

our race; more especially to that fair portion, without which man would be worse than the brutes that perish—the world would be a sad and miserable solitude, and the garden of our delights would spring up with noxious weeds and briars. Our dearest friends and boon companions are never viewed with eyes of envy, however prosperous in worldly condition, or however graced with rare accomplishments. We sympathize too cordially,—we participate too largely in their joys and sorrows,—ever to cherish the ungenerous wish to diminish the one or to aggravate the other.

Woman is too intimately associated with man by an instinctive and indissoluble alliance; too securely the tenant and the sovereign of his warmest affections and noblest sensibilities—too constantly his companion in this pilgrimage of life, and his fellow-sufferer in the dangers and hardships of the way, to apprehend from that tribunal to which her merits are now presented, any other than a fair and favourable investigation of her claims. Every concession will be made to her that her most chivalrous and enthusiastic admirers can reasonably demand. If there is any charm in personal beauty, in a delicate complexion, or in fair proportions, to woman we cheerfully ascribe that charm. If there is aught, in unsuspecting nature and "guileless simplicity"—in thoughtless vivacity and innocent sprightliness, to charm the solitude of man,—to woman we cheerfully concede the possession of that charm. If refined and virtuous sensibility—if an amiable heaven-born charity,—feeling for others' woes, and promptly administering the relief demanded, has aught of deep interest or exalted merit in it, then, to woman, we say, be this glory given. Finally, we unhesitatingly acknowledge her entire and undivided supremacy over her vigorous rival in every thing, directly or remotely, appertaining to the heart. As long as she confines herself within its beautiful domains she has an empire of her own, without the fear of invasion or the danger of usurpation. But we can not help insisting that as soon as she ventures to cross the boundary line and to tread upon the territory of reason, she finds herself in a foreign and unfriendly soil, and will inevitably encounter many who are rude and ungallant enough to offer violence to her high prerogative. For profound and abstruse meditation—for fatiguing and arduous journeys over the wide fields of philosophical research—for close and abstracted attention to any individual subject of inquiry—for bold and adventurous plans of intellectual exertion, and for deeds of "high enterprise" on the theatre of moral action, woman certainly was never intended.

To teach the lute to languish; with smooth step
Disclosing nature in its every charm;
To swim along and swell the mazy dance;
To train the foliage on the snowy lawn;
To guide the pencil—turn the tuncful page—
To rear the graces into second life;
Well ordered home man's best delight
To make,
And by submissive wisdom, modest skill,
With every gentle care eluding art,
To raise the virtues, animate the grace,
And sweeten all the joys of human life:
This be the female dignity and grace."

SAGACITY & AFFECTION OF A DOG.
A letter from a gentleman at Wheeling to the Editor of the Winchester, (Va.) Republican, relates the following affecting circumstance connected with the sinking of the steam-boat Mechanic, having Gen. Lafayette on board, as related by the General himself:
"I had with me," said the General, "a little dog, presented to me by my friend Gen. Bernard, of Washington. It was a most sagacious, affectionate little animal and particularly attached to me. After the boat had struck, in the general confusion, she (it was a female) had escaped to the deck, but, as it were, perceiving that we were sinking, and anxious for the fate of her master, who unknown to her, had already got safely out of the cabin, she returned and entered by the door, in search for me. At this time, the boat had sunk so far, that the water rushed in through the cabin window, and forcing the door open, the dog was shut in, and lost its life, in attempting to save that of its master. The general frequently related the tragical end of his affectionate dog with much sensibility, and appeared to regret this loss, as the greatest that had befallen him."

MR. WEBSTER'S ADDRESS.

The following extract from the Address delivered by Mr. Webster at the laying of the corner stone of the Banker Hill Monument, will give the reader an idea of its style:

"The society, whose organ I am, was formed for the purpose of rearing some honourable and durable monument to the memory of the early friends of American Independence.—They have thought, that for this subject no time could be more propitious, than the present prosperous and peaceful period; that no place could claim preference over this memorable spot; and that no day could be more auspicious to the undertaking, than the anniversary of the battle which was here fought. The foundation of this monument we have now laid—with solemnities suited to the occasion, with prayers to Almighty God for his blessing, and in the midst of this cloud of witnesses, we have begun the work. We trust it will be prosecuted; and that springing from a broad foundation, rising in massive solidity and unadorned grandeur, it may remain as long as Heaven permits the works of man to last, a fit emblem, both of the events in memory of which it is raised, and of the gratitude of those who have reared it.

We know, indeed, that the record of illustrious actions is most safely deposited in the universal remembrance of mankind. We know, that if we could cause this structure to ascend, not only till it reached the skies, but till it pierced them, its broad surface could still contain but part of that, which, in an age of knowledge hath already been spread over the earth, and which history charges itself with making known to all future times. We know, that no inscription on earth, blazures less broad than the earth itself, can carry information of the events we commemorate, where it has not already gone; and that no structure which shall not outlive the duration of letters and knowledge among men, can prolong the memorial. But our object is, by this edifice to shew our own deep sense of the value & importance of the achievements of our ancestors; and by presenting this work of gratitude to the eye, to keep alive similar sentiments, and to foster a constant regard for the principles of the Revolution.—Human beings are composed not of reason only, but of imagination also, and sentiment; and that is neither wasted nor misapplied which is appropriated to the purpose of giving right direction to sentiments, and opening proper springs of feeling in the heart. Let it not be supposed that our object is to perpetuate national hostility, or even to cherish a mere military spirit. It is higher, purer, nobler. We consecrate our work to the spirit of National Independence, and we wish that the light of peace may rest upon it forever. We rear a memorial of our conviction of that unmeasured benefit, which has been conferred on our own land, and of the happy influences, which have been produced, by the same events, on the general interests of mankind. We come, as Americans, to mark a spot, which must forever be dear to us and our posterity. We wish, that whosoever, in all coming time, shall turn his eye hither, may behold that the place is not undistinguished, where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought. We wish, that this structure may proclaim the magnitude and importance of that event, to every class and every age. We wish that infancy may learn the purpose of its erection from maternal lips, and the weary and withered age may behold it, and be solaced by the recollections which it suggests. We wish, that labour may look up here, and be proud in the midst of its toil. We wish, that in those days of disaster, which as they come on all nations, must be expected to come on us also, desponding patriotism may turn its eyes hitherward, and be assured that the foundations of our national power still stand strong. We wish, that this column, rising towards heaven among the pointed spires of so many temples dedicated to God, may contribute also to produce, in all minds, a pious feeling of dependence and gratitude. We wish, finally, that the last object on the sight of him who leaves his native shore, and the first to gladden his who revisits it, may be something which shall remind him of the liberty, and the glory of his country. Let it rise till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play on its summit."

LABOUR SAVING MACHINES

Westchester, (Pa.) June 29.

I have just returned from viewing, in company with several gentlemen, the improved mowing machine of Messrs. Ezra Cope and Thomas Hoopes, jun. It is a simple and highly efficacious labour-saving machine; as will appear by the fact, that it mowed an acre of good grass in thirteen minutes. It cuts a swath of five and a half feet, and lays the grass windsofly. When under full way it cut of that width, 50 rods in length in 8 minutes. Ten acres a day may be mowed with it easily. It cannot fail, it ought not to fail to recommend itself to the enlightened farmer, until it gets into general use. The revolving horse-rake in use in this neighbourhood is also valuable; it will rake an acre of smooth land clean, in 15 minutes, and has done it this week in less time.

GENEROSITY.

General Lafayette has generously transmitted \$500 to the widow of the late Captain Parsons, who was lately accidentally killed at Waterloo, in the state of New York, by the bursting of a cannon.

Capt. Parsons was engaged in firing a salute in honour of the General's arrival at the time of the accident.

FATAL NUPTIALS.

An inquest was taken on Thursday, by Peter Laying, Esq. on the body of Henry Taunton, who died on Wednesday morning preceding, from the injury he received from being pushed down the steps at the bottom of Walnut Parade by his wife. Thus have we, within the space of one short month, had record of the marriage of this couple, at the youthful ages of 23 and 27—the husband's being taken before the Magistrate for attempting to kill himself by cutting his throat, through despair at his unfortunate marriage; and now his actual death, inflicted by the violence of his wife. The verdict was manslaughter, and the Coroner accordingly committed the virago widow to Shepton Mallet Gaol, to take her trial at the next assizes—the overseer of the parish being bound over to prosecute her.—Bath (Eng.) Journal.

Contraction and expansion of water in cooling.

Fill a thermometer tube with topid water and immerse in a glass vessel containing water of the same temperature in which a mercurial thermometer is placed. If the whole apparatus be now placed in a bed of snow, or in a frigorific mixture, the water in the tube will gradually contract, till the mercury shows the temperature of 40°; it will then begin to expand gradually until it becomes ice.

From this simple experiment the reader may see, what is otherwise, however, a well established fact, that the specific gravity of water is greatest at 42°. The expansion of this fluid, when cooled still farther, is an exception to the general law of bodies expanding by heat and contracting by cold; and as we are unable to account for it, or refer to any class of facts, it seems like a perpetual miracle, and may excite both our wonder and our gratitude whenever it is contemplated. Is it in consequence of this miracle that ice swims on water, and does not sink down, choking up the streams and stopping the currents of the rivers, the continued flow of which is as necessary to the existence of the world as the circulation of the blood is to our existence.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR HEADS IN HORSES.—Take one pound and a half of good ginger, for a horse. Give two table spoonfuls a day—one in the morning and the other in the evening, mix with wheat bran. This receipt has been selling at 5 dollars to the eastward, where the efficacy of the above medicine has been proved in the cure of several cases of obstinate heads.

SOME BACKS.—Major Long, in his "Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River," lately published says—"Our horses were sometimes chafed by the saddle. Having tried so many applications, we found none that succeeded so well as white lead moistened with milk. After we had left the settlements sweet oil was used as a substitute for milk. Whenever the application was made in the early stage of the wound, we have found it to be very efficacious. Two ounces of white lead was sufficient for the whole of our party during more than a month."

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Cumberland, dated Albany, June 18, 1825.

On my arrival at West Point I determined to visit Albany, and when there, resolved to see at least a part of the New-York Canal; & I have already come nearly two hundred miles, and passed 59 locks, and several very large aqueducts. The trip has been quite an interesting one to me, and I trust it will not be entirely without its advantages to my fellow-citizens in Maryland; and I would only ask all the opponents of the Potomac Canal, to come here and see and judge for themselves.

I am more and more convinced of the great ease with which a canal can be made from Cumberland to tide water; indeed, I now sincerely believe, that there is no river in the United States, upon which a canal can be made easier than along the Potomac. The feeders are so numerous, and this is an all important consideration. And as to the section across the Allegany Mountain, it will be a work of labour, but as plenty of water can be brought to the summit level, the question of practicability is at an end.

It is quite delightful to see the numerous towns and villages that have sprung up, like magic, along the canal, some of them not two years old, are as large as Cumberland, and have more stores than Hager's-town. And the route along the Mohawk river, resembles that along our own Potomac—and I trust we will yet visit M-Henry's City at the summit level by water. Advocate.

A FEBRIFUGE.

The Lancet informs us of an important medical discovery in Germany. Extract of belladonna, (deadly night shade) has been generally found to render persons unsusceptible of the fever in places where it is reigning. Medical men of character and in official situations have tried the experiment in various parts of Germany, chiefly by giving the medicine to a number of children as soon as the disease appeared in the place where they lived.—In nearly all the cases detailed in 13 different reports, the children, although purposely allowed to mix with the infected patients, wholly escaped the fever; and in a few who took it, the disease appeared only in a very mild form. The quantity to be given of the extract is a twentieth part of a grain, morning and evening.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

To the Editor Troy Sentinel.
MR. HOLLEY.—The following is an extract from a letter which I received a few days since, from a distinguished physician of New York. The subject is as interesting to others as to myself; and as its publication may tend to put an end to a most disgraceful, cruel, wicked and dangerous practice, I indulge a hope that you will not refuse it an early insertion in the Sentinel.

"Tainted meats may be eaten without any immediate injury; but the ultimate effects, which are always deleterious are not unfrequently fatal. Putrefaction commences before any unpleasant odour is perceptible; hence carrion is often bought, sold and eaten, than people are generally aware of. Indeed, the use of bad meat is the fruitful source of nine tenths of our autumnal diseases.

"But, sir, since I cannot reconcile you to a vegetable diet, I beseech you, at least, to abstain from Veal during the approaching warm weather. Calves are seldom put to the cow on the morning of the day on which they are intended to be slaughtered. They are thrown into an uncovered wagon, fastings; and with their legs drawn up and tied together with strong cords so firmly as to arrest circulation, they are carried in the greatest agony several miles to market, exposed to a burning sun. There they are thrown out in a high fever, and there, with their parched tongues protruded, and gasping in the sun, these passive brutes are doomed to lie till late in the afternoon.

"Now, sir, immediately after their arrival in town, these calves were unbound and carefully nursed in the shade, not one out of ten could survive. What then is their actual state at the final close of their shamefully protracted suffering? Disease has fastened itself upon them—mortification approaches—and the process of putrefaction is considerably advanced before they are divested of their hides."

MEDICAL.

The distressing nature of the coughing which is common in the summer complaint, we have found to be the most readily overcome by the application of hot and peppermint leaves to the region of the stomach. They are most conveniently applied, by means of a sufficient quantity of the leaves between two pieces of cloth, the pouring upon them boiling water, and with something provided for the purpose, quickly pressing and scientifically dry, to apply to the region of the stomach as hot as the patient can bear. We have often found this simple remedy to allay the most urgent vomiting, when the stomach rejected opium and sedative medicines of every description. Boston Medical Intelligencer.

LADY BYRON.

A Paris paper of the 16th Inst. says that letters had been received from London, announcing the marriage of Lady Byron to Mr. Canningham, an evangelical preacher.

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, July 9th, 1825.

On application by petition of Robert Welch, executor of Levin Woodcock, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

THOS. H. HALL, Register, Wills Anne-Arundel county.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Levin Woodcock, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of July, 1825.

ROBERT WELCH, Executor.

Masters Look Out!

Three Negro Men, James, Dennis, and Burrill, were lately taken by the subscribers on the Eastern Shore of this State, and lodged in Annapolis gaol. James is about 6 feet high and has a large mouth and white teeth. Dennis is about 25 years of age, as stout as James, and has a projecting mouth Burrill, has a defective eye, and is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. They say they are the property of Willoughby Newton, esquire, attorney at law, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and that they left home during the harvest season they were indifferently clad when arrested, and say they sold their best clothes previously to their apprehension.

It is suspected by some, that the names by which these men now call themselves have been assumed, and that they are the three fellows advertised by Mr. John Worsley, living near Waterford, in Loudoun county, Va. This however they positively deny, and persist in asserting that they belong to Mr. Newton.

William Sears, Thomas Wells, Samuel Harris, John Baboo.

Talbot county, Md. July 14, 1825.

50 Dollars Reward.

Rayway from the subscriber, living at the Head of Ferry in Anne Arundel county, in May last, a Negro Man by the name of NICK, who formerly belonged to Theodore M. Williams, esq. Said fellow is thirty years of age; about six feet high, yellow complexion, thick lips, and has a look when spoken to, no features that are recollected; his clothes when he absconded consisted of round jacket and trousers of a domestic country cloth, and a pair of hat much worn. I will pay a 50 dollar reward to any person that apprehend said fellow, or lodge him in any gaol so that I get him up, and if brought home I will pay all reasonable charges.

George W. Hammond, July 12, 1825.

The Editor of the Washington Gazette is requested to give the above six insertions, and to forward the amount to Geo. W. Hammond.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1825.

We are authorized to state that CHAS. TOPHER L. GANTT, Esq. is a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next legislature of this state.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Thursday, July 7th. BUCHANAN, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in the case of *Lytle vs. Digges's lease*, argued by F. S. Key and Magruder for the appellants, and by Marshall, Taney, and Taney for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

Friday, July 8th.—The argument in *Chase et al. vs. McDonald and Ridgely*, was continued by Noble and Johnson for the appellants, and by Moore for the appellees.

Saturday, July 9th.—The argument in *Chase et al. vs. McDonald and Ridgely* was continued by R. Johnson and Taney for the appellants.

Monday, July 11th.—EATLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Lamborn vs. Moore*, argued by Kennedy and Mitchell for the appellants, and by Gill and R. Johnson for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

Tuesday, July 12th.—The opinion of the court in *McKim & Emory et al. vs. Stuart, Tany and Rigg*, (attorney general U. S.) was given by the court, and the motion, and *Winchester vs. Hester*, and *Worcester vs. Hester* were granted.

Wednesday, July 13th.—The opinion of the court in *Darne & Casaway vs. Catlett et al.* argued by B. Forrest and Taney for the appellants, and by Magruder for the appellees. Decree reversed in part.

Thursday, July 14th.—The opinion of the court in *Ridgen vs. Martin*, argued by R. Johnson for the appellants, and by Glenn for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

Friday, July 15th.—The opinion of the court in *Cullum vs. Bevis*, argued by R. Johnson for the appellants, and by Glenn for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

Saturday, July 16th.—The opinion of the court in *Wallingford vs. Wallingford* argued by Magruder and Johnson for the appellants, and by F. S. Key for the appellees. Decree reversed.

Monday, July 18th.—The argument in *Chase et al. vs. McDonald and Ridgely*, was further continued by Taney for the appellants, and by Magruder and Wirt (attorney general U. S.) for the appellees.

Tuesday, July 19th.—The opinion of the court in the case of *Harrel & Elizabeth Lambert vs. Henry Thompson et al.* argued at the last June term by Williams, Taney and Harper, for the appellants, and by R. Johnson, and Wirt (attorney general U. S.) for the appellees. Decree affirmed.

Wednesday, July 20th.—The argument in *Chase et al. vs. McDonald and Ridgely* was concluded by Wirt, (attorney general U. S.) for the appellants, and by F. S. Key for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

Thursday, July 21st.—The opinion of the court in *Smith vs. D. B. N. cum test. an. of Haslett vs. Glenn*, was opened by Belt for the appellants.

Friday, July 22nd.—The opinion of the court in *Yerby vs. Lockland et al. Garn of Beding*, argued by F. S. Key for the appellants, and by Magruder for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

Saturday, July 23rd.—The opinion of the court in *Allyson vs. The Maryland Insurance Company*, argued by Magruder, Taney and Tany, for the appellants, and by Lloyd and Wirt (att. gen. U. S.) for the appellees. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Monday, July 25th.—The argument in *Smith vs. D. B. N. cum test. an. of Haslett vs. Glenn*, was continued by Belt for the appellants, and by Wirt, R. Johnson for the appellees, and concluded by F. S. Key for the appellants, in reply. The case of *Watkins vs. Drury*, was opened, in part, by Magruder for the appellants.

Tuesday, July 26th.—The opinion of the court in *Yerby vs. Lockland et al. Garn of Beding*, argued by F. S. Key for the appellants, and by Magruder for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

Wednesday, July 27th.—The opinion of the court in *Allyson vs. The Maryland Insurance Company*, argued by Magruder, Taney and Tany, for the appellants, and by Lloyd and Wirt (att. gen. U. S.) for the appellees. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Thursday, July 28th.—The opinion of the court in *Smith vs. D. B. N. cum test. an. of Haslett vs. Glenn*, was concluded by Belt for the appellants, and by Wirt, R. Johnson for the appellees, and concluded by F. S. Key for the appellants, in reply. The case of *Watkins vs. Drury*, was opened, in part, by Magruder for the appellants.

Friday, July 29th.—The opinion of the court in *Yerby vs. Lockland et al. Garn of Beding*, argued by F. S. Key for the appellants, and by Magruder for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

Saturday, July 30th.—The opinion of the court in *Allyson vs. The Maryland Insurance Company*, argued by Magruder, Taney and Tany, for the appellants, and by Lloyd and Wirt (att. gen. U. S.) for the appellees. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Monday, August 1st.—The opinion of the court in *Smith vs. D. B. N. cum test. an. of Haslett vs. Glenn*, was concluded by Belt for the appellants, and by Wirt, R. Johnson for the appellees, and concluded by F. S. Key for the appellants, in reply. The case of *Watkins vs. Drury*, was opened, in part, by Magruder for the appellants.

Tuesday, August 2nd.—The opinion of the court in *Yerby vs. Lockland et al. Garn of Beding*, argued by F. S. Key for the appellants, and by Magruder for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

Wednesday, August 3rd.—The opinion of the court in *Allyson vs. The Maryland Insurance Company*, argued by Magruder, Taney and Tany, for the appellants, and by Lloyd and Wirt (att. gen. U. S.) for the appellees. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Thursday, August 4th.—The opinion of the court in *Smith vs. D. B. N. cum test. an. of Haslett vs. Glenn*, was concluded by Belt for the appellants, and by Wirt, R. Johnson for the appellees, and concluded by F. S. Key for the appellants, in reply. The case of *Watkins vs. Drury*, was opened, in part, by Magruder for the appellants.

Friday, August 5th.—The opinion of the court in *Yerby vs. Lockland et al. Garn of Beding*, argued by F. S. Key for the appellants, and by Magruder for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

Saturday, August 6th.—The opinion of the court in *Allyson vs. The Maryland Insurance Company*, argued by Magruder, Taney and Tany, for the appellants, and by Lloyd and Wirt (att. gen. U. S.) for the appellees. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

The following

portion of Decree issued by the TYING

And taken By Professor

This was following, as formed by As we were whole part all the proceeds being reported, being straight imp—blurb of all those stated the of afterwards.

The patient, a child of age, a slender five weeks old, a small, moor, upon the angle of the eye, ed to proceed teeth. The time at the patients, Williams, vicinity, the nature of the sorted to see, it is only by an operation of five weeks the outside, fragments, it involving, in length, the one side, diting the teeth became mended from roding anisms now himself in Ger to his On Thro physicians the patient's situation, that an operation it was also round the ing small al persons

neither, we have a full where the ble, and fa breezes, d scarcely upon this it is sufficient little blood drawn up peditiously, tied secondly straps, M. House. D. pain—sleep The next faculty had again placed, made an in mouth, to vertically, down to the feet, and the ed this what the real nature? That was lost, thro may be in of selection ding day.

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