At the sign of the Furies in Hackle street, next door to the Cat's pay tavern, offers her services to the public to teach the noble art of

her services to the public to teach the noble art of

Scolding and Quarrelling.

In good or bad humour, in love or spite; by the day, hour, minute, or second, early or late, before or after meal, without regard to any person, in Dutch or English. She has discovered a new way for women to pull the hair and cap of their adversary.

Taught in the genteelest manner to country women as well as town ladies. Judges and magistrates scolled in the neatest style. She has a very peculiar mode of scolding, a lapted to every age and circumstance in life. Married women taught to scold their husbands blind, deaf and dumb, in six weeks. As a proof of her abilities in these polite arquirements, she scolded 8 husbands to death in 3 years time, and the 9th is far gone. She teaches how to make grim faces of furious faces, how to look sharp & Mary Magdelen likes sleepy husbands may have their wives taught to scold them awake. She scolded the teeth out of her head the first year she followed this nable business, which renders her incapable of teaching the art of biting, but on the other hand the is not afflicted with the tooth sche, which is a great advantage. She is well provided with needles and plus, to teach how to scratch faces, arms, hinds, eyes, &c.—Water changed into vine-gar by scolding. Scolding done in the newby scolding. Sculding done in the new-and most improved style, in black, blue, for any other colour on the shortest no-

UNION-TOWN, (Pa.) Aug. 8.
"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's

And stars to set—but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own

Distressing Circumstance. A most melancholy circumstance.

A most melancholy circumstance happened with the family of Mr. Wm. Clark, of this borough, on Friday evening, the 1st instant. The family in the evening sat down to their suppers of much and milk, all being in good health. A short time after, they were all taken sick at the stomach, and vomiting and purging ensued. The family reviewed in this situation during the night. in good heart were all taken sick at the stomach, and vomiting and purging ensued. The family remiting and purging ensued. The family remiting in this situation during the night,
without creating but little alarm as to their
fate. During the night, they drank plentifully of cold water. On Naturday morning
physicians were called in, and administered
to their sufferings, but with little success.
About 10 o'clock, Oliver, aged about six
years, died, and the consent of the parents
being obtained, the body was opened, and
found, from examination, that his death was
occasioned by mineral poison; he was buried
on Ninday, about 10 o'clock, but before this
and duty was performed, Albert, aged about three years, died; and at about 3 o'clock o the afternoon of the same day, Mrs. Clarke aged about thirty-three, winged her flight-

"Sleeps where all must sleep." "Sleeps where all must sleep."

The funeral of the two last was given out to take place at 11 o'clock on Monday, and a large concourse of people assembled; but Mr. Clarke becoming extremely ill, and all lopes of his recovery gone, the funeral was put off uatil Tuesday. On Monday evening Mr. Clarke died, aged about thirty-five. He was conscious of his fate, and died without a murmur. Thus has a whole family, with the exception of a child about nine months old, been taken from among us, and laid in the narrow bourne, where

been taken from among us,
narrow bourne, where
"All life's idle throbbings cesse,
And pain is halbed to rest."
On Tuesday, the Father, Mother and Son,
were buried as one time, in the Baptist Grave were buried abone time, in the Bayler death, From the suddenness of their death, and the circumstances attending it, an unu-sual concourse of relatives and strangers at-teaded the funeral, supposed to be between one thousand and twelve hundred.

Deplorable and melanckoly Occurrence.

An event without a parallel in the anoths of merine misforture, occurred on board the large masses of ice appeared they with a parallel in the anoths of merine misforture, occurred on board the large masses of ice appeared they with a parallel in the succession of the large masses of ice appeared they with a large masses of ice appeared to the lower chambers, that there are large to the lower chambers, that there are large to the lower chambers in the septembers of the large masses of ice appeared to the lar

A shock of an earinquake was sent in the sent and Gardiner, Me. on the sent and Gardiner, Me. on the prodigious cavern, whence the sounds were used for the confirm of the ladies, said to be in a state of extroradinary presented the latter in the morning waters, tumbling rocks, steam, ice, and vation.

2

the very height of their employment. The magaitude of the cavern, over all parts of which their labours were going DESCRIBERANY. IRON MINE IN SWEDEN. in, was glone sufficient to prove For grandeur of effect, alling the mind of a spectator with a degree of wonder which amounts to awe, there is no place where human labour is exhibited under circumstances more tre mendously striking. As we drew near to the wide and open abyss, a vast and sudden prospect of varying caverna and the iron ore is not deposited in veins, but in beds. Above, below, on every side, and in every nock of this fearful dungeon, glimmering tapers disclosed the grim and anxious countenances of vities for the gunpowder for blasting.
Scarcely had we recovered from the stupefaction occasioned by our first introduction into this Pandemonium, when
we beheld close to us hage more horrito the wide and open abyss, a variantly sudden prospect of yawning caverns and prodigious machinery prepared us for the descent. We approached the edge of the dreadful gulf, whence the ore is raised, and ventured to look down; ble than perhaps it is possible for any other female figures to exhibit, holding standing on the verge of a sort of platform, constructed over it in such a mantheir dim quivering tapers to our faces, and bellowing in our cars. One of the same sisterhood snatched a lighted ner, as to command a view into the ner, as to command a view into the great opening, as far as the eye could penetrate amidst its gloomy depths; for to the sight it is bottomless. Immense buckets, suspended by rattling chains, were passing up and down; and we could perceive ladders scaling all the inward precipices on which the work same sisternood snatched a lighted splinter of deal daried to the spot where we stood, with eyes inflamed and distilling rheum, her hair clotted with outu perceive ladders scaling all the inward precipices on which the work people, reduced by their distance to pigmies in size, were ascending and descending. Far below the utmost of have heard what she said, we should not have comprehended a syllable; but as several others, equally Gorgonian in their aspect, passed swiftly by us, hast ening tumultuously towards the enits darkness, rendered impervious to trance, we began to perceive that if we remained longer to our present situation. Atropos might cut short the thread of our existence; for the noise of the stood, down to the place where the buckets are filled, the distance might be about seventy five fathoms; and, a

any of these buckets emerged from the hammers had now ceased, and a tre

tions.

the mouth of the lowermost pit,

gloomy cavity we have mentioned, or until they entered into it, in their de-

scent, they were visible; but below this point they were hid in darkness. The clinking of the chains, the groaning of

the pumps, the hallooing of the inners.

gunpowder, about fifty miners were in

mendous blast was near the point of its explosion. We had scarcely retraced

with all speed our steps along the level, and were beginning to ascend the lad-ders, that the first volume of the thun-

der reached us, and seemed to shake

the earth itself with its terrible vibra

Dr. Clark's Travels.

the creaking of the blocks and wheels, the trampling of horses, the beating of the hammers, and the loud and frequent subterraneous thunder from the blasting COCIETY IN THE NETHER of the rocks by gunpowder, in the midst of all this scene of excavation and up-roar, produced an effect which no LAND'S - With regard to the manners of the country, the English travelle takes his judgment from those of the inhabitants of Brussels. He imagines stranger can behold unmoved. We descended with two of the minthat the Flemish are now almost English; and indeed, this idea is sufficient ers and our interpreter, into this abyes The ladders, instead of being placed like those in our Cornish mines, on a iy natural, for at Brussels the only natural, for at Brussels the only natures with whom the English meet are as much English as Plemish; the English are the fashion at court, and there fore the fashion out of court. The series of platforms, as so many landing places, are lashed together in one unbroken line, extending many fathoms; and being warped to suit the inclina-tion or curvature of the sides of the king is an Englishman; so is the prince so are all the courtiers; and in all fa-shionable society, (which is indeed, onprecipices, they are not always perpendicular, but hang over in such a manner, that even if a person held fast by ly the court society, as is the case in all trifling states.) English fashions are preferred, and the English them ner, that even if a person nerd has been his hands, and if his feet should happen his hands, and if his feet should happen to slip, they would fly off from the rock and leave him suspended over the gulf. Yet such ladders are the only means of selves heaped with civilities. I can give you an example of this. A bali-or rather a quadrille party, was to be given at court; and as a compliment to the English, it was determined that the labourers are not accustomed to receive dancers should appear representing the characters in Ivanhoe. As a further compliment, all the dancers were En nor offer the assistance glish, except one; and a higher compli ment than either, they alone had the permission of the private entree. No wonder the English flock to Brussels; of wood only, and in some parts rotten masters and misses have the entree at ing our descent, that we never had un dertaken an exploit so hazardous. In at home could ha dly hope to make a quadrille party in Russel Square or Gower street. The English therefore addition to the danger to be apprehended from the damaged state of the lad ders, the staves were covered with ice or mud; and thus rendered so cold and who go to Brussels, and who occasion slippery, that we could have no depen-dence on our benumbed fingers, if our ally meet the Flemish at court, judge by what they see, and fancy they know the manners of the upper ranks; but feet failed us. 'Fhen to complete our apprehensions, as we mentioned this to the manners of the they only know thei they are mistaken; they only know thei they are mistaken; The Flemish no the miners, they said, 'have a care, it was just so talking about the staves, that one of our women fell, about four years ago, as she was descending to the work.' *Pell!' said our Swedish inter assumed manners. The Flemish nu-bles who reside in Brussels, imitate the English indeed, but they dislike them; and the English will find it ten times more difficult to sit down at the table preter rather simply, 'and pray, what became of her?' 'Became of her?' con of a Flemish nobleman in his own cha teau, than to banquet with King Wiltinued the foremost of our guides, der, and slapping it forcibly against his orange. There is no country in Eu der, and slapping it forcibly against his orange. There is no country in Eu thigh, as if to illustrate the manner of clish are so strong as they are in the catastrophe-'she became a pan-

mers, all in venement action increased as we crept along this level; until at length, subduing every other sound, we could no longer hear each other speak, notwithstanding our utmost efforts. At this moment we were ushered into a prodictions example the county The entre dwelling of a barber har been discovered at Herculaneum. His shop, to tensils, beaches, store, even the pins which were used for the coffure of the ladies, are said to him to the tensils.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL

For the gratification of the Stock holders and friends of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, we have been supplied with the following comparative results of the various estimates of the cost, and the recent letting by contract, of the ninth and tenth subdivisions, a length of about twenty miles, of that Canal nave above the recent leads of the old

the grim and anxious countenances of the miners. They were now driving bolts of iron into the rocks, to bore cabilts for the gunpowder for blasting. Scarcely had we recovered from the superaction occasioned by our first intropiles. Leaving about a quarter of a mile. miles, leaving about a quarter of a mile next below Seneca creek, to be let in October next, and omitting the enlarge ment of the present canal, between the point of interesent point of intersection of the new line with the old, and the locks, or a dis

with the old, and the locks, or a dis-tance of 1 mile 1127 yards.

The excavation, embankment, pud-dling, and external-dry-walling, of these thirty four sections, have been let for mud, dogs naked and pendulous, and such a face, and such hideous yells, as it is impossible to describe. If we could have heard when the such that the such a face and such hideous yells, as it is impossible to describe. If we could the canal, and for widening and deepening the old canal, a sum equivalent to the late estimated cost of it by Messrs. Geddes and Roberts; and for the excavition and some inconsiderable embankment on the quarter of a mile next beliew Beneca; a sum equivalent to its cost, estimated by the standard of the late contracts; and the contract and estimated cost of the entire rinth and tenth subdivisions, will be 426.827 dollars, inclusive of locks, aqueducts, culverts, bridges and fencing. ing for contingencies the usual sum al sed in like enterprises, and which will here provide for the expense of land rights, if a toll-houses, salaries of officers, engineers and agents, &c. and the total cost of these subdivisions, having a descent to overcome of one inundred and fifty eight feet, in nine-teen miles and twelve hundred and fifteen varde, will be

> The cost of the same subdivisions are in the late estimate of Messis. Geddes and Ro-

And in that of the United States' Biard of Internal Improvement, exclusive of any allowance for land rights, toll 1,527,000

houses, &c. at
The contracted and estimated cost is, therefore, less than the estimate of Messrs. Geddes and Roberts, by
And less than the prior estimate of the United States'

Engineers, by
Deduct for five locks at tide water, included in the esti-

And the nett difference is. 803,000 Moreover, the canal put under con tract is to be wider than that recom nended by the United States' Board of Internal Improvement, by the differ-ence between forty eight and sixty feet, at the surface of the water, and thirty three and forty five feet at the botton court; and many a one in Brussels keeps It will have a depth, like their plan, of the company of kings and princes, who five feet of water, with a towing path at home could ha dly hope to make a of ten feet breadth, instead of nine. But three miles of the nineteen and near three quarters will be reduced, on account of difficult ground, to the breadth of fifty feet at the surface, and this reduction will be atoned for, in part, by an increase of depth, calculat ed to produce an uniform cross section Its locks may be of throug same dimensions with those ed by the United States' ternal Improvement, and constructed in the same manner, except that it is not proposed to found them on reversmated by Messrs. Geddes ar at \$800 the foot lift, instead of \$1500, the estimate of the Board.

Compared with the plan of Messes. Geildes and Roberts, of the canal con-

ductions from the past, must, if it exist at all, arise from an anticipation of the manner of executing the proposed work, and the ability of the contractors to comply with their engagements to complete the eanal, already placed under contract, "in the best possible manner," by the 31st of December, 1829. As to these subjects of very natural solicitude, all that can now be said is, that the

terms of the contracts give ample pow-Company, and their engineers and a sents, to supervise and prescribe the gents, to supervise and prescribe the manner of executing every part of the work: and the two experienced engineers, engaged in the service of the Board, have remarked, that they never, on any occasion, saw assembled togeth er, at one letting, so respectable a body of contractors, as appeared, in the City Hall at Washington, at the commencement of this week.

rencement of this week.

Four hundred and sixty proposals

Four hundred and sixty proposals

gentlemen, counting as one person each
company, or association headed by a For each of 27, of the 34 sections, there were not fewer than ten distinct proposals offered: for each of ? of them there were more than twenty offers: for but 2 were there fewer than It is believed also that, while experi

ence will lead to a better relative ad justment of the several prices, at which the same contractors shall offer to di the various species of work described ander distinct heads in the proposals. in no case of the late letting tractor engaged to finish a section of the canal at less than a just compensa tion. This, which might be inferred from the experience of a great proporof the contractors, themselves, would be made more manifest by a comparison of the terms of the contracts with those of the canals recently completed, or still in progression, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New-York, and Connecticut. Of the thirty-four contracts made by individuals & companies, viz. eighteen of the heaviest, in amount, have been made by contractors from New-York and Pennslysania.

They include 2152 2020 of the 217 475 They involve \$162,000 of the 217,473 contracted to be paid, leaying little more than 25,000 for the contractors of the District and its neighbourhood; who have judiciously waited for instruction from their more experienced Northern countrymen.

If due attention be poid, during two of the autumnal months August and September, to the health of their labourers, the contractors need not fear the completion of their work by the end of the ensuing year. Monthly estimates the ensuing year. Monthly estimate and payments will denote its progress and provide the capital to conduct it to a successful issue.

A PIRATE.

We recollect to have seen in a life of Schiller, we believe, a statement, that after the publication of the "Bob. bers," great numbers of young men it Germany went to the woods to follow the example of the hero of the play, Charles Moor. Robbery was made quite fascinating by the play-wright of Germany. Heaven forbid that piracy should become so after the actitious ex-ample of the "Red Rover."

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, fo

the Editor of the Salem Gazette.

You have probably heard of the piacies committed between the tropics brig Fox, of Gloucester, was hamefully treated by one, a schooner taking from the captain and seamen all clothes, instruments and stores. But there is another fellow aftoar, in an armed brig, who seems to have ta ken for a model the "Red Rover." An English barque fell in with him—the captain, a fine looking gentlemanly man came over the vesse man came over the vessel's side, and had all the liquors in the ship started overboard, before he allowed his boat's crew to come up. He then asked the captain for his money, who told him there was none on board "Oho," says he, "I know you are not bound to India without specie on board—now I wear no disguise, and mind no more killing you than I would a sparrow, and I will do it if I find any money in the vessel, unless you tell me beforehand where it is." He then proceeded to where it is." He then proceeded to ransack the vessel, filled the deck with the cargo, and what they could not hold was thrown overboard, among which were many cases of opium and other valuable goods to the amount of \$20,000. Not finding any money, he gave the captain his ship again, who was o the captain his ship again, who was obliged to make this port, and arrived shortly before I did. Before the pirate after advantage has been gained by the last location, or that preparatory for the late contracts.—By transfering the location from the rocky margin for the river to the woods and open the location from the rocky margin elds at the back of it through an expense of the ship has been fallen in with at see described, and one or two in with at sea deserted, and one or two seen on fice, probably the exploits of this daring rover, who acts as system-atically and with as much energy as Cooper sideal hero. He cruises about

State of Maryland.

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

I hereby certify, that
Nicholas L. Darnall hro't
before me one red COW,
with a white face, one
black and white HEIFER and one
red and white disto-twith no perceiv
able marks, came into his enclosures
sometime in January Isst, trespessing
Given under my hand, one of the Jus
tices of the Peace in and for the said
county, this 20th day of August 1828 Anne Arundel County, to wit

Barnsand Prazette ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, August 28, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT. ANDREW JACKSON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUR.

My friendship for General Jackson the strong proofs of confidence and report

"General Jackson is a clear headed, stone minded man, and has more of the Roman him than any man now living. THOMAS JEFFERSON. "Gen. Jackson justly enjoys in an eniant legree the public favour; and of his went, alents and services, no one entertains high er, or more respectful opinion than myself,

"An officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions

When Secretary of State, and the de er of General Jackson.

. Towards that distinguished Captain "Towards that distinguished Captas, (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so used GLORY on our country, whose renows constitutes so, great a portion of its most property, I never had, I waxes CAN HAVE any other frelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the stmost kindness.

HENRY CLAY.

MARYLAND ELECTORS, 1st District—JOSEPH . TONE, 2d District—JOHN C. HERBERT. 3d District-WHALAM FITZHUGH Jr. 4th Distrid-JOHN 8. SELLMAN.

Sth District—ELIAS BROWN.
6th District—THOMAS M. FORMAN7th District—JOHN T. REES.
6th District—JAMES SANGSTON. 9th District - THOMAS E. CARROLL

Jackson Ticket for Anne-Arun John S. Sellman, of 1st District, Abner Linthieum, of 4 do. Charles S. Mathews, of 5 do. Charles D. Warfield, of 6 do.

THE SURRENDER OF IBRAIL In our paper of to-day we gi

In our paper of to-day we gi-late European intelligence, received Philadelphia be the ship Alexander. will be found in perusal of it, the Ibrail, or as the called by some, has low, surrent fred to the Russians on 18th of June, after a siege in whi-both parties must have suffered area by The Russian entrenchments we

ly. The Russian entrenchments we opened upon this place on the 22d May. The Russians themselves mit their loss to have been considerable; and we are inclined to think for the number of officers they reached and wounded on their side, it was much acceptable than the balls. it was much greater than the balle

Ibrail is in Wallachia, and is si above the Danube, a short distantant above the point at which the research empties into it. Its popular has been estimated at 30,000.

possession of it will be of twofold wandage to the Russians in their in It will enable their army to k sion. It will enable their army to open a line of communication between titself and Russia, while it advances to Turkey, and will furnish them a safe depot for supplies.

Since the above was in type, I London dates than those brost Philadelphia, have reached us in I York. On looking over them observe it was rumorred in Park the Russian loss at Brahilow was 15 men. - More likely this number 1500, as given in the bulletin. See Postscript.

The following notice of the Kennel lections, is extracted from the Loui Public Advertiser of Aug. Li-THE ELECTIONS.

But few additional returns have in a since Saturday. We are satisfied, were, that Metcalfe and Underwood have elected; by what majority it is impossible say. We have reason to before by that it will be between 6 and 1200.

Of the ten Senators elected, serre known to he for Jackson. In Scott Walli, in Green, &a. Gen. Allens Far &c. Mr. Wingate; in Nicholas, &c. Mr. ton; in Barren, &c. Mr. Maupin; in Me mery, &c. Mr. Masonia and is limit of the first of the fact of the fa

rwhelming as his majority is Legislature.

fasil effective or useful purposes, we

MISSOURI SAFE. The following is from the National Repub-m of Cincinnati:

Missor - Mr. Pettis, the Jackson candi-fine is elected Representative in Congress In Missouri, over Mr. Bates, the present mober. Mr. Bates was elected by the extraorisants as upersede John Scott, who pre the vote of Missouri to Mr. Atlams in the edge of the will of his constituents, as shown by the ballot boxes. Scott was subserved by the ballot boxes. Scott was subsequently appointed by the administration transacceptain into diffices, at eight dollars per day, and eight dollars for every treaty miles travel—but is effectually dispendent the eyes of the people. Mr. Bates with his althesion to the Coalition, and for the head of the control of the coalition of the dollars with his althesion to the Coalition, and for the head of the coalition of i-Mr. Pettis, the Jackson candi-

is be has been sentenced to stay at home thrite next session. Who after this, can doubt that Missouri M rate for Gen. Jackson! Twice has she mailtaged her dislike of being transferred the Condition. Mr. Scott hetrayed her, and she turned him out. Mr. Bates, though itry popular and she man, and of unexysionable character and manners, joined he enemy, and she has turned him out. So he dispose of each and every one of ar arrants that shall fail in fidelity. All Missouri!

Truth the Chio Peaple's Press.

INDIANA.

Contrary to the expectations, entertained,

Contrary to all expectations, entertained, ther states is 800 feet that James B. Ray

with Jackso

July 1828.

.La Wel

> been p but it ficial t most c signs ed-the

≤and the I Head