

# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, November 22, 1827.

No. 47

**State of Maryland**  
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.  
Oct. 16th, 1827.  
On application by petition of Robert Garner, administrator with the will annexed of Elizabeth Welch, 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 one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills  
A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
That the subscriber of A. A. County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Elizabeth Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of October, 1827.

Robert Garner, Adm'r.  
Oct. 16.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.  
Oct. 12th, 1827.  
On application by petition of Samuel Watkins, administrator of Benjamin Watkins, 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 one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOS. H. HALL, Reg. of 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 of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Watkins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of October, 1827.

Samuel Watkins, Adm'r.  
Oct. 12.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.  
Oct. 13th, 1827.  
On application by petition of Charles Shriver, administrator of Charles Shriver, 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 one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOS. H. HALL, Reg. of Wills  
A. A. 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 of administration on the personal estate of Charles Shriver, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of October, 1827.

Hamutal Shriver, Adm'r.  
Oct. 13.

**Notice**  
The Justices of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be in session on every Tuesday, from the 1st day until the meeting of the County Court in April next, and on every Friday as heretofore, of which all persons having business to lay before them, will please to take notice.

By order,  
Thos. H. Hall, Reg.  
October 24, 1827.

**Dancing School.**  
MISS SUTHERLAND  
From Baltimore, both have been fully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and the neighbourhood, that she has commenced a Dancing School at the Ball Room in the young Ladies and Boys. Miss Sutherland gives instruction also in the most approved method of Drawing, Particulars and French may be learned on application to Miss Sutherland every Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Misses' Seminary, at Mr. Williams' Hotel, Annapolis, Nov. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY  
**Jonas Green,**  
NORTH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.  
—Three Dollars per annum.

**Ryan & Bassford,**  
Merchant Tailors.  
Return their thanks to the public for the support they have received since their commencement, and respectfully inform them that they have received from the latest arrivals in this country

**Cloths, Cassimeres**  
AND  
**Festings,**  
superior in point of variety of color, quality & fashion, to any they had the pleasure of offering to the public. They respectfully solicit a continuation of patronage as those who do them the favour to come on them in their line of business, that every thing shall be done to general satisfaction, that excellent workmen, and strict attention to business can insure

**A Law Library**  
FOR SALE FOR CASH.  
The subscriber will sell his LAW LIBRARY and will attend at his office every Day, from Day to Day, till the whole is sold.  
Jeremiah Towner Chase.  
Oct. 1.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 29th November instant, at the late residence of Anthony Woodfield, near South River Street,

**the residue of the Personal Estate**  
of the said Anthony Woodfield consisting of several Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of Sale—For all sums of twenty dollars or upwards a credit of six months to be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the date, under twenty dollars the same to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Wm. H. Woodfield, Adm'r.  
Nov. 8.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 1st day of December next, at the Overseer's House in the town of John Mercer, Esq. near River,

**the Personal Estate**  
of James Davis, deceased, consisting of a Bazaar, Sideboard, two feather beds, one dozen Chairs, Mahogany table, and two Guns, &c. Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given for all sums of five dollars, or upwards, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the date, under that sum, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1827.

**Valuable Negroes,**  
Women and Children, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Provisions of every description, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.  
**TERMS OF SALE**  
Six months credit will be allowed on all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the date, under that sum, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1827.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Western Monthly Review.  
The Northern Lakes and Niagara Falls.

This chain commences on the north-east with Lake Ontario. Its extent is 180 by 40 miles. At its eastern extremity is a group of islands known by the name of the "thousand islands." From this lake we ascend by a strait, called Niagara River, a mile in average width, very swift and deep, and thirty-six miles long to Lake Erie. This is a broad and beautiful sheet of water; equally transparent with the former, but falling short of it in general depth. Its extent is 230 by 45 miles. In varied central positions on this lake, the voyager is out of sight of land, as on mid ocean. It embosoms a number of considerable islands. Ascending still farther west, we find another strait, as the French word Detroit imports. It connects Lake Erie with Lake St. Clair, and is twenty-seven miles in length. Lake St. Clair is another clear and beautiful basin of water, thirty miles in diameter. The strait between this lake and Lake Huron is thirty-two miles in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth, with a deep and rapid current. Lake Huron is the second on the continent in size, being 220 by 90 miles in extent. It has the usual cold, transparent and deep waters, it is studded with many islands, and of a depth to be every where navigated by the largest vessels. At its western extremity, by the straits of Michilimackinac, it communicates with the singular Lake Michigan. This lake seems to be a super-numerary, a kind of episode in the great chain, not appearing necessary for the expansion or conveyance of the waters collected above in Lake Superior. It is wholly in the limits of the United States, while half of the rest pertains to the dominions of Great Britain. Its extent is 300 by 50 miles. It receives forty considerable rivers, has valuable fisheries of sturgeon and white fish, and embosoms some islands towards its northern extremity.

Returning to Lake Huron, we find it connected with Lake Superior by a strait twenty-seven miles in length. The current of this river is shallow, rapid, and rendered difficult of navigation by huge masses of rock. Lake Superior is by far the largest collection of fresh water on the globe, being 350 by 100 miles in extent, and reputed nearly 1500 miles in circumference. The water is transparent, and is deeper and colder than any of the rest. The shores, especially the northern, are walled with frowning and lofty precipices of granite rock. All the lakes abound, and this more than the rest, with fine fish. They consist of different kinds of trout, all of them delicious, sturgeon, pike, pickerel, carp, bass, herrings, &c. and the best kind of all, white fish, which is found in this lake in greater perfection, than in either of the rest. It embosoms some large islands. The principal rivers that discharge themselves into it, are the Michipicoten, St. Louis, Nipigon, and Pic. Beyond this lake and stretching itself still farther to the northwest, towards the frozen regions of Red River on the North, and the Arctic Sea, is the long and narrow Lake of the Woods, apparently the Ultimate Thule of our continent.

These lakes, from the circumstance, that their waters possess less specific gravity than that of the ocean, and the comparative shallowness of their beds, and it may be from other causes, when swept by the winds, raise waves, if not so extensive and mountainous, more rough and dangerous, than those of the sea. It has been repeatedly asserted, that they have septennial fluxes and refluxes. From the silence of the recent, and intelligent travellers, that have explored them, we should be led to doubt it. It has been affirmed, also, that they have perceptible diurnal tides. We doubt this also; for were it even true, that the same causes, which raised tides in the sea, operated perceptibly here, the surface that could be operated upon, is so small, compared with that of the ocean, any general movement of the waters would be so arrested by capes, points, islands and headlands, that such a uniform result, as that of a diurnal tide, could hardly be calculated to take place in any sensible degree.

The waters of the lakes, in many instances collected from the same marshes, as exist at the sources of the Mississippi, filtered through oozy swamps, and numerous fields, of wild rice, where the shallow and stagnant masses, among the tall and swampy vegetation, become bluish and empyretic, as soon as they are raised level in the deep beds of the lakes, lose their dark red colour, and their warty crust, and becomes as transparent almost as

air. When the lakes sleep, the fishes can be seen sporting at immense depths below. The lower strata of the water never gains the temperature of summer. A bottle sunk a hundred feet in Lake Superior, and filled at that depth, feels, when it comes up, as if filled with ice water. Imagination cannot but exultate in traversing the lofty precipices, the pathless morasses, and the dark and inhospitable forests of this remote and lonely ocean of fresh water, where the tempests have raged, and the surges have dashed for countless ages, unwitnessed except here and there at the distance of a hundred leagues by a few red skins, or more recently Canadian couragers du Bois, scrambling over the precipices to fish, or paddling their perigoes in agonies of terror to find shelter in the little bays from the coming storm.

Hundreds of rivers, though none of great length, discharge themselves into these inland seas. Situated as they are in a climate, generally remarkable for the dryness of its atmosphere, they must evaporate inconceivable quantities of water. It has been commonly supposed, that the Niagara, their only visible drain, does not discharge the tenth part of the waters and melted snows, which they receive. They spread such an immense surface, and have so much of the grand levelling power of the ocean, that neither they nor their outlet, the St. Lawrence, have any thing that flound and subsidence, that form such a distinguished feature in the Mississippi and its waters. Hence, too, the Niagara has little of marked alluvial character in common with the Mississippi. It rolls down its prodigious volume of waters, alike uninfluenced by droughts, or rains, by the heat and evaporation of summer, or the accumulated snows and ices of winter.

Will the shores of these vast and remote waters be ever settled, except by a few wandering trappers, fishermen and savages? Shoulds of emigrants from the old world be continually landing at Quebec and Montreal, Upper Canada is becoming populous. Wave is propelled beyond wave. Much of the country on the shores of the lakes is of an insupportable and sterile character, never to be cultivated. There are, also, along their shores and tributary waters, sheltered valleys and large extents of fertile soil, sufficient for numerous and populous settlements. It is an inexplicable part of the composition of human nature, that men love to congregate and form the most populous cities and settlements in the northern & inhospitable climes, rather than in the country of the banana and the pine-apple. The astonishing advance of population and improvement, both on the American and British side of the country, has caused, that the bosoms of the remotest lakes have been whitened with the sails of commerce. The smoke of the passing steam boats is seen rising in columns among their green islands. The shores have echoed with the exploding cannon of conflicting fleets. The northern forests of Ohio have already seen the red cross of a hostile squadron giving place to the stars & stripes. Roads are excavating to connect the whole extent of this vast chain with the Atlantic and the gulf of Mexico. It is too sanguine to predict, that within the compass of a century, their shores will count a hundred populous towns, where senators will debate and poets sing? That every nook of them will be visited by vessels and steam-boats, and connected by roads and mail routes, and that the fisheries on them all become as much an object of national importance, as are now those of Newfoundland?

It is out of our plan to describe the rivers, that empty into these lakes. But it will be expected, that we shall notice the St. Lawrence, the next largest river in North America to the Mississippi, and the counterpoise and rival of that mighty stream. Commencing his course for another ocean, and moving off in an opposite direction, he seems proudly determined to resemble his mighty rival in nothing, but in bearing off the tribute of waters from a world. The former is continually swelling, or subsiding, and in his spring floods, moving with a front his leagues in width, he has no resemblance to his autumnal course in a deep channel, and winding by beeches and sandbars. His alluvial forests are wild and dark, with a vegetation of surpassing grandeur. His sides are nearly and crumbling, and his bottom is oozy and of slime. His waters, when united with those of the sea, discolor it for fifty miles from his mouth.

The other is perpetually the same, steady, full, clear, and its current always sweeping. His bed is worn at the bottom. His banks rise at certain intervals of moonlight, and the feelings with which the combatants must have listened to the deafening and eternal roar of the cataract, which became audible wherever the crash of the cannon was for a moment suspended. Must it not have sounded as the voice of nature, mocking in her own sublime irony, the feeble and the mad wrath of man, in attempting these murderous and momentary imitations of her thunder and her power!

At the point, where this river issues from Lake Erie, it assumes the name of Niagara. It is something more than three quarters of a mile in width, and the broad and powerful current embosoms two islands; one of them, Grand Isle, the seat of Mr. Noah's famous Jewish colony, containing, it is said, eleven thousand acres—and the other Navy Island, opposite to the British village of Chippewa.

Below this island the river becomes an unbroken sheet, a mile in width. For a half a mile below, the river seems to be waxing in wrath and power. Were this rapid in any other place, it would be noted, as one of the sublimest features of river scenery. Along this rapid, the broad and irresistible mass of rolling waters is not entirely whitened, for it is too deep to become so. But it has something of that curling and angry aspect, which the sea exhibits, when swept by the first bursts of a tempest. The momentum, may be conceived, when we are instructed, that in half a mile the river has a descent of fifty feet. A column of water, a mile broad, twenty five feet deep, and propelled onward by the weight of surplus waters of the whole prodigious basin of the lakes, rolling down this rapid declivity, at length pours over the cataract, as if falling to the central depths of the earth. In stead of subsiding, the first feeling, excited by this stupendous cataract, is amazement. The mind, accustomed only to ordinary phenomena and common exhibitions of power, feels a revolution and recoil from the new train of thought and feeling, forced in an instant upon it. There is hardly sufficient calmness for distinct impressions; much less for calculations. We witness the white and terrific sheets—for an island, on the very verge of the cataract, divides the fall—descending more than 170 feet into the abyss below. We feel the earth trembling on our feet. The deafening roar fills our ears. The spray, painted with rainbows, envelops us. We imagine the fathomless caverns, which such an impetus, continued for ages, has worn. Nature arrays herself before us, in this spectacle, as an angry and irresistible power, that has broken a way from the beneficent control of Providence. When we have gazed upon the spectacle, and heard the roar, until the mind has recovered from its amazement, we believe the first obvious thought in most minds is a shrinking comparison of the littleness and helplessness of man, and the insignificance of his puny efforts, when measuring strength with nature. Take it all in all, it is one of the most sublime and astonishing spectacles, seen on our globe. The eye distinctly measures the amount of the mass, and we can hardly avoid thinking with the peasant, that the waters of the upper world must shortly be drained down the cataract. But the stream continues to pour down, and this concentrated and impressive symbol of the power of Omnipotence proclaims his majesty thro' the forests from age to age.

An earthquake, the eruption of a volcanic mountain, the conflagration of a city, are all spectacles, in which terror is the first and predominant emotion. The most impressive exertion of human power is only seen in the murderous and sickening horrors of a conflict between two mighty armies. These, too, are transient and continuing exhibitions of sublimity. But after we have stood an hour at the foot of these falls, after the eye has been accustomed to look at them without blinking, after the ear has become familiarized with the deafening and incessant roar, when the mind begins to calculate the grandeur of the scale of operations upon which nature acts, then it is that the entire and unmingled feeling of sublime rushes upon it, and this is, probably, the place on the whole globe, where it is felt in its most unmixed simplicity.

It may be, that the beautiful and romantic country between Erie and Ontario receives a richer colouring from the imagination, excited so strongly to action by dwelling on the contingency of the great lakes, and the deep thunder of the falls, heard in the distance. Remembrances of the bloody field of Bridgewater will be naturally awakened by this view. Be the cause what it may, every one who approaches the falls, finds the scenery and accompaniments just that they should be. Every one finds this to be the very place where the waters of the upper world should pour upon the lower. We have figured transparent bubbles, dyed struggle at Bridgewater by the sh-

From the Liverpool Albion.  
The following jeu d'esprit is now circulating in Manchester. It is an ingenious quiz on the style in which the "rare and valuable" curiosities in the College Library, in that town, are described to visitors; and is "published," says the preface, "for the purpose of enabling purchasers to examine this truly noble collection at their leisure."  
**A Choice Oratorical Catalogue.**  
"In this needy shop a tortoise hung, An alligator stuffed, and other skins, Are thrily scattered to make up a show."  
[Enter Boy and Boobies.]  
Boy.—That's th' skeleton of a man—that's a globe—that's a telescope—that's a snake—over th' snake's back's two watch bills—those are two ancient swords—that with a white haft once belonged to General Wolfe—that's th' swip that th' snake was kilt with—that topmost's a crocodile—that bottommost's an alligator—that boat once belonged to Queen Elizabeth—that's an Indian pouch—that's an ancient still—that's part of Humphrey Cheetah's armour—that with th' white face is a monkey—under the monkey's a green lizard—side of th' monkey's a porpus's skull—under the porpus's skull's an alligator—under the alligator's a turtle—these bows and arrows belonged to th' Indians—that's a porpus's head—those are various kinds of adlers, worms, snakes, fishes, and venomous creatures—that Albin piece was taken from th' dead body of a Frenchman that was killed at th' battle of Waterloo—that was fought th' year eighteen hundred and fifteen—those are a pair of eagle's claws—that arrow belonged to one of th' legions that fought under the Duke of Richmond at th' battle of Bosworth Field, in the year 1485, when King Richard th' Third King of England was slain—those arrows once belonged to Robin Hood—that's a sea hen—that's a sea weed—that's a unicorn fish—that's part of an Indian's skull—that's th' top part of it—that's part of Oliver Cromwell's stone and tankard—those balls are took out of a cow—that's part of a load stone—those two pieces of wood was almanack's before printing was found out—that's a hairy man—under th' hairy man's a speaking trumpet—side of th' speaking trumpet's a shark's jaw bone—that that's leaning 'gainst th' speaking trumpet's Oliver Cromwell's sword—that's a leathern bag—side of th' leathern bag's two cokey nut shells—side of the cokey nut shell's a porpus's skull—side of th' porpus's skull's a punkin—side of th' punkin's an American cat—over th' punkin's a turtle—side of th' turtle's a sea weed—that top one's a crocodile—under th' crocodile's an alligator—under the alligator's woman's clog that was split by a thunderbolt and her wasn't hurt—side of th' crocodile's tail's a sea hen—side of th' sea-hen's a Laplander's snow shoe—that in a box is th' skeleton of a nightingale!

[Boobies pay their cicerone and exeunt, open-mouthed with amazement.]  
From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.  
**TASTE OF ARSENIC.**  
At the trial of Mrs. Smith, for poisoning her servant, in February, last, the professional gentlemen who were examined, differed as to the taste of arsenic. It is singular that a difference of opinion should exist on a fact of so much importance, and apparently, so easy to settle. On referring to systematic authors in chemistry and medical jurisprudence, it will be found that arsenic is invariably said to have an acid taste. But it is well known, that systematic writers are too apt, especially on points apparently so simple and trivial, to quote from one another without personal experiment; and accordingly, when a reference is made, such medical legal authors as have written especially on arsenic, or to the evidence of persons who have taken it when administered with articles of food, we find that some say the taste is sweetish, and others that it is first sweetish, and then acid, and others that it has no taste at all. The natural inference is, that the taste, whatever it actually is, must be weak; so that in fact, the poison may be swallowed without any taste being perceived. We have been informed by Dr. Christian, Professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, that in reference to the evidence

on Mrs. Smith's trial, he has recently made some experiments on the subject; and that others have been made at his request, by Dr. Duncan and Dr. Turner, and the following is the general result—the quantity of the solid poison tasted, varied from two to four grains; and the duration of the tasting, from half a minute to a minute and a half. They perceived towards the end, a very faint sweetish taste. As to the solution, its taste appeared to be sweetish. What may be its taste, when allowed to pass to the root of the tongue is not easy to determine, as the experiment, made with a sufficient quantity, would be unsafe—but it has certainly been swallowed without the person remarking any particular taste at the time, and the most common account has been that it tasted sweetish.

**THE FISH, AGAIN.**  
In our paper of the 20th ult. we attempted, from representation, to give a partial description of the Fish, which was taken some time since between Lubec and West Quoddy, by Capt. John Allen, of Sauc, but since seeing the huge monster, which is now exhibiting in this town we shall attempt a more particular account of him, assisted by Dr. Whipple, of Calais, who had previously examined him, and to whom in fact we are principally indebted for the following. When the Fish was taken he was 29 feet 4 inches long, and girthed 16 feet 6 inches. The skin which is now about half an inch in thickness, weighed when it was first taken off, about fourteen hundred pounds, but now, it does not of course, weigh so much, and is a little, and but a little reduced in size. He has a nose, resembling in some degree, a snake's head, about as large as a two gillon jug, projecting forward of the mouth, about a foot—the mouth when the jaws are distended, opens to an extent sufficient to admit a large barrel end way—the lip or cartilaginous substance surrounding the mouth is thickly studded with six rows of small protuberances on one side and eight on the other, closely attached, which appear to be an apology for teeth—the nostrils stand on either side of the above mentioned protuberances, somewhat resembling those of a horse, and immediately behind which the head enlarges to nearly the size of the body; in front and directly over the mouth are the eyes nearly two feet apart of the biggest of a large coffee cup. At the junction of the head with the body are four strips of skin nearly encircling the fish, the inner edges of which are provided with a fringe, not unlike whalebone, appearing to answer the purpose of gills. Immediately behind the gills stand the side fins, the right one 3 feet and the left a little less than four feet in length; about 61 feet back of those stands the back fin which is 4 feet high and 4 feet wide at the bottom; six feet behind which and on the under part are placed two fins; one standing about a foot and a half forward of the other, which are terminated by two leas, about three feet long, with their appendages the feet and claws; and what is remarkable the length and size of these fins and feet are reverse of the forward ones, the left one being considerably larger and longer than the right one. At this point the body lessens in four feet to a diameter of six feet, which may be considered the commencement of the tail, which is about 8 feet in length with two small fins one above and the other below a foot midway of the tail, which is terminated in a semilunar form, eight feet across in perpendicular height.—There is one thing we have omitted to mention, and that is, that the skin very much resembles that of an elephant.—On Monday Capt. Allen will proceed by land westward with the skin for exhibition, and will furnish a rare treat to the curious of all classes.

The contents of the stomach and intestines, which were critically examined soon after the animal was killed, did not give any clue to the food it subsisted on—no solid substance, was discovered—merely a reddish, thick mucous like fluid was all they contained, and that in a comparatively small quantity. [Lastport Paper.]

**GOOD ADVICE.**  
Quit your pillow and go about your business if you have any—it is its first injunction—if not seek some. Let the sun's first beam shine on your head in the morning, and you shall not want a hat to defend you against its scorching rays at noon. Earn your breakfast before you eat it, and the sheriff shall not deprive you of your supper. Pursue your calling with diligence, and your creditors shall not interrupt you. Be temperate, and the physician shall look in vain for your name on his day book.

The affairs of this world are kept together by the truth and integrity which still remains amongst us.