

From the Portsmouth Journal.
ANTICIPATION.

"To lose good days that might be better spent,
To waste long nights in pensive discontent;
To speed to day, to be put back to-morrow;
To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow;
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run,
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone."
SPENCER.

Much of the happiness of younger life consists in the indulgence of anticipation; and very many of the miseries of riper age, in the pangs of apprehension. Youth looks forward to manhood, with a sparkling and delighted eye. Happy and sanguine "twenty one," grasps at the straw of the future, as possessing all the virtues of the lamp of Aladin; vainly hoping to find every imagination, reality; every wish fruition, every anticipation, truth; and that happiness, fortune and fame, are merely matters of course.

But as soon as the gallant adventurer takes possession of his island of Baratania, he finds to his mortification, that like his great predecessor, Governor Sancho Panza, he is exposed to the buffetings of misfortune, the shafts of malice, the rich man's contumely, and that finally he must make the best of his way, with his own humble Dapple, over the race ground of human life;—consoling himself with Socrates, that "The fever our wants, the nearer we resemble the Gods."

There are certainly very many pretty deceptions, (as well as some sore disappointments,) practised upon us, for which we are indebted to the ventriloquism of the imagination; where

"The pleasure is as great,
Of being cheated as of cheating."

But unluckily, experience opens our eyes and dissipates into "idle wind" the beautiful visions that hovered around the fancy. The illusions of anticipation are innumerable.

Nothing is more difficult to be endured than the chagrin and mortification of the credulous holder of lottery tickets, upon finding that his money "is in the deep bosom of the ocean buried;" and that all his day dreams of glory, and all his well built castles in the air are buried with it, leaving not a wreck behind; magni nominis umbra. Addison in the Spectator gives us a pleasant narrative of the whims and follies of those who expect to obtain a livelihood by the Lottery. One man pitched upon the number 1711, because that number corresponded with the date of the year; another was almost furious for number 134, because that was the majority by which an obnoxious bill was defeated in the House of Commons;—and a certain zealous dissenter, being a great enemy to Popery, and believing that bad men are the most fortunate in this world, would lay two to one on the number 666 against any other number, because, said he, "it is the number of the beast." Now, notwithstanding the fact that thousands of people in this country, and tens of thousands more in Europe, are annually ruined by the pernicious passion of Lottery Gambling;—yet there are other thousands and other ten thousands who are in defiance of experience, arithmetic, common sense and probability, impoverishing themselves by "throwing buckets into empty wells and growing old in drawing nothing up."

"Still dance the second boys like dunce the first."

And the professed gambler too, cheated by anticipation, and cheated by his unprincipled companions, shakes again his foolish cash—throws his last die, and dies.

Even the every day concerns of life are fraught with wholesome instruction upon the vanity of human anticipation. If for example Mr. Editor, you were in great want of money (which the kind fates ever foresees from you and yours), and one of your debtors should come in (a thing not at all probable)—with a smiling face, and after the due salutations of the morning, say in a very complaisant tone, "Please Sir to make out my bill?"—with what alacrity would you drop your book? You would say, well! it is the most appropos thing in the world! you would make out his bill with a lightened heart; because you already see, in anticipation, the handsome and neatly executed bills of the Perkins' cheek-plate stamp; or you already hear the music of the Spanish milled dollars striking in sweetest melody upon your ear;—But no such thing. It is only anticipation that you hear! for the impatient debtor with the utmost sang-froid coolly asks you to write a note!

A NOTE!
"Like Ajax' sullen ghost you stalk away."

Most of us have had our expectations raised and our appetites sharpened; "the man who lives by hope will die by hunger," after a long and dreary and rough day's ride in the country, over posts and rocks and precipices—with the agreeable anticipation of a good supper when we arrive at the tavern; and a good bed to boot—how often do we find the most reasonable anticipations fail us! The anticipated Coffee turns into vile Boker's Tea, and the poultry and ham

into rancid pork and watery potatoes; the bed too! how many lively and hunger-bitten tenants welcome you to your dreary repose.

Yet it is not the youthful enthusiast, the credulous haberdasher in tickets, the confiding creditor, nor the hungry traveller only, that buy "golden opinions" of anticipation. The disappointed of the former who has carried his produce to market—before he has raised it; the mortification of the candidate for office who gets a majority—except one vote; of the poet who writes sweet verses that nobody reads—but himself; of the beggarly account of empty boxes—and of the patriot who is ready to die for the good of his country—when his time comes; are worthy of record, for all are whipped by the scorpions of disappointed anticipation. To say nothing of.

"The lover;
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eye-brow;"

or the flaunting and confident belle who spends unnecessary hours at the toilet, nor the dandy who tortures his head and body into all sorts of shapes for the sake of beauty. In vain anticipation is still a mile head of reality—Courtous and good natured (I hate ill nature) reader; in signification of my kindness I proffer to thee my naked right hand, wishing, peradventure, you may enjoy in reality the blessing of a good conscience—a good purse—good friends and a good temper. JAQUES.

NEW INVENTION.

By a letter of recent date from Mr. Joseph Lancaster, of this county, who favoured us with a notice some weeks ago, we learn that he is progressing with his discovery, and is in high spirits of being able to bring his ATMOSPHERIC ENGINE into successful operation. Mr. Lancaster says, this Engine is calculated to drive every kind of machinery, and particularly those of the heaviest character, such as mills and boats, and will supersede the use of steam altogether, from the cheapness and simplicity of the machinery. It is pleasing to see the progress which science is making in the world, and we hope the efforts of Mr. Lancaster may be crowned with success.

Huntsville, Alabama paper.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, held at the Court house in Washington, on Saturday the 8th inst. agreeably to notice previously given, a resolution to support Mr. CLAY as the next President of the United States, was adopted by a large majority. Ohio Supporter.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

From the (Natchez) Mississippian. The high reputation of this medicine, and the many cures that have actually been performed by the use of it, prompts the writer of this to make known the following prescription, presented to him by an eminent French physician of Philadelphia, as forming the celebrated Rob anti-syphilitic of Laffeur, well known in France, which he affirms is the same now known in this country as Swaim's Panacea, for the cure of scrofula or king's evil, syphilitic diseases, long standing rheumatic complaints, and in fact all diseases not yielding readily to the common modes of medical practice; the high consideration demanded for the panacea places it out of the reach of two-thirds of the citizens of these U. States, and many of those labouring under these diseases are unable to procure relief. From the many careful experiments, made with a view to find out the active principles or basis of the Rob and Panacea, I am convinced from practical tests and the results obtained, that the corrosive sublimate is the active ingredient, the others mere auxiliaries. The saccharine matter being separated, aq. calcais (lime water) being added, a yellow precipitate with a strong volatile smell was perceived, which clearly indicates the presence of corrosive sublimate and murias ammonia (sal ammoniac) such then is the fact, and leaves no room to doubt but it is the same medicine, with a new name.

For the information of those who wish to make a trial, it is proper to state that this composition has been used for the same diseases as the rob and panacea and not an instance was ever known of the medicine failing, where the patient paid particular attention to the directions prescribed. Two cases will be sufficient to remove all prejudice, one was a case of scrofula or king's evil, cured in less than three weeks, on a child ten years old, by Dr. Edwin P. Atlee, of Philadelphia, who was particularly solicited to make trial, by the writer of this; the other was on a man whose legs were completely filled with scrofulous ulcers. The ulcers were healed in the course of a month, and the person received the use, strength and vigour of his legs as formerly, many other cases might be mentioned but these are sufficient. Respecting the use of corrosive sublimate, it is thought best to submit the following quotation from Dr. Francis's pamphlet, Vide Med. and Phil. Journal, Vol. IV. He observes that the corrosive sublimate of all mercurial pre-

parations soonest affects the system and operates more readily on the constitution than any other form of this mineral, and that even in very small quantities it soonest arrests the progress of venereal symptoms, and by its general action eliminates the poison of the disease. It has invariably been found to be the remedy best calculated for the removal of lues venerea, both in its primary and secondary stages, and not a single case is recollected in which the cure has not been permanent.

The corrosive sublimate combined with the decoction of sarsaparilla and guaiacum, in the form of a syrup, has all the properties of a separate use of these remedies. Of the decoction itself and of its effects as a powerful alterative for the removal of some of the most painful symptoms of lues venerea and obstinate cutaneous affections, in-lubitable evidence exists in the pages of the old, and in those of the most eminent modern authors.

During a period of more than forty-five years its virtues for these purposes have been tested in the practice of learned and distinguished physician, Dr. Samuel Bard; and for more than twenty years in the practice of Dr. David Hossack, of New York. Its salutary properties appear to be owing chiefly to the general excitement produced and to its action as a diaphoretic, when he had recourse to, while in the use of mercury, particularly in the treatment of those cases where the disease is of long continuance, it proves eminently useful by promoting the natural tendency which the corrosive sublimate possesses to increase the cuticular discharge, the compound decoction may be taken, without being combined with corrosive sublimate, with success, for the removal of many of the morbid effects produced by the improper employment of the different preparations of mercury, and for restoring the constitution to its wonted vigour. [Francis.] From this composition salivation is never induced, and those subjected to its use are not susceptible to the influence of cold.

Take of Sarsaparilla root 4 lb.—Raspings of Guaiacum wood 4 lb.—Gentian root 1oz.—Anise seeds 1oz.—Water 2 gals.

Boil the articles in the water, down to one half—strain it—then to every pound of the decoction add, of each, 14 pounds of strained honey and refined white sugar; boil them to the consistency of a syrup, and add, while hot, to each ounce of the syrup, one sixth of a grain each, of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac, previously dissolved in spirals of wine. The directions advised by Mr. Swaim, may be used where they are to be obtained.—The dose, however, for an adult may be from one or two ounces per day, or be taken according to the advice of some respectable physician. A weak decoction of sarsaparilla may be used at the same time, and the diet must be regulated accordingly. HUMANITAS.

THE WEATHER.

At the village of Newport, N. Y. on the 14th instant, there was a fall of snow two inches deep—which proved destructive to many species of birds. The same storm extended to Jefferson county, N. Y. where, it is said, the snow fell to the depth of six inches. At Quebec, on the 14th instant, ice was formed exceeding the thickness of a dollar.

The General Conference in Baltimore, have elected the Rev. Joshua Soule and the Rev. Elijah Heading, to the office of Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church—also the Rev. Nathan Bangs, and the Rev. Doct. Emory, Book Agents, to reside in New York, and the Rev. Martin Ruter, Book Agent, to reside in Cincinnati.

GRAPHIC KALEIDOSCOPE.

An invention of great importance in the arts, and particularly in bank note engraving, has lately been perfected by Mr. William J. Stone, of Washington, by which an endless variety of figures can be produced, in a manner that we believe to be inimitable. We cannot give the reader a better idea of the powers of this machine, than to compare it to a Kaleidoscope, in forming combinations of the most beautiful figures that can be imagined—they are formed of one continued line, crossing and tangling themselves in the richest variety. This apparatus is composed of two cylinders, on the surface of which levers are attached, with moveable fulcrums, and, as the cylinders pass and repass each other, they shift the fulcrums in the evolutions, which give motion to another lever of singular construction, and to which a chisel is attached for cutting the figure. Nothing that we are acquainted with, in the whole circle of the arts, present such a formidable obstacle to forgery; and we are assured by the inventor himself, that no two machines of this description can ever produce the same work.

Here, then, it is probable, is the desideratum so long sought for by the Bank of England, and for which so tempting a premium has been offered. The inventor we are told, is so confident of the utility of his discovery, that he intends to repair to London, for the purpose of submitting it for inspection in that metropolis.

Washington Gaz.

NO PIGMY.

A Frenchman named Jacques, is now exhibiting himself at Belfast, Ireland, whose dimensions are as follows: height 7 feet 4 inches; round the chest 4 feet 3 inches; round the arm, under the elbow, 15 3-4 inches; round the wrist 9 1-2 inches. The span of his hand, when expanded on a table, is 13 1-4 inches; and the distance betwixt the extreme points of the middle fingers of his right and left hands when his arms are extended along a wall, is 7 feet 8 inches. His foot is 14 inches in length. He has not much flesh on his bones, and yet he weighs 24 stone.

Two cases of breach of promise of marriage have recently been decided in England, in which the faithless nymphs have been compelled to pay respective amounts of damages for the loss of happiness, the waste of time and feelings, which their mortified swains had to bear from their hands. The one was a case in Cumberland, and the lady was cast in the sum of 50L damages and 40s. costs; the other took place in Hants, and the jury returned a verdict of 400L damages for the discarded lover.—Cb. Cour.

By the schr. Chase, we have received Havana papers to the 15th inst. They contain nothing worth extracting. Our correspondent at Havana, under date of the 15th writes that accounts received from Mexico stated that country to be in a state of great confusion. One party was for Ferdinand, one for Iturbide, and others for forming Congresses, Victoria and St. Anna were at Jalapa at the last dates, and a Congress was to assemble at that place. Hostilities had ceased between St. Juan de Ulloa and Vera Cruz, & it was supposed that an accommodation between the two places would be effected.—Char. Mer.

LETTER OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

From the Richmond Enquirer. To the Freeholders of the Counties of Charlotte, Buckingham, Prince Edward, and Cumberland, and Commonwealth of Virginia.

Fellow Citizens, Friends, and Freeholders: A recurrence of the same painful disease that drove me from my post, some two years ago, again compels me to ask a furlough, for I cannot consent to consider myself in the light of a deserter. But no consideration whatever would have induced me to leave Washington, so long as a shadow of doubt hung over the transactions of the Treasury; which I was, (among others,) appointed to investigate. It was at my instance, and not without considerable resistance on the part of a majority of the committee, that the Secretary had the opportunity given him to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards. I was satisfied that justice required this course to be pursued, at the same time that it would expedite the business, and abridge the labour of the committee. If the Secretary's conduct was defensible, who could make that defence so properly as the party accused? If otherwise, it was high time that he should be dismissed from a situation of which he was unworthy.

I confess, that I was not without some misgivings, that all was not right. Holding myself aloof from the intrigues & intrigues of Washington, I had remained a passive spectator of a scene, such as I hope never again to witness. Not that I was without a slight, a very slight preference in the choice of the evils submitted to us for our acceptance. I inclined towards Mr. Crawford for some reasons which were private and personal, and with which it is unnecessary to trouble you—but chiefly, because you preferred him to his competitors, and because, if elected, he would, in a manner, be compelled to throw himself into the hands of the least unsound of the political parties of the country: that he would, by the force of circumstances, be constrained to act with us (the people,) whilst the rival candidates would, by the same force of circumstances, be obliged to act against us, and with the tribe of office hunters and bankrupts that seek to subsist upon our industry and means. The number of these that infest Washington, especially during a first session of Congress, and, above all, about the termination of an administration, is inconceivable to those who have not seen the swarm.

I said, that I had some misgivings, that all was not as it ought to be, but when I read the reply of

Mr. Crawford, I had not a shadow of doubt remaining on my mind. It is the most triumphant and irresistible answer that ever met the accusation of a base and perjured informer. I have no doubt that there is not a mercantile house in our Atlantic cities, that has not lost a much heavier per centage of its western debts, than we have done, since Mr. Crawford took charge of the Treasury; even supposing the sum now due to be wholly lost. And it is a matter worthy of notice, that the very people at whose prayers & entreaties, and to save whom from utter ruin, he has pursued a certain line of conduct, have been his most virulent accusers and persecutors, for that very conduct, which has contributed at once to their relief, and at the same time been serviceable to Government, by rescuing a large debt from the almost total loss which would have followed a rigid exercise of his authority.—He has availed himself of discretionary powers reposed in him by the law, for that purpose, and with that intent, to mitigate the severity of the sufferings of our western fellow-citizens, whose clamours, had he taken a different course, would have distracted administration of our government; and Acton like, he is assailed by the very hounds that he had cherished and fed.

I confess that this base, unmanly conspiracy against Mr. Crawford, has given to my mind a degree of interest in the ensuing election, that, ten days ago, I deemed it impossible for me to feel. I shall rejoice in the discomfiture of a plot so palpable as I verily believe in Washington, for his destruction; for I know too well the baseness and timidity of the character of Edwards, (self convicted as he is,) to believe that he would have dared to take such a measure, even covered by flight from the resentment of his injured enemy, without a promise of protection from a high quarter; and here I say, once for all, that I impute nothing unfair to any one of the candidates for the Presidency. But how have the aspersions of this calumniator been met? By the most temperate, passionless, mild, dignified, and irrefragable exposure of their falsehood, without one harsh word towards their author.

The pilot admonishes me to end this letter. If the people of Virginia shall be mad enough to call a convention, I make a humble tender of my services. I have lived, and hope to die, a freeholder, and when I lose that distinction, I shall no longer have any motive to be proud of being your faithful servant. JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

Nestor, at Sea, May 17, 1824.

ANNAPOLIS UNITED GUARDS ATTENTION!

You will assemble for drill, on your usual parade ground, on Saturday evening next the 8th inst at 3 o'clock P.M. in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order, Wm. Kilty, O.S. June 3.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of four writs of fieri facias, issued out of Baltimore county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, the slum and copper works of the Cape Sable Company, in Anne Arundel county, on Thursday the 24th day of June instant, at 2 o'clock P.M. for cash, all the right, title and interest, of the Cape Sable Company, in and to a parcel or tract of land lying on Magdohy river, (being the land on which the manufactures of said company are situated,) containing one thousand acres more or less, together with a number of houses, iron, and steam boilers, mills, kilns, messages, and other fixtures and appertinences thereto belonging and appertaining to said land, and also four negro men named Isaac, Bill, Pero and Mose, and one negro woman named Rachel, who are the property of the Cape Sable Company. Seized and taken at the suits of George Lyte, Samuel C. Love, L. W. Barber and Thomas Barber. Wm O'Hara, Shff. June 3.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of John Nicholson, deceased, on Thursday the 17th day of May next, the remainder of

The Personal Estate

Of said Nicholson, consisting of a Negro Man, and a Boy, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Terms of sale—For all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and the amount the Cash to be paid at the commencement of 11 o'clock. JOHN HEARD, Adm'r. June 3.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

CRAWFORD ELECTOR.

Dr. John H. M. Smith, of Frederick county, is announced as an electoral candidate for the district composed of Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties. If elected he will vote for William H. Crawford, as President.

PRESIDENCY.

From the Raleigh (North Carolina) Register.

In pursuance of notice given by the Sheriff, at the Court-house door, a considerable portion of the citizens of Randolph county (North Carolina), convened in the Court-house, on the 4th of May, ultimo, in order to ascertain the sentiments of the citizens of said county, with regard to the approaching Presidential Election. On motion William Hogan, Esq. was called to the chair, and John B. Troy appointed Secretary.

After the meeting was organized, several gentlemen delivered their sentiments on the subject; confining themselves principally to the qualifications of the different candidates, and to their pretensions to the Presidency.

A motion was then made, that the sentiments of the meeting should then be taken by ballot; whereupon Moses Swain and John Wood, esqs. were appointed a committee to superintend the balloting; who reported that there were—

For Wm. H. Crawford, 122

Gen. A. Jackson, 45

John Q. Adams, 3

Henry Clay, 1

CRAWFORD MEETING.

At a Meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Chester county, in the state of Pennsylvania, friendly to the nomination of William H. Crawford as President, and Albert Gallatin as Vice President of the United States, assembled in the borough of West Chester, on Friday the 21st of May, 1824, the nomination of the above citizens was approved of, and a resolution adopted, recommending to the citizens of each county in the Commonwealth, to appoint Delegates to meet at Carlisle, on Thursday the 29th day of July next, to form "a Democratic Electoral Ticket, friendly to the National Nomination of Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States."

Nat. Intel.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

It will be recollected that a law passed during the late session of Congress appropriating \$30,000 for the purpose of making surveys and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals. Under the authority of this law the engineers commenced their operations next week, on the route from the Chesapeake to the Ohio. As the best talents the country affords will be employed, a few months must decide the practicability of the measure in the utility of which all concur.

Frederick-town Herald.

The new Steam-boat Thistle burst her boiler, which is constructed on the low pressure principle, this morning (May 27th), while on her way from this city to New-Brunswick, but did no injury to any one on board; nor was the shock more perceptible than when the safety valve opens to suffer the steam to escape, an occurrence which happens daily, and we may ever say, hourly to almost every steam-boat.

N. York Ev. Post.

Josiah Bayly, esq. is a candidate for the office of elector of President and Vice-President in the district composed of Worcester, Dorchester and Somerset counties. If elected, he will vote for General Andrew Jackson, as President, and J. C. Calhoun as vice-President.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

If the next President should be disposed to be a deal of a party and not of the nation, he may be prevailed which party to choose, looking only to the characters of his supporters. Federalists and Democrats are so intermingled as the advocates of each of the candidates that neither of them can deem himself especially obliged to one denomination more than another.

Nat. Gaz.

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