direction of the above decree

time of his application, and that his in actual confinement for debt on. It is therefore ordered and adjudga nior, be discharged from his confin ment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of October next) gib notice to his creditors to appear be tore the County Court of Anne Am-del county, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their bear fit, on the said John Talbot, junes, then and there taking the oath by us said acts prescribed for delivering the content of the purpose of the p

THOS B DORSEY.

I'est, Wm S, Green

May 14, 1827. Jm'

State of Maryland, Sc. Inne Arundel county, Orphass Coart

On application by petition of Wilgive the notice required by law forch ditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the sand is published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Manuland Courts.

del county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel comty, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jala Linthicum, late of A. A. county do ceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are herely warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 2d day of Pebrusy next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the side estate. The property of the side estate. The property of the side estate. The property had the side estate. The property of the side estate. ty, in Maryland, letters of administra-

Notice is hereby Given That the Board of School Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, of meet at the residence of John F. Wison, in the first election district, is the first Monday in August next for the purpose of commencing the rangements of the school districts of

By order, Wilson, 287.

Atarpland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, August 16, 1827.

70L LXXXII

Jonas Green, MURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per annum undidates for the Legislature. ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Abner Linthicum,

Charles R. Stewart, Robert W. Kent, William J. W. Compton, Christopher L. Gantt, Charles S. Matthews, John S. Williams, John S. Sellman, Robert Welch, of Ben. Edward E. Anderson, Stevens Gambrill, Joseph Nicholson.

Public Sale.

the subscribers will offer at public to the highest bidder, on Monday 10th day of September next, a t's Tavern, Rising Sun.

30 acres of land, re or less; this land is a part of tract conveyed by Elizabeth and er Hood, to Major Philip Ham nd, and under his will directed to ble, being entirely meadow, pro-fing large crops of natural grass, bejoins the lands of Mr Joseph hat the same time and place, He offered for sale,

150 acres of land, ing part of the tract called Ham-ond's Sixth Connexion; this last intioned tract is valuable, fertile d, lying to the south west of the cletract, and adjoins the lands of Anderson Warfield. At the same will be offered

150 acres of land, ng part of Hammond's Fifth Con foo; this land lies north east of the in road leading from Caleb Sap gton's blacksmith's shop, to Mer is tavern; the soil of this tract is il adapted to the growth of Indian n, tabacco, rye, oats &c and has ufficiency of wood and timber, and oins the lands of Caleb Sappington d John Short. At the same time ll be offered 150 acres of land, led Hammond's Green Spring Connot his mandadjoins the estate of sory Evans and Capt. Christopher Guatt, the soil of this land is east to any in the country, and has a ficiency of wood and timber. As is presumed those inclined to pur ase, will view the premises previous the day of sale, a minute descripti is deemed unnecessary; and as the bole will be sold, without reserve, rgains may be expected mence at twelve o'clock Terms

E Hammond, Charles Hammond Rezin Hammond & Thos. Hammond Executors of Major Philip Ham-

mond, deceased August 2, 1827.

Notice.

I am instructed by my counsel to , that the executors of my father, nder his will, have no right to offer public sale, or otherwise. any part my property as willed to me by my ind father, Major Philip Hammond. When the final settlement my father's personal estate shall are been made by his executors, and masuch settlement there should apearabalance to be due over and above property willed by him to be sold w the payment of his debts, in such we is shall always be prepared and eady to pay over any proportion, that may be answerable to pay for the hall discharge of his debts, and not not it then. I do hereby caution all STROMS not to become purchasers of a rmoss not to become purchasers of a J part of my property, as advertised y said executors, called 'Hammond's reen Spring Connexion,' as I shall exist any such sale.

John Hammond, of Philip. Agust 9, 1827.

Notice.

Committed to the jail of Anne-Arodel county on the 23d July, a ne
ro Boy by the name of Jack, who
sayshe belongs to William Skinner,
ving in Charles street, Baltimore
haid fellow appears to be about 16
years of age, five feet 14 inches high,
yellowish complexion, no perceivable
cars or marks, his clothing consists
of old domestic blue kersey trowsers,
had oscaburg shirt. The ewner is
hereby warned to release said fellow
from jail, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. Welch of Ben.

Aug. 2.

The Palais Royal.

THE CHERRY. RECOLLECTIONS OF PARIS. The Palais Royal! that wonderful epitome of every thing that is splen-did and detestable, and luxurious and vicious in the word! The entrance from the Rue St. Honore, through large iron gates guarded by soldiers -after passing these, and a vestibule enriched with exquisite specimens of sculpture, the visitor arrives at the palace itself, which is in the form of an immense parallelogam, the central portion being open to the Heavens, and the sides consisting of splendid buildings, of 5 stories in height. The lower story is divided into ranges of shops, where are exposed in the most tempting manner, books, pictures, jewellery, china, glass, &c. so that the eye is actually wearied with their variety, and dazzled with their magnificence. In front of those shops, is a large and beautiful collonade, separated from the open square, by iron railings, with gates at proper intervals; the roof is skylighted, (if I may coin a word) and supported by stender and graceful pillars-it is here that the Parisians resort in the evening "pour l'amuser"-to see and to be seen. The motley crowd alone, is divert ing enough to the stranger; rich and poor; gentle and simple; well dressed and ill-dressed; soldiers and citizens; ladies and grisettes—all alive to the pleasures of the moment, and all chattering as though their temporal existence depended upon their And ever and anon, a silent Englishman stalks along, sufficiently cognizable by his dress, scrupulously neat, but differing in fashion from that of the volatile Frenchman, by his sedate and solid walk; and the profound, yet puzzled air with which he seems to speculate upon the wonders that surround him in this region of enchantment. As the evening advances, the scene is enlivened by the appearance of beautiful girls, tastefully dressed, and smiling upon all they meet, who yet have something in their look that tells too plainly to what miserable class of beings they belong, and whose blooming smiles excite compassion rather than pleasure. Above the shops, are the Cafes, and the Estaminets, and the Restaurauts; among the others the celebrated Cafe des Mille Colonnes, and the still more celebrated rooms of Very and Beauvilliers. The Cafe des Mille Colonnes, well deserves its reputation for splendor and magnificence. Numerous pillars of white marble,

with gilded capitals, and carefully arranged so as to divide the room into compartments of equal size; and the walls and doors, and the spaces between the pillars are covered with plates of looking glass instead of tapestry so that on every side, long ranges of reflected columns meet the eve, interminable and innumerable. At one end of this fairy temple of pleasure, behind a sort of altar decorated with flowers, sits the priestess, a beautiful girl and elegantly habited, whose sole employment seems to be to receive the compliments and pretty sayings of the company-and the money from the attendants. The visiters on entering all salute her with a bow, at least; and those who are personally acquainted with her, approach and pay their respects, or introduce their friends, with the same attention and politeness, as they would use in pris

vate society. In the third story are the billiard rooms; hot, close, and reeking with the smoke of lamps and pipes; here the "badauds" of Paris resort to amuse themselves with their favourite game; those who are not engaged at billiards, lounge upon the sofasread the newspapers-while away the time with draughts or dominos; or discuss the merits of the last night's performance.

The fourth story is for the most part occupied by inmates whose se-duction are even more dangerous than these, and among whom I did not care to venture.

The entire third story of one side of the palais, is appropriated to the gaming tables. I mean the roulette and rouge-et-noir. Here the visiter is first introduced into an anti-room. where hats, great-coats, canes and sooo, at umbrellas are deposited in the charge 800,000.

of two or three old men, who receive from every one who enters, the trifling remuneration of some three or four sous; and there are al ways some half dozen gen d'armes as is in fact the case at every place of public resort. -The rooms for play are large and well lighted, but without any other furniture than the seats and tables; refreshments are provided gratuitously, and the establishments pay a very heavy annual duty to the government, but not-withstanding this, the profits must be very large, from the immense numpersons that are always to be found here engaged at play-come in at what hour of the day or night you may, crowds are to be seen seated or standing around the tables, and all employed at play with an ardour and closeness of application, that at first excite surprise and admiration in the mind of one unaccustomed to such scenes, soon to be changed to pity and disgust. Nothing is to be heard but the rattling of the dicethe wheel of the roulette-the jingling of the money as it is passed from hand to hand, and the eternal monotonous cry of the "entrepreneiu" or dealer. "Faites vos jeux, Messieurs" Je fais—rien ne ve plus—rouge perd et couleur gagne"—or "Rouge gagne an l couleur perd" as the case may be, for this is the only variety, except when the cards turned happen to be equal in amount, which is announced by the word "apress." The great advantage of the bankers consists in this-for when it happens, the money upon the table is collected in the centre, that laid upon the black a black upon diamond, and that upon the red, upon one of that colour to abide the result of the next dealing-whichever colour wins, the successful better gains nothing; they only get back their stake, or as it is called, "take it out of prison," and the money of the unsuccessful venturer, is most infallibly lost. There are no disputes-no conversation, and no observation, but of the game; the minds and faculties of all seem immediately fixed upon the events of the play. Sometimes indeed, but

very seldom, may be faintly heard,

the muttered "sacre" of some inex-

perienced loser; or the internal chuc-

kle of some equally unsophisticated

winner.

Descending from these dens of infamy, it was refreshing to breathe once more the pure air of the arcades and enjoy again the harmless mirth of the Pedestrians, so strikingly contrasting with deep and concentrated dations. passions of the actors in the scenes above. As I slowly sauntered along, my ears were struck with the sound of musick, but I could not for some time divine from whence it proceeded-at length, however by following the sound among the intricate passa ges, I discovered a celler under ground, and diving down, found myself in the midst of an odd melange of artizans, women and soldiers, of the lowest rank in society.—Some clean, and well behaved, others noisy, and brutal, and all prating over their everlasting cafe, or their "bone biere de mars," and "limovade," and apparently unconscious of the loud din of the instruments, which had led me thither and which I found to proceed from sundry violins and clarionets at one end of the room enlivened occasionally by the sweet strains of half a dozen drums of dif-These sons of Orpheus are all blind, and thence the cavern takes its name, the "Cafe des Eveugles." I was soon wearied of the noise and glad to make my escape once more to upper earth, to the quadrangle, I mean in the centre of the palace; it is handsomely laid out in walks, and orna-mented with rows of pretty trees, statues and fountains, forming a promenade of singular beauty and interest. Innumerable lights are blazing around, the fountains cool the air and amuse the eye with their fantastic amuse the eye with their lantastic forms, glittering as they fall long with softened harmony, and the brilliant and ever changing groupes of happy human beings glide along, like the illusions of a magic lantern; 'all combining to present a picture, such as is to be found perhaps, no where on earth but at Paris, no where

in Paris, but at the Palais Royal. In 1790 Ohio had a population of 3000, at present her population is

LETTER FROM SPAIN. Barbabon, (Spain,) May 12, 1827. I had last night an opportunity of witnessing the wretched condition of the people who inhabit small villages, for it being rather late, and as I had this town. I was advised to stop at a miserable place called Quintanilla De-lamata. This village is composed of about one hundred and fifty houses, or rather huts, and it is difficult to imagine that human beings can exist in such a state of destitution. Not one single dwelling place would be thought od for the pigs in England, and the children were prowling about, nearly naked in a half famished con-There is a total want of industry, for, though the soil around is most excellent, nothing is done to render it productive, and I do not see how the inhabitants can exist other-wise than by plunder or assassination. I have remarked, that taking away every third village, out of a distance of about fifteen miles, you are sure to find one at least which has the same appearance of misery as Quinta Delamata. It is impossible to judge of the present state of Spain by merely stop-ping at the post towns, for the accommodations there are excellent, but it is necessary to visit the small villages, such as the one in question, and think it difficult to imagine a state of more utter destitution and ignorance than is to be witnessed there. The place where I slept was, of course, called an inn, but there was nothing to eat but bread and eggs, and a misera ble bed of straw was my resting place. The master, with all the ease imagina-ble, told me to bring up my portmanteau, and he gave me to understand that I should be accommodated to the

atmost of my desire. It is usual, in these places, to sup in what is called the kitchen, and such a are all calculated to whet my appetite. Imagine a sort of a cellar, about fourteen feet square; on each side is a stone bench for the guests, and as they are placed under a kind of dome, which forms the abjects of dome, which forms the chimney open at the wind continually blows the soot and smoke into your plate, and you are almost suffocated. When, by good chance, you happen to find any meat-as every thing is cooked in the same pot or frying pan, the taste is so impregnated with oil and garlic, and a half a dozen similar articles, that a keen palate only can recognise it. To ask to sup in your room, in such places, is quite needless, for a chair is a rarity, and a table is quite out of the ques-tion. However, there is so much talk of the danger of travelling after five or six in the evening, that it is often necessary to put up with such accommodations.

London Paper.

THOMAS TOPHAM, THE STRONG MAN.

From the Vagaries of Nature. Topham was born in London, in the ear 1711, and presented the most ex traordinary instance of human strength recorded in modern times. The first proof he gave of his wonderful powers, was in pulling against a horse in Moorfield; he next lifted a rolling stone of 800 pounds weight, with his hands only, standing in a frame above it, and taking hold of a chain fastened to it. Dr. Hutton, in his "History of Derbyshire," gives this account of him: When this second account of him: Sampson appeared at Derby as a per former in public, at a snilling each, he surprised every one by his feats. This wonderful man, in whom were united the strength of twelve, could roll up a pewter dish of seven pounds as a man rolls up a sheet of paper; hold a pewferent sizes, all played upon by one man, of whom more hereafter. the sides together like an eggshell, lift the sides together like an eggsnell. Aft two hundred weight with his little fin-ger, and move it gently over his head. He broke a rope of about two inches in circumference, which was in part wound round a cylinder of 5 inches in diameter, having fastened the other end of it to straps that went over the shoulders. Lifted an oak table 6 feet long, with his teeth, though half a hun-dred weight was to the extremity, and dred weight was to the extremity, and held it in a horizontal position for a held it in a horizontal position for a considerable length of time. It is true the feet of the table rested against his knees; but as the length of the table was much greater than its height, that performance required a great deal of strength to be exerted by the muscles of his loins, neck, and jaws, besides a great set of seath He took Mr. Cham. good set of teeth. He took Mr. Chambers, vicar of All Saints, who weighed twenty-seven stone, and raised him with one hand. His head being laid on one chair, and his feet on another, on one coals, and income each) sat upon his body, which he heaved at pleasure. He struck a round bas of

bow; lifted two hogsheads of water; | heaved his horse over a turnpike gate; and carried the beam of a house as a soldier would his firelock. Having once thrust the bowl of a strong to bacco pipe under his legs, being bent, he broke it to pieces by the tendons of his hams. He broke such another bowl between his first and second finger, by pressing them together side-ways. What were hollows under the arms and hands in others, were filled

up with ligaments in him. Topham, once finding a watchman asleep in his box, near Chiswell street, Moorfields, he took both, and carrying the load with the greatest ease, at length dropped the watchman and his bones over the walls of 'Tindal's burial was insulted by the ostler at the Vir gin's Inn, and he took one of the kitchen spits from the mantel piece, and bent it round the ostler's neck like a handkerchief; but as he did not choose to tuck the ends into the ostler's bo rom, the cumbrous ornament excited the laugh of the company, until he condescended to until the iron cra-

Topham was in height nearly 5 feet 10, well made, but nothing singular; he walked with a small limp. He had formerly laid a wager, the usual decid er of disputes, that three horses could not draw him from a post, which he should clasp with his feet; but the driver giving them a sudden lash, turned them aside, and the unexpected jerk broke his thigh.

A third speaker, after a few remarks to the members of the society, dismised the assembly, They retired through opposite doors, in little pro-At the time of his death, which hap pened on the 10th of August, 1749. Shoreditch. Having had, two days be fore, a quarrel with his wife, he stabb ed her in the breast, and immediately gave himself several wounds which proved fatal to him: but his wife re-

THE SHAKERS.

From the National Ægis. In the county of Worcester, the Shakers have established themselves at Harvard, in a retired situation, a out 50 miles distant from Boston, in a northwest direction .- The settlement here, commenced in 1780, under the ministration of Ann Lee herself, who made it the place of her residence during two years. The society now contains about two hundred members, who hold in common a large and valuable tract of land. The appearance of the village to the

eye of the stranger is picturesque and singular. Seated in a retired and soli-tary spot, cradled among the hills, the mixture of large and spacious dwelling houses painted yellow, with extensive work shops and store houses of deep red colour, and the pure white of the house for devotional exercise, present a curious and remarkable view .- The application of wind to the motion of machinery, very rare in the interior of a state abounding with streams, forms a prominent object in the landscape. Rich and highly cultivated fields, extensive gardens, flourishing orchards, and green forests, are blended in beautiful union. The buildings are princi pally clustered together on either side of a broad street, whose perfect neat ness corresponds with the general air of fastidious order and cleanliness. A mong them the meeting house stands conspicuous. A recent visit afforded an opportunity of witnessing the re-markable mode of worship adopted by this singular people. On arriving at the village, a shrill sound, not unlike the melody of a frightened fowl, gave information that the public services of the sabbath had commenced. On entering by the door assigned to the male part of the congregation, a spectacle of no little novelty was presented. In the centre of a spacious hall, whose floor was smooth and white as polished marble, stood the elders of both sexes are ble, stood the elders of both sexes arranged in an oval figure.—The breth-ren by twos and the sisters by threes were parading in a kind of procession around them, and with a step inter-mediate between the measured tread of a march and the livelier movement of a dance. The hands, by a singular gesture, beat time to the music of the hymn, of which the words "singing & dancing" seemed to form a chorus. On arriving to its conclusion, the column with a gesture much like the "bow" of the people of the world, and the hands were not ungracefully clasped before. After a short pause, the singing recommenced, and the assembly action processing power on in its circular course. gain moved on in its circular course The movement was performed with a decorum which excluded every appearance of ridiculous effect. Much agility was manifested by the young; and the old seemed habitually to fall into the exercise: the female portion of the society, possessed an elasticity of step iron, about a yard long, and three and grace of motion not often seen in lings of this people. External conformation inches in diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke bent it like a pleasure bound to the merry notes of ripen into conviction of their propria-

the viol, amid the fluttering of snowy dresses and the bright glances of sparkling eyes. A military exactness, and rigid uniformity prevailed. Every motion was regular as the revolution of machinery. Every foot fell with the cadence of the song and was lifted at its rising. At times, the arms were raised above the head and the hands clapped together with sreat energy. clapped together with great energy. The labour of this exercise continued about half an hour, when the congregation was formed by a simultaneous movement, the brethren separate from the sisters, on opposite sides of the hall, and facing each other, in lines curving inward, so as to leave a concurving inward. siderable space between the two grand divisions. The singing was resumed in this position, and, on its conclusion, benches taken from the walls were placed across the floor and the assembly was seated. After a short interval a speaker advanced into the area between the brethren and sisters and addressed himself to the people from the world, collected to visit the peculiar worship, and was succeeded, after a short exhortation, by a second. Both enforced, with more zeal than rhetorical grace, the necessity of repentance. of taking up 'a cross against sin,' de-nouncing the works of Anti Christ, and forsaking the world to enjoy the

No. 33.

cessions to their dwellings.

The rommencement of the exercises is by singing, while arranged in the files mentioned before, and is followed by the movement in procession described. About 50 men and 70 fe-The most exact uniformity in costume prevailed among both. The dress of the latter was white, with a neat cap of becoming plainness, and a kerchief thrown triplanness, and a kerchel thrown the angularly over the shoulders, concealing the neck. Many were young: some fair. The labour of the dance on a July morning had rendered the coats of the men unnecessary incumbrances. Each sleeve was encircled

pure light and suffer the austerities of

their community, and dwelt with af-fectionate regard on the virtues and the power of the foundress of the sect.

by a black string.

The march is said to have been substituted for the less dignified figure which has been formerly seen in other societies. In those the singing commenced, the whole assembly advanced a few paces with a step intermediate between a walk and a run: then making the shuffling of the feet correspond to the lialting voices of the singers, the file turned about, and on arriving at the first position, again turned: after a shuffle, they again advance ed, to return in the same manner.

On contemplating such an assembly, the spectator is irresistibly reminded of the convent and monastery. The same calm expression of religious de-votion, associated with the idea of monk, is impressed on many a fine countenance, where the indications of sincerity, intelligence and subdued passion, seemed unmixed with jesuitical cunning or hypocrisy. The abstraction from the cares of the world, contempt of its pleasures, and pious contentment, the essential characteristics of the nun. "the bride of Hea-ven," were seated on many a pale face. Here, as within the gloomy walls reased by the piety or superstiti-on of the catholic, the unhappy and disappointed may find an asylum.— The sect of "Believers," rejecting that institution whose links connect the family of man in social intercourse, disavowing the hallowed influences of love on which society is dependent for existence and preservation, regarding the rite of a marriage as the forbidden fruit whose enjoyment was the great original sin that drove our first parents original sin that drove our first parents from the bowers of paradise, draws its refruits from the community, whose foundation principle it disowns, and whose burdens it refuses to share. whose burdens it retuses to share. Possessed of great wealth in the common stock of property, it allures the miserable to its bosom, and increases its numbers from those who might otherwise free themselves from despair by the strong remetly of suicide, and rush into the grave as a sanctuary. When fortune has frowned on the efforts of enterprize and industry; where a wife and children have drank of the cup of suffering, an union with this family will secure an ample and luxurious support. When the widow has been left destitute, with little ones crying for food, it is easy to conceive the motives which might bring her to such a society. Where the wife has been the victim of the vices and follies of a profligate husband, it is not difficult to imagine the reasons that would lead her to the peaceful dwellings of this people. External conformity to manners and ceremonies may

Richard Harwood, of tchard Harwood, of Trios, and Henry H. Courted Harwood, Adm'rs of Harwood, Adm'rs of Harwood del construction of the Courted Harwood of the Courted Harwood, and the Courted Harwood, of the Courted Harwood Harwood Harwood, of the Courted Harwood H

This cause being submitted to the Court, has been considered.

It is, thereupon, this tenth day of July, in the year 1827, by the Court of Appeals, adjudged, ordered, and decreed, that the decree of the Quiphans' Court he reversed, with court he appeals and the appeals and the appeals and the appeals are the constitution. to the appellants.

wood, the intestate in the proceeding named, the children of his sister, and he children of each of his brother who died before the intestate, shall receive the share to which such a ter or brother, if he or she had a entitled, and to the exclusion of tag grand children of such sister or be ther of the intestate, such grandels fren being the children of a soage

All those who are entitled to a is of Benjamin Harwood, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested a call on Henry H Harwood, at the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, on er after Thursday the 26th instant, when a distribution will be made of all the personal estate, then in possession of

RICHARD HARWOOD of Thos. HENRY H HARWOOD, Adm'rs. of Ben Harwood,

Anne-Aiundel County, to with On application to me, the subset ber, thier Judge of the third Judge ber, Chief Sugge of the third Judies Phatrict, by petition, in writing, d John Talbot, junior, of Anne Armod county praying for the Penefit of the set for the relief of sundry incleat debors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the country annuments therein selections. supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ucertain them, being annexed to he petition, and the said John Taled, junior, having satisfied me that a has resided in the State of Maryliad two years immediately preceding the

is property, and to show cause, i they have, why the said John Talba junior, should not have the benefit he said act, and supplements thereis 00 as prayed.

July 31st 1827.

son Waters, administrator of Jois Linthicum, late of Anne Arundelcos-ty, deceased, it is ordered, that is

Maryland Gazette.
Thos H. Hall Reg of Wills, A. A C.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Anne Ares

turr arg sary

rged said county.

alti