The state of the s

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chance ty of the States of Maryland, the subscriber, as France, will sell at publics at a Brown's Thern, near the 16th mile stone, on the Baltimore and Fredericktown Turnpike Road, on Sourday the 3d day of April next. at one o'clock P. M

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one fourth cash, and the balancetin one & two years, with interest from the daylof sale, to be secured by bonds or notes, with accurity, to be approved by the Trustee; and upon the ratification of the sale, and upon the parment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the Trustee.

Baltimore, March 10th. 1830.

NOTICE.

Tile subscriber having been authorised by sundry resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature, to dispose of, by sale or other

wise, under the directions of the joint commit-

State Library at Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing law, and other books for the same; and having been instructed by the joint com-

and having been instructed by the joint committee to give public notice, that proposals will be received for the purchase of all or any part of said extra books, he hereby gives notice, that he will receive proposals for the purchase, or exchange for other books, of all or any part of the following works, viz.

24 copies of Kilty, Harris and Watkina' compilation of the Laws of Maryland, from the year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.

800 confes of Kilty's Reports of the Unitials.

Boo copies of Kiliy's Reports of the British Statisties, and 43 copies of the History of

Rugland by Hume, Smollet and Bissett.— Persons disposed to contract for any part of said works will state the terms on which they

will purchase the same, either for cash or by D. RIDGELY Librarian,
State of Maryland.
The Ballimore Gazette will publish the a

STATE LIBRARY

Annapolis March 11th, 1830.

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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FLOUR

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be attended to.

F b 11.

s suraryland Kazette.

Journal of flexities to point out the means of practiving lighth and presenting disease. It is attain that all classes and host sycarstial penditured in a right and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and afful and a world in any vay obscure the subject of shake the most significant familiar of much reading, study, and careful observed as the conduce most efficacionally to their bedily confort and mental trainposity. To shake the professional will find precepts unscribed of rainable application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and Togalities, eighting and the plysucal education of children, say in injuries presented and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be manifeld.

Recommendation of the work.

Ve approve of the plan on which the publication, alled the Journal of Health is conducted and be calculated to be a conducted and be calculated to be calcul entitied the Journal of Health" is conducted and be-lieve, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightent ing public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have ap-peared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel o hesitation in recommending it to public patron-

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.

N. Chapman, M. D.

Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.

Thos. G. James, M. D.

Wm. E. Hörner, M. D.

John G. Otto, M. D.

Thos T. Hewson, M. D.

Fronklin Hicken, M. D. Franklin Bache, M. D.

Franklin Bache, M. D.
Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.

Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

B. B. Smith. Editor of the Philadelphia Besseder, and Rector of Grace Church.

G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Cherck.

James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the FEG. Presbyterian Church.

Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Carbot.

b'in Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Cathole Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catho-

of Church.

of the first Congregational Church.
W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist
Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star.

Juo. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist on Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Epis-

Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Ch.

Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.
In addition to the whose, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Acalth in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS:

The Journal of Health, will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth The Journal of Island, will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourh Wednesday of every month. Price per arnum, \$1.25 in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post pairl) will be received by Judar Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person. The Journal of Health including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo.

Agents: J Dobson, 108 Chesnut St. Philadelphia W & J. Necl, Baltimore: Wnn. Burgess, 97 Faltan street, N. York: Carter & Hadder, Boston; and is most of the towns in the United States.

I A Specimen of the Work may be seen ut this Office.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

UPON application to Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition in writing of David Ridgely, of said county, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled county, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled Anact, for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors passed at November session 805, & the acveral supplement thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can accrtain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and being attisfed that the said petitioner, hath resided in the state of Maryland, for two years, next preceding the direct his said petition; and being also satisfied by the cerificate of the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, that the said David Ridgely, is now in his custody for debt, and for no other cause; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into boul with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as his creditor may propose to him, and having also executed to pril next, to answer such allegations as his creditor may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee by the said court, appointed a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel, and beding of himself, and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned is his schedule. It is therefore ordered, and adjudged, by the said court, that the said David Ridgety, he disclarged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said third Mönday of April sexting in notice to his creditors, to be, and appear at the day and place, to shew cause if any they have, why the said David Ridgely should not have the benefit of the act of assembly, and supplements aforesaid as prayed.

Test

Wm. 8, Green Wm. S. Green.

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"A COUNTRY CLOWN, or, DANDY. ISM IMPROVED." A Dramatic Medley, in one act.

PRINTING

PEPECTURY offers his professional services to the ballens of Annaplis and its vicinity. He is at at Man; Robinson's. NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

bave notice.

IN CHANCERY, 16th of March, 1850. Themas B. Owings and Cordelia, his wife.

Themas B. Owings and Cordelia, his wife.

1 Janes Owings, John liams and others.

The object of this bill is to obtain an assign ment of dower in a certain warehouse in the city of Bakimore. The bill states that a certain Beale dwings and Richard Owings, were, in their life time, seized in fee of said warehouse as tenants in common, and being so seized; the said Beale died intestate in the year 1802, leaving the complainant, Cordelia (since married to the other complainant) his widow. & as such, entitled to dower in the premises.—

That Richard Owings took the rents and profits of said warehouse, from the death of the said Beale, until the year 1819, when he conveyed the same to the defendant, James Owings, who has ever sine been in possession, taking the profits to his town use; and it charges that the said liams, idividually, and as executor of the said Richard, is accountable to the complainants for arreasages of dower. The bill also states that the defandants fleary Stevenson and Mary, his wife, at the heirs and representatives of the said Beale Owings, and that John liams is a non-resident.—It is thereupon adjudged and onlered, that the complainants by inserting a copy of this order in some newspaper printed at Ajinapolis, one are of three successive weeks, before the 16th day of April next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant, of the substance the 16th day of April pext, give functe to the said non-resident defendant, of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or be solicitor, on or before the first day of August next, to answer the premises, and shew cause why a decree should not may as a sayared. cree should not pass as prayed. I'rue copy.

RAMS AV WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

PUBLIC SALE.

virtue of an order from the Orphans ourt of Anne-Arundel county, the sub- $\mathbf{B}_{i,j}$ scriber vill expose to public vendue on Thurs day, the st of April next, on the premises, and the personal estate of John Tayman, late of said county decrased, consisting of SHEEP



HOGS, and the entire stock of Household and

HOGS, and the entire stock of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn. Fodder and Husks, Rve Straw, and a number of other articles too terkous to mention.

Terms—A credit of the months will be given for all sums over five dollars, with interest from the day of sale, with good and sufficient security; for all under that sum the cash will be expected. Sale to commence at 40 o'clock. March 11. M. WOOOWARD. nected. Sale to commence at

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

of which Lau celot Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, Oceased, died seized. Thisestate consists of a part of a tract of Land, situate, lying and being in AnnelArundel county, called "Brother's Furtnership; and also of a part of another/tract of land called 'Good Range, containing about 300 Acres of Land. This estate is about twenty-two miles from the city of Baltimore, and adjoins the estates of Mesers. John O'Donnell, Greenbury Warfield, & Joshua Warfield—About one half of it is in wood, and the residue is arable—The soil is adapted to wheat, rve and corn, and the farm is in a good walling thouse, Kitchen, Meat House, a large Log Bain, and other out houses. There is also a thriving Pine Grove of about firty acres of land; a large Orchard, and other poil trees—and the whole farm is well watered.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale are one fourth cash and the balancin and sale and the sale and THAT she subscriber, of Saint Mary's county, ath obtained from the Orphans Cour ty, both obtained from the Orphans Cours of said county, in Maryland, letters of admin-istration on the personal estate of William Fow-ler, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. On the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefi-of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830. March 11. March 4th day of Ma

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TH T the subscriber of Saint Mary's coun HAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, ath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of Eleanor Howe, late of the county aforesaid, deceased All persons having claims against the sail deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th lay of August next, they

may otherwise by law ac excluded from all be nebt of the said state. Given under my hand this 4th dayof March. 1839.

GEORGE GODDARD, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hith obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John B. Russell, fate of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons flaving clams against the said deceased are hereby warned to subbit the same, with the youthers thereof, to the ubscriber, at or before the 9th day of February fluxt, they may other wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my flund this 4th day of March, 1830. March, 1830. Wm. F GREENWEDL, Ex'r.

March 11. NONCE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT an election will be held at the Assembly Radom in the city of Annapolis, on the
first Monday in April aext, for the purpose of
electing seven Common Councilmen, to represent said city, in the Cotyparation thereof. The
polite to be opened at 9 of clock. A.M.

By order, JOHN H. WELLES, Clk.

March 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDITATIONS OF A BEREAVED LOVER

If THE REY. THOMAS DALE.

The the sweet boar of Eve, when all its bright above, and calm below. When, save the wretched, none recall that earth is but the hone of wo. Some look upon the waving grove, Some gaze upon the dark blue sea, Some on the glistening eye of love—

I look for thee.

Hook for thee.

The twilight and the plaintive hird wild warbles whrough the darkening wood, And there her sweetest notes are heard. By those who love calm solitude; While others list the justilery. That echoing over the tranguit sea, Bespeaks the home bound wasel nigh, I list for thee.

I hat for thee.
Or if upon the passing crowd
I gaze, what hitter thoughts have birth!
Yet not from laughter fong and loud—
I know the heartlessnesses from firith;
But there is one whose open hrow
Reveals a spirit calm and free;
All why a gull mine to troubled now?
I think of thee.

I too can gaze on earth and soa.

Hear the bird's note, the moden's voice:
But none can whisper peace to me.

None bit my withered heart rejoice.
Oh! when shall colourationship have birth?
It hath not been—it cannot be—

lill thou once more return to earth, Or I to thee.

THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN.

From Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland published in Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclo pædia. 7 Robert Bruce summoned the array of his

kingdom to rendezvous in the Tor-wood, about four miles from Stirling, and by degrees prepared the field of battle which he had selected for the contest. It was a space of ground then called the New Park, perhaps reserved for the chase, since Stirling was frequently a royal residence. This ground was partly open, partly encumbered with trees, in groups or separate. It was occupied by the scottish line of battle, extending from south to north, and fronting to the east. In this po-sition Bruce's left flank and rear might have strong bruces lett hank and rear might have been exposed to a sally from the Castle of stirling; but Mowbray, the governor's, faith, was beyond suspicion, and the King was not in apprehension that he would violate the ten-our of the treaty, by which he was bound to direct approach to the Scottish front was protected in a great measure by a morass called the expectation of bearing him to the earth by the New-miln Bog. A brook, called Bannock-burn, running to the castward between rocky and precipitious banks, effectually covered the Scottish right wing which rested upon it, and instant before it took place, he suddenly mov-was totally inacce-sibic. Their left flank was apparently bare, but was, in fact, formidably protected in front by a peculiar kind of field works. As the ground in that part of the field was adapted for the manæurres of cavalry, Bruce caused many rows of pits, three feet deep, to be dug in it, so close together as to suggest the appearance of a honeycomb, with with its ranges of cells. In these pits sharp stakes its ranges of cells. In these pits sharp stakes were strongly pitched, and the apertures covered with sods so carefully as that the condition of the ground might escape observation. Edward had resolved to put off till the morrow, in consideration, perhaps, of the discouraging Calthorps, or spikes, contrived to lame the horses, were also scattered in different direc-

Having led his troops into the field of com-bat, on the tidings of the English approach, the 23d of June, 1314, the King of Scotland commanded his soldiers to arm themselves, and making proclamation that those who were not prepared to conquer or die with their So-vereign were at liberty to depart, he was answered by a cheerful and general expression of their determination to take their fate with him. The King proceeded to draw up the army in the following order:—Three oblong columns or masses of infantry, armed with lanlumns or masses of infantry, armed with lances, extranged on the same front, with intervals betwirt them, formed his first line.

Of these Edward Bruce had the guidance of the right wing, James Douglas, and Walter the steward of Scotland of the left, and Thomas Ramdolph of the central division. These mas Ramdolph of the central division. These tigge commanders had their orders to permit to English troops to pass their front, in order to gain Stirling. The second line, forming one column or mass, consisted of the men of the English troops consisting of nine battless or separate divisions, were so straitened by the narrowness of the ground, that, to the eye of the Scots, they seemed to form one very large body, gleaming with flashes of armour, and those of Argyll and Cantire. With these the King routed himself, in order to carry support and assistance wherever it might be required. With himself also he kept in the rear a select body of horse, the greater part of whom he designed for executing a particular service. The followers of the camp were dismissed with the baggage, to station themselves behind an eminence to the rear of the Scottish army, still called the Gilles! (the still service) are a second of the scottish army, still called the Gilles! (the still service) are a second of the scottish army, still called the Gilles! (the still service) are a second of the scottish army, still called the Gilles! (the still service) are second of the scottish army, still called the Gilles! (the still service) are second of the scottish army, still called the Gilles! (the still service) are second of the scottish army at the still service are second of the scottish army, still called the scottish army at the story of the scottish army at the story of the scottish army.

themselves behind an eminence to the rear of the Scottish army, still called the Gilles' (that is, the servants') hill.

These arrangments were hardly completed by the Scottish monarch, when it was announced that the tremendous army of Edward was approaching, having marched from Falkirk carly that morning On approaching Stirling, the Boglish King detached Sir Robert Clifford with eight hundred horsel directing him to avoid the front of the Scottish army, and fetching a circuit tourselem, turn their left flank and throw binest into Stirling. The English Kinght modes a circuit, eastwards, where some low ground concealed his manouvers, when the eagle eye of Bruce detected a line of dust, with glanting of spears and

ground, the second stooping, the third standing upright, and all of them presenting their spears like a wall against the head-long force of the advancing cavaliers. The combat appeared so unequal to those who viewed from a distance, that they considered Randolph as lost, and Douglas requested the King's assistance "It may not be;" said the Brives; 'Randolph must pay the penalty of his indiscretion. I will not disorder my line of battle for him.' 'Ah noble King,' said Doublettie for him.' 'my heart cannot suffer to see Randolph perish for lack of aid; and with a permission half extorted from the King, half assumed by himself, Douglas marched to his defence; but on approaching the scene of conflict, the little of Randolph was seen emerging like a rock in the waves, from which the English cavalry were retreating on every side with broken ranks, like a repelled tide.—"Hold and halt!" said the Douglas to his followers, "we are come to late to aid them; let us not lease at the victory than they let us not lessen the victory they fave won by affecting to claim a share in it." When it is remembered that Douglas and Randolph were rivals for fame, this is one of the bright touches which illuminate and adorn the history of those ages of which blood and devastation are the

predominant character. Another preliminary event took place the same evening. Bruce himself, mounted upon a small horse or pony, was attentively marshalling the ranks of his vanguard. He carried a battle-axe in his hand, and was distinguished to friend and seasons the same same to be successful. guished to friend and enemy by a golden cor-onet which he were in his helmet. A part of the English vanguard made its appearance at this time; and a Knight amongst them, Sir Henry de Bohun, conceiving he saw an opportunity of gaining himself much honour, and ending the Scottish war at a single blow, couched his lance, spurred his powerful war-horse the superior strength of his charger and length of his weapon. The King, aware of his pur-pose, stood as if expecting the shocks but the unequal encounter, and striking the English Knight with his battle-axe, ashe passed him in consideration, perhaps, of the discouraging effects of Bohun's death and Clifford's defeat. The Scottish nobles remonstrated with Robert on the hazard in which he placed his person. The King looked at his weapon, and only replied, 'I have broken my good battle-axe.' He would not justify what he was conscious was an imprudence, but knew, doubtless, like was an impluence, but knew, doubtless, like other great men, that there are moments in which the rules in ordinary prudence must be transgressed by a general, in order to give an impulse of enthusiasm to his followers.

On the morning of St. Barmby, called the Bright, being the 24th of June, 1314, Edward advanced in full form to the attack of the Scots, whom he found in their position of the Carrick, and those of Argyll and Cantire. & dark with the number of banners which floa-With these the King posted himself, in order to carry support and assistance wherever it this tremendous array, and in order to guard

During this time the King of Bugland was

軍人经济

flashing of armour, taking northward in the direction of Stirling. He pointed this ord to Randolph. "They have passed where you kept ward," said he. "Ah, Randolph, there is a rose falfent from your chaplet!"

The Barl of Moray was wounded by the reproach, and with such force as he had around him, which amounted to a few scores of spear men on foot, he advanced agaist Clifford to redeem his error. The English Knight, interrupted in his purpose of gaining Stirling, wheeled his large body of cavalry upon Rundolph, and charged him at full speed. The Earl of Moray threw his men into a circle to receive the sharge, the front kneeling on the ground, the second stooping, the third standing grd the Scots left wing, under Edward Bruce."

The Earls of Gloucester and Hereford charged the Scots left wing, under Edward Bruce.

take place. The Earls of Glodcester and Hereford charged the Scots left wing, under Edward Bruce, ged the Scots left wing, under Edward Bruce, with their men at arms; but some rivalry between these two great Lords, induced them to hurry to the charge with more of emulation than of discretion; and arriving at the shock disordered and out of breath; they were unable to force the deep ranks of the spearmen. Many horses were thrown down and their masters left at the mercy of the enemy. The other three divisions of the Scottish army atmasters left at the mercy of the enemy. The other three divisions of the Scottish army attacked the mass of the English infantry, who resisted courageously. The English archers, as at the battle of Falkirk, now began to show their formidable skill, at the expense of the Scottish spearmen; but for this Bruce was prepared. He commanded Sir Robert Keith, the Marshal of Scotland, with those 400 men at arms whom he had kent in reserve for the at arms whom he had kept in reserve for the purpose, to make a ci cuit and charge the Egish bowmen in the flank. This was done with a celerity and precision which dispersed the whole archery, who, having neither stakes nor other barrier to keep off the horse, nor long weapons to repel them, were cut down at pleasure, and almost without resistance.

The battle continued to rage, but with disadvantage to the English. The Scottish archers had now an opportunity of galling their infantry without opposition, and it would appear that King Edward could find no means of bringing any part of his numerous centre or rear-guard to the support of those in the front, who were engaged at disadvantage.— The cause seems to have been, that his army consisting in a great measure of horse, a space of ground was wanted for the squadrons to act in divisions & with due orders and though there are cases in which masses of infantry may possess a kind of order, even when in a manner heaped together, this can never be the case with cavalry, the efficacy of whose move-ments must always depend on each horse ha-

ving room for free exertion.

Bruce, seeing the confusion thicken, now placed himself at the head of the reserve, and hand a see the seed of the words, addressing Angus of the Isles in the words, 'My hope is constant in thee,' rushed into the engagement, followed by all the troops he had hitherto kept in reserve. The effect of such an effort, reserved for a favourable moment, failed not to be decisive Those of the English who had been staggered were now constrained to retreat; those who were in re-treat took to actual flight. At this crifical moment the camp-followers of the Scottish army, seized with curiosity to see how the day went, or perhaps desirous to have a share of the plunder, suddenly shewed themselves on the ridge of the Gillies-hill, in the rear of the Scottishline of battle: and as they displayed cloths and horse-coverings upon poles for ensigns, they bore in the eyes of the English the fetters of an army with hanner. The the terrors of an army with banners. The belief that they beheld the rise of an ambuscade, or the arrival of a new army of Scots. gave the last impulse of terror, & all fled now, even those who had before resisted. The slaughter was immense: the deep ravine of Bannockburn, to the south of the field of battle. lying in the direction taken by most of the fugitives, was almost choked and bridged over with the slain, the difficulty of the ground retarding the fugitive horsemen till the Lancers were upon them. Others and the preat numbers, rushed into the river Forth, in the blindness of terror, and perished there. No less than twenty-seven Barons fell in the field; less than twenty-seven Barons fell in the field; the Earl of Gloucester was at the head of the fatal list. Young, brave, and highborn, when he saw the day was lost, he rode headlong on the Scottish pears, and was slain. Sir Robert Clifford, renowned in the Scottish wars, was also killed. Two hundred knights, and seven hundred esquires of high birth and blood graced the list of slaughter, with the noblest names of England; and thirty thousand of the common file filled up the fatal roll.

THE NEWS.

The following may serve as a hint to those cozening politicians, who are so disadfully in love with the flear people, the sweet people, the charming memle:

love with the 'slear people, the sweet people, the charming people.'—

'How is all your family, John? How are, Mrs. Clod and the little ones?' said Mr. Quintam to a neighbor employed in mending the public road.—'Pretty well, I thank you, said John. 'I am glad of it,' says' the 'other, 'What news, John?—'Why, I guess we shall have an election pretty, soon,' replied John, 'Why so?' 'Because you are so glad Mrs. Clod and the little ones are well,' answered the labourer, with a shrani loss that told the lawyer he had better be of.

THE WAY TO EXETED

A labourer working one thy upon the targe pike road, was accounted by a traveller thus—'Pray Iriend, which way must I go to Expert to which the fellow answered, 'Which way thou likes.'