set down to dinner with him at one of the inns in Dover, and I'll just tell you the manner of feeding.

It was sort of a shilling ordinary—plenty of food there was; and some twenty or thirty feeders—each with a four ounce lump of bread, by the side of his plate. 'You'll take some soup, Sir?'—said somebody to the fat Franklin.—'Yes I'll take soup" said he, and did—three plates full, to which he added the aforesaid four ounce lump of bread.—'You'll take salmon, Sir?—I'll take salmon,—and some bread, waiter." The plate of bread was handed to him, and having paw'd over three or four ounce lumps, he ingulph'd two of'em with the salmon. Shall I send you a fried sole, Sir?—'Yes—I'll take fried soles—and some fresh ale, waiter.' A quart jug of ale was set beside him and having ingulph'd a great goblet of it, he sent down a half pound of sole, and the fourth lump of bread after the salmon. Here's a fine brill, Sir; will you allow me to send you some?—'Yes—I'll take some brill, and some bread waiter.' The plate of bread was again handed to him, and having pawed off four lumps, down went one of them with the brill, and another goblet of ale cleared his gullet for the second course.

Second course:—Roast beef, roast pig calf's head, and boiled leg of mutton. Beef, sir?—Yes I'll take some beef; Champ, champ, champ, chamble, chamble, champ, and gulp—gulp—gulp; and there was an end of the beef, and a third goblet of ale. Some calf's head sir?—Yes: I'll take calf's head; slerrup slerrup chamble, champ, slerrup—gulp, gulp:' A little more calf's head, sir!—"Yes, I'll take a little more calf's head; slerrup, slerrup, bread, waiter—slerrup, slerrup, chamble, chamble, champ: gulp gulp, gulp, gulp, and thus ended the second course.

Third course:—Shall I send you the wing of this goose, sir?—Yes: I'll take the wing of a goose;'—and he did. Allow me to send you a slice or two of the breast sir? Yes I'll take some of the breast; and he did. Some boil'd fowl and oysters sir? 'Yes; I'll take some boiled fowl and oysters slerrup, slerrup, champ, champ champ stop waiter! where are you going with that duck! I shall take some duck:' & haaving finished his boiled fowl and oysters, he helped himself to the breast and leg of the duck. By this time his eyes stood out like a lobster's; the perspiration stood in large drops upon his bald front. But still he went on, champ, champ, champ, and fearing the pastry would be cleard away before he had finished his duck, he contrived to eat the solid slices from the breast with one side of his mouth whilst he knaw'd the meat from the leg with the other; the drumstick looking out from the corner of his nasty mouth, till it dropped completely picked upon his plate. Then, gulping down the remainder of his ale, he tossed a glass of brandy after it; and asked for some damson tart; swallowed it in a twinkling; a little custard pudding. Yes. Cheese? Yes and finally a bottle of Sherry? Is it not monstrous, that a fellow like this, who will cram himself with more food than would serve a dozen moderate men, should obtrude his abominable paunch upon decent people, and get his overweight carried about from town to town for nothing.

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Four delegates from the Primitive Methodist Connexion of England, and commonly called Ranters, lately arrived at New York, namely, Wm. Knowles, Ruth Watkins, Thomas Morris, and W. Summersides. The two former remain in New-York, and the two latter are now in this city. The following is a copy of their address to the people of the United States.

The Primitive Methodist Connexion.

To the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and of the United States of America in general, send greeting.

Friends and brethren—The Lord having in his Providence, raised up the primitive Methodist Connexion in Old England, and made it an instrument in his hands, of turning thousands and tens of thousands unto righteousness, and many of its members having emigrated to the United States it was judged providential to appoint a regular Mission; we have accordingly sent over our respected brethren and faithful ministers, the Reverend Wm. Sumersides and the Rev. Thomas Morris, who have laboured with success, and we trust they will be made useful in the Gospel of our common Lord; and will meet with kindness and respect among you, that you under similar circumstances would expect from us.

[Nat. Gaz.

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A DARK TRANSACTION.—Samuel Black, of Black man's District, Georgia, was lately brought before Justice Black-ford, charged with assaulting and beating one Mr. Brown, from whom he received a black eye.

## VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship William Thompson has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th ult. The packet ship Charlemagne, Captain Robinson, has likewise arrived from Havre, having sailed on the 23d July.

The news, particularly from the seat of war, is of great interest. From the New York papers we make the following extracts.

Constantinople was healthy, but maladies were said to have broken out in the fleet and at Shoumla.

The government of Morocco had rejected the proposals and mediation of Austria.

The German papers state that the object of Mr. Fenton's going to Shoumla; was to propose peace with the Turks, though but faint hopes are entertained of his being listened to.

Intelligence from Mayence states that the negotiations between Prussia and the Low Countries in relation to the free navigation of the Rhine had been closed, the King of Prussia having ratified the proposals made by the King of the Netherlands. It is said that the King of Prussia will visit his province on the Rhine during the Autumn, and that he will announce his assent to that navigation in person.

It is not generally known that the Russian General Diebitsch is under fifty years of age, a German by birth, a soldier by fortune, and son in law of the famous Barclay de Tolly.

Athens has fallen into the hands of the Greeks by capitulation.

The arrival of the Ambassadors at Constantinople spread general joy.

The London Standard of the 17th ult. says, that the King of Prussia had appointed an extraordinary Ambassador to proceed immediately to Constantinople, to assist the other Ambassadors in bringing about a peace in the east.

The Princess of Leuchtenburgh, betrothed to Don Pedro, was about to embark at Ostend for Brazil.

Gen. Lafayette was enjoying good health. He left Paris on the 20th July, on a tour to Avergne his native department.

Mr. Brown would leave France in the packet of the 10th August, as Mrs. Brown's health had much improved.

### FALL OF SILISTRIA.

The Russian troops are marching on 'conquering and to conquer.' An early consequence of the defeat of the Grand Vizier has been the fall of the important fortress of Silistria, which so completely withstood the skill of the Muscovite during the last campaign. The capitulation did not take place until the last moment of fruitless resistance had arrived; for after a succession of sallies, and fierce attacks of the besiegers, in which the besieged were always repulsed, the Turks surrendered only as the Russians were on the point of entering by a breach opened through the walls of the fortress The following are all the particulars we have as yet received of this important event.

Intelligence of the capture of Silistria was transmitted by telegraph from Strasbourg to Paris on Friday night. The Augsburgh Gazette, which reached us yesterday, contains the following Bulletin, dated Bucharest, July 2, received by Express—"At this moment a courier, sent off from Silistria by Lieut. Gen. Krassowsky, has arrived with the intelligence of that place having fallen under the victorious attacks of the Russians. The Turkish garrison, who after an obstinate resistance, had been reduced to the last extremity, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. In this number are Hady Achmet and Sert Mahmoud, both three tailed Pachas, and many other officers. The trophies of this victory are 250 pieces of cannon, two horse tails, upwards of 100 stand of colours, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions." The Berlin State Gazette gives the following version of this event:—'The garrison consisting of 8000 men, and the inhabitants in arms, to the number of 10,000, are made prisoners of war. The Grand Vizier is closely blockaded at Choumla by Gen. Diebitsch.' A letter of the 11th inst. from Vienna, says, upon the same subject: 'I hasten to inform you that we have just received advices of the capture of Silistria, which surrendered by capitulation to the Russian army on the 30th of June.

The surrender of this fortress is an event of high importance, as it will hasten, and render almost certain the fall of Giurgevo and Rudschuck. Thus, with the exception of Widdin, against which undoubtedly fresh efforts will be successively directed, the whole line of the Danube is secured to the Russians as the basis of their future operations, and the war will, as it were, cease to have Bulgaria for its theatre. If it be continued, then it will be carried into the heart of the empire in Romelia. Choumla is not the only passage across the Balkan opened to the Russians.—The route from Sophia to Philoppolis does not present the same difficulties; and besides, by leaving Choumla, with its reduced garrison, to be observed by a numerous corps, several other roads open the plain of Adrianople to the Russians. The question now is whether the fall of Silistria will induce the Porte to accede to the propositions of Russia, and, if he still refuses, whether Turkey may look for the succour of any European power.'

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 21st June, after making a summary of the state of affairs in the east, comes to the conclusion that the Turks have lost the advantage they gained in the early part of the contest, and that the hopes founded on the military system of the Ottomans have entirely vanished. The Turks have lost all confidence by the dispersion of their troops and the taking of Silistria.

From this time the war must take a very decisive character. The Russian reserves have been put in motion to join the active columns, and nothing can prevent the passage of the Balkan if it has been resolved at Petersburgh. A single day has turned the tables. The Turks have lost all confidence by the dispersion of the corps d'elite. The surrender of Silistria, which is the first consequence of the defeat of the 11th June, in permitting Gen. Diebitsch to occupy Rasgaad, from whence he commands Schumla, has rendered beyond a question the submission of Rutschuck, Giurgevo, &c.

We learn from the Augsburgh Gazette, 'that the Grand Vizier is collecting all the troops he can at Choumla, and hopes to be able to assemble 40,000 men without weakening the garrison. All the men able to bear arms have departed for the Balkan; the Turks admit that the number of men and the artillery lost by them in the battle of the 11th was very considerable. Some persons still flatter themselves with the hope of peace, and speak of agents having been sent to the Russian camp. Ali Pacha, it appears, was killed in the battle of the 11th. The Captain Pacha has not yet returned from the Black Sea.' The Gazette gives another letter from Constantinople of the same date, which says—'Grand Vizier returned to Choumla after the battle of 11th June with the 6000 men of cavalry and 12,000 infantry. The Musselmans thrown into consternation by the first intelligence of the defeat, resumed courage when they learned that the mass of the army had returned into the camp. It was also represented to them that the loss of the Russians was very considerable.

Letters from Lesser Wallachia announce that after the occupation of Rachova by the troops of General Geismar, the Pacha of Widdin reconnoitered the environs of that place, and meeting a division of Russian cavalry, immediately attacked it. The Russians retreated upon Rachova. It is said that if the Turkish garrison at that place previous to its capture had done their duty, and the commander had not been deficient in courage, the Russian General would have found it difficult to establish himself upon the right bank of the Danube. The Pacha of Nicopolis was already on his way to relieve Rachova. Several Ottoman vessels laden with corn, on their way to Constantinople from Belgrade, have been set on fire by the Russians by means of Congreve rockets.

The following intelligence is dated Bank of the Danube, July 6th:—'The victory gained over the Grand Vizier by General Diebitsch has been announced by Russia to all the Courts with which that power has friendly relations. This communication was accompanied by a diplomatic note declarative of the Emperor's pacific intention.

'According to reports Count Pahlen intends to march with a corps from Silistria towards Rudschuck, in order to assist the corps of Baron Geismar, who is moving against that place. The Turks at Rudschuck and Giurgevo have begun to send away their families and their property to Widdin.'

The Journal of St. Petersburgh of the 28th of June, gives an account of an attempt made by the Turks, to make themselves masters of a position occupied by the Russians opposite the entrenched camp of Wagerob, which the enemy occupied in the inaccessible defiles on the bank of the Danube in Little Wallachia. The Turks, 2000 strong, were repulsed in three attacks, and then charged with the bayonet. They lost 200 men.

Direct accounts from the head quarters of the Russian army, go much further than the official bulletins in their account of the complete route which the Grand Vizier's army sustained on the 11th, and during his subsequent retreat. These disasters had prepared the Turkish Government to hear of the fall of Silistria, as we learn from advices dated Constantinople, June 26. It is stated under the same date, that the Ottoman Government takes great care to impress upon the minds of the Turks the high importance it attaches to the return of the French and English Ambassadors, in order to remove the effect produced by the unfavorable intelligence from the theatre of war. Still, however, the Ambassadors have not yet had an official interview with the Reis Effendi, but have endeavoured to have a confidential understanding with him upon the object of their mission.

In this manner they have learned that the Porte will not negotiate upon the basis of the Protocol signed at London, and especially upon the article which requires the extension of the frontiers of Greece from the Gulf of Volo to that of Arta; so that they already foresee great difficulties in the way of executing their mission. The Turkish fleet returned on the 16th from its last cruise, without meeting the enemy, and is now at anchor at the mouth of the Bosphorus.—The French and English sub jects at Constantinople have returned under the protection of their respective Ambassadors. The Sultan continues at Tempia—The most profound tranquillity prevails in the Turkish capital, and the Sultan proceeds in all his enterprises with profound judgment and energy, which gain him the greatest respect both of his own countrymen and of foreigners. He justly deserves a plac among the great men of his age.

It is stated from Bucharest, June 26, that the accumulation of sick and wounded in the Russian hospitals at Braila, Thirsova, and Kallarasch, renders the contagious disease that prevails there extremely obstinate It appears that the remedies hitherto applied have been merely experiments, which have been attended with but little success. According to advices from Kallamach the Grand Vizier has sent two Turkish Deputies of high rank to Gen. Diebitsch. Since their arrival at the Russian camp, a rumour prevailed that an armistice is negotiating; which, however, does not appear very probable. Giurgevo is still blockaded; but nothing very important has taken place.

Among the causes which have always troubled the Turkish empire, and increased its weakness, must be reckoned the divisions between the several Pachas, and the jealousies which they inspire. It is stated that the reason which has hindered the Pacha of Egypt from sending troops into Armenia, is not only the plague, but the manifest intention of the Pacha of St Jeand' Acre to oppose the passage of the Epyptian troops.

It is stated from Odessa, June 25, that the news that General Diebitsch has sent Mr. Fenton to the Grand Vizier is confirmed. Some think he is commissioned to propose terms of peace, Count Diebitsch having full powers from the Emperor to negotiate. Others, however, say that he is only sent to summon Schumla to surrender.

BERLIN, July 3. Letters from the theatre of war represent the events near Schumla in a manner perfectly in accordance with the Russian Official Bulletin. The defeat of the Turkish army was so general, and the destruction so complete, that old soldiers do not remember a similar victory. The plan of General Deibitsch, though the execution of it required great efforts, is generally acknowledged to have been admirable. He led the Russian army between the enemy's army and their entrenched camp before Schumla. But a very small part of the Turkish troops, and those in the most wretched condition, succeeded in finding their way back to the fortress. As far as the eye could reach, the field was covered with the wreck of the enemy's army. In Schumla itself, there is but a small garrison, and the battle is considered as very important. Already on the second day after the battle, Schumla was almost wholly outflanked, and the Russian army in full march to the Balkan. He advanced in the direction of Aidos and Bourgos, when it may be supported by 10,000 men that have been landed at Sizeboli. The best spirit animates the Russian soldiers and they fight with admirable bravery. The Turkish army (though the Turks when ordered to attack, endeavour to lose all sense of danger in the most furious courage) wants presence of mind and reflection, and their condition throughout is very miserable.

'CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.—The Turkish fleet, much damaged, returned to Bujukdere on the 29th ult. having, on the 27th of that month, met and engaged a division of the Russian one. It appears, however, that the Turkish gunpowder was found damp, and made no impression on their enemy, and therefore the Captain Pacha prudently availed himself of the northerly winds that fortunately prevailed, to limit himself merely to a running fight, and thus save his whole fleet. On his arrival at Bojukdere he sent in his resignation, which was not received, but a strong and energetic investigation was ordered regarding this suspected high treason; and on the 16th instant a Turkish Grandee was taken up and on next day was decapitated at Rob Jumahy, the gate of the Imperial Palace, a place where only criminals for high treason are executed, and therefore every body is of opinion, the nature of the crime not having transpired, that he was one of those concerned in the gunpowder plot. The Turkish fleet, after refitting and taking fresh supplies of gunpowder, started again on the 6th inst. for the Black Sea, under the orders of the same Captain Pacha, and every body's attention is again engaged in the approaching event of the two fleets meeting.

'P. S. I am informed that the Turkish fleet sent into Demus Derry a large armed steam vessel, mounting, as I am told, 24 guns, which was sent to watch the motions of said fleet. The fleet, as it appears, kept on towards the gulph of Feros, Bergos, and Missorvina; therefore in the course of a few days, we may hear the result of their visit to those parts.'

Letters from Constantinople of the 11th of June, say, that it is expected that the Sultan will admit into his presence, without the usual formalities, Ambassadors of France and England as soon as they arrive in the capital, in order to converse personally with them, only through the medium of an interpreter.

### RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

General Count Paskevitsch, of Erivan, gives the following account of an affair which took place on the 19th of May, near the village of Tsurtskab, between the detachment of Major General Burzoff, and the numerous militia of Achmet Khan:—

Major General Prince Bebutoff, having ascertained that the enemy intended to attack the fortress of Achalzich, with a considerable force which the Khan had assembled in the Sandshak of Palshof, resolved on sending Major General Burzoff against him; in order, if possible, to disperse his troops, and thereby, delay the enterprise against Elhalzick. Gen. Barzoff immediately set off in search of the enemy, at the head of ten companies of infantry, five light field pieces, and 200 cossacks: on the way he learned that Achmet Khan, in expectation of reinforcements, had thrown himself into the Christian villages of the Sandshak of Ardaghan, in search of plunder. This induced the General to direct his March towards the village of Tsurtskab, through which it was necessary that the Turks should return, and where, on his arrival there on the following morning, he found the whole of the enemy's forces united. Notwithstanding the great superiority of the force opposed to him and the advantageous position occupied by that force, the General deemed it more advisable to venture an attack than to retreat upon Achalzich; he accordingly, advanced, and drove the enemy, at the point of the bayonet, from one height to another, close up to the village itself, which being defended by a wooden fortification, our party was obliged to make a halt at a distance of about 100 fathoms from the same. Here upon Achmet Khan attacked us with the whole of his forces, consisting of about 5000 infantry, without reckoning cavalry, but was soon repulsed, and forced, after suffering considerable loss, to seek shelter again behind his works. The following day, without awaiting a second attack, the Khan had fled in the utmost confusion. Taking advantage of the victory, Gen. Burzoff set fire to those villages, the inhabitants of which had shown themselves hostile, and laid waste the whole neighbourhood, from which the enemy had previously drawn the resources necessary to enable him to make incursions into the Sandshake occupied by our troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—The ambassadors of France and England have had no further interview with the Reis Effendi; but we are assured the Porte will refuse to form a treaty based on the protocol of London.

From Shumla, we learn that the Grand Vizier has assembled an army of 40,000 men without touching the garrison of the fortified places. The loss of the Turks in the affair of the 11th is estimated by themselves to be very considerable.

BUCHAREST, 26th June.—The corps de reserve, commanded by Gen. Tolsoi, have received orders to rejoin the army on the Danube. It is composed of thirty thousand men. Gen. Diesbitsch is preparing to pass the Balkan.

From Kallarach the Grand Vizier has sent two Turkish officers to Gen. Diesbitsch to propose an armistice. It is doubtful whether this will be accepted. Giurgevo is still blockaded.

Accounts from Semlin state that the Russians have failed in their attempt to cross the Danube in some places.

### ENGLAND.

The Ministry.—The King is said to regret having giving his assent to the measure of Catholic emancipation, and at a late levee treated the Duke of NORFOLK and Lord JERRINGHAM with marked neglect, not even speaking when under the necessity of passing close to them. On the name of O'Connell being announced, he is said to have suffered some indecorous expressions to escape him. He manifests great aversion to all who were in any degree instrumental in furthering the passage of the Catholic Relief Bill.

The Duke of Cumberland is said to have great weight with his Majesty at this time, and has openly declared that he will not leave England until he has effected the dismission of the Duke of Wellington.—In the mean time it is said that advances have been made by the ministry to the ultra tory party, and the leading members of it have assented to join Wellington if he will sacrifice Mr. Peel to their resentment.

A dissolution of Parliament is spoken of to strengthen the ministry.

The Morning Chronicle says, the King has not supported the Duke of Wellington. From weakness of character, the infirmities of age, or secret partialities, his Majesty has so conducted himself as either to give hopes to the opponents of the Administration, or at least not to destroy the hopes previously entertained. A spirited monarch would have considered the Duke of Wellington as a faithful servant of the Crown, determined to obtain for it that share of the Government of the country to which, by the Constitution, it is entitled. But his Majesty, it would appear, does not understand this policy. The question is, then, whether the Duke be able to support himself on the mere strength of his popularity with the country, the consequence of the general belief in his honesty and disinterestedness; or whether he will be under the necessity of throwing himself into the arms of one of the two great parties in Parliament.

If his Majesty were [illegible] his own eyes and without party [illegible] he could not fail to discern the danger which lurks in the advice to throw Mr. Peel overboard. Who, also such an exam[illegible] would dare to plead to circumstances? The war of factions must become a war of extermination. But though it may be the interest of a party to punish all defections from its ranks. It never can be the interest of the Crown to throw difficulties in the way of transitions from one party to another. The Punishment of Mr. Peel for supporting the Minister in an emergency would deserve to be stigmatized as the height of baseness. The Duke of Wellington could never hold up his head after sacrificing Mr. Peel, and he would deserve to be universally deserted.

A general meeting of the unemployed silk weavers was held in London, on the 15th of June, to hear the answer of the Duke of Wellington to the application of 4000 of their number for means to emigrate in a body to Swan River, (New South Wales.) The Duke answered that he had not the means at his disposal to defray the expenses of transporting even a smaller number of people to that colony—much less so great a body. He deeply regrets their distress but attributes them to causes over which the Government have no controul."

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The case of T. Watkins was brought to a close on Friday, 14th inst. The following is the sentence of the Court. In the indictment for 750 dollars: Fined $750 and be imprisoned for three calendar months from this 14th day of August, 1829, inclusive.

In the 300 dollar case: Fined $300 and be imprisoned for three calendar months next following the termination of his imprisonment under the sentence in the preceding case.

In the 2000 dollar case: Fined $2000 and to be imprisoned for three calendar months next following the termination of his imprisonment under the sentence in the next preceding case for $300.

The sentence altogether, it will be perceived, is a fine of three thousand and fifty dollars, and nine months imprisonment from the 14th day of August.

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### ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE.

A Mr Miller of Glasgow, Scotland, has executed a piece of fine writing which it is said has never been equaled. Within the compass of a silver sixpence he has distinctly and beautifully written with a pen—the Lords prayer, the creed, and the names of the books of the Old Testament, the names of the books of the New Testament, the 12 tribes of Israel, our Saviour's 12 apostles, the 7 wonders of the world, the 7 mechanical powers, the 7 primitive colours, the 5 senses, the 12 months of the year, the names of the governor, deputy-governor, secretary, and solicitor of the bank of England, the writer's name and age, and having in the middle a drawing of the Glasgow city arms.

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The Fair Sex in olden time.—In the reign of Henry VIII. Sir A. Fitzherbert, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, wrote a Treatise entitled the Book of Husbandry, from which the following is extracted; 'It is a wife's occupation to wynowe all manner of cornes to make malte, and wosbe, and wringe, to make heye, shere corn, (reap) and in tyme of needs, to help her husbands to fill the muck wynne or dung-carte, drive ploughe, to lead heye, corne and such other. And to go to ryde to the market to sel butter, chese, milk, eggs, chekyns, capons, beeves, pygges, gese and all manner of cornes.

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### EXTRAORDINARY FEATS.

Mr. Peters, one of the rope-dancers just arrived at Boston from Europe, gives notice that he will among other feats *walk on the ceiling of the Theatre head downwards*, with the same facility as on the ground, having a flag in each hand, concluding this difficult performance by raising up to the ceiling, with his hands, a table with refreshments, eating in the same position, and drinking the health of his spectators!

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### VALUABLE RECIPES.

To make Cement or Broken Glass.

Take one ounce of isenglass, steep in half a pint of spirits of wine, twenty four hours, then let it dissolve over a slow fire, always keeping it covered, or the spirits will evaporate; take six cloves of garlic, bruise them well in a mortar, put them in a cloth, and squeeze the juice into the isenglass, mix all well together, and keep it for use, it being excellent to join glass ornaments, &c. &c.—Cabinet Maker's Guide.

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GINGER BEER.

Take of loaf sugar 1 lb.
White ginger bruised 1 oz.
Cream and Tarter 1 oz.
Boilingwater 1 gallon.
Add yeast & let it ferment [illegible]

It makes an agreeable [illegible] and by adding 30 grains of [illegible] acid of Soda and 30 grains of [illegible] is to half a pint, taken twice a day, is highly recommended in [illegible] complaints.


# Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, August 27, 1829.


THE COMMUNICATION

From a valued Correspondent is unavoidably postponed, until our next.

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The Jackson convention of the city of Baltimore have nominated JESSE HUNT and JOHN H. H. LATROBE, Esqrs. as candidates to represent that city in the next General Assembly of this State.

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We are authorised to announce CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county, in the popular branch of the next Legislature.

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MR. GREEN,

You are authorised to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT will be supported as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland.

*To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.*

Gentlemen,

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

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

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MR. GREEN,

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

MANY VOTERS.

*To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.*

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen.

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*For the Maryland Gazette.*

Far, far from the land which gave me my birth,
Friendless an outcast, I wander forlorn.
No relatives have I on this wide spreading earth—
They, by Death, from me, have been torn—

The far, far, removed—yet my fancy returns,
The haunt of my youth, enraptured I view—
The moss covered hillocks, the plains, & the burns,
And the pride of the vale—the sargant yew.

The scenes of my youth—when I visit again,
The grot, the hill, the mead, and the vale,
No more will recche the cherished name—
Of A, the Roaster, the heartless, the frail—

Farewell, there to hope, with my name I resign
My passion for war, for carnage and blood—
Yes, peace will I seek, for all that is mine—
The lay friends they have fallen in the deep dying flood.

The last of my race—the last of my line—
The storms of this world, I will meet and defy,
Last of my kindred—the last of my kind—
Contented and happy, a Christian I'll die—

LOGAN.

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### SWEARINGEN CONVICTED.

A slip from the Cumberland Advocate office, under date of 22d inst. says:—"The trial of George Swearingen, for the murder of his own wife, in this county, on the 8th day of September last, was closed this day at 4 o'clock, P. M. after a patient and laborious session of three weeks. The Jury retired to their room about ten minutes, when it returned into court and rendered a verdict of *"Guilty of Murder in the first degree."*

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The Pensacola Gazette announces that the U. S. schooner Shark, capt. Vorhees, arrived at that port on the 1st inst. The Shark, with one of the large barges attached to the station, has been for the last three months cruizing on the South side of Cuba, and has been able to give the coast a diligent search. Capt. V. reports with confidence that there are no pirates at present on the south side of the Island.

On the 20th July, Capt Voorhees understood at Trinidad, that letters had that day been received from Vera Cruz, stating that *our Minister, Mr. Poinset had been assassinated*, at the city of Mexico—This report was generally believed at Trinidad.

The Officers and Crew of the Shark have enjoyed excellent health, although much exposed on the coast of Cuba.

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The United States' ship Ontaria, under the command of Thomas Holdup Stevens, Esq. went to sea this morning. She is bound to the Mediterranean, and carries out Mr. H. Lee, the Consul General to Algiers, who, with Mrs. Lee, went on board yesterday.

N. Y. Amer. of Friday.

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From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Frequent complaints have been made of the conduct of the masters of steamboats, in landing passengers in small boats without stopping their engines, and thereby endangering their lives.

It may be useful to let the public, as well as those who may be more immediately interested, know in what light this matter is considered by the law.

A complaint of this kind was lately brought before the Lord Mayor of London, against the master of a steam-boat, when the facts appeared to be as follows: The boat was on her passage from Gravesend to London. Being off a landing place, the engine was stopped, and a wherry came alongside to take out three passengers, who being all in the small boat, the word was given by the man at the gangway, that "all was right," when the man [illegible] there was difficulty in [illegible] ry clear, he ordered [illegible] stopped, when he [illegible] man in the wherry [illegible] The power of the steam [illegible] put on the stream [illegible] of the party going as [illegible]

The Lord Mayor [illegible] the facts thus sworn [illegible] case in the least. [illegible] blame upon the man [illegible] but the Lord Mayor [illegible] had been upset and [illegible] in that case certainly [illegible] master would have been [illegible] slaughter, and have [illegible]

The laws of England [illegible] try, on this subject, [illegible] the same; and if so, [illegible] life in this mode would [illegible] the same offence here [illegible] slaughter, it would [illegible] may be punished by [illegible] Botany Bay. Here [illegible] subjects a person convicted [illegible] finement at hard labour [illegible] Prison. A master [illegible] should think seriously [illegible] the risk of such a penalty [illegible] ish purpose of outstripping [illegible] 'We know very well [illegible] is often incurred in [illegible] ner, and under exciting [illegible] does not alter the matter [illegible] nor will it change the [illegible] ment.

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Handsome Present [illegible]

Mr. SOMERSET R[illegible] genious Mechanic [illegible] constructed and presented [illegible] dent of the United [illegible] Casket, composed of [illegible] of wood. This beautiful [illegible] cabinet work is deemed [illegible] Waters, 'THE AMERICAN [illegible] artist is a staunch [illegible] his brother mechanic [illegible] practical friend to [illegible] We subjoin Mr. [illegible] Gen Jackson, giving [illegible] the emblematical [illegible] with the General's [illegible]

Three Springs, [illegible]
Frederick county [illegible]

Dear Sir—Please [illegible] native of Maryland [illegible] Jones) this America [illegible] of respect. It is [illegible] four kinds of wood [illegible] teen, namely—Bo[illegible] Black Oak, Chesnut [illegible] Locust, Walnut, [illegible] Maple, Ivy, Cherry [illegible] inside of eleven, [illegible] lar, Ash, Apple, [illegible] Yellow Pine, repre[illegible] new States. The [illegible] binds and unites [illegible] HICKORY, emblem[illegible] Administration of [illegible] about by the voice [illegible]

With great resp[illegible]

SOME[illegible]

To Gen. ANDR[illegible]
Washing[illegible]

Dear Sir—The [illegible] on the first of th[illegible] pleased to present [illegible] Jones, was received [illegible] sure. I bev you [illegible] sincere thanks for [illegible] that so ingenious [illegible] ship would be hig[illegible] without that emb[illegible] flattering to my [illegible] favourable to the [illegible] Government which [illegible] conduct, and I [illegible] the people of the [illegible]

I have the hon[illegible] respect, your ob[illegible]

ANI[illegible]

Mr. SOMERS[illegible]

ILLINOIS—The [illegible] Illinois, gives an [illegible] Lorgan and Gre[illegible] State. He says [illegible] of corn per acre [illegible] without manure [illegible] tending than by [illegible] of wheat 25 bus[illegible] tables in abunda[illegible] wheat fields of 5[illegible] ry common. A [illegible] raised 1950 bus[illegible] field of 10 acres [illegible] man. Many fa[illegible] gland have sett[illegible] and large frame[illegible] rapidly. Mr. [illegible] quence of the [illegible] people have un[illegible] ment, and he i[illegible] leisure will be [illegible] and vice, as in [illegible]

---

COUNT[illegible]

We were ye[illegible] felt Dime, ma[illegible] and the impre[illegible] el.—The dec[illegible] can scarcely [illegible] sessed of the [illegible] should not an[illegible] ny of them c[illegible] culation.

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CHALLE[illegible]

*Philadel[illegible]*

Miss Fanny [illegible]

I have re[illegible] against the a[illegible] advocate, in [illegible] meeted on [illegible] contained in [illegible] are in my p[illegible] ever, to enla[illegible] tion, I have