Farmer—Yer honor may swear that entirely.

Curran—You will take no step but as I direct you?

Farmer—I'll trust myself and the entire thing to the direction of yer worship's reverence; and i'll not do nor say nothing but what yer honor will tell me is right.

Curran—Very well. Now do you think it possible by going back to—what part of the country do you come from?

Farmer—My native place, when I'm at home, my lord, is Callagaher, in the county of Tipperary.

Curran—Very well, do you think it possible by going there, that you could raise, borrow, beg, or steal another hundred pounds, and be back here in a few days?

Farmer—O, murdher?—if it's a hundred pounds of potatees ye mane, I could do it aisily; but as to money, I've a notion its entire impossible.

Curran—But cannot your relatives assist you. You will require it only for a few days; and I give you my word that you shall take it back to Tipperary; as I hope you shall the hundred pounds that you have lost.

Farmer—Sure I've got an ould uncle, my mother' own brother, that's worth oceans o' money, and is worth trying for yer honor.

Curran—Certainly go then, without delay; say to your uncle that one hundred pounds for a few days, will make your fortune; and see that you do not inention your loss to a living soul, but come to me the instant you return. I'll take care that the farm shall remain open until you come back.

Farmer—Long life to your honor's reverence; I'll do that same; an' i'll be back in a jiffy, without any delay in life.

The farmer, buoyed up by the prospect of regaining his lost treasure, departed in good spirits for the county of Tipperary, and played his part so well as to return in a few days with the needful.

Having waited on Mr. Curran, the latter sent immediately for the friendly door keeper, whom he instructed to accompany the countryman to Rooney's, in order to witness the deposit of the second bundle of bank notes. He directed the farmer to plead mistake and intoxication in regard to his former claim, and to apologize accordingly; also to say that he returned to the country, where he had found his money; and that he was desirous of making amends for his former suspicion of his honesty, by now depositing the money in his hands until the morrow; as he was tired with his journey, and could not transact his business with the landlord that evening. He likewise warned them both to be on their guard, that Rooney might not suspect their intimacy or business; and for that purpose he advised the countryman to enter on the business before the door keeper made his appearance, which should be exactly at the instant when the notes should be counted out.

They set out accordingly, and the farmer obeyed his instructions to the letter; the villain Rooney, no doubt anticipating a second booty. But seeing the door keeper enter, the farmer took up his cue and said. 'There's the hundred pound, every hap'orth of it; count it yourself Mr. Rooney, and see it's all right. I'll take a bed with ye to night, and in the morning I'll be wanting it again, to pay for my lase; ye'll be sure not to fail to be giving me the money when I ax ye for it.'

'Och! never fear Nick Rooney for that,' replied the inkeeper; 'there are the notes safe in my pocket book; and I'll put the same under my bolster this blessed night.'

The door keeper saw that now was his time to take a part in the colloquy; accordingly, he exclaimed, 'Troth Mistur Nicholas Rooney, and it is not myself would be after trusting such an old Belzebub as you are with any money at all. Much better, sure, for the farmer to lend me a hold of the flimsies, for, I'm an honest man ev'ry inch, and I'll keep them as safe for him as if they were lodged in the bank of Ireland.'

'By the holy!' replied the farmer, 'but ye're a mighty dascent sort of a brute baste now, to be after thinking that I would trust my money wid you, that I never before sat eyes on. And sure, Mr. Rooney ought to give ye a great big bating for the dirty suspicion upon his honor.'

'Get out of my house, you thief of the world,' roared out the landlord to the officer; 'what d'ye mane by it sur?'

'Ay, bad manners t'ye,' rejoined the countryman, 'what d'ye mane, sur, by computing to Mr. Rooney that he is a robber, and the likes of that? but barring yer ondacency, isn't there yerself there to the fore, ye spalpeen, to bear witness that I giv'd him the money? Get out, ye blackguard! it's like enough ye're a swinler yerself, and ye're trying at this moment to pick my pocket; but I knows the tricks of Dublin I can tell ye.'

The officer now saw that it was his turn to make an apology; which he did by swearing that what he had said was only a joke, and 'no offence in life,' after which he called for a noggin of whiskey, and took his departure. The countryman, likewise after a short refreshment, bent his steps towards Ely Place, where he reported progress to Mr. Curran.

'Very well,' said the counsellor, 'now go back to the inn alone, and tell Rooney that you have been informed your landlord sails for England to-morrow morning, and that you want the money now, for, that the only chance you have of getting your lease renewed is by having it done this evening.'

Away hied the farmer, not well knowing what to make of his director's manœuvres; but he punctiliously executed his message, and soon returned with the money; Rooney, though sorry to let the booty out of his grasp, was too well aware of the consequences of denying a transaction, to which there had been (what he thought) even an accidental witness.

On putting the notes down on the table, Curran thus addressed his client. 'Well, now my friend, so far, so well; we have now got the rascal fast.'

'The Lord above be praised for all his tender marcies!' replied the countryman, 'but with your worship's honor's lave, may I be so bould as to observe that the villian still houlds the money he first tuck from me.'

'No such thing!' returned Curran. 'Why, you blundering blockhead, don't you see that this is the first hundred pounds; and that you have nothing to do, to morrow morning, but to go with your witness, and to claim the hundred you left with him to day?'

'The holy vargin and the blessed saints be good unto you Misthur Curran, all the days of your life,' replied the farmer; 'ye advise the right thing any how; and I'll do that same sure enough.'

Accordingly next day, the biter found himself bit, when the countryman arrived with the officer to claim the money which the latter saw him deposit the day before; he was compelled to make restoration, in order to avoid worse consequences.

Curran often told the story, as an instance of his own ingenuity; and he declared, that if the countryman could not readily have procured the money from his uncle, he himself would have advanced the hundred pounds for the second deposit, so confident was he of the success of his scheme.

AFFAIRS OF HONOUR.

The following extraordinary results of a number of duels, we copy from one of our late London papers.

N. Y. Post.

Series of Duels—The Tasmanian, (published at Van Diemau's Land,) after announcing the arrival at Hobart Town, on the 10th of July, of the ship Harvy, Capt. Findley, from England, via the Cape of Good Hope, where she landed troops, and remained about six weeks, says—"By this vessel have arrived J. Williams, Esq. barrister-at law, son of Mr. Williams, a professional gentleman of high reputation in London, and J. Noble, Esq. a nephew of D'Arcy Wentwort, Esq. of Sidney These gentlemen have been involved in very embarrassing and annoying circumstances since their departure from England. It appears that a detachment of the 55th regiment embarked in the Hervey for the Cape, commanded by Captain Elrington, son of Major Elrington, of Sidney, under whose orders were Lieutenants Bonnis, Wilson and Peck. Some disagreeable misunderstanding which occurred before the ship left the English Channel, unhappily increased so much during the voyage, that the military men and the civilians were upon the most unpleasant terms. On their arrival at the Cape, in consequence of certain strong expressions which Mr. Williams had found himself called upon to apply to some of the military, he was waited upon by an officer of the 55th to invite him to a meeting with Lieutenant Bonnis. This Gentleman had hardly performed his functions, when he was seconded by another officer from Lieutenant Wilson, who, in his turn, was followad by a third similar invitation from Lieutenant Peck.

Mr. Williams expressed some astonishment at such a succession of visitors, but promised them all that he would not fail to accept their invitations in due order if he had life enough left in him to enable him to do so—and he did so; for, strange to say, he fought the three in succession—wounding one, very nearly quieting the second—and not returning the fire of the third. Noon, Mr. Noble, the two gentlemen, Messrs. Wilson and Bonnis, not content with Mr. William's affairs, considered it necessary to repeat the operation with Mr. Noble. This gentleman did every thing in his power to avoid the unpleasant extremity which he saw it was wished to bring him to. Mr Williams stated plainly that Mr. Noble was a man not very likely to make child's play of such matters but in vain. Lieut. Wilson first encountered him, and receiving a slight wound, expressed himself satisfied. But unhappily a different fate awaited Lieut. Bonnis; for, at the first fire, Mr. Noble's shot penetrated his temple, and he fell dead! Thus ended this most extraordinary affair. The two gentlemen were committed to prison, tried by the Dutch law for murder, but acquitted, as it is said, for want of sufficient evidence to establish the fact of the duel having taken place. A Military Court of Enquiry was held, in respect to the causes of these unhappy affairs; and the result was, that Captain Elrington was sent to England in arrest, to wait the decision of his Grace, the Commander in Chief.

A DUEL IN INDIA.

The — regiment of foot was quartered at Vellore when the tragical occurrence took place which deprived poor Captain Bull of his existence. He was yet only in early manhood, beloved by all who knew him, and much respected in the Hussar regiment, which he quitted in exchange for a company in the regiment in India, which he had joined only a few months. At Vellore, he found a set of officers, chiefly Irish, and by no means favourable specimens of that country, either in its virtues or its failings. He felt therefore, as was natural, little or no inclination to associate with them, farther than military duty required. The mess of the regiment was convivial and expensive, and Captain Bull having been affianced to a young lady who coming to India, had the strongest and most laudable motives for living economically. He therefore intimated, but in terms of politeness, his disinclination to join the mess, stating his expectations of being shortly married, and the consequent increase of expense which he was soon to incur. But the majority of the mess, the Irish part of it in particular, with the confusion of head incident to those who are resolved to quarrel, interpreted his refussl into a personal affront.

It was then unanimously agreed amongst nine officers present, that they should draw lots which of them was to call Captain Bull out. The lot fell upon a Lieutenant Sandys, who, in the name of himself and his brother officers, sent the challenge, which Bull had too much spirit to decline, though determined, as he told his second, not to fire, having no personal injury to redress. They went out, Sandys fired, and Captain Bull fell. The systematic cowardice of the plot, and the untimely fate of so excellent a young man, strongly agitated the feelings of all—Sandys and Yeaman, a Lieutenant in the same regiment, his second, were brought down to the Presidency; and tried at the ensuing sessions for wilful murder. The grass cutters and the horse keepers, who had observed them going out together and returning, and a water-bearer, who had actually seen the duel, were somewhat at a loss to identify Sandys and Yeaman; and the prisoners had, moreover, the advantages of a jury of Madras shopkeepers, who, serving the different regiments with stores, had on former occasions acquitted officers under similar charges; and, aggravated as the present case was, probably felt a like disposition to convict. They were acquitted therefore, but against the strong and pointed directions of the judge, Sir Henry Gwilim, who told the jury that it would be trifling with his own oath not to tell them that it was a case of foul and deliberate murder. They deliberated, or pretended to deliberate, for half an hour; and during this time, the judge, who could not imagine that any other verdict could be brought in, but that of 'guilty,' had already laid his black cap upon his note book, prepared to pass the sentence of the law upon them, and which as he told the prisoners, it was his intention to have carried into effect. 'You have had,' said he, addressing them with great solemnity, 'a narrow escape, and too merciful a jury. If they can, let them reconcile their verdict to God and their consciences. For my part, I assure you, had the verdict been what the facts of the case so fully warranted, that in twenty-four hours you should both of you have been cold and unconscious corses—as cold and unconscious as that of the poor young man whom, by a wicked conspiracy and a wicked deed, you drove out of existence. Begone, repent of your sins You are men of blood, and that blood cries up to Heaven against you.' Sandys and Yeaman, were afterwards tried by a court martial, found guilty of the conspiracy against the life of Captain Bull and broke. The sentence was confirmed by the King, with an additional clause, declaring them 'incapable for ever again serving his Majesty.'

New Monthly.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to our correspondents of the New-York Gazette, and New-York Courier, for proof slips, and to the editors of the Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Journal of Commerce, for the annexed extracts from London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th of April, and Lloyd's shipping lists to the 5th inclusive.

"Clouds and darkness" still rest upon the affairs of the East, and the designs both of Russia and the Porte are yet veiled in obscurity. The following paragraph is from the London Courier of the 5th—the latest evening paper from the British Capital.—The assertions are made with a degree of confidence which indicates an access to the best sources of information.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The latest advices from Constantinople, through Vienna, and from St. Petersburgh, by the Paris papers of Wednesday and one dated Thursday, have not added any new fact of importance to those which have already been communicated in this paper. But it is necessary to re state them, because so many erroneous accounts have been published, from which the public might be induced to believe that every thing was not only in a train of amicable adjustment between Turkey and Russia and Greece—but that Turkey had evinced a disposition to make her submission, to return to the Treaty of Ackerman and to pay Russia a certain sum of money. There is no truth in these assertions. The Russian troops have not passed the Pruth, but the day fixed for the passage is the 12th inst. The Emperor Nicholas sets off for the army about a week afterwards.

Turkey, though she granted a three month's armistice to the Greeks, has not yet taken any steps that can warrant us in supposing she intends to accede to such conditions as would induce Russia to desist from war. On the contrary, the latest advices left her increasing her main Army at Adrianople and strengthening the forts of the Dardanelles.

[From the Gazette de France, dated Thursday April 3.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26—A Hatti Scheriff of the Sultan calls to arms all the population of the environs of the capital and of the Dardanelles. The attention of the Government seems to be directed more to the capital than to the Danube. Yesterday a column of 6,400 Asiatics marched to the forts of the Dardanelles, where a new fort has been built and fortified, with great celerityo. It is said that the Seraskier, Hussien Pacha, will shortly set out for Adrianople, to which place he has been preceded by a great number of regular and irregular troops.

The Chief-Admiral Izzet is gone to the Dardanelles, where the vessels lately equipped, have joined the vessels of Tahir Pacha, which have returned from Mytylene. It is doubted whether the plans and projects of the American officers for closing the canal will be carried into effect. Cazi Mustapha, who had commanded for several years the forts on the Hellespont, has been succeeded in that post by Hafiz Ali, formerly Captain Pacha, who displays great activity in the preparation for defence. It is reported that a considerable corps of troops will be placed in the government of Erzerum, to oppose the Russian corps which might come from the Asiatic side.

The firman of the 10th of January, according to which the Armenians have been banished, is now known. Neither their religion nor their pretended attachment to any foreign interest, is alleged as a reason for the measure, but merely the excessive increase of this people in the capital and environs.

In corroboration of a part of the above, we find the following article in the Morning Herald of April 7th, under the head of "Private Correspondence," from Vienna, March 25:—

"The day before yesterday, M. de Tatischeff, the Russian Ambassador, delivered to Prince Metternich the definitive note of the Russian Court concerning the affairs of the East. This note, which was communicated to the Courts of London and Paris three weeks before, announces the formal electotion of the Emperor Nicholas to force the Porte)" accede to the Treaty of the 6th of July; it adds that His Majesty will pass the Pruth with his army, on the 12th of April; lastly, it declares that the manifesto which will appear on this subject, will depend on the answers which the Emperor shall receive from the Courts of London and Paris."

The Augsburg Gazette of 24th March says a Russian courier, who left St. Petersburgh on the 12th March, brings the communication of the Russian cabinet, according to which the Emperor of Russia resolved to put his army in motion, and to march against the Porte. The manner in which this Power has acted latterly, particularly in endeavouring to employ its influence to prolong the misunderstanding between Russia and Persia—that in which it not only insulted the Russian nation in its Manifesto, but also plainly intimated that it did not intend to remain faithful to the most solemn engagements, and thought not to execute the convention of Ackerman, except according to its own pleasure—conduct which would endanger the interests and even the safety, not only of Russia, but also of the people under its protection, seemed to have been the principal motives which have induced the Russian Cabinet to make war upon the Porte. Russia makes an essential difference on this occasion between the question which concerns itself exclusively, and that of the intervention; and though it promises to conform punctually to toe Treaty of the 6th July, and protests that it has no views of conquest, it considers a longer inaction as incompatible with its honour, and intends to make the affairs of Greece subordinate to its own. It is supposed, therefore, to have given to the Contracting Powers the assurance, that it will remain attached to the intervention, only so far as its object shall be the independence of Greece.

The Emperor Nicholas intended to leave St. Petersburg on the 20th April, for the army.

There was a general illumination in St. Petersburg, on account of the peace with Persia.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of April 6, gives the following in a postscript, under the date of London Sunday evening, April 6.

'Government received despatches yesterday afternoon from Vienna. Of their contents nothing has transpired, but they are generally supposed to be favourable, as nothing to the contrary is known. The military preparations on the part of the Austrian government, and other indications of a warlike character, remains uncontradicted; and, from the tenor of some of the foreign journals, we are led to believe that a more direct and active part in the decision of the several European questions. Our funds remain always in a favorable state, independently of political junctures, which shows the confidence of the nation in the government.

Hague, March 29—The report which prevails in Germany that the Prince of Orange, who has set out for St. Petersburg is to have the command in the Russian army, seems to be quite void of foundation. All belief in the Hague of the Netherlands this Prince cannot accept a command in a foreign service without the express permission of the King; and it is supposed that this permission has never been asked, to which, moreover, the fundamental laws of the kingdom are opposed. Many reports are in circulation concerning his journey, but you may be assured that he undertaken in relation to the great political interests of the moment; and family affairs are at the same time not treated of, they are only of a secondary importance and have in no respect contributed to cause the Prince's departure.

TURKS AND GREEKS.

Advices from Trieste to the 9th March, mention that the Greek steamboat cruising in the Ionian Sea, had taken a great many pirates. An express from Constantinople was expected at Corfu.

A Turkish force on the frontiers of Bosnia, had alarmed the inhabitants considerably. The troops in that province had been augmented and well supplied. A tax had been imposed upon the inhabitants by the Porte, in contributions of corn and cattle levied. The manufactory of arms at Bosnia Saraei, had been compelled to deliver to the Turkish authorities all the arms that were ready.

France—The troops had not embarked at the latest advices, from Toulon nor had the ships of war received sailing orders; from which it was inferred that the government had deferred the expedition to the Morea; The account of the disposition of the Dey of Algiers to make submission, had not been confirmed; nor had his envoy arrived at Marseilles, as reported. The delay in the expedition supposed to be destined for Algiers, seemed, however, to shew that some negotiation was going on.

A Marseilles article, dated the 5th March, mentions the force there to be little more than 5000 men; 'that there are to be joined by 5000 men from Madiz, and 6000 from England; who are to be employed in protecting the organization of an independent Government in Greece, and in taking possession of the Island before the Dardanelles, in order to command the channel, if Russia should succeed in taking possession of Constantinople." The Courier adds, 'We do not believe that the expedition has any such object in view.'

New & Cheap STORE.

Charles Munroe,

Has just opened in the Store lately occupied by Mrs Pearice,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

SEASONABLE & FANCY

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz.

Black, Blue, &c. Superfine Cloths
Cassimeres,
Do. do. Common,
Cassinetts, Flannels & Rose Blankets
Black Circassian, Bombazetts, Lining, Drillings and Nankeens,
Valencia, Silk and Marseilles Vestings,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
do. Crape Shawls,
Black, White, Green, &c. Bonnet Crapes, Canton do.
Black Italian Lustring,
Florences, White, Blue, Green, &c.
Barage, Ladies Leghorn Hats,
Ribbons, Bobbinett, Bobbinett Thread Laces and Edgings,
Hair Puffs and Curls, Lavender Cologne Water,
Plain and Figured Swiss, Book Jackonett Muslins,
Cambric do. Swiss Muslin Points Capes,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Do do. Gloves,
Calicoes and Ginghams, Umbrellas Parasolls,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheeting and Paper,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Check, Bed Ticking, Cords & Vest Hats, &c. &c. &c.

WITH A VARIETY OF

Queen's Ware, Hardware and GROCERIES.

All of which have been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the best terms, and are offered for sale at the lowest rates for CASH.

Annapolis, May 15.

The Sale

Of the property advertised (on the fourth page,) by John J. Donaldson, Esq. will take place on Wednesday next instant.

May 1.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS,

Thursday, May 15, 1828.

OCTOBER ELECTION.

Adams Candidate—James P. Dixon.

JACKSON MEETING.

The Friends of General Andrew Jackson in the First Election District of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at Butler's Tavern on Saturday the 24th of May 1828, for the purpose of transacting business of importance; to consider upon the means most adapted to promote his election, to maintain the people's rights, and to produce union, harmony and effect among his friends.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Fellow-Citizens,

Feeling as I do, a devotion for our country which increases with age, and which can never be extinguished but with life, I hope you will excuse the warmth I may express in these lines, and consider that the disease I am complaining is one, that if suffered to exist among us, and countenanced in our first officers, will eventually destroy our present system of government, and substitute in its place a corrupt one, with its consequences, anarchy and confusion. Although corruption is a word that has been frequently wrung in the years of the people since the last election, yet it can still be wrung, and should be, to rouse them to a proper sense of danger. The evil day has arrived when the first office in the world is obtained by the bargain of two politicians. Yes, Sirs, the day has arrived, when men high in office, can so far neglect and forget the will of their constituents, as to barter away the Presidential chair for the first office in the gift of the President. When such a state of things exist, should the people look tamely on, while corruption stalks unmasked at midday? They will not, they cannot. The evidence of bargain is too plain, and the circumstances too well known, and the people, with a spirit that proves their high sense of honour, are determined to discharge their unfaithful and corrupt servant, who has received more of their money than any other President we have ever had, and was receiving it at a time when our government was abused by him as "weak and penurious." In the treaty of Ghent the opinions of Mr. Adams were so contrary to the sentiments of Mr. Clay, that he pledged himself, in a card that he addressed to the public, to expose Mr. Adams' conduct respecting that treaty. This promise he has never fulfilled;—but enough is known to warrant the belief, that in that treaty he was utterly regardless of the interests of the West and South. But his disregard to the interests of these quarters of the Union is not the only political sin of Mr. Adams during that period; he also devoted part of his time in writing letters, wherein he abuses our government as "weak and penurious," with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army," to resist the gigantic power of Great Britain, which would crush us at a blow." Yet during this very time that he was ridiculing the strength of this country he was feeding on our exhausted treasury, and charging the government for journeies never performed. In his notorious letter to Levitt Harris he stated that half the nation was sold to our enemies. Did he by this allude to the Federal party? If he did, then he has done an act which no Federalist can forgive; he has done them injustice the most flagrant; 'tis true they were, as a party, opposed to the declaration of war; but after it was declared, and the enemy invaded our shores, we could see the Federalist and Democrat fighting side by side with the same holy ardour, and for the same object, the protection of our country.

The fifth regiment from Baltimore, with the gallant and lamented Sterrett at their head, won for themselves impeishable honour on the fields of Bladensburgh and North Point. That corps contained many Federalists, and their commander was also a Federalist. Can such men recollect all their devotion to their country, and forgive the unatoned for injuries of John Q. Adams, who first apostatised, and then slandered them? Can the people of the West support a man who was willing, at the treaty of Ghent, to give to the British the right of navigating the Mississippi, thus granting to them a free highway through the heart of our country? Can they forget that a difference took place, at that time between Messrs. Adams and Clay, which was never made up until Mr. Adams was before the house as a candidate for the Presidency? Did not Henry Clay solicit Amos Kendall to republish his "letters to John Q. Adams" respecting his conduct at Ghent, and after Kendall refused to publish them, did not Mr Clay pay William Tanner one hundred dollars to publish those "letters," although he knew they contained charges that would materially injure the election of Mr. Adams in the West and South? What was the conduct of several members of Congress who voted for Mr. Adams at the instigation of Mr. Clay in direct violation of the will of their constituents, some of whom were afterwards turned out by an indignant people, who would not countenance the corruption of their representatives, and of the man