

Maryland
ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, February 28, 1828.

THE LADIES FAIR.
Held on Tuesday at the Armory, was a most successful exhibition of needlework, and a variety of useful, neat and fancy articles, met with a ready sale.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY, 1828.
At sunrise, a national salute was fired, which was terminated at sunset. A Military procession, delivered in St. Anne's Church, the Society of Alumni of St. College, and a crowded assembly, John C. Herbert, esq. About two hundred uniformed Company arrived from Baltimore, which closed the festivities of the day.

For the Maryland Gazette.
The following lines were written by a gentleman, and given to William T. (the eldest of the three Deaf and Dumb) who has lately graduated from the University of Maryland, by the editor of the Maryland Gazette, in reading them, expressed his thanks to the author. And on being asked to write a few lines, he replied as follows:—

The deaf shall hear, and the dumb shall speak,
In the brighter days to come,
When they pass through the troubles of life,
To a higher and happier home.

They shall hear the trumpet's sound,
When it breaks the silence of the tomb,
They shall hear the light of day
To the faithful, their blessed doom,
And the conqueror's shout, and the
sinner's song,
On their raptured souls shall fall,
And their voices shall be heard,
In the land of the living.

COMMUNICATED.
EXHIBITION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
During the last week Messrs. laudet, Principal of the American Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, established at Hartford, Connecticut, and Mr. Weld, Principal of the Pennsylvania Institute, established at Philadelphia, this city, accompanied by three pupils from the latter Institute, afforded the public the gratifying opportunity of witnessing the progress of the system, by which the deaf and dumb may be successfully educated through the medium of the "method of signs." The exhibition was a most interesting and successful one, and the deaf and dumb, who were present, were highly gratified by the success of the system, and the progress of the pupils.

These great, but modest and distinguished characters, who composed the cabinet council of Washington, were always at their bureaux. They were not to be found scouring the country to gain personal partisans. They were not to be found revelling in taverns, paper mills and cross roads, promoting convivial panegyrics upon their own surpassing honesty and wisdom. Can the human imagination conceive the possibility, that George Washington could have been found at a public dinner, toasting Elton and Topaz.

Another "military chieftain," Col. John Marshall, has presided over the jurisdiction of the United States for twenty five years. Has this great jurist developed a powerful perception of justice, great purity of intention, and profound legal science, in the discharge of the duties of his high office, or has he not? The coalition shall answer.

1823 and the establishment of the federal constitution, when the absolute sovereignty was in the state governments, Gen. George Clinton was called to the government of New York, Gen. Hill to that of Pennsylvania, Gen. Smallwood governed Maryland, Gen. Moultrie and General Thomas Pickens South Carolina, in succession, and Gen. Sullivan New Hampshire. Was there any miracle in those appointments? Did those military governors discover any improper ambition? Did they commit any acts transcending the laws and the constitutions of their respective states? Was not the government of each ably and impartially administered? Were not disorders repressed, and the laws protected and executed? But the government of the citizen Bowdoin, in Massachusetts, was distinguished by an alarming and dangerous insurrection, which was quelled by the energy, firmness and prudence of that veteran "military chieftain," Gen. Lincoln. And what governor in the latter state has been more popular or caused so little reproach as that celebrated "military chieftain," the late Col. Brooks? A "military chieftain," one of the last of the revolutionists, now governs N. Hampshire, prudently and wisely.

It would be unparliamentary in this discussion, not to allude to one transaction during the last war, and that is the defence of New Orleans by the western militia. Between the city and the invincibles of Wellington, 12,000 in number, was a ditch, an embankment, 4000 militia and a few regulars. It was filled with volunteers. The entire property of many anxious and despairing mothers throughout the nation was pledged there. It was almost in a state of mutiny. The intercourse of some of its inhabitants with the enemy was in the face of days that intercourse had for its object the surrender of the city. The commander of the Americans was a hero. He saw the extent of the danger, he estimated his means, and he resolved on defence. He proclaimed martial law, and compelled the mutinous militia to assist in their own defence. The trumpets sounded the banner of St. George was unfurled. On came the embattled host of England. On they came, the conquerors of the conqueror of Europe. Little did they think that their countess laurels were to be torn from their veteran brows by American militia. On they came in the proud anticipation of a bloodless victory. The cannon were unmasked. The battle raged. Solid columns of the enemy fell like the grass before the scythe of the mower. Fresh columns succeeded; the death-dealing rifle soon laid them in the dust. Again they advanced. Again they were repelled. "A republican militia man speeded a bullet to the heart" of the British commander. He fell, full of honour, gallantly fighting "in the fore part of the battle." The enemy retreated. The stars and stripes waved in triumph over this field of blood.

THE CONTRAST.
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An honourable foe may be permitted to lament the fall of an honourable adversary. This feeling may be tolerated in military chieftains, whose patriotism is not of that exalted character which exalts for years in the fall of an individual, and sneers at the posthumous honours with which a grateful country solaces the grief of the mourning family of a great soldier. The deep and bitter sorrow which filled the bosom of Col. Hamilton for the fate of Andre the spy, was not charged upon him even in revolutionary times, as a fault. But Hamilton was a military chieftain, and of course his patriotism was not of that stern and vindictive character, which was required in the statesman. There are some whose petulance is excited by the augmentation of a coat of arms; but who can view the "innocent ribbon," the badge of aristocratic distinction, with complacency. There are some whose warfare is confined to the dead, who run no tilts with the living, but whose vampire tracks are on the graves of honourable men.

What honours were offered, what rewards were bestowed upon him who had wrought his great work for his country? Did the bounty and the gratitude of the nation come to him in the shape of a magnificent pension? Did a superb monument arise to perpetuate the remembrance of this unparalleled victory? The man who had preserved the law, the constitution, and the American dominion over this impotent region, was accused of violating the law, the constitution, at a time, when all men were put on the elementary principles of society, the paramount law of nature, self preservation. He was arrested on the process of a wretched judge, brought to his bar and sentenced to an ignominious fine. In the pride and flush of his victory, with his triumphant army about him he submitted to the sentence, obeyed the law and paid the fine.

This has not been a sufficient explanation. Neither the sanctity of the senate chamber, nor the lonely retirement of his farm, can shield him from censure. Wherever he is, he is pursued with every tale which falsehood can devise, and credulity believe.

It is a question deserving examination how far Gen. Jackson is liable to the charge of military ambition, in the offensive sense in which the term has been applied by the Secretary of State. He first appeared in military employment as the commander of the Tennessee militia, in the Creek war, when of mature age, and after he had held the highest civil offices which his state could give him. His conduct in that war received the unqualified approbation of the government, and of president Madison. Did his success in that war excite any feelings of lawless ambition? Did he devise any scheme to possess himself of any part of the national funds, to further the purposes of ambition? Did he not undertake to defend the southwestern region of the confederacy, when the invader was on its soil, when an enemy, disciplined in twenty campaigns, was in his front, outnumbering his raw and undisciplined militia in the proportion of three to one; when so far from having at his disposal the resources of government, the government was literally without credit and his means were created on his own responsibility, and his whole fortune staked on the issue; when in the face of the foe, he was compelled to create his defences; when the wisest heads were confounded, and the stoutest hearts desponded? What object could he have had but to save the southwestern states which the enemy must have conquered, had not this gallant attempt succeeded?

But, say his enemies, he proclaimed martial law. Did he proclaim martial law for his own benefit? No; he intended to use the means of the country in defence of the country. He intended that every man should be compelled to fight, not for his aggrandizement, but for his "hearths and his altar," his friends, his wife, his parents and his children. He intended to compel those who were interested, to defend that interest. He intended to prevent that horrible desolation, which must have fallen on the city of New Orleans, when beauty and booty were the watchwords to a licentious soldiery. And when the coward was skulking from the danger, or devising plans for his surrender, this was the moral alchemy which transformed treachery into patriotism, and cowardice into heroism! Had he been a "military chieftain" of deep and dark designs, cherishing an unholy ambition in his heart, would he have engaged in this desperate enterprise? No; he would instantly have made his terms with the enemy, the southwestern states, formed a new confederacy, and at the head of an armed force, and aided by Great Britain, controlled all the regions on the upper Mississippi, secured his fortune, and established his power. Never was there a more hopeful opportunity for self aggrandizement, than that period presented, when Jackson, Decatur, like devoted himself for his country.

And where, at this terrible period, were our worthy President, and his prime minister, Mr. Secretary Clay? Enjoying the gala days of Europe, after the overthrow of Napoleon. Mingling with kings and nobles, parading at courts with laced coats and feathers, interchanging friendly greetings with the "military chieftains" of Europe, (as no military chieftains are hateful to these gentlemen, excepting such as have found favour with the people of America for their services to America.) The president was writing letters to Levitt Harris, denying the ability of self defence to his country,—complaining of her peevish government, fattening on the public calamities, and drawing from the exhausted coffers of a suffering people, in less than two years more than \$60,000.

The secretary has often dazzled the house of representatives by "playing before their eyes" the brilliant picture of South American independence. The flame of liberty was kindled, and the light was shining on the midnight gloom of those once dark regions. If it be so, the Prometheus who drew down this fire from Heaven was Simon Bolivar, a "military chieftain." While the knowledge of civil liberty is extending in the former provinces of Spain, under the instruction of a "military chieftain," Spain herself is given up to the blessed government of civilians. The miserable tyrant who wears her ancient crown, has shed the blood of the bravest and the best of her warriors—warriors who fought for the crown, and fought for freedom, who braved Napoleon when Ferdinand was his submissive slave. And yet the minister of our republic, an accomplished statesman—the minister of a republican people, loving liberty and detesting tyrants to this weak, wicked, false and perjured king, the assurance of their respect and good will for his august person, and for his royal family, and entreated his majesty to admit the "homage of his profound respect and unbounded devotedness." Aye, and kissed the hand, red and reeking as it was with the blood of one of the noblest patriots and warriors that ever fought or bled for liberty, whose deeds alone had illustrated the name of Spain more than all that has been achieved by the legitimate and royal race from whom that wretched king derives his descent.

Many more instances could be adduced of military men who have risen to high civil employments, and have been found "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution." But enough has already been said to show that this fantastic alarm of danger, in this country, from military ambition, is of the same character as that which flatters the heart at the sight of the unsubstantial meteors, which wander by night over swamps and churchyards.

Military knowledge, so far from unfitting any one for the performance of the functions of a citizen, is for many offices, certainly for that of president, a high qualification. The arrangement of the national defence, the organization, discipline, and mode of employing the army, navy and militia, the system of fortification, and the military schools, are some of the principal objects of national legislation and of executive appointment. That president who should undertake to subvert our liberties, with the military force of the country, must not only be desperate, but mad. But apart from this, there is something in the military character, too frank for intrigue, too bold for conspiracy, too generous for treachery, too elevated for avarice. Something like that noble feeling which animated the heart of old Andrew Jackson when he staked his whole fortune to make good the defence of New Orleans, submitted to the laws, refused the remuneration of his fine, and rejected the richest prize that was ever placed within the grasp of man, when he found the price of the object was the sacrifice of honour.

Any one deserving the title of "military chieftain," any one whose knowledge is perfected in the art of war, and in the difficulties of command, must have acquired a sagacity too keen to permit imposition, whether employed in detecting the hidden design of an enemy, or the lurking treachery of pretended friends—a sagacity which can penetrate motives and sound the heart—a long reaching apprehension, which can predict with certainty, not only the immediate, but the remote consequences of present events—a disciplined mind, steady to its purposes, always prepared for difficulties, a foresight of danger—a firm philosophy, teaching the heart never to shrink from the performance of any duty, and viewing the most horrible disaster without dismay—a regulated enthusiasm, sufficiently elevated to enlighten the understanding, but not so sublimated or wild as to cloud it.

A military chieftain, thus constituted, who feels at the bottom of his heart a patriotism which would submit to wrong, and yet love and honour and serve the country which did the wrong, if that country was "his own native land," a patriotism unexpressed, untaught, and untaught, evidenced by personal sacrifices and privations, who cherishes a high and manly sense of honour, disdain to dabble in paltry deceptions, and miserable equivocations, or to deal in falsehood, slander and detraction; who, to all other qualifications, unites the philosophy as well as the technicalities of military science, and that knowledge which is the result of an accurate, extended observation of men and things as they are; when called to administer in civil affairs, and must necessarily be a more able and accomplished statesman, than one who has lived in the dust of the universities, if he has gleaned his learning from a thousand books, & especially so, if the last has never mingled with the people, and has seen human nature only in those artificial shapes in which it appears at courts, palaces and levees.

LIVERWORT.
To the Editor of the Winchester Republican.
Mr. Davis—I consider it my duty to ask permission to communicate, through the columns of your paper, the extraordinary effect the Liverwort had with me in a case of pulmonary consumption. The facts are these: the consumption is hereditary in my family; most of the deaths in the extensive branches of those connected with me by consanguinity, (so far as my knowledge extends) have been of consumption.

For five or six years my health was gradually declining. I had frequent attacks of pain in my breast and a distressing, distressing cough, discharged matter from my lungs, a difficulty in breathing, occasionally confined for short periods, and frequently considered as advancing in a generally consumptive state. I was generally considered as a consumptive, and was accordingly marked. I existed it as long as I could, but in the latter part of July I was confined to my bed, and was found necessary to turn candles in my room at night for two months, during which period my attentive neighbours sat by me. Dr. Seney, an able physician, was called in immediately on my confinement, and for some time he gave me encouragement. But the disease rapidly progressed in opposition to his prescriptions. The quantity of pus discharged was incredible, and the smell frequently offensive. My cough and the obstruction in my breast were distressing, and I had an increasing difficulty in breathing. At length I had night sweats, chills and fevers, so recommended to me, and every effort to be propped up in my bed, and my lungs turning cough and discharge from my lungs to a skeleton, abandoned by my physician, considered in the last stage of consumption, and my burial clothes prepared. I had not the remotest hope of a recovery, and my friends have subsequently told me, that at some periods they did not believe that I would survive one hour.

At length Mr. Hains, whose case has been described by Dr. Hays, in the National Intelligencer, paid me a visit, and strongly recommended to me the use of the Liverwort, which I declined from a firm belief that nothing could be of service to me. But so strong was I pressed upon, after Mr. Hains left me, that I reluctantly yielded, and in about 24 hours I thought I could breathe with less difficulty. This encouraging evidence to me, that the disease was rapidly yielding in all its features to that powerful but solitary little plant of the forest. So rapid was the transition from pain, scorching fevers, suffocating cough, and every other affliction, to comparative ease, as to create in my breast the most pleasing sensations; and to impress upon my mind a

reverence for that Being, who, whilst he bestrode the firmament of the universe, has clothed the rocky mountains which surround me, with a plant possessing the healing virtues of the balm of Gilead. In about three weeks it was found unnecessary to attend my visits after this, and I was soon being restored to health and to society.

I now say that I am in as good health as I ever was at any period of my life. I have no cough, no pain, or obstruction in my breast, a healthy appearance, & a good appetite: I am in the forty-eighth year of my age.

JOHN MITCHELL.
From the Baltimore American of yesterday morning.
Naval Battle.
(Our Charleston correspondents inform us by proof slips, that the schooner Little, capt. Sawyer, had arrived there from Key West, and reports that the dismasted brig seen in tow of the Spanish frigate going into Havana, was the Mexican brig of war Guerrero, late Capt. David H. Porter. The Charleston Courier adds the following interesting intelligence, derived from Capt. S. and letters from Key West:

On the 14th inst. information was received at Key West from Havana, that the Guerrero had on the 11th, fallen in with and captured, after a short engagement, two Spanish Guineas, on which she manned. On Sunday the 10th, she fell in with two Spanish men of war brigs, the Marte and Maria Amalia, one of 18 guns and 180 men, the other of 10 guns and 130 men, both of which she beat; she succeeded, however, in making their escape into Mariel. Guerrero mounted 24 guns, and had a crew of 156 men. In the engagement she suffered much in her spars and rigging, and it was supposed the Spanish loss was very heavy.

The firing, in this action, was heard in Havana, when the frigate Lealtad, of 34 guns and 500 men, immediately put to sea. She is reported to be a remarkably fast sailer, and the brig being in a very crippled state was soon overtaken by the frigate, when a desperate fight ensued, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, one hour and a quarter of which time the two vessels were within speaking distance. During the engagement the colours of the Guerrero were twice shot away and replaced. The two previous engagements, and this long and close fight, exhausted the whole of the powder and shot of the G. when, as a consequence she ceased firing, and being so crippled in spars and rigging, Captain Porter determined to strike his colours. The frigate, supposing they were again shot away, continued her fire, and it was after the brig had surrendered that Capt. Porter was killed, by a grape shot passing through his body.

This fell Capt. David H. Porter, after a gallant battle as history records. Such conduct deserved a better fate. We cannot avoid feeling a pride of country in recording so gallant an exploit performed by an American, although he was engaged in a foreign service, at war with a nation with whom we are at peace.

We learn the Guerrero lost 49 men killed, the number of wounded not known. The loss of the Spaniards is said to be nearly 200 men, and the frigate very much out in her hull and rigging. Capt. D. H. Porter was the nephew of the Commodore. The latter had a son on board the G. Lieut. Thompson, Surgeon Boardman, and young Porter, son of the Commodore, were put on board a guard ship at Havana.

A public funeral was preparing at Havana, for Capt. D. H. Porter, at Key West, the Herman, Mexican Brig, fired minute guns, &c.

A letter from Key West states, "the Herman is now in port, and is determined to give the Castilla Frigate a trial. She was in sight yesterday. Captain Hawkins is a gallant officer, and does not want for men; should she take us, it will not be for the want of ammunition."

The H. sailed on a cruise the same day the Lilly left Key West.

OBITUARY.
DIED—On Friday last, at her residence on South River, Mrs. MARY ANN KENT, consort of Col. Robert W. Kent.

In this city, on Friday, after a long illness, Mr. JOHN SEWELL.

On Sunday, Mr. LEMUEL SCULLIN.

DIED, on Tuesday morning, at one o'clock, of ANTHONY WARREN, in the 68th year of his age, of a long protracted and painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation.

Late Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Glover, at suit of R. Welch, of Ben. & James C. Sellman, for the use of James C. Sellman, and John Hall and Mary Ann McClure, admrs. of John McClure, I have seized and taken in execution, all that lot of ground with the improvements thereon whereon the said Wm Glover resides, situated, lying and being in the city of Annapolis. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling house, in excellent repair, with all necessary out buildings; the property is in fee simple and the title indisputable, and on Thursday the 13th day of March next, at the court house in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debt, to the highest bidder, for cash. Sale to commence at two o'clock.

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NOTICE.
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of March next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, Feb. 22d, 1828.
On application, by petition, of Kitty D Pascault, executrix of Francis Pascault, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she 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.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, Feb. 26th, 1828.
On application, by petition, of Gassaway Pindell, executor of Lewis Griffith, 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.

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On application, by petition, of Gassaway Pindell, executor of Lewis Griffith, 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.

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State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, Feb. 22d, 1828.
On application, by petition, of Kitty D Pascault, executrix of Francis Pascault, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she 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.

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