April 1st, 1828. On application, by petition, of R. Thomas, administrator of Thomas, jr. late of A Arubde it is ordered tha ty, deceased, it is ordered the give the notice required by he creditors to exhibit their gainst the said deceased, and that same be published once in each w for the space of six successive we in one of the newspapers printer

Thos. H. Hall, Reg of Will

Notice is herebygive That the subscriber, of Anne-A del county, hath obtained from del county, hath obtained from orphans' court of Anne Arundel ety, in Maryland, letters of adminition on the personal estate of Thomas, jr late of Anne-Aru county, deceased All persons ving claims against the said ceased, are hereby warned to enthe subscriber, at or before the to the subscriber, at or before the day of October next, they may twise, by law, be excluded from all nefit of the gaid estate Given to mefit of the said estate Girmus my hand the lat day of April I John R. Thomas, admi April 1

DR. DAVIS.

Intende, on the first of January open a Classical and Mathemat School at his dwelling near the Po Spring. The annual charges willb Spring The annual charges will For Tuition, (stationary not included.)
For Board, (Lodging, Washing,
Fuel & Candles, included,) &

Total, Quarterly payments in advance

PROPOSAL FOR PRINTING The Journals of the Conver ons of the Province of M

ryland, Held in the City of Annapolis, in years 1774, 1775 and 1776. IF Sufficient encouragement be fered, the Subscriber proposes to p lish, in one volume octavo, the I Thy image haunts me yet; In how this heart is breaking

ish, in one volume octavo, the nals of the Conventions of the Provi of Maryland in the years 1774, '5'.
'6. It is believed that there are more than two copies of these Journow extant; and from the eircumsta that they were printed in pamp concluded that they, too, must in a years be destroyed by the mere de of time. These Journals are the authentic evidence of the Political tory of Maryland, during that inte ting and unquiet period. Alide we have, in abundance, historia Maryland, as connected with the ciation of Provinces and Colonies. that time formed, for mutual prote power on the part of the Mother Co try, yet none of these works embr what may be termed its Domestic on against the improper assump

what may be termed its Domestic Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Ms land it should be her pride to h down to posterity, not only on accordits deep interest, but as a pa State Record of the voluntary sacres, daring spirit, and determined solution, of her citizens, during

period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that citizens of Maryland will consider citizens of Maryland will consider proposed publication of sufficient portance to entitle it to their patriage, the Subscriber is induced to it these proposals.

The Price per Copy, not to ceed \$2 00.

J. GREEN.

## Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 24, 1828.

interval, was spread with straw, and

the inside had very much the appearance of the interior of a small hut.

The procession with the widow arrived some after. There were altogether about a hundred persons with her, consisting of the Brahmins who were to

officiate at the ceremony, and the reti-

nue who were furnished by the govern-

ment. She was on horseback. She had

gailands of flowers over her nead and

houlders, and her face was besineared

held a looking glass, and in the other a

with sandal wood. 'In one hand she

lime stuck upon a dagger. Her dress, which was red, was of the common de-

scription worn by the Hindoo women.

called a saree. Where the wife is with the husband when he dies, she burns the husband in thuse

erself with the corpse; and in those

cases where the husband dies at a dis-

ome part of the dress he had on at the

more than seventeen or eighteen years

mon cast, without any thing peculiat

grave and composed; and neither in her carriage, manner, nor gestures, did

she betray the slightest degree of agi-

tation or disturbance. She dismount

ed, and sat down at the edge of the ri

ver, and, with the assistance of the

Brahmins, went through with some re-

igious ceremonies. She distributed

flowers and sweetmeats, and although

she spoke little, what she did say was in an easy and natural tone, and free

from any apparent emotion. She did

not seem to pay any attention to the preparation of the pile; but when she was told that it was ready, rose, and walked towards it. See there perform

some other ceremonies, stand

ing on a stone, on which the out-

line of two feet had been traced with a

chisel. In front of her was a larger

stone, which had been placed as a tem-porary altar; and on which a small fice had been lit. These ceremonies lasted

about five minutes, and when they were

end of this trying period, she was, to

all outward appearance, entirely un-moved. Not the slightest emotion of

any kind was perceptible. Her de-meanour was calm and placid; equally

was no effort, no impatience, no shrink

supposed that she was engaged in some

indifferent occupation; and although I

mus within a few yards of her, I could not, at any moment, detect, either in her voice or manner, or in the expres-

sion of her countenance, the smallest

appearance of constraint, or the least

person persuading, exciting, or encouraging her. She herself took the lead

throughout, and did all that was to h

oil on the ignited mass; and the strings

oil on the ignited mass; and the strings by which the frame was attached to the posts being cut, it descended on the pile. The weight of it was insuf-ficient either to injure or confine the

victim; but it served to conceal her en

free from hurry or reluctance.

der the influ

in its character or expression.

Her countenance was of a com

of his death. In this instance,

MITED AND PUBLISHED

Jonas Green, THE STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

10L LXXXIII.

HITELLINAY.

Posite New-York State furnished a Evol Press has just furnished a Evol Press has just furnished a Evol Press with Symphonics and Activative, with Symphonics and Activative, No. VI.—By H. R. Bish at the Evol Press has been as the Evol Pre ny Thomas Moore, Esq "

is act and active turnished the following indominant equations are some as a second control of the control of t

call soffering on, than in hoping again. long in sorrow too deep for repining, my, but tranquil, this bosom bath lain; a coming now, like a sudden light 

two ye visions, that hope would shed

being future, my sole chance of rest bent in dreaming of bliss that's beie me, ke, in forgetting how once I was kest!"

record specimen is Indian, and also a pretty and natural simile.

stapretty and natural simile.

Attone, who doom'd o'er distant seas
fawary path to measure,
from home, at length, with fav'ring
brezz.

Rehmings the fair-sought treasure:
Ishin, in sight of shore; goes down—
Inat shore to which he is sted—
at all the wealth he thought his own
bo'er the waters wasted.

is o'er the waters wasted.
Liehim, this heart, through many a track
of toil and sorrow straying.
One boosal onno brought fondly back,
listed and grief repaying.
Lie bim, alies? I see that ray
of hope belong me perish,
acute dark munite sweep away
that took whole years to cherish."

Arrest is a tender ditty, and the softhe Hapli well expressed: the music is

"Farmant, white around the Life's read blessings pour, Gessilled hers shall wound thee, Whoesmile thou seek'st to more, No deal and cold forever, Let as past love remain; Gregore, its spirit never Shill haunt thy rest again. Imnot that, while around thee,

Life's varied blessings pour, beigh of hers shall wound thee, Wasse smile now charms no more. My the new ties that bind thee, Farsweeter, happier prove, Sore of me remind thee, But by their truth and love. Tirk how, asleep or waking,

Fear not," &c. The two concluding songs, the first hash and the last Italian, are given as a small of original thoughts, in a graver as, with the playfulness of "How shall live"—and before inserting them, we be call to notice, the two designs, ended from Stothard, add to the popular states of this popular selection, that will soon alorn every drawing and becroom in the empire.

Thou wouldst have thy charms enchant

our eyes in our hearts, for there thine empire les; easy in vain would mount a heartless

Images divine is given by Love alone. That would the rose, with all her pride, be

Forth Tre there no sun to call her brightner forth? hideas unloved, like flowers in darkness

thrown, With but that light which comes from Love hir as thy charms in yonder glass appear, the trust them not, they'll fade from year t

year; Would'st thou still have them shine as first they shone they mirror in Love's eyes alone."

"If speak to thee in Friendship's name thou think'st I talk too coldly: If mention Love's devoted flame, Thou say'st I speak too boldly. Between those two unequal fires, Way'doom me thus to hover? I'm a friend if such thy heart requires, If more thou seek'st, a lover.

Which shall it be?

How shall it woo?

How shall I woo! Pair one, choose between the two

While Friending, the No flights of fancy trying,
Will therefore oft be found at home,
When Love abroad is flying.
Which shall it be?
How shall I woo?
Dear one, choose between the two.

Dear one, choose between the two
But if neither feeling suits thy heart,
Let's see (to please thee) whether
We may not Barn some precious art
To mix their charms together—
One feeling still more sweet to form
From two so sweet shreads—
A friendship that, like Love, is warm,
A Love, like Friendship, steady,
Thus let it be.

Thus let it be, Thus let me woo; Dearest, thus we'll join the two."

## TRISH BANKING.

The Bank of Killarney. In the town of Killarney was one of these banks, the proprietor of which was a kind of Saddler, whose whole stock in that trade was not worch forty shillings, but which forty shillings, il even so much, was the entire amount of his capital in the banking concern.

I once accompanied a large party of English ladies and gentlemen to that enchanting spot, where having amused ourselves for a few days, we were on the point of returning to Dublin, when one of the party recollected that he had in his possession a handful of the sad iller's paper. Accordingly we all set way of sport, to have exchanged, our principal object being o see and converse with the proprie tor of such a bank. Having entered the shop, which bare-

ly sufficed to admit the whole compairy, we found the banking saddler nard at work, making a saddle. One of the gentiemen thus addressed how: Good morning to you sir; I presume

you are the gentieman of the house. At your service, latties and gentiemen,' returned the sadater. 'Iras' nere, I understand, that the

bank is kepi?' continued my friend. You are just right su, mechanic; this is the Kularney Bank, for want of a better.'

My friend then said-We are on the eve of quitting your town—and as we have some few of your notes, which will be of no manner of use to us else where, I'll mank you for cash for them. The banker replied, 'Cash! place your honour what is that? I have a beautiful saciule here as ever was put across a horse—good and cheap upon my say so. . How much of my notes have you sir. if you plase?'

This question required some time for an answer, calculation being ne-cessary—at length my friend counted

them out as follows: 3 notes for 3d. each 2 do. 4d. each 2 00.6d. each 2 do. 51 each, three fourths of 2 do. 9d. each I do. Is Id or one thirteen 1 do. 1. 6d I do. 8, 3d or three thirteens I do. for 3. 91d or three thir teens and a half,

'There sir,' said he, 'are no less than sixteen of your promises to pay, for the amazing sum of fitteen smillings and eight pence, sterling money.'

By the powers, then it's yer ho nour may say that thir g; for if sterling means live to the back bone, it's the Killarney notes will keep out for the whole year round, without no chang.

ing at an an ant. No doubt, no doubt,' said our spokesman; but we are on the eve of

our depaiture, and shall require change on our journey.

Ye will require that same thing sure enough—but I vow to my God, I have no more sliver money in the place nor these four tinpentes and few harpurs, as isn't worth yer tordship's no-

Good Heaven, sir,' returned the gentleman, how is it possible that you can carry on the banking business on

so slender a capita?

O, by the hokey, airy enmughi my dear,' replied the banker; 'the creatures are delighted to have my beautiful notes; for there is very little mo ney stirring in these parts, and they buy their pitatis, and buttermilk with them; and may be a sheep and pig or two, now and then; and so the notes pass on from one to the other very

comfortably. But you are continually liable to have them sent in upon you for their value, observed one of the company.

That's true enough, yer wurship whenever any one of the farmers wants a horse callar, or a straddle or other harness—they brings me a handful of the paper; and it's myself never refuses to them a good article in exchange. Do you mean to say then,' conti- cer

changed you mane?'
'Certainly,' replied the querist. "It's that same is a great expense to me! The creatures bring me back the notes when they get ould and ragged, and it's myself never yet refused to change them for beautiful new ones, fresh from Dublin city; and I puts my name to them to make them go the

Here the whole party, finding it im-possible to restrain their mirth, set up loud shout of laughter-upon which the banker thus continued

the banker thus continued \*Upon my say so, I'm right glad to
find so worshipful a company enjoy
their merriment, but's myself knows
well the power o' money it costs to
get them enjayed so beautiful, and
to get them printed on such rice thick to get them printed on such nice thick

paper, aye, 500 at a time.'
'Do you mean to say, then, (said the first gentleman,) that the holders of your notes never demand the lawful money of your country in exchange for

·Sure, yer lordship, isn't the notes themselves lawful enough any how?

themselves lawful enough any now.
But it is silver you mane.'
"Certainly,' returned the querist.
"Oh, by the powers,' replied the binker, the people hereabouts wouldn't insult me by axing the question; if they did may be the bank would stop they did may be the bank would stop. payment; and then there would be no money at all at all. No, they give the notes to one another when they're tir do keeping them, or when they re tir-ed o'keeping them, or when they want to buy any thing. I get more boddher, axing your honour's pardon, in chang-ing the notes for the gentry as comes a see the Lakes than from all the rest my paper put together. The big De vii fly away with the Lakes of Kitlar-

ner! sav I. Then I presume sir,' said the gentleman holding out the notes, 'we have no occasion to waste more time in endeavouring to obtain payment for this parcel of paper of your-?

'I should be sorry, most noble,' re turned the banker, 'to waste any more of your Lordship's time of those sweet beautiful ladies and gentlemen; but I have an illigant briddle here, as isn't to be matched in Yoorup, Aishy, Afri key or 'Merrikey, its lowest price is 15. 64d., we'll say 15s. 6d. to yer Lordship. If ye'll be pleased to ac -ay 15. 6d. to yer Lordship. If ye'll be pleased to accept of it, there will be two pence half penny or three penny note coming to ver Lordship-and that will close the business at once.

Really Sir. said the gentleman laugh ing. I have no occasion for the bridleuld only be an incumbrance to me when your lordship will lave town? in-

How unfortunate! exclaimed the banker scratching his head —but as nei-ther a saddle nor bridle lie in yer lordship's way if we could but just delay y ur journey till the Cork mail comes in. I expect by the coach a thirty shill in, I expect by the coach a thirty shill about five minutes, and when they were thing Bank of Irelander; and then we'll settle the business in a juffey but upon my deed and deed and double deed! sistance. From the beginning to the ou have no occasion to be in the least dread or uneasiness about the notes because d'ye see as how there is not a banker from this to Dublin or to Gal way that would not be proud to take

Jack Ryan's paper.
That is not so very certain my good fellow-returned one of the gentlemen the people on the road know us to be strangers and they will require payment in the legal coin of the realin.

Pray sir, said the banker eagerly, does your honour mane to take the road to Mill st. because as how, you must go that way any how there being no other. On then it is there Mr. Cot ter will be goad to see so fine a company at his alligant hotel—and joyful will be be to entertain you with the best both for man and horse, for the notes of the Killarney Bank.

It being in vain to think of any cx

change of this non-circulating medium the English gentleman not at aching the same importance to it as the banker, the party wished him a good morning and took their leave-laughing heartily at

the adventure.
It is an ill wind however, which blows nobody any good—when the party arrived at the inn door, they found the carriage surrounded by nearly 200 mendicants, amongst whom the gen-tlemen let fly their notes, in order to have a passage cleared; and took their departure whilst the miserable creatures were scrambling for alms. [Clubs of Landon.]

From Bishop Heber's Indian Journal.

"During the time that I was at Poo-na, from November, 1809, to March, 1811, there were four instances of wo who burned themselves on the recumstances with which those flames into immediate contact with able than the calmness and resolution lies were attended, and, in part the body of the pile. At the same motion of the victim. They looked on, or death of their husbands. The first two witnessed. I desired to ascertain the real circumstances with which those

Tho' the wings of Love will brightly play,
When first he comes to woo thee;
There's a chance that he may fly away
As fast as he flees to thee;
While Friendship, tho' on foot she come,
No flightly of fancy trying.

That your notes ticular, to satisfy viyself whether the were sounded, producing will the shouts worden, who were the victims of them, were sounded, producing will the shouts were free and conscious agents. The spot appropriated to this purpose was spot appropriated to this purpose was on the margin of the river, immediatespot appropriated to this purpose was on the margin of the river, immediate-ly opposite the house in which I lived. guished. The flames spread rapidly, and burned fiercely; and it was not long On the first occasion, the pile was in preparation when I arrived. It was constructed of rough billets of wood, before the whole mass was reduced to a heap of glowing embers. No weight nor ligature, nor constraint of any kind was about four feet high, and sewas used to retain the woman on the ven feet square. At each corner there pile: nor was there any obstacle to pre was a slender pole, supporting a light frame, covered with small fuel, straw, vent her springing from it, when she felt the approach of the flames. The and dry grass. The interval between smoke was evidently insufficient to pro the pile and the frame, which formed a duce either suffication or stupefaction; ort of rude canopy, was about four feet. and I am satisfied that the victim was de Three of the sides were closed up wit stroved by the fire, and by the fire only matted straw, the fourth being left open as an entrance. The top of the nile, which formed the bottom of this

"Throughout the whole of this scene, there were no outward appearances to excite horror; no struggle. ione of the contortions or agonies of Not so in the other instance that I witnessed. On that occasion. the woman, who appeared to be about forty, was of a low condition of life. was meanly dressed in soiled white clothes; and, when I arrived. was sitting close to the edge of the river. The corpse, which was that of an old man, was lying within a few yards of her, on one of those light beds used by the natives of India, with garlands of yellow flowers spread over it. The pile was similar to that already described. The widow, probably from her age, and the coarser habit of her life, was more disposed to habit of her life, was more disposed to talk, and had an air of greater confidence than the former young woman; but she seemed quite as firm and collected, and equally free from every appearance of fear and agitation.—

She had a very decided manner, and looked steadfield bent upon her purpose. There was even a certain cheertance, she must have with her, on the pile, either some relic of his body, or pose. There was even a certain cheerthe husband had been a soldier, and had fulness about her; and the only symp been killed at some distance from Poo-na. His widow had with her one of toms of impatience she betrayed. when she missed the corpse of her husband, which, without her noticing his snoes. She had quite a girlish ap pearance, and could not have been it had been removed, while she was in conversation, to the pile In the former instance, the sufferer

was alone. I could not discover that she had any relations with her. But in this case two children and a sister of the widow were present at the ceremony. The children, who were ap parently about five and seven years old, may not have fully understood what was passing before them; but even the sister was unmoved. She stood with one of the children in her arms, and the other by her side, within a few yards of her sister, but no act of recognition passed between them—
The widow must have seen her chile dren, but she took no notice of them; and she was as evidently undisturbed by their presence as they were by her condition. She spoke to me and a gentleman who was with me, and asked us for money, which she distributed to those around her. When the pile was ready, she rose, and walked few yards of her sister, but no act of pile was ready, she rose, and walked to it with a firm and easy step. There, as well as at the river side, she went through ceremonies similar to those observed in the former intended. Be observed in the former instance. Be fore she mounted the pile, she turned round, and made an obeisance to me, to the Bramins, and to the various persons who stood by; but still she took no notice of her children or sis took no notice of her continent or sister. Even at this moment, her countenance and manner were entirely undisturbed she took her place calmly by the left side of the corpse, which had already been laid upon the pile; and having lir the pieces of linen at tached to the frame above her, she covered her face with a part of her dress. and laid down. The attendants im-mediately cut the strings by which the frame was suspended; but only three of the corners fell, the fourth still re mained attached to the upper part of departure from the most entire self-possession. Certainly, she was not un-der the influence of any intoxicating mained attached to the upper part of the post. Attempts were made to loosen it, but before it could be moved, the flames had gained such height as any intoxicating drug, nor of any sort of stupefaction; and from first to last, I did not see any o drive the attendants from the pile. The force that had been used, however, so much shaken the whole structure, that just as the flames reached the part of it where the victhroughout, and did all that was to be done, of her own accord. When she was seated on the pile, she adjusted her dress with the same composure that she had all along maintained, and taking from the hand of one of the attendance which had been lit at the tim lay, the billets at one corner gave way, and the poor creature fell, her head resting on the ground, and the whole of the upper part of her body being exposed beyond the pile. She ants a taper, which had been lit at the was scorched and disfigured by the ants a taper, which had been it at the temperary altar, she herself set fire to some pieces of linen, which had been suspended for the purpose from the frame above, and then, covering her head with the folds of her dress, she larguistic and deliberately down. No fire, and must, have been in the endu rance of agonies unspeakable; but her fortitude never forsook her. Instead fortitude never forsook her. Instead of rushing from the flames, she clangwith a convulsive grasp, to the corner post, and although the motion of her lips shewed that she was muttering lay quietly and deliberately down No fire was applied to the lower part of nre was applied to the lower part of the pile; but the flames soon spread through the combustible materials on the frame. The attendants threw some lips shewed that she was muttering something to herself, not one single cry escaped her. I saw no more. The attendants instantly cast billets of wood on her as she lay; a fresh heap

> "On both occasions the indifference of the spectators was not less remark

was raised over her body, and the

spreading of the flames soon consum-

mated the sacrifice.

assisted, without any indication of sympathy or concern. Even the near-est relations of the sufferer seemed to regard what was passing as an occur-ience of no moment; and, especially during the horrors of this last instance, it was impossible not to be struck with the total absence of that breathless anxiety, that awful dread, that feverential silence, with which the approach of death is always contemplated among a Cinistian people.

LIGHTNING.

Some extraordinary effects of lightning occurred lately in the ship New York, on her passage from New York to London A conductor attached to the mainmast was metted and feil in drops into the sea. An excellent chrosnometer was so deranged that it gained 34 minutes in the voyage; the cause of which was discovered on the arrival of the vessel in London; when it appeared that all the parts of the instrument had acquired so strong a magnetic power that its general movement depended very sensibly on the position in which it was placed. But the most singular operation of the lightning was the following. There was a passenger on beard, very ald and corpulent, whise legs were so paralyzed that for three years he had not wolked haif a mile, and who since his embirkation, had not been able even to stand. After the discharge of lightning, which passed close to the place where this poor cripple was Iving every body was astonished to see him rise, pace up and down the deck, and walk about for a long time, as if nothing ever alled iom. At first his head was a little offe ted; out that soon went off, while the b. fit which he had experienced in his mus remained. He continued to use them freely during the passage, and on the arrival of the ship in port, he walked with ease to the place of his residence-

RED BIRD-DEAD.

Died, in prison at Plane-du-Chien, on the night of the 16th February last, Wauling south kaw, or the Red Bird, a Winnebigo Chief of note. His free wilderness spirit could not bear the confinement of a narrow prison house, nor could his boly be supported by the provisions usualty dealt out on such occasions, they being so unike those which he had gathered in his native forests. He was buried the next evening, in the presence of his fellow

This was the chief who killed and thers to Praire du Chien, to wait the ponalties of the law. From these, nowever. Red Bird has escaped.

however. Red Bird has escaped.

This was an extraordinary man. In form and appearance ne had few equals, white or red, and in the graces of action, of face, and of spirit, he was not surpassed. His character, too, had, during his winds life, and up. to had, during his whole lift, and up to the period of his bloody adventure, been marked by all that was kind, and friendly, and faithful His hospitality to the whites and to Indians was notorious-and his means were ample. He was rich in traps and spears, in wampum, and all that constitutes the wealth of the hunter. He was highly distinguished and beloved in an the regions of the Northwest. But all his distinction was swallowed up and lost in one fell resolve—one act of guilt.

But he rose, if not to innocence and and sympathy, in the voluntary sur-rentler which he made of himself, and in the manner of the act. No indilife, yet high in general admira vidual act was ever more imposing than was that act of self devotion. His white dress of beautiful deerskin, His white dress of beautiful deerskin, fitting his elegantly proportioned frame, as if to shew the perfection & beauty of his finish; his war-pipe made fast to his breast, as if to indicate the attachment of his heart to the Indian's glory; his white flag—the emblem of peace—in one hand; and the Indian's glory; his white hard; and his calumet, or pipe of peace, in the other; and then the long line of the 114 unarmed warriors, attending the self devoted victin; and to crown all, his death song! All this was highly impressive; but it was overmatched by impressive; but it was overmatched by the calm, though commanding spirit, that gave grace and firmness to his steps, and spirit and life to his eye, and majesty to every movement of the man, and grandeur to the ceremony. As he entered the portal of death. As he entered the portal of death, stepping firmly up, he said, by a manner forcible as language, "I give l away myself-my life!"