Alcalde but when the magistrate ar-
rived with an armed force, the brigands
had quitted the house, carrying away
with them every thing portable. Se-
bastian Alzado, the servant who had
let them in, had also disappeared. A
description of the stolen persons being
made public, he was, some time after,
arrested, and, in his examinations, a-
vowed his being in league with this band
of robbers and assassins, and gave their
names and a description of their per-
sons. However, up to this moment, not
one of them has been arrested. Sebas-
tian Alzado has been condemned to
death, but his execution has been de-
ferred until some, at least, of his ac-
complices shall be discovered.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Saint Mary's
county, hath obtained from the Or-
phans' Court of said county, in Mary-
land letters of administration with th
will annexed, on the personal estate o
Joseph Maryman, late of said county
deceased. All persons having claims a
against said deceased, are hereby warne
to exhibit the same with the voucher
thereof to the subscriber, at or befor
the 2d day of February next, they ma
otherwise by law be excluded from al
benefit of the said estate. Given un
der my hand, this 29th day of July
1828. Aloysius Thompson,

Aug. 7. Adm'r. W. A.

An Overseer wanted

An active, industrious young man
is wanted as manager of a farm, in th
county, from the first day of Januar
next Satisfactory testimonials of th
sobriety and honesty of applicants wi
be required. Enquire at this office,

August 7.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the hig
court of Chancery, I shall offer
public sale, on the premises, on Thur
day the 28th day of August, all th
tract of land lying in South Riv
Neck, in Anne-Arundel county, bein
part or parcel of a

Tract of Land

Called Margaret's Fields, containi
about seventy or eighty acres, where
John P Meekins, died, seized.

THE TERMS ARE:

One third of the purchase money
be paid in one year after the day
sale, one third in eighteen months
ter the day of sale, and the resid
thereof in two years from the day
sale, the whole to bear interest fr
the day of sale, and to be secured
bond with surety, to be approved
the trustee Upon the payment of t
purchase money, the subscriber is
thorised to make a conveyance. S
to commence at 12 o'clock.

Chas T Flusser, Trustee

August 8 ts

LOST

Some months since, a Note of Ha
for forty six dollars, given by Hen
Mathews to the subscriber, and da
the 16th day of May, 1827, as paym
has been stopped, it can be of no u
to the person who may have found i

Robert Taylor.

August 7.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber has obtain
from the orphans court of Anne Ar
del county, letters of administrat
on the personal estate of Rousbe
Bowie, late of said county, deceas
All persons having claims against t
deceased, are hereby notified to ex
bit them, legally authenticated, a
those indebted to make immediate p
ment to the subscriber,

Adeen Bowie.

August 7.

The next

MARYLAND STATE LOTTER
4th Class for 1828.

The drawing of which will ta
place in the city of Baltimore on We
nesday the 20th August under the
perintendance of the Lottery Co
missioners appointed by the Execut
of Maryland.

SCHEME

1 prize of	$10,000	is	10,0
1 prize of	2 000	is	2,0
1 prize of	1 000	is	1,0
2 prizes of	500	is	1,0
10 prizes of	100	is	1,0
10 prizes of	50	is	5
30 prizes of	20	is	6
100 prizes of	10	is	1,0
100 prizes of	5	is	5
100 prizes of	4	is	4
6,000 prizes of	3	is	18,0
6,355 prizes			$36,0

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS

Tickets	$4 00	Quarters	
Halves	2	Eighths	

The scheme being arranged
Old and Even System, where
holder of two tickets or two shar
will be certain of drawing one pri
and may obtain three. For ticke
and shares in a great variety apply
SWANN'S OFFICE, ANNAPO
where the cash will be advanced
all prizes as soon as they are presen
ed.

Orders, either by mail (post paid
or private conveyance, enclosing th
cash, or prizes in any responsible lo
tery, will meet the same prompt a
punctual attention, as if on person
application, if addressed to

THOMAS SWANN, Annapol

July 31.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, August 7, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

ship friendship for General Jackson, and
strong proofs of confidence and regard I
ve given him, while President, forbids my
ing any part in the ensuing presidential
ction.

JAMES MONROE.

The recollection of the public relations
which I stood to General Jackson, whilst
minister, and the proofs given to him, of
high estimation in which he was held by

JAMES MADISON.

General Jackson is a clear headed, strong
sided man, and has more of the Roman in
him than any man now living.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Gen. Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent
degree the public favour; and of his worth,
personal services, no one entertains a high-
er, or more respectful opinion than myself.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

He is officer whose services entitle him to
the highest rewards, and whose whole career
has been signalized by the purest intentions
and the most elevated purposes.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

When Secretary of State, and the defend-
er of General Jackson.

Towards that distinguished Captain,
(Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much
glory on our country, who has renown con-
ferred on so great a portion of its moral pro-
perty, I never had, I NEVER CAN HAVE,
other feelings than those of the most
profound RESPECT, and of the utmost
admiration.

HENRY CLAY.

MARYLAND ELECTORS,

District—JOSEPH STONE,
District—JOHN G. HERBERT.
District—WILLIAM FITZHUGH Jr.
WILLIAM TYLER.
District—JOHN S. SELLMAN.
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.
District—ELIAS BROWN.
District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.
District—JOHN T. REES.
District—THOMAS K. CARROLL.

BANK DIRECTORS.

At an Election held at the Banking
House in this City on Monday last, the
following Gentlemen were elected Di
rectors of the Farmers Bank of Mary-
land for the ensuing year.

For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel
County.

Alexander C. Magruder, Henry
Chandler, James Shaw, Richard Har-
wood of Thos. Thomas Harris, Brice
Worthington.

For W. Barber, St. Mary,s coun-

Nicholas Stonestreet, Charles coun-

Richard Grahame, Calvert county.

John C. Herbert, Prince-George's
county.

Henry Howard, of John, Montgo-
mery county.

Grafton Hammond, Frederick coun-

Philip Tilghman, Washington coun-

William M'Mahon, Allegany coun-

Samuel Moale, Baltimore county.

Henry Dorsey, Harford county.

Directors for the Branch Bank at Fre-
derick-town.

John Tyler, John M'Pherson, Cas-
per Hautz, William Ross, Geo. Balt-
zell, Richard Potts, John Brien, Hen-
ry Thomp and Daniel Hughes.

4th August, 1828.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,

I have lately observed a communication in
your paper, to which the highly important
and influential name of John Mercer is ap-
pended. In this communication the Hon.
Gentleman has thought proper to make a di-
rect attack upon myself; he has not menti-
oned my name to be sure, but his allusion is
such that it cannot be misunderstood. I
ask the Hon. gentleman for the public no-
tice which he has condescended to take of
me humble; not that I believe that any
notice of his, or any association with him,
can serve me personally or politically, can give to
my actions any additional weight, or to my
views any increased effect; but because
it affords me an opportunity of explaining
my conduct, which I had understood to have
been privately misrepresented, and which
has been publicly, I trust not wantonly,
misrepresented, by Major John Mercer of Cedar
Park. In coming in contact with this would-
be great man, who aspires to lead the Ad-
ministration party, in the first district of A. Arundel
county, who was once a high-toned federalist, and
is now a reverend democrat) who has made
the tour of Europe, and so valiantly, accord-
ing to his own historic sketch, fought the
battles of his country, without having once
smelt powder, who marched to Annapolis,
and there remained in a tent, who served in
Dr. Franklin's company, and actually did
sleep and drink, with the men, (wonder-
ful man who was accidentally at Washington,
volunteered to attend Col. Monroe to
the mouth of the Potomack; but suffering so
much in this private expedition, (query, by
water or thirst?) that application was made
by Col. Monroe for a commission in the re-
gular army, but the manner of granting it
was so ungracious," that he could not gra-
ciously accept it; who was 127 miles off
when he heard of the attack on Baltimore,
and set out upon his own horses, (very uncom-
mon to ride one's own horses, at the rate of
forty miles a day,) did get there in a day and a
half, and again volunteered his services as a
private in a troop of horse, and was in the
battle of North Point, (query did the caval-
ry charge the British on the right or left,
in front or in rear?) Who then renewed his
applications for an appointment, and actually
accepted a cornetcy of horse," (was the
commission gracious or ungracious!) who
gives for necessity of serving in that grade,
because he was fit, drank and slept with the
men in the neighbourhood of his own seat and
table,) he was *fortunately* relieved by the
kindness of his excellent friend, Major Gen.
Scott, who took him into *his family* as Bri-
gade Major, in which station he remained
until the close of the war, (i. e.) in the fa-
mily, when he voluntarily resigned. This is
a new way, and excellent plan of gaining a
title, and here I will advise some of those as-
piring to a loftier eminence, who want to be
conspicuous in a *family*, to seek the title of
Brigade Major; who was one of the most ac-
tive partizans in opposing the last war; who
actually carried a protest to the declaration
of war, with the view of obtaining signatures
to it; or in classical language, I presume of
beating up recruits; who in the celebrated
scuffle at Baltimore, was next nigh going to
"that bourne whence no traveller returns,"
who made a very timely retreat from that
place, and in quick time too, for it is said
that "the Esk river was swam, when flood
there was none"—and that in five minutes
he was safely moored in Annapolis, hat-less
and cravat-less. Now, sir, with such a cham-
pion as this, the odds are sure against me.
To enter the lists under such circumstances,
is like bragging a cent against a million.

The paragraph, in which is contained the
allusion, is as follows: I give it in extenso,
verbatim, et. literatim.

"The next point to be settled, is, whether
or not any leading and influential partisan of
the cause took extraordinary pains to beat
up recruits for the meeting. Here again I
will give the evidence upon which I made
the statement, and leave the public to judge
how far I was warranted by it in making the
assertion. A gentleman somewhat conspi-
cuous from having lately occupied one of
the highest stations within the gift of his
constituents, and still more so from being
now an aspirant to a still loftier eminence, did
certainly employ nearly two days, just ante-
cedent to the meeting, in visiting his Jack-
son friends in the Swamp, a district of country
remote from his abode, remote from his bu-
siness, and where I will venture to assert he
would not have gone upon any other than
political business; whilst there, and on his
route, he was liberal, polite, and extensive
in his invitations to attend the meeting, as I
am informed by those who received them:
and on his way he called at the Tavern
where they were to convene, and ordered
a dinner to be prepared for about 40 persons
and I am sure it was not his fault that out of
the whole party not more than six or eight
assisted to consume the repast, and indemnify
the host. Now, how to reconcile these facts
with the assertion that no influential and
leading persons exerted themselves to
beat up recruits on the occasion, is more
than my ingenuity is competent to, unless
indeed it is again intended to evade the di-
lemma by a quibble, and contend that the
personage alluded to is not a leading and in-
fluential character. If this is really the
ground of denial I feel no disposition to con-
trovert it, and will rejoice to see it still
more emphatically and distinctly proved, at
the ensuing elections."

I can inform Major Mercer of Cedar Park,
that I never quibble. I trust I am made of
sterner stuff. It is not in my nature to equivo-
cate, prevaricate, misrepresent or stultify.
I go on in the course which I have chalked
out for myself alike regardless of the frowns
of this or that man. Whether my open and
independent course in politics has given me
any influence among my fellow citizens, I do
not know. Certain I am, that I lay claim
to none. This much I do know, and I am
proud to say it, that considering all the cir-
cumstances against which I had to contend,
that I made a great and successful poll in the
county last year; and one of the most pleas-
ing incidents of that election was, that I had
to withstand the overwhelming torrent of his
opposition, which I pray to God I may re-
ceive at the next election. With respect to
the relation that he has given of my visit to
the Swamp, the gentleman is wholly at is-
sue with the facts of the case. I left my
place of residence, Thursday preceding the
Adams meeting at Butler's, with my family,
to visit our relations on Herring Bay, a place
that is endeared to me by the most hallowed
considerations. For there, after I had the
misfortune to lose both my parents, I spent
nearly four years of my boyish life, under
the guardianship and care of my beloved
uncle, who was indeed, the "noblest work
of God, an honest man." It was there, under
the instructions of my worthy teacher, that I
was first initiated in the rudiments of educa
tion. It was there that I formed some of the
happiest associations with my fellow students
of that neighbourhood, which far from decreas-
ing strengthens with the progressive march
of time. It was there that I used to indulge
in all the freaks and gambols which youthful
genius could invent, and youthful ardor car-
ry into execution, frequently I believe to the
annoyance of the neighbours, now my warm
and respected friends. To such a neigh-
bourhood I carried my family, and my only
neglect is, that my engagements in life will
not suffer me to visit those delightful haunts
oftener than I do. My visit was intended as
friendly and social; such were my motives
for leaving my abode, and such my business.
But what right he had to speak of my motives
and business, I am at loss to discover. Paul
Pry might say, 'hope do'nt intrude" But has
it come to this, that I am watched? Am I
really of so much consequence that I must
be followed and baited whereever I go?—and
an invisible historian too attends to write my
history!

I was one day in the swamp, on a visit to
see my friend Capt. Franklin on private bu-
siness, but did not see him until the next day
at church. I dined on the shore with a very
agreeable party of ladies and gentlemen, all
of whom, with the exception of two ladies
and two gentlemen, were from the high-
lands. The fact is that I did not at farthest
see more than half a dozen voters of the
swamp, & I had little or no conversation with
them, either upon the subject of the mee-
ting or the election. Now, how this can com-
port with the declaration contained in the a-
bove paragraph, is more than ingenuity
is competent to, unless Major Mercer in-
tends to evade the dilemma by a quibble.
The rest of my time on this far-famed visit,
was spent at John Selman's, Wm. H. Hall's
Esq. both administration men, where the
conversation was free and familiar, sometimes
light and sportive, sometimes serious and
grave. On my return I called at Mr. Butler's
and informed Mr. Tull (for Mr. B. was not
at home) that there would be a meeting of
the friends of General Jackson at his house
on the ensuing Saturday, and that I should
dine with him. When asked by Mr. Tull if
there would be many to dine, I told him I
could not say, it was probable there might
be. This is exactly the conversation that
took place, and your correspondent is at full
liberty to twist, turn and torture it into any
shape that may suit his fancy, or delight his
taste. The silly assertion, and contemptible
charge, that I ordered dinner for forty per-
sons, is not founded in fact. I care not who
the authority may be, I pronounce it false.
In the first place, I am not able to give such
entertainments; and 2ndly, if I were, I could
dispose of money in a better manner. This
charge is so ridiculous, so far fetched, so
much beneath the dignity of argument, that
I do not envy the man who can stoop so low
to make it.

The paragraph above quoted is relied up-
on by your correspondent, to substantiate
the charge, which was made in a bagatelle
communication to the editor of the Maryland
Republican, in which it is stated that the
leading and influential friends of Gen. Jack-
son were engaged in "beating up recruits."
But observe now, that the leading and influ-
ential friends, dwindle down into one poor
inconsiderable fellow, John S. Sellman.
Thus is the ground of accusation changed,
in which is interwoven the dignified science,
of "quibbling" with a vengeance. Indeed,
when the grounds of accusation are so easily
shifted, (and those who are in the habit of
political tergiversation can shift any thing,)
one impression alone can remain, that the
shifting is a "quibble," and the shifter a
"quibbler." The fact of the case is, that
Mr. John Mercer of Cedar Park, well de-
serves the title of Paul Pry, for his busy in-
terference with those things which concern
him not. Whether writing under the casti-
gation that he so justly received from the
gentlemen who corrected the misrepresen-
tations of the author of the review of the
Jackson meeting at Butler's I cannot say,
but certain I am he has proved himself a
gallant knight, in the tilts that he has made,
and like Don Quixotte, with his loyal squire,
Sancho Panza, who told him many things
that never happened, and which the poor
Don took for gospel truths, he may en-
joy all the laurels which adorn the brow
of the famous master of Dapplegar, or
him who straddled Dapple, for, like Wil-
liam the Testy, whose transcendent feats
are so well recorded by the faithful historian
Diedrich Knickerbocker, he may enjoy all
the fame of the thundering proclamations a-
gainst the Yankees, who caring not one pep-
percorn for his paper bulletins, continued to
"squat" upon the territories of the New Ned-
erlanders.

Having thus shown, as I trust to the satis-
faction of all impartial men, that the charges
fulminated against me by Major John Mercer
of Cedar Park, are not founded in fact, I
will state, that if any further investigation be
necessary, that I am willing to make affida
vit of what I have here stated, and to the facts
contained in the exposition of the 'round
dozen.' But why is it that Major Mercer of Cedar
Park, should endeavour to embody the ex-
position of the "round dozen" under three
heads alone, and these comparatively of lit-
tle importance, I cannot tell. He wanted
some hole perhaps to get out at. And his
ingenuity was only competent to a little am-
bi-dexterity. This is in perfect keeping
with the cabinet school of tactics. And it
is really pleasing to see young beginners
make such rapid advancement. The mor-
tification of now and again involving them-
selves in the meshes of their own sophistry,
will soon wear off. Time, which sooner or
later casts a veil over all things, will soften
the asperity of criticism, and dispel the
mists from a bewildered imagination. Why,
let me ask, is there such a dread silence
about the six militiamen? Did their ghosts
rise up before him? Did his ink congeal, or
his goose quill refuse to perform its wonted
office? Or has Major Mercer become sensi-
ble of the fallacy of that stale charge, and
is willing to admit that he did not make a
"due examination" of the facts of the case?
His silence upon this subject is ominous;
and the embodying of the statement of the
"round dozen" under three heads, is a play-
ful device, a shallow trick, which scarcely
deserves exposure.

This, I am induced to believe, is but the
first number of a series that is prepared a-
gainst me. I am well aware that by some I
am selected as a victim, to be immolated at
the shrine of their ambition. The cloud has
been gathering, and it may be, for aught I
know, ready to burst over my head. I care
not how soon the explosion takes place; the
sooner the better. I rely upon the justice
of my fellow citizens, conscious rectitude, a
good cause, and an open independent course.
All that I ask is fair play; and from the know-
ledge I have of the character of the oppos-
ing candidates, I expect nothing else. I am
by no means desirous of cutting a figure in
the newspapers. My political business is
with the public; and as there will be fre-
quent meetings of the people, I do now,
with the single view of giving Mr. Mercer
of Cedar Park, an opportunity of display-
ing his wonderful parts, an invitation to take
the field against me, that the people at large,
from a hearing of both sides, may be ena-
bled to form a correct verdict. And since it
will afford him so much pleasure to see it
distinctly and emphatically proved, at the
ensuing election, that I may not be return-
ed, I do here give him a formal challenge to
come forth before the people as a candidate,
to beat the drum, to sound the tocsin, to
shout the larum against me, in either or both
of the situations in which I am placed be-
fore the people. I hope this will not in-
volve a 'quibble.' For I am sure that my
worthy friend Col. Boyle, or either of the ad-
ministration candidates for the county will
cheerfully make way for Major Mercer of
Cedar Park.

With respect to the promised statement
of my military achievments during the war,
I can only say, that I will follow the exam-
ple of Mr. Clay, (whose example will be
all-sufficient,) and defer the exposition to a
time more propitious to calm deliberation
than the present, when there can be no mis-
interpretation of motives, &c. &c. and this
course, I think, will be followed by the
'round dozen.'

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your ob. servant,
JOHN S. SELLMAN.

MR. GREEN,

As exceptions have been taken to the
expression, "foreign and treasury edu-
cated," as applied to our present chief
ruler, John Quincy Adams, it may be
well to make public the following en-
try in the secret Journal of the old
Congress, 2 vol. page 312. "The com-
mittee, consisting of Mr. Forbes, Mr.
Mathews, and Mr. Houston, to whom
was referred a report of the com
missioners of account of the 25th of
October 1779, on the account of the
Hon. John Adams, late one of the com-
missioners of the United States to the
court of Versailles, Report—That they
do not find any vote or proceeding of
Congress, nor are they informed of any
general or received custom on which the
charge of monies for the education of
the accountant's son, can be admitted;
and though the same is inconsiderable,
they are of opinion, it ought to be re-
jected, that a precedent be not estab-
lished."

Now, sir, what is the obvious conclu-
sion to be drawn from the above? Why
simply, that old Mr. Adams did apply
the money of the public treasury to-
wards the education of his son, and
charged the same in his account against
the United States; and, although it ap-
pears not to have been finally allowed,
yet, that he had for a time the use and
benefit thereof is undeniable. But that
the United States received no loss, can
only be known by evidence proven ad-
duced that the United States made no
advance of money to him on his ap-
pointment as commissioner, or during
his continuance in that office; or that he
paid interest for the money he had so
used in educating his son. It is believ-
ed no such evidence is to be found. It
is also universally understood, that ad-
vances are made by government to all
its agents at foreign courts, and on
their return from their missions they
exhibit their charges, and get credit for
such as are just and legal. But, unfor-
tunately for our country, sometimes
charges are admitted that ought not to
be, for instance, for journeys that are
only constructive.

The above extract from the journal
of Congress applies to the education of
John Quincy Adams, *while but a boy.*
Now, when the immense sums are ta-
ken into view that he received while
perfecting his education in different
European countries, as a diplomatist,
surely the terms, 'foreign and treasury
educated,' could not be more aptly ap
plied. At all events they never could
have been applicable either to General
Washington or General Jackson, be-
cause neither of those Statesmen and
Patriots, to whom their country is so
deeply indebted, ever crossed the At-
lantic, or were ever exposed to the cor-
ruption of monarchical institutions and
manners. They were both pure, un-
sophisticated, unadulterated Ameri
cans; genuine patriots and citizen
soldiers, and as such will be honored
and had in grateful remembrance, while
a son of freedom, or a child of liberty
remains to pronounce or even to lisp
their names.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

To contradict the rumours afloat re-
specting this work, the National Intelli-
gencer makes a statement the amount
of which is, that twenty miles of the
canal, embracing 23 locks, and esti-
mated to cost more than $550,000, will
be prepared to be put under contract
by the 15th of the present month: That
it is confidently believed that the first
60 miles, namely to Harper's Ferry,
will be completed by the end of the
next year: And that the entire Eastern
section will be placed under contract
within the same period, with a view to
the completion of the canal as far as the
coal banks, in three years from the 4th
of July just passed. The Corporation
of Washington having desired of the
Company the location of so much of
the canal as was to pass through that ci-
ty to the Eastern Branch, it was repli
ed that it was not intended at present
to extend the canal below the entrance
of the present canal at the Little Falls
of Potomac, but that a meeting of the
stockholders would be called, if re-
quested, to fix the eastern termination
of the work. The request was made,
and a general meeting of the company
called accordingly. Additional instal-
ments have been called in.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

EARTHQUAKE AT LIMA.

We are permitted to publish the fol-
lowing extract of a letter from Mr. S.
W. Pomeroy, Jr. to his father, giving
an interesting description of a violent
earthquake at Lima, on the morning of
the 30th March. The letter is dated

"LIMA, April 21.

I wrote you last by the Brandywine
to Panama, to go across the Isthmus,
under date of 20th ult. Since that
time this city has been visited by one
of those dreadful earthquakes which are
looked for about once in a century, &
had it continued a few seconds longer,
the whole of Lima must inevitably have
been laid in ruins. The calamity oc-
curred on the morning of 30th March,
at about half past seven o'clock, and
although only of 30 or 40 seconds du-
ration, was of such prodigious violence
as to prostrate many buildings and in
jure all, including the stupendous
churches; some of which are so much
shattered that it is contemplated to take
them down, their massive walls of 6 to
9 feet thickness, being literally rent
from the top to the bottom. A great
number of houses have been pulled
down by order of the authorities, and
several have, since the shock, fallen of
their own accord, in one instance bu
rying two or three persons in their
ruins.

The amount of injury to the city is
estimated, by an official survey, at six
millions of dollars, a sum quite within
bounds, when it is recollected that from
the nature of the buildings they cannot
be repaired in many instances, but must
be rebuilt. The house occupied by Ad-
lop, Wetmore & Co. is considered one
of the strongest in Lima, and is said
to have cost $90,000. Some of the
rooms are cracked perpendicularly in
many places, and in the upper part of
the house, (which is composed of bam-
boo sticks and mud, of about two feet
in thickness,) separated itself from the
adobe or sun dried bricks, of which
the walls, to the height of three feet a-
bove the floor of the second story are
composed; and had the shock continued
three seconds longer, the whole top,
with its brick roof would have fallen
in.

About 30 persons perished, that is
the number of bodies which have been
dug out from the rubbish, but others
are supposed to be still undiscovered.
Had it been in the night the loss of
lives would, no doubt, have been great-
er. I was awakened from a sound sleep
by the most terrific noise; and jumping
up, saw the walls of my room vi-
brating very violently. I concluded
that no time was to be lost, and made
the best of my way into the street, a-
midst falling plaster, and stumbling a-
long over the floors like a drunken
man.

In the street all was dismay; the
heart appalling noise which ushered in
this frightful phenomenon, & the sound
of the cracking walls are still ringing
in our ears. The poor natives were
upon their knees, (many of them just
as they had risen from their bed) beat-
ing their breasts, and calling upon God,
the virgin, and all the saints to save
them; and expecting every instant ano
ther and overwhelming shock. Indeed,
when I reflected that this was a danger
against which no place afforded secu-
rity, (as the earth was expected to open
as it had done during the great earth-
quake of 1740,) I was very well dispos
ed to join the cry of 'misericordia,'
and seek protection from Him 'who
but looketh upon the earth, and it trem-
bleth.'

The great shock was followed by five
or six slight tremblings in as many days,
which excited great terror, and I must
confess I have been more alarmed by
these harmless shocks than by the great
convulsion; and it is remarked general-
ly, that a person who has never expe
rienced an earthquake, cannot, when
the alarm of 'Temblor' is given, enter
at all into the feelings of him who has
witnessed one—the first has merely a
vague idea of danger—the last the full
possession of extreme terror and dis
may.

The excitement has in a great mea
sure abated; but for a week or ten days
after the shock, you would see every
night, hundreds stretched upon mats
in the squares, alamedas, and wherever
an open space could be found, almost
afraid to close their eyes, and starting
upon their knees at the least alarm to
repeat their 'aves.' Even now many
are seen sleeping at their open doors,
and when the subject is mentioned,
cross themselves, adding perhaps their
common exclamation, 'Jesus, Maria!'

At Callao the shock was felt after
the dust was seen to rise from Lima,
so that it would seem that it proceeded
from the mountains to the sea. Those
persons who were on board vessels in
the harbour, described the sensation to
be the same as when a ship thumps vio
lently against the bottom, and the noise
like that produced by twenty chain ca-
bles running through the hawser holes.
The water was very turbid, and for a
considerable time afterwards large air
bubbles came up in every direction.
Several villages on the coast to the
northward have been destroyed. It
was not experienced at the southward
but a few miles. I have a letter of the
12th April, from Africa, where it was
not felt at all.

I have almost filled my sheet with
this engrossing subject. There has hi-
therto been a stated period for the oc-
currence of these heavy shocks, and
people here feel very confident that in
their lives such another will not hap-
pen. It is said that in Cusco and Are
quipa, there are some symptoms of re
volt, but we know little here of the
plots and counterplots, and think it safe
to make as few inquiries as possible."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Editor of the New-York Evening Post
received a Quebec paper of the 24th of July,
containing intelligence from England brought
by the ship Memnon, just arrived at Quebec
from Liverpool, which port she left on the
25th of June. She brought, however, no
later papers than the nineteenth. We copy
from the Quebec Gazette such items of news
have not before been received. From a Li-
verpool circular of 21st June it will be seen
that cotton has declined a little. Our pre-
vious accounts from Liverpool were to the
16th of June, by the packet ship New-York.

The advices from Greece represent Mo-
don, Coronea and Navarino, as very closely
blockaded by the allied squadrons.

Under date of Smyrna, April 14th, it is
stated that the ambassadors of the three al-
lied powers were shortly to meet at Corfu,
and certainly insist on the intervention of
Turkey to allay the troubles of the Morea,
and use compulsion. That for the latter
purpose, both English and French soldiers
would land on the Morea.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the
14th, Mr. L. Abbe de Pompier's motion that
the Chambers do impeach the late ministry
of the crime of treason, &c. passed unani-
mously, and was referred to a committee to
report upon.

Telegraphic orders had been despached
from Paris for the transports at Marseilles
immediately to sail for Toulon, as a rendez-
vous, whence an expedition, destination un-
known, was certainly to sail.

On the authority of a private letter from
Cephalonia one of the Ionian Islands, it is
stated, that Smyrna had been nearly destroy-
ed by the Russian fleet. Some Russian sea-
men having landed and been killed by the
Turks, the Franks and foreigners were call-
ed on board and the bombardment commenc-
ed At the time of closing the letter the
town was nearly all in ruins.—[This is not
confirmed in the papers of the 19th June.]

The celebrated Mr. Irving preached to a
large assemblage on the 15th June in the
church of Kilkelly, Scotland. The gallery,
from the pressure, suddenly gave way, and
29 persons lost their lives.

Don Miguel's Ambassador, the Marquis of
Palmella, had left London for Oporto.

The Lords of the Treasury have permitted
all goods remaining in bond in Great Britain
to continue in warehouse, one year from the
12th June.

Lord Granby, English Ambassador at Pa-
ris, was said to have resigned. Lord Cow-
ley, brother to the Duke of Wellington to
succeed.

Sir John Byng, it was said, would succeed
Sir George Murray in the command in Chief
of the army in Ireland.

An Italian paper of the 22d May states,
that General Church and a large body of the
Greeks had been defeated near Missolonghi.

POSTSCRIPT

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Mary
& Susan, Captain Chandler, from
Greenock, London papers of the 19th
June, have been received, which con-
tain the following items:

Mr. Lawrence, the American
Charge des Affaires, had a long con-
ference on the 17th June, with the
Earl of Aberdeen at the Foreign Of-
fice.

We learn from the frontiers of Mol-
davia, May 26, that a division of Cos-
sacks had already made excursions
on the right bank of the Danube, and
had convinced itself that the defen-
sive preparations of the Turks are
very feeble.

Despatches dated May 30, had been
received at the Colonial Office from
Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, at
Corfu. They make no mention of
any negociation having been opened
for the evacuation of the Morea by
Ibrahim Pacha, who was not in want
of provisions.

Accounts from Corfu to May 17,
state that Antolico continued to be
besieged by the Greeks.

Brailow was invested by a corps
of 18,000 Russians, and the trenches
were opened on the 21st of May, ve-
ry near the fortress for the purpose
of making a breach. The Turkish
garrison had set fire to the suburbs.
Two Russian battalions were ordered
to drive the Turks out of them; they
penetrated into the streets which
were choaked up with rubbish, and
charged the Turks at the point of the
bayonet, while the fortress fired at
them with mortars. About one hun-
dred and sixty Turks were killed
and taken prisoners.

It was reported that a number of
Cossacks had been brought prisoners
into Brailow, and by the Pacha's orders
hanged on the walls of the fortress in
sight of the Russian army. The sol-
diers were enraged. It was feared the
taking of Brailow would be attended
with dreadful consequences.

It was expected that the passage of
the Danube would be effected by the
end of May.

LONDON, June 19.

Lord Heytesbury, will leave London
to-morrow on his mission to St. Peters-
burg.

Extract of a letter from Odessa
May 28.—"The Emperor and Empress
arrived here yesterday from Bender.
His Majesty has passed three days at
the siege of Brailow, and will return
to morrow to the army. The passage
of the Danube has been retarded by
the swelling of the river."

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery court, the subscriber, as trustee,
will sell at public sale, on Monday
the 25th day of August next, if fair, if
not the next fair day thereafter, at
Mrs. Barrett's tavern, known by the
name of the Halfway house, on the
road from Annapolis to Baltimore,

The Real Estate

Of Elizabeth Worthington, late of An-
ne Arundel county, deceased, contain-
ing 766 acres of land, more or less, a-
bout 500 acres of which is good wood-
land, with an abundance of large white
and yellow pine This land lies near
the road from Annapolis to Baltimore
and the new road from Marlborough,
to Baltimore passes through the land,
it is about four miles from the head of
Curtis's or Marly creek, a navigable
stream, and distant about twelve miles
from Baltimore; it has lately been sur-
veyed and laid off into three lots, with
an ample supply of wood, and a good
spring of water to each lot; and will be
sold either in lots, or in one entire
tract. A plot and certificate of the land
will be shown on the day of sale. Per-
sons desirous of viewing the property
previous to the day of sale, it will be
shewn by Mr. Charles Stinchcomb,
living thereon Terms of sale, five hun-
dred dollars cash to be paid on the day
of sale, or on the ratification thereof
by the Chancellor; the balance to be
paid in two equal annual instalments,
to be secured by bond, with approved
security, bearing interest from the day
of sale; and on payment of the whole
purchase money, the trustee is autho-
rised to execute a deed. Sale to com-
mence at 11 o'clock

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos.
Trustee.

August 7.