Robert Garner, Adm'r with the will annual A Law Library

FOR SALE, FOR CASE

The subscriber will sell his Lat LIBRARY and will attend at Office every Day, from Dayte De whole is sold.

Jeremiah Townley Chan. until the whole is sold.

Puble Sale.

By virtue of an order from far phans court of Anne Arusdeleach the subscriber will offer at Publication

on Thursday the 29th November woodfield, near South Riv

The residue of the Per sonal Bstate

Of the said Anthony Woodfeld ensisting of several Negroes, Household Cattle, Steep, Hogs, Household Kitchen Furufure, &c. Term with the allowed, the purchaser is bond, with security, with interest the date under twenty dollar cash to be paid. Sale to comment the date.

Wm. H. Woodheld, Admi.

State of Maryland, so Anne . irundel county Orphans Che

Oct 13th 1827, On application by petition Hamutal Shriver, administrator Hamutal Shriver, administrator har'es Shriver, late of Anne Arus county, deceased, it is ordered, it she give the notice required by forcreditors to exhibit their diagrams the said deceased, and a the same he published one is as week, for the space of fix security weeks, in one of the new papering add in the city of Angapolis.

ed in the city of Antispolis.
THOS. H. HALL
Reg. Wills A. A. Court

Notice is hereby Gires

That the subscriber o' Anne Arn-del County, hath obtained from for Orphans Count of Anne Armed Orphans Count of Anne Arma county in Mayland, letters stad-nistration on the personal state of Charles Striker, late of Anna Arm del county deceased. All penso laving claims against the said deep ed. are proreby warned to said the same, with the vouchers thered to the subscriber, at or before the the prize the said state of th

Notice The Justices of the Orphant Co of Anna Arudel county, will be accessed to the Orphane and accessed to the Arudel county, will be accessed to the accessed to

them will please to take notice.

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

Dancing Schooly

From Baltimore, here less reperfully to inform the Ludia and Go tulemen of Annapolis and the self hourhood, that she has consessed bourhood, that she has Dancing School at the Ball Toost syoung Ladies and Boys Mas Sette land gives instruction sales in Men Guitar, Pre on the Piano and

Maryland Gatette.

70L. LXXXII.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, December 6, 1827.

PRINTED AND PURLISHED

Jonas Green, TRCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per annum.

the London "Forget me Not" for 1828.

THE SABBATH BELL. MRS. CORNWELD BAHON WILSON. or of "Astarte" and "Hours at Home. or of "Astarte" and "Hours at Homein, that has meckly borne the cold world's bitter according though this vale of tears, the promised land appears see the pure in heart shall dwell—ou dost bless the Sabbath Bell!

at does whisp'ring conscience tell on thou hear'st the Sabbath Bell

dwaming o'er thy lyre,

ch, on thy regal throne t is the Sabbath Bell!

siden, with thy brow so fair, ushing check and shining hair; ist, with bright and laughing eye, wing the wing'd butterfly; sten, when o'er vale and dell, ruis the gathering Sabbath Bell!

Ther, who, on battle-plain, on may'st mingle with the slain; ilor, on the dark blue sea mier an't praise become ye wel hough ye hear no Sabbath Bell.

or, that with tearful eye unl'st to watch thy first-born dis-enling o'er his cradle-bed, Withelast pure breath has field, hat to thee of hope can tell ke the solemn Sabbath Bell?

tefollowing beautiful compliment to a lymarried pair is from the pen of Mr. 6.0. Brainard, editor of the Connecti-

ar two clouds at morning Tirgel with the rising sun; whinthe dawn they floated on, And mingled into one; thought that morning cloud was blest, mored so sweetly to the West.

In peace each other greeting; alm was their course through banks of green, Thile dippling eddics play'd between,

nch be your gentle motion,
'fill life's last pulse shall beat:
the summer's beam, and Summer's
stream,
Flost on in joy to meet

calmer sea where storms shall cease-parer sky where all is peace. ORTH AMERICAN FOREST.

We take the following wild and elo-nt description of the autumnal rs in America, from Neal's Bro-loathan, published in an Eng-tork entitled "Rejected Arti-The Landon writer, perhaps knowing Neale to be an American. writer of his day, and the most ex-

ordinary gifted, as far as mere na-ral faculties go. "The autumnal beauty of a North atrican forest cannot be exaggerat-It is like nothing else on earth any a time have we gone through it;
wy titing over a pretty blue lake
creamong the hills; our birch canoe
pang with every motion of the padhe waters beneath us—al! the matain about—all—unknown to the widi in a solitude—a quiet profound eath-and bright as heaven; the each and bright as heaven; the oresorehung with autumnal foliage; and a sky so wonderful—so, visionary that the cleands, and all the mounts were of a piece, in the clear walls and our boat was like a halloon.

"Say what you will, there is not buy to be concerned in the clear walls and our boat was like a halloon.

this kind-about an hour before the unset-in the depth of a great North American solitude-a vast amphitheatre of wilderness, rock and mountain -after the trees are changed by the frost. People may talk of their fine Italian skies; of their hot bright East India skies; of the deep midnight blue of the South American skies. We have seen them all, slept under them all; slept inder a sky, like one great moon; wor shipped them all; seen them through all the changes of storm and sunshine, darkness and light; and we say, that n reality, they are dim, heavy-unclouded, uninterested compared with before and after sunset.

"And so too, of the garniture of a North American wilderness, after two or three clear, frosty nights. once. Other countries are in a betbery, less like a vegetable inundation over the land-covering every foot of the earth; or their changes of their colour, from season to season, are slow

There, the transformation is al. instantaneous. A single night will do tt. In the evening of a fine day perhaps, all the great woods will be green fighth hardly a red or a brown, or a supply leaf. A sharp frost will set in, arenight. Before the can rises again, the boundless verdure of the whole province; a whole empire. in truth, will be changed. In the morning, there will be hardly as green leaf to be found. Before the week is over, go where you may, through the superb wilderness, you will most with othing but gay, brilliant scarlet-purple, orange; with every possible varie-ry of brown, light blue, vivid crimson or blood colour.—Of all the trees, none but the ever green tribe, will keep their integrity. They will show long the battlements of the mountain -darker than ever; more cloudy than ever; like so many architectural ruins, or surviving turrers—in the splendour of the surrounding landscape.

"No. no; it is not saying too much of all this beauty, of all this great mag nificence, when the fresh, cold, brisk wind of the season, gets among the branches; after such a night; and blows up the superflueus leafing, to the warm sunshine, like a tempest, among the prodigious flowers-tearing lings over all the earth, and over all the waters; no, it is not saving too nuch-merely to say-that under heaven-throughout all the vegetable crea tion, there is no spectacle of beauty. be compared with it.-Imagine-we do not not mind appearing a little ab surd, if, thereby, we may give the imagine therefore, a great wilderness of poppies or tulies—ourspreading it way to the horizon; over hill and ver d: heavy with great gorgeous live but

We have been a travelier; we have woods-their dull evergreens-tower provinces; woods, too, of stupendous oak-each tree, if the soil were divided, overshadowing a man's inheritance, flourishing bravely through whole ter titories; more than one quiet, solitary; place entirely shut up in by the hills; flowering all over, all the year round. But we have never met with—never heard of—never looked upon elsewhere that profusion of the glorious vegetable beauty, which is to be seen every fall, in the woods of North America, heaped up, on all the banks of the rivers—up—to the very skies—on the great inountains; or accumulated over the low countries—and weltering there, all the day day through, in the light or shadow: or wind, or sun-shine of the season,"

From Poulson's American Daily Adv.
PRIS INS IN VENICE.
By Dr. Mosely.
When I was in Venice, I descended into the cells of the Prizioni Publiche, or great common Prison. In the morn ing, when I sat out on this gloomy ex neg, when I said the pedition. Dominicho Zucchi, my Venitian servant, who had attended Lord St. Asaph, Sir George Beaumont, and several other English travellers, during their residence at Venice, took his leave of me—this was on the 16th September, 1787. Dominicho thought that I would never return, or if I did, that I would never return, or it into, I might a tale unfold, that would endanger my sayety at Venice. But he said from what he had heard, that he did not think it possible for me to survive the foul and pestilential air I hading to be compared with a scene of to encounter.

It was with some difficulty that I obtained permission from the Inquisitors, which was granted me merely on account of my being an English Physician, a character rauch respected at that time in Venice. I wished to have seen the Setto Piombi, where the State prisoners were kept-but that was refused.

I was conducted the dependents with one of its inferior dependents.

- torch. We crept along I was conducted through the Prison who carried a torch. We crept along narrow passages, as dark as pitch, and in some of them two people could scarcely pass each other. The cells are made of massy marble; they are not your North American skies, a little only dark and black as ink, but being surrounded and confined with huge walls, the smallest breath of air can or three clear, trosty might is nothing to compare with it under floor, arched at the top, and between heaven. The mountains—vallies, six and seven feet in the highest part woods -all burst into flowers; all at There is to each cell a round hole of ter state of cultivation. Their trees the prisoner's daily allowance of twelse are less numerous; their wild shrub-ounces of bread and a pot of water is to the cell. The furniture of the cell thing else. The straw is renewed and occasionally

The ditch is ingeniously contrived for the perduration of punishment - Animal food, or a cordial nutritions regimen, in such a situation, would ing was completed, the jaws and neck bring on disease, and defeat the end of the stand their former appearance. The this Venitian justice. Neither can the snake then attempted to move off, but soal, if so inclined, steal away, wrapt rest, from the admonition of her exist saw one man who had been in a cell thirry years; two who had been twelve nd nine years in their respective cells. By my taper's light I could discover he prisoner's borrid countenances.y were all naked. The man who had been there thirty years, his face and body was covered with long hair; be had lost the arrangement of words and order of language. When I spoke to sim, he made an unintelligible notes. expressive of fear and surplise, and me, if he could. One whose faculties jected the difference between day and manner, that I would prevail on the goaler to murder him, or to give him some instrument that he might destroy himself, or use my influence with the Inquisition to get was a favour I had not interest enoug-

to procure for him.

Before I left Venice, this kindness of death was granted to one man who had been thirty years in a cell: before he left his dungeon. I had some con-versation with him six days previous to his execution. His transport on the prospect of death, was surprising; he longed for the happy moment of being released from this life, and he hoped for the joys of a happy eternity.
Mirror, Vol. 1.

Swiftness, &c of the Rattlesnake.
Rattlesnakes hunt and secure for prey, with ease, grey squirrels that a bound in our woods; therefore, the must be possessed of swiftness to obtain them. Having enjoyed the plea-sure of beholding such a chase in full view, in the year 1821. I shall detail its circumstances. - Whilst lying or the ground to watch the habits of a bird which was new to me, previous to not far from me, and turning my head that way, saw, at the same moment, a grey squirrel, full grown, issuing from the thicket, & bouncing offina straight direction, in leaps of several feet at a time, and not more than twenty free belind, a rattle snake of ordinary size. purauing, drawn out, apparently, to its fuil length, and sliding over the ground so rapidly, that, as they both moved away from me, I was at no less to observe the snake gain upon the squir rel. The squirrel made for a tree, and ascended its topmost branches as nimbly as squirrels are known to do. The snake performed the same task consi

derably more slowly. Yet so fast, that the squirrel never raised its tail nor barked, but eyed the enemy attentive ty as he mounted and approached.— When within a few yards, the squirrel leaped to another branch, and the snake followed by stretching out two thirds of his body, whilst the remainder held it securely from falling .-Passing thus from branch to branch, with a rapidity that astonished me, the squirrel went in and out of several holes, but remained in none, knowing holes, but remained in none, knowing well, that wherever his head could enter, the body of his antagonist would follow; and at last, much exhausted and terrified took a desperate leap and and terrined took a desperate leap and came to the ground with legs and tail portion to the elevation of the lands for spread to the utmost, to ease the fall. That instant the snake dropped also, and was within a few yards of the the inhabited part of the ancient world.

squirrel before it begun making off.— The chase on land again took place, and ere the squirrel could reach ano ther tree, the snake had seized it by the back, near the occiput, and soon rolled itself about it in such a way that, altho' I heard the cries of the victim, I scarcely saw any portion of its body. So full of its ultimate ob its body ject was the snake, that it paid no at tention to me, and I approached it to see in what manner it would dipose o when I saw the reptile loosening gradually and opening its folded coils, until the squirrel was entirely disengaged, having been killed by suffocati The snake then raised its body over the dead animal in various ways. assure itself that life had departed. tail, swallowed it gradually; bringing rou'ear of money, brought both ends of distely after the operation of swallow tapped it on the head, which it raised as well as its tail, and began for the fist time to rattle. I was satisfied that for some lapse of time. it could not remove far, and that, the woods being squirrel lay within. I had remarked the convulsive motions of a sick aut-man, as a deg for instance, going to on. This was proved, when I found even to its bair, from its nose to the spot. This over, I sought by game a gain and bit a great satisfication; but having met my found, Mr. James Peron whose lands, in Louisima, I was then hunting, and having related what had just happened, he targhingly told you this long ago, it being nothing new to me.' These facts, I bust, are quite sufficient to exemplify the faculties of swiftness, and the powers of extension and diminution, in the rattle

THE OCEAN.

Rattlesnake.

make .- Mr. Audubon's Notes on the

sides, and renetrates into the interior parts of different countries, sometimes by large openings, and frequently small straits. Could the eye take in it would appear the most august object nuder the whole heavens. It occupies a space on the surface of the globe at least three times greater than that which is occupied by land; comprehending an extent of 148 millions of square miles Though the ocean, srirctspeaking, is but one i umense body of waters extending in different direc tions, vet different names have been sp. propriated to different portions of its surface. That portion of its waters which rolls between the western coast of America, and the castern shores of Asia, is called the Pacific ocean; and that portion which separates Europe & Africa from America, the Atlantic ocean. Other portions are termed the Northern, Southern and Indian oceans. When waters penetrate into the land, they form what are termed gulphs, and mediterranean seas. But without fall titles; but when the attraction is oppos-lawing it through all its windings and | ed to each other, which happens at the divisions, I shall simply state a few

general facts. With regard to the depth of this body of water, no certain conclusions have yet been formed. Beyond a certain depth, it has been hitherto unfathomable. We know, in general, that the depth of the sea increases gradually as we leave the shore; but we have reason to believe that this increase of depth continues only to a certain distance. The numerous islands scattered every where through the o-cean, demonstrates that the bottom of the waters, so far from uniformly sink-ing, sometimes rises into lofty moun-tains. It is highly probable that the depth of the sea is somewhat in pro-

previous to the general deluge, and that we are now occupying the bed of the former ocean; and if so, its great depth will not exceed four or five miles er above the level of the sea. But the washes it is deep; but where the chast is low the water is shallow. late the quantity of water it contains, we must therefore suppose a medium depth. If we reckin its average depth at two miles, it will contain 296 miles of the cubical miles of water. shall have a more specific idea of this enormous mass if we consider that it water was reduced to a spherical mass it would form a globe of more than 800

miles in diameter. With regard to its bottom. - As the sea covers a great portion of the globe. en should no doubt, by exploring its to bear a great re-emblance to the dry land; being, like it, full of plains, cav erns, tooks and mountains, some o which are abrupt and almost perpendi acclivity, and sometimes tower above the water and form islands. The materials, too, which compose the bottom of the sea, are the same which form the basis of the dry land. It also resembles the land in another remarkable TIVE TISO-mert of its atren-terres of coast of Hindostan, and in the Medi The sea sometimes assumes different its bottom cause it to reflect different bues it different places; and its appear ance is also affected by the winds and the sun, while the clouds that pass oer colours. When the sun shines,

lour is often brown; and on certain occasions, it assumes a luminous appear-The ocean has three kinds of moti

now ascertained that this motion can smooth, by throwing oil upon the waves. The second motion is that continual tendency which the whole the polls. It begins on the west side of America, where it is moderate, but, as the water advances westward. motion is accelerated; and after hav-ing traversed the globe, they return and strike with great violence on the eastern shore of America. Being stopped by that continent, they rush with thence they proceed along the coast of North America, till they come to the south side of the great bank of New through the Western Isles. This mo urnal revolution of the earth on its axis, which is in a direction contrary to the motion of the sea. The third mo-tion of the sea is the tide, which is a regular swell of the ocean every twelve and a half hours. This motion is now ascertained to be owing to the attrac of the globe, and these are opposite to each other; so that when our antipodes have high water, we have the same.
When the attractive powers of the sun and moon act in the same direction, which happens at the time of new and full moon, we have the highest or spring tides; but when the attraction is opposquarters, we have the lowest, or heap tules.

Such is the occan, a most stopendous scene of Omnipotence, which forms the most magnificent feature of the globe we inhabit. When we stand on the sea shore, and cast our eyes over the expanse of its waters, till the sky and the waves seem to mingle, all that the eye can take in one survey, is but an inconsiderable speck, less than the one hundreth thousandth part of this vast abyss. If every drop of water can be divided into 20 millions of distinct parts, as some philosophers have demonstrated, what an immense assembly of watery particles must be contained in the unfathomable caverns of the ocean!

This mighty expanse of waters is the reservoir of nature, and the source of evaporation, which enriches the earth with fertility and versure. Every cloud which floats in the atmosphere, and every fountain and rigulat, and and every fountain, and rivulet. flowing stream, are indebted to this in-exhaustible source for those, watery treasures which they distribut? through weather we consider the peean as rearing its tremendous billows in the midst of the tempest, or as stretching out into a smooth expanse, whether we consimovements, or the innumerable beings we cannot but be struck with astonishment of the Omnipotent Being who holds its waters "In the hollow of his hand," and who has said to its foaming surges, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farmer, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

From the D daware Gazatte. JACKSON'S AMBITION

The fuends of the administration are continually talking about General Jackson's ambition and love of power; and that should be obtain possession of the make use of undue means to retain it What means it is supposed he will resort to in order to effect this object, we have not been permitted to hear, for none of them, we believe, have ever ventured to accuse him of having used or desiring to use the public money to subserve his individual purposes. the history of his tife proves he has always been willing to make individual sacrifices, and has made such, for the interests of the country; and has in no instance, taken; unjustiv, a cent from pocket, or to pervert it to improper purposes; while Mr. Adams has al-ways grasped at all be could get, to put in his own pocket; and has basely made use of the public patronage and money to promote his own ends.

But how stands the matter with regard to Jacks o's ambition, and love of power? By adverting to a few facts this matter may be placed in a proper light. General Jackson went into the western country poor; out his industry, talents and excellent deportment, soon raised him to eminence in the practice of law; was appointed Attorney-General by G-neral Washington, and af-terwards Chief Justice of one of the state courts.—This office he could, have retained for life; but preferring the retirement of his farm, free tron. is creduced by the wind, and which is ne resigned, and commenced the cullike an ambitious man? Here he was found when an Indian war broke out; when at the of his country, he wilderness, to quell the foe, and give pence and security to our frontier in-balitants. This he effected: and again retired, like Cincinstus, to his form. Was that done like an ambitions min? Here again he was found when our Hull had surremièred on our boetier. Washington had been sacked, Baniand dismay on every hand call. A few raw militia men were ascertained to be owing to the attractive influence of the moon, & also parley in that of the sun. There is also a flux be attracted in the save the city. The Builtsh had arrived in the vicinity, and were making preparation for an attack.This was an awful moment. But a part of his undisciplined troops had arrived; treason was abroad in the city; rived; treason was abroad in the city; the British flig was waiving ar a short distance, over an army that had been accustomed to conquer, and dreamed not of defeat; and not a moment to oclost. Not a moment was lost. His arrangements were immediately made; and on the night of the 32d of Dreamber, he attacked the foe in his tent, withhis wholeforce, ansuddenly & with such skill and success, that the enemy, supposing that such an attack could not have been made by a body of men without being bicked by a great-

of men without being bicked by a greater force, was driven back; and time was gained to throw up the works of defence, which enabled Jackson to gain the victory which is not surpassed, if indeed it is equalled, by any in the annals of our history. Our early, whose wings had drooped, raised her crest; and the names of Jackson and New Orleans were pronounced with joy and exultation, from Georgia to Maine, and from the shores of the Atlantic Ia the farthest verge of our frontier settlements. And how did Jackson afterwards conduct themself—Did he march with his triumphant army to march with his triumphant army to

Poplar

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. Oct. 18.

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