

view of the affair, must have been laid beforehand; and had the convicted calumniator attended, he would have probably been directed to withdraw, a great uproar might have ensued, and the dinner party have been really broken up. Or, had Edwards been allowed to dine with the company, it is quite likely that he would have been toasted by Mr. Calhoun, Adams, or McLean. And, at any rate, the fact of his having partaken of the feast would have been trumpeted abroad as evidence that he had not, in the opinion of the People of this District, been dishonored, which would have been directly contrary to truth; for no where in the United States, almost universal as the condemnation of Edwards is, does there prevail a more general and solemn sentiment of reprobation than there does here against that profligate man. The Committee of Arrangement were bound to represent the feelings of their constituents; and the result has been that the dinner party was not only more numerous than on any former occasion, but more numerous than it would otherwise have been had not the letter of Messrs. McLean, Calhoun, and Adams, been promulgated.

And who are John C. Calhoun, John McLean, and John Quincy Adams? The servants of the People, living upon their money, and yet exercising the influence of their offices, which should alone be applied to official purposes, to intimidate and controul the People themselves. What are they more than other citizens, unless from the artificial and accidental circumstance of their being in office? The audacity which they have evinced, they would not have dared to shew had they not been in office. As to the fourth of July Dinner, what right have they to put on airs and assume consequence, as Secretaries of Departments? Why, if they did not like the exclusion of Edwards, did they not quietly withdraw? And above all, why immediately send their letter, for publication, to the Washington Republican, and request its insertion, if their object was not to raise a clamor, give notice to their few adherents here to follow suit, and to break up the Dinner?

The toasts drunk on the occasion, both regular and volunteer, demonstrate that the Dinner was not proposed on party grounds. Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson were toasted as well as Mr. Crawford, but not a solitary toast for Mr. Calhoun or Adams. Heretofore the friends of Mr. Adams have boasted that he had kept aloof from the Edwards affair. But now we have direct proof, under his own signature, that he is the partizan of that hiring defamer. The public will be blinded no longer; the illusion must vanish, and Adams be put down, with Calhoun, as a base plotter of the ruin of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From Griscom's Year in Europe. Geneva is remarkable for the ingenuity and delicacy of its fabrics, more especially of those connected with watch machinery. I was surprised to find that some of the richest shops are kept in the upper rooms of the houses. The most noted collection of watches and jewelry must be sought for by passing through a dark court, and mounting a narrow staircase to a room in the fourth story. Whether this proceeds from considerations of safety, or from convenience to the dealers, I cannot say, but a shop in such a situation in Philadelphia or New-York, would stand a poor chance of gaining customers.

The wonderful talents of these mechanics is admirably displayed in the little automaton boxes that are occasionally exposed for sale. In one of the shops we were shown a gold box, which being wound up and placed on the table, a small drawer was opened at the bottom, containing a number of little counters, each marked with a particular figure. Into a cavity in the drawer we were desired to put any one of the counters we chose, which being done, the drawer was shut. On touching a spring, the lid of the box flew open, and up rose a magician, in the figure of an old man with a grave aspect and a long beard, and holding a rod in his hand. He stood before a tree, and after making a number of grave motions with his head and stick, he at length turned round, and pointed with his rod to an opening in the branches of the tree, where was seen the precise number of the counter placed in the box. These counters appeared to differ in no respect

from each other, except in the figures engraved upon them; and yet the magician would raise the same number precisely in the tree. One of the counters was a blank. When this was put into the drawer, the figure, after its usual incantations, pointed to the tree, but finding nothing but a blank, he shook his head as if in despair, and ceased his operations.

I have seen a box of a similar size still more curious. The spring being touched, the lid flew open, and a very small bird of a beautiful plumage, perched itself on a post, hopped round, fluttered its wings, opened its bill, sung several notes, then folding its wings, it turned on its side, sunk quietly into the box, and the lid closed.

ANATOMICAL PHENOMENA.
The body of a gentleman, who died in Louisville, Kentucky, a few days since, was opened by some members of the faculty, for inspection, from which the following remarkable visceral transposition was discovered: The heart was found in the right cavity of the breast, with the situation of its auricles and ventricles reversed, and the aorta, or great artery, arching towards the right instead of the left side, descending the spine in the usual course of the vena cava, which last were situated where the aorta should have been. The great lobe of the liver occupied the left hypochondriac region, with the small lobe extending a little to the right. The spleen was found in the right side, where the liver should have been situated. The stomach was reversed with regard to its position, having the larger curvature on the right, the small curvature and the pyloric orifice on the left. The intestines were likewise changed in their order of arrangement, the duodenum commencing and lying principally on the left side, and the sigmoid flexure of the colon on the right.

This examination was extended far enough to satisfy those present that this anomaly was a *lusus naturae* of the remotest embryotic origin, and could not possibly have resulted from disease, at any period of his life. This gentleman died in his thirtieth year, and is said to have been remarkably healthy and athletic until within two or three years past, during which time he had suffered much from disarrangement of the liver and spleen, probably produced by his removal from a northern to a southern climate, of which disease he ultimately died. —Morning Post.

An extract of a letter dated Havana, July 7th, says,—"Piracy has commenced again off Matanzas, on a large scale. Several vessels have been waiting convoy at Matanzas."

Accounts from all parts of the country concur in the statement of an "abundant harvest." —Phil U.S. Gaz.

RAPID WORK.
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We understand from good authority that the excavation and embankment made on this work during the last 3 months, amount to the amazing quantity of 560,000 cubic yards. This is equal in amount, and superior in difficulty to about fourteen miles of the New York canal. Ib.

RUSSIA & THE UNITED STATES.
Hamburg papers of the 29th of May publish the following extract:

St. Petersburg, May 15.
"Our differences with the United States of North America, respecting the North West Coast of the American Continent, are now settled by the exertions of the Diplomatic Commissioners, nominated for that purpose, to the entire satisfaction of the respective States, whose relations are replaced on the most friendly footing."

There were 76 deaths last week in Philadelphia—six children died by the small pox.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Mirror.

COWS.
A number of cows in Wethersfield, have been seriously injured by the use of tubes in milking them. Their bags swelled, the milk afterwards taken from them was not fit for use, and then they died up. We have heard, though it may be a mistake, that three cows in Windsor have lately died, in consequence of this treatment; & if it is not so, the statement shall be contradicted. If it is, it should be made known that the use of this "invention" may proceed no farther; and gentlemen, in this vicinity, who keep large dairies, are requested, should such occurrences take place, to let some printer or other know of them. The loss of property is the concern of the owners, the saving of time to the boys or girls who are set to milk, and their better disposal of it, are matters of which we cannot judge, but the cruelty to the animals is unwarrantable. A little reflection will convince people that newspaper paragraphs rarely mention matters of half the importance of this mischief.

CHAWFORD MEETING.
At a respectable meeting of the people, convened by public notice of the 26th of June, at Smith's house, Baiter shell Hill, in the Lower Election District of Kent county, for the purpose of expressing an opinion with respect to a suitable candidate to support the election of William H. Crawford as President of the United States.

The Rev. Charles Rigby was called to the Chair, and Dr. Thomas Wilson chosen Secretary. when the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted.
Resolved, That this meeting deem it of importance, that the person offering for their suffrages as an Electoral Candidate should possess intelligence and fidelity, and being apprised that the Hon. Robert Wright is announced in support of the election of William H. Crawford as President of the United States at the ensuing election, do entirely approve of him as a suitable person for this purpose.

Resolved, That the several persons composing this meeting, will give the said candidate their cordial support, and by all fair and honourable means endeavour to promote his election.
Resolved, that James P. Gale, Thomas Hynson, Doctor Harper, and William Crane, constitute a committee for the furtherance of the above objects.
Signed, Charles Rigby, Chairman.
Thomas Wilson, Sec'y.

From the Alexandria Herald.
A. B. PLOT.—Mr. Randolph, in his farewell letter to his constituents, stated that a "BASE AND UNMANLY CONSPIRACY" had been formed against Mr. Crawford. The high character of that gentleman was of itself a sufficient voucher for the declaration. With all his eccentricities, oftentimes the lot of men of the most profound genius, his veracity has always stood unimpeached. Since his departure, circumstances of the greatest import have arisen, to convince every candid mind, that the assertion is true, and fortunately for the cause of virtue, our anniversary has been the medium of bringing forth the discovery. So far as it regards the late investigation, the question is finally settled, and the secretary of the treasury has been pronounced in the plainest language, that he is a correct able and honest officer. The report is forever sealed, and the American people have the whole testimony before their eyes, & they are now called upon to determine the matter for themselves. Congress have nothing to do with the transaction. The charges against Mr. Crawford have been scattered to the winds, they have been completely overthrown, and there is no longer any shadow of suspicion upon the fair fame of that upright, independent and truly virtuous secretary.

His acuser has made the confession, that, he, whom he attempted to sacrifice, is an honourable man. Out of his own mouth has he been convicted. How then does the question remain? That at the anniversary dinner in Washington the committee of arrangements deemed it expedient not to permit Edwards to participate with the citizens. It was considered proper for them to act in that manner. They had stamped his character with infamy. They would not associate with an informer who had been buried in the deepest caverns of sin, and when exhibited to the light, still bore the most disgusting marks of the vilest corruption which ever infected this republic. They displayed a magnanimity of character, worthy of the man after whom the city was named. They did it too in the least public manner, and least hurtful to the feelings of him, who had discarded every principle of honour, but who might have still retained the sensitiveness of the worm which the mean & insignificant yet feels. But it was thought proper, by his friends, that the transaction should be made public, and that it should be considered as an insult to the high dignitaries of office.

They thought it becoming to intermeddle with an affair over which they could have no control, and which did not in any manner affect them. They have voluntarily identified themselves with the cause of the secret and open enemy of the most independent and virtuous adviser of the cabinet. As they have, now, in the face of the nation taken part with a notorious calumniator; as they have, by this act, proved themselves to be concerned in the A. B. PLOT, let them take the

consequences. It is high time that the people should awake from their slumbers, look around them with intense anxiety, and behold the men who have been tampering with their interests, and endeavouring to destroy the reputation of the nation. These men have malignantly attacked a most virtuous minister for the purpose of lessening him in the estimation of the public, so that the "best hope" of the republic might be removed out of their way.—They have hired a cunning man and withal possessing talents, for the base purpose of forging accusations against one infinitely their superior in every honorable and intellectual point of view.—Their instrument has been broken to pieces. It has not quite answered their ends; and the providential result should be insanity to the brain, and palsy to the hand which would attempt to destroy the fairly earned reputation of a statesman distinguished for ability, correctness and integrity.

These high dignitaries not satisfied with the spiteful revenge of withdrawing their subscriptions from the dinner, have gone beyond all rules of decency and self respect. They shew their cloven feet even on that day, in which our forefathers (virtuous as they were) would have spurned the traitorous hand from their presence. In endeavouring to make an apology for this unnecessary letter, they still discover their deeply rooted hostility against him, whom, in the cabinet, they found too dignified, wise and independent for their unholy purposes.—They state, and obviously, with the corrupt and unmanly intention of injuring the character of their matchless competitor, that the investigation is not yet closed, and that congress have still to act on it. They are willing still to cast a doubt over the fair fame of their rival, and to insinuate to the people that he has not redeemed himself from the foul blot which they & their worthy coalition have endeavoured to place on his escutcheon. Such low and degraded conduct would not be considered unsuitable to the characters of a Nero and Robespierre; but did Americans ever believe that it would spring from those, who fill the most exalted stations in this government? Could they ever have believed, that our nation, young as she is, contained in her bosom men of the above description?—Could they for a moment believe that such means be resorted to, for the purpose of deceiving the American people and continuing their persecution against a highly gifted, respected and admired favourite? Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askelon! Their acts have gone forth to the people, who have now the most convincing proofs of the badness of the men, in whom they have trusted, and who retain the power of redemption from destruction in their own hands. The plot has been partially unfolded. Persecution, calumny, slander and falsehood have been used for the purpose of accomplishing the most horrible and unrighteous designs. Well may we be consoled with the reflection, that one of the cabinet is so wise, so virtuous and so honourable as to be made the mark at which the wicked have directed all their arrows; but, how much more consoling is the reflection, that his virtue has repelled them, and cast them back with redoubled vigor on his enemies.

These sentiments deserve to be propagated in every section of the union so that the people may consider well the vote which they are to give on the presidential election. They ought, from time to time, to recur to the fundamental principles of this government, and to remember well that virtue is the "balm and life-blood" of the republic. In the selection of a candidate, the first inquiry should be, does he possess this quality? Fellow citizens! The distinguished statesman who has been presented to your consideration now stands elevated on the highest pinnacle of honour, innocence and glory. His talents, his virtues, his sound and correct judgment, his independence and un-deviating republican principles are well known to all of you. The fiend of malignity in every shape and form has attacked him; he is victorious. Unrelenting persecution has assailed him; he is triumphant. Three times has he passed through the fiery ordeal of scrutiny and investigation, and has come out pure gold. His character is founded on the rock of integrity, against which the winds and waves of malice, envy and jealousy

have beat in vain. Illustrious though injured man! This nation rejoices that she possesses in thee so estimable a son. In supporting this frank, independent and honest statesman, we maintain the best and most substantial interests of our country.
CURTIUS.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1824.

We have been informed that Viron Maxcy, esquire, and Dr. Tongue, are Candidates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next legislature of this state.

We understand that Robert W. Bowie, and Thomas W. Hall, esquires, and Dr. Gerard H. Snowden, have withdrawn from the field as candidates to represent this district in the Congress of the U.S.; and that Dr. Kent, of Prince-George's county, has again declared his willingness to serve if re-elected. The Doctor, and John C. Weems, are at this time the only two candidates for seats in Congress in this district.

For the Md. Gazette.
THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

It was with no little mortification and regret that many of the people of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties, received the intelligence of Mr. Robert W. Bowie, and Mr. Thomas W. Hall, having declined to serve as candidates to represent this district in the Congress of the United States. This regret does not originate so much in the certainty of our losing the services of some one of these gentlemen, as it does in the impression, that this new order of things has been effected by the secret influence of the *Annapolis Junto*, which directs and controls certain leading men in this district, as completely and absolutely as the *Richmond Junto* does the people of Virginia. I would not wish to be understood to say, or even to insinuate, that Messrs. Hall and Bowie, are the willing subjects of the influence which has caused them to decline. I believe them to be high-minded, honourable men, who feel, in heart, a profound contempt for the intrigues and machinations of the *Junto* to whose artful interposition many ascribe the sudden determination of the present representative of the district to become a candidate. It will probably be said by some, that Messrs. Hall and Bowie, to shew their disapprobation of the interference of the *Junto*, ought to have remained before the people, and stood a poll at all hazards. I would ask those who may happen to fall into this train of thinking, what possible good could result from such a course, after the *Junto* had succeeded by its wiles in withdrawing from them men on whose support and interest they, as republicans, had a right to calculate? I am satisfied, it will be seen on reflection, that the only consequences of such a course would have been defeat, and the utter destruction of every hope of either of them hereafter being elected to represent the district. The *Annapolis* intriguers have been truly ardent and indefatigable in their exertions for some time past, to bring things to the state in which they now are. Of this, some few persons were fully aware months since; but believing that the gentleman, whose assent was necessary to give success to these exertions, had more prudence and self-respect than to permit himself to be used as an instrument, it was confidently trusted, that he would resist every temptation which might be held out to him to announce himself a candidate, and that he would quietly retire from a contest, in which he cannot expect his old friends to aid him. The vacillating part he has played, and the final willingness which he has shewn to promote the views of a faction inimical to the people freely acting for themselves, imperatively forbid it indeed, consistency, and the honour of every man who has for the two last years been combatting against the baneful influence of the *Annapolis Junto*, make it impossible, that such men, however friendly to his election heretofore, should longer continue him their coadjutors.
Thrashing-Machine.
Anne-Arundel county,
July 20.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.
Captain Humphreys, of the ship *Harmony*, arrived at Norfolk from Havre, informed the Editor of the *Herald* that "just before he sailed, he had the pleasure of seeing Gen. La Fayette, and was told that he had engaged his passage for the United States in the line ship *Bayard*, Capt. Robinson, at Havre, bound to New York, to sail the first of June. Capt. H. states that the General was in fine health and excellent spirits, and spoke of his approaching visit to the United States in the most joyful terms."

MAMMOTH RADISHES.
Radishes have been raised in Providence, measuring 11 1/2 inches in circumference, and 15 inches in length.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. & C.
Wednesday July 14.
BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Burn's Lease vs. Soper*. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Benson vs. Davis's Executors*. JUDGMENT REVERSED AND PROCEEDENDO AWARDED.
The argument in *Martin vs. The Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore*, was continued by R. B. Magruder for the appellees, and concluded by J. Glenn for the appellant, in reply.
The case of *Kiersted vs. Garland and Rogers*, was argued by Speed and J. Glenn for the appellant, & by R. Johnson for the appellees; and the cases of *The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Moore and Johnson*, and *vs. Howard*, were opened by Scott for the appellants.

Thursday, July 15.
The argument in *The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Moore and Johnson*, and *vs. Howard*, was continued by Scott for the appellants, and by R. Johnson, B. C. Howard and Harper, for the appellees, and concluded by Taney for the appellants, in reply.

Friday, July 16.
The case of *Howard vs. Brown et al.* was opened by A. C. Magruder for the appellant.

Saturday, July 17.
The argument in *Howard vs. Brown et al.* was continued by R. Johnson and T. B. Dorsey (attorney general) for the appellees.

Monday, July 19.
The argument in *Howard vs. Brown et al.* was further continued by T. B. Dorsey (attorney general) for the appellees, and concluded by Taney for the appellant, in reply. The case of *W. H. Lyles vs. S. Lyles's Exrs* was opened by Ashton for the appellant.

Tuesday, July 20.
The argument in *W. H. Lyles vs. S. Lyles's executors*, was continued by A. C. Magruder for the appellees, and concluded by Ashton for the appellant, in reply.

R. Johnson, on motion, obtained yesterday a rule to show cause why executions should not issue on the judgments affirmed in this court at June term, 1819, in the cases of *Dorsey and Chapman vs. Smith*—the injunction to stay executions thereon having been dissolved by a final decree of the chancellor, which decree is now depending on appeal in this court, and bond with security, approved by the chancellor given. R. Johnson and Ashton, argued to-day in support of the rule, and A. C. Magruder and Taney, against it.
The case of *Crawford vs. The State, use of Auir*, was argued by Taney for the appellant, and by A. C. Magruder, for the appellee.

HEALTHY TOWN.
There have been but five deaths in Northampton, during the last six months. The population is 3278.

NEW-YORK & MR. CRAWFORD.
Extract of a Letter from Pennsylvania.
"We look to your state (New York) with deep and intense feeling and interest. Our intelligence is vague and unsatisfactory. If your Senators are firm, the state and country is safe. If no alteration of the electoral law takes place, I think we can say with confidence that the great state of New York gives the next President. I need not say that your example will have great influence upon this and other states. Give me your opinion frankly upon the subject."

Answer, by the New York National Advocate.

We are prepared to give our opinion frankly; and we are as positive as we can be of any thing not yet come to pass, that the Legislature, which meets in August, will adjourn without making any alteration to the law, and agreeably to their original determination, will meet again in November; and there is little doubt that Mr. Crawford will obtain the 36 votes of this state. It is so considered by the friends of all the other candidates, and very nearly admitted by them. In eighteen days more all doubts will be settled.

The editor of the Camden (N. J.) Star has declared his preference for Mr. Crawford.

The Hartford (Connecticut) Times has changed editors. It has come out in support of Mr. Crawford.

HAVANA.
From a friend at Havana the editors of the American have received a letter of the 6th instant—from which they make the following extract:

"The English Cutter Grecian, capt. Crawley, arrived here yesterday from Omoa. She reports the capture of a piratical schooner, on the Musquito Shore, by an English ship of War.—The pirate ran on shore to escape, but most of the crew were captured and sent on their way to Jamaica."

EMIGRATION.—One Thousand settlers arrived at Michigan between the 8th and 15th of May last.