Fran the Lauisvilla Public Adgertiser. Franche Lauisville Public Adjertiser, it is to be regretted that the "My Anthonity" presses have resolved, if possible, to agent the question of sheery, with a view to bring the prejudices this acknowledged evil has given birth to, to operate upon the nait Fresidential election. Washington, is his religiously Address, laboured to guard the people of this ration, against geographical distinctions, but it neems his monitions are no longer to be regarded. Fiforts as base, as we trust they will prove impotent, are traking to array, the free States against the flave States. An attempt is to be made to alienate the people of Pennsylvania from to alienate the people of Pennsylvania from Gen. Jackson by denouncing him as a slave-holder. The advocates of the Coalition holder. The advocates of the Coalition seem to have forgotten, that Washington, Jefferson, Madison; and Monroe, were all slave holders, and that Hr. Adams has appointed a sweeholder, to the first office in his cabinet. It may be urged, however, that Mr. Adams was under peculiar obligations to give Mr. Clay the appointment of Becretary of State. Mr. Clay himself, seems to admit that such was the fact—for, he says, in his speech at the Lewisburg dinner, that he was not at liberty to decline it. But that he was not at liberty to decline it. But the fact, that Mr. Adams' Secretary of State is a slave-holder, proves that the professed puritans of the north, and the east, have no real aversion to the political elevation of slave-holders, or they would complain of the appointment of Mr. Clay. If we are deceived in this, it follows that Mr. Clay himself, will either be compelled to disown the southern and western States, or he must sink for ever under the efforts that are making to sustain the present Executive, by arraying the free States against their sisters in

the confederacy.

We have no fears that the people of Pennsylvania, can be deceived, by those who are most loud and bitter against the slave States. They were as well apprized of the fact, pre-vious to the lare election that Gen. Jackson is a citizen of a slave State, and a slave-holder, as they can be now. They know it to be important to the coalition to excite the public on some important question, that indignation may be allayed, in relation to the occurrences of the late election. In other terms, they can plainly discover, that, to draw public attention from the "intrigue, bargain, and management" of the late election, they are prepared to make the dread-ful experiment of arraying one class of States against another and thus array the north and the east against the south and the west. Reflecting men, we think, will pause, he fore they will embark in this hazardous crusade against the citizens of their sister Rather than suffer their prejudices to mislead them, they will inquire, why the cry of "slave influence" was not raised against Sir Clay and Gen Jackson, during the late canvass. They will inquire, whether it was not hoped, that Mr. Clay by electing Mr. Adams, would get into the "line of safe precedents," and become his successor in office? They will ask, why it is, that those who denounce General Jackson as a slave-holder, do not call upon Mr. Adoms to displace Mr. Clay, and thus determine to appoint some other person as his successor?

But, we are wandering from our original

design. Our object was, simply to demon-strate that the wicked advocates of the coalition have proclaimed their intention, to drag the question of slavery into the discussion, on the subject of the next Presidency The following article is from the Democra-eratic Press, [a name it degrades] one of the ablest advocates of the administration in

Pennsylvania,
"OLD HICKORY," a writer who has long and zealously advocated the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, in the Carlisle Herald, declares in his last number, that he has recently had many conscientious misgivings and scruples, whether he ought to support "Gen, Jackson; the avowed and official advocate of slavery." He says, the more he reflects upon the subject, the more is he startled at the "want of consistency, and the inhumanity, and impolicy of Pennsylvania". These considerations will active sylvania." These considerations will active engage the public mind of Pennsylvania, when her citizens begin sedulously to in-quire into the question, who shall be our next President?"

We believe that men who will consent to electioneer, on such principles, would not besitate to hoist the standard of rebellion or disunion, if they could hope for success.

From the Frederick-Town Citizen.

Men in office possessing the power of dispensing minor offices and other benefits. are able to exercise an influence far superi our to what it would be, were they in private stations. Hence Mr. Adams, though less popular with the people now, than he was before the presidential election, can through the medium of those who act "by authority," which viewed as the effect of a spontaneous disposition to be quite reconciled to his administration, is of a very imosing though fallacious character. posing though fallacious character. But when we are disposed rigidly and impartial-by to inquire into the state of feeling which exists, and the causes which have produced it, we are not long in discovering the true posture of affairs.

It is admitted that Mr. Adams is included

to Mr. Clay for his place. No subterfuge, no circumfocution, with all the sophistry of the most expert diplomatist, can convince the public to the contrary. The sentiment of the Union, as far as it could be ascertain. ed, spart from sectional feeling, and rar-yate inventor, was decidedly in favour of General Jackson. Had not Mr. Clay been a candidate, the General would have been chosen, even with the sectional feeling the New-England states for Mr. Adams, bearing against him. But when Hr. Clay could not be carried into the House of Recould not be carried into the House of Re-presentatives, his own personal interest, that strong and powerful passion which enchains the mind and makes it subservient, proba-bly prompted him to argue to the following effect: "I hold the balance of power in my own hands. Jackson is the choice of the people; but if I support him, which would secure his election, the claims of the west to a president will have been satisfied for a time, and I may never attain to the en viable station. The East has claims which viable station. The East has claims which may now be met, and when Mr. Adams's term shall have expired, Gen. Jackson will perhaps be put of view, or retire from the field on account of age. Then my prospects will be fair, and my ambition may be gratified." Accordingly Mr. Clay with his whole corps, went over to Mr. Adams, and the corps, went over to Mr. Adams, and the compact was ratified by the triumph of the coalition. Every attempt since that period to justify what has been denominated, a flagrant outrage against the will of the people-and operately the most five soun sophistry, and casulatry has been advanced to effect

that object—has proved abortive. The impression, the opinion has gode abroad and is indefined, fixed, that cothing but private interest and disregard of the public voice, could ever have conspired to produce the result as little anticipated, yet so shocking in the circuit ranks. in the catastruphe.

results as attached, yet as anocking in the catastrophe.

Public indignation, it is true, has subsided—that is, it does not show diself in boister rous, seditions oppugnation, but soher and rational objections founded in judgment, are every where expressed, and daily increasing. The good sense and orderly disposition of the people, with the imploring appeals of the administration, through its well trained and subservient adherents (for it would be uncandid not to allow due credit to the dolorous supplications with which they importanted the public,) suggested the propriety timed the public,) suggested the propriety of giving them a fair and impartial trial with a firm and positive determination, nowever, in any event, to reject them at a future election, and substitute the true and acceptable candidate of the nation. That candidate is Gen. Annua Jaunson, child of the first revolution, and the of the accond, on whose brow, as on that of Washington, the civic and military wreaths are intwined in happy union, a tribute to his wisdom in the council and his valour in the field.

From the Western (Ky.) Observer. to divert the public attention from the main question, and cause the presidentia election to turn upon principles different from those really at issue, is the ostensible from those really at issue, is the ostensione design of the coalition. The question of slavery is to be brought up for the purpose of putting Jackson down. This is a fine stroke of policy—we hope the ingenuity of its projectors will be amply rewarded, by the dispensers of patronage. But these particular appears to have forception that its projectors will be amply rewarded, by the dispensers of patronage. But these patriotic spirits appear to have forgotten that the same argument would have operated with equal force against Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and still presses on the shoulders of the present cabinet. This we think is a bad move—like the motion in the game, while it is gaining one, for want of foresight, it prepares the way to lose two. But these factionists, in perfect consistence with the declared principles of their great leader, seem to think that the their great leader, seem to think that the time has arrived when the counsels of the father of our country, are no longer applicable to our governmental policy, and are attempting to create geographical distinctions in the face of his warning to the people of the United States, accompanied with the solemnity of a valedictory address.

Slaveholding is indeed a political malady, but it is one of a hereditary character, entailed upon us by our mother country, and of which we are well assured the peop the west, whatever may be the disposition of our eastern brethren, are fully prepared to rid themselves, could such a system of e-mancipation be adopted as would secure them against against the evils which an immediate and unqualified one would create. But to denounce an individual because he s a citizen of a slave state, is as reasonable as to abuse a man because he is not six feet high, or to beat a horse because he is not black; or, in other words, to visit upon him the award of another's sins. But this is of a piece with all their happy movements, in-tended to operate upon what their system would reckon the ignorant multitude-the imaginary battlement behind which despo tism seeks its protection, and the rock on which monarchies are built.

MR. GILES.

It is perhaps known to most of our readers, that in the year 1807, Mr. Giles then a member of the U. S. Senate from the state of Virginia, moved for a temporary suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus—that under his auspices a bill to this effect was urged with great precipitancy through its several readings and finally passed that body. In the present electioneering contest, between Mr. Giles and Mr. Archer for a seat in the 20th congress the part for a seat in the 20th congress, the part which the former gentleman took in the pas-sage of this bill, has been exhibited to his constituents, much to his detriment. To relieve himself of the odium attached to this measure, Mr. Giles, in one of his speeches, before the public, stated that William H. Crawford, Virginia's favourite, voted for this bill, and that he could show it from the journals of the Senate.

A writer in the last National Inc. onstituents, much to his detriment. A writer in the last National Intelligencer.

who signs himself North Carolina, & whose style we think we know, contradicts the assertion of Mr. Giles, and shows pretty clear ly that Mr. G. is either strangely forgetful, or that he has libelled Mr. Crawford. North Carolina states that Mr. Crawford was not member of the Senate until the succeeding session after Mr. Giles introduced his bil. The bill was passed in January, 1897, and Mr. Crawford took his east in the Senate for first time in December of that year. This he shows from the Journals of the Sen

PRESCIENCE.

Cibber was born of worthy parents, who, were careful to give him an excellent education. A deep knowledge of science enabled him to read most authors, and to write very fluently while he was yet very young. At at early period, a disposition to liberinism was discovered in him; he was heedless of the advice of his friends, and evinced the most neverse inclinations. From more less of the advice of his friends, and evinced the most perverse inclinations. From morning to night he had cards in his hands, and affected the man of consequence; he ill-treated his mother, as well as his teachers, and even in his earliest years, many individuals frequently heard his father say "Thomas will certainly be hanged in the end!" As he advanced in age, he daily became more eager for pleasures. He was often known to borrow a guinea, that he might indulge himself with an ortolan. It is related, that three pounds, which were entrusted to his homesty, for the aid of an unfortunate friend, were employed by him for the purchase of a dish of young peas—He contracted with all who were silly enough to be duped by a dist of young peas—He contracted with all who were silly enough to be duped by him, and never did man in the world carry further the profound art of escaping from a public house without satisfying the landlord. His numerous creditors shortly began unani-mously to exclaim that "Thomas would in-deed be hanged at last!" Age did not ren-der him any better. He was always anxider him any better. He was always anxious to indulge himself with ortolans or green better. He was always anxipeas at any price; when chance or stratagem furnished him with the means, he gratified himself with turtle or rich soups; he deemed oysters deliabout when any one clae paid for them, or, the measures to the same thing, when a six steper was foolish grouph to orsters delating when any one ene paid for them, or, and amounts to the same thing, when a simple open was foolish enough to sell him them on wedlt. Hence every body was wont to repeat, "Thomas will assuredly be hanged in the end!" But, slas! what man can dive into the future? Cibber drowned.

on from a friend in Trenton, that that Bateman al for a chairman to give the casting vote fo himself, which, however, we are much in-clined to doubt.—The proceedings were so year extraordinary that we feel disposed to publish the full account, as we received publish the full account, as we received it in the letter. The gentleman who brought it to us, was present at the meeting, and confirms the statement in every particular. He informs in that when Col. Ewing was acting as chairman protein the votes were counted, and 28 appeared for Freinghuysen and 27 for Bateman, upon which Col E. gave his casting vote, which made them equal.—Charles Parker has been manimously elected Treasurer of the state. ly elected Treasurer of the state.

Assembly Room, Thursday afternoon.

The Joint meeting is now in session. The only hames on nomination for Senator, are Theodore Frelinghuysen and Ephraim Bateman. Dr. Bateman is chairman of the Joint meeting, and is in the chair while the proceedings are progressing relative to the Senatorial appointment, and I presume in-tends to vote for himself. He had left the chair, and Col. Ewing was appointed chairman, pro. tem. But as it was found that he could not succeed in his appointment with-out it, he had returned and taken his seat, and appears determined to go all lengths in favour of himself-a fine specimen of his delicacy and competency for the office he appointment has been decided by him to be out of order—and the question has progressed, and it is finished. Bateman to the disgrace of himself-forever, actually voted for himself, and by that vote and that alone, elected himself, and then as chairman proclaimed himself to be duly elected Senator. From this specimen of his course of conduct I think he bids fair to become a fit coadjutor of _____ & Co. The Joint meeting has adjourned without making any other appointment. NO TE.—When the name of Mr. Bateman

was called, he requested to be excused from voting, as he was a candidate. It was opposed by his own friends, and on the ques-tion being taken, the house was equally di-vided, when by the rules it belonged to him to give the casting vote, and strange as it may be, he decided against his own applicamay be, ne decided against his own apparetion, and gave his vote.—As Bateman's conduct is evidently regulated by merely mercenary motives, it is presumed that he will continue to retain his seat in Council until the very meeting of Congress for the pur-pose of getting his three dollars a day, and thereby pocket a few dollars extra.

A MODERN ROBINSON CRU-OE. The Thetis transport, Lieut. Hopkins, which arrived here a few days since from the Pacific Ocean, had occasion to touch at the island of Mocho for water, the only inhabitant on which, was an English seaman, of the name of Joseph Richardson, a native of Aldington, near Ashford, in Kent, who, like another Robinson Crusoe, or Alexander Selkirk, had made choice of such a solitary houseless spot, upwards of three years since for a residence, when he was landed, at his own urgent desire, from a Patriot ship of war, commanded by Capt. Robertson.—The island is about sixty miles in circumference, and about sixty miles from the coast of Chili, in lat 39 S. It is very seldom visited by ships, as it does not afford necessary supplies of wood, but it does of water dance. It is remarkably fertile, and abounds with hogs and horses. Richardson has cultivated two gardens, on the vegetable produce of which, with pork, young horse flesh, and wild pigeons, he lives. He hunts the former animals with dogs, a fine breed of which he has broken in; the pigeons are so numerous that he has little difficulty in obtaining them, and a few ethin his of obtaining them, and a few other kinds of birds, though the only fire arms he posses-ses, is an old musket, with a broken lock, which he discharges by means of a match; but by patient watching under the trees, he contrives, with such de ective means, to vary his diet as often as he wishes. nine months since, the Indians, hearing of his desolate situation, though not at all disposed to join in community, landed two of their native girls on the island. Itichardson instantly made choice of one of them as his consort, and proclaimed her Queen of the Island, and the other he calls his cook. The distinction between these two individuals was quite perceptible on the present visit. Richardson having no means of amusement beside the necessary employment of obtaing subsistence, at his own request. Lieut Hopkins supplied him with a hible and prayer book.—Lieut. H. offered to take him off the island, but he refused to leave it, declaring his determination of passing his life in his own government. He had commenced erecting a fort, to protect himself from the Indians. There was no present appearance of any increase of his subjects.

[Hampshire Telegraph.

MATERNAL INSTRUCTION.

MATERNAL INSTRUCTION.

The man is happy, who is taughts from the cradle nothing which he must unlearn when he comes to riper years. The baby nonsense of the nursery often enters into the character of the man; but when so good and wise a being as a well educated mother, presides over the incipient stages of infant thought, the child is far on, in the high road of knowledge and windom. It may be transof knowledge and wisdom. It may be true that there have been men who have over come a bad infant education; but they have been few: this was the historic meaning the fable of Hercules strangling the Pytho in the cradle. The tales of the nursery pra-ted by affectionate ignorance, are the worst of scrpents; they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their position for ever. To dyercome these evils is wor-thy of an apotheosis. The ministrels of ever-ry age have sung the powers, the charms, and the character of women:

"Firm on the scaffold she has stood. Resprinkled with a martyr's blood; Her voice the patriot's heart has steel'd; Her spirit glowed on battle fields Her courage freed from dungeon's The captive, brooding p'er his door Her faith the fallen monarch saved: Her love the tyrant's fury braved?"

But it is only the moral and christian phi opher who place her a divinity in the Aurrey. All Address of the

There are 80 painting offices in Paris, which keep 600 presses moving, and employ 3,000 werkupes.

APPOINTMENT.—Governoe Paynlos has appointed Daniel Rodney, sid. a Sense tor in Congress, in the room of the Hon Nicholas Van Dykr, decessed, in serve un Delaware Gazette

WESTERN TENNESSE. Extract of a letter to the Editor of the North-Carolina Journal and ewes-tern Tennessee, August 29, 1826. Wes-er Tere are some artificial curiosities in

this country which are calculated to arrest the attention of the inquisitive traveller.— They consist of mounds of earth, called here Mounds. The most remarkable are Mount Pinson and those in its neighbourhood situated in a level country, from eight to twilve miles above Jackson, and from one fourth of a mile to one mile and a half from Forked Deer. The elevation of Mount Pin-son (as I was informed by a gentleman liv-ing near it) was taken by Judge Murphey, when he was in this country, and ascertain ed to be 78 feet. It america nearly country ed to be 78 feet. It appears nearly round to its base, and is so steep, it is with diffi-culty that, by the help of trees and shrubs growing upon its side, one can secend to its summit. The top of this mound is table land, 70 feet square.—There are several others in this neighbourhood of about one half the height of Mount Pinson, one of which has upon its top about one acre of ta-ble land. Several are denominated twinmounds. These are united at the base, and are of a conical form, resembling 2 stacks of hay placed adjacent to each other. The summits of all these mounds, except the twin mounds, are table land of a square or oblong form; and, what is very remarkable, the lines by which they are bounded all va-ry exactly twenty five degrees from the car-dinal points. Upon the sides and tops of all of them are large trees, apparently the same age with the growth of the surrounding country. At the distance of about 150 yards from Mount Pinson, and at about the same distance from several other mounds, on every side of the earth is raised about six feet high, in lines precisely corresponding with the squares or oblongs upon their sum-mits. In the middle of each of these lines an outlet or opening is left about ten feet wide, which suggests the idea of its having been once occupied by a gate. Near some of these outlets or gateways, within the lines, a mound is raised overlooking the en-closure or breastwork, like a watch-tower. All these things lead an observer to suppose

that these may have been fortifications.

About one mile and a half from Mount Pinson, on the plantation of Col. Thomas Henderson, late of Raleigh, are two mounds about 60 yards apart, and about 5 feet high; one of which is 150, and the other about 60 feet square. One of these is the seite for feet square. One of these is the scite for his mansion house; the other is within the enclosure of his gurden, and upon which he is preparing a heautiful and picturesque summer house Mounds from 5 to 8 feet high, are found in almost every section of country, some of which are level upon the summit and others are more in the shape of summt and others are more in the shape of a sugar-loaf. It is seled that all of them are placed near some pring or water course. Such has been the of curiosity among the settlers of this country, that few if any of them have been opened. Some suppose them to have been cemeteries, while others assert, (but I cannot vouch for the fact,) that one was opened, not long ago, a few miles from Jackson, in which no signs were discovered of its having here. discovered of its having been a cemetery, but that some earthern and stone ware, of very curious and ingenious workmanship was found in it. But ware of this description which is much superior to any manufactured or used by any of the present race of Indians inhabiting the western country, is found n very many places in this country. Many other things also indicate that this country was once inhabited by people much further advanced in the arts of civilization than the present race of Indians. It is said that the Chickasaws, who lately owned this country, can give no account of these mounds, nor have they any tradition concerning them. A per son now living npon the Obion, informed me, that he resided several years among the Chickasaws, and that a very old man of the tribe informed him, that when he was a boy, he had heard the old men of the nation say, that many moons ago, their people emigrated from the north, and warred with the people then inhabiting this country, conquered them, and drove them beyond the Mississippi; and they went and settled very far to the south. If it do tries, that there is such a tradition among the Chickasaus, would the conjecture by very conjecture and the tradition among the Chickasaus, would the tradition among the conjecture by very conjecture and the tradition of the conjecture by very conjecture and the conjecture by very conjecture and the conjecture of people who inhabited Mexical Conjecture of the co oc: when that country was invaded by Cortes, and who were certainly much father advanced in civilization than others of the aborigines of North-America? This is, however facts than we are yet in possession of, no rational conclusion upon the subject can be

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New York Times, from a stand travelling in Europe, dated Liverpool.

drawn."

In all my past letters, I do not remember that I have told you any of my impressions concerning Liverpool. It cannot, I think, be called an clegant town, though it has some fine attrects, and some handsome public buildings. The Exchange and Town Hall are superb. The public rooms in the latter are said to be as magnificent, perhaps, as any in England. Some of the spartments are particularly designated for "the wershipful the Mayor," and for his lady to hold their levees and drawing rooms. The Mayor here is a very great personage, a sort of his Majesty of Liverpool. Every Sabbath morning, he goes in state to St. George's which is the fashionable church. A procession forms at the Town Hall in the In all my past letters, I do not remembe

their levees and drawing rooms.

The Mayor here is a very great personage, a sort of his Majesty of Liverpool. Every Sabbath morning, he goes in state to St. George's which is the fashionable church. A procession forms at the Town Hall in the following manner: First, the constables, in their appropriate thress and badges of office: then "his Worship," in a long closk or robe, carrying a sword superbly mounted, supported on the right by the Baillf of Liverpool, and on the left by another town officer, both arrayed in long robes, and each bearing a mace of curious workmanahip, one of gold and the other of silver. Then follow twelve of the Mayor's men, in showy costume, with gay caps on their heads, and each a ward in the hand. On arriving at the church, has saxton, in full robes, receives and conducts them to the Mayor's pew, where the mace bearers, after placing the maces in their sockets, such side of the door, proceed with great solemnity to open it for the entrance of his worship. Another officer opens the two next doorfor the mace bearers, after which the flourish subsides and the service begins.

We went hetely to Lord Derby's, seven miles from town. The easte extends eight nailes, of which see hundred and fifty acres. of gold and the other of silver. Then follow twelve of the Mayor's men, in showy costume, with gray caps on their heads, and each a wand in life hand. On arriving at the church, the saxton, in full robes, receives and conduct them to the Mayor's pew, where the mace bearers, after placing the maces in their sockets, each side of the door, proceed with great solemnity to open it for the entrance of his worship. Another officer opens the two next doors for the mace bearers, after which the flour is subsides and the service begins.

are immense area, and is self and the area in immense area, and is self and the area and is self and the cept one or two splendid subtitions this have been astely made. The park, the deem the statutes, the green houses the following the statutes, the green houses the following the statutes and the stables are all a style of princely magnifecence, while the monophers is filled with fragtone from gamens and green house. In the foot has see were trips grapes and peaches, with papples, and various tropleal fruit in prefection. In the poace were several savans arching their snow, reck-hawers exhipping before 65 or the lawn-per cocks appracing their gaudy planes and countless variety of birds in the server almost every colour and short and from most every colour and short and from most every colours.

The chapel is plain and nest, and the partments in the palace are appropriated and richly furnished; but the principal traction is the splendid collection of attings—it is considered one of the choice England. The walls of the Counte's be room, and of the dressing room, hung with original paintings of revalue, and the grand picture gale contains many of the rarest and finest ductions of art. There are also aparined deceated to the cabinet, and to the minetic well worthy of observations but our time and seed to the cabinet, and to the minetic well worthy of observations but our time and and the successions. devoted to the cabinet, and to the museum well worthy of observation; but our time well imited, and having already lingered so los limited, and having already ungered so so we could only survey them with a partin glance. Many other objects of curiosity as interest we were compelled to neglect e giance. Many other compelled to neglect e tirely, from the same cause. This is on one, of three of his Lordships' estates, b sides an establishment in London.

> Bow-street-London. THE WEDDING RING.

Mrs. Catharine Casey was charged vit having purloined Mrs. Judith O'Leary' wedding ring. wedding ring.

The ladies are both natives of "the Ene raid gem of the western world"—the gree land of shamrocks and shelalegis. The

land of snamrocks and sneinegus. A second to this country together in the days of their youth; they toiled together year aftey year, in the sunny harvest fields; they go year, in the sunny harrest fields; they go comfortable husbands to them; they gre old together; they ate, they drask, the smoked together; they were gossipa-awar gossips, and friends." "But what is friend ship but a name!" saith the poet. Let Mr Judith O'Leary tell her own tale. "Yer honour, this is Misthress Casey, th

gossip and was to me many a long year is ould Ireland, and since we com'd to this and much is it I made of her at all times your honour—for we got our bits o' living and we ate, and slept, and we drinkt to

"And got drunk together," said his wor

ship.
"Faith did we, your honour and wone too often!" rejoined Mrs. Judith Often? toe often? rejoined. Mrs. Jodith Offers; making an illigent curr'sy. "T' other day, your honour, we were taking the drops at the Blue Pig, and talking of the oald cos sarns, and the talk came up, and the drop went down softly and swately—that's the throats of us, your honour; and by e and by easys. Misthress Casey to me, says she "Misthress O'Leary," says she to me, "let be home to our own place." "And so will, Misthress Casey," says I—outly "we'll have t'other drop with the three ha'pence that's left in the bettom o it," that's the pocket, your honour. "Gad's blood, we'll have t'other drop, gossip," say I to her. And sure we had, and it was a drop too much for the head of me—it west drop too much for the head of me-it wes rowling and rowling, your honour, and rowling home mighty queer that day; and laid meself down on my own bed; and the child I had be my own awate husband. Tow Leary, laid be the side of me fast asier y sober as a judge was the child at the time—why shouldn't it? And when waked up, says I to me—"how comed here," says I, "in my own bed," says I to myself, but couldn't tell, for the life of me, your hom our, in regard of the gin—that's the bluruin, as Misther Jinkins the pratur marchan calls it, your homour. "Well," says I to myself, 'sure I'll get up,' says I, 'for what' the use of yightere like a baste," says I, when Tom Leary is'nt in it, and is coming to it may bed." And I gut up and shook meself, and but the water to wash myhands an I looked at 'em that's the fingers, but d.—la ring was on 'em. 'Deevle hurs ye, Kate Casey,' thinks I to myself, but ye've got the bit of gould from me at last! An I went to her place—that's in Bambridge. waked up, says I to me-"how comed An I went to her place—that's in Bambridg street, your honour; 'an Misthress Casey, says I, 'where's me ring?' 'What ring?' as she. My wedding ring that'f got with Tut Leary, says I. Deerle a know I know says she. Don't be tellin the lie to the fec of me, says I, for sure there's them the says ahe. Don't be tellin the lie to the not of me, says I, for sure there's them the seen ye slither it off the finger of see, says is the mother of Moses! its a great lie, says shee. Thank ye, Misthress Casey, says is a Take that for yerself, Mrs. O'Leary, says shee. And what was that? asked his worship. Faith, a beautiful blow on the mouth of me! your honour, replied Mrs. O'Leary laying hold of her upper lip, and turning it inside out for his worship's inspection.

But his worship declined inspection. But his worship declined inspection is and Mrs. O'Leary having let her lip down again, proceeded to state that, having got this beautiful thump on the mouth of her, she did not choose to have any more to say to Mrs. Casey, but forthwith handed her over to an officer. The officer in question said he had learned that Mrs. Casey pawned a wedding sag on the day of the row, but she redeemed it in a few hours afterward, and that was all the pawnbroker knew about it.

Whilst Mrs. O'Leary was telling her story, her come cauch has the less than the sectory.

Maryland Bazette

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1926.

HYMENBAL Married, in this city, on Thursday reging last, by the Bey, Mr. Ham-good, Mr. Grouge Wayre, to Miss SIZIE STOCKETT.

COURT OF APREALS, W. S.
Thursday, November 9.—The archent on the cross appeals of Colt.
ther, of Accesson, vs. Douglars, and
Develop vs. Colt. admr. of Nameon The class vs. Coll., as mr. of Newson, as cottinued by Michell for the Appellant in the first and Appellee in the second appeal.

Friday. November, 10 .- The argu ment in the above cases was continued Michell for the Appellant in the first and Appellee in the second appeal, and Wirt, (Attorney-General U. S.) for he Appellant in the second appeal, in reply.

Saturday, November 11 .- Wirt. (Attorney-General of U. S.) concluded the argument in reply in the above cases for the Appellant in the second appeal. The case of Elliott vs. Giese No. 86.) was argued by R. Johnson for the Appellant. R. B. Magruder and C. C. Harper for the Appellee, were stopped by the court.—Judgment effirmed. Richard Qivings's ex'rs. vs. Mary Owings (No. 145.) was argued by J. C. Magnuder For the Plaintiffs in error, and by Shaw for the Defendant in error; and Carroll special bail of Bradfard vs. Barber (Np. 165.) was and by S. Pinkney an Live Appellant, and by S. Pinkney an Live for the Appellee.

Monday, November 10.—The case

if Giese vs. Thomas (No. 173,) was srued by R. B. Magruder for the Ap lant, and by Meredith for the ellee; and Vandersmith ws. Huch, am'r. of Washmein (No. 184,) was argued R. B. Magruder for the Appellant, and by Meredith for the Appel-

THE COURT adopted the following

order, viz. thin two Counsel for either party shall argue any cause in this court; and that in no case shall a speech of more than sis hours duration be permitted. Provided always, that this order. so far is it respects the number of Counsel. shall have no operation if the Counsel concerned shall divide among themselves the points for discussion, and before the argument commences, submit to the court a statement of the points assigned to each.

Ordered, That in all cross appeals er writs of error by both parties, both eases shall be argued at the same

The case of Drury vs. Conner (No. 167.) was argued by Taney for the Appellant, and by Brewer, jr. for the

Brona. November 14.—Brona. rus, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Carroll, bail of Bradford, Barber. - Appeal dismissed.

The argument in Draw vs. Conner, as continued by A. C. Magnuder for a Appellee, and by Threy for the Appellant, in reply.

The case of Buchanan vs. Deshon, ad (No. 168,) was argued by R. Manson for the Appellant.

Wednesday, November 15.— A mofon by the Appellanta bunsel in Chase
of al. vs. M. Donald & Ridgely, to
we reformed the decree passed in this
anse at the present term, was argued
of Mayer, A. C. Magruder and Wirt,
Attorney General U. S.), for the reterm and he Marie, R. Jahnsen and and by Moule, R. Johnson an Taney, against it.

STEPHEN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Bosley vs. M. Rim, argued at December term last, by Speed, Mayer, R. Johnson and Taney, for the Appellant, and by Marriott and Wirt, Attorney General of U. S.), for the Appellee. - Decree reversed. Bucha-

Vin, Ch. J. dissented.

The argument in Buchanan vs. Deon, et al. was continued by R. Johnone for the Appellant, and Marriott for the Appellee. 及,

RNGLAND.—The ship Gem, at New York from Liverpod, has ben't a Liverpool paper of the Suh of September, containing London dates of the tresing of the 26th, one day later than fore received.

treing of the 26th, one day later than before received. It hasid. Sir Walter Scott is snown in be married to a littly of great wealth, a maiden sister of Mr. Bruce, printers to the King for Scotland.

London, Sept. 26.—From accounts received this merning, it would appear that war was inevitable between Russian war was inevitable between Russian tracky.

The conferences at Akerman have then an unfavourable turn. The Russian commissioners, almost wearied in the answers of the Turkish commissioners, have said them, a note in the half that say and made by Russian come years past are completely abodied, and if a saturatory answers he demands be not received by the Detober, it is believed a Russian Russian and Mallachia.

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