spectable gentleman in Tunbridge was in- by means of a dream, that a chest of money ried on a small island in Ager's brook in Kan- No sooner was he in possession of this val- nformation, than he started off to enrich him- th the treasure. After having been directed mineral rod, where to search for the money, avated the earth about 15 feet square to the of 7 or 8; and all the while it was necessary o six pumps running to keep out the water. tly he and his labourers came at upon a chest of gold, And heard it clink with pleasure, hen all prepared, just taking hold, To raise the shining treasure. f the company drove an old file through the lid of the chest, and perceiving it to be near- pty, exclaimed with an oath, "There's not ten s apiece." No sooner were the words out of outh, than the chest moved off through the mud, as not been seen or heard of since. ch is the story as related by himself.—Wheth- actually saw the chest, or whether it was the of a disordered brain, we shall leave the pub- determine.

RIBLE EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM IN EUROPE.

he tremendous gales which were experienced on oast of England from the 18th to the 20th of ember, extended over the continent of Europe. direction appears to have been as follows—It n upon the shores of England and Ireland, and having wrought into fury the Northern Sea, ed by Gottenburgh and Sweden, continually in- sing from south west to north west. In travers- Sweden, it swept away entire forests. In the h of Finland its ravages were most severely felt. n instant it drove the waters of the Baltic into gulph of Finland, and caused an immense rise of waters.

t St. Petersburgh the most distressing conse- nces resulted from the overflowing of the Neva the 19th of November. The inundation was ter than that of 1797, when 3000 persons and h cattle perished at St. Petersburgh. At that od the Neva rose only 14 feet above its level. ow rose 10 feet and a half. The tempest began wo o'clock in the morning, and blowing against current of the Neva, the water, at 9 o'clock, upon a level with the parapet walls of the river the canals. The wind then blew stronger, and river breaking over every barrier, inundated the . In Newsky Prospect, the principal street of Petersburgh, where the best shops are situated, waters rose to a height of ten feet.

All these shops, as well as the great Custom house rehouses, and the Exchange sugar warehouses re under water. The damage done it is impossi- to estimate. Many persons who were before in y circumstances are now reduced to beggary. e bridges over the river and most of those over canals, were destroyed or seriously damaged. ats laden with provisions and goods were carried er the quays and wrecked even in the heart of the y.—The new pier prepared for the bridge of the nner garden which had been finished at a great pense, was thrown down and the garden laid aste, large trees even having been torn up by the ots. Hundreds of persons must have perished. ll the cattle in the markets of St. Petersburgh ere drowned, and the horses could only be saved r lifting them by main force to the first stories of e houses. It was not till three o'clock in the ernoon, that, the wind going down and changing its rection, the waters subsided, so that at 5 o'clock he streets were clear of it. The capital could not e lighted at night. The morning of the 20th resented a scene of desolation. The ovens having een destroyed by the water, and the cellars filled which the flour is kept, it was difficult to supply he people with bread. Whole houses with their occupants were engulphed by the flood. Waggons with four horses, heavily laden, were carried away. The bodies of seven thousand persons have been found in the houses, and eight thousand persons are still missing.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states, that the effect of the hurricane was awfully felt at Catharenchof, where nothing remained but the fragments of some country houses, from which the inhabitants escaped with great difficulty. Many persons in that town lost their lives.

The hurricane raged with equal fury in the Swedish capital, in Gottenburgh, Vibourg, Jutland, &c. At Stockholm vessels were torn from their moorings and roofs of houses were carried away, and the canals were so completely blocked up with trees, that travelling was stopped. Twenty five vessels near the bridge of Munkboron were carried away with the bridge, and all of them much damaged.

Professor Gruithuison, of Munich, attempts to account for the extraordinary weather, by new spots on the disk of the sun.

The whole regiment of imperial guards with their horses perished. A vessel of 100 guns has disappeared. All the imperial vessels in the harbour of Cronstadt are said to have been lost. The barracks places were washed away, and the dead bodies were floating in the streets,

The water rose to the second story of the Emperor's palace on the quay of the Neva. Commerce has suffered to the amount of 150 millions; vast quantities of goods being destroyed in the magazines. Sugars rose nearly 40 per cent. The regiment of carabiniers was entirely lost, men and horses; and the cemeteries of the city being broken open by the water, the coffins floated about the streets.

In the city of Christiana, the lower streets and the quarters of Waterland and Fierdingen were completely inundated by the water of the Fiord, which suddenly rose three ells, and soon fell again lower than their ordinary level. The loss in cattle, sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c. is immense.

The banks of the Rhine have been broken down and much suffering has been the consequence, particularly in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Five leagues round the city of St. Petersburgh have all been destroyed. Within a few years, it is remarkable fact, that Russia has seen both her capitals destroyed, one by fire, and the other by water.

An Ox which gained the first premium at the Bath and West of England Society, weighed, when slaughtered, 16cwt. 1 qr. 7lb. Another Ox, which was the competitor, weighed 1 t n, 1cwt. 3qrs. 1lbs. A Cow, which obtained the prize, weighed 18cwt.

Madam Genlis is said to be preparing memoirs of herself for publication.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1825.

It appears from a statement submitted to Congress by the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, that the whole number of Indians within the limits of the several states and territories amounts to 129,266.

An account of Gen. Lafayette's visit to this country has been published in Paris in a volume of some size.

LAFAYETTE.

On the 21st of June 1815, Buonaparte arrived from Waterloo, a defeated and desperate man. He had determined to dissolve the representative body and to assume the dictatorship. This violent measure was communicated to Lafayette by two of the Emperor's Council. There was not a moment left for consultation or advice, the Emperor, or the chamber must fall that morning. As soon as the session opened, Lafayette with the same clear courage and spirit of self devotion, with which he had stood at the bar of the National Assembly in 1792, ascended the tribune for the first time for twenty years; and said, "When after an interval of many years I raise a voice which the friends of free institutions will still recognize, I feel myself called upon to speak to you only of the dangers of the country, which you alone have now the power to save. Sinister intimations have been heard; they are unfortunately confirmed. This therefore, is the moment for us to gather round the ancient tri-coloured standard; the standard of 89; the standard of freedom, of equal rights, and of public order. Permit then, Gentlemen, a veteran in this sacred cause, one who has always been a stranger to the spirit of faction, to offer you a few preparatory resolutions, whose absolute necessity, I trust you will feel as I do." These resolutions declared the chamber to be in permanent session, and all attempts to dissolve it, high treason. Buonaparte is said to have been much agitated when word was brought him that Lafayette was in the tribune, and his fears were certainly not ill founded, for these resolutions, which were at once adopted, both by the representatives and peers, substantially divested him of power. He hesitated during the whole day as to the course he should pursue; but hoping that the eloquence of Lucien, which has saved him on the 18th Brumaire, might be found as effectual now; he sent him. Just at the close of the day, having first obtained a vote, that all should pass in secret session. It was a most perilous crisis. Reports were abroad that the populace of the Faubourgs had been excited and were arming themselves. It was believed too, that Bonaparte would march against the chamber, as he had formerly marched against the Council of Five Hundred, and disperse them at the point of the bayonet. It was a contest for existence and no man could feel his life safe. At this moment, Lucien rose, and in the doubtful and gloomy light, which two vast torches shed through the hall, and over the pale and anxious features of the members, made a partial exposition of the state of affairs, and the projects and hopes still entertained. A deep and painful silence followed. At length M. Sly ascended the tribune, and in a long and vehement speech of great eloquence, exposed the dangers of the country, and ended by proposing to send a deputation to the Emperor, demanding his abdication. Lucien immediately followed. He never showed more power or a more impassioned eloquence. He attempted to prove that France was still devoted to the Emperor, and that its resources were still equal to a contest with the allies. "It is not Napoleon," he cried, "that is attacked, it is the French people; and a proposition is now made to this people, to abandon their Emperor; to expose the French nation before the tribunal of the world, to a severe judgment on its levity and inconstancy. No, Sir, the honour of the nation shall never be so compromised!" On hearing these words, Lafayette rose. He did not go to the tribune; but spoke, contrary to rule and custom from his place. His manner was perfectly calm, but marked with the very spirit of rebuke; and he addressed himself not to the president, but to Lucien.

"The assertion which has just been uttered, is a calumny. Who shall dare to accuse the French nation of inconstancy to the Emperor Napoleon? That nation has followed his bloody footsteps through the sands of Egypt and over the wastes of Russia; over fifty fields of battle; in disaster as faithful as in victory; and it is for having thus devotedly followed him, that we now mourn the blood of three millions of Frenchmen." These few words made an impression on the assembly, which could not be mistaken or resisted; and as Lafayette ended, Lucien himself bowed respectfully to him, and, without resuming his speech, sat down.

A deputation of five members from each chamber, met in committee, to deliberate on the measures to be taken. This body sat during the night under the presidency of the Arch Chancellor of the Empire. Lafayette moved, that a deputation should be sent to Napoleon, demanding his abdication, The Arch Chancellor refused to put the motion; but it was as much decided as if it had been formally carried. The next morning, June 22d, the Emperor sent in his abdication, and Lafayette was on the committee that went to the Thuilleries to thank him for it on behalf of the nation. [N. Am. Review.

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

We are happy to hear that there is the fairest prospect of the execution of this most useful canal. During the last summer, the Mary Livingston sailed from this port with a company, who went in her for the purpose of examining the river St. Juan and the lake Nicaragua, and also of taking the level and exploring the route between the two oceans.—The Mexican government has given its sanction, and has warmly adopted the project, and we learn that the Mary Livingston has sailed from Alvarado for St Juan to commence the survey. The execution is committed to Mr. Edmund Blunt, a gentleman of an enterprising and resolute character, and of scientific acquirements; and we may rationally hope from the surveys which he has already made on our own coast, that this important one will not suffer in his hands. N. Y. Paper.

In the city of New-York, during the last year, there were 4341 deaths, being an excess of 897 over the deaths of the preceding year. Of that number 1244 were men, 887 women, 1204 boys, and 1006 girls. There were 1072 children under 1 year, and more than two, fifths of the whole were under 10. 736 died of consumption, of whom 107 were coloured people—394 of small pox, of whom 113 were coloured. The disproportion of deaths in the latter class of inhabitants is ascribed to their neglect of vaccination.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Tally Ho, Captain Glover, has arrived at New-York in the short passage of 23 days from the Downs. She brings London papers to the 3d January inclusive, which furnish the following intelligence.

The London Morning Chronicle gives a letter from Madrid, dated December 7th, the contents of which, if true, would seem to warrant a belief that Spain feels very much disposed to quarrel with this country. The writer says:—

"In my last I mentioned the American Minister having sent off his Secretary at a short notice with dispatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The King, in his wisdom, formally demands of the United States to recall the recognition of the independence of the several Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a royal decree revoking the cession of the Floridas."

Another London paper states that Mr. Appleton, of the American Legation to Spain, had embarked at Liverpool for New York. It cannot be long, therefore, 'ere this matter is cleared up. The determination of our government to adopt, in compliance with the wishes of the nation, more energetic measures than those hitherto employed, to root out the pirates who find shelter in the island of Cuba, will, probably, be as displeasing to Ferdinand as our recognition of the independence of the South American States.

The Greeks had obtained another naval victory over the Turks about the middle of November, and the government has officially announced the blockade of Patras and Lepanto.

Twenty thousand new houses have been built in London during the last year. Mr. Savery of Bristol has been committed for trial, charged with forgeries amounting to £14,000 sterling.

Lord Byron's suppressed correspondence had been published at Paris.

The inundation at St. Petersburg—The official account of the loss of lives, makes the number only 500; though report says it was as many thousands. The emperor contributed 1,000,000 of rubles to the sufferers; the empress 50,000; the commercial fund 1,000,000, &c. The hurricane had been felt in almost every sea port on the continent of Europe; and in England, the gales continued to the latest dates.

Disturbances continued among the Whiteboys in Ireland; and there had been an Irish mob at Edinburg, which however was attended with no serious consequences. At the Liverpool theatre a riot took place; and Mathews, the actor, had been insulted at the Dublin theatre.

FROM INDIA.—The ship Ninus, Capt. Frye, has arrived at Boston from Calcutta, bringing papers to the 20th of August.

The Burmese war continued—but their means of offence and annoyance are inconsiderable, and they are easily defeated. They had sent 50 or 60 fire rafts among the English vessels, but they did no mischief.

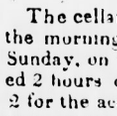
The papers mention several affairs with the Burmese, and the capture of many stockades, by the British. The former appears to have had 3,400 men, killed and wounded, and 20 or 30 pieces of cannon taken, and the British seem to have had but 30 or 40 killed or wounded.

The Burmese abandon the country as the British advance—but operations were suspended for the rainy season.

Such is the distracted state of the native population at Madrass, that fourteen thousand persons are fed daily from the depots established by public subscription.

The cholera morbus has visited Surat with great severity. A seasonable fall of rain, however, arrested its progress.

We learn from the Ceylon Gazette, that the Missionaries in the district of Jaffna, have suddenly met with great success, as instruments of the conversion of many natives.



Lafayette Corps,

ATTENTION!

You are ordered to parade on your usual parade on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 2 o'clock, precisely, prepared with three rounds of powder and ball.

By order,
JAMES H BRIGHT O. S

Tickets & Shares
in the
FIFTH CLASS
University Lottery,
May be be had at the original price
$3 40,
Until Saturday next, when the price will be raised to
$4 00.
For Sale by
J. GREEN
Feb. 3.

Porter Cellar.

The subscriber having rented and fitted up for the above purpose, the cellar under the large brick house of Robert Welch of Ben Esq Church street, nearly opposite the office of the Maryland Gazette, informs the public, that he has and will constantly have on hand

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.
ALSO
Fresh Beer, Draft Ale & Cider.

The cellar will be opened early in the morning of every day, excepting Sunday, on which day it will be opened 2 hours only, *from 12 o'clock until* 2 for the accommodation of those who may want Fresh Beer at dinner—At two o'clock the cellar will certainly be closed. Persons who purchase bottled liquor, if not approved on trial, can return it at the expense of the subscriber

I. HOLLAND
Feb. 3 3w.

Ten to 12 barrels Hughes' Crab Cider wanted this spring.

Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 24th day of February next, at the late residence of Lloyd Warfield of said county deceased

ELEVEN NEGROES.

all males, except three, among which is an excellent Wagoner, in the prime of life. The above Negroes will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with two approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Philemon Warfield, } Admr's.
Lot Linthicum, }

Barouche & Horses.

The subscriber offers for sale a handsome Barouche, and a pair of Gray Mares, with a complete set of Harness, part of the personal estate of the late Dr. William E Pinkney The Carriage and Horses will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers. The above property will be shewn to persons desirous of purchasing, and the terms of sale made known on application to Somerville Pinkney.
Feb 3

More's New Market,
FOR SALE

The subscriber will sell at private sale, a tract of land in Anne Arundel county situated on the Head of Severn River, called More's New Market" but better known by the name of Mrs. Urquhart's Tavern This tract of land combines singular advantages. The Baltimore and Annapolis Road passes through it The House is well known as an excellent stand for a Tavern, and is with the other improvements in good repair It is in fact a most desirable situation either for a farm or Tavern stand To a good purchaser the terms of sale will be made satisfactory and accommodating by the subscriber, living about four miles from the premises. REZIN HAMMOND.
A. A. County Feb. 3. 3w.

A Great Bargain.

A VALUABLE CARPENTER for Sale. Inquire at this office.
Feb. tf.

By authority of the State of Maryland.

University Lottery,
FIFTH-CLASS, NEW SERIES,
P. CANFIELD, Manager.
$10,000 *Highest Prize.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 Prize of	2,500	is	2,500
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 Prize of	1,412	is	1,412
5 Prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
44 Prizes of	100	is	4,400
88 Prizes of	50	is	4,400
528 Prizes of	8	is	4,224
5,676 Prizes of	4	is	22,704
6,355 Prizes			$66,640
13,244 Blanks			
19,600 Tickets, at $3 40 is			$66,640

The tickets in this Lottery are formed by the ternary combination of 50 Numbers, from number 1 to 50 inclusive; and to determine the fate of all the Tickets therein, 50 numbers, as above, will eventually be put into a Wheel on the day of drawing, and Six of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st 2d, and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $10,000

That having on it the 4th, 5, and 6th, will be entitled to the Prize of 5,000

That having on it the 2d, 3d, and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of 2,500

That having on it the 1st, 3d, and 5th, will be entitled to the Prize of 2,000

That having on it the 2d, 5th, and 6th, will be entitled to the Prize of 1,412

Those having on them the 1st, 2d, & 4th,—1st, 2d, and 5th,—1st, 4th and 5th,—2d, 3d, and 6th, —and the 3d, 4th and 6th, will be each entitled to a Prize of 1,000

Those having on them the 1st, 2d, and 6th—1st, 3d, and 4th—1st, 3d, and 6th—1st, 4th, and 6th,—1st, 5th, and 6th,—2d, 3d, & 5th,—2d, 4th, and 5th,—2d, 4th, and 6th,—3d, 4th, and 5th,—and 3d, 5th, and 6th, will each be entitled to a Prize of 500

Those having on them, the 1st & 2d numbers drawn, will each be entitled to a Prize of 100

Those having on them, the 3d and 4th, and the 5th and 6th numbers drawn, will each be entitled to Prize of 50

All others having on them any Two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a Prize of 8

And all others having on them one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a Prize of 4

No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior Prize

A considerable portion of this Lottery is put up in Packages of 17 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw $24, less the 15 per cent deducted by the State, with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

The Drawing of this Lottery will positively take place in the city of Baltimore, in April next or sooner.

Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent

Tickets and Shares will be sold at the Scheme price viz $3 40 each until Saturday, the 5th of February inclusive, at the Office of the Manager, No. 180, Market street, Baltimore, for Cash current at the several banks in said city or at any of the banks in the city of the Philadelphia, or New York. Prize Tickets will be received from Venders, at par, in payment After the 5th of February the price of Tickets will be advanced to $4 each—Shares in proportion. Tickets and Shares in the above may be ordered from the Office of the Subscriber, No 129, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, as well as from Baltimore, and remittances for the same may be made to either of the Subscriber's offices, as may be most convenient to those who shall send for Tickets in the above Lottery.

The Cash will be advanced for Prizes in the above, at any time after the drawing, at 139, Broadway, New-York; 129, Chesnut street, Philadelphia; also, at No 180, Market near Charles-street, Baltimore.

☞ ORDERS (post paid) enclosing the Cash, for one Ticket or more, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to if addressed to

P. CANFIELD, Manager.
Baltimore, February, 3 1825.

A Card.

W. WILSON, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, offers his professional services to the public.
Annapolis, Jan 27. 1825 2

GIDEON WHITE,

Has on hand a neat assortment of SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

Which he is selling off to close sales on very accommodating terms. Also a supply of

GROCERIES,

Very Cheap. He invites the attention of the public to his entire Stock, which cannot fail to please in both price and quality.

In addition to the above he keeps

Tartan Plaid Cloaks,

Extremely cheap, and other READY MADE CLOTHES, all very low
Jan. 27. 3w.

WHISKEY.

The subscriber has received some very superior common Whiskey, which he will sell very low by the barrel or gallon.

CLOTHS & MERINO SHAWLS.

A few pieces fine blue and double milled drabbed cloths, & a few 8-4 7-4, 4-4 Merino Shawls very cheap

SOAP, CANDLES, & GOSHEN BUTTER

On consignment. The Butter is from New York, and of a superior quality, and orders have been received to close it at a reduced price

FLOUR.

Superior Family and Bakers Flour, lower than usual Also a choice assortment of Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes and Boots, China, Glass, and Queen and Stone Ware Wrapping Paper &c.

FRED. SHAFFER LITTIG
Opposite the Market.
Jan. 27. 3w

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince George's county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Anne Snowden late of Prince George's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1825,

Thomas Snowden, Ex'r
Jan 27 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Eleanor Childs late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment

Nathan Childs, Ex'r
Jan. 27. 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Doctor Wm. E Pinkney, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are requested to produce them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Som Pinkney, Ex'r.
Jan. 27. 3w

In Council, Jan. 24. 1825.

Proposals for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of the Legislature, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty four, to the clerks of the several counties of the state, will be received at this Department, until Monday the 14th day of February next. One Agent will be appointed for each shore.

By order, THO. CULBRETH.
Clerk of the Council.

To be published once a week for 3 weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, the Baltimore Patriot, and the Star and Gazette at Easton.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Jacob Waters of said county, brought before the subscriber, as a tray trespassing on his enclosures, a bright bay gelding about eight years old, about fifteen hands high, no perceivable mark or brand, has the appearance of having worked in geers, shod all around, and has his tail docked, and canters. Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 24th of January 1825. James Hunter,
Jan. 27 3w.

The owner of the aforesaid horse is requested to come forward, prove his property pay the charges, and take said horse away. Jacob Waters, near Head South River, Anne Arundel County.