

**LORD BYRON.**  
From the Boston Daily Advertiser.  
We are indebted to a friend for the following interesting notice of Lord Byron, from the Edinburgh Weekly Journal. It is written by Sir Walter Scott.

Amidst the general calmness of the political atmosphere, we have been furnished, from another quarter, by one of those death notes, which are pealed at intervals, as from an Archangel's trumpet, to awaken the soul of a whole people at once. Lord Byron, who has so long and so amply filled the highest place in the public eye, has shared the lot of humanity. His Lordship died at Missolonghi on the 19th of April. That mighty Genius, which walked amongst men as something superior to ordinary mortality, and whose powers were beheld with wonder, and something approaching to terror, as if we knew not whether they were of good or evil, is laid as soundly to rest as the poor peasant whose ideas never went beyond his daily task. The voice of just blame, and of malignant censure, are at once silenced, and we feel almost as if the great luminary of Heaven had suddenly disappeared from the sky, at the moment when every telescope was levelled for the examination of the spots which dimmed its brightness. It is not now the question, what were Byron's faults, what his mistakes; but how is the blank which he has left in British literature to be filled up? Not, we fear, in one generation, which, among many highly gifted persons, has produced none who approached Byron in originality, the first attribute of genius. Only thirty-seven years old—so much already done for immortality—so much time remaining, as it seemed, to his short-sighted mortals, to maintain and to extend his fame, and to atone for errors in conduct, and levities in composition,—who will not grieve that such a race has been shortened, though not always keeping the straight path, such a light extinguished, though sometimes flaming to dazzle and to blind? One word on this subject here we quit it for ever.

The errors of Lord Byron arose neither from depravity of heart,—for nature had not committed the anomaly of uniting to such extraordinary talents an imperfect moral sense,—nor from feelings dead to the admiration of virtue. No man had ever a kinder heart for sympathy, or a more open hand for the relief of distress; and no mind was ever more formed for the enthusiastic admiration of noble actions, provided he was convinced that the actors had proceeded on disinterested principles. Lord Byron was totally free from the curse and degradation of literature, its jealousies we mean, and its envy. But his wonderful genius was of a nature which disdained restraint, even when restraint was most wholesome. When at school, the tasks in which he excelled, were those only which he undertook voluntarily; and his situation as a young man of rank, with strong passions, and in the uncontrolled enjoyment of a considerable fortune, added to that impatience of strictures or coercion which was natural to him.

As an author he refused to plead at the bar of criticism; as a man, he would not submit to be morally amenable to the tribunal of public opinion. Resonances from a friend, of whose intentions and kindness he was secure, had often great weight with him; but there were few who could venture on a task so difficult. Reproof he endured with impatience, and reproach hardened him in his error; so that he often resembled the gallant war steed, who rushes forward on the steel that wounds him. In the most painful crisis of his private life, he evinced this irritability and impatience of censure in such a degree, as almost to resemble the noble victim of the bull-fight, which is more maddened by the squibs, darts and petty annoyances, of the unworthy crowds beyond the lists, than by the lance of his nobler, and, so to speak, his more legitimate antagonist. In a word, much of that in which he erred, was in bravado and scorn of his censurers, and was done with the motive of Dryden's despot, "to shew his arbitrary power." It is needless to say, that his was a false and prejudiced view of such a contest; and that if the noble had gained a sort of triumph, by compelling the world to read poetry, though mixed with baser matter, because it was his, he gave, in return, an unworthy triumph to the unworthy, besides deep sorrow to those whose applause in his cooler moments he most valued.

It was the same with his politics, which on several occasions assumed a tone menacing and contemptuous to the constitution of his country; while in fact, Lord Byron was in his own heart sufficiently sensible, not only of his privileges as a Briton, but of the distinction attending his high birth and rank, and was peculiarly sensitive of those shades which constitute what is termed the manners of a gentleman. Indeed, notwithstanding the having employed epigrams and all the petty war of wit, when such would have been much better abstained from, he would have found, had a collision taken place between the aristocratic and democratic parties in the state, exerting all his energies in defence of that to which he naturally belonged. His

own feelings on these subjects he has explained in the very last canto of Don Juan; and they are in entire harmony with the opinions which we have seen expressed in his correspondence, at a moment when matters appeared to approach a serious struggle in his native country.

He was as independent—ay much more,  
Than those who were not paid for independence;  
As common soldiers, or a common—  
Shore.

Have in their several arts or parts  
Ascendancy  
Over the irregular in lust or gore,  
Who do not give professional attendance.  
Thus on the mob all statesmen are as cager

To prove their pride, as footmen to a beggar.  
We are not, however, Byron's apologists, for now, alas! he needs none. His excellencies will now be universally acknowledged, and his faults (let us hope and believe) not remembered in his epitaph. It will be recollected that a part he has sustained in British literature since the first appearance of Childe Harold, a space of nearly sixteen years. There has been no reposing under the shade of his laurels, no living upon the resource of past reputation; none of that coddling and petty precaution, which little authors call "taking care of their fame." Byron let his fame take care of itself. His foot was always in the arena, his shield hung always in the lists; and although his own gigantic renown increased the difficulty of the struggle, since he could produce nothing, however great, which exceeded the public estimate of his genius, yet he advanced to the honourable contest again and again, and came always off with distinction, almost always with complete triumph. As various in composition as Shakespeare himself, (this will be admitted by all who are acquainted with his Don Juan,) he has embraced every topic of human life, and sounded every string on the divine harp, from its slightest to its most powerful and heart-astounding tones. There is scarcely a passion, or a situation, which has escaped his pen; and he might be drawn, like Carrick, between the Weeping and the Laughing Muse, although his most powerful efforts have certainly been dedicated to Melponene. His genius seemed as prolific as various. The most prodigal use did not exhaust his powers, nay, seemed rather to increase their vigour. Neither Childe Harold, nor any of the most beautiful of Byron's earlier tales, contain more exquisite morsels of poetry than are to be found scattered through the Cantos of Don Juan; amidst verses which the author appears to have thrown off with an effort as spontaneous, as that of a tree resigning its leaves to the wind. But that noble tree will never more bear fruit or blossom! It has been cut down in its strength, and the past is all that remains to us of Byron. We can scarce reconcile ourselves to the idea—scarce think that the voice is silent for ever, which, bursting so often on our ear, was often heard with rapturous admiration, sometimes with regret, but always with deep interest.

All that's bright must fade,  
The brightest still the fleetest!  
With a strong feeling of awful sorrow, we take leave of the subject.—Death creeps upon our most serious as well as upon our most idle employments, and it is a reflection solemn & gratifying, that he found our Byron in no moment of levity, but contributing his fortune, and hazarding his life, in behalf of a people, only endeared to him by their past glories, and as fellow creatures suffering under the yoke of a heathen oppressor. To have fallen in a crusade for Freedom and Humanity, as in often times it would have been an atonement for the blackest crimes, may in the present be allowed to expiate greater follies than ever exaggerated calumny has propagated against Byron.

**DIVIDEND—Bank of the U. States.**  
It is stated in the Philadelphia National Gazette of the 6th inst. that the directors of the Bank of the U. S. declared, on the 5th, a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the business of the preceding six months. It is further remarked by the editor, that a surplus is retained of upwards of 200,000 dollars; the dividend might therefore have been extended to three per cent. leaving an excess of near 30,000; but the moderate and cautious policy of the board will, doubtless, be approved by the great body of the stockholders. The operation of the late loan to the government, and other profitable dependencies, may fairly lead to encouraging expectations among those who are interested in the condition of this institution.

A New-Orleans paper of the 11th ult. states the interesting fact, that a flat boat from the head waters of Pearl River, in the state of Mississippi, had arrived in that city by way of Lake Ponchartrain. It is said, that this successful experiment in the internal commerce of the country will lead to events of incalculable benefit to New Orleans.

**COMMERCE—MONEY—SPECULATION.**  
From the London Courier.  
"Those among our readers who are of an age to carry back their recollection to the period preceding the French Revolution, will easily trace a resemblance between that time and the present, in regard to commercial undertakings. At that time, and more particularly in the summer of 1792, the continuance of peace had caused a great rise in the value of public securities, and capital flowed into a variety of new channels, conducted both by individuals and joint Stock Companies. No circumstance in the situation of this country distinguishes it more remarkably from France and the Continent at large, capital on the Continent being comparatively scarce, mercantile enterprise being and the public inclined to leave the initiative in any extensive undertaking, such as a canal, a bridge, or a road to government, or the local authorities with an acquiescence almost as implicit as they would show in a question of peace or war. The latitude given in England to individual enterprises is the joint result of our free Constitution and the abundance of our pecuniary resources. In the United States of America the freedom enjoyed is equal, but the amount of disposable capital is greatly inferior. It is expedient not to pretend to look to whom the public are disposed to look as national capital, to incline the balance in favour of, or against, any particular line of undertaking. Such interference ought evidently to be exercised with great reserve, and the public ought to be no farther influenced, either by men in office or by writers on statistics and finance, than as the means of information possessed by them enable them to prevent their less instructed countrymen from incurring unforeseen losses."

The Dutch, in the 17th century, filled in a mercantile and financial sense, the station now held by England. Possessing no mines, either of coal or metals, and having a soil adapted to little else than pasture, their only alternative was to lend their money to foreign Governments, and it was too often lent, never to be recovered. How far such may be the case in the loans made so liberally in this country during the last and present year, we shall not pretend to say; but we cannot avoid expressing our apprehension, that the "omne ignotum pro magno" enters rather largely into the speculations.

Under this impression, we look with a favourable eye on undertakings, on the merits of which our countrymen have from their personal experience, the means of forming an opinion, such as the proposed Association for West India business, or that of which we have as yet had but an indistinct notion, a Company for the formation of rail roads between our great towns, beginning with Liverpool and Manchester. In such undertakings both ends are alike; the employment given is shared among the subjects of the same Government, and the emoluments that may arise are applicable to the discharge of the same public burdens.

From Crawford's History of the Indian Archipelago.

**IMPALING A MACASSAR SLAVE.**  
The criminal was led in the morning to the place of execution, and laid on his belly, being held by four men. The executioner then made a transverse incision at the os sacrum, and introduced the sharp point of the spike, about six feet long, made of polished iron, into the wound, so that it passed between the backbone and the skin. Two men drove it up, along the spine, while the executioner held the end, & gave it a proper direction, till it came out between the neck and the shoulders. The lower end was put into a wooden post and riveted fast; the sufferer was lifted up thus impaled, and the post stuck in the ground. At the top of the post, 10 feet from the ground, there was a little bench, on which the body rested. He did not utter a complaint, except when the spike was riveted; the hammering and shaking by it seemed intolerable to him, and he then begged out for pain; & when it had been lifted up and he lay on the ground, he sat in this situation till death put an end to his torment, which happened the next day at 3 o'clock, P. M. He owed this speedy termination of his misery to a light shower of rain, which continued about an hour, and he died half an hour afterwards.

At Batavia, criminals who have been impaled in the dry season, have remained alive for eight or more days, without any food or drink, which is prevented to be given them. One of the strange usages of the city assured me, that as soon as water gets into the wound, it occasions gangrene, which brings on death almost instantly. The miserable sufferer continually complains of insupportable thirst, which is peculiarly incident to this punishment. The criminals are exposed during the day to the rays of the sun, and unceasingly tormented by numerous stinging insects.

I went to see him again about three hours before he died, and found him in conversation with the bystanders. He related to them the manner in which he had murdered his master and expressed his repentance with great composure; an instant afterwards he burst into the bitterest complaints of unquenchable thirst, and raved for drink.

**FARMER'S CALENDAR FOR JULY.**  
Now give every attention to your dairy. Vessels of lead, copper, and brass contain poisonous qualities, and should not be used much for milk. Look to your school, and let the instructress to whom you commit your little ones, teach them, by her example, to be good. Remember the poor widow and orphan, and impart to them a portion from your stores.  
Much hard work to be done this month. Drink neither too much hot rum, or cold water. Make not haying and harvest an excuse for intemperance, but eat and drink in order to live, and not live, merely to eat and drink. Rise before the sun, and mow while the dew is on; mow morning and evening, and make hay, and get it in, while the sun shines. Be regular, temperate, industrious, but not violent—and your harvest will be gathered earlier and better than your neighbour's. Thriftiness, and when your quest is over, you will not have the then maxim. Let your corn be hoed the third time before it is sown; do not make too high hills around it, lest you keep off the sun and rain from the root. Put a handful of ashes around every hill, previous to the second hoeing. If weeds are a going to seed in your barnyards and gardens, cut them and put them into your compost.

Mothers may see that herbs are gathered while in their bloom. Say what you will, a bowl of herb drink, with a mother's care, will often save you from a fever, and the expense of a doctor's bill. It is said on good authority, that early lambs will do better to be sheared in July, and that their wool will be better the next spring.

A letter from a gentleman in N. York of the 21st June.  
"We are moving on steadily here. The prospects of Mr. Crawford in this state are more promising than ever. Moderate men among his opponents find that the contest is to be between Mr. Crawford, Mr. A. and Gen. Jackson, begin candidly to confess, that Mr. C. is decidedly the most proper man to fill the Presidential chair. Our exasperated Governor must, of course, give us the finale of his medley overture in the hot month of August. After he performs his last act of an undeviating and splendid public life, we shall go on very quietly. Whatever may be the mode of choice, the electoral voice of this State will be in favour of Mr. Crawford!"

Richmond Enquirer.  
A gentleman from Georgia writes, on the 12th June, that he has just returned from a short journey through a portion of the state of Alabama—the friends of Mr. Crawford are daily increasing—Jackson has unquestionably lost much ground, since his vote on the 4th of March. Lovers of the Union look before them, and a very respectable paper friendly to the election of Mr. Crawford is established at Courtland, edited by a young man of fine talents. "The Alabama Herald."—The friends of Mr. C. have made arrangements lately, throughout the state, and have selected some of its first men on their ticket. No doubt, but that the contest will be between Crawford and Jackson"—lb.

"Magna est veritas et prevalebit."  
The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the charges made by Edwards against Mr. Crawford, have made their report—the evidence is before the public, and every one is denouncing, execrating the wretched tool which has been used to blacken the fairest character in the country. The Committee most of whom were opposed to Mr. Crawford before his investigation took place, have scrutinized his management of the Treasury for the last seven years, including a time of more difficulty, than any period since the Treasurership of Robert Morris. And what has been the result of this rigid examination? Have they found that Mr. Crawford has mismanaged or embezzled the public funds? No! the report states "with the unanimous concurrence of the members present," that "nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances." Some of the friends of Mr. Crawford had expected that the Committee would express their disapprobation of Edwards' conduct. The Committee did not do this, and I do not regret it. I was always willing to leave his conduct with the public, when they should know the facts; and the "indignation" which Mr. Livingston the Chairman of the Committee says, "the Committee did not express, because they thought it would not be dignified," has been loudly and universally expressed throughout the country. The enemies of Mr. Crawford had left no scheme untried, no tale untold to break down his reputation, and prevent his election. Falsehood, misconstruction, misrepresentation and idiom genius, hurled their poisoned arrows at him, but he was clothed in the strong armour of integrity and these little missiles fell harmless at his feet. Twice had the charges which this Committee were appointed to investigate been made against him, and twice had it recoiled upon its authors; a third time it was got up, and it was hoped that the advantages under which it would be brought forward, Congress being near its adjournment, Mr. Crawford being very ill, and Edwards being absent, would prove an overmatch for the sterling integrity of this most persecuted man. The knowing ones chuckled. They thought they had prepared a mine and laid a train, which required only the application of the match to destroy the fair fabric of the Secretary's reputation; the match was applied, the train took fire, and the explosion followed, but alas! they found that they had blown up Edwards and not Mr. Crawford! Oh! falsehood, how hideous doth thou look without thy mask! and what a very stripping dost thou prove in the grapple with truth!

**CHEVES.**  
By the following extract of a letter, says the New York American, which we this morning received from Gen. La Fayette, of the 12th May, it will be seen that, though his intention of visiting the United States is unchanged, the time of that event is uncertain.  
"I expect the pleasure to write to you again before long, and the still greater pleasure to take you by the hand as soon as it is possible for me to cross the Atlantic."

**PIRATE TAKEN.**  
We learn by the Charleston Courier, that by the arrival there of the schooner James Madison, from Baracoa, intelligence is received, that on the 11th ult. a piratical barge, commanded by the notorious Francisco Chico Aragon, and manned by twelve men, was captured at Maracaibo, by some Spanish troops from Alegean in Cuba after blockading that port for six weeks. One man was killed; the rest escaped on shore, but were expected to be taken, as they were surrounded, and could not escape. Aragon is the man who swore, some weeks since, that he would never cut his hair or nails, or shave his beard, till he had murdered one hundred English, French, or Americans."

**A WAY TO KILL THE DEVIL.**  
A young girl from the country lately on a visit to Mr. H., a Quaker, was prevailed on to accompany him to meeting. It happened to be a silent one, none of the brethren moved by the Spirit to utter a syllable. When Mr. H. left the meeting-house with his young friend, he asked her, "How dost thee like the meeting?" To which she pettishly replied, "Like it! why, I can see no sense in it; to go and set for whole hours together, without speaking a word, it is enough to kill the devil." "Yes, my dear," rejoined the Quaker, "that is just what we want."

**COURT OF KING'S BENCH.**  
The Lord Chief Justice sat at Nisi Prius until eleven o'clock.  
**DOX (ON THE DEATH OF THOMAS AND WIFE), v. ACCARD.**  
The Court gave judgment in this case, which it may be remembered, was argued in the present Term—by Mr. Tiddell, for the lessors of the plaintiff; and by Mr. Park for the defendant. The question was, whether a lady who was born in Rhode Island, after the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States by England, and who was the daughter of a natural-born subject of Great Britain, was capable of inheriting lands here. The treaty by which the United States were declared independent was signed on the 3d of September, 1783. The lady in question was born in Rhode Island after that period, and (she is her father (James Ludlow) was a natural-born subject of this country, yet the Court held that it was necessary that she should be a subject, as well as a natural-born subject of this country, at the time of the birth of the child. The Court were clearly of opinion, that, by the effect of the treaty of 1783, James Ludlow ceased to be a subject of this country, after that treaty was signed; for by that treaty England relinquished her sole and exclusive dominion over the soil of the United States, as was intended at the Bar, but also dominion over the people of those States. The Court was therefore of opinion that James Ludlow ceased to be a subject of Great Britain before the birth of this child, and that consequently she was not entitled to inherit lands in England. The Court felt great satisfaction in finding that their opinion was conformable with a decision which was given upon a similar question affecting a British subject by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—Judgment for the defendant.

**SULPHATE OF QUININE.**  
This new preparation of Bark, so justly celebrated, is the most effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of intermittent fever; no article of medicine has, with more propriety, been so highly distributed; its efficacy in all cases, where it has been administered, has had the most salutary effects, and proved its superior excellence as a tonic.  
The nauseous qualities of the Quinine do not oppress the stomach like the Peruvian Bark, but strengthens the system without any unpleasant sensation.  
I have known many very obstinate cases of the ague and fever, which have been completely removed by this medicine, when all other remedies had failed. It is given in such complaints, has been administered in various cases of those cases particularly attracted my attention, the patient (a Lady) had been lingering nearly 12 months under this direful disease. I frequently visited her. Peruvian Bark, Pussiate of Iron, Fowler's Mineral Solution, &c. were prescribed, all of which proved unsuccessful—at length I gave her an emetic, and requested her to take the Sulphate of Quinine, every hour during the intermission of the fever—my advice was pursued, the chills and fevers disappeared, and in a few days she was restored to perfect health.

**A PHYSICIAN.**  
Queen Anne's Co. Md.  
July 6th, 1824. [Easton Gu.]

**To Rent this Fall,**  
A fine farm in Anne Arundel county, binding on Patapsco River, and within 10 miles of Baltimore, containing nearly 500 acres of land, with four large corn fields that will bring from 150 barrels of corn 200 each. I have raised upwards of 500 in several of the fields in a seasonable year. There is about 50 acres of fine mowed pasture, some weighing from 10 to 12 pounds each when trimmed. There is one great arched tagattending the place, viz. you may take from two to 300 cart loads of manure from the river shore; the grass that beats up being equal to any thing for Potatoes, or Wheat or Corn; you can make hay enough to winter 8 or 10 head of horses, and cut 4 or 5 large stacks of marsh grass that is fine for cattle.  
The place will afford two tenements, and will suit two brothers, or two friendly neighbours, with about 10 or 12 hands. The market land all enclosed in different lots, partly with paling. The improvements are a good dwelling house, with three rooms below stairs and three above, with a good pantry, passage and kitchen, all attached to it; and a most excellent barn, with other necessary houses sufficient for any place. This farm abounds with good fruits, such as peaches, apples, plums of different kinds, damsons, and choice pears.—There is a good spring near the house, with a spring house in which to place milk and butter.—I have made 400 gallons by the fruit in one season. The rent will be made easy to a good tenant, who must work the place as I do, that is to say, each field and lot in rotation, and not raise such a corn on the market land. It will be rented for a term of years.  
JAMES P. SOPER, 7w.  
July 15, 1824.

**St. John's College.**  
The Visitors and Governors of this Institution, have resolved to appoint a Teacher, whose duties shall be, to teach the English Language, grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book-keeping and to carry students through the Latin Grammar, and the elementary Latin Books. The salary is fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of Tuition money. The price of Tuition is fixed at \$20 per annum. Candidates must make personal application, and undergo an examination with respect to their qualifications. The appointment will be made on the 29th inst. but applications may be made at any time, until that day.  
By order of the Board  
William E. Pinkney, Sec.  
July 15.

**NOTICE.**  
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court-House, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 9th of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c.  
By order, E. J. COWAN, Clk.  
July 15, 1824. M. H.

**Maryland Gazette.**  
ANNAPOLIS:  
THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1824.

**HYMN-VIAL.**  
Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Griffith, Mr. Nelson Nichols, to Miss Elizabeth Grammer, all of this city.

Anne Arundel county, July 8, 1824.  
Mr. Jones Green,  
There appears in your paper three advertisements, against Messrs John, Washington and Thos Hammond, at the suit of Young Wilkerson. I do hereby certify, that at the time they were published, I had not levied the same, nor were they ever levied by me. When I called on the Messrs. Hammonds with said executions, they produced a certificate that said judgments were superseded according to law, payable on the 21st of August, 1824. I then called on Mr. Augustine Gambrell, who was the acting agent for Young Wilkerson, he then told me he was satisfied, and I had nothing more to do with it; and after that he had it published in the public papers, contrary to my consent. I asked him why he had done so: he then declared that he had done it to expose said Hammonds, as they had tried to do the same with him. I then requested Mr. Augustine Gambrell not to make use of my name in that way, for I certainly should endeavour to bring him to condign punishment, and every person that did; and the matter ended at the time.

**OWEN DISNEY, Constable.**  
Adjutant-General's Office,  
Annapolis, July 12th, 1824.

The late supplement to the Militia Law of Maryland requires the Adjutant General to forward to the Colonels of Regiments, and Majors commanding Extra Battalions, Blanks necessary to enable them to make their returns to his department. It also requires those officers to report themselves to his department before the 26th of August 1824. As the adjutant is anxious that a complete return of the militia should be obtained, he requests all those officers who have not already done so, to report themselves, that he may know to whom he may send Blanks; as, according to the law, no officer will be considered in commission who does not report himself.

Printers might do a service who can conveniently give this notice an insertion.  
Richard Harwood, of Thos. Adj. Gen M. M.

**3d Regimental Cavalry District, Maryland Militia.**  
**ORDERS.**  
In compliance with the provisions of the act of the general assembly of Maryland passed at December session, 1823, the commissioned officers of cavalry in the 3d Regimental Cavalry District M. M. are hereby ordered to assemble for drill and instruction at Mr. James Williamson's, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Saturday of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Officers to appear in uniform and fully equipped.  
Captains of Troops, are also ordered to make out and deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Adjutant before the 15th of October next, a complete and full return of all the officers and men under their command, together with the number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state of Maryland.

All commissioned officers attached to the 3d Regimental Cavalry District (Anne Arundel and Calvert counties) are further ordered on or before the 26th of August next, to report themselves to the Adjutant General, by letter, post paid, otherwise they will be considered as having resigned, and their names will be stricken from the rolls of the militia of this state. All absentees will be dealt with according to law.

By order of Col. Charles Sterrett Ridgely,  
SAMUEL BROWN, Jun. Adjutant,  
July 8th, 1824.

The packet ship Bayard, Capt. Robinson, arrived at New York from Havre on Friday morning, whence she sailed on the 1st June.  
Gen. LA FAYETTE, was to have embarked in this vessel, but could not get ready in time. Captain Robinson informs that he would take passage for New York or Boston, if a suitable vessel offered, about the 1st of July, with his son, GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE.

Gasconne baths are now adopted by the French and German Physicians, in all cases of disease of the skin, and in all chronic affections. Baths of a similar nature have now been established in London. It is said that chlorine, mercury, sulphur and opium, can be administered with more safety and expedition through the pores of the skin, than through the medium of the stomach.