From the National Gazette. Extract from the Pert Folio of a Canton Supercargo. THE FOOLERY OF FASHION.

Foolery does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where;" of the truth of this remark the mind of every individual is more or less capable of forming a judgment. Man is a strange animal: so strong is the diversity of opinion, appearance, customs, and disposition, that if a homometer, or andrometer, were formed, it would be difficult to discover, in the two extremes of the scales, all similarity sufficiently powerful to induce us to rank them in the same species. Yet there is a hidden uniformity which cannot be set aside: the grave covers the same clay, and the same imperishable part survives, when death has summoned the poor Papuan negress; as when the tomb has closed for ever over all the earthly bloom and beauty of the brightest belle in Christendom. Indeed, a happier fate may await those whose simple covering is plaited leaves, than others who flaunt, as it were, george-ously attired into eternity: for "in that day the Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon: the chains, and the bracelets, the mufflers; the bonnets and the ornaments of the legs, and head-bands, and the tablets, and the ear-rings; the rings and nose-jewels; the changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the hoods, and the veils."

Of all the variations between man and man, none is so great as that of opinion; and upon opinion, fashions are principally founded. I do not allude to what may be termed primary fashions;—as the loose garments of the Asiaticks, and the close vestments of Europe, which arise from difference of climate and education; -but to those which, without being regulated by any fixed law or tending to any useful purpose are established upon the vain and whimsical opinions of mankind. A princess of Poggy, for example, will appear in puris naturalibus, while a lady of Lapland is closely enveloped in skins and furs; this is the effect of Four individuals may be seated at the same table, of whom one will convey his food to his mouth with a knife and fork, another with a threepronged fork, a third with chop-sticks, and a fourth with his fingers; this is the effect of education; and each individu al will ridicule and condemn the silly and singular customs of the others .-But if we see one man with a basket of puppies suspended from his neck; another, with gold chains dangling from his knees to the points of his shoes, which are turned up like Dutch skates; a third half suffocated with ligature around the neck; and a fourth half martyred with morrocco boots and "inexpressibles;"-or, if we behold an old woman spirting orange-flower water over her mistress from between her teeth; or a lady dandling pigs, or even lap dogs, upon her knees; or a queen of England issuing a proclamation limiting the square toes of shoes to six inches; or papal bulls denouncing excommunication against all points exceeding two inches;-we must pronounce these things to be the mere effect of opinions, less stable than the winds, and without any other foundation but folly; as variegated as a Harlequin's jacket, or kaleidescope, and as innumerable as the stars of Heaven, or as the sands on the sea shore.

It is in this light that I now consider the "foolery" of fashion, contradistinguished from national customs and natural consequences. Customs purely national are not fit objects for mode of architecture: the Bedas of Cevlon would be astonished that we do not live up in the trees, and the Troglodytes of Africa, or the natives of Oonalashka, that we do not burrow in the earth. The Chinese are terrified with the vast and lofty fronts of our edifices: they look upon our streets as hollow ways through hideous mountains, and our houses as rocks whose summits are out of sight, and whose bottoms are pierced through with dens, like the habitations of bears and other savage beasts. Our different stories, raised one above another, appear to them intolrable; they cannot conceive why we risk the break-ing our necks a hundred times a day, in mounting a stair case up to the third or fourth story. "Certainly," said the emperor Kang-he, at the sight of some plans of Europeans houses, "this Europe must be a very small and wretches." ed country, since there is not room enough on the ground to extend their cities, and the people are obliged to-take up their lodgings in the air."

A woman of fashion, according to the American standard, may be selected and dissected, in further illustration of this subject. How quickly would she be stripped of all her paraphernalia by the opinions of foreign judges, bottomed upon the same principles which gave rise to her existing decorations. Her immense bonnet, protruding one or more feet from the perpendicular of her forehead, and concealing her features in a deep, dark cavity, would be wholly removed by a Chinese, and a circula fan of embroidered silk placed into her hands to protect her head: an inhabitant of the Moluca Islands, on the contrary, would substitute a painted hat

seven or eight feet in diameter, and a Turk insist upon the superior claim of the rich and splendid talpoe. A Chi-ness would paint or pencil her eyebrows. and a Nicobar beau eradicate them altogether. An Ohittahoo savage would tear out her pearl & diamond ear-rings, and please her own fancy by inserting the white down of feathers or rings made from the leaf of the sugar cane

The wild natives of Pelew would thrust a flower or sweet shrub, in the cartilage between the nostrils, the tawny Tongataboo cans, a bone; and the brown Bengalese and ebony Papous, a golden ring: while an inhabitant of the islands in the Gulf of Persia, would puncture the skin of the nose between the eyes, and insert a ring of gold sufficiently large to encircle the mouth.

A great majority of people would in-crease the rouge and blanc which corrode her natural complexion; but the South Sea Islanders would improve it with the painful Tattoo, and the tidy Tungusians imprint representations of flowers, animals, and trees, upon her cheeks and forehead. A Samoiede would braid her long flowing hair into stationary knots, with a slip of bark attached to the extremity, and reaching to the heels; and a Kamschadale collect t on the crown of the head, and add a sufficient quantity to perfect the resem-blance to a hay-cock: but, according to Siamese taste, it would be cut within two inches of the skin, and gummed so as to resemble a hog's bristles. An Owyhean, or a Tahetian, would exchange the golden chain around her neck, for a necklace of shells, feathers or fish bones; and a Malay transfer the rings which ornament her fingers, to her thumbs. With respect to her even, ivory teeth, some diversity of opinion would prevail among the connoisseurs of Sumatra: many individuals in that island, file them completely down to the gums; others form them in to points, and a third party nearly remove the outer-coat and extremities. the better to receive the black colour with which they are ornamented. The ultra-fashionables case the lower row with a plate of gold, which has a very splendid effect by lamp or candle-light, when contrasted with the black dye. -Her fawn-coloured kid and spangled slippers, would, by a Calmuc, be converted into red boots; and by a Chinese into embroidered satin shoes, with soles of paper an inch thick, and heels of paper three inches high; at the same time the flesh coloured hose would yield to rich and variegated folds of silk. A Japanese would select slippers of rice straw woven, or fine slips of ratan; and a Gentoo advocate the charms of pedal nudity, and gold and silver toe-rings. The health destroying and creaking cor set, with all its complicated machinery of bone and steel, would not find a sin gle advocate without the boundaries of Christendom; nor could a solitary savage be induced to patronise even the Minerva Brace. - A Chinese lady from shame or compassion, would fold an additional garment around the neck of our belle; cover her bare arms with long sleeves reaching to the fingers ends, annex two or more feet of stuff to her lower vestments; and endeavour, by a loose robe, to conceal a mode of

lets over her brow. Such would be the transmutation, by national customs, of what we are taught to consider the criterion of female fashion and beauty.

dress so critically adapted to the contour

of the body; and to complete the mod-esty-making process, she would cut off,

or rather unfasten the luxuriant tres-

ses which fall in such enchanting ring-

GAMING.

THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH. We do not remember ever to have seen the malignant consequences of this vice presented in stronger colours, than in an account of the fate of a great body of gamesters at Hamburgh, which was originally published in a German Gazette, by an intelligent spectator, as the result of his attentive examination during a period of two years.

Of six hundred individuals, who were in the habit of frequenting, gaming houses, he states, that nearly one half not only lost considerable sums, but were finally stripped of all means of subsistence, and ended their days by self-murder. Of the rest, not less than an hundred finished their career by becoming swindlers or robbers on the highway. The remnant of this unfortunate group perished; some by apoplexy; but the greater part by chagrin and despair. He mentions, that during the whole space of two years, to which his journal is confined, he did not see one of these six hundred gamesters with a single new dress. Boston Telegraph.

SURGICAL.

A successful surgical operation was lately made by Doctor Ezra Bartlett of Haverhill, N. H. and Calvin Jewett of Newbury Vt. on a little girl, the daughter of Mr Jeffery As Baily of the last named town. Cadaverous complexion, difficulty of breathing &c. indica-

ted the immediate approach of death.

The physicians, on examining the patient, were of opinion that there was an obstruction in the windpipe: an incision into the throat was made by Dr. Jewett and about half of a raw bean was taken from the windpipe. The health of the child was restored. N. H. Pat.

From the Raleigh Register.

It is amusing to collect from the mass of papers which we receive, the conflicting opinions of our brothers of the craft. On the Presidential Question, which like Aaron's Rod, swollows up at this time every other subject, the Tank Bill excepted. One Editor cries with great carnestness, that Mr. Adams should be elected, for his natural-born economical habits, &c. &c. will render him a jewel of a President—and as a dollar saved is two dollars gained, nothing could be more for the advantage of the country.

PRESIDENCY.

Another says, that General Jackson is the only man who can save his coun try in time of war. And as the human race would increase so fast, but for these vent-holes for the surplus lives of the multitude, that we might be tempted to eat one another—that therefore Peace is an enemy we ought to de

A third party, ourselves among the number, declare that "Peace is our delight, not Fleury's more,"-nay our very motto proclaims it, and therefore we say, give us Mr. CRAWFORD, who will never involve our country in war. except for defensive purposes. Differences of opinion however, as to men and measures have existed time out of mind, and should not now, therefore, excite astonishment. The custom is old as Vesuvius, and that treasure of juvenile learning the 'Universal Spelling Book,' has an elegant illustration

"A Town feared a siege and held con sultation, Which was the best method of fortifi-

cation. A grave skilful Mason gave in his o pinion That nothing but Stone could secure

the dominion. A Carpenter said, though that was well spoke,

with Oak. A Currier much wiser than both these together, Said try what you will, there's nothing like Leather!

LIBERALITY.

The editor of the Winchester (Va) Republican thus remarks of Mr. Ed wards's notorious communication to congress: The attack upon Mr. Crawford, is universally abhorred. It is low, mean and contemptible, in the extreme. Mr. Edwards's Mexican honours must sit strangely upon him, with such a tale behind him. It is always clear proof that a man prevaricates or or lies, when he dares not look his ad versary in the face. This skulking off, without the investigations of last winter, must compel every mind, that has any knowledge of human nature, to believe that Mr. Edwards is wrong. Like every thing else of this kind, this infernal persecution of Mr. Crawford must fall back on the heads of his enemies, and will do more to promote his election than is dreamt of. We have an honest preference for Mr. Adams; but we scorn all artifices of this sort, and will hold them up to public indig-

METHODIST SCHOOL. A school is to be opened in Redfield in this state, under the direction of the Maine Methodist Education Society. It is to afford instruction at a moderate expense "in the principles of the christian religion, in literature and the sciences, combined with a suitable attention to agricultural and mechanical labour," A farm has been presented, on which the school is to be located, and some personal estate for a permanent fund.

Hallowel Me. Gaz fund.

EGYPT. The late London papers contain accounts from Alexandria, in Egypt, as late as January 8, which represent that country in a state of rapid improvement in all the arts of civilized life. improvement is attributed exclusively to the exertions of the viceroy, who has long been celebrated for his activity and energy, and the liberality of his views. His leading object is the encourage-ment of trade. It is stated, that a short time ago it was represented to him, that corn might be brought to Alexandria from the interior much more expeditiously by the opening of a water communication with one of the branches of the Nile.—He instantly perceived the advantages of the proposal, and he ordered his subjects to cut a canal. In the space of six weeks a canal was opened of the length of 18 miles. He has lately prosecuted the cultivation of cot-ton and the sugar cane, with great success. He has consigned a quantity of cotton of the first quality to England for sale. He'never sells any of his produce at Alexandria until he has ascertained its value by consignment, abroad. The manufacture of sugar is in progress, but none of it has reached England. He has also attempted the distillation of rum. His highness maintains that the part of the religion of the prophet which is supposed to preclude the use of spirits is misunderstood; that Mahomet only prohibited the use of the fermented juices of the grape, or the cane, but not of those liquids produced by distillation, which was entirely un-known at the period when he communicated the doctrines of his religion. [Bost Daily Adv.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The following letter was written by Gen. Jackson, to George Kremer, Esq. who addressed a note to the General requesting him to state the contents of letter written by him to the President of the United States, and which has become a matter of controversy between Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Hay.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of yesterday, (5th of May), and with much cheerfulness, and candour, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I had written a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists;" and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, Senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself, that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private and confidential-because Mr. Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of itbecause no such letter was ever written by me-and, because the President denies that he read any such letter, or, indeed, any letter at all. I regret that Mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance. When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter-purporting, and declared, to be mine, had been read to himself and Mr. Findlay, by the President, which advised that his Cabinet should be formed of "two distinguished republicans, and two distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect, only one person, Col Drayton, of South Carolina, had been recommended to him; that I had suggested to the President the propriety of appointing him Secretary of War; for the reason that he was a man of high and honourable feelings, honest, virtuous, and of energetic character. Perfrom information of his general character, felt satisfied he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge. The contents of my letter, as read to him by the President, that two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans, should be selected, was not only stated by Mr. Lowrie to me. but

to yourself, and to Mr. Eaton, of the

Senate, and to others. He has changed, however, his ground and now says, it was a recommendation to the President, to form his Cabinet from the two great leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded; no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the President was, that, in the selec tion of his Cabinet, he should act upon principles like these; consider himself the head of the nation; not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could afford; with should, in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firm to eradicate those feelings, which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of Government; and be enabled, perhaps, to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it as my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution; and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them admidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; and he who would, as Col. Drayton had done, abandon his fire-side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of the gov ernment, let him bear what name of party he might: such a man I did recommend to Mr. Monroet he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character, and good qualities, en-titled him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I had recommended a selec-tion exclusively from one or the other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive of policy, should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each, for my advice was, to select men of probity, virtue, and talents, with-

out regard to party.

The voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, was, that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfecble the public administration;" and with his the voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of a Republican government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into its administration, the fabric must tremble. Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is best known by its fruit.

My letters have, by the President, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions and sentiments, such as they have been written, or expressed at any time,

each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or in private letters, I but breathe the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions and no disposition will ever be enter tained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respecfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. George Kremer, esq.

The sum of \$31,932 29, being the amount received by the Treasurer of the Greek Fund, in the city of New York, was forwarded to England on Saturday last, by the Packet Ship New York. Other donations of money have been advised of. The donations collected, of swords, pistols, and ma-nitions, are to be forwarded to Legborn

From a Paris Paper. Two families of great distinction and vealth at Paris, were overwhelmed with grief by the following circumstance. The son of one of them, who had himself a considerable income, fell desperi ately in love with an opera dancer, Mademoiselle Brecourt. The lovers after being once intercepted, contrive to elope to Bordeaux, where they lived in the most extravagant style of expense. and exhausted 'ere long, all their means. The young man addressed a rich aunt in Paris, by letter, inploring pecuniary relief. She promised him all that he could desire, if he would return to his friends and lead a regular life. In a short time, his sweetheart herself persuaded him to set out with her on his peturn, but when they got near to Paris, the idea of a separation became insupportable to both-they deliberately lighted chafing dishes filled with charcoal in , their, chamber and were found dead the next morning. This tragedy happened in the third week of March

Annapolis United Guards, ATTENTION!

You are ordered to join the first station of the 22d regiment Mary. land militia, on Saturday next the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. (being the day designated by law for the muster of said battalion), in Major Dorsey's field, at the head of Carroll's That portion of the company which are in Uniform, will assemble on their usual Parade Ground at 8 o'clock, A M. for the purpose of marching to the battalion ground.

By order, May I3. W. Kilty, O. S.

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, held April 17th, 1824, the following order was passed, and directed to be publish-WM. E. PINKNEY, Sec'y.

to the Board.

ORDERED, That at the meeting to e held on the last Saturday of May next, this board will act upon the application of boys for admission upon b foundation. May 13.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained rom the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Roger Phipps, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to it are hereby called on to make immediate payment.
Richard Estep, Adm'r.

May 13, 1824.

Five Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of April, an indented apprentice to the Cabinet Making busiprentice to the Cabinet Making but-ness, named JOHN RHODES, between 17 and 18 years of age. He was seen in Baltimore on the day on which he absconded. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me in Annapolis.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

Jona. Weedon.

April 27th, 1824. On application by petition of Nichelas Snowden, executor of the last will and testament of Polly Sappington, late of Anne Arundel county; de-ceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gaz BHOS H. HALL

Reg. Wills A. A. County. Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber of Anne-Arandel county, bath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arandel cost

Orphans Court of Anne Arundel courty, in Maryland, letters testamentry on the personal estate of Pally Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, and hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereaf, to the miscriber, at or before the 5th day of Newmorr next, they may otherwise by law be axeluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of April, 1834.

Niebelen Snowden, Executer.

Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, MAY 13 Appointment by the Governor &

RICHARD SHERWOOD, Esq. haspointed Register of the Eastern Land-Office, vice Lambert Cla deceased ..

CRAWFORD MEETING A very numerous meeting of tizens of Allegany county, Pen held at Pittsburg on the 16th umong the resolutions adopted, is one pledging the meeting to Mr. Crawford for the president Mr. Gallatin for the vice-preside the United States.

JACKSON ELECTOR. The. R. Johnson, esq. is a car in the first electoral district of th for the office of elector of preside vice-president. If elected, he w for Gen. Jackson as president, a Calhoun as vice-president.

For the Md. Gazette. GENERAL JACKSON. Notwithstanding the liberal as

ly republican sentiments conta this patriotic and high minded ci letter to Mr. Kremer, there are to be found who disapprove selled President Monroe to purs who, to prevent the General being sen successor to Mr. Monroe, if they could, resuscitate the ol corous political animosities whi reason and good sense of the have nearly dissipated, I trust, for That these animosities prevented on of sentiment and concert of in the national councils necess the advancement of the country path of improvement, and in among men that friendly interwhich it is essential should be live among citizens of the same lic, no one acquainted with the of the two great parties into whi country has been for years past d will venture to deny. But who men that object to the policy sug by General Jackson? They are me by trimming themselves to every cal blast, have managed, wheth science approved or not, to keep selves on the strongest side. Th those who have benefitted by the strifes and differences which have tracted the nation; which have the appointment to office of inc tent and dishonest men by who country has sustained immense they are those, whose bitter prej and unrelenting tempers will nev mit them to consent, that men wh borne a different party name from selves should be selected on acco talent and integrity to fill public ons; they are men, whose whole quence in society, is founded existence of party contests an litical violence; and they know so soon as these contests shall and ability and integrity become only qualifications necessary tinguish candidates for public f that their importance must and they sink into that obscurity, which it is unfortunate for the co that party spirit ever ran so high draw them. Such are the me contemn and reprobate the wis honourable policy recommended h neral Jackson—the hero whose gal saved New-Orleans, and whose perience as a representative in congress of the United States, to a mind made vigorous by n qualify him to judge of the true rests of this republic, and fit h the high and honourable station, to the friends of real talent and e worth appear determined to rais Will the federalists of Maryland with his enemies in opposing him cause he tells them that the chie gistrate of this country should the President of a party, and be advised Mr. Monroe, in makin pointments, "to select men of printing and the select men of p virtue and talents, without reg pariye" They cannot—patriotis bills it; their duty to themselves fit; the honour of the nation forbi Should they be blind enough to and General Jackson thereby lo election, their fate is sealed; the nothing to expect from the elecany one of the other candidate order to the federalists will be tak post in the rear. This is all the a right to expect. How differen be the policy pursued, should the

te preside over it; the implacable judices which have introduced the mant, included and depraved reponsible stations, to peculate at

stre, and grow rich upon spoils

ou wealth, will no longer scree feuders from punishment, and ex meritorious individuals, because of

mentorious individuals, because or party name, from a participation i some of serving faeir country in these for which their talents and pity may qualify them. General son's letter to Mr. Kremer, is a p to the nation that should he be sen to the presidency, he will be sen to the presidency, he will be sen to the presidency.