by prospect of wealth and pleasure, into paths which lead to nothing but misery and early death. I know it will be said, that these things are of very rare occurrence. But it is sufficient for our purpose that they do sometimes occur. And that no parent knows whether they may not be realized in the case of his own child, and surely, even the possibility of exposure to such dangers should be carefully avoided. My doctrine is, that the time of a girl's entrance into society, should be governed by the fitness and qualifications of the individual concerned, and not by any general rule predicated on age. The parent should examine into the strength and maturity of her mind—she should observe whether she has resolution to partake of pleasure, without becoming fascinated with its charms and devoted to its pursuit—whether she can listen unmoved to the flattery of artful and designing men. For as surely as a delicate flower will wither, beneath the power of a nipping frost, so surely will good humour, and that amiable humility of soul, which is so charming in woman, be blighted by exposure to the influence of flattery. Anna B. was the daughter of an intimate friend, and never did I know a lovelier girl in heart, soul, and body, than Anna, aged fifteen. She was then all good humour and animation; but even in the highest exuberance of her spirits, her conduct and her conversation were tempered with modesty. I saw her again, the succeeding winter, when contrary to her father's wishes she had "turned out," and alas! a lamentable change had taken place. She was then receiving with complacency, nay with pleasure, the increase which a train of flatterers was offering, and I soon perceived that she had become vain, and had learned to think herself beautiful. She was now proud and assuming, and frequently a frown wrinkled her brow as the praise of another met her ear. Instead of shrinking from the rude gaze of men, joy sparkled in her eye as it glanced on the many who were watching her every movement with evident admiration—I had once fondly, foolishly thought, that Anna, modest and good humoured, were inseparable; but alas! they had parted, never I fear to meet again.

"Like broken clouds—or like the stream
That smiling left the mountain's brow,
As though its waters ne'er could sever,
Yet e'er it reach the plains below,
Breaks into floods that part forever."

Mr. Editor, awkwardly, sheepishly modest women are my aversion, but an impudent woman is absolutely intolerable. I refrain, however, from dilating further on this subject; at present, as it is my intention to devote a future chapter, to the sole purpose of defining and praising true modesty.

But let us suppose all the difficulties I have enumerated to have been set aside, and the fair young lady to have been thrown, in defiance of all the laws of reason and experience, into the arms (leges silent inter auras) of that delightful monster fashionable life. She finds her situation on a perfectly novel one. (at least to her)—is totally different from all her past life; and naturally enough concludes that to adopt herself to it, she must undergo a thorough change, a radical regeneration. She immediately commences the work of reform, and unless she is old enough for the good habits acquired in early life to have taken deep root, she soon eradicates them, to make room for others, more fashionable.—The little information she may have picked up at school, is soon forgotten, with the exception, perhaps, of a smattering of arithmetic, which shopping renders necessary; and in the

Selling Off,
AT PRIME COST,
 On a Liberal Credit,
 A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER, anxious to dispose of the Present Stock of DRY GOODS on hand, offers them for sale at **PRIME COST, RETAIL & WHOLESALE.** On purchases, amounting to twenty dollars, a credit of three months will be given; on all sums above that amount, six months credit will be allowed. Satisfactory security will be required in every instance, before the Goods are delivered. As the Stock is very Complete in the

DRY GOODS LINE,
 He invites the attention of
City and Country Dealers
 Generally, to an examination of the Assortment.

RICHARD BRIDGELY,
 Annapolis, Sept 3.

A LARGE & VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Calvert County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday the 20th October, on the premises, the

Dwelling Plantation

Of the late John G. Mackall, deceased, containing about 1100 acres, and lying in Calvert county, on the Patuxent River, between Brittle and St. Leonard Creeks. It is sold on an occasion of course of purchasing at Public Sale, a Plantation so valuable and beautifully situated, as the present opportunity will present; it is justly ranked amongst the best lands in this county, and is highly productive of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, and other small grain.

The buildings are nearly new, consisting of a commodious and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen, and several other out-houses. A minute description is omitted, as it is presumed, persons disposed to purchase will view the premises before the sale.

THE TERMS ARE,
 That the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments of one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale.

Joseph Reynolds, Trustee.
 Sept. 3

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I shall expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the first day of October next, at ten o'clock on that day, at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, a Tract of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, heretofore mortgaged by Richard Watkins, (of Richard) to John Beard, it being part of a tract known by the name of

BESSINGTON,

And containing about fifty acres of Land. Those who are desirous of purchasing are desired to call and see said land, or apply to the subscriber for information about them. The sale will be for cash. On the payment of the purchase money, and the satisfaction of the sale, the subscriber is empowered to give a deed.

J. A. Speed, Trustee.
 Sept 10

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland the subscriber will, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 27th day of October next, at the Court House in Annapolis offer at Public Sale, part of the Real Estate of the late George Hargreth esq. remaining unsold, consisting of

A TRACT OF LAND

Binding on Heeling Bay, and containing, besides several small Tenements, the following valuable improvements, viz a Warehouse, DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen contiguous to the Landing at the Cove—an excellent Dwelling, situate on the same floor, including a commodious Kitchen—the whole surrounded by a Portion a large, new and substantial Tobacco House, upwards of 70 feet long, and about 40 feet wide, including the Shed, one or more Quarters and other out houses, in good order.

TERMS OF SALE—
 One fourth Cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor, and the residue by equal instalments, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, bearing interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bond with good securities. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the land is to be conveyed, by

LEWIS NATH, Trustee.
 Sept 10

NOTICE

HEREBY GIVEN, That an Election will be held in Anne Arundel county, in their respective places of holding Elections, on the first Monday of October next, for electing a Representative to the next Congress of the United States, from the second Congressional District of this State; and four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

By order,
 Richard Iglehart, Shif.
 A. C.
 Sept 10

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the Assembly Room, in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of October next, for electing a Representative to the next Congress of the United States, from the Second Congressional District of this State; and two Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for the City of Annapolis.

By order,
 John H. Wells, Clk
 of the Corporation.
 Sept 10

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Annapolis, September 16 1829.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of three per cent on the Stock of said Bank, for six months ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Eastern, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,
 Samuel Maynard, Cashr.
 Sept 17

The Maryland publican, Annapolis, the Gazette and American, Baltimore will insert the above law 3w.

TEACHER WANTED

BY the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.

Sept 24

\$20 REWARD,

WHEREAS some evil designed person or persons, have for some time past been guilty of injuring the public Pumps in various ways, destroying the tops, putting stakes, &c. in them thereby preventing their being used, and incurring heavy expenses. As this is a grievance in which all are interested, every well disposed citizen is called upon for a share of vigilance in detecting the perpetrators, and in case the offender be of responsible age, the above reward is offered for prosecuting them to conviction. By the City Commissioners,

JEREMIAH L. BOYD,
 PHILIP CLAYTON,
 JEREMIAH HUGHES.
 Sept 24.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans court August Term, 1829.

ON application by petition, of John Thomas and James Clayton, Jr. executors of James Dooley, 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. County.
 Sept 24.

Notice is hereby Given

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Dooley, 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 18th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of August 1829.

John Thomas, Jr. Ex'rs.
 James Clayton, Jr. Ex'rs.
 West River, A. A. county,
 August 20, 1829.

The editors of the American, Baltimore, will insert the above agreeable to order, and forward their account to the executor.

Test,
 William S. Green.
 Aug 1.

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO.

EMBRILLED WITH ENGRAVINGS.
 City Circulation larger than that of any similar work.

A choice & elegant Miscellany, devoted to Fine Arts and Sciences—the Toilet—Criticism—Tales—Sketches, Poetry, Flowers, Music, the choice beauties of the best Magazines—General Literature—Literary, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

PLATES PUBLISHED—Miniature Portraits of foreign writers—Fashions engraved and coloured in the style of Modes de Paris—View of the Capitol at Washington.

IN PREPARATION—Correct specimens of the Garden Rose, Misseltoe, Larkspur, Pink, Wild Rose, and Passion Flower, drawn and coloured from nature, being the first of a series of Botanical and Horticultural subjects with illustrations.

Also—Miniature Portraits of American authors.

Terms \$3 per annum, or \$2 50 in advance. Address the Editor,
 THOMAS C. CLARKE,
 No. 67. Arcade, Up Stairs.

EDITORIAL NOTICES

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able Literary conditors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess. Wellburg, (Va) Gazette.

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.

In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen. &c. Watertown, (N Y) Register.

Indeed it is altogether a superior work. New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.

Aug 13

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans court August 19th, 1829.

ON application by petition, of David M. Brogden, administrator of James McCulloch, 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, or the space of six successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. County.
 Sept 3

Notice is hereby Given

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James McCulloch, 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 19th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August 1829.

David M. Brogden, Adm'r.
 August 20.

Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term 1829.

ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Cornelius Duvall, 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 petition; and the said Cornelius Duvall 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 court, that the said Cornelius Duvall be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed 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 Cornelius Duvall then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering of his property, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Cornelius Duvall should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test,
 William S. Green.
 Aug 1.

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

VESTING.

All of the latest Patterns, and an assortment of

Stocks, Collars, Gloves, &c.

All of which he will sell for Cash, or to punctual men on moderate terms April 16.

Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1829.

ON application, to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Gustavus Weems, 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 petition; and the said Gustavus Weems 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 court, that the said Gustavus Weems be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed 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 Gustavus Weems then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering of his property, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Gustavus Weems should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

Test
 William S. Green.
 Aug. 6.

NOTICE

Subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs Matilda Chase, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers hereof, to the subscribers, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Richard M. Chase, Adm'r.
 Richard J. Crabb, Sw
 Sept 3

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE U. S.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made. He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, \$2. in Type, or in settlement of their accounts.

Richard Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

PRICES—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb \$1 40	English,	\$0 36	
Nonpareil,	90	Great Primer,	34
Minion,	70	Double Pica,	32
Brevier,	56	Do. Great Primer,	32
Burgois,	48	Large letter, plain	30
Long Primer,	40	Scabards and	
Small Pica,	38	Quotations,	30
Pica,	36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionately reduced. Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.

July 16

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE House, lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, on North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber.

Test,
 Wm. S. Green.
 Aug 16.

CONSTABLE'S SALE

By virtue of four writs of A. C. issued by Augustine Gambrill Esq and to me directed, against the goods and chattels of Francis Baldwin, I have seized and taken the following property, to wit, one negro Boy 12 or 14 years old, 3 horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 3 cows, one ox cart, and a lot of hogs, which will be sold on Tuesday the 20th of October, at his residence near the Cross Roads, to satisfy claims due Charles Waters, Esq. Terms of Sale Cash Sale to take place at 12 o'clock.

Samuel Armer, Constable.
 3d Election District.
 August 20.

The above Sale is Postponed until Tuesday the 20th October.

NOTICE

HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on the 4th Monday of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.

By order of the Board,
 Benjamin W. Marriott, Ck.
 August 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained short letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Harris late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

John Harris.
 July 16.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland the subscriber, as trustee, will expose at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday the 12th day of October next, the Dwelling Plantation of the late Doct Joseph Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in Anne Arundel county. This Farm contains about 244 acres of Land, and has on it a good comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen, Stables, Corn House, &c. Also an abundance of Wood and Timber. It produces Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Rye and Oats, and has a good Spring of Water but a short distance from the door. Those wishing to purchase will call and view the property and judge for themselves.

TERMS OF SALE,
 Twelve months credit from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorised to convey. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

John Iglehart, Trustee.
 Aug 27

LABOURERS.

THE subscriber wishes to hire fifteen or twenty stout Servants, by the year, for which liberal wages will be given—Enquire of William Brown of Benn Annapolis, or

RICHARD GREEN,
 Manager of Elk Ridge Furnace.
 July 20.

A BY LAW

For the further regulation of the Public Markets in this City.

Be established by the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That that part of the Market-house within the pillars thereof, be and the same shall be appropriated for Butchers stalls, and that no person shall keep or occupy any bench, shambles, or any other apparatus, where to expose Butchers meat for sale, or shall sell such Butchers meat at Market, except under the roof of the Market-house, and within the brick pillars thereof, under the penalty of three dollars for each and every fence, to be recovered as other penalties are directed to be, and appropriated, one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the City.

Provided however, that persons from the country, and persons not in the usual practice of selling Butchers meat, may sell as heretofore, without being subject to the penalty prescribed in this by law.

DENNIS CLAUDE Mayor.
 Read and assented to
 By order,
 J. H. Wells, Clk.

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.

PRINTING

Mostly executed at this Office.

MARYLAND

Commences her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 9 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 1 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season.

Passage to and from Annapolis, Bl. March 26.

Swain's Panacea.

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic 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 again 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-da."

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 counterfeit 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 encomiums; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation, have drawn, both from Patient and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character, which envy's pen, tho' dipped in gall, can never tarnish.

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so 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 SWAIM.
 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 scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

Valentine Mott, M. D.
 New-York, 1st mo. 5th, 1822.
 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, and the usual remedies had been long tried without effect—those of Mrs Oliver 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 Hanover streets,
 Nov 27.
 The Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates
 December Session 1829,
 Is completed, and ready for distribution. A few copies for sale at the office.
 April 8.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, Church Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY.

From the Nottingham Gazette. THE AUTUMN EVENING. Behold the western evening light!

THE CAPTAIN'S LADY. [BY JAMES HALL.]

After an absence of several years from my native city, I had lately the pleasure of paying it a visit; and having spent a few days with my friends, was about to bid adieu, once more, to the goodly and quiet streets of Philadelphia.

And one who was willing to place herself under my protection; and now, when I least expected it, came a fair volunteer, with the sanction of a parent, to throw herself, as it were, into my arms!

These thoughts passed rapidly through my mind, during a pause in the man's speech, and before I could frame a reply, he continued—'My daughter has just heard of the illness of her husband, Capt. Johnson, of the riflemen, and wishes to get to Baltimore to day to join him.'

A hearty 'thank you, I judged as much from your appearance,' was all the reply, and the stage being now ready, we stepped in, and drove off.

As the carriage rattled over the pavement, my thoughts naturally reverted to their charge. Ah! thought I what a happy fellow is Capt. Johnson of the Rifle!

I wonder what is the matter with Captain Johnson, continued I. Got the dengue perhaps, or perhaps the dyspepsia; they are both very fashionable complaints.

Poor fellow, perhaps he is very sick—lying, for aught that we know. Then the lady will be a widow, and there will be a vacant captaincy in the rifle regiment.

the lady to her father. What an honest, confiding soul, must he be, continued I to myself, to place a daughter, so estimable, perhaps his only child, under the protection of an entire stranger.

It is not to be supposed that I indulged in this soliloquy at the expense of politeness. Not at all; it was too soon to intrude on the sacredness of the lady's quiet.

I repeated; and the lady replied, 'Oh! yes, very likely,' and then resumed her former taciturnity.

I had now obtained a glimpse of my fair companion's visage, and candour compels me to admit that it was not quite so beautiful as I had anticipated.

At breakfast her character was more fully developed. If her tongue had been out of commission before it had now received orders for active service.

'I can't say that I am partial to the wing.' 'A piece of the breast, then, Madam.' 'It is very tough, isn't it?' 'No, it seems quite tender.'

'Oh! horrible! it is raw.' 'On the contrary, I think it is done to a turn; permit me to give you this piece.'

'Quite natural, Mrs. Redheffer—' 'May be, ma'am, you'd fancy a bit of cheese, or a slice of apple pie, or some pumpkin sauce, or a sausage, or—'

'I know not how the touchy gentlewoman would have taken all this; I do not mean all these good things, but the offer of them; for luckily before any reply could be made, the stage driver called us off with his horn.'

'Gentle reader, I spare you the recital of all I suffered during that day. The lady's temper was none of the best, and travelling agreed with it but indifferently.'

'At last we arrived at Baltimore, and I immediately called a hack, and desired to know where I should have the pleasure of setting down my fair companion.'

'The person pointed out was a low, stout built, vulgar man, half intoxicated, with a glazed hat on his head, and a huge quid in his cheek.'

carriage to drive off, fully determined that, whatever other imprudence I might hereafter be guilty of, I would never again, if I could avoid it,—take charge of a lady.

THE SILESIAN GIRL. Founded on a Historical Fact.

During the seven years' war, the exertions of the Prussians in that critical period, to support the falling fortunes of their indefatigable monarch, were truly worthy of luminous characters in the records of history, but they were far outdone by the public sacrifices which were voluntarily made by individuals to repel the encroachments of the armies of France in the year 1815.

In one of the romantic valleys of Silesia, lived a young girl of surpassing beauty, the pride and delight of her aged parents, whose only occupation was to attend their flocks, and bear the scant produce of their little farm to a neighbouring market town.

This caution was scarcely needed; Ella knew where to find one on whom she could gaze, and be gazed upon for hours, and who, though not dressed out in the trappings of the military, was more to her than all the world beside.

'That hair of yours, Ella,' said he, laying down the instrument, 'I would give the world for one little lock, and he ran his fingers through the glossy tresses as they hung luxuriantly around her finely moulded shoulders.'

'I love you for yourself, dear Ella, but these rich ringlets, which might grace a crown, I idolize them; and yet you refuse to bestow one little tress.'

'Have I not reason?' replied Ella. 'Were I to give you a lock, I might never see you again, for then you would always have your idol by you, and I would be forsaken. No, Adolph, first prove yourself worthy of the gift, and then you shall not only have a tress, but the whole of me.'

'Tell me how to become worthy of so rich a gift!' exclaimed the enraptured youth, 'and I will follow the path you shall point out.'

ble hearted girl then, for the first time felt the want of wealth. Father, let us sell our flocks,' said she, 'we shall be amply repaid in the freedom of our country, and when peace comes again, I'm sure I can work for you.' 'No, my daughter,' answered the old man, 'our country requires no such sacrifices; we must not deprive ourselves of the means of livelihood.'

Ells reflected for a long while, and formed a thousand plans for raising a sum of money, worthy of being given in aid of the patriotic cause, but as her schemes were impracticable, and she even wept in her solitude for her inability to serve her country.

'Would that these locks were wires of gold,' exclaimed she, running her fingers through the clustering tresses, as they dallied with the amorous wind, 'I might then give them to my country. Can they not be sold? I will go to Brestau and offer them, they may bring but a trifle, but they are my all. But Adolph—when he returns and beholds me shorn of my greatest beauty, what will he say? Alas! he will love me no more. Well be it so. I will sacrifice his love for the good of my country.'

She accordingly proceeded to Brestau and offered her hair for sale to the first hair worker in the city. The beauty of the young girl, and the novelty of her offer, caused the person to inquire the cause why she should rob herself of such beautiful tresses. On receiving her answer he was astonished at the extraordinary and disinterested feeling of patriotism displayed by one so young and lovely. 'I will take the locks my pretty girl,' said he, admiring the softness of their texture, 'and turn them into bracelets. Every body will buy, when they know of whose hair they were made.' The delighted girl received the proffered sum, and flew to add it to the general fund. The hair worker had predicted right; the story got wing, and the ladies and gentlemen of the city flocked to his store to purchase the bracelets, marked with the name ELLA. Among others a young officer of high rank hearing the story, endeavoured to obtain one of the articles. The vender had but one left, and as he had already raised a very considerable sum from their sale, which sum he intended putting in the general fund—he intended to keep that one for himself. The officer examined closely the colour and texture of the hair, and when his eyes fell upon the name of ELLA, a smile of pride and gratification curled his lip, and he uttered, 'it must be she!' He emptied his purse upon the counter, and told the hair worker to take it all for the bracelet. The man, charmed by the sight of so much gold, readily consented, and the officer left the shop with the treasure to his lips.

'Ella,' said Adolph, as he sat by the side of the mountain maid, 'where are the luxuriant locks that formerly hung around your neck? I went and fought for my country at your bidding, and now I come to claim my reward.'

'Adolph!' answered she, 'I became jealous of my hair; your heart was entangled among its thick curls; the more I combed them, the more they webbed around the heart; and so I cut them off. Do you not love me without my locks?'

'Love you, Ella—could I do less than worship you, since you have so nobly martyred your beauty for the benefit of your country? Look at this bracelet; the hair is yours; the name is yours.'

Thus caught, the generous girl thought it useless to deny; she confessed all, and shortly after she was the wife of the stranger Adolph, and countess of

THE WANDERER.

FROM THE NEW YORK MERCHANTILE ADVERTISER.

Bottle Imps.—A grand battle was fought yesterday at No. 14, Barclay street, between Magee and his wife and a posse of police officers. The residence of this pair had been complained of, and as if to give proof that the house was in one sense at least, disorderly, we are informed that on the descent of the officers, into their subterranean apartments with warrants for their apprehension, they commenced a regular discharge of pint and half pint black-bottles, which caused a sudden retreat of the officers, until the ammunition being somewhat expended, and the force of the missiles weakened, the besieged were fain to surrender at discretion, and were duly lodged in the Donjon of the Park. The enemy suffered considerably, but on the part of the ministers of justice there were several severe contusions.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A wife joining her husband in a conveyance of a real estate was asked by the judge who examined her in private according to the act of assembly, whether she acted without compulsion on the part of her husband. She stuck her arms akimbo, and replied, 'He compel me! no nor twenty like him.'

ORIGIN OF BLACKGUARD.

Acquaintance in all great houses, but particularly in royal residences, there were a number of mean and dirty dependents, whose offices it was to attend the wood-yards, sculleries, &c. Of these (for the lowest depths there was a lower still) the most forlorn wretches seem to have been selected to carry coals to the kitchen, halls, &c. To this unglorious duty, who attended the progress, and rode in the carts with the pots and kettles, which, with every other article of furniture, were then moved from palace to palace, the people, in derision, gave the name of black-guards. A term since become sufficiently familiar, never properly explained. [Note to Ben. Johnson.]

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *Messinia*, Capt. Smith, the editors of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* have received various news of London papers to the evening of the 24th of August, in cipher.

SEAT OF WAR.

If the latest German news are to be depended upon, the campaign in Europe must have ere this terminated in the downfall or abandonment of Constantinople, unless the Porte should have come to terms.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 17th August, says:

'We have just learnt at this place, from a quarter that may be depended upon, that official news was received, early in the morning of the 12th, by the Russian Legation at Vienna, that General Deibitsch, after being joined by the corps that landed at Szebohl, had totally defeated and dispersed the Turkish army in a great battle near Kirki Kilissa (30 German miles from Constantinople.) The fate of the capital must be now decided. The next post from Vienna will bring us the particulars.

Similar intelligence is said to have been received at Munich on the 15th August, from an authentic source. It is added that notwithstanding this defeat the Divan persists in its refusal to come to an arrangement.

BREITEN, Aug. 15.—The Prussian State Gazette gives at full length the bulletin of the Russian Army, dated Aidos, July 25, which details, with great minuteness, all the particulars of its victorious progress after passing the Balkan. Abdul Rahman, Pacha of three titles, who commanded the troops on the Kamtschic, the garrisons of Messembria, Achinli, and Bourgas, had assembled 6,000 or 7,000 men on the right bank of the Juschkioi-Dere, but was attacked and driven back by General Koth, a banding his position with two strand batteries of four guns each, and a dock yard, with a beautiful new corvette of 25 guns.—He lost four hundred prisoners and seven standards. Messembria, which is well fortified, was attacked by land, and also by Admiral Greigh with his squadron. Osman Pacha, the Governor surrendered on the 23d, with one hundred officers; the Russians took 15 cannons and 2,000 prisoners, and 10 standards.

The garrison of Bourgas made a sally, but was repulsed, and the Russians, entering the town pell mell with the fugitives, the garrison fled through the opposite gate. The garrison of Achinli abandoned the place without waiting to be attacked.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—The situation of the Porte becomes more critical every hour. The enemy make immense progress on every side, and nothing but a miracle can save the Sultan, unless he listens to reason, and shows himself willing to make peace. The troops are losing their confidence, and a spirit of mutiny has shown itself in some corps; the second battalion of bombardiers has actually refused to march against the enemy, and its commander has been beheaded.—A similar mutiny is said to have taken place at Wildin, whither the Pacha of Scutari is marching with 15,000 Albanians. The measures adopted are not calculated to inspire confidence, or avert the dangers that threaten the capital, any more than the orders that have been issued to fortify Adrianople, and all the provincial cities; for the Mussulmans are weary of the exertions that they have been making for many years, and the heavy burdens which they have to bear.

The Russian columns are said to be only six days' march from Adrianople; and the haste with which all the troops coming from Asia are ordered to the second capital of the empire, shows the reality of the danger. Many considerable families have come hither from Adrianople. In Asia, too, affairs are in a bad condition. The Chief of the schismatic Armenians, with a Russian corps, has taken the fortress of Van, and thus opened a large field for the operations of the enemy, this being the chief seat of the schismatic Armenians. The Porte may soon have to repent its persecution of the faithful Catholic Armenians, on the perfidious suggestions of this sect. Tartars, are hurrying in all directions to carry orders or bring intelligence. The Aga of the Tartars himself has gone to Trebisond, where the Russian have attempted a landing and done much damage. A Russian squadron is cruising at the entrance of the Bosphorus, which, the day before yesterday, made a show of entering the channel. This caused the greatest alarm, especially as the Turkish men of war made no preparations to oppose them, but withdrew into the harbour. It seems that the wind was not quite favourable, and that the Russian Admiral waits for a more favourable moment to alarm the unfortunate inhabitants of Constantinople. What will be the fate of the Franks if the Russian Commanders should succeed in attacking the capital! Despatches after despatches are sent off to Asia to hasten the march of the reserve to Europe. The Viceroy of Egypt is most earnestly desired to send to the Sultan the aid which he so much needs.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Aug. 16.

On the 25th inst. a fire broke out in the vicinity of Pera, by which 1000 houses and shops were consumed.

Mr. Von Riger, the Prussian Ambassador, had his first solemn audience of the Sultan, in his camp at Bujuckdere. It is said the Sultan will soon return to Ramis Tchidik, where he had his camp last autumn.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Letters of the 31st have been received to-day from Odessa. They state that in consequence of the prompt and energetic measures adopted by the local authorities on the manifestation of the first symptoms of the plague near that city, the contagion had been so completely checked, that no fears are entertained of its making any progress.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Turkey mail arrived this morning, bringing letters from Constantinople to the 27th, and from Smyrna to the 20th ult. One letter states that the Sultan, notwithstanding his unaltered resolution never to yield to any of the terms proposed by the Russians, had begun to experience some perplexity with regard to the course of his own opinions, in the event of the enemy arriving triumphant at the gates of his capital. Little could be expected from his presence near the

seats of operations, whereas it was of the highest importance that his person should be far from the reach of the Russians. The city of Adrianople on the Asiatic shore, about 60 miles from Constantinople, seems to have been selected by the Sultan as a retreat in the first instance. Tranquillity prevailed in the capital up to the departure of the mail, notwithstanding the uneasiness of the inhabitants. The Exchange on England had fallen to 87 at Smyrna.

All the news received from the Levant agree that there are great changes in the political system which is to be followed with respect to the war in the East. The Cabinet of St. James' appears definitely to espouse the cause of Turkey, and is already preparing to stop by force the projects of Russia, whose success alarm it. The Greek cause is left to its own force, and the discussions existing among the Greeks make their friends fear that they will be reduced to their former state of slavery. Some persons say that the army of the Morca will soon return to France.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Porte having renewed its friendly relations with England and France, the Consulates of these two nations have just been re-established at Smyrna, and their flags hoisted with great solemnity. They will also be immediately re-established in the ports of Syria.

Accounts from Smyrna state that 15,000 troops were expected there, and would immediately proceed to Adrianople. Omer Pacha was sent with a corps to Schela, the mouth of the Bosphorus, where the Russians had made a landing.

GREECE.

It does not appear that the appointment of the new Minister of Finance had been declared. The despatches from Greece are said to refer to the dispute with the President as to the limits of the Greek territory—all the Greek Chiefs had declared they would not submit to the limitations decreed by the Allies, and a general revolt was dreaded.

CANIA, July 11.—Our town has recovered its former appearance. All the European Consuls have returned, and there is no blockade of any kind. The tranquillity of the island will soon be restored, when a spirit of prudence and moderation shall appreciate the real wants of the inhabitants of Crete, and reduce to its true value the tinsel of philanthropy in which the language of the President of Greece is enveloped.

The commanders of the European squadron who have put into Suda have long since advised the Turks to leave the Greeks unmolested in their quarters. The Turks agreed, but the Greeks cannot be so easily persuaded. On the 26th June, 1,500 Greeks suddenly attacked 100 inhabitants of Retino, who were busy making, half a league from the town. The Turks, among whom were fifty women and children, retired to a house, where they defended themselves the whole day.—The inhabitants of Retino hastened to their assistance, and succeeded in releasing them.—The number of victims on both sides is not known, but it is unhappily certain that several women and children, who could not escape in time, were cruelly murdered by the Greeks.

FRANCE.

The excitement respecting the new French Ministry was still kept up in Paris, and according to the *London Times*, all the political journals of the French capital, with the exception of two, continued their attacks on the new Cabinet, with increasing confidence, and undiminished vigour. Resignations continued to take place, and among them was that of the marquis of Cambon, a staunch royalist.

We see, says the *Courier*, by the *Gazette de France*, that the French ministers have taken a step which refutes one of the worst calumnies launched against them—that they were determined to sacrifice public liberty and the Charter to have ordered a Parisian Journal, the *Apostolique*, to be prosecuted for having published in their defence, an article ascribing the late change to the interposition of Providence, and saying that 'Religion in tears, after 40 years' persecution, claimed a new order of things,' and that 'the origin of the evil proceeded from a charter, and from several thousands of laws prepared and drawn up by men without faith and religion.' By prosecuting such doctrines as these 'as an attack on the Constitutional Charter,' the ministers will at once establish their respect for that charter, their impartiality, and put an end to the wild apprehensions excited among the people by their enemies.

The Constitutionnel, after giving the extract from the *Gazette de France*, respecting the affair of Kerkelais, says:—'The taking of Constantinople, if this news is confirmed, will be only the signal of a greater, political movement in Europe England has declared that Turkey, as an independent power, was necessary as an equilibrium of Europe, and especially to the commercial interests of Great Britain. Austria is alarmed at finding herself in contact with what the English call the giant of the north. It will then be necessary to drive this giant back towards the Pole. This will be task of the giant of the seas united to Austria. But the combined forces of the two powers would not be sufficient to attain the result which is desired. The assistance of France would be necessary. It would be necessary for her to display her force in order to calm the fears of Austria, and insure to England, in case of war, the possession of Malta, the Ionian Islands, and her commercial influence in the Levant.'

They write from Toulon of the 15th August that the bomb vessels were ordered to be ready for sailing on the next day, as the breaking off of the negotiations with Algiers, had determined the Government to bombard the above place.

Admiral De Rigny was to have set sail on the 20th for Toulon, where he is to perform the functions of Maritime Prefect, to which place he had been appointed by the late Ministry.

SPAIN.

Madrid dates are to the 10th of August. The government of Spain has prohibited the introduction into Spain of the Paris paper called the *Quotidienne*; that paper having passed the bound of moderation, and fallen in respect to the king.

A letter from Madrid, of 10th August, says that the police had just received orders to arrest, it can find them at Madrid, the following persons:—Mons. Richard Eymard Kane, Advertiser in the United States of America, who has the rank of Spanish Consul, the Marquis de Cien, the Count de Cien, his nephew, French emigrants, and the priest Andress, Vicar of Nachitoches, in Louisiana; the grounds of this rigorous measure are not yet known.

The King of the Two Sicilies will accompany his daughter, Donna Cristina, the new Queen of Spain to the court of Madrid, where Ferdinand VII. is awaiting her arrival with impatience, telling the courtiers about him that his new wife is young pretty, and good tempered.

PORTUGAL.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated August 8.—The outrages committed by the fanatical party against the Constitutionists have at length attained to a desperate height in Portugal, and led to the most serious results in various parts of the country. In Portalegre, a considerable town of Alentejo, several houses were set on fire, and disturbances of the most alarming description have taken place near Almeida. In Fozcos, a frontier town, the wealthiest and most respectable inhabitants were assailed without exception, and arrested by the populace, in defiance of the authorities. Spanish troops are assembling in considerable numbers on the frontiers. Badajoz is to be the head quarters of an army of observation. This is stated to be the result of a secret treaty, signed on the 1st of July, between Santarem, the Miguelite Secretary of State, and Cuesta, the Spanish Minister. It is the general opinion that the military occupation of Portugal by Spain is not far distant.

The Miguelite Government, after having retained them fourteen months imprisoned in the water dungeons, is now sending numbers of the Spanish refugees out of the kingdom. Some go to Rio de Janeiro, others to Cork, others to London, as ships are found to take them cheap.

Among the strange rumours current here is one that there are 8,000 Spanish troops approaching the Portuguese limits, with an intention to make an invasion. Some say it is a trick of Ferdinand to seize Portugal; others maintain the British Government have occasion to send a force to secure Miguel the throne—some suppose to have grounds to expel him. Without joining in any of those speculations, I am not inclined to give much credit to the story, at least until it is fully confirmed.

ENGLAND.

The *London Gazette* of the 18th August, contains an order of the King in Council for the prorogation of Parliament from the 20th of August to the 15th of October.

A *London Morning paper* says—

A letter from Mexico has been received in town, which, if its statements may be relied on, discloses a very curious negotiation which has been carrying on between that Government and the Minister for the United States. The letter, we understand, is addressed to so respectable a quarter that its authenticity is hardly to be doubted. It is affirmed that a proposition has been made by the American Minister, in consequence of the threatened invasion of Mexico by the Spaniards, to lend assistance to counteract it, in the most effectual way, by a large advance of money, but not of course without a "valuable consideration." Mexico, it is proposed, shall make over to the government of the United States, for a term of years in the first instance, the province of Texas and the peninsula of California. If, at the end of that time, the money advanced shall not be repaid, the possession of those rich and extensive countries is to vest in the United States. The sum to be advanced under this guarantee is stated at between 10,000,000, and 12,000,000 sterling, quite sufficient, if properly applied, to bring that country into a state of prosperity as great as it has ever enjoyed. The temptation, however, might prove too great for the virtue of those who administer its affairs. It is not stated in what manner this proposition has been received by the Mexican Government.

The *John Bull*, referring to this letter says:—'The proposition of America must not be quietly listened to, or tamely permitted—while we are earnest in our endeavours to put a stop to the power of Russia, we must not forget the necessity of checking the aggrandizement of America; and we repeat, we can conceive no ground more strong for co-operating with Spain in the present struggle, than that of stopping the union of Northern and Southern America, which must be the inevitable result of the scheme now negotiated by the Cabinet of the United States.' [Fudge!]

ROBBERY.

About seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, as a gentleman and his sister were returning from the city to their residence, in a gig, they were stopped, about two miles from Frankford, on the River Road, by two footpads, one of whom seizing the horse's head presented a pistol, while the other, armed with a large club, demanded their money. The gentleman saved his pocket-book by dropping it unperceived into the bottom of the gig. His watch, however, was given up, with the lady's purse, containing about 15 dollars. The robbers then led the horse into a dark open lane, which, unknown to them, led to the residence of the parties, attacked by them. Compelling the gentleman to leave the vehicle, one searched him while the other held a pistol to his breast. After some consultation on the expediency of tying him to a tree, they went toward the main road, probably to reconnoitre, directing him not to move till they should have given him some leave. He sprang at once into his gig seat beside the lady, and reached home in a few minutes. The neighbours were called out, and active pursuit commenced in all directions.—After a persevering search of several hours, the ruffians were traced to a small tavern in Kensington. Here they were apprehended, and immediately taken before a magistrate. The watch and purse, with a mask, some counterfeit money, and a loaded pistol were found upon them. Before midnight, they were lodged in Arch street prison. [Philad. Chronicle.]

Thursday, October 3, 1839.

For the Maryland Gazette.

WIND.
The wind whistles through the leaves as the
The road blast is sweeping o'er the hill and
The foliage, which late all Nature adorned,
Is rent by a blast of October's gale.
Lo onward 'tis borne—'tis blown through the
And Nature exhausted, surrenders to
Ah! millions behold it without thought or care,
While with pleasure, they view the elements' strife.
But mortal beware—'tis emblem of life!
The short span of life is passing away,
The beauties of spring, you again may behold,
Then you shall be laid in the dust to decay.
Then let not this warning unheeded pass by,
But turn with thy whole soul, O! yet turn to God—
The Redeemer awaits, for both you and I—
Then let us repeat 'neath his chiding rod,
Surrender our arms, with meekness bow down,
And implore that our sins be forgiven—
Then He, who has power, will grant us a crown,
And a pass, to the portals of Heaven.
LOGAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

HOME.
Home! the blest, the cheering sound,
Awakes—thrills through my frame,
What ecstasy, what bliss profound,
Dwells in that sacred name.
Home has a charm which fancy gives,
And nought can take away—
Perhaps a friend, or parent lives,
Who has not known decay.
Home still has charms, though friends have left
The place, which gave me birth
Of dearest friends, I've been bereft,
For they have left this earth.
A Home in Heaven I trust to find
When this vain life is o'er,
Where on the breast of love, reclin'd,
My Saviour's God adore.
That home of peace, that place of rest,
The Saviour has prepared,
Where millions are forever blest,
And equal love is shar'd.
LOGAN.

Extracts from Foreign Papers.

A constant reader of the *London Herald* will esteem it a favour if the Editor will insert the following lines in his paper:—

LADIES' FASHION FOR JULY, 1839.

The gowns for this month are made full like a bag. The sleeves not an gigot, but a *Sougar*. And that they may gather plenty of dirt, they take twice the fulness there is in the skirt. The trimmings are flat, and don't make much dash. Although they do reach nearly up to the waist, the dress is worn short, and the waist is worn long. To be in proportion is utterly wrong. The hats are so large, and so monstrously wide, that a coach can now take but one of a side. And then they're so loaded with ribbons and bows, to say nothing of blond and satin ruffles; the bonnets, which last year were stuck up behind, now stick up in front, more becoming to a head. Whilst the bonnets are crown'd with ribbons' ears, the whole very striking and novel appears. The hair is arrang'd in rich clustering curls. The necklace and ear rings are chiefly of pearls; silk blue of all shades are much worn by the fair. And hose stockings now are by no means thoughtless. The favourite colours we lately have seen, are vapour and buff, pink, sky blue, and sea-green.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS FOR JULY, 1839.

To shave off the beard is accounted a sin. For it now meets the 'fa-writes' under the chin. But just leaving room to exhibit the lips: The coat is well padded, and full on the hips; (the new style of waistcoat resembles a shawl, and was vastly admir'd at Lady C's ball.) The trousers are long, made for sweeping the streets. And are thought ungentle when put into puffs. My ruffles are sported the world understands. It is just to conceal a bad pair of hands. A black silk cravat is become quite the thing. Since at Ascot we saw one worn by the King. The tie is unique, and wonderfully neat. The frill of the shirt has a very am' ple d'pl. And is clos'd by three brooches plac'd in a row. Boots and shoes for this month are square in the toe. A new kind of pump is just fresh from the lat. Which for beauty or shape was never surpass'd. The hose are transparent, the hats without trim. And beaux thus equip'd will appear in full trim.

For the Maryland Gazette.

SPECULATIONS OF A BACHELOR—No. 6.

It is a question frequently agitated in the nurseries of youthful eloquence, 'Jeop' 'Debating Societies,' 'whether the love of woman, or the love of money has most influence on man.' Not wishing to deprive future orators aspirants of this 'quies' 'vezans,' I shall not attempt to decide in but shall resolve my speculations to the love of woman, or to the passion generally understood by the word 'love,' without any addition. I shall take the liberty of assuming, without argument, that there is such a thing as love. The doubt of those cold-blooded men, who consider the existence of this passion as hypothetical, is not worthy of the trouble necessary to satisfy them. I will only refer them to the history of past ages, and to the fact, that of valuing a man for the flatness of her nose, and prizing her for above the rest of her sex, if its place be occupied by two nasal apertures without any appearance, his love, it exists even in plumage, which scarcely have any other feelings in common with civilized men.

However strangely we may feel inclined to support our boasted superiority over the other sex, we must all confess, that in the article of love, we are much surpassed by woman. Especially in every other respect, in this alone she is constant. There is too in her love, a devotedness, an indifference to worldly goods, and a concentration of all her thoughts and feelings around one absorbing object, which among us are rarely found. Alas! it is a melancholy reflection, that love like this, which would blunt the edge of sorrow, give a relish to enjoyment, and make every performance of every conjugal duty, a rapidly vanishing from our land. The sentiment must have its way, and under its influence, true love has long been expiring.

...gloom, then have I sat impatiently listening to my father as he gasped for life. The fever's fiery fang had unstrung his joints, and he could not move. Still as he called for drink I was at hand; but when he bade me feed him, I answered not. Vainly hepe! Each morning dawn showed him to me still living but still dying!

The length of my trial subleed my resolution; the energy which despair and misery had lent me was weakened; the iron purpose of my heart gave way, and when I saw my father lingering in the pangs of death, yet struggling to live; when I viewed his emaciated form still triumphing over hunger and the fever's rage; when I beheld him gnawing the very earth on which he lay to satisfy the ravenous cravings of his famished stomach, my soul yearned with pity, and I left him this morning with the desperate resolve of procuring food for him at whatever hazard. Filled with this resolution I passed your door; I repassed it; I hoped to interest your compassion by my looks; but you had no commerce with pity. I then seized the loaf and fled; not hastily, or I might have escaped. I was brought back. An agonizing thought of my poor father's condition came across my mind. I rushed forth again, pursued by you and others. I was deceived in that lane; I thought it led to where my father lay. If it had, and I could have dropped the bread by his side, I would have turned upon you, and delivered up myself without a struggle. But it was otherwise ordained! and now glut your revenge; here I am, a poor, forsaken, wretched, persecuted outcast. You know my crime; you have it recorded. I would have robbed this man; but let it be recorded also I would have robbed him to feed a lying parent! Perhaps, by this time, he is dead. Heaven grant it may be so! I am your prisoner! Only let me know my father's spirit is released, that it is in another world, and you may command this carcass of mine to what part of this world it may please you to send it?

Here he paused, and never did an oration of Demosthenes or Cicero produce an equal effect. After a silence of some minutes, which was more expressive than any language could have been, mine host, in a stammering voice, addressed his worship, observing, "that, as we were all christians alike, he thought for his part we ought to behave like christians one to another, and though he might not choose to have his bread taken away by any Jack that had a fancy to purloin it, yet could he have known at the time what he knew then, all the bread in his house, and all the meat in his larder, yea, and all the ale in his cellar, might have kept company with that loaf, if they could have carried comfort with them to the poor creature who had pined with hunger three days and nights."

His worship, who, when the dignity of office did not interfere, had a really kind and compassionate heart in his bosom, looked at mine host as he spoke with a glistening eye, for he divined his meaning, and secretly lauded it. It was not for him, however, sitting in the chair of justice, and sworn to administer it impartially, to propound an escape for the prisoner; but he very significantly pointed out how it might be done, while gravely deprecating such a course. "Peverell comprehended his humane intention and, by a timely hint to mine host, enabled him to withdraw the charge, which he instantly did, to the infinite satisfaction of all present."

"I am free to depart, then," said the youth. "You are," replied his worship. "Then let me begone," he continued, "every moment is precious, and I should ill deserve the liberty I have re-gained were I to waste it in sloth, nor to fulfil the purpose of my absence."

Peverell and mine host proposed to accompany him to the spot where he had left his father, and the mayor's kitchen supplied him with viands and a flagon of cordials, which Crab, who heard the whole proceeding, placed under the youth's arm, with an honest "God bless you," as he left the house.

LONDONIANA—THE STREETS.

There is a great art in walking the streets of London; the countryman is a long while before he gets into the practice, and his awkwardness, in this respect, is one of the marks by which he is very readily distinguished, even if we have doffed his country cut and hat, and imagine that he is altogether one of the "right sort." How quickly will a pickpocket fix him in his eye, and keep close to his heels in a crowd for a whole street together. The habit of gazing at the shop windows, and at every trifling novelty to the great thoroughfares, and the want of that utter indifference to every thing but the object towards which he is journeying, distinguishes the indigenous individual from the stranger in the street. The genuine Londoner is an absent man in the most crowded parts of the city. He proceeds on his way coolly, casting up his bills, in his mind arranging to-morrow's business, or projecting new schemes of profit, as unmoved and abstracted as if he were walking alone across a desert. He never jostles those he meets either right or left, but proceeds along, clear of porters and draymen, gliding with the current of vitality that flows on his own way at the general rate, nor breaking in upon the counter-marchers who face him in a continued stream; he could peruse a book or a newspaper unintercepted during his progress from Charing Cross to the India House, in the midst of thousands, undisturbed, and undisturbed—his habitual ease in such circumstances being the distinguishing trait of his character. The Londoner of the provinces, on the other hand, when visiting the metropolis, is easily puzzled and bewildered by the multitudes he meets. There is a story of one of them on record,

who, on the day of a fair at Monday, to wait, as he said, "until the people coming out of church had gone home." He consented to see him launched forth in the middle of the fair, and he got into the current of people passing the opposite way to himself, and finds himself pushed off the pavement into the middle of the street—now he staggers among those who have their right hand to the wall, and not keeping the pace with the rest of the passengers, and is pushed forward, or jostled, or stopping at a window to see some common place thing, obstructs the passenger, is pushed through the glass, or loses his pocket handkerchief. Disaster is forever occurring. He is bewildered by the noise and confusion around him, and is happy to return and take his rest at his inn. It is scarcely creditable to a Londoner; but there are well authenticated instances of temporary madness in persons bred up in the privacy and solitude of remote country villages, from being left alone and getting bewildered in the streets of the metropolis.

The great secret of walking the streets in comfort, is an adherence to the rules established by custom—namely, to take the inside of the pavement when the right hand is to the wall, and the outside when the right hand is towards the street—to catch the pace of the going or returning current, as the case may be, and never to attempt giving others the law, but to proceed with what Johnson calls "the tide of human existence."

Never stop to listen to street minstrels, nor stand looking up at the figures of St. Dunstan's church, if you do you will infallibly discover the meaning of the proverb of being penny wise and pound foolish.

Never delay your homeward steps at a late hour, going out of your direct path upon seeing a mob assembled, or on hearing the watchman's rattle—proceed imperturbably.

Never give an alms, nor pay the least attention to night beggars, nor notice the appeals of strangers, nor suffer any conversation to be maintained with you by them.

If a drayman bring his wip across your eye, do not stop to resent it, unless you are sure you are the better man of the two; and have little money in your pockets for the bystanders to rob you of. If you are right in these respects, knock him down at once—you have no better mode of obtaining justice.

If a porter drives his load against your spectacles, forcing them into your nose, overturn him burden and all. If you are not strong enough, you must pocket the injury.

Never buy a cheap box of segars, a watch, a ring, a pencil case, or similar articles, when offered you by any one in the street.

When you meet ladies on a crowded pavement, you must forget your gallantry, and not think of giving them the inside, for those you meet compose a counter current to your own—in your own current you may be as polite as you please to the sex.

Amuse yourself as you walk, contemplating in character in the faces of those you meet, and thence guessing their profession or class.

About Change you will find the genuine counting house phiz—thirty pence is two and sixpence.—About the Haymarket, on market days, you may contemplate the country farmer mingled with the off-scouring of Palais Royal opera dancers, and the sems of Italy, in fur or brocade, pale, emaciated, idealless, and insolent. In Bond at the whiskered vacuity of the dandy's countenance may be studied to most advantage; while Goodman's fields furnishes the prime physiognomies for learning the expression and character of the children of Israel. In Thames-st. at noon day, you may see the cautious, plodding, commercial cast of face, and in Bishops gate, that of the pretty retailer who values 5d. more than he does his soul. The Borough, St. Giles' and Wapping, also furnish distinct traits of feature.

Thus do the streets of London display endless studies of human nature for the reflective mind—passenger—all that is great, admirable, vain, vicious, and degraded—in higher perfection than any other spot of the known world.

From the Free Press. GRAMMAR OF CUSTOM.

The following is a literal copy of a letter from a young lady to her friend in the country, and will perhaps prove interesting as a fair specimen of correct orthography, beauty of diction, and originality of thought. It may be highly useful to those who wish to improve themselves in the art of letter writing, according to "Grammar of Custom."

My dear cousin
We haint got a drop of good news here—ownly what are in the family—but it was very cole this mornin as we bin disputin about the B-I loses—I blode the fire without em to make the tee kittle boy!—Just as we was gwain to the party I cotch jack our boy a playin and then sent in too mill too fech brand for our swines and shorts for our Ozens and hosses—but the feller woodent move won step—I had to poosh im forrard to git our ole hoss from the paster—then he gon rit off—he dun his business and on his cummin back I seen im playin marvels rit off under our winder—I looked out and ax't im wether he was not ashamed—polly Went an got gum Blast for to bake bred—tommy Run "Too the garden an got gum Salary an sparragan an In-nions an Tatas for dinner—then sister an me got our sowin and sot down on our Cheers an was very chairful and fell a tavkin about the Reason we eat at ants and how good the tea ware—but we coodent squinch our thurst—little Ann then cum in an teld us how that the little negur buy tuck my yarn an hern an yoon you left hear an sold it—I woodent a lost it for twised the vally of it—but I knowd well enuff that he wood get a whippit for it—but he run for it—but fater will soon ketch im an wale in this afternoon—look thare—fater cotch im but I see im run up stares—he is an idle good for nothin feller—He stole many a book of bred an monny a Junk Of meat—it was unbenown two mammy she are afeerd he will be an unforjaner cetch an have a bad cond—but I musent forget to teld you that we is goin to harspererry—I haint bin thare yet—but habur tib teld me that the Ammon is the bildins—an that they work terrab fin' Things thare an the people is tollerabel

...and the morning in very... the proximity of the countryman until he felt the blow which knocked him down. In falling he broke the plate containing the colour, which became smeared over his hands and clothes. He was conceiving that the man had been robbing him, and he instantly down stairs, and opened him in the passage, where a struggle ensued between them. The countryman, who supposed that his life depended upon his exertions at that moment, put forth all his energies, and having overcome the artist, he ran out into the street screaming "Burke & Murder." In the scuffle some of the crimson from Mr. W's person was communicated to that of the clown, and gave some color to the dreadful cries which he uttered. Of course a mob soon followed at his heels, until overpowered by terror and exhaustion, he sank down in Boho square. At this moment the artist ran up, and was about to seize him.

The sight of his tormentor, "steeped in the colors of his trade," and his knife, "unmannerly breeched in gore," threw the poor countryman into fresh agonies. He appealed to the bystanders for protection against the artist, who, he said, was in the habit of killing a dozen men every day, and now wished to despatch him. Appearances were against the artist. He was immediately seized, and cries of "Burke him," resounded on all sides. Some of the crowd, in the height of their indignation, proposed to sacrifice him on the spot with his own knife; but others more knowing, thought it better, that, for the sake of example, he should undergo the ceremony of trial previously to execution; his death however with or without law, was a thing determined. Nothing can be imagined greater than the astonishment of the artist at being taken into custody under such extraordinary circumstances, and unfortunately being, as before stated, afflicted with an impediment in his speech, his abortive attempts at explanation were looked upon as so many proofs of his guilt. He was being dragged off to Bow street, when some of his neighbours interfered in his behalf and endeavoured to explain the mistake. With considerable difficulty the mob was persuaded to carry the artist to his own house; but it was not till a deputation from the crowd had inspected the premises and tasted the color, to satisfy themselves that it was not blood, that he was set at liberty.

Worcester, Sept. 30. MURDER.

Ezra Holmes of Dudley, was committed to prison in this town on Saturday last, for the murder of his wife. He has for several years past been subject to occasional turns of mental derangement, one of which came upon him a few days since, and under its influence he committed the unnatural crime for which he is imprisoned. We understand that a short time previous to the act, he sent the children out of the house, under the pretence that he wanted it to be quiet, so that he could get some repose. Immediately after they left he took the andirons from the fire place, knocked his wife on the head, and repeated the blows till he broke the bar and one leg of the andiron. The children hearing a noise, returned and found her on the floor weltering in blood, and gave the alarm to the neighbours. She continued insensible about half an hour and then expired. The nearest neighbours, on his way to house, met Holmes and inquired what he had done. He said that he had killed his wife, and requested that his neighbor should then kill him; and laid his head down for that purpose. On being inquired of, why he killed his wife, he said that "it was necessary that he should be put to death, that life might come," or words to that effect. We understand, that on a former occasion, Holmes attempted violence on one of his children a little boy of whom he said he was going to make a burnt offering. A few days since some of the neighbors were about taking measures to have him committed to the House of Correction as a lunatic and an unsafe person to be at large, but refrained at the urgent request of his wife, who has now fallen a victim to her well meant, but mistaken views of humanity to her husband.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP BRANDYWINE.

This ship arrived at New-York on Tuesday from Callao, and last from Rio Janeiro, which port she left on the 27th August. Officers and crew, all well.

The Brandywine has been absent thirty seven months, having sailed from Sandy Hook on the 3d September, 1826, since when it is computed she has run upwards of 52,000 miles. She has brought home six of the mistiners of the ship Constitution, of Norfolk, Va. several passengers, and a quantity of specie, for sundry merchants in New York.

The U. S. ship Vandalia was at Buenos Ayres, and frigate Hudson, at Rio, all well, to leave in a few days on a cruise Northwardly. Spanish Dollars at Rio, 1890.

Officers of the Brandywine.

- Commander—Commodore Jacob Jones.
- Lieutenants—Joseph Cross, Frederick Varnum, Robert B. Cunningham, Frederick Engle, John Ruidt, John Marston, Jr. John S. Nicholas, Richard A. Jones. Captain of Marines—James Edelin. Surgeon—Thomas H. Boyd. Assistant Surgeons—W. S. W. Ruschenberger, William Fairlie Patten. Purser—E. N. Cox. Sailing Master—Grey Skipwith. Chaplain—Inocencia Garcia de Suter. Midshipmen—David M. Stokes, Jonathan W. Swift, John M. Berrien, Harry Ingersoll, John B. Cutting, Robert Fitzhugh, John W. Willis, John P. Gillis, Robert J. Ross, H. G. Myers, G. M. Thompson, John C. Harker, Richard W. Meade, Wm. Chandler, M. G. L. Claiborne, Milo H. Smith. Boatswain, act'g—John Williams. Gunner, act'g—John Rider. Carpenter, act'g—John Stewart. Sailmaker—Samuel B. Banister.

Passengers.

- Lieutenant Commandant—John H. Anlick. Late Commanding U. S. Schooner Dolphin. Lieutenant of Marines—Charles C. Tupper. Acting Surgeons—William Seal, William McCall. Purser—William M. Sands. Sailmaker—James B. Childs. Carpenter—John Fisher. Messrs. N. S. Waldron, Jos. Willey.

These APPEALS from the Year of 1826, George Barber, adjoining this city, weighing 15 lbs. each, were left at the Office for publication, and also an EGG PLANT weighing 2 1/2 pounds, and also and measuring the feet of the children of the Garden of Richard Harwood, (of the County of Essex). The size and weight of this last mentioned article we believe to be hitherto unexampled.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE DAY AFTER ELECTION.

Stupid, dull, bones are aching,
Trembling, quivering, limbs are shaking,
Sleepy, drowsy, voice that's breaking,
Follow each Election.

Mind unsettled, lips are thirsty,
Whiskey scarce, morning dainty,
Smiles discarded, brow unpleasy,
After each Election.

Painful head, feet unsteady,
Bleated face, all unready,
To listen, or to walk with Bells,
After each Election.

Discord bringer, bane of life,
The Whiskey causes all the strife!
And oft has parted man and wife!
After each Election.

Drowsy, lazy, idle, dreaming,
Eyes, of late with lustre beaming,
Are stript of all their former meaning,
After each Election.

LUIGAK.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette. MR. GREEN.

The result of the recent election in the State of Maryland is a source of congratulation to every man who is a republican at heart, and a republican in practice. The wiles of the opposition have tended to their own downfall, their breast-works have been levelled to the earth, and their "undivided front" has been broken by a charge from the people. The patronage of the general government, in the hands, and under the immediate supervision of the arch intriguer Clay, could not stem the torrent of popular sentiment, or still the indignant voice of the people. As freemen, conscious of their rights, they arose in the majesty of their strength, and that too in the very teeth of power, and showed to the world, that Jackson was the man of their choice, and should be PRESIDENT.

With this fact before them, fresh as the colours of the flag of Maryland, which graciously waved over her legislative halls in honor of the Chief-magistrate, the Executive of Maryland risklessly pursued the course, which had claimed their leader to everlasting fame. That leader had invoked the God of Heaven to visit this fair and happy land, with war, pestilence and famine, or any other scourge, rather than the election of that virtuous citizen, that military chieftain, Andrew Jackson. That prayer, offered by the invited, the distinguished guest of the Baltimore banquet, amidst the fumes of viands, and the excitement of wine, was replied by the genius of republicanism, 'ere it reached the portals of Heaven. For Jackson is elected, and peace, and plenty, and happiness, are in the land. And thus, by becoming the willing votaries of an elected leader, they have politically brought upon themselves the very curse, which they had warmly, but vainly hoped might have been the lot of our opponents.

The present triumph of the Jackson Republican party in this state, was achieved by a calm, deliberate appeal to the virtue and intelligence of the people. No reason could be given, which would stand the touchstone of argument, why Maryland should be arrayed in favor of opposition to the administration of the present government. The intemperate course of Mr. Clay in his Parthian retreat from Washington, while it filled some of his high-toned admirers with enthusiasm, spread dismay and contempt among the majority of his supporters, who had advocated him, honestly advocated him upon principle. They saw him willing, anxious, eager to descend from the elevated ground, which a candidate for the most august mission in the world should maintain, to drizzle in the vile mire of politics, to indulge in baragoung declamation, that he might gain applause from the multitude, even when they were laboring under undue excitement. Hence it is, that some of his most devoted partisans are expressing their willingness to withdraw him from the west.

Now, Sir, that we have gained the state, is really amusing to listen to the sage platitudes of the defeated party. They calculate largely upon some advantage from a division of the spoils of victory. Vain and futile consolation for the broken spirit! The Jacksonians of Maryland have long battled it "in the street of persecuted might," against power and patronage. Now that success attends them, they will neither quarrel about the loaves and fishes, nor pursue a vindictive course. True it is, policy, and bounden duty, to wrest from the hands of certain great men of great abilities, with which they have attempted to pile down the honest yeomanry of the country. Such gentlemen should be suffered to go private life; and as their gross ingratitude against the popular will, their excess will be visited with "reform," and allow the place may have been many, another must take place. This is the rightful working of a public. When office is perverted and prostituted to the purpose of maintaining a factious party, right or wrong, the functionary should be visited with "reform," and allow the place may have been many, another must take place. This is the rightful working of a public. When office is perverted and prostituted to the purpose of maintaining a factious party, right or wrong, the functionary should be visited with "reform," and allow the place may have been many, another must take place. This is the rightful working of a public.

But the Jacksonians of Maryland, are not to be divided. It is useless for the party to sit on or so wild a course, and sweet will be to us purpose, and tenacy will be made most manifest. The SON REPUBLICAN party of Maryland stands upon a rock. The angry waves of but can never shake it. An unqualified acknowledgment of the rights of the people, and responsibility of public agents, a judicial

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday the 22nd day of October next, at the Court House in Annapolis, offer at Public Sale, part of the Real Estate, of the late George Hogarth, esq. remaining unsold, consisting of

A TRACT OF LAND Binding on Herring Bay, and containing, besides several small Tenements, the following valuable improvements, viz. a Warehouse, Dwelling House, and Kitchen contiguous to the Landing at the Cove—an excellent Dwelling, desirably situated, having six Rooms on the same floor, including a commodious Kitchen—the whole surrounded by a Portico, a large, new and substantial Tobacco House, upwards of 70 feet long, and about 40 feet wide, including the Shed, one or more Quarters and other out houses, in good order.

TERMS OF SALE—One fourth Cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor, and the residue by equal instalments, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, bearing interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bond with good securities. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the land is directed to be conveyed, by

Sept 10 **LEWIS NETH, Trustee.**

BOARDING & LODGING. GIDEON PEARCE

DEES leave to announce, that having rented the large and commodious House, recently occupied by Mrs Robinson, near the Episcopal Church, conveniently situated to the State House, he will be prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging during the ensuing session of the legislature at least twenty gentlemen.

A few Yearly Boarders will also be taken. Oct 8

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I shall expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 28th of October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, at Hunter's Tavern, in the City of Annapolis, a Tract of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, heretofore mortgaged by Richard Watkins, (of Richard), to John Beard it being part of a tract, known by the name of

BESSINGTON, And containing about fifty acres of land. Those who are desirous of purchasing are desired to call and see said lands, or apply to the subscriber for information about them. The sale will be for CASH. On the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale, the subscriber is empowered to give a deed.

Oct 8 **J. J. Speed, Trustee.**

PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale if immediately an application is made, a HOUSE and LOT of the late Mrs. Margaret Disney, in West Street. This property, with a very little expense, might be made a desirable situation to a person who wishes to do a small business of any kind. Also the Household and Kitchen furniture. For terms apply to

Oct 8 **JOHN DIXEY, or EDWARD DIXEY.**

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Raisers of horses, that he will pass through Anne Arundel county in the month of November, for the purpose of Gelding Colts, and aged horses in the most approved manner, so that there is not the least danger by putting them to work (in any manner,) directly after the operation. If required he will insure them from all loss from altering, at a small premium. He has the most satisfactory recommendations from the Eastern shore, where he has performed the operation during two years, with entire success in numerous instances. He will call at all the Taverns and public places in the county, and any information left at such places will be attended to.

Oct 8. **James Hickey, 3w**

TEACHER WANTED.

BY the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.

Sept 16. The National Intelligencer will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward the accounts to the Maryland Gazette.

NOTICE

IT HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on the 4th Monday of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.

By order of the Board, **WILLIAM BUSHROD W. MARSH, Clerk** August 27.

PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Selling Off, AT PRIME COST, On a Liberal Credit, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, anxious to dispose of the Present Stock of DRY GOODS on hand, offers them for sale at Prime Cost, RETAIL & WHOLESALE. On purchases amounting to twenty dollars, a credit of three months will be given; on all sums above that amount, six months credit will be allowed. Satisfactory security will be required in every instance, before the Goods are delivered. As the Stock is very Complete in the

DRY GOODS LINE, He invites the attention of CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS Generally, to an examination of the Assortment.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Annapolis, Sept 3.

A LARGE & VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Calvert County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday the 10th October, on the premises, the Dwelling Plantation Of the late John G. Mackall, deceased, containing about 1000 acres, and lying in Calvert county, on the Patuxent River, between Battle and St. Leonards Creeks. It is seldom an occasion occurs of purchasing at Public Sale, a Plantation so valuable and beautifully situated as the present opportunity will present; it is justly ranked amongst the best lands in this county, and is highly productive of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, and other small grain. The buildings are nearly new, consisting of a commodious and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen, Overseer's House, Tobacco Houses, Corn House, and several other out houses. A minute description is omitted, as it is presumed persons disposed to purchase will view the premises before the sale.

THE TERMS ARE, That the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments of one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale.

Joseph W. Reynolds, Trustee. Sept. 3 3w

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS. City Circulation larger than that of any similar work.

A CHASTE & elegant Miscellany, devoted to Fine Arts and Science—the Toilet—Criticisms—Tales—Sketches, Poetry, Flowers, Music, the choice beauties of the best Magazines—General Literature—Literary, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c. PLATES PUBLISHED—Miniature Portraits of foreign writers—Fashions engraved and coloured in the style of Modes de Paris—View of the Capitol at Washington.

IN PREPARATION—Correct specimens of the Garden Rose, Mistletoe, Larkspur, Pink, Wild Rose, and Passion Flower, drawn and coloured from nature, being the first of a series of Botanical and Horticultural subjects, with illustrations.

Also—Miniature Portraits of American authors. Terms \$3 per annum, or \$2 50 in advance. Address the Editor, THOMAS C. CLARKE, No. 67. Arcade, Up Stairs.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

'The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents 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. 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.

'In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen. &c. Watertown, (N. Y.) Register.

'Indeed it is altogether a superior work' New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette. Aug 13

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of three per cent on the Stock of said Bank, for six months ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Boston, upon personal application; on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order, **Samuel Maynard, Cash.** Sept 17. The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Gazette, and American, Baltimore, will insert the above law 3w.

FRESH PATENT FINISHED CLOTH. GEORGE M. NEASE, 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 CASSIMERES, And Variety of VESTINGS,

Of the latest patterns; with an assortment of Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c. All of which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual men. October 1.

Anne Arundel County Court, April Term 1829.

ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Cornelius Duvall, 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 petition; and the said Cornelius Duvall 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 court, that the said Cornelius Duvall be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed 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 Cornelius Duvall 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 Cornelius Duvall should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as provided.

Test, **William S. Green,** Aug 1. 3w

To the Printers OF THE U. S.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made. He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner. Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, \$2. in Type, or in settlement of their accounts.

Richard Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

PRICES—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent, for cash.

Pearl, per lb	\$1 40	English,	\$0 36
Nonpareil,	90	Great Primer,	34
Minion,	70	Double Pica,	32
Brevier,	56	Do. Great Primer,	32
Burgensis,	46	Large letter, plain	30
Long Primer,	40	Scabbards and	
Small Pica,	38	Quotations,	30
Pica,	36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionately reduced. Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound. July 16

PLANTERS' BANK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Planters' Bank of Prince George's county, on Thursday the 24th ult. the following resolution was unanimously adopted, Resolved, That a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution be recommended to take place at the Banking house in Upper Marlboro, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the Cashier give notice thereof by causing a copy of this resolution to be published in some of the public prints in the cities of Baltimore, and Annapolis.

RICHARD H. BROOKS, Cash. Oct 1 3w

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.

Richard S. Goodwin, Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large Assortment of

Boots and Shoes. Which he will sell low for CASH, And invites the Public to call and examine his Large Stock. A part consists of Men's Water Proof Boots AND GUM ELASTIC SHOES, Short Boots, Monroe Ditto, Fine and Stout Boots & Shoes, Walking and Dancing Pumps, Lasting, Salted, Morocco, Leather and Seal Slippers, Misses, Boys and Childrens Boots & Shoes of all kinds.

He has on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, Double and Single Soles, Which he will sell low for Cash. BOOTS & SHOES made to Order, of the best materials, superior workmanship, and at short notice. Oct 1 3w

TRUSTEES SALE

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, A. M. all that Tract or Parcel of Land, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on the road from Herring Creek Church to Friendship, called

SIMMONS'S CHANCE, And containing two hundred and fifty-one and a quarter acres, more or less, at present occupied by Mr. Gasaway Simmons. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to visit the Farm.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, One-third of the purchase money to be paid in Cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor; one third in six months; and the balance in twelve months; the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser, and his heirs.

The creditors of Samuel N. Simmons, deceased, are required to file their claims, legally authenticated in the office of the Register of the Chancery Court within sixty days from the day of sale.

Oct 1 **Somerville Ginkney, Trustee.** lawts

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, the farm in Annapolis Neck, lately owned by Philip W. Thomas, deceased. This farm containing,

624 ACRES

Of land, is situated on South River, near its mouth; a considerable part of it is covered with heavy timber; in point of fertility of soil it is exceeded by none in the neighbourhood; the soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco and Corn, and every species of marketing crop, and from its proximity to Annapolis, (being only four miles distant,) a ready market is found for all its products—abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl are always to be found on its shores, which are several miles in extent.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

As prescribed by the decree are, that the purchase money be paid in three equal instalments, at twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, payment to be secured by bonds or notes, with security approved by the trustee. On ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey an estate in fee simple. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to examine the premises now in the occupation of Mrs. Wells. For any further information application may be made to Ramsay Waters, in the city of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, residing on Rhode River.

Oct 1 **WYMON WATERS, Trust**

Anne Arundel County Court, April Term, 1829.

ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Gustavus Weems, 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 petition, and the said Gustavus Weems 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 court, that said Gustavus Weems be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed 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 Gustavus Weems 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 Gustavus Weems should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as provided.

Test, **William S. Green,** Aug 4. 3w

Swain's Panacea For the cure of Scrophulous Diseases, Pimples, and Mole-like Disruptions of the Liver and Spleen, Gout, Rheumatism, all diseases arising from Impure Blood, has also been found beneficial in Scrophulous Dyspepsia, and Scrophulous Complaints. Price Two Dollars per bottle, and Sixty Dollars per Dozen.

TO THE PUBLIC

In consequence of the numerous fraudulent impositions practiced in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put up in round bottles, fitted 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 it is genuine. The medicine must consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; to counterfeit 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 encaustic; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation, have drawn, both from Patients and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character, which envy's pen, tho' dipped in gall, can never tarnish.

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so 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 who 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. 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 scrophulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. Valentine Mott, M. D. New York, 1st mo 5th, 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, 1825.

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 Scrophulous. I saw two inveterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long tried without effect—those of Mrs. Osger 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 Hanover streets Nov 27.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND

Commences her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Boston; returning, leaving Annapolis 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 4 past 9 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season. Passage to and from Annapolis, \$1. March 26.

The Journal of Proceedings OF THE House of Delegates. December Session 1828. Is completed, and ready for distribution. A few copies for sale at this office. April 2

LABOURERS.

THE subscriber wishes to hire 6000 or 7000 stout Men, for the year, for which liberal wages will be given—Enquiry of William Brown of Ben in Annapolis, or at Office to RICHARD GREEN, Manager of Elk Ridge Furnace. July 23.

The Annapolis Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1839.

NO. 43.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY.

RELIGION!—WHAT IS IT?

It is not to go to church to-day,
To look devout, and seem to pray,
And ere to-morrow's sun go down,
Be dealing scandal through the town.
Not every sanctimonious face
Denotes the certain reign of grace;
A phiz that seems to scowl at sin,
Oh! veils hypocrisy within.
'Tis not to mark out duty's walk,
Or of our own good deeds to talk,
And then to practice secret crimes,
And so mispend and waste our time.
'Tis not for sects or creeds to fight,
And call our zeal the rule of right,
When all we wish, is at the best,
To see our church exceed the rest.
'Tis not to wear the christian's dress,
And love to all mankind profess;
And treat with scorn the suffering poor,
And fast against them close our door.
Ah! no! religion means not this;
Its fruit far sweeter, fairer is;
In heavenly soil alone it thrives,
And more than blossoms where it lives.
Religion! 'tis the rule of life,
The bond of love, the bane of strife,
Its precept this, "to others do
As you would have them do to you."
It grieves to hear an ill report,
And scorns with human words to sport;
Of others' deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells of good, or else is still.
And does religion this import?
Oh! may our souls its influence court!
Haste, haste, the bright, the blissful day,
When the whole earth shall learn its way.

THE UNEDUCATED WIFE.

At the close of a gloomy day in November, Albert Fitzgerald, a young man of very elegant and interesting appearance, found he had missed his way and was descending a lonely hill that ended in a thick forest. He stopped before he entered the dreary road, and cast an inquiring and eager gaze around; but saw no alternative except to go on, or retrace his steps and ascend the long, tedious hill.

"This is abominable," said he, as he pulled the reins to stop his tired beast; "I should be quite unwilling to make a supper for some hungry wolf or bear, it would be a most inglorious end to my journey, and not at all consistent with deeds of noble daring; but perhaps there are no such prowlers here, and at all events it is a straight path—I can try it a mile or two, and if I see or hear any thing alarming I can return; it will not be very soldier-like, to be sure, to run from the enemy; but there is none to trumpet my fame in this wood—so come on my tired dapple."

The evening was fast closing, and he could only ride slowly, and with great caution, as the stumps of the trees often stood many feet high, and much impeded his progress. After he had been riding for some time, the snow commenced falling, and Fitzgerald began to be seriously alarmed, when suddenly a bright light shone through the underwood at no great distance. He galloped on, and saw, to his surprise and delight, a very comfortable looking house, with glazed windows, quite an uncommon thing in the back country.

"I suppose," said he "I shall share with some dozen little white heads, each striving with dirt and clamour to make me as uncomfortable as possible—well, I shall at least have a shelter from the bears and the weather."

So saying, he threw the bridle around a stump, and springing over the fence, was just about knocking at the door, when a voice of great melody, and sweetness struck on his ear, singing the evening hymn. He stopped; but the music had ceased. He approached without noise to the window, and what was his surprise, his emotion, at beholding, in a secluded place like this, the most exquisitely beautiful creature he had ever seen. Her dress was that of a rustic, and her slight person, though thus unadorned, more faultless than the finest models he had ever gazed on in the halls of fashion and elegance.

Fitzgerald almost doubted his senses; for nothing mortal had ever seemed to him half so lovely. Her little white hands and dimple fingers were smoothing the grey hairs of a most noble looking old man, who sat before a bright fire. His face was pale and careworn. His large expressive eyes were turned on his youthful companion with a tenderness that seemed to affect her much, for she blushed his wrinkled cheeks again and again; and seemed saying, by a thousand winning ways, to divert him from his sorrows. He was dressed like a farmer; but round his chair was thrown a large military cloak, apparently to screen him from the weather; one corner of which covered his feet that rested on a bench before him. The

room was clean and comfortable, though it contained nothing but some chairs, a table, and a shelf with books. A rush mat was spread under the old man's seat, and a few cooking utensils placed in the corner of a large, stone fire place.

Fitzgerald stood riveted to the spot, scarcely daring to breathe lest he should break the charm that seemed to detain these objects in his sight; but the snow was falling fast, and the horse began to grow restive. He stepped gently back and knocked at the door.

"Come in," said the old man, and Fitzgerald entered.

"Will you give me shelter for the night, sir," said he, after bowing, "I have lost my way, and my horse is worn out with this day's travel?"

"With pleasure, sir," was the reply. "We can afford you a shelter, but we have no shed for your tired beast."

"Well then he must take his chance under the forest trees; I am so happy not to be obliged to share the same fate, that I fear I shall not feel the sympathy for him I ought."

"Isadore, take the gentleman's cloak, shake off the snow, and throw it over the rail to dry, and place a chair by the fire."

She moved from his side, where she had nestled like a young fawn or a timid dove, and placing a seat, reached out that beautiful little hand for the coat; but he, bowing as low as if she had been a princess, said, "by no means, and laid it aside himself, while Isadore, blushing and confused, again drew close to her aged companion.

Fitzgerald had never felt so much at a loss for conversation. To meet two such beings in a thick forest, so far from any human habitation, seemed so strange that he scarce knew how to address them; but the old gentleman began asking him about the road, how far he travelled, &c. &c. and told him he was more than thirty miles from the place he had inquired for, and which he thought of reaching that night.

"But," said he, "if you can be contented with a little bread and milk and a bear skin for your bed, you are heartily welcome."

"I wish no better fare, sir, and shall feel grateful for your hospitality."

"You see I am almost a cripple, so my little granddaughter must do the honours of my humble abode."

The white table was set before him with bread, milk, and dried venison; and Albert thought he had never made a more delicious meal. They were soon all quietly settled for the night; the old man was helped to his room by his gentle child; and Albert lay before the fire wondering and thinking who they could be, until nature could no longer support him, and he sunk to sleep.

When he awoke in the morning a bright fire was snapping and crackling in the room, and the old man in his arm chair with the table before him.

"We were sorry to disturb you, sir," said he, "but our place is not a very commodious one. It reminds me of the old song—"It served for parlour, for kitchen, and hall."

While he was speaking Isadore entered, her beautiful hair covered with snow flakes, and her whole face radiant with smiles and beauty. An Indian came with her, bearing a basket. He remained some time talking with the old gentleman, who understood the language, and Fitzgerald knew enough of it to hear him say.

"Who is he?" He turned and said, "I think, sir, you have a right to know whom you so kindly sheltered—my name is Albert Fitzgerald."

"Fitzgerald! Was the name of your father Campbell Fitzgerald?"

"It was."

"Young man," said he, "you are more than welcome. Your father was my friend, and as brave a soldier as ever marched to battle."

"You know my father then, sir?" and Fitzgerald stepped before him.

"Yes, and well do I remember the day on which we parted—parted to meet no more—it was after a glorious victory! I called to say farewell, as at day break I was to leave that part of the country. He was stretched on a pallet—the surgeon preparing to dress his wounds. He opened his eyes as I entered, and told my purpose. 'General,' said he, stretching out his hand to me, and all the fire of the soldier sparkling for a moment in his heavy eyes as he spoke, 'we shall drive these intruders from our land. Heaven bless you, farewell!' He was never well enough to return to the army, and I never had an opportunity to return to him again."

Albert listened with surprise. The old man forgot his lameness—he stood up, and his tall figure seemed almost gigantic, while the whole expression of his face was changed; it glowed with animation as he took Fitzgerald by the hand—

"Welcome to my home and heart," said he, "thou son of an old friend. Young man, poor and forlorn, as I now appear, I once commanded armies, and this arm," extending it as he spoke, "was ever ready to draw the sword in defence of this ungrateful country. My name is Charlton."

"General Charlton!" said Fitzgerald, pressing his hand between both his own. "I have often heard my beloved mother speak of your covering my father with your cloak, and coming for him with a litter, by which you saved his invaluable life."

"These my son, were the chances and changes of war; but and he sighed deeply, 'we who have to lead and bleed, spent all—yes, all, even our paternal inheritance, in our country's service, cannot choose but weep almost tears of blood, when we find ourselves beggars on the soil we have so warmly defended—find ourselves unnoticed and unknown by the sons, who at their ease in their possessions feel not, care not for the pangs of those who obtained for them their choicest blessings. Picture to yourself, sir, a young man well born, well educated, rich, of great expectations—sacrificing all for the cause of freedom, and losing all for his country; and when in old age, worn out, crippled, unable any longer to be useful, looking to that country for support, feeling that justice demands prompt attention to his claims, waiting day after day, week after week, year after year, until weary, heart sick and disgusted, he retires to some solitary abode, and finds among savages a better home than his countrymen are willing to bestow. This—this! young man, 'is the fate of the veterans of the revolution.'"

The General covered his face with his hands, and sunk back exhausted by his emotions. Albert felt the blood mounting to his face at the recollection of the ingratitude of the government; yet remembering that he had done all in his power to aid the cause of these disinterested but unfortunate men, he told the General, after a pause of some moments, that he should feel proud to assist him in any way; that his fortune was ample, and that he could not use it more to his satisfaction than in making the friend of his father happy."

"Happy!" said he, as he raised his mournful eyes to Albert, "I am almost at my journey's end; could I but behold this forest flower, this only tie to earth, safely situated in the world, I should die contented. He pressed the beautiful creature to his bosom and sobbed audibly.

"My dear father," said Isadore, "grieve not for me, we are very happy here, and you have a new friend now, who will not let you little!"

She stopped, blushed, and hid her face on her grandfather's shoulder, fearing she had said too much.

Albert wished she had finished the sentence, and thought that to shelter her from harm he would willingly pass the rest of his days in the forest.

The snow continued to fall, and the roads were impassible, the horse had disappeared, and Albert had no alternative but to await the clearing. To find his way was impossible; besides, he would have staid with a trifling excuse, so much was he interested in the beautiful Isadore. Weeks passed, and Albert still lingered, endeavouring to procure a horse and guide.

Conversing with the old gentleman, he learned his sad story; learned that, fired with ardor in the cause of liberty, he had left a delightful home and his lovely daughter Marion, the mother of Isadore, in the care of a favourite sister, and embarked for this country, where he remained during the war, constantly drawing on his own funds—Feeling certain of the final success of the American cause, he had no doubt of being remunerated for all. In the mean time Marion married an interesting young German, and the old general persuaded, and finally prevailed on him to join the army. The unfortunate young man was severely wounded in the first campaign, which caused his death in a few years after. The old general grieved to the heart that he had been the means of interrupting so much happiness, promised his daughter that he would come and spend the rest of his days with her as soon as his claims were settled, which he thought would be speedily. At the close of the year she wrote to inform him that if he ever wished to see her alive, he must come soon, as she felt she could not live many months.

The heart-stricken father embarked immediately, and found his child just alive on his arrival. He was almost overwhelmed with grief, but Marion, far from lamenting her early exit, said, "it is the will of heaven; and I have but those ties to earth," placing her slender and almost transparent hand on the fair brow of the little Isadore, and looking tenderly at her father. "I know that my Redeemer liveth, that there is a house not made with hands for me in heaven. I give you my child, certain that while you live, you will have her piously educated, for even my short life has taught me 'there is nothing true but heaven.'"

She died soon after this conversation, and the unfortunate old man, as he followed her to the tomb, felt almost broken hearted. He settled all his affairs, and found he had made such calls on his estate, that after paying all his debts, he had but a thousand pounds—Embarrassed with the little girl, for his own sister was dead, and he had no near relation,

he concluded to write to Madame Waldorf, the aunt of Isadore, her father's only sister, and request her to take care of the orphan, until he could come and claim her. He wrote that his adopted country was in debt to him for services and expenditures, and he doubted not that he should be paid principal and interest, and that he should then be enabled, when settled in his own house, to send for his grand daughter.

She answered his letter immediately, and after, as the general said, many sage remarks, concluded by saying, 'she had done all in her power to prevent her brother's leaving his pleasant home and lovely wife to follow a phantom—a will o' the wisp, which he called glory. It had led him, where she expected, to death. That General Charlton had made him forget what he had been taught at home, namely, that true patriotism did not consist in running after liberty, but in doing our duty as fathers, husbands, and children, in the station and in the country where Providence has placed us. That she declined taking the little girl, and thought that if he intended to forsake his native country, he had better take her with him and make a savage of her at once.'

Vexed and troubled at this severe reproof, he determined to quit the country forever and take Isadore with him.

He was soon quietly settled near Philadelphia, where he waited patiently a long time, but at last weary and disheartened, finding his funds gone, and fearing that even his friends were tired of him, he took the little girl, and retired quite back into the country, to hide himself & his sorrows from the world.

One day being in pursuit of game, he met an old Indian chief, whose life he had once saved in a skirmish, taken him to his tent, and kept him until he was able to go back to his tribe. Sanaqua entreated the general to go with him.

"My nation," says he, are grateful, they will love the white warrior who saved their chief's life—they will make a house and give him corn—they can himself shoot the deer—come with us."

The old man went, and true to the word of the chief, they supplied him with every thing necessary to support life. The little Isadore they almost worshipped, called her by every tender epithet, and brought her every dainty they could find; but as he concluded, he said, "Am I not supported by charity!—by the charity of savages, while my countrymen refuse to share with me the blessings, which I have toiled and bled to obtain."

He trembled and turned pale, his limbs seemed to lose their strength, and but for the support of Fitzgerald he would have sunk on the floor. He tried to smother and comfort him by telling him that as soon as the weather was fit he would provide a vehicle, and take him, with Isadore, to his own paternal mansion; he should have his father's study and his room, with all the comforts his old age required.

"I shall leave you for a few days, as I have a tract of land in this country that I wish to see; then return with such a conveyance as will make our journey agreeable."

Fitzgerald dared not trust himself to say any thing of Isadore: He felt he loved her, and he thought the old general would object to his speaking of marrying the child, as he always called her. The old man said, as he took his hand, "My dear son, you are a friend indeed, I rejoice to see that America has some noble scions from the parent tree that promise to overshadow the land."

While Fitzgerald remained, he had constant opportunities of seeing the beautiful and gentle girl; he saw her devoted attention to her grandfather, her patient sweetness at all times, her industry and neatness. He often did he wonder that with so limited a wardrobe she was always so neat and becomingly arrayed. He knew not, that rather than appear to disadvantage before one that she thought quite too perfect for a human being, she had sat up nights that all might be in order during the day. A more disinterested, lovely creature nature never formed, but she was just as nature formed her, and Albert Fitzgerald enamoured with her beauty, delighted with her artless loveliness, forgot that he did not live among savages, and that a wife for him should be well educated and accustomed to good society. He forgot that all his life had been spent in cultivating and improving his own mind; forgot how often his beloved and accomplished mother had drawn the likeness, with a master's hand, of the woman she should be proud to call daughter.

But Isadore, the sweet, the exquisitely beautiful Isadore, had put all reflection and reason aside, and he determined to ask her of the old general on his return.

"God bless you, my son; if any thing happens to me, I know you will be a father to this innocent child."

Albert's face was crimson, the word 'father' had embarrassed him so much, that when he took Isadore's hand, instead of speaking, he only pressed it to his lips, and raised his eyes to hers. She was pale as marble, and trembled so much, that Fitzgerald was surprised, and almost inclined to think he was in some way the cause. He said:

"You are ill, Isadore; come into the air, and leading her to the door, stood by her until the blood came rushing to her cheeks and temples; then, again pressing her hand to his lips, he mounted his horse and galloped away, leaving her leaning against the door.

Isadore had never seen any one to love but her grandfather; she was grateful to the Indians for their goodness to her, but Fitzgerald was above any thing she had ever conceived, and she looked up to him with such devotion and reverence, that he was worshipped more than loved. She only thought of him as a friend of her father. To be his wife, never entered her innocent thoughts.

A month passed, and no tidings of Albert. The old general had been quite ill for some days. Isadore had made him a bed of dried leaves and bear skins near the fire, and had exhausted all her little skill as a nurse; but his pale looks and faltering voice alarmed her. One evening, after a restless day, she knelt down beside him to bathe his temples, and began singing the evening hymn, and putting aside the glossy curls that hung over her polished forehead, said, as he gazed on her,

"I have made shipwreck of the happiness of all I loved. As your aunt said—I have followed a phantom—I fear something has happened to our friend Albert, and my stay here is short."

Isadore shuddered, trembled, and seemed almost fainting.

"Grieve not for me," he said. "I am an old man, and can scarce expect to remain much longer with you. Should you see no more of Fitzgerald, get the Indians to take you to the nearest sea port, and go to Germany to your Aunt Waldorf. She is noble and well educated, and cannot, when she sees you, refuse you her protection. But you may trust our young friend without fear."

He drew her hand to his bosom, and raising his eyes to heaven, seemed for a while absorbed in thought. The noise of voices disturbed them, the door was thrown open, and Fitzgerald entered with a joy-heaving face, exclaiming, "I have come for you, my dear sir,"—but the pale cheek and trembling hand of Isadore checked his exuberance, and when he took the old man's he was startled at its feverish heat.

"You are ill," said he, "but you will, I trust, soon be better. For I have many comforts for you in my snug warm vehicle."

The general looked kindly on him, pressed his hand and sighed deeply. The Indians entered with his baggage, which they assisted him to open, and he produced many little comforts that seemed to revive his friend, for he sat up and conversed quite cheerfully. Isadore resigned her place for the night to Albert, and took some repose, of which she was much in need. Several days passed away in the same way, and Albert began to fear the old man was falling fast.

One morning, after a very restless night, he said,

"My dear young friend, I fear I shall never be able to go to your home, but I shall die in peace if you will be a father to my child."

Again the blood rushed to the cheeks and brow of Fitzgerald, and for a moment he was silent, but recovering himself, he said, "I will protect and defend her with my life, but my dear sir, will you not give me a nearer and dearer claim to protect her? Give her to me for a wife?"

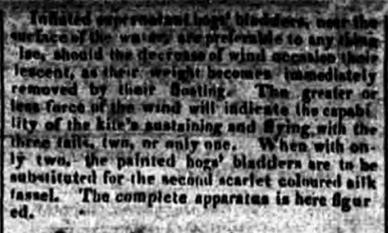
The old man started and looked up to Fitzgerald—

"Wife!—wife!—she is a mere baby."

"I know she is young; but she is old enough to take good care of you, my dear sir, and old enough to make me happy."

"Young man, son of my friend, do nothing rashly—a wife is not the plaything of an hour, a toy merely to look upon—but a companion for life; choose one that will be a companion, a friend; one who will at all times be ready to assist you with mind and heart—you have a vigorous intellect, a mind stored with useful knowledge, and should have a well educated and intelligent wife."

It is my intention to substitute a hair or silk line for flying the kite, and all other purposes for which the twine is used in relation to its construction, and its appendages of tails and tassels, in lieu of twine altogether, as being infinitely stronger and more durable.



This *Ruse de Guerre* of the flying kite, is a sine qua non on our bay, river, and creek shores, not having any point or duck-bar; as it, notwithstanding, brings the wild fowl on the wing within killing distance. It of course requires nothing more than adequate force of wind to effect the flying of the kite, either blowing on or off shore, or up or down the water.

It becomes expedient to have two or three kites about a hundred yards (or more) on each side of your station, the object of which will be to deter the wild fowl on the wing usually far off, sufficiently close to be brought as they approach, and lower kite within its operation and influence, and throwing them within shot; this is most indubitably a great point gained.

DUEL.
The following was endured upon the Western Post Bill received last night:— On the 20th inst. Mr. Trotter editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and Charles Wickliffe, fought a duel at Lexington at eight paces—on the second fire W. fell and died in three hours.

SEAT OF WAR.
The officers from the seat of war are the 22d of August, by way of Odessa. At that time the Commander-in-chief was marching towards Araba Bergo on his way to Constantinople, and kept up a regular communication with the army under Gen. Roth.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber being about to remove to the Western Country, takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him on bond or note or on the books of the late firm of BRYAN & ANDERSON that he has placed his claims in the hands of J. J. Speed, Esq. for collection.

FLYING KITE.
To the Members of Carroll's Island Wild Fowl Shooting Club.
SPORTSMEN ATTENTION!!!
Probation est
Conticere omnes, intenteque ora tenebant.

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The kite which I use for this purpose, as a *Ruse de Guerre*, has its frame constructed of cane, and according to the English mode, is three feet by two feet and a half superficially covered with scarlet coloured thin flannel silk, so as to be of the greatest attainable lightness for flying with a little wind as possible, that it may be put into operation so much oftener than could be done were it heavier; and consequently requiring more wind to fly it.

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ITALIAN THEATRE.
THE stockholders of the HALLAM THEATRE have just notified that the Board of Trustees have resolved that the fourth instalment to be due, and that the same be paid to Jeremiah L. Boyd, or to either of the Managers heretofore authorized to receive the same.

JOHN S. SELBY.
INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has just arrived from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large and complete assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
Among which is a very handsome assortment of CROCIANS.

GROCERIES.
Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's Ware,

Hats and Caps and School Books.
And a selection of the best

Garden Seed.
P. All persons indebted to WATKINS and SELBY, or JOHN S. SELBY, are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Boarding House.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has removed from the house she lately occupied, near the Protestant Church, to the well known stand in FRANCIS STREET formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Anna Gembrill, which is now undergoing repairs, and will be made a comfortable and agreeable place of residence for Members of the Legislature or others visiting the city.

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For Rent.
THE TWO STORY FRAME Dwelling House.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Friday the 15th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises of Joshua T. Clarke, of Prince George's county, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all those

Tracts or Parcels of Land.
Called Lisana's Choice, Clarke's Fancy, and Miller's Choice, supposed to contain one hundred and eighty acres of land more or less; also fifty acres of land called Richard's Farm, detached from the first named tract, lying and being in Prince George's county, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Barton Duvall, Mrs. Walter Clarke, and also adjoining the White Marsh. The improvements are a frame Dwelling House, a good Tobacco House, and other out houses, necessary for the convenience of the place. The land is of good quality. A more minute description of the property is deemed unnecessary as those who are desirous of purchasing will view the premises previous to the day of Sale. At the same time I will sell.

Three Valuable Negroes
one by the name of Davy, one named Jack and one negro Boy named Sam, two Oxen and two Cows. The terms are cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on ratification thereof by the Chancellor, when the trustee is authorized to give a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.

SCHEME:
1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 prize of 4,000 is 4,000
1 prize of 2,500 is 2,500
1 prize of 1,800 is 1,800
2 prizes of 1,000 is 2,000
2 prizes of 600 is 1,200
4 prizes of 400 is 1,600
8 prizes of 200 is 1,600
39 prizes of 50 is 1,950
39 prizes of 40 is 1,560
39 prizes of 30 is 1,170
78 prizes of 15 is 1,170
390 prizes of 10 is 3,900
1,440 prizes of 5 is 7,200

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WILLIAM BRYAN
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large stock of
FASHIONABLE GOODS
 Very superior in colour and quality, all of which he will be happy to make up for his friends and the public, on moderate terms.
 He has just received his **Fall Fashions** from New York.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will, (at 1 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday the 27th day of October next, at the Court House in Annapolis) offer at Public Sale, part of the Real Estate, of the late George Hogarth, esq. remaining unsold, consisting of

A TRACT OF LAND

Binding on Herring Bay, and containing, besides several small Tenements, the following valuable improvements, viz a Warehouse, Dwelling House, and Kitchen contiguous to the Landing at the Cove—an excellent Dwelling, desirably situated, having six rooms on the same floor, including a commodious Kitchen—the whole surrounded by a Portico a large, new and substantial Tobacco House, upwards of 70 feet long, and about 40 feet wide, including the shed, one or more Quarters and other out houses, in good order.

TERMS OF SALE—One fourth Cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor, and the residue by equal instalments, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, bearing interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bond with good securities. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the land is directed to be conveyed, by

LEWIS NETH, Trustee.
 Sept 10

BOARDING & LODGING.

GIDEON PEARCE

DESS leave to announce, that having rent ed the large and commodious House, recently occupied by Mrs. Robinson, near the Episcopal Church, conveniently situated to the State House, he will be prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging during the ensuing session of the legislature at least twenty gentlemen.
 A few Yrly Boarders will also be taken.
 Oct 8

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I shall expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 28th of October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, at Hunter's Tavern, in the City of Annapolis, a Tract of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, here before mortgaged by Richard Watkins, (of Relaxed,) to John Beard it being part of a tract, known by the name of

BESSINGTON,

And contains about fifty acres of land. Those who are desirous of purchasing are desired to call and see said lands, or apply to the subscriber for information about them. The sale will be for CASH. On the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale, the subscriber is empowered to give a deed.
 J. J. Speed, Trustee.
 Oct 8

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Raisers of horses, that he will pass through Anne Arundel county in the month of November, for the purpose of Gelding Colts, and aged horses in the most approved manner, so that there is not the least danger by putting them to work (in any manner) directly after the operation. If required he will insure them from all loss from altering, at a small premium. He has the most satisfactory recommendations from the Eastern shore, where he has performed the operation during two years, with entire success in numerous instances. He will call at all the Taverns and public places in the county, and say information left at such places will be attended to.
 James Hickey.
 Oct 8

TEACHER WANTING.

By the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.
 Sept 24.
 The National Intelligencer will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward the amount to the Maryland Gazette.

NOTICE

HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on the 24th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.
 By order of the Board,
 Bushrod W. Marriott, Clk.
 August 27.

Selling Off, AT PRIME COST, On a Liberal Credit, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, anxious to dispose of the Present Stock of DRY GOODS on hand, offers them, for sale at Prime Cost, RETAIL & WHOLESALE. On purchases amounting to twenty dollars, a credit of three months will be given; on all sums above that amount, six months credit will be allowed. Satisfactory security will be required in every instance, before the Goods are delivered. As the Stock is very Complete in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

He invites the attention of CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS Generally, to an Examination of the Assortment.
 RICHARD RIDGELY
 Annapolis, Sept 3.

BASIL SHEPARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a select Stock of Goods in his line, consisting of

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & GREY CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Mole-Skin, Velvet, Pottinet, Marselles & Florentine

VESTINGS,

Also a very handsome assortment of Gentlemen's Gloves, Stocks, Collars and Suspenders.

He will make up the above goods in the best manner, and according to order, or will sell unmade to those that prefer. He has no doubt of making it an object to those who want, to give him a call and examine and judge for themselves.
 Oct 15

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO.

EMBELISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS. City Circulation larger than that of any similar work.

A CHASTE & elegant Miscellany, devoted to Fine Arts and Science—the Toilet—Criticism—Tales—Sketches, Poetry, Flowers, Music, the choice beauties of the best Magazines—General Literature—Literary, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

PLATES PUBLISHED—Miniature Portraits of foreign writers—Fashions engraved and coloured in the style of Modes de Paris—View of the Capitol at Washington

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Terms \$3 per annum, or \$2 50 in advance. Address the Editor,

THOMAS C. CLARKE,
 No. 67, Arcade, Up Stairs.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents 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. Wellburg, (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.

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen." &c. Watertown, (N. Y.) Register.

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work." New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.

Aug 13

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Annapolis, September 16, 1829.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Stock of said Bank, for six months ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.
 By order,
 Samuel Maynard, Cashr.
 Sept 17

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Gazette, and American, Baltimore will insert the above law 3w.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

PERSONS are forewarned hunting, gunning or in any other manner trespassing on the sub-ord's part of the farm called BELMONT. Offenders will be rigidly dealt with.
 R. M. CHASE.
 Sept 24.

PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

FRESH PATENT FINISHED CLOTH.

GEORGE M'NEIL, 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,

CASSIMERES,

And Variety of VESTINGS,

Of the latest patterns; with an assortment of Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual men.
 October 1.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term 1829.

ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Cornelius Duvall, 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 petition; and the said Cornelius Duvall 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 court, that the said Cornelius Duvall be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed 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 Cornelius Duvall then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Cornelius Duvall should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test, William S. Green, Clerk.
 Aug 1.

To the Printers OF THE U. S.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, \$3. in Type, or in settlement of their accounts.

Richard Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

PRICES—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent, for cash.

Pearl, per lb	\$1 40	English,	\$0 36
Nonpareil,	90	Great Primer,	34
Minion,	70	Double Pica,	32
Brevier,	55	Do. Great Primer,	32
Burgois,	45	Large Letter, plain	30
Long Primer,	40	Scabbards and	
Small Pica,	38	Quotations,	30
Pica,	36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.
 July 16

IN CHANCERY,

9th October, 1829.

ORDERED. That the sale made and reported by Bushrod W. Marriott, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John All, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 9th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive weeks, before the 9th day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$996 20

True copy Test
 RAMSAY WATERS,
 Reg. Cur. Can.
 Oct 15

For Sale

At the Office of the Maryland Gazette, Blank Deeds,

Appel 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.

Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,

RICHARD R. GOODWIN,

Respectfully invites the Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large Assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Which he will sell low for CASH, And invites the Public to call and examine his Large Stock. A part consists of

Men's Water Proof Boots

AND GUM ELASTIC SHOES, Short Boots, Monroe Ditto, Fine and Stout Boots & Shoes, Walking and Dancing Pumps, Lasting Saffnet, Morocco, Leather and Seal Slippers, Misses, Boys and Childrens Boots & Shoes of all kinds.

He has on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, Double and Single Soles, Which he will sell low for Cash.

BOOTS & SHOES made to Order, of the best materials, superior workmanship, and at short notice.
 Oct 1

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, A. M. all that Tract or Parcel of Land, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on the road from Herring Creek Church to Friendship, called

SIMMONS'S CHANCE,

And containing two hundred and fifty-one and a quarter acres, more or less, at present occupied by Mr. Gassaway Simmons. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to visit the Farm

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid in Cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor; one-third in six months, and the balance in twelve months; the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser, and his heirs.

The creditors of Samuel N. Simmons, deceased, are required to file their claims, legally authenticated, in the office of the Register of the Chancery Court within sixty days from the day of sale.

Someville Pinkney, Trustee.
 Oct 1

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as trustee will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, the farm in Annapolis Neck, lately owned by Philip W. Thomas, deceased. This farm containing,

624 ACRES

Of land, is situated on South River, near its mouth; a considerable part of it is covered with heavy timber; in point of fertility of soil it is exceeded by none in the neighbourhood; the soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco and Corn, and every species of marketing crop, and from its proximity to Annapolis, (being only four miles distant,) a ready market is found for all its products—abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl are always to be found on its shores, which are several miles in extent.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

As prescribed by the decree are, that the purchase money be paid in three equal instalments, at twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, payment to be secured by bonds or notes, with security approved by the trustee. On ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey an estate in fee simple. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to examine the premises now in the occupation of Mrs. Wells. For any further information application may be made to Ramsay Waters, in the city of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, residing on Rhode Island.

WILSON WATERS, Trustee.
 Oct 1

Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1829.

ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Gustavus Weems, 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 petition, and the said Gustavus Weems 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 court, that said Gustavus Weems be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed 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 Gustavus Weems then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering of his property, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Gustavus Weems should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

Test, William S. Green, Clerk.
 Aug 6.

Swaim's Panacea

For the cure of Swallow's Pills, and other ailments, Swaim's Panacea is a most valuable medicine, and has been found beneficial in many cases of Dyspeptic complaints.
 Price—Two Dollars per bottle, and Twenty Dollars per Dozen.

TO THE PUBLIC

In consequence of the numerous and imposing impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put up in round bottles, fitted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass: "Swaim's Panacea—Phila." These bottles are much stronger than heretofore used, and will have but one opening which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn out, without destroying the signature, without which the Panacea is not genuine. The medicine must consequently be known to be genuine when any signature is visible, to counterfeit which, will be punished 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 ignorant.

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

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so 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 who consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1828

From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

Valentine Mott, M. D.
 New-York, 1st mo. 9th, 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. Swaim'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 Swaim's Panacea, as a remedy in Prolapsus. I saw two inveterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long tried without effect—those of Mrs. Oyster and Mrs. Campbell.

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

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

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 leaves Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Cambridge town at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning to Annapolis at 1 past 9 o'clock; continuing the route throughout the season.
 Passage to and from Annapolis, \$1.
 March 26.

For Sale or Rent.

THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, on North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber.
 Aug 13

LABOURERS.

THE subscriber wishes to hire about twenty stout Servants by the year, at which liberal wages will be given. Enquire of William Brown of Dan in Annapolis.
 RICHARD GREEN,
 Manager of Elk Ridge Furnace.
 July 23

Opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, of her devotion to him. Let nothing upon any occasion ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day; he should have much reason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman, when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband waded out later than you expected? When he returns receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament, or furniture, or of any convenience? Never erize discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness. Does he, when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend? Whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, however impossible it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance. Adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome, it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense of yourself, and that politeness of manners, which acts as the most powerful charm! It will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popular riv, and as the manners of a wife have a little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well as to the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you, while you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties. Never tease yourself, or them, by scolding; it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent. Admonish them with a calm firmness.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a few which may be useful and improving, and in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility, but they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast; they are not friendly to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, Geography, Poetry, Moral Essays, Biography, Travels, Sermons, and other well written religious productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt your virtue. A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, not that of God, is her only governing principle. Besides, in those hours of calamity to which families must be exposed, where will she find support, if it be not in her just reflections upon that all benign Providence which governs the Universe, whether animating or inanimate.

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends, is essential to that harmony which should never be broken or interrupted. How important then is it between man and wife! The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This politeness, then, if it be not in itself a virtue, is at least the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre; it is the means of preventing discontent, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse, it removes asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth, an even, and a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth; no, it is not to be found in wealth; but in minds properly tempered and suited to our respective situations. Competency is necessary, all beyond that point, is ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune, by honourable means, and particularly by professional exertions, a man deserves particular satisfaction, in self applause, as well as in the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order, and judgment be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality; always reserve something for the hand of charity; and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity.—Your servants, in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity; let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never let them be unjustly treated.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

The Declaration of war by Russia, was issued on the 26th of April, 1828. In that document, the Emperor declares that he will not lay down his arms till he has obtained the results which it sets forth, viz all the expenses and losses occasioned by the war defrayed by Turkey; past treaties acknowledged and enforced; inviolable liberty to the commerce of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus; and finally, the fulfilment of the Convention of July 6th for the pacification of Greece. Present prospects indicate that he will be able to enforce these conditions. The principal events of the war, so far as we have been able to collect them, are briefly as follows:—

May 7th, 1828.—Campaign commenced. June 8th.—Passage of the Danube, and capture of Satorowa, with 12 pieces of cannon. June 9th.—Engagement between the Russian and Turkish divisions near Brailow, the former consisting of 17 regiments of different sizes, and the latter of 32. Of this number, 26 were taken, sunk, burnt, or stranded. Same day, a Russian flotilla, with arms, ammunition, &c. was captured at Anapa, on the Asiatic coast; 1200 persons and 6 standards were taken.

June 11th.—Surrender of Isaktscha to the Russians, together with 87 pieces of cannon, 17 standards of colours, and a large quantity of ammunition.

June 16th.—In attempting to carry Brailow by storm, the Russians lost 540 men killed, including Major Generals Wolf and Timosh, and 1340 wounded.

June 20.—Brailow surrenders to the Russians, on condition of the garrison being permitted to retire to Silistria; 273 cannon, 612,000 lbs. of powder, and an immense quantity of balls were taken.

June 23.—Surrender of Anapa (Asiatic Turkey) with 85 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition. The garrison consisted of 3000 men.

July 2.—Previous to this date the Russians had taken seven fortresses, viz. Brailow, Matscha, Toultscha, Hirsowa, Kustendji, Krozgon, and Managalia—besides Anapa on the coast of Asia. Toultscha was garrisoned by nearly 200 men, and had 91 cannon on the ramparts.

July 15.—The fortress of Kara (As. Turk.) taken by storm. The garrison, it is said, amounted to 11,000 men, 2000 of whom were killed, and 1600 made prisoners, including a Pacha of two Tails; 151 pieces of cannon were taken.

July 21.—Silistria invested by the Russians. Aug. 7.—In the night following this day, the Russian flotilla before Varna made an attack upon that of the Turks and captured four teen vessels.

Aug. 20.—The Grand Vizier left Constantinople for the army.

Aug. 22.—The fortress of Arslaghane (As. Turk.) surrendered to the Russians.

Aug. 25.—News arrived at Odessa of the capture of Ahaschil & Tapsachale, (As. Turk.) together with 34 standards, and several thousand prisoners.

Sept. 26.—The Seraskier of Widdin having crossed the Danube near Kaleski, and being on the advance, was attacked by Gen. Geismar, and after an obstinate engagement was compelled to retreat. His loss is represented to have been very severe. Same day a manifesto was issued from St. Petersburg, ordering a new levy of four men in every 500 of the population.

Oct. 7.—Varna carried by assault. Garrison, including the armed inhabitants, supposed to have amounted originally to 22,000 men. When captured, was reduced to 6000. This was one of the most important fortresses of the Turks, and its capture secured to the Russians a permanent footing on the western coast of the Black Sea. The Emperor, in a letter to Count Diebitch of Nov. 20, speaks of it as "that fortress which had never seen a conqueror." From this date the active operations of the campaign may be considered as ended.

Oct. 15.—Blockade of the Dardanelles officially announced by Admiral Heyden. March 5th, 1829.—A battle was fought near the river Natonebi, (As. Turk.) in which the Turks lost 1000 men killed and wounded, and the Russians about 200.

March 20.—About this date Sizoboli was captured by the Russians, and immediately fortified for a permanent position.

April 11.—Three detachments of Turkish troops cross Danube into little Wallachia, but are driven back, after suffering considerable loss.

May 17.—Silistria again invested, after an engagement about two miles distant, in which the Turks lost 400 or 500 men, and the Russians about 150. On the same day a battle was fought near Paravadi, the Turks being led on by the Grand Vizier in person. Turkish loss in killed, 2000; Russians, killed, 501, wounded, 627.

June 11.—Great battle near the village of Kulewitscha, not far from Schumla, in which the Grand Vizier commanded in person. In this engagement and the subsequent fight, the Turks lost, 5900 men killed, a great number of prisoners, 43 pieces of cannon; 6 standards; all the ammunition waggons, baggage, &c. and suffered a complete dispersion.

June 30.—Surrender of Silistria to the Russians. The garrison, consisting of 8000 men, and the armed inhabitants, consisting of 10,000, were made prisoners of war; and among them, two three tailed Pachas; 250 pieces of cannon, and 100 standards of colours were taken.

June 27.—Erzerum captured by the Russians. Among the prisoners were the Seraskier and four Pachas; 150 cannon were taken, 29 of them at Hassan Kael.

July 12.—Choris and Berburst, (As. Turkey) occupied by the Russians.

July 15.—Two divisions of the Russian army left Schumla to undertake the passage of the Balkan.

July 17-18-19.—The principal obstacles overcome, and 10 cannon, 14 standards, with nearly 400 prisoners taken from the Turks who had also many killed.

July 22.—In descending the Balkan, the Russians encountered a Turkish division of 6000 or 7000 men under the Seraskier Abulali Rahman, and defeated them, taking two batteries of four guns each, and four other pieces of cannon, 400 prisoners and seven standards.

July 25.—Capture of Messembrisa, with 20 standards, 15 cannon, and 2000 prisoners. Same day, Achioli was captured, containing 14 pieces of cannon, two powder magazines, &c.

July 24.—Capture of Bourgas, containing 10 pieces of cannon, and abundance of military stores.

July 25.—Capture of Aidos, with the whole Turkish camp; 600 tents, 500 barrels powder, 4 standards, 4 cannon, a great quantity of small arms, and 220 prisoners.

We copy the following account of the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, from a MS. copy of Fabian's Chronicle, written in 1503.

"This year also, which was the year of Grace 811 [1453], Mahomet, then prince of Turks, in the month of June, and fifth day

of the said month, being the day of the said Mahomet, after [1453] he sent a great army of Turks to the city of Constantinople, with exceeding force and multitude of men, and children that in that city that day were slain I will not speak of, for the great multitude that I have seen of writers. Among which the Emperor named Paleologus, with many other nobles of the City beyond number, laye were then beheld. And many a great and cruel torment, after which great cruelty, with many other long to rehearse, put in execution, a commandment passed from the said Emperor of Turks, that all children being above the age of 17 years, as well men as woman kynde, should be strygght put unto death. The which, after some writ, exceeded the number of iij m (4000). Here for teydounghe and lamentabell process which I might shew in the rehearsal of the Abhominacion of thine most Dampnabell and accursed Turks, by them doon unto the crucifige and other images of the Churches and temples within the cite I cease, for paynfull it were to rede, and more paynfull and sorrowfull to here, that the feyth of Crist should in so vile manner be despised."

From late London papers. VICE REGAL MOVEMENTS.

His grace, the Duke of Northumberland, is, we sincerely rejoice to say, in the enjoyment of the most charming health and cherry spirits. As it is our good fortune to be intimately acquainted with all his excellency's movements, we shall lay before our anxious readers just what occurred yesterday. His grace rose after a most refreshing sleep, at twenty minutes to nine o'clock, and having shaken his head—his excellency frequently shakes his head—but, as the surgeon general observes, there is nothing in that—he proceeded to perform his ablutions—and get through the business of the toilette. At half past nine his excellency descended to the breakfast room, where his grace ate two rolls made by Smith, of Trinity street, and drank a large bowl of tea without sugar. Mr Otway Care is on a visit to this country, and using sugar made by slaves might be considered contrary to the conciliation laws, and therefore give offence. After his excellency had wiped his mouth, which, by the way, he does in a style perhaps superior to any man in England, he proceeded to his study, and immediately commenced a diligent and laborious perusal of his weekly expenditure books. Few men excel his grace in the astuteness of his observations or in the accuracy of his calculations, and, having discovered that tea was a penny a pound cheaper at Hamilton's on the Quay than at Kinahan's at Carlisle bridge, he gave orders that the 'leaf' should in future be purchased at the former place. These matters being arranged, his excellency, accompanied by Lord John Scott, Sir George Rich, and several members of the household, proceeded to the skittle ground, where he played at nine pins for two hours and eight minutes. Col. Morris, one of the commissioners of paving, had been on the ground from an early hour of the morning, with a detachment of watering carts and rollers, for which the citizens of Dublin are but too happy in being permitted to pay, thus contributing their little mite towards the amusement of his excellency. At two o'clock his excellency returned to the lodge, and transacted business with Mr. Gregory. His grace affixed his sign manual to no fewer than thirteen documents; and, such is his accuracy and precision of doing business, which is above all praise, that he places a black ruled sheet beneath that on which he is about to write, in order that the signature may be straight! Tuesday being washing day at the park, there was no company, and their excellencies partook of a cold dinner. In the evening his grace drank a bottle of old port wine, and played about eleven hits of sixteenpenny backgammon with the venerable archdeacon Singleton, and retired to rest at thirteen minutes before eleven o'clock.—Dub an Evening Mail.

IMMENSE STEAM VESSEL.

The Government of the Netherlands has ordered the immediate construction of a larger steam vessel than has hitherto swam the ocean. It is to be 350 feet in length, to have three decks, four masts, and a bowsprit, and a steam engine power equal to 500 horses, and it is to cost 800,000 Dutch florins. This enormous vessel is to draw but sixteen feet water when laden and ten feet unladen. The object of the Government is to facilitate the intercourse between Holland and the Dutch East Indies, and it is calculated that about forty days will be sufficient for the voyage, which may be effected with the consumption of about 2,400,000 lbs. of mineral coal.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LEAP.

A very extraordinary leap, performed by a horse called Chesterfield, and rode by Col. Russell, took place at Melton Mowbray, during a run with the celebrated Quorn hounds. The animal leaped the amazing distance of eleven yards three inches, being one of the most surprising leaps in the annals of hunting. It appears that the gallant colonel, in the eagerness of the chase, in making a leap over a fence was not aware of a very wide dyke or brook which was on the opposite side, or he would not have chanced so hazardous an exploit, the horse, however, cleared both fence and brook.

A LONG ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

It is said that the Land-tax Commissioners' Act, passed in the first year of the reign of his present Majesty, measures, when unrolled, upwards of nine hundred feet, or twice the length of St. Paul's Cathedral within the walls, and it would take an able-bodied man three hours to coil and uncoil its monstrous folds.

NOVEL INVENTION.

Some time since, he announced that a German Mechanician had discovered the art of flying. This is not more strange than the follow-

ing invention announced in the London Courier. If there be any truth in this account, horses will soon be of little value, except for their harness and shoes.

NOVEL INVENTION.

A pig calculated to run at the rate of one mile an hour, and carry three passengers, on a good coach road, drawn by a wooden horse by the powerful effects of mechanism, was exhibited at Kelghly, last Saturday. Isaac Brown, of East Morton, near Kelghly, is the inventor. This extraordinary piece of machinery may be guided in any direction by a single rein attached to the horse's mouth, and gains its power by the force of the hind legs being lifted up exactly in the same manner as a horse in full trot. It is contrived so that the weight it carries will add to its power.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

An estimate is given in a late London periodical of the number of inhabitants in Constantinople, which makes them much fewer than we had thought. It is stated that by the last returns they amount to only 380,000 souls, and that the number of houses in Constantinople is calculated to be 85,000. This celebrated city appears, by a chronological account which we have before us, to have been besieged no less than twenty nine times previous to its investment by the army of Russia, which has probably taken place ere this, unless indeed the apocryphal rumours of a peace having been effected are true. A brief statement of these different sieges may interest our readers at the present time, when all men are engaged in contemplating the events which will probably terminate in the overthrow of that celebrated metropolis, and the expulsion of the Turks from Europe.

B. C. 477. Constantinople was besieged by Pausanias, after the battle of Platsea; 410, by Alcibiades, and in 347, by Leo, Philip's general. In the year of our Lord 197 it was again besieged by the Emperor Septimius Severus; in 313, by Maximus Cæsar; 315, by Constantine the Great; 616, by Chosroes, of Persia, under Herculius, Emperor of the east; ten years after by the Chagan of the Avari, an ally of Chosroes; 656, by Moawia, the general of Ali, an Arab sovereign; and in 699, by the son of Moawia, Ischid in 674, by Sofian Ben Auf, son of Moawia's general; in 719, by two sons of Caliph Merwan, when Anthemius was Emperor; 744, by Solyman, a son of Caliph Abdul melek; 764, by Paganos, the Kral of the Bulgarians, under Constantine V.; 786, by Haroun Alraschid, under Leo IV.; 798, by Abdolmelk, a general of Haroun Alraschid; 811, by Krumus, the Slavonian, under Michael the Stammerer; 886, by the Russians, under Ascol and Dir; 914, by Simeon, Kral of the Bulgarians; 1048, by Toronicus, the rebel, under Michael Monomachos; 1081, by Alexus Comnenus; 1204, by the Crusaders, on the 12th of April; 1261, by Michael Palæologus, on the 25th of July; 1396, by Bajazet, (the first Ottoman siege); 1402, by the same; 1416, by Musa, a son of Bajazet; 1422, by Amurath II., a son of Mahomet I.; 1453, on the 29th May, by Mahomet II. This last siege was successful. The city was bravely defended, by Constantine Palæologus, who did all with a handful of men, not exceeding eight thousand, against the Turkish army of more than 200,000 men, that consummate skill and indomitable courage could effect. The accounts given by historians of this siege, the successful termination of which established the Turks in Europe, possesses much interest. The breaches, to a great extent, which were at that time made in the walls of Constantinople, are said by recent travellers never to have been repaired, and afford undeniable evidence of the vigorous resistance the barbarians met with, until all further efforts to stay the torrent became unavailing. When Constantine was at last deserted by his followers, he cried out, "Is there no Christian hand to smite off my aching head?" and rushing into the thickest of the onset, lost his life while dealing death among the enemy. His body was found in one of the breaches, where he had placed himself, as a last, though ineffectual barrier. According to Dr. Clarke, a magnificent tree is now growing out of it, to mark the sacred spot where the last of the Palæologi fell. Should the victorious Russians enter Constantinople through those very breaches in its walls which were effected by the triumphant onslaught of Mahomet II. planting the banner of the cross over the grave of Constantine, would not history set it down as a remarkable instance of retribution?—N. Y. Post.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The inconvenience occasioned by the use of two styles is so great, that we should suppose the "Emperor of all the Russias," from motives of humanity, if nothing else, would at last fall in with the Gregorian system, and thus put an end to the perpetual jarrings which exist in the computation of time. The new style, as is well known, was introduced by Pope Gregory the XIIIth, in 1582, and consisted simply in making the civil year coincide with the solar. To effect this, he struck out 10 days, (from the year above mentioned,) which had been gained since A. D. 325, in consequence of the Julian year being longer by eleven minutes than the solar. This being done, the vernal equinox was restored to the 21st March—the same day on which it fell in 325. The object of the Pope in making this change, was principally to accommodate certain moveable feasts.

The Gregorian year, or New Style, was adopted in Great Britain by an act of Parliament in 1751. Most other Protestant countries have since concurred in the system, but wherever the Greek church predominates, the Julian year is still the civil year. As the difference between the Julian and Gregorian year amounts to one day in 130 years, it follows that since the introduction of the new style (247 years,) there has been a gain of nearly two days; and consequently, in changing the Old Style into the New, we have to add 12 days.

We were never more sensible of the inconveniences arising from this difference of computation than in examining a day or two since, the dates of the principal events which have occurred during the present war in Europe.

whole Christian world would have been in a state of confusion, which, to use the language of the poet, "ought to be received in all things as it is regarded."—N. Y. Jour. Com.

NEW RUSSIAN EDITION.

Baron Humboldt, after a short stay in Berlin, left that city towards the end of the year 1828, to visit the mountains. There is every reason to expect from him, a number of interesting observations, at least a series of dissertations, and many much more than he has hitherto published, with the exception of his "Asiatic Researches" and "Erman's of Stockholm and Berlin." His works were much more valuable than what he has hitherto published. What will he publish next? It is probable he will publish a new edition of his "Asiatic Researches," and a new edition of his "Erman's of Stockholm and Berlin." He has also made some interesting observations on the mountains of the Caucasus, and what alone will be that enabled to give a correct comparative table of the phenomena presented by analogous countries in these two parts of the world.

Colonel Terletsky, of Catherineburg, the first measured the elevation of the summits of the mountain chain of the Ural, by means of the barometer, has communicated the following results of the operations to the Northern Dept.

Name of the Mountain	Elevation in English feet
Great Tegal, eighteen versts from the work of the mine, the same peak is above the level of the sea at 45° N.	5024
Above the level of the river Ai at the sluice of the works	2541
The level of the Ai at Zlatoust is therefore above that of the ocean	1164
Little Tagani, the centre peak above the sea	2263
Above the Ai at Zlatoust	3275
Oural Taou, the extinct volcano in the curl of the ridge, twelve versts from Zlatoust towards Biak, above the sea	2264
Above the Ai at Zlatoust	1484
Yourma Mountain, the most elevated extinct volcano, above the sea	3567
Above the river Sikaetz, before the gold mine of Soimonoff	2280
Above Lake Oufa, whence the river of the same name issues	1648
Ourenges, at Zlatoust, above the sea	1578
Above the Ai	624
Aouch (Oushkoul) near the gold mine of St. Anne, held sacred by the Bashkuz, above the sea	1824
Above Lake Oushkoul	1524

THE SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION.

The brig Atawan, the flag vessel of this expedition, dropped down to the lower bay yesterday, and will proceed to sea this morning. Thus, after three years' perseverance and industry, Mr. Reynolds finds himself upon the ocean, in search of the undiscovered islands of the South. In addition to the commercial importance of this expedition, it is highly interesting in a national point of view. Whatever lands may be discovered by Mr. Reynolds and his enterprising associates, will become the property of the United States. The stores of science will be increased by the products of the distant islands, as yet unknown to civilized man, and curiosity may, perchance, be gratified with something new.

We visited the Atawan, Thursday, and is a fine vessel, and a very fast sailer. She is furnished with an excellent library, and all the instruments necessary for such an expedition. She has a stout and hardy crew, an experienced captain, and first rate officers. After the commercial objects of the expedition shall be accomplished, Mr. Reynolds intends to sail round the icy levels, and push through the first opening that he finds. Success to him! Mr. R. is accompanied by Dr. Rights of Albany, a gentleman of talents and scientific accomplishments.—N. Y. Cour.

DARING EXPLOIT.

A few days since, some of the "rovers," who arrived in the Brandywine, lately by determined to have a cruise ashore, for the purpose of testing the pleasures of the landman. After having, of course, stored a sufficient quantity of frog for the boat's use, and ching, as the old song sings,

"All in their glory,"

they were very quietly passing Catharine street, when a bevy of grey stragglers, were setting them on horseback, and thereupon they thought, so much out of their element, commenced a shout of illiberal ridicule—the of the tars feeling he could be as daring as they, he was on board his "sea-girl," which tacked about and rode up and down the street, which led into the market, went completely through, entirely routed his tormentors, and went calmly off, without the slightest injury to himself or the horse.—Cour. & Eng.

The deaths in New Orleans, average only nine in a day, and this reduction is attributed more to the want of subjects for the pest to act upon, than to any improvement in the atmosphere.

Petersburg, (Va.) October 14.

COTTON SEED OIL.

To the Editors.—We send you a bottle of clarified Cotton Seed Oil, to test your present light your lamp. If the press gives smoothly and the lamp burns clear, we shall expect to see the light shine abroad.

Your obt. servt.

[Thus we have been enabled to try a sample of the Oil of Cotton Seed, as above suggested, and the experiment confirms all our anticipations of the vast importance of the invention of Messrs. Follet & Smith, for nulling the Cotton Seed, without which the valuable vegetable oil could not be obtained. The Cotton Seed Oil is an answer as well as any we have ever used for machinery purposes, and for the consumption of the lamp we have no doubt it may be considered equal to the best Swedish oil, and was inferior to Lard and Fat in general.]

For the Maryland Gazette. Father—thou bid'st the roses bloom— / Twice—thou bid'st with rich perfume / This earth, which we breathe / Great Father of the human race— / Let not vain thoughts pierce thy breast— / But thankfully receive / The blessings which thy bounty gives / For us, a hapless race— / Before the throne on high— / We daily pray for us— / Be thou our Father— / To join with millions who are gone / With other millions yet to come / Whose fingers mark the tape of time / Whose attributes proclaim thy love / Be fixed to him our love / Then when with us all time shall cease / Angelic bands shall whisper peace / Our spirits wing to rest / Will make the concave arch to ring / With Hallelujahs to our King / Who said from sin and death / With mountain wine we'll then explore / The land of rest, view Canaan's shore— / With Angels in our choir— / Celestial sounds will strike the ear / And banish sorrow, grief and fear / And cheer each and every soul / O God of Heaven—take thou this way / From me all sin I humbly pray— / Let not the Devil beguile / Protect and guard, wherever I go / Thy Logan, in this vale of weal / And cheer him with thy smile / And when, with me, all time shall end / Be thou, my God, my guide, my friend / My sins all be forgiven / If clouds should gather round my head / Be this my prayer, that I be led / In safety up to Heav'n's / LOGAN.

For the Maryland Gazette. TO Mrs. A. A. R. There's a Heaven I know—a blissed one above / Where all is felicity, happiness, love— / But still there's a Heaven in Mrs. R.'s air / And mortals, like us, must seek her's there / The dull scene of life, were it not for thy smile / That glimmering, breaks over day's fair side / Would be trod with distaste, of hope be bereft / And virtuous virtues alone fill thy breast / Thine on perfection—the glow of thy brow / Enriches a sun-beam—or a radiant bow / The graces attendant on worth such as thine / Will meet a description, superior to mine / Long may you be spared to your relatives, friends / And the joys of affection increase all around / The pride of thy consort, an ex-nuptial life like— / That fulfill the duty of parent and wife / Can a mortal, like me, describe one so fair / Can I say touch a note on Cupid's lyre— / And not although poor the offering may be / My mind is bewildered in contemplating Thee / LOGAN.

For the Maryland Gazette. There is an hour we love to steal / From scenes of fashion's vain parade / In musing loneliness to feel / Enjoyments that can never fade / Not many days since I took a short walk in / Our favorite and much frequented promenade / "The Green," with mind all alive to the beauties / Of nature, seeking gratification in its charms / I was diversified scenery. Seldom have I / Held a more grand or magnificent spectacle than / That which broke upon my admiring view / Thick, lowering clouds had darkened our mid / Day sky, and the heavens assumed a black and / threatening aspect. But, it was now evening / and the sun, having run his diurnal round, was / seeking a peaceful retreat in the bosom of the / ocean; the clouds were dispersed, and a rain- / bow of the liveliest and most glowing colours / arched the azure firmament. The winds had / ceased their dismal howlings, and only light / zephyrs whispered in the rustling leaves. The / reflection of the sun upon the few remaining / clouds, which hung as it were, on the skirts / of the heavens, afforded a noble spectacle to / the admirer of the glorious phenomena of / nature. As I stood admiring this sublime and / majestic appearance, my mind, at all times / romantic, was filled with enthusiasm. I thought / of the transient and precarious condition of / man; who, like the lily of the vale, to day is / and tomorrow is not—whose career is so swift- / ly run, that his eye has scarce made its appear- / ance to the horizon, before its departing rays / remind us of its speedy disappearance; but then / methought its rising in the day of final adjust- / ment, when the world shall be dissolved, will be / brighter and far more brilliant than the rising / of our sun in the east. Imaginations such as / these led me to contemplate an object full of / solemn interest, directly in view, whether the / gay and unthinking frequently repeat, yet re- / turn as unthinking as they went—I mean the / silent dwelling of the dead, where sleep in / deep repose the venerated forms of our ances- / tors; yes, and also the remains of those who / lately mingled in our youthful sports. And / though its green verdure, its marble stones, and / whitened sepulchres, may not be pleasing to the / eye, yet its wholesome lessons, its emphatic / language, are calculated to fix upon our cal- / lous hearts some lasting impression. Perhaps / this bosom which never melted at an affecting / tale, may feel, yet deeply sleep, when addressed / by the silent tombs which speak a language / the heart can understand / "For thine own praise so well / Thy nature me tenderly can teach / The feeling heart."

EXTRAORDINARY ANIMAL. I yesterday called at the celebrated infirmary for horses and horned cattle, kept by Mr. Budd, in Augusta, near Pearl street, to view a very fine and peculiar African Bull, which arrived in this city in the ship Hainibai from London, and is intended as a present to Stephen Girard, Esq. of Philadelphia. This animal is noticed at length in the 'Magazine of Natural History,' which contains a very spirited drawing of the Bull, and delineates his peculiarities with much minuteness and fidelity. His form is something like the Urus, but heavier in the hind quarters; and his shoulders possess great depth. His hair is short and sleek, and the colour a cream or yellowish white. But the most peculiar part of the animal is his eye, the iris of which is of a pale blue colour, but when he is irritated, it varies from a pale blue or lilac to a deep crimson. He is now under the care of Doct. Budd, and may be viewed by the curious during his continuance at the infirmary. — Carrier & Knapp.

By the haughty and elated, whose vanity can be discovered in every word, or thought, or deed, the grave should never be forgotten for there only are true lessons of humility to be learned—there the overbearing spirit may be subdued; the proud and stubborn heart may be softened by the considerations, that before another year, may be swallowed up in the vortex of eternity, they may be called to inhabit the same dismal abode with the poorest and meanest of mankind;—then all sabbinary distinctions—all boasted superiority, must terminate, and the hemisphere of fashion must be forsaken, and vanity destroyed. Yes, in the grave human distinctions are buried, for there the poor and the rich meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle. A gentleman who witnessed the trotting at the Hunting Park Course, near the city, on Wednesday and Thursday, has obligingly handed us a statement of the result. Wednesday, October 14.—Two miles & repeat. Lady Jackson, 1 and 1. Lady Childers, 2 and 2. Collector, distanced. Lady Jackson, therefore, was the winner. (Time first heat 5 m. 56 s.—second heat 5 m. 41 s.—all Philadelphia horses.) Same day.—Four miles and repeat, in harness. Sir Peter, 1 and 1. Whalebone, 2 and 2. First heat 11 m. 23 s.—second, about 11 m. 27 s.

The Winner is a New York horse.—Whalebone is owned here. Thursday, Oct. 15.—Four miles and repeat. Toppallant, 1—0—2—1. Whalebone, 2—0—1—2. A Grey from New York, 3—0—drawn. Ephraim Smooth, distanced. This was one of the handsomest trots ever seen on the course. Ephraim Smooth, however, after contesting the first two miles of the first heat, side by side with Toppallant, lost a shoe, and was distanced. Whalebone was side and side with Toppallant nearly throughout the other three heats, winning one. The second heat was drawn, there being some complaints of foul riding by Toppallant's rider, who came out ahead. The winner, Toppallant, is owned here. Ephraim Smooth is a New Yorker.

ROADRY. On Wednesday night last, some rogues made an attempt to rob the Merchants' bank in this town. The shutters of the window in the back room were forced off, by which window entrance was made. They then forced the door which opens into the banking room, and attempted to break open the door of the vault, but its strength was such as to resist all their efforts. All the drawers in the room were found open yesterday morning. The crowbar which they used, was left in the bank, and it has been ascertained to belong to Messrs Hoy & Jenks, ship builders, of south Salem, and was missed from their ship yard last Friday. A small sum of money (about twenty dollars) was stolen from one of the bank desks, and was stolen. It is a little singular that this sum had just been deposited by the Society for the detection of thieves and robbers. Salem Gaz.

MORE STABBING. A young man from the south was yesterday morning taken before a Magistrate, at Hoboken, and was obliged to enter into recognisances to appear for trial at Hackensack, at the next quarter sessions, in consequence of having stabbed a man at the former place the afternoon before. He had been concerned in an affray with two or three other persons, and having been conquered, he drew a dirk and stabbed his antagonist in the arm. N. Y. Herald.

SAFETY TABLE.—A cabinet maker at Geneva has invented what he calls a safety-table. Any one unacquainted with the secret springs, who should attempt to force it to take out money or other articles, would be instantly seized by hands of iron; loud music announces the forced captivity for five minutes, and when it ceases, six pistols go off and kill the robber, if no one in time arrives to save his life. Governor Shulze has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of Hugh Scamling, of Berks county, if taken within that county, who stands charged with the murder of Maritz, late of the same county, and one hundred dollars if secured in the jail of any other county in this Commonwealth, or without the limits of the State, which will be paid on conviction. Hugh Scamling is described to be about 5 feet 9 inches in height, stout, not a fat person, his face very red, indicating an habitual indulgence in the use of strong drink, his hair of chestnut brown. Had on at the time of committing the murder, a blue coat with small coloured pantalons, a white hat and waistcoat of Marcellite or buff, figured with large flowers, his whole dress rather shabby. His age from appearance supposed to be about 33 or 35.

IMPORTANT FROM BELGRADE, GREAT OF THE SPANISH EXPEDITION. The New Orleans papers received by yesterday's mail contain the important intelligence of the capitulation of the Spanish General Barrios and his army, at Tampico, to the Mexican forces under Gen. St. Anna. The New Orleans Bee of the 22d inst. says: "A passenger on board of the schooner Gallego lying at the point, and from the coast of Tampico, whence she sailed on the 22d of last month, (September) relates that Gen. Barrios capitulated to Santa Anna on the 12th, on condition he should keep his arms and arms, and should be conveyed to Havana. Five actions took place before the capitulation. The sick and wounded, to the number of 1200, to be at the expense of the Mexican government, and after their recovery to be conveyed to Havana. The articles of capitulation provide for the protection of all vessels, either foreign or Spanish, having brought provisions to Tampico before the capitulation. Among the Schooners which sailed from this port, the *Elipasa* and the *Monk* had captured, and two others presumed to be the *Mora-Mara* and the *Dorothea*, were wrecked on the coast."

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE. The packet ship *Sully*, Macy, arrived at N. York on Monday morning from Havre. The Constellation, which took out Mr. Rives to Havre, sailed again on the 2d September for the Mediterranean, with Commodore Biddle, who is to take command of that station. FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. The Paris papers of the 22th of September, contain the account of the conclusion of peace as given in the London Atlas of the 27th.—There was also a rumour on the same day, of the renewal of hostilities between the Russians and the Turks. This report was somewhat strengthened on the 29th, by the following extract of a commercial letter from Vienna, dated September 13:—"At the opening of the Exchange to day, Bank actions were at 1195, but they fell suddenly to 1190. This fall is attributed to the rupture of negotiations, serious commotions at Constantinople, and the definitive march of the Russian forces on the Turkish capital." It is somewhat suspicious that no dates are given for this intelligence of the "definitive march" of the Russian forces. The following intelligence from Adrianople of the 9th September, as given by the Augsburg Gazette, is more probable:—"The conferences were suspended on the 3d, upon a declaration being made by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, that they stood in need of fresh instructions upon one of the points under discussion. The Russian commander granted them ten days, declaring that he would not wait beyond the 14th, for the definitive conclusion of peace. The point in question is believed to be the indemnity, which is fixed at 25 millions of silver rubles, (about £4,000,000). Anapa, Puli, and Akhalzick, are to be ceded to Russia, who will demand nothing of the Turkish empire in Europe. Whilst waiting for the definitive signature of the treaty on the 14th, Gen. Diebitch continues his operations. The army holds itself ready to march, if on the day in question the Sultan has not come to a decision. Immense magazines are establishing at Adrianople, for the Russian troops."

The Augsburg Gazette also contains the following intelligence, from Constantinople, down to the 5th September, inclusive, received by express:—"Notwithstanding the proximity of the Russians, whose advanced posts are at Genly, about 13 leagues from Constantinople, tranquillity prevails in the capital, and the inhabitants hope that ere many days the treaty of peace will be signed at Adrianople. The exchange of couriers between the Russian head quarters and the capital, was very frequent, as to the conditions upon which the Russian Commander insists, they are known to the Porte alone, who seems to entertain more distrust towards the Foreign Ambassador than towards the Russians. 'Rusia,' says the Turks, 'treats us with rigour, but not with bad faith.' It is rumoured that the letter addressed to the Grand Vizier by Count Nesselrode at the commencement of hostilities will form the basis of the negotiation for peace. The sum to be paid by the Porte as indemnity for the war will be fixed at St. Petersburg, and Turkey will give guarantees for her fidelity in fulfilling the conditions of the Treaty of Peace. No doubt of the early termination of hostilities can be entertained, as the Ottoman Ministers are completely disheartened, and express themselves in terms of veneration and devotedness for the Emperor of Russia. We are assured that hostilities have been suspended until the peace be ratified. Nevertheless the works of fortification are pushed with activity. The Sultan does not quit his camp at Manis Tehlikick. The Mussulmans are enjoined not to lay aside their arms. This measure, and the appearance of the Russian troops at Karaburnu, on the Black Sea, and at Gairlik, indicates but too clearly that Gen. Diebitch intends to follow up his operations until the conclusion of peace."

The following intelligence from Belgrade, Sept. 8, is also furnished by the Augsburg Gazette:—"Letters from Adrianople announce that the Turkish Commissioners charged with negotiations at the Russian head quarters, endeavour to protract them, but Gen. Diebitch has fixed a term peremptorily, after which he will attack the capital without delay. This statement is corroborative of that from Adrianople, of the 9th, given above. "A traveller who just arrived here from Anconia, states that he learned there of a cabinet maker that General Diebitch had still his head quarters at Adrianople, but was sending from thence troops in all directions to within twelve or fifteen leagues of the capital, and that the Russians cut off all communications without even suffering couriers to pass, which obliged them to take circuitous roads. This traveller concludes from what he heard, that the object of Gen. Diebitch is to prevent intelligence being promptly in Europe, in order that he may not be thwarted in his project by diplomatic intervention."

According to an Odessa date of September 2d, Sumakhoff, on the Balkan ridge had fallen into the hands of the Russians, the Bulgarians, having themselves acted as guides to the Russians, and the Turks having taken to flight, as soon as they perceived the troops of the latter. The same article says it is serious, that the road from the sea (the Adriatic) near the Balkan mountains, the roads are excellent; but even Kojan and Bucharest they are not enough; that all which has been said about the Balkans is only a mystification; and that it is marvellous how it should have been kept so long. The Antwerp Gazette notes that a mercantile house in that city has received the following intelligence of the 30th August from Constantinople:—"The Russian Army, which keeps along the coast and marches upon the capital is proceeded by

Oct 23

HERBY certifies, that Adam DeLauder, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, as a stray, a Dark Bay GELING, shorn and half grown, high, shod all round, his two hind feet white, has no perceptible brand, supposed to be six years old, his tail a red and black, and appears to have been worked in gears. Given under my hand this 23d day of October 1829. EDWARD WARFIELD.

On the 15th inst, in the 28th year of his age, at his residence in Queen Anne's county, Dr. THOMAS JEFFERSON CASAWAY, a native of this city. He leaves a wife and child, an aged mother, and affectionate sisters, to deplore a loss that to them is truly irreplaceable. On Friday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY HALL, relict of the late Thomas W. Hall, Esq., Register of Wills of Anne Arundel county. She was respected and beloved by all to whom she was known.

DENNIS CLAUDE, JR. Has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, A large Stock of Merchandise suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting in part of Black, White and Red 12-4 Merino Shawls, 5-4 Merino Thibet Shawls, Barrage Handkerchiefs, Gauze do. Worsted, Circassian, Waterloos and Cotton Shawls, New Style Silks, &c. For Ladies' Dresses, GRODESKAND, the most fashionable colours; Grode Berlin, Blue Blk. Superior Italian Lastring, Senshaw, FLORENCE.

SPLENDID NEW STYLE PLAID, For Ladies' Dresses, English Merino, Green and Brown, fashionable colours, New Pattern, Bronzed Prints, Circassians, colours assorted, Belts, New Patterns, Ladies Mitts and Gloves, Super Blk and White Silk Hosiery, Blk Worsted Hose.

DOMESTIC GOODS. A large and well assorted stock of CLOTHS, Assorted First and Second Quality, Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Citron, Claret, Gray and Steel mixed; Cassimeres, Satinets and Cassinets. In addition to the foregoing Articles he has on hand a supply of Carpeting & Hearth Rugs

Of various patterns and qualities and at a variety of Prices. Also an extensive assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Crockery and Queens Ware, GROCERIES, DRUGS, MEDICINES and Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils, SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Books of every description, Also a general assortment of Royal, Demy, Cap, 8 and 10 fold, Folio Post and Letter Papers, all of which are recent purchases and mostly bought for Cash, which enables him to sell at the lowest Price.

Oct 29

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Of various patterns and qualities and at a variety of Prices. Also an extensive assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Crockery and Queens Ware, GROCERIES, DRUGS, MEDICINES and Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils, SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Books of every description, Also a general assortment of Royal, Demy, Cap, 8 and 10 fold, Folio Post and Letter Papers, all of which are recent purchases and mostly bought for Cash, which enables him to sell at the lowest Price.

Oct 29

HERBY certifies, that Adam DeLauder, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, as a stray, a Dark Bay GELING, shorn and half grown, high, shod all round, his two hind feet white, has no perceptible brand, supposed to be six years old, his tail a red and black, and appears to have been worked in gears. Given under my hand this 23d day of October 1829. EDWARD WARFIELD.

On the 15th inst, in the 28th year of his age, at his residence in Queen Anne's county, Dr. THOMAS JEFFERSON CASAWAY, a native of this city. He leaves a wife and child, an aged mother, and affectionate sisters, to deplore a loss that to them is truly irreplaceable. On Friday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY HALL, relict of the late Thomas W. Hall, Esq., Register of Wills of Anne Arundel county. She was respected and beloved by all to whom she was known.

DENNIS CLAUDE, JR. Has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, A large Stock of Merchandise suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting in part of Black, White and Red 12-4 Merino Shawls, 5-4 Merino Thibet Shawls, Barrage Handkerchiefs, Gauze do. Worsted, Circassian, Waterloos and Cotton Shawls, New Style Silks, &c. For Ladies' Dresses, GRODESKAND, the most fashionable colours; Grode Berlin, Blue Blk. Superior Italian Lastring, Senshaw, FLORENCE.

SPLENDID NEW STYLE PLAID, For Ladies' Dresses, English Merino, Green and Brown, fashionable colours, New Pattern, Bronzed Prints, Circassians, colours assorted, Belts, New Patterns, Ladies Mitts and Gloves, Super Blk and White Silk Hosiery, Blk Worsted Hose.

DOMESTIC GOODS. A large and well assorted stock of CLOTHS, Assorted First and Second Quality, Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Citron, Claret, Gray and Steel mixed; Cassimeres, Satinets and Cassinets. In addition to the foregoing Articles he has on hand a supply of Carpeting & Hearth Rugs

Of various patterns and qualities and at a variety of Prices. Also an extensive assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Crockery and Queens Ware, GROCERIES, DRUGS, MEDICINES and Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils, SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Books of every description, Also a general assortment of Royal, Demy, Cap, 8 and 10 fold, Folio Post and Letter Papers, all of which are recent purchases and mostly bought for Cash, which enables him to sell at the lowest Price.

Oct 29

JOHN S. SELBY
 INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large and complete assortment of
Seasonable and Fashionable
GOODS.

In the selection of which he has endeavored to please them. They are requested to call and see how far he has succeeded, as he is disposed to sell at very reduced prices. His stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
 Among which is a very handsome assortment of
OURASSIANS,
GROCCERIES,
 Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's Ware,

Hats and Caps and School Books.
 And a selection of the best
Garden Seed.
 P. S. All persons indebted to WATKINS and SELBY, or JOHN S. SELBY, are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.
 Oct 2 3w

Boarding House.
 (REMOVAL)
 THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that she has removed from the house she lately occupied, near the Protestant Church, to the well known stand in FRANCIS STREET, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Anna Gambrill, which is now undergoing repairs, and will be made a comfortable and agreeable place of residence for Members of the Legislature or others visiting the city.

Having a good STABLE, well supplied with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. together with a CARRIAGE HOUSE and PUMP of good Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well taken care of by a good Outler.
 Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Market affords—Charges moderate, and no exertion being made to render general satisfaction to all who may favour her with their patronage.
 Boarders will be taken by the Year, Week or Day, on moderate terms.
 Annapolis, Oct. 15. M. ROBINSON.

BOARDING & LODGING.
GIDEON PEAROE
 BEING leave to announce, that having rent of the large and commodious House, recently occupied by Mrs. Robinson, near the Episcopal Church, conveniently situated to the State House, he will be prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging during the ensuing session of the Legislature at least twenty gentlemen.
 A few Yearly Boarders will also be taken.
 Oct 8

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
 BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Friday the 13th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises of Joshua T. Clarke, of Prince George's county, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all those

Tracts or Parcels of Land.
 Called Hama's Choice, Clarke's Fancy, and Miller's Choice, supposed to contain one hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less; also fifty acres of land called Richard's Forest, detached from the first named tract, lying and being in Prince George's county, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Barton Deall, Mr. Walter Clarke, and also adjoining the White Marsh. The improvements are a frame Dwelling House, a good Tobacco House, and other out houses, necessary for the convenience of the place. The land is of good quality. A more minute description of the property is deemed unnecessary as those who are desirous of purchasing will view the premises previous to the day of Sale. At the same time I will sell

Three Valuable Negroes.
 one by the name of Davy, one named Jack, and one negro Boy named Sam, two Oxen and two Cows. The terms are cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on ratification thereof by the Chancellor, when the trustee is authorized to give a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.
 Richard W. Marriott, Trustee.
 Oct 12 1829.

LABOURERS.
 THE subscriber wishes to hire fifteen or twenty stout Servants by the year, for which liberal wages will be given—Enquire of William Brown of Ben in Annapolis, or
 RICHARD GREEN,
 Manager of Elk Ridge Furnace.
 July 15

Selling Off.
AT PRIME COST.
 On a Liberal Credit,
 A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, anxious to dispose of the Present Stock of DRY GOODS on hand, offers them, for sale at Prime Cost. RETAIL & WHOLESALE. On purchases amounting to twenty dollars, a credit of three months will be given on all sums above that amount, six months credit will be allowed. Satisfactory security will be required in every instance, before the Goods are delivered. As the Stock is very Complete in this
DRY GOODS LINE;
 He invites the attention of
CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS
 Generally, to an examination of the Assortment.
 RICHARD RIDGELY.
 Annapolis, Sept 3.

BASIL SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR;
 Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a select Stock of Goods in his line, consisting of
BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & GREY CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Mole-Skin, Velvets, Toinet, Marselles & Florentine
VESTINGS,
 Also a very handsome assortment of
Gentlemen's Gloves, Stocks, Collars and Suspenders.
 He will make up the above goods in the best manner, and according to order, or will sell unmade to those that prefer. He has no doubt of making it a subject to those who want, to give him a call and examine and judge for themselves.
 Oct 15

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO.
 ENRICHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.
 City Circulation larger than that of any similar work.
 A CHASTE & elegant Miscellany, devoted to Fine Arts and Science—the Toilet—Criticism—Tales—Sketches, Poetry, Flowers, Music—the choice beauties of the best Magazines—General Literature—Literary, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.
 PLATES PUBLISHED—Miniature Portraits of foreign writers—Fashions engraved and coloured in the style of Modes de Paris—View of the Capitol at Washington
 IN PREPARATION—Correct specimens of the Garden Rose, Misseltoe Larkspur Pink Wild Rose, and Passion Flower, drawn and coloured from nature, being the first of a series of Botanical and Horticultural subjects, with illustrations.
 ALSO—Miniature Portraits of American authors.
 Terms \$3 per annum, or \$2 50 in advance.
 Address the Editor,
 THOMAS C. CLARKE,
 No. 67, Arcade, Up Stairs.
 EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents 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. 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.
 "In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen. &c. Watertown, (N. Y.) Register.
 "Indeed it is altogether a superior work." New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.
 Aug 15

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,
 Annapolis, September 16, 1829.
 THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of three per cent on the Stock of said Bank, for six months ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton; upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.
 By order,
 Samuel Hayward, Cashr.
 Sept 17
 The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Gazette, and American Baltimore will insert the above law 3w.

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 5

FRESH
TARGET FINISHED CLOTH.
GEORGE M'NINE,
 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
CASSIMERES,
 And Variety of
VESTINGS,
 Of the latest patterns; with an assortment of
Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c.
 All of which he will sell for CASH, or to punctual men.
 October 1.

Anne Arundel County Court,
 April Term 1829.
 ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Cornelius Davall, 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 petition; and the said Cornelius Davall 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 court, that the said Cornelius Davall be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed 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 Cornelius Davall then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Cornelius Davall should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.
 William S. Green
 Aug 1. 3m

To the Printers
OF THE U. S.
 OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April have been as stated in the annexed list.
 The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.
 He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.
 Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.
 Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, \$2 in Type, or in settlement of their accounts.
 Richard Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent, for cash.
 Pearl, per lb \$1 40 English, \$0 35
 Nonpareil, 90 Great Primer, 34
 Minion, 70 Double Pica, 32
 Brevier, 56 Do. Great Primer, 32
 Burgoeis, 45 Large letter, plain 30
 Long Primer, 40 Scabbarbs and
 Small Pica, 38 Quotations, 30
 Pica, 36
 The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced
 Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.
 July 16

IN CHANCERY,
 9th October, 1829.
 ORDERED, That the said made and returned by Bushrod W. Marriott, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John All, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 9th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive weeks, before the 9th day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$996 20.
 Truecopy Test
 RAMSAY WATERS,
 Reg. Can. Clk.
 Oct 15

For Sale or Rent.
 THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, on North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber.
 Aug 15
 H. RAY.
PRINTING
 NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
 Aug 6

CHAND MOOT & SON,
RICHARD H. GOODWIN,
 Proprietors of the Panacea and the Public, has also been found beneficial in the following complaints:
 Price Two Dollars per Bottle, by Dollars per Dozen.

Boots and Shoes,
 Which he will sell low for CASH,
 And invites the Public to call and examine his Large Stock. A part consists of
Men's Water Proof Boots AND GUM ELASTIC SHOES,
 Short Boots, Monroe Ditto, Fine and Stout Boots & Shoes, Walking and Dancing Pumps, Lasting, Satinet, Morocco, Leather and Seal Slippers, Misses, Boys and Childrens Boots & Shoes of all kinds.
 He has on hand a large assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
 Double and Single Soles,
 Which he will sell low for Cash.
BOOTS & SHOES made to Order, of the best materials, superior workmanship, and at short notice.
 Oct 1 3w

WILLIAM BRYAN
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large Stock of
FASHIONABLE GOODS
 Very superior in colours and quality, all of which he will be happy to make up for his friends and the public, on moderate terms.
 He has just received his Fall Fashions from New York.
 Oct 15

TEACHER WANTING.
 BY the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.
 Sept 24.
 The National Intelligencer will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward the account to the Maryland Gazette.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
 BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as trustee will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, the farm in Annapolis Neck, lately owned by Philip W. Thomas, deceased. This farm containing
624 ACRES
 Of land, is situated on South River, near its mouth; a considerable part of it is covered with heavy timber; in point of fertility of soil it is exceeded by none in the neighbourhood; the soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco and Corn, and every species of marketing crop, and from its proximity to Annapolis, (being only four miles distant,) a ready market is found for all its products—abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl are always to be found on its shores, which are several miles in extent.

THE TERMS OF SALE.
 As prescribed by the decree are, that the purchase money be paid in three equal instalments, at twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, payment to be secured by bonds or notes, with security approved by the trustee. (On ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey an estate in fee simple Persons disposed to purchase are invited to examine the premises now in the occupation of Mrs. Wells. For any further information application may be made to Ramsay Waters, in the city of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, residing on Rhode River.
 WILSON WATERS, Trust.
 Oct 1

Anne Arundel County Court,
 April Term, 1829.
 ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Gustavus Weems, 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 petition, and the said Gustavus Weems 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 court, that said Gustavus Weems be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed 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 Gustavus Weems then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering of his property, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Gustavus Weems should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.
 True Test
 William S. Green
 Aug 6

TO THE PUBLIC
 In consequence of the numerous impositions practiced in the use of medicine, I am again induced to caution you of my bottles. In the year 1828, I put up in round bottles, lined together with the following words: Swain's Panacea—Philadelphia.
 These bottles are much sought after, heretofore used, and will have but which covers the cork, with a seal on it, so that the cork cannot be removed, destroying the signature, without destroying the Panacea. The medicine must be genuine, to be genuine when my signature is visible, to counterfeit which, will be punished as forgery.
 The increasing demand for this 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 emolument; its soothing effects and wonderful operation, have drawn both from Patients and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for a character, which envy's pen, tho' it tried 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 apuriosus 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 any Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agent, or persons of known respectability, and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other source.
 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.
 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 cirrhosis, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.
 Valentine Mott, M. D.

New-York, 1st mo 5th, 1829.
 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. 30, 1829.
 From Doctor James McLean, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.
 I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of Mr. Swain's Panacea, as a remedy in Scrophulous. I saw two inveterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long tried without effect—those of Mrs. Offer 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 Hanover streets
 Nov 27.

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 leaves Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leaves Cambridge at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 1 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning to Annapolis at 4 past 2 o'clock, continuing her route throughout the season.
 Passage to and from Annapolis, \$1. March 26.

NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Raisers of Horses, that he will pass through Anne Arundel county in the month of November, for the purpose of selling Colts, and aged horses in the most approved manner, so that there is not the least danger by putting them to work (in any manner) directly after the operation. If required he will insure them from all loss from striking, at a small premium. He has the most satisfactory recommendations from the best men in the county, who have witnessed the operation during two years, with entire success in numerous instances. He will sell at the Tavern and public places in the county, and any information left at any place attended to.
 Oct 4.