endeavoured to point out the wickedness of the crime she had threatened to commit. But her resoluti on was fixed, and shortly after his departure, she prepared and took the whole of the porson she had procured. She immediately informed a lady of the family (the same mentioned before as her congarion) that she had taken the fatal dise, and now respect in soon bridging anever y refused all medical aid, and need about five o'dly s. PM. after having endured, for several hours, the most excludiating pain. She had her senses to the last, but showed not the least contrition on account of the act she had performed To those around her she said, "griete n ton my account, or soon stall ment my parents, and enter upor happier scenes." Alas, poor gil little did she know of that world into which she was about to enter.

The family (mentioned beinte) were a most inconsolable as well as Mr. E. who, a few days previously had executed his will, putting her in possession of five or six thousand dollars; but to this circumstance. sie paid not the least attention. It is said that various causes occurred to produce in her a state of mind necessary to the performance of the desperate deed. One is, she imagined herse f ridiculed and slighted by a young gentleman who had previously engaged her affections, but perhaps other causes had greateref fect; her feel ngs were of t e fin s' kind, and con-tant reflections upon her lonely and forsaken situation, had wrought her mind to a pitch, rendered almost desperate, by the least cooln ss or negreet of an acquaintance or triend. She would gay, unad I but one relation left to ward off the blow, or blunt the edge et's and r. it would have been o therwise." Her want of religious education had also left her destitute of a retuge from the troubles and perpiexities of a wicked world .accustomed to seek consolation from Him, who alone is able to give it, she knew no rest but in the grave, and made haste to reach her goal.

CTO THE CULIOU ...

T . Ladies and Gentlemen of Anna polisare respectfully informed, that a

MUSEUM OF Natural Curiosities and Wax

Has been opened at MR HUNTER'S Tavern, amongst which are the following: The Annapolis Beauty.

Ceneral Bashington, and Troonty-one Female Figures, representing the States of the Union. Major General Jackson. Commo fore Decatur and Lady. Geo. Lecomsch in his original dress. Colvin Philips. American Broarf,

Toung Bonapa-ir.

ALSO,
A living Ourong Outang, or Wild Man of the Woods: The real Young Sea Sarpent 13 feet

Jong and to inches circumference. The Ar dildia an All gator, Gwenny, Croco A netrified Snake - Touth of the Mammoth .- And views of all parts of the World. Alsos Painting represent ing the city of Baltimore, and Bombard-ment of Fort WHenry, by the British, size 17 by 10 feet

The Proprietor during his stay in Armanalis, will operate upon any per-I LECTRICITY, so useful in the cure of rise matic and nervous affections. 3 Al nittance 25 Cents-Children.

under 7 cears of age, half price.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the or plans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to aublic sale, on Thurs day the 23d day of December inst. at the late dwelling of Thomas Owens late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all the Personal Property of said deceased. (Negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Indian Corn, Hav. Fodder and Straw together with a number of other articles. Terms of salefor all sums of twenty dollars, and under, the cash to be paid; for all sums above twenty dollars, six months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

Ben. Owens. Adm'rs. Nichs. Owens,

From the Portsmouth Oracle. THE SMOKY WEATHER.

To state a few facts respecting the appearance of smoky weather, will, I believe, be sufficient to refute the notion of its being produced by the smoke of existing fires.

- 1 This phenomenon happens at all seasons of the year-in the dead of winter, when the earth is cover ed with snow, as well as at any
- 9. It appears at sea as well as on 12 d. In 1814, vessels arriving from Europe, reported it many days sail
- an extent of many hundred, perhaps thousand miles at the same time. 4. The natural tendency of smoke is upwards, as every one must ob-

5. How impossible is it for the smoke of fires covering a few hundred acres of ground, or even many housand, to hil such an extent of itm sphere.

If it be asked - what is the cause? I shall answer, that it is a disposition of the air-a state of the atmosphere, produced by its own internal operations, as much as clouds. vapour different aspects or weather. rain, & . The particular substance of which it is composed, is constantly, as I conjecture, floating in the higher regions of the atmosphere, and may discend and collect on the surface of the arth from causes - x isting in the lower, such as a temporary auminution of its elastic and ouovant state. That this substance was originally, and is now, smoke, in differerent stages of decomposi tio, is rather provable. It is west known that smake is very antisepti-H w durane it may be, or what on i m v require to decompose

I would not pretend to guess. Nothing is more groundless than the fears of some people at dark days.

P. S -Since writing the above. I see it reported that the weather has been as smoky and dark far at sea, as it was on the land.

Synopsis of Miscellaneons Items.

From European Papers. A London paper mentions that snow had not taken in England as ariy as October for 18 years beore the present year. It then felon the same day of the month that t did this year, and the winter fo. owing was a remarkable mild one.

The foundation of London House the residence of the lishop of London, in St. James's square, is now laid, and is to be much more spacious than the late Episcopal mansi-

From the letters and papers seiz-

ed of the Union Associations, which for some time back have kept Germany in alarm, it would appear that these secret associations were more sumerous than generally was apprebended. Their object, it seems was to overthrow the present order of theigs in Germany. Among the initiated some were called the Absolute or devoted, because they had engaged not to be withheld by any consideration from going all lengths r quired. Sindt, who murdered Kotz bue, was doubtless of this number. Among the documents seiz d, we have copied a few extracts to show the lesign which the nembers of these associations had to view. Tony follow:-"Is it not o be feared, that in a moment of wealness, or in the agony of death, Sandt may betray his secret?" "I zoalous y study the history of Revolutions, they are as necessary to nations as respiration to men."-At the moment of execution, our triend N. will put himself at our lead, and like another Zisca, carry the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other." "A total overthrow can alone save us." "The people do not know yet the plan for which Sandt purified himself, but they begin to have a notion of it." us overthrow the thrones of Alexander. Frederick William, & Francis II." "To every tree on the road from Berlin to Charlottenburg one of these servants of the throne must liang, and even that will not narchy is a toolish institution." Is t t en so difficult to kill the thirty eight, (meaning the 38 Sovereigns of the German confederation) Sandt sublic may learn to believe in chrisian charity and resignation, that it may see of what sacrifices the Ger-

the people by force and by trage ly. "Our works will not be a forne. with the noptial crown; they are reserved for the axe of the executioner." "To day the fate of the Jews was put to the vote." This case ciations consisted chiefly or young

At the London Sussians, Gundhall, lately held by the Lord Mayor, the R corder, Astermen &. appeared in the r source r too it ionour of the men ry on the aug versary of the King sas east

Arthur Postlewsol, one of the notorious reformers in Great Britain, has a idressed a letter to the people of Manchester, & . in at swer to Hunt's last letter, ". which he brings a numired charges of east f Hunt. Allowing one in cash ten to be true. Hunt is unquestionably one of the greatest rascus in the British Empire. Bandford & Wat son, a pair of renowned radicals, in their letters, also give Hunt a notorious bad character. Hunt no doub. can say as much of his accusers

NY. Daily Adv.

JARTLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 9.

A draft upon the national treasury for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars more of the monies advanced during the late war by Maryland, on account of the United States, for the purchase of arms and military stores, was last wick received by our treasurer. We fee! gratified in noticing this circlim stance, not only because it shews that the administrators of the gene ral government are satisfied that this state, as far as her means won permit, faithfully performed her du ly during that short but costly conflict, but because it snews the correctness of the course pursue by the federalists, to wo se exertions the people of Maryland stand fairly indebted for its recovery; and likewise, because it puts to confusion th. clamorous horde who contended, that we had no right to ask a reimbursement of expenditures then nade, and who, had their counsebeen regarded, would have deprived ier of a fair indemnification, though she is entitled toit upon every principle of justice.

DIED,

At his seat near Magothy River. on Monday morning last, after a short but painful illness, John Gibson, Esq.

Legislature of Maryland.

The House of Delegates formed a quorum on Tuesday. Tobias E. Stansbury, esq. was chosen Sp. aker Mr. John Brewer was appointed clerk and Mr. Peter Webb, assistant clerk. Mr. Cornelius Mills Sergeant it Arms, and Mr. John Quynn Door-Keeper. Messrs. Irvine Spence, Joseph Ireland, Thomas Pollard, John W Preston, John H. Carroll, were appointed Committee Clerks.

The Senate have not yet formed

Last evening, on board the United States sloop of war Hornet, ly. ing at the navy yard, a sailor while ascending the main-rigging, to as sist in sending down the topgailant yard, from his eagerness to perform his duty, heightened by the pleasing reflection that his time had expired and he would shortly be enabled to meet his relatives and friends-feli from the shrouds, struck his haed upon the spars stowed in the chains or the ship, and fell overboard. Mr. Mavo, first lieut. saw his perilous situation from the quarter deck, and no withstanding the severity of the weather, with that genuine spirit of benevolence and humanity which exists only in the hearts of the generous and the brave, plunged into the water to save him-tollow d by a sailor from the forecastle. They succeeded in getting him on board; but he was so severely injured he survived but a few moments. It is indeed a pleasing task to record a circumstance so highly commendable in Mr. Mayo-when, forgetting the disparity of rank, and regardless of the coldness of the weather, he saw in him only an unfortunate man must die on the scaffold, that the and an old shipmate, whose life he would preserve at any risk. By this act he has added another to the many proofs already given of his nan youth are capable. In this en- love for his men and his value as an lightened age the scaffold is the officer-while such feelings as these

order of things must be changed by surprise at the subordination in our and that an Energy mailt

ington, lient. Mayo commands the Hornet. - N. F. Col.

The fig. Will to vie to the molecular cost described a control of the way of the control of the cost o produce of the vert, its ghises abundant thin usual, will not only be amply sufficie.t. for home consumption, but afford o terrations—so his toleran ement in he circulating paper medium, by being left to those immedies which its obvious causes—aggested, and the good sense and virtue of

of February list, that a treaty of anity, set-tlement, and limis had been concluded in this city, letween the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent autho-

rities of the former, full confidence was en-tertained that it would have been ratified by

this Catholic Majesty, with creal prompti-tude, and a like errnest desire to terminate, on the conditions of that treaty, the discreners which had so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the abject admitted of was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United Sates, from Spanish cruiter and et an 20 years before, which had not been re-dressed—These bases had been acknow-ledged and provided for by a teaty, a tar back as the year eighteen hundred and two, which, although, concludes at Madrid, was not then, attited by the government of Spain, not since, until the last year, when it was suspended by the late treaty, a m te -atisfactory provision to beth parties, as was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had a isen in this ong interval, affect ng their highest inter ests, which were likewise provided for hy this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every a ticle having been for years under discussion and repeated refervears under discussion and repeated relevance having been made by the Minister of Spain to his government, on the puints respecting which the gleatest difference of pinion provailed. It was formed by a Minister duly authorized for the purpose, who had represented his government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negotiation several vens, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was therefore pledged, under circular transfer. for its ratification. On he part of the United States t is treaty was evidently no eded to in a spirit of cone listion and con-ession. The indemnity for injectis-ud los esso long be one sustained, and now and acknowled_ed and provided for, was be paid by them, without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain - For ter ritory ceded by Spain, other territory, of great value, to which our claim was belied ed to be well founded was coded by or esting to her. This cession was need, the less received, as the means of indemnisying our citizens in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerables of great models. iderations, of great weight, urged the ces sion of this territory by Spain. It was sur-States on every side, except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her a thority over-it, and, falling into the hands of adventu-ters connected with the savings, it wis made the means o unceasing annoyance and inju y to our Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession then, Spain colled a territory, in reality, on walne to their, and obtained concession of the highest importance, by the cettle-ment of long standing differences with the ment of long statuming undertaken to be petive claims and limits, and likewise (cheved hesself from the obligation of a treaty (claims to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her rights where she could not support her authority. It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his Catholic Mujesty would have ratified it, without delay. I regret to have to state that this reasonable expec tation has been disappointed—that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood. I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and city

cumstances in my possession, relating to it Anxious to prevent all future disagree mest with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which had thus een concluded, and particularly by the tablishment of a government in Florida which should preserve order there, the mi-nister of the United States, who had been recently appointed to his Catirolic Majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his 20-vernment, had been committed, to be eschanged for that of Spain, was instructed State as soon as obtained, by a public ship subjected to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring in the estification by Spain, he requested to be informed of

It was stated, in reply, that the great im symbol which will replace the exist between the highest officer*
Cross." "Remark this: the present and meanest seaman, where is the were not specified, had produced the delay.

surprise at the sworthination in our the United States, to obtain of the United States, to obtain of the United States, to obtain our two of this government.

*Capt. Read being now at Wash-life the United States offered to give the United States of the States of the United States o ed an expent on from the United agains. The province of Texas, Texas imputed acts, are stated as the mounted have induced his Catholic Affection. to w tuho a his radification from the is repeated to at an envoy would be with despatched to the United state for these allegations will just fotce

It will be seen by the documen tioned relates to a clause in the Flor da, which it was understood ties to annul these latter grants, at was unknown, but it was understoos provision in the t caty had not me e annulling these grants, it would be getner inigatory. Immediately are to teatry was concluded and rathern a government, an intimation was remined the e-grants were of anterior date was nixed on by the treaty, and but they are not of course be nected by it. Treze possibility of such a case, so income with the intention of the paties, and meaning of the article, induced us possession meaning of the article, induced us possession management to demand an explanation management and which corresponds with this states With respect to the otheractallesed : this government had tolerared or pran expedition against Texas, it, fully evinced by the acts of the corem. and the proceedings of the courts

There being cause, however, to head, in the course of the last summ some adventurers entertained vers kind suggested. the attention of the tuted authorities in that quarter was i the project, whatever it might be, has terly failed.

erly failed.

These facts will, it is presumed sugevery impartial mond, that he govern of Spain had no justifiable causelore oning to rutify the treaty. At each of mine to ratify the treaty. At east cook ded in a informity with introduces of a cooking to the true intent and meaning the parties. Exch party is bountered it. It either could set it aside, where consent of the other, there would be no ger any rules applicable to suchtransial between nations. By this proceeding the covernment of Spain has rendered to it. So a new and very sectors injury. In these stated that a minister would be east as K or that a minister would be east. not asked within the line linited in test tification? Is it contemplated to oreans negociation, respecting any of the aim or conditions of the treaty? If that erets to what consequences might it no leaf, what time, and in what manner woods a regociation terminate? By to sporesta, Sprin has formed a relation between a two countries which will justify an as two countries which will justify an analysis. two commerces which will justify assures on the part of the U.S wirds strong sense of injury, and apropering for the risks and interests of the nate ay dictate. In the course to be justed to sent the course to be justed. these objects should be constantly held

view and have their due weight.

Our national honour must be minited and a new and a distinguished proceed for deep or that regard for justice and minimized the councils of this free people. It must be vious to all, that, if the United State been desirous of making conquests, my been even willing to aggrandize their that way, they could have had no invent to form this treaty. They would much cause for gratulation at the control which has been pursued by Spain. As which has been pursued by Spain. As the field for ambition is open before the But such a career is not consistent with pranciples of the regovernment nor the telests of the nation. view and have their due weight e ests of the nation. From a full view of all citts stances, it is submitted to the con-

will not be proper for the U a States to carry the conditions of treaty into effect, in the same se ver as if it had been ratified Spain, claiming on theft part ale advantages, and yielding to Spathose secured to her. By purious this course, we shall rest on the cred ground of right, sanctioned the most solemn manner by Spr herself; by a treaty which she is bound to ratify—for refusing to which she must incur the cense of other nations, even those minerally to her; while, by confident ourselves within that limit, we car not fait to obtain their well neter

sideration of Congress whether

bation. We must have peace rontier where we have been g disturbed; our citizens must demnified for losses so long sustained, and for which inity has been so unjustly withfrom them. Accomplishing great objects, we obtain all s desirable. his Catholic Majesty has twice de

his Catholic majesty has twice de-his determination to send a Minister United States, to ask explanations tain points, and to give them, respec-is delay to ratify the treaty. Shall by taking the ceded territory and ig to execute the other cond tions ofing to execute the other conditions treaty, bear 2 this Minister arrives heard? That is a case which forms appeal to the candor, the mag is, and honor of this people. Much is courtesy between nations. By a leasy we shall lose nothing; for, restreament of immutable feuth and the ground of immutable truth and we cannot be diverted from our It ought to be presumed, that inities of pairing result. In any reduce the desired result. In any the delay for the purpose mentioned, a further manifest it on or the sincere to tern inate. In the most friendly to tern inate, with Spain, cannot let all differences with Spain, cannot ter all differences with Spain. er, all differences with Spain, cannot be duly appreciated by his Catholic ser, as well as by other powers. It is itted, therefore whether it will not be to make the law, proposed for carto make the law, proposed for carthe conditions of the treaty into effect of the conditions. Il it be adopted contingent; to operation upon the responsibi e Executive, in such manner as to opportunity for such friendly ex-s as may be desired, during the

ons as may be desired, daring the cession of Congress, ommoficate to Congress a copy of wand the instructions to the Mistre U. States, at Madrid, respectivhis correspondence with the mistagain, and of such other documents as may be necessary to give a full

we on this occasion, thought pro-nersur, it is sa isfactory to know. for the control of th held either from the United States or Novin, and have been unequivocal in of the ratification.—There is also reach believe, that the sentiments of the mild Government of Russia, have been ame, and that they have also been made on teth Cabineto i Madrid the civil are existing between Spain the Spaint provinces in this hemis the greatest care has been taken to get the laws intended to preserve an

the greatest care has been taken to meet the laws intended to preserve an intial neutrality. Our ports have con-dto be equally open to both parties, on the same conditions, and our citi-have been equally restrained from in-ing in favor of either, to the prejudice either. The progress of war, howhe other. The progress of war, how-has operated manifestly in favor of the has operated manifestly in favor of the sies. Buenos Awes still maintains, at en, the independence which it de ed in 1816, and has provedsince 1810, estents has lately attended Chili and ences north of the La Plata, borirg on it; and likewise Venezuela. contest, bas, from its comment, heen very interesting to

r powers, and to none more so on the Taited States. A virtuous onle may and will confine themlves within the limits of a strict outrality; but it is not in their powto behold a cuffict o vitally imprant to their heighbours, without esensibility and sympathy which turally belong to such a case. It is been the steady purpose of this vernment to provent that feeling eding to excess—and it is very atifying to have it in my power to ite, that so strong has been the ise, throughout the whole commity, of hat were due to the aracter and obligations of the naon, that few examples of a conry kind have occurred. The distance of the colonies from

e parent country, and the great stent of their population and rehich, it was anticipated, at a very rent demand ly period, it would be difficult for ain to surmount. The steadiness. sistency, and success, with which er have pursued their object as inced more particularly by the unisputed sovereign'y which Buenos yres has so long enjoyed, evident-give them a doing claim to the yourable consideration of other ations. These scutiments on the art of the United States: have not on withheld from other powers. ith whom it is desirable in act in oncert. Should it become manifest of the world, that the efforts of pain to subdue those provinces will fruitless, it may be fresumed that Spanish government itself will ive up the contest In producing uch a determination, it cannot be oubted that the opinion of friendly owers who have taken no part in he controversy, will have their

perited influence. It is of the highest importance to urnational character and indispenible to the morality of our citizens. hat all violations of our neutrality hould be prevented. No door should e of open for the evasion of our is; no opportunity afforded to any ho may be disposed to take advanage of it, to compromit the interest r honour of the nation. It is subnitted therefore, to the consideration Congress, whether it may not be dvisable to revise the laws, with riew to this desirable result.

Te is anbmitted, al. may not be advisable by law, the several p along the coast at wh reign ships of war may be admitted. T sustaining the regu commerce, and of o interests, from abuse designation, furnished tive for this measure

At the time of the nego tween the U. S. and Gre had been entertained th have been agreed upon r tisfaction of both counts tisfaction of both counts on principles of justice commercial intercourse and the British possess West-India as upon the America. The plen polygovernments not having to an agreement on this threat if the U.S. Lesen which had been pr the ultimate offer of the British g accept. On their to they were examine beration, the resul a new effort to meet British governmer of the U.S. was in a further proposa been accepted. I declined in an ami recommended to of congress wheth bitory provisions. ing to this interco xpedient. It is s that although it h ticable, as yet, to rangement of this of their commerce

> By the 5th a t it was stipulated which had arisen governments, w true intent and n article of the tre lation to the carr tish officers, of: S. after the excl tions of the trea be referred to the friendly sovere named for that nister of the U. ed to name to ment a foreign mon friend to b decision of this swer of that go posal, when re on the part of

position of the

will view any reg

other may make

the most friently

Although the ments which a of the Union of the preceding the present, b mented, and ist, the receip to the 30th amounted to defraying the government, and reimburs debt, payable ing to \$18,00 in the treasu than \$2,500 sums receiva

The cause diminish the not fail to he fect upon the rued upon during the the present ascertained have been s od, exceed of the whole mount to S

For the next year. ments whi from the ti ble you to provision b

The red principal a which has sent year. in the pri so favoura mestic m shielded th adverse t pecuniary liave so di ial inter ieen no le acturing ections of

> The gr rency wh