

stream, leaving Jonathan and his friend alone together the latter fast asleep. Jonathan was by this time in high feather, and thought this would be a good time to take a peep at the establishment of his friend that he might know something of these matters when he got home. He arose without disturbing the little fat gentleman, and proceeded to penetrate into the interior of the house, until he came to the female apartments, in one of which he saw a young lady smoking, to whom he paid his compliments with a low bow. Her pipe was formed of slender pieces of bamboo, highly polished, with a bowl of silver and a mouth-piece of amber. Her hair was beautifully long and tastefully dressed with flowers and gold and silver boddkins, and the whole atmosphere of the room was perfumed with jasmine and other odoriferous plants and shrubs. By her side lay a guitar, on which she seemed to have been playing.

The entrance of Jonathan threw her into great confusion, and she uttered several violent screams, which however brought no one to her assistance. The illustrious Fat-qua was still sleeping in his seat, and the servants making merry as usual, with the remains of the feast. Jonathan attempted an apology for his intrusion, but the more he apologized the louder the young lady screamed. Jonathan wondered what could be the matter with her.

"Well, I never saw anything like this growing among corn—what's come over the girl? May I be chiselled if I don't think she's afraid I'll eat her. But why the dickens, if she's frightened don't she scamper off, that being the most natural way of getting out of danger." Jonathan did not know the feet of the poor young damsel were not more than two inches and a half long, and that she could no more run than fly. They were what the Chinese poets call a couple of "golden lilies."

Encouraged by this notion, that her pretending to be frightened was all sheer affectation, he approached her still nearer, took up the guitar, and begged her play him a tune, such as "Yankee Doodle," or any thing of that sort that was pretty easily managed, for he did not much admire any of your fine fashionable gimcracks. Jonathan was a playful neat kind of a chap—as handsome a lad as might be seen; tall and straight, with blue eyes, white forehead, and red cheeks, a little ruffled to be sure with the voyage.

The pretty creature with the little feet, whose name was Shangsthee, ventured at last to look at this impudent intruder, and, sooth to say he did not appear so terrible at the second glance as at the first. She smiled, and put out her small foot for Jonathan to admire. She then took her guitar and played him a tune—it was not "Yankee Doodle," but he declared it rather pleased Jonathan, for he declared it beat all he'd been switched if it didn't. Shangsthee seemed to understand the compliment, for she smiled and put out her golden lily, I suppose to show Jonathan she had a pair of them. Jonathan admired the pipes she handed it to him, he put it to his lips, and giving it back again, she put it to her lips, which our hero finally concluded came as near kissing as two-peence to a groat.

"How the Kritter blushes," thought Jonathan. He did not know she was painted half an inch thick after the fashion of the Chinese ladies. As they sat thus exchanging little pleasant civilities, which, innocent as they were, endangered both their lives, Jonathan had never particularly studied Chinese customs—the sound of a guitar, at some short distance in the garden. It approached nearer, and, in a few minutes, seemed directly under the window of the apartment. Shangsthee appeared greatly agitated, and begged Jonathan by signs to depart the way he came. But Jonathan had no notion of being scared by a tune, and declined to budge an inch. It was a nice tune, and he did not much mind if he heard another just like it.

Presently the music ceased, and all at once the young Shangsthee screamed a scream almost as loud as the former ones. "What can have got into the curious varmint now, I wonder?" quoth Jonathan. He little suspected she had caught a glimpse of the face of her lover through the blinds. This young man was called Yu-min-hoo, which signifies feathered, because he was a great poet, and took such high flights that his meaning was sometimes quite out of sight. He always carried an ink-bottle suspended to his button, a bamboo pen stuck behind his ear, and a book under his arm, in which he wrote down his thoughts that none might escape him. He made verses upon Shangsthee, in which he compared her to a dish of bears-claws, since her nails were at least six inches long, and she was a delicacy which the epicure might admire every day in the year. It was this sentiment which he had set to music and sung on this eventful evening under the window of his mistress.

Yu-min-hoo was petrified when he saw his Shangsthee sitting so cozily by the side of a Fank-wei, which, as I said before, means foreign devil. His indignation was terrible, and his jealousy prodigious. He had thoughts of sitting down by the light of the moon and writing a furious ode, consigning the Fank-wei to all the Chinese devils, which are the ugliest in the world. Even their gods are monsters, what then must the others be? On second thoughts, however, Yu-min-hoo restrained his muse, and in a moment or two they heard the clatter of his wooden shoes gradually receding. Shangsthee again retreated with her eyes, her hands, nay, her very feet, that Jonathan would make himself scarce. The tears ran down her cheeks, and like torrents of rain were deep channels in them that almost spoiled their beauty.

Jonathan tried all he could to comfort her, when, what was his surprise and indignation, at her base ingratitude, he was saluted with a scratch of those long-nails that constitute the most unequivocal claim of a Chinese lady to rank. It was a scratch so emphatic and well-directed, that every hair, and most es-

pecially the little finger nail, left its mark on his cheek, and it was preceded and followed by a scream of the highest pretensions. Our hero was astounded at this salutation. He had heard of love taps, but never of such a thing as this. But he soon understood the whole meaning of the business as slick as a whistle, when he saw little Fat-qua standing before him breathing fire and looking fury with his dark sharp-cornered eyes.

"Hi yahl!—Misses Joe Notting—sopose think you daughter my one flower-woman—hey?" Jonathan endeavored to convince Fat-qua that there was not the least harm in sitting by the side of a young woman in a civil way—that it was done in his country every day in the year, particularly on Sundays—and that the women there were quite as good as the Chinese, though they did not wear wooden shoes and nails six inches long.

Fat-qua was wroth at this indecorous comparison of the Fan-kwei ladies with those of the celestial empire; he ordered his servants to seize Jonathan as a violator of Chinese etiquette, and a calumniator of wooden shoes and long nails.—He determined in the bitterness of his heart to have him immediately before the worshipful *Guan-tat-see*, who would not fail to squeeze some of his dollars out of him.

But further reflection induced him to abandon this course. He recollected, when the times of the wine were somewhat milder, that both himself and his daughter would be disgraced and dishonored if it were publicly known that she had been in company with Fank-wei, a stain of the deepest dye, according to the statutes of the celestial empire, in any but the common women. The only way, therefore, was to make the best of a bad business. Accordingly he bribed his servants to secrecy—married his daughter to the poet, and swore never to invite another Misses Joe Notting to dine with him so long as there was a woman in his house.

"I partly guess I'll take his advice, and pull up stakes," said Jonathan. "I never saw such a tawal place. It beats every thing I know. Why, squire Fat-qua, I'll tell you what—if you'll only come to our parts, you may go just where you please—do just as you please—and talk to the gals as much as you please. I'll be choked if it isn't true by the living hokey."

"Hi yahl! Misses Joe Notting," replied Fat-qua. "she must be some very fine place, dat Merrykey."

"There you are right, squire. But good-bye; I finally conclude it's best to cut stick. They're plaguy slippery fellows here, if they ain't, may I be licked by a chap under size." Jonathan received the remainder of his money, which he was then earnestly advised to invest in bills, and at the same time to sell his vessel, and embark for home in a safer conveyance.

"I've think I am a fellow of no moreumption than that?" said he. "I'll be damned if there's a tight'r safer thing than my sloop ever sailed across the salt sea; and as for your paper money, I've had enough of that in my own country in my time."

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.
Late from England.

Our beat is this moment up from the packet-ship *Britannia*, Capt. Marshall, bringing us London papers to the 31st May, and Liverpool of the 1st June.

London, May 30, (evening) 1831.—A multitude of contradictory accounts have been received to-day, through the German and French papers, relative to the state of affairs in Poland. According to the Berlin version of them, every thing held out the prospect that success was at last about to attend the arms of the Russians, and the Lithuanian insurgents, pressed by the Russians, had approached the Prussian frontiers, which they probably intended to pass, in consequence of which the Prussian Landwehr, (local militia) had been suddenly called out to march towards the frontiers.

The dates from Warsaw, through Prussia, are of the 18th, when it is evident that no engagement had yet taken place between the main corps of the Russians and the Poles. If a regular battle is offered and accepted, we may expect to hear of something decisive tomorrow or next day. It is hardly to be supposed that the Polish army, which is at least equal in numbers to the Russian, and in every other respect superior, will suffer the enemy to get the better of them.

From Paris it is stated that offers of mediation on the part of England and France having been made to the Emperor Nicholas, for the pacification of Poland; the autocrat has declared, in answer, that he will make no concessions to "rebellious subjects" and that he had been disposed to make any, he would not have waited for advice to that effect from the west.

Brussels papers of the 27th inst. inform us that the feeling in favour of Prince Leopold is becoming very great. In the sitting of the national congress of Thursday last, out of a body of one hundred and twenty-two, ninety-six members had given their opinion in favour of the Prince of Orange; twenty-four reserve their votes, and only two voted against him.

In a few days we may expect to hear that the affairs of Belgium have been finally adjusted, which we understand from the extensions of Lord Ponsonby. Maestricht is certainly to be given up to the Belgians. *Sum.*

LONDON, May 31.—Last night we received Hamburg papers to Saturday last. The Correspondent contains some details from the Russian head quarters, relative to the operations of Generals Chranowski and Hornomire, the Polish account of which we gave some days ago. There is a report another action, fought about the 16th, in which the Poles are said to have made 2,000 prisoners.

The King of Sweden, who had been seriously indisposed was according to letters from Stockholm dated the 20th May, in a convalescent state.

BERLIN, May 25.—Private letters from Brody says that the Odessa mail had not arrived in that place in consequence of an insurrection at Kaminitz Podolski. This report has had the effect of depressing the Russian funds here. The threat of confiscating the property of those nobles of Prussian Poland who have joined their countrymen in the glorious struggle against Russia, is likely to prove nearly a dead letter, as nearly all of them have taken the precaution of mortgaging their lands either radically or fictitiously, to the utmost possible extent.

Our State Gazette of yesterday evening contained the Russian account of the successful manner in which generals Chranowski and Romarino have forced their way to Zamose, in order to oppose Gen. Rudiger, by the failure of Dwernicki's expedition was left without an opponent. From the Russian account, the Polish Generals appear to have suffered severely.

General Kreutz estimated their loss, on the 8th and 7th May, at about 3,000 men, whereas from the Polish bulletin, written with every appearance of frankness, Chranowski's corps inflicted a severe loss upon the Russians, and brought upwards of 800 prisoners with them to Zamose.

"The Russian Commander-in-chief being informed that the insurgents intended with their main force to undertake something against Siedlec, took measures to anticipate them by a rapid movement. On the 11th in the evening he advanced towards Jablonna, and at day break on the 12th proceeded against Kaluszyn, but the Poles had already evacuated it.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 14, 1831.

HYMENEAL.
Married on Sunday 3d July, by the Rev. N. J. Watkins, M. RICHARD MITCHELL, to Miss MARY ANN PURDY, all of Anne Arundel county.

We are authorised to say, that Dr. Allen Thomas declines being a Candidate as Elector of Senate.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.
Annapolis 8th July, 1831.
The Executive Council will meet on Thursday, the 21st inst.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk.
The President of the United States returned to the Seat of Government, in the Steamboat *Potomac*, from his excursion down the Bay.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.
Lewis Cass, of Ohio, Governor of the Michigan Territory, to be Secretary of the Department of War.

COURT OF APPEALS.
June Term, 1831.
Thursday, 7th July.—The argument of the case of Spong and al. vs. Mumma, No. 124, was concluded by Johnson for the appellee, and by Taney (Attorney General, U. S.) for the appellant.

Klinefelter's Lessee, vs. Carey, No. 163, was argued by S. J. Donaldson for the appellant.

Friday, 8th July.—The argument of the above case was concluded by S. J. Donaldson for the appellant, and by M. Mahon for the appellee.

Carthaus vs. Hawkins, No. 164, was argued by Mayer for the appellant.

The Court notified the bar yesterday that the present term would be closed on tomorrow week.

Friday 8th July.—Buchanan Ch. Justice delivered the opinion of the Court in Stock et al. vs. Ellicott et al No 159, affirming the judgment.

The same Judge also delivered the Court's opinion in Hamilton vs. Jones, No. 42, affirming the decree.

Also in the case of Hungerford vs. Bourne, No. 109, reversing the decree and dismissing the complainant's bill with costs.

Monday, July 11th.—The argument of the above case Nos. 165, 166, was concluded by Mayer for Law et al, and Johnson for Bathurst.

No. 167, Nathan Waters et al. vs. Charles Duvall. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the Appellants.

Tuesday, July 12th.—Stephen J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 125, Hoyers, Brewer & Troup, reversing the decree of Washington County Court, with costs, but without prejudice.

Dorsey J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 123, *Jacob Motts vs. Daniel Wilmer*—*Judgment affirmed.*

No. 167, Waters et al. vs. Charles Duvall. The argument of this case was concluded by Johnson and Magruder, for the appellee, and Alexander for the Appellants.

On application of Clotworthy Birnie Esq. of Baltimore, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 169, Lyde Griffith vs. Basil Crapster. The argument of this case was commenced by Magruder for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

The Court reversed the Decree with costs, and remanded the cause for further proceedings in No 144, James M. Corcoran vs. Fayette Gibson et al.

On application Charles Nicols, Esq. of Baltimore, was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

On application A. W. Bradford, Esq. of Baltimore, was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

The argument of the case of Griffith vs. Crapster No. 167 was concluded by Alexander for the appellee and Magruder for the appellant.

The Court reversed the judgment in No. 162, Klinefelter's Lessee vs. Sarah Carey. In No. 1 and 2, John Hoffman vs. James Walker, the Court quashed the returns of the Sheriff.

In Nos. 165, and 166, Matthew Bathurst vs. George Law et al, and George Law et al vs. Matthew Bathurst (cross appeals). The Court reversed the Decree, and dismissed the bill with costs on the appeal by Bathurst, and affirmed the Decree with costs on the appeal by George Law et al.

In No. 124, Spong et al vs. Mumma, the Court ordered the record to be transmitted to Washington County Court as a Court of Equity, for further proceeding, each party to pay his own costs.

No. 170, The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, use McDonald vs. Rogers adrs of Rogers. This case was argued by Scott for the appellant, and Johnson for the appellee.

No. 176, William W. Hall vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. This case was argued by Scott for the appellee; no Counsel argued for the appellant.

By the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of the Severn Circuit, in conference assembled the 14th May, 1831.

We deplore and deprecate, the gross insult that is frequently offered to virtue, and to our most Holy Religion, by treating with ardent spirits to secure votes.

Therefore Resolved, That in future, we will not support by our suffrage any Candidate for the Legislature, or for any other office within the gift of the people, who will in any case treat with ardent spirits, or permit his friends to treat for him, for the purpose of thereby influencing persons to give him their support.

Resolved, That the Rev. Richard Brown and Mr. John Veitch, request the Editors of newspapers in the city of Annapolis, and the District of Columbia, friendly to the Temperance cause, to give publicity to the above proceedings.

CHRISTOPHER FRYE, Pres't.
RICHARD BROWN, Sec'y.

The Anniversary of Independence was celebrated at Norfolk with more than usual solemnity; not only by a Military parade, Exercises, &c. but also by a Civic procession, consisting of the followers of the various branches of the Mechanic Arts, with banners and emblems, &c.

The President of the United States, being at Fortress Monroe, in the neighbourhood of Norfolk, was, with Mr. Traut, invited to attend the Public dinner on the occasion. The following was his reply to the invitation:

REP RAPS, July 1, 1831.
GENTLEMEN:—Your polite invitation on behalf of the Volunteer Corps of Norfolk to their celebration of the 55th anniversary of the Independence of our happy country, is received. A resolution, long since taken, not to partake of a public dinner during my continuance in office, prevents me from enjoying the pleasure of being your guest on this occasion.

The birth day of our Independence and Freedom will ever awaken, in every bosom worthy of the high privilege, sentiments of the most delightful character, and although not personally present, my soul will be with you in commemoration of an event that has afforded the first proof that man is capable of self-government.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, and for the fellow-citizens you represent, the assurance of my high respect and cordial regard.
ANDREW JACKSON.

GENERAL ORDER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1831.
The President of the United States, with deep regret announces to the Navy and to the Marine Corps, the death of our illustrious and venerable fellow-citizen, JAMES MONROE. It pleased Divine Providence to remove him from this scene of trial, in the city of New-York, on the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; and from sympathy with his relations and the American People for his loss, and from respect to his sacrifices and sufferings in achieving, and his distinguished services in since maintaining, that Independence, the President orders, that funeral honours shall be paid to his memory at each of the Navy Yards, and on board all the public vessels in commission, by firing twenty-one minute guns, commencing at twelve o'clock M. on the day after this communication is received, by carrying the flags half mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for six months.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 7, 1831.
It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Army, the death of the venerated Patriot, and Ex-President, JAMES MONROE. This afflictive dispensation, occurred on the late Anniversary of our Independence. At a moment when a nation of freemen were celebrating the achievements of their devoted band of patriots who purchased with their blood the liberty we enjoy, and the principal actors in the Great Drama were called to his last account.

Participating in the somnolence which must all yearn heart on such an afflictive occasion, and anxious to manifest his gratitude for the eminent services, and admiration for the talents and virtues of the deceased, the President directs that funeral honours be paid him at every Military post and station in the United States, and that the Officers wear crape on the left arm for six months.

Major General Maccomb will give the necessary instructions for carrying into execution, forthwith, the foregoing order.
P. G. RANDOLPH,
Acting Secretary of War.

From the Globe of Saturday.
JACKSON REPUBLICAN MEETING
In Georgetown, D. C.
Agreeably to the request of two hundred citizens of Georgetown, and that part of Washington county west of Rock Creek, friendly to the administration of the General Government, met in the Lancaster School House on the 6th instant. On motion of Mr. John Lutz, Dr. CHARLES A. BEATTY was called to the Chair, and Robert White was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman expressed his grateful acknowledgments to the meeting for the honor bestowed upon him. By calling him to preside, when FRANCIS S. KEY Esq. in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, read a preamble and resolutions: Which were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were supported by addresses by Col. Thomas Corcoran, James Dunlop, Esq. Francis S. Key, Esq. and Gen. John Mason, which were received with the greatest applause. They generally expressed their regret, that a public meeting had been thought necessary in our disfranchised community by any portion of our citizens, and all more that when met instead of confining themselves to the duty of enlightening the American people, with their researches into grave questions of the public policy and constitutional right, which are now under general discussion, (a duty which, considering the darkness of the country, and their light, was not only reasonable and proper, but desirable to discharge,) they should have confined either reasonable, or proper, or favorable, or decent, to lend themselves to sustain the grossest charges against the personal and official character and conduct of the President. These charges they abundantly and indignantly repelled, and appealed anew to the great and unmerited loss which his forcance towards the members of the party so pressing and violently revivified him.

Gen. John Mason in concluding a speech, at deserved and received the most enthusiastic cheering; offered the following resolutions, stating that he had been induced to do so, from observing that at the meeting of the 2d of June it had been thought proper, after setting their regular resolutions, to present to their meeting, under the sanction of an individual citizen, a resolution which for the sake of that citizen and of the town, he had regretted than any other part of their proceedings, that it had therefore been thought right to propose in the same way and on individual responsibility, the resolution he was about to submit, he having (he believed) as good an opportunity as most persons in the district, of knowing how unfounded and unceremonious was the insinuation, conveyed in the extra resolution, thus offered and adopted at the meeting of our opponents:

Resolved, That this meeting have seen with surprise and contemplate with feelings of deep displeasure and disapprobation, an attempt in the proceedings of the late meeting held in this town to impress belief, that the President of the United States has interfered with, and endeavored to control the exertions of Government, "the private intercourse of society"—that no member of this meeting as the most distant belief of the fact, and that the insinuation is in the opinion of this meeting, based solely on idle rumour and without the shadow of a warrant.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted. On motion it was ordered, that the proceedings of the meeting be published.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for the dignified manner in which he has presided over the meeting, and to the Secretary for his services rendered, and then on motion, the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES A. BEATTY, Chairman.
ROBERT WHITE, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen compose the reading committee—

William Hardy, Geo. B. Magruder, Thomas Corcoran, Ninian Beall, James Dunlop, Walter Smoot, Bernard Brien, John White, Dr. Charles A. Beatty, Richard Jones, George French, John Mason, Thomas Orme, John G. Wilson, Francis S. Key, Joseph Hatchiff, Jerh. W. Bronaugh, John D. Clarke, David Hagen, James Kennedy, Dr. James Jones, Enoch King, Horatio Trunkel, Maynard Mason, Dr. Wm. Baker.

New York, July 8.
The obsequies of the late Ex-President Monroe were performed yesterday, according to previous arrangements. In the language of a morning paper all ranks and degrees—all denominations—and parties, united in doing the last offices to the honored, the virtuous, experienced, and able statesman, the soldier of the Revolution who gave the blood of his youth, the vigor of his manhood, and the wisdom of his age to his country. The ancient soldiers of the Revolution—the grey-headed remnant of patriotism and glory—thair young successors of the same, and the citizen soldiers, and the citizen farmers, followed him to the last depository of his ashes, and united in one solemn and one voice—in one testimony, to his having lived and died a good man—a good soldier—a good patriot.

At 3 o'clock the body was taken into the char-

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at James Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis, on Monday the 23th July next, at 12 o'clock M. All the real estate which was devised by the last will and testament of Philip Hammond Junior, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, to his son Rezin Hammond, and his children.
2. All the real estate, which was by last will and testament devised unto the testator's son George W. Hammond and his children. Those Lands lying in Anne Arundel County, are too well known to require particular description. The Sales will be made on credit, of six and twelve months; the purchasers to give bonds with security, for payment of the instalments, with interest from the day of sale. Thos. S. Alexander, Trustee.

A correspondent of a Virginia paper, calls Skryznecki, the Polish Chieftain, Gen Screwnck-eye—and another, Skrouge-hin-sky-nigh.

A student of the Virginia University, lately made a calculation, founded on data derived from the most accurate tables of mortality, that the chances were more than 1721 millions to one, that Jefferson and Adams would not both die on the day which they actually expired.

At the nuptials of the Hon. Robert Grosvenor, who was lately married to the Hon. Miss Wellesley, the guests partook of a wedding cake made at Chester, which weighed no less than three cwt. and a half.