GENERAL JACKSON

A prophet seldom has honour do tim in his own country; and it like true that great men are seldon r never popular at home. This he and it is one, may arise from the counstance that there are certain fects of character, often inducin ike, which stand concealed from out those with whom an intimate quaintance is had. General Jackson alone of all the men of our counseems to form an exception to this milia neighbours and acquain acc acquain'ance those living around him, seem to him best, and to be devoted to him He had scarcely reached home the they came forth to meet him, and welcome his arrival. Not a few, to up a dinner, which may be the car with any man in office, but a volume. ev moving of the people was witnessed to welcome his return again to his redence,—Crowds thronged the war citizens militia, not military chiefus all pressed to evince their regard for the man whom long they had know and loved. Such was the reception met at Nashville, Tennessee, when he has resided for more than thin

On this occasion Gen. Jackson was addressed by Judge Overton, who as the Nashville Republican) has know him upwards of thirty years, and here possesses an intimate acquaintance with all the transactions of his life, chi military, and political. For a man judge Overton's standing and charater, who has been upon the beach of the Supreme Court of the State, 12 ever maintained a reputation for infpendence, integrity, and talents, a have a right to expect nothing ele than fact; nor would any thing de flow from him. Mark what he says: "We have seen you in many situations. the bar you were the zealous and ale advocate—on the bench the firm and inflexible judge and in the councils of our State you displayed political a-lents which demonstrated that ra were well qualified for any situation you might be called on to occup For your private virtues you posses our respect and esteem. Kindnes friendship, hospitality, and coard, strongly characterize your condi-These things endear you to us ?r your great and splendid actions let a the nation do you equal honour; be for your social and private virtues, we claim the right to admire and love you most, because we best know them, all have seen and felt their influence.

Such is the picture of General Jack son, as drawn by Judge Overton, wh never has sought political life,-is without motive for speaking aught he don not think, and who withal, for the character we have had of him, would scorn to say what he did not think, a to become the flatterer of any man, of any account. Wash. Gaz.

CREEK INDIANS .- A postscript to the Milledgeville (Geo.) Records of the 3d instant, says, "We stop the press to announce the distressing intelligence of the murder of the India chief Gen. Wm. M'Intosh, and the Chief of Cowetau, Tustunnugge Tomme, which was brought to the Gvernor yesterday evening by Chilly M'Intosh, the General's son, and fire Chiefs of the nation, who made their escape from the massacre. The mischief was perpetrated last Saturday by a large body of Indians, supposed to be four hundred, who attacked Ga-M'Intosh in his own house, on the very day he had appointed to set of st the head of a mission' to explore the country west of the Mississippi for the future residence of the nation. There is too much reason to fear that white men were the instigators of this horris butchery.

FRANCE & AUSTRIA. The London Courier holds this larguage concerning the political situa-

tion of France and Austria:
With regard to the future policy of Austria, and the probable object of Prince Metternich's journey to Paris, we see nothing at present which should cause any inquietude to this country. France is so absorbed in the consideration of internal matters, that she can scarely take a position which could decisively influence any great question of foreign politics; while Austria knows, too well, her own situation, and her own interests, both as respects Greece, and her connexion with the Royal Family of Brazil, to venture upon any step which might be calcalated to give offence to England, to awaken her suspicions, or to compro-mise, in the slightest degree, the tranquillity of Burope."

PORTUGAL.

Late advices state that the English were collecting large magazines of provisions at Lisbon, said to be for their fleet in the Tagus, but which appeared better fitted for troops of the line

A frigate was fitting out at Lisbon March 15th, to carry Count Palmella to England. One of the Brazilian com missioners in London has been invited to Lisbon to assist in arranging the terms for the recognition of the independence of Brazil.

GEN. LAFAYETTE. Arrived at Natchez, Mississippi, on the 18th Aprile

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1825.

We are requested to state, that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT declines being a candidate for a seat in the next legislature of this state.

ABNER LIN THICUM, sen.

Offers himself to his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, as a Candidate to represent them in the Lext General Assembly.

VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq.

Will be supported as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Marviand, MANY VOTERS.

ALARGE HOG .- Mr. John Sullivan of this city, has a hog, which will be nine mouths old on the 9th day of June next: it measures four feet two and an haif inches round the body, and two feet seven and an half inches round the neck.

RAPID GROWTH OF NEW-YORK Almost every paper we open from igton Gazette) presents us with fresh roofs of its extension and improveneat. Business and pleasure, conspire make it, at no distant day, what Lordon is, one of the greatest capitals in the world, and certainly, by far in Mexico, Lima, Buenos Avres, and the once beautiful city of aracas, in population and splendour, into in ignificance, compared with New York. In our country, it sems desined to outstrip every other ity in the Union. Her population is about 150,000, and her tonnage (Ameican and foreign) not much short of ilf a million, not to mention her ina like commerce, from the swarms boats propelled by steam and horse wer, that ply on her canals from Lakes-to her commercial capital. Prior to the late war, the editor of this paper was an inhabitant of that city, ch he quitted during the gloomy eriod of commercial restriction; but he has never since ceased to rejoice at her prosperity, or to sympathise in her misfortunes.

STATE OF THE CITY-New-York, (savs the Evening Post,) never saw such days as the present since it was a city. All kinds of active business rospers, except law business, which if we may believe the loud and general complaint of the profession, with scarcey a dissentient, languishes. Such has been the title of population which has, during the present year, set towards this city, that habitations cannot be had; shops and stores command double rents to what they did the last season, and still the demand cannot be supplied; the streets are so obstructed by the great number of buildings going up and pulling down, that they have become almost impassable, and a scene of bustle, noise and confusion prevails, that no pen can describe, nor any but an eye witness imagine.

BARON STEUBEN .-- A meeting was held at Utica, on the 3d inst. to consider the propriety of erecting a conument over the grave of the late Baron Steuben, whose remains now he undistinguished in the town which cears his name in Oneida county. committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions for the purpose. It is intended that Gen. Lafayette shall lay the corner stone, he being expected to arrive in that vicinity during the early

part of June.
We copy the following from that excellent work, Spafford's Gazetteer: Baron Steuben, died in this town, in the autumn of 1796, and was buried on his own ground, under a small evergreen tree, agreeably to his wishes. The Baron's friends erected a neat is memory, in the Reformed German Church, in the city of New-York, of which I believe he was awamber. It should be recorded, that the grave of this patriot has been rolled a sailed, conformably to law, a highway having been laid over the spot selected by himself for completene and that his himself for sepulture, and that his friends have had to disinter and remove his remains. They now repose under the shade of another grove, pro-tected the a religious society to which the land has been granted for a glebe. Albany D. Adv.

Switzerland, March 9.

SNOW—Toward the end of February the new faller snow lay three feet deep in the streets of Corre, and in the upper vallies of the Grisons it was in immense quantities; houses were crushed beneath the enormous weight of the masses that covered them. On the latent of the deep research of the masses that covered them. elstand 2d avalanches began to fall. In Brettogau, two men were buried at recovered. On the 2d, sourteen nen clearing a road near the village of vallinda, were surprised by ah ava-lanche; it broke the thigh of one, and carried five others, into the abyse be-

ow, where they were dug up dead the

MARKLE,

The man who was taken up and examined at Harpers ferry upon suspi-cion of being the inurderer of the la-mented Miss Cunningham, has been removed to the jail of this county where he remains in custody on charge of robbery. It is believed that he is not the monster who committed the diabolical crime which has so deeply agitated the public feeling. The mysterious and incoherent exclamations said to have been attered by him in his sleep, led to his apprehension, and indeed were such as to justify the presumption that he was the perpetrator of the crying offence Fred. Town Citizen

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION. The London Morning Chronicle has the following editorial paragraph, which is interesting for a considerable number of persons in this country.
"We can state that the difficulties

in the way of an arrangement of the Catholic Question are now nearly surmounted, and that there is every pros pect of a speedy arrangement, satisfactory to all parties. The whole amount of the allowance to the Catholic Clergy is not to exceed £230,000; The Archbishops are to be allowed £1,500; the Bishops, £1,000; and the Deans, £500. With this arrangement it is understood the Catholic Clergy will be satisfied. It is not intended to interfere in the slightest degree with the independence of the Catholic Church. as no interference whatever with the nominations is contemplated, the only stipulation being that they be domes-What the Catholic Clergy receive from their flocks shall no longer be understood as obligatory on the part of the latter. It appears, from the evidence before the Select Committee, on Irish disturbances, that in several parts of bove the habitations of the people of the country, the exaction of fees by London, the ries downwards is avertise Catholic Clorgy has led to doeds powering, affecting various heads in of violence."

SINGULAR SYSTEM OF DUEL-LING.

On the borders of Austria and Tur key, where a private pique, or a private quarrel of a single individual, might occasion the massacre of a family or village, the desolation of a province and perhaps the more extended horrors of a national war, whensoever any serious dispute arises between two subjects of the different empires, recourse is had to terminate it by what is called 'the custom of the frontier." A spacious plain or field is selected, where, on an appointed day, judges of the respective nations repair, accompanied by all those whom curiosity or interest may assemble. The combatants are not restricted in the choice or number of their arms, or in their method of tighting, but each is at liberty to employ whatsoever he conceives is more advantageous to himself, and avail himself of every artifice to ensure his own safety, and destroy the life of his antagonist. One of the last times that this method of deciding a quarrel on the frontiers was resorted to the circumstances were sufficiently curious, and the recital of them may serve to illustrate what is mentioned. phlegmatic German, armed with the most desperate weapon in the worlda rifle mounted on a carbine stock, placed himself in the middle of the field, and concious that he would destroy his enemy, if he could once get him within shot, began cooly to smoke his pipe. The Turk, on the contrary, with a pistol on each shoulder, and two in his holsters, and two more in his breast, and a sabre by his side, and a dagger in his belt, advanced like a moving magazine, and gallopping round his adversary, kept in-cessant firing at him. The German, conscious that little or no danger was to be apprehended from such a marksman, with such weapons, deliberately continued to smoke his pipe. The Turk at length perceiving a little explosion, as if his antagonits's pistol had missed fire, advanced like lightning to cut him down, and almost immediately was shot dead. The witty German had put some gunpowder into his pipe, the light of which his enemy had mistook, as the other had foreseen would be the case, for a flash in the pan, and no longer fearing the superi-or arms of his adversary, fell a victim to their both when seconded by arti-

WITCHORAFT IN FRANCE. The Correctional Tribunal of Dun-kirk in signst decided a case of suppo-sed witchcraft. A married couple, having a delicate infant, imagined that the child was bewitched by an indigent old woman of 73. The supposed witch happened to pass their door, was invited to enter by the wife, and no sooner complied than she was commanded to cure the child in the space of five hours, on pain of being herself burned alive.

To convince her it was no joke, she was placed near a large blazing fire and her legs were nearly roasted.
To escape martyrdom, she confessed herself a witch and said she wanted only her prayer-book to perform the cure. Upon this, she was released, and returned with a case decreasing and returned with a gens d'arme instead of a prayer-book. The husband, charged as an accomplice, was acquit-ted and the wife sentenced to a month's imprisonment, 16 francs fine and the

ANTIDOTE AGAINST POISONS.
A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the nume rous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the late royal academician Mr. Owen, adds——"I may venture to affirm, there is acarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler or glass of warm water, and drank immediately; it acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By a mistake, where a gentleman took a full ounce of poison instead of salts, the casters were fortunately at hand, and no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mus-tard directly. By making this simple antidote known you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

ST. PAUL'S-LONDON.

The vastness of the Church, as seen from the centre of the floor, is most imposing; it is impossible not to be struck with its length, its width, and the unbroken loftiness of the dome above, into which the eye ascends and penetrates until respiration is thickened and the brain grows giddy, and we seek relief in the contemplation of objects nearer the surface of the earth and immediately around us. the monuments of the illustrious dead. The eyes of most people are so little accustomed to making an accurate admea-surement of heights, that the loftiness of St. Paul's can only be estimated justly from below. If we accend to the whispering gallery, a height far above the habitations of the people of various ways; producing vertigo in some, sickness in others, and an awful feeling of overthrowitiveness in a few, a sort of propensity to drop through the passive air apon, the hard marble be-low, a thought full of madness and horror: but when the acend far above this point, and even to inore than double its elevation, the fearful height does not seem proportionably increased; the feeling it inspired before, seemed scarcely to admit of aggravation. This whispering gallery is indeed to many a fearful place. The surprising altitude of dome and tower above, the vawning and immense abyss below; the stern marble spread out to dash the mortal frame to instant dust, the narrowness of the circular gallery, the overshadowing of the superincumbent vault, the appalling loudness of every common sound, and the loud wind head over sweeping round the dome itself.

produce an incredibly alarming effect on some individuals. The young, the aspiring, the new, to London, can seldom be restrained from ascending the airy gallery above the dome, and there, in describing a most limited circulation, the eye takes in thousand histories. Londor with all its vicissitudes, with all its generations, with all its present and air the past about it, is stretched beneath us, and almost every house visible. Even from that height the eye cannot, in directions, overleap the colossus city, and what is seen of green fields and hills is seen with the indistinctness of another world. The wind storms forever round the cupola, blowing the fair, and adventurous about ("a chartered libertine!") to the greatest advantage; whilst the spectator feels almost disposed to lose his confidence in the secure and eternal pedestal on which he stands, and breathlessly enjoys the sublimity of apparent danger without the reality. It is when we begin to descend from this immense elevation that we feel the fatigue which over-excitement has caused us to incur; and that man may be considered the favourite of fortune who begins to retrace the never ending steps which the organ is pealing in the afternoon ser-vice; for, at such a time, fits of melody will burst upon him at unexpected turns, and the piercing voices of the full voiced choir below will penetrate the intricate recess of the vast structure, and the vibrations of harmony will meet him suddenly in unexpected angles and sinuosities of the building. Sweet sounds will be heard, now near, now distant, as if borne to him by the soft and fitful breeze, and every thing will conspire to shorten his journey

OBITUARY

downwards.

Departed this life on Thursday the 12th instant, Miss MARY ELEANOR, second daughter of Mr. Stephen Beard of Anne-Arundel county, in the 21st year of her age. Her friends may be consoled with the reflection, that in the days of her youth she remembered her Creator.

FIRST ANNAPOLIS SHARP SHOOTERS!

The Silver Cup will be shot for on SATURDAY next; you are therefore ordered to assemble on your usual pa rade ground at nine o'clock A. M. that day. Each member will provide himself with three rounds of powder By order, J, DUNN, O. S. and ball.

City By-Laws.

A By Law to preserve the Navigation of the Harbour and Dock of Annapolis, and to provide for the exercise of the powers vested in the Port Wardens, and Wood Corder, and to establish the prices of wharface. ke.

the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Com-mon Council of the city of Annapolis, That if any person shall cast of throw any bal-last, dirt, oyster shells, or filth of any kind, into the water, in air part of the dock or-harbour of the port of Annapalia, within Hill's Point and Hugher's whaif, or on the shore of the said dock or harbour, be-low high water mark, unless for the making a wharf, after permission obtained from the corporation of Annapolis for that purpose, and which wharf shall be well and sufficiently inclosed and secured, so as to preventinjury to the navigation, such person so offending, shall forleit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding

twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aloresaid, That the owners of private wharves shall be obliged to keep them in repair, so as to prevent injury to the navigation, and that whenever any owner of a whaif shall suffer it to be out of their or that dies of the man out of repair, so that dirt or filth may wash into the harbour, the city commissi oners or port wardens shall have power oners or port wardens shall have power and authority to summon said owner be fore them, and fix a reasonable time, not exceeding thirty days, for securing said wharf, so as to prevent injury to the naringation, and in case the owner of any wharf as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to appear when summoned by the city commission. pear when summoned by the city commi sioners or port warden, or to make neces-sary repairs as aforesaid, he, she, or they, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding six dollars per week daring such neglect

or refusal.

Sec. 3. And sestablished and ordained by the authority aforesaid. That the tollowing wharfages shall be collected on all vessels which may be at any wharf be longing to the corporation of Annapolis, to wit: On all vessels at the rate of one or refusal. cent per ton per day for every day they said; and all vessels lying in the second tire-shell-pesselal wharfage; which said wharfage shall be collected daily; and the following wharfages shall be collected for the articles herealter enumerated, landed at or taken from the corporation whar thousand feet of plank fifteen cents; for every thousand staves or heading twenty cents; for every thousand shingles fi teen cents; for every hundred bushels of coal, salt or grain (wenty-five cef.ss; for every hundred posts thirty seven and an hal cents; for every hundred rails twelve and an half cents: for every thousa d hoop poles filteen cents; for every thousand laths six and a quarter cents; for every thousand garden pales twenty cents; for every ion of stone or plaister twelve end an half cents; for every thousand weight of fodder, hay or atraw, seventy cents; for every horse or black cathe six and a goarter cents; for everytwowheel carriage 12 1-2 cents; for every four wheel carriage or wagon twents five cents; and for all other articles no here enumerated, the whatfinger is to pay agreeably to the tomage; and if any per son or persons owning any of the foregoing enumerated articles, shall suffer the same to remain on any of the public landing places, longer than twen y-four hours, such owner or owners shall furfeit, for every such offence, double the rate of wharfage opon the said articles, for every twenty-four hours the same, or any part thereof, shall so remain on the said landing places, except plank and cantling, which may so remain for four days after the land-ing thereof, and after that time shall be subject to double wharfage as aforesaid and in all cases of articles not particularly ated as aforesaid, it shall be optional in the wood corder, or other person appointed, to receive the wharfage either on the article so taken off or landing, or on the ressel, but not on both at the same time; and it any person or persons shall obstruct the wood-corder, or other person appoint-ed to collect the wharfage aforesaid, in as-

ed to collect the whariage aloresaid, in ascentaining the tomiage of every vessel, or in collecting the wharfages hereby imposed, he, she or they, shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for every offence.

Sec 4 And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any person to heave down or clean a vessel at any public wharf belong-ing to the corporation, or to land or put on shore, on any of the said wharves, any stone, bricks, ballast, oystershells, dirt or fil.h, o male any fires thereon, without the per-mission of the port wardens or wood cor-der, and paying wharface for such vessel mission of the port wardens or wood corder, and paying wharfage for such vessel
agreeably to tonnage, at the same rate as
heren specified; and if any person shall be
guilty of any of the offences aforesaid,
such person shall forfeit and pay the sum
of five dollars; and if any person or persons shall leave hogsheads, pipes or tierces, on any public wharf within this city,
and shall suffer the same to remain longer
than twenty four hours on said wharf, each
and every person so offending, shall forfeit
and pay for every hogshead, tierce or pipe,
six and a quarter cents for every twentyfour hours they shall remain on the said
wharf thereafter.

Sec 5. And be it established and ordain-Sec 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if the master or skipper of any vessel shall refuse to haul off or remove from any public wharf, when ordered by the port-wardens or wood-corder, unless the said vessel shall he loading or discharging its load, he shall forfeit and pay one dollar for every hour he may remain the vafter.

Sec. 6. And be it established and ordain ed by the authority aforesaid. That the ordinance to preserve the navigation of the harbour and dock of Annapolis, and to provide for the exercise of the powers vest-ed in the port wardens and wood-corder, and to establish the price of wharfage, &c. passed June 4, 1819, be and the same is hereby repealed.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Mayor.

A BY-LAW

To appoint a Wood Corder in the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes. Sec 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Alder-men, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, That there shall be no-

minated and appointed a person who shall be wood-corder of all fire woo brought to and sold within the said City, and the precinets thereof and who may be removed and displaced at the discretion of the said Corporation.

Sec 2. And to it established and or-dained by the authority aforesaid. That from and after the passage of this by law, all fire wood brought to and offered for sale in the said city, or the precincts thereof, by water, shall be set up, packed, corded and measured, by the wood corder of the city for the time being; and that each cord of wood shall be eight feet in length, four feet in breadth, four feet in height, and well stored and packed; and that the wood corder, for his trouble in cording, packing and measuring the same, shall have and receive the sum of ten cents for each and every cord of wood so corded, to be paid by the purchaser of the said wood

sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That on every cord of wood so measured and sold the seller shall pay, if the said wood shall be set up and sold on any of the public wharves or landing places of the city aforesaid, twelve and a half cents for each cord of wood so set up and sold, to the said woodcorder, who shall be allowed for the collection of the said wharfage twelve and an half per centum; and it shall be the duty of the said wood corder to make a weekly report on every Saturday, of all monies received by him for wharfage on wood or other articles, to the treasurer of the said city. to whom he shall in like menner pay over weekly all monies so received by him, and the treasurer is hereby authorised to allow him twelve and an half per centum on the amount for services in collecting the same.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the suihority aforesaid, -That the wood corder is hereby authorised to demand and receive the cordage due him before the delivery of the said wood.

Sec. 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That before the wood corder aforesaid, after his appointment, shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall give to the corporation of the city afore-sid, his bond, with security to be approved by the Mayor, in the of eight hundred dollars, for the full and due performance of his duties as wood-corder, and shall also take the oath prescribed in the ninth section of the act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis.

Sec. 6 And be etablished and or-dained by the authority aforesaid, That an ordinance for the appointment of a wood corder in the city of Annapolis, passed April 15, 1819, be and the same is hereby repeated

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Mayor.

Mr Duroche's

DANCING SCHOOL will be opened at half past three o'clock P.M. for young Ladies. For young Gentle-men at five o'clock P. M.

To Rent,

The OFFICE in Church-street, one door below Mr George Shaw's Store, lately occupied by William H. Marriott, Esq. Apply to W. G. Tuck.

LEWIS SUTTON.

Respectfully informs his friends, acquaintances, and the public in general, that he has removed to Baltimore. and taken an office over the store of Messrs. Mosher and Simmons, Light street wharf, No. 3. He wishes to attend to

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

Particularly the selling of Produce and buying goods; he pledges himself to take care of the interest of his employers, and assures them; that they shall never find in him misplaced confidence. His object is to settle his business, give a moderate subsistence to his family, and educate his children

N. B. Those gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of his services, should not wait for him to take them by the collar, and lead them aside to ask or their patronage. He can never de this. It needs no explanation. May 19.

Committed

To my custody as a runaway, on the 23d day of April last, A NEGRO MAN who calls himself Simon Lancaster, and says he obtained his free-dom from a certain Wesley Lansdale, of Montgomery county. Said fellow is five feet nine inches high, has a car on his left cheek bone, appears to he about 35 years of age, his complexion black, his cloathing consists of a blue coat of common cloth, old oznaburg shirt, pantaloons of gray cassinette, coarsa shoes, and old furred

hat. His owner is hereby notified to release him from gaol, otherwise he will be discharged as the law directs. R. WELCH, of Ben.

She A. A. County.

May 19.