CURE FOR WENS.

The following extraordinary fact less tely come to our knowledge: A pin-r in the vicinity of Raleigh. (N. C.) a day with strong salt water (water which salt had been dissolved.) He diso, and to his great relief and confet the wen gradually decreased in size and finally disappeared! Let those who are similarly affilicted, "go and do like wise."

The assertion of the responsible author-en correctly examined, admits of nothing to then the above analysis. Here it is. He is that the resolution which is just quoted, in "unfounded assertion," and made by on, whose opportunities of obtaining con-finformation, forbid us from attributing Margland Wagette

ANNAPOLIS:

Juriday, July 10, 1828.

Statement of facts.

The treaty of peace was signed at Ghent on 24th of Decr. 1814. See Nile's Hegister April lat 1815.

Twenty nine days afterwards, (i.e. on 22d January 1815.) the sentence of the court martial was ordered to be carried into effect. Vide general order and report of the military committee in congress, published in the Nat. 1st. June 12th 1823.

The first rumour, or unofficial intelligence of peace, was received at New Orleans on 18th or 19th Feb. 1815, brought from the British fleet by the Hotel. Livingston, now a member of congrets om New Orleans, who was then one of eneral Jackson's sids, and had been sent to the British fleet to effect an exchange of prisoners, 27 days af or the sentence of the court martial was ordered to be carried into effect by Gen. Jackson. Vide letter of Hon. James K. Polk,

and have always continued to do so. Mutiny and descrition are the highest crimes known to the law for the government of the army. The evidence in support to the charges against the militis, was positive, and free from a shadow of doubt—they committed the offence in broad day light, in the predict of the contractor, and every hody on the ground. They were without justification or vacue.

Col. Russed is a friend of Mr. Adams, and having been referred to in the famous coffin handfull as an eye-witness, is entitled to be helieved by the fliends of the administration Official news of place reached Gen. Jackson, March 13th 1815, and the same day was announced as a general order. See Niles's Register April 1st 1815.

And finally, the third assertion cannot be correct, unless it be possible that General Jackson should be entirely generat of peace having been concluded, and the Jackson meeting at Butler's should nevertheless know that Jackson was informed of the.

From the above statement of facts, with the reference and authority upon which they are founded, it is clearly manifest that the 'responsible author,' had not made a due examination of the facts, &c. &c.

We offer this exposition upon this head,

THE BARGAIN.

The means by which Measur. Adams and Clay got into power should ever be kept in view. There is no subject which the administration party and which Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay had not rather should be discussed than the corrupt coalition formed between them at the last election. The measures of their administration, weak and discretification in their illigotien power, corrupt and fraudulent as they have been, and the means which they have need to retain their illigotien power, corrupt and fraudulent as they have been, they would sooner see investigated and exposed than have the people brought to look into and to understand the foul means, by which they got their present places and their power. For they know that they got them by bargain and corruption. They have need than have the people, are all that distinguish ours from the worst Governments of Rurope; and Messra. Adams and Clay, knowing that the one was corrupted, and the where virtually denied and set at defiance, when they got into office, and knowing too, that if ever this people, virtuous, jealous of their rights, free and independent, come to be convinced that they did get into office by corruption, and in violation of their will, will rise like due man, and had them from the high places which were intended only for these in whom they had confidence—Messra. Adams and Clay, we say, knowing these things, tremble whenever you approach the subject of the bargain of 1825. Administration of their will, will rise like due man, and had them from the high places which were intended only for these in whom they had confidence—Messra. Adams and Clay, we say, knowing these things, tremble whenever you approach the subject of the bargain of 1825. Administration of their will, will rise like due man, and had them from the high places which were intended only for these in the means of Cougress of pe high thing but that! If it is proved, they thing but that! If it is proved, they they know too, full well, that such as the subject of the bargain of 1825. Adminis

written instrument, signed and sealed by them can be produced they know; by them can be produced they know; but they know too, full well, that such an unbroken chain of strong circum stances can be presented, that the ho nest and intelligent part of the community cannot doubt, for a moment, that they did get into office by a bargain. To get rid of this charge, to distract the public mind and draw it from the examination of this point, every effort has been made which their ingenuity could invent. Mr. Clay has felt with what force it pressed upon them, & va what force it pressed upon them, & va-

for his vote, he found the public mind recurring to the charge. What Mr. Kremer had said would take place, did actually happen so precisely as he had said it would, that the people child not but believe there had been aone previous arrangement—in other words, they began to suspect that there had been a previous arrangement was not been as to suspect that there had been a previous arrangement. ous arrangement—in other words, they began to suspect that there had been a bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay. Mr. Clay re-commenced his florts to extreate hinself. First, we have a long and artfully drawn up circular to his constituents, in which he labours to defend himself. This would be truly the testing was examined. not stand the test—it was examined and exposed, and more testimony was brought to bear upon nim. Another effort was necessary; and we next find Mr. Clay in the back part of Virginia, on his return from an electioneering tour to Kentucky, making a speech, in the hope to dazzle and inflound, the people.

This effort but involved him more, for it drew the public attention and scruti

we similarly efficient, "g and de like with:" Ridery Registr.

The state of the control of the c

ty. Md. was laid out by Gen. O. II.
Williams, the proprietor of the land-which originally occupied its site, short by after the revolutionary war. Its po-sition is high and commanding, having in exchange for the produce of the forest, dry goods, groceries and other barter. Important as the place has been, its new destinies we apprehend, will soon outstrip the calculations of its founders, who little dreamed that an Iron Road and a magnificent canal would one day traverse its streets, bringing with them the riches of the East and West, to greet the eye of the wondering inhabitants. It must soon

but believe there had been a more presions arrangement—in other words, they began to suspect that there had been a bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay. Mr. Clay re commenced his florts to extricate himself. First, we have a long and artfully drawn up circular to his constituents, in which he labours to defend himself. This would not stand the test—it was examined and exposed, and more testimony was brought to bear upon nim. Another effort was necessary; and we next find Mr. Clay in the back part of Virginia, up his return from an electioneering four to Kentucky, making soeech in the hope to dazzle and oblound the people.

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that mid and with his permission would ride there. They ield the tavery negative at four o'clock on Wednesday afterness, and about twenty minutes after the young man returned with the horse and wagon, took some drink, and ran his horse to Mott's tavers two miles farther. He asserted that he had bought the horse and wagon for five hundred dollars. One of the atagrativers who had seen him at Reiliy's offer a gold ring for sale and pratend that he had no money, observing a handsome gold watch, inquired how he came by it? He said that Mr. Brooks had sent him to a certain place with the horse and wagon and gave him

Brooks had sent him fo a certain place with the horse and wagon and gave him his watch that he might lose no time.

His strange conduct and the furious manner in which he drove both before and after he left Mott's excited suspicions, and Mr. Mott and the driver mounted their horses and pursued him. The drive hyertook him and seized his bridle. For which he sprang out of the wagon & ran into the woods, leaving his hat, which had fallen off. Observing no one near, he came out and attacked the stage driver and endeavoured to regain the horse and wagon. Mr. Mott coming up at this time with Mr. Brook's portmanteau which had been thrown from the wagon, he sgain fled to the woods and came out upon the road on which the inurder was committed, nearly five miles from the place at which he was overtaken, and requested lodgings, saying that he had missed his way in the woods and had lost his hat. Meanwhile the stage driver went immediately to Belmont and obtained such information as induced him and mother person to proceed on the road which Mr. Brooks had taken, and endeavoured to propose to which steam is about to be applied, that an Irishman observed, "Faith, honey, we shall soon go fox-hunting on tea kettles."

Hours A London editor remarks epons the wonderful discovery in this strains—"We shall therefore soons be able to cross from Dover to Calsis in 10 or 232 to will occupy a day! and oar escking discovery in the strains—"We shall therefore soons be able to cross from Dover to Calsis in 10 or 232 to will occupy a day! and oar escking eitizens, instead of making Margate to will occupy a day! and oar escking eitizens, instead of making Margate to minutes. From London to Lishwa it will occupy a day! and oar escking eitizens, instead of making Margate to will occupy a day! and oar escking eitizens, instead of making Margate to will occupy a day! and oar escking eitizens, instead of making Margate to will occupy a day! and oar escking eitizens, instead of making Margate will occupy a day! and oar escking eitizens, instead mother person to proceed on the road which Mr. Brooks had taken, and endeavour to ascertain the manner to which the fellow had obtained possess which the fellow had obtained possession of the horse and wagon. In a short time they found Mr. Brooks with his read horribly bruised, as with a largetone, and partially concealed behind a tog and some brake. They also discovered by the track of the wagon that it had been turned at this place. And larm was immediately given, and before ten o'clock the fellow secured. Mr. Brooks's watch and twenty-five dollars were found upon him. His name has not been positively accertained, but is supposed to be Whiting—a fellowanswering the description given of himblesertst from West Point last week. He was traced back as far as Blooming burg—his hat was manufactured in this county. in of the horse and wagon. In a shor

ed in this county. THE LORD OF CREATION.

The fear which all wild animals in America have of man, is very singularity seen in the Pampa. I often rode towards the ostriches and gamas, crouching under the opposite side of may horse's neek; but I always found that, although they would allow any loose horse to approach them, they, even when young, an from me, though little of my figure was visible; and when one saw them all enjoying them selves in such full liberty, it was at first not pleasing to opserve that one's THE LORD OF CREATION. selves in such full tiberty, it was at first not pleasing to observe that one's appearance was everywhere a signal to them that they should fly from their enemy. Yet it is by this fear that man ham dominion overthe beasts of the field," and there is to animal in South America that does not acknow it does this instinctive frelith.

As a singular proof of the above, and of the difference betweet the wild beasts of America and of the Old World, I will venture to relate a circumstance which a man sincerely assured far had happened to film in South America.

America

America H- was trying to shoot some He was trying to shoot some wild ducks, and, in order to approach them unperceived, he put the corner of his poncho (which e a sort of long narrow blanket) over his head, and crawling a long the ground apon his hands and knees, the poncho not only covered his hody, but trailed along the ground behind him. As he was thus creeping by a large bush of reeds, he heard a loud sudden noise, between a back and roars he felt something heavy strike his feet, and instantly jumping up, he saw, to his astonishment, a large male ion actually standing on his poncho, and perhaps the animal was equally astonyished to find himself in the immediate presence of so athletic a man!

Boston Medical Latelligencer.

A paragraph was published not long sloce, stating that a Lieutenant in the English Navy had invented a peddic wheel by which boats could be propelled even at the rate of 100 miles an hour. A London editor remarks soon hour. A London editor remarks open the wonderful effects of this most wan-derful discovery in this attention. We shall therefore soon be able to

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

Thursday, July 3d. The argunent in The Union Bank of Maryland vs. Edwards, (No. 207) which was commenced yesterday by Kennedy for the appellants, was continued by him and by R. Johnson, and Williams (District Attorney of U. S.) for the Appeller. The further argument thereof was postponed. Monday, July 7th. The cross ap-

peals in Bowly's Heirs Lesses vs. Deady's Heirs (Nos. 209 & 210) were argued by Meredith for the Appellant in the first appeal, and by Taney (Attorney-general) for the Appellers in the first and Appellants in the second appeals.

Tuesday, July 8th. The argument in the last mentioned cases was continued by Teney (Attorney General) and Kennedy for the Appelles in the first and Appellants in the second appeal.

Wednesday, July 9th—George Warner jr. esquire of the city of Baltimore, was admitted an attorney of the court.

The argumen in the cross appeals of Bowly's Heirs Lesseevs Deady's Heirs, was continued by Williams, (District