

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOIS.

Thursday, September 4, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard he has given him, while President, forbids my being any part in the ensuing presidential election.

The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, is.

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

General Jackson justly enjoys an eminent place in the public favour and of his worth, and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful opinion than myself.

When Secretary of State, and the defence of General Jackson.

Towards that distinguished Captain, (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory on our country, whose personal acquaintance as great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I can have, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the most sincere friendship.

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CAN ANY DOUBT AFTER THIS?

From the Delaware Gazette.

To the Methodist of Delaware. We ask the particular attention of that portion of our citizens who are of the Methodist profession to the letter below. [See second page of the Gazette.]

We are averse to the mingling of Religion with politics in any shape, but we cannot permit the religious feeling of any set of Christians to be abused without undecieving them, where that is in our power. The friends of Mr. Adams grossly violated the well established character of the Methodist, by asserting that at their late convention at Pittsburgh, nearly three-fourths of the Convention were in favour of Adams.

The Reverend Moses Crum, and several others of that body over their own signatures, disavowed this statement. We have now the letters of two more of the Methodist clergy who attended the Pittsburgh Conference and submit this testimony in favour of General Jackson to you without comment.

From the Louisville (Kentucky) Advertiser of August 23.

DECISIVE VICTORY.

Though the Jackson men failed in the late elections to elect their candidate for Governor, in consequence of his having been the Chief Justice of the New Court, they have obtained a decisive triumph, by electing a majority of members to each branch of the Legislature, and a Lieutenant Governor, opposed to the coalition.

This result was not anticipated by either party. It proves, however, that the Jackson party is actually the strongest in Kentucky; and that nothing defeated the election of Maj. Barry, but the prejudices that existed against him, in consequence of the prominent part he acted in the Old and New Court controversy. The Jackson majority in the Legislature will not be less than twelve, and, of course, a Jackson Senator will be elected to Congress.

Majority is 709—he major for the Jackson candidate for Lt. Governor is 1087. We submit a statement of the pulk in the several counties.

Candidates for Governor. For Lt. Governor.

Committee.

Adams, 445 583 439 58.

Allen, 227 508 213 331.

Anderson, 118 433 118 397.

Bracken, 513 387 454 398.

Bourbon, 1222 890 1173 592.

Bourbon, 662 398 502 299.

Butler, 126 126 126 234.

Bullitt, 255 441 47 422.

Barren, 775 99 789 908.

Bath, 490 603 434 568.

Breckinridge, 581 349 300 379.

Clay, 340 41 345 781.

Campbell, 411 819 306 750.

Clarke, 955 448 860 431.

Christian, 717 446 689 473.

Cumberland, 840 410 481 433.

Callaway, 364 569 268 610.

Casey, 74 418 38 353.

Casey, 304 280 239 272.

Davies, 304 256 205 265.

Edmonson, 134 271 181 271.

Fayette, 1422 1042 1042 1062.

Franklin, 414 308 298 319.

Fleming, 95 478 141 443.

Floyd, 95 478 141 443.

Garrard, 1195 148 1214 132.

Greenup, 430 285 406 273.

Greene, 431 869 440 832.

ESCAPE FROM A SUTTEE.

A correspondent of the Bengal Harkur gives the following details of the escape of a woman from the funeral pile of her husband.

Having been informed that a Sutte was about to take place at the Chitpore Ghaut, I left my residence with the intention of proceeding to the spot. On arriving at the Thanna I learnt that the woman who was about to immolate herself, had, after feeling the fire, leaped from the pile, and made her escape; in consequence of this intelligence, I alighted from my buggy, and entered the Thanna wishing to make myself better acquainted with the particulars.

The Darogah informed me, that having received a strict charge from the Magistrate to see that every thing was done at Sutte according to law, he had acted up to his orders, and that, in consequence, he had caused the fire to be put to the pile before the woman ascended it; and after she had laid herself upon it, had suffered no one to bind her—that the woman, as soon as the fire reached her, leaped from the pile, and he had taken her for protection into custody.

The poor creature lay on a mat in the Thanna. Her wounds did not appear to be severe, one side of her face and a part of her neck were burnt. On being interrogated as to the reason of her ascending the pile, she replied by pointing to her forehead; intending thereby that it was her destiny.

She expressed great horror at the idea of returning to the pile. In answer to my question, as to what she wished to do in future, she said that she wished to be taken to her house, and that in case her relations would not receive her again she had properly sufficient to maintain herself. The probability of her returning home seems to be small, as the universal opinion among the people was, that her family was already much disgraced by her conduct in not burning, and would be much more so if they received her.

By an order of the magistrate, I find this morning that she has been conveyed to the hospital, where it is to be hoped, she will soon recover from her wounds. This fact convinces me, and I have no doubt it will most of your readers, that were the native police officers more generally careful that nothing on these occasions was done contrary to the regulations of government, which are forwarded to them by the magistrates, the number of Suttees would soon materially decrease.

Of the inability of the poor deluded women to stand the fire, the Brahmins are well aware, hence may be traced the brutal custom almost universally practised by them, of binding the widow to the pile, either with hampers passed over and fastened down on both sides, or by heaping a great weight of wood, &c. on the bodies. Were they allowed to do nothing of this kind, which I believe is contrary to their customs, it is not to be doubted that one woman in a hundred would not remain to burn.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, have issued proposals for the excavation, embankment and walling of another sub-division of the canal, embracing a distance of 27 miles, and extending from the Seneca Creek to the eastern base of the Catoctin Mountain.

It is stated in a Southern paper, that a lump of gold was found in Anson county, N. C. about a fortnight ago, weighing upwards of thirteen pounds, and supposed to be worth nearly \$3,000.

The Savannah Georgian contains an account of the proceedings of an anti-tariff meeting held at Athens in Clarke county, Georgia, at which the much respected William H. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, presided, on the 6th of August. Judge Clayton and Mr. James Camack were secretaries. Among the names of the committee appointed to draft an address, were Judge Wayne, Hon. Senator Cobb, Hon. Senator Berrien, Hon. George R. Gilmer, Judge M. Donald, and many others, the most respectable in the state. The meeting was conducted with deliberation and coolness. It was resolved that although the tariff law is unconstitutional, unequal and oppressive, no means tending to endanger the union should be adopted to oppose it; that the efforts should be made to repeal ought to be remonstrances from the people aggrieved from every part of the country, and that if it should be necessary, an excise might be constitutionally laid, by any of the Southern States, upon the articles introduced into them, when they became the subjects of sale, and that the people would cheerfully bear any additional privations which may follow such excise.

Antarctic Expedition. The indefatigable Mr. Reynolds, the projector of the expedition to the South Pole, is very industrious in collecting materials preparatory to the commencement and prosecution of that grand contemplated voyage of discovery. Having partially succeeded in his views with the government, with regard to the means of fitting out the expedition, we next find him, while that expedition is getting ready, losing no time, but just where he should be, among the very people whose services will be of the most value to him, acquiring information.

The Nantucket Inquirer of the 16th inst. says, "Mr. Reynolds has been in our town for the last week, busily engaged in reading the old log books of our whaling captains, conversing with our merchants, and acquiring all the information possible from our citizens interested in the South Sea, and Pacific Ocean. This information, it is supposed, will be very serviceable in directing the surveys and examinations of the expedition expected to long to sail from this country, under the direction of the Navy Department. Our citizens feel much interest in this subject, and are prepared to do an active part in it."

The Captain of the Orion, arrived at New York states, that on the 21st of July, while bound to the Southward of St. Michaels, he was boarded by a boat from the shore, and was informed by a gentleman from the shore, that all the western islands had declared in favour of Don Pedro. A private frigate was lying off the coast, with three governors on board, sent out by Don Miguel, which were not allowed to land. An officer and boat's crew, who had landed from the frigate at Terceira, had been imprisoned. The frigate had been at Madeira, and attempted to land a governor at that place, but was driven off. The inhabitants were all armed of themselves, and intended to resist to the last. It was also informed, that a British (herm) brig was cruising among the islands, and robbing vessels of every nation, promiscuously. There were no American vessels at St. Michaels.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD OF AUG. 13.

SOMEBODY in the Township of Godmanchester, there lives an old Dutch man who, without any stretching of the truth, may be called a hermit.

When he first came to reside there, the place was as wild and as lonely as any man-hater could desire; foxes, bears, squirrels, pigeons and blue-birds, were for years his only visitors; and the solitary poured the affections of his heart, upon pigeons, ducks and ducklings, which formed the whole of his companion ship. He built a log house for his dwelling—it is a rude piece of architecture—it has neither door nor window, if we may except a hole through which Myneer has his entrance and his exit. The furniture of the mansion are as simple and rude as can well be conceived—there are some planks laid in sundry positions, which serve as chairs—a pot, a platter, and a spoon. His bed rather resembles a canoe, than a place for sleep being the trunk of a tree, hollowed out, just large enough to hold him. In winter, he places this bed or canoe upon its side, with its face to the fire, and there he enjoys his ease. His clothing is somewhat like that of Robinson Crusoe, being composed of the skins of such animals as he may chance to kill. His only employment is in the cultivation of a few roots, of ground, on which he rears corn and potatoes for the benefit of his "live stock."

With them he enters into conversation, asks them questions, and furnishes them with answers. His diet is sparse—potatoes, onions, and ever and anon, chicken. His beard is redolent of "days before the flood." Of late, he feels rather uncomfortable at the inroads which mankind are making upon the woods that incircled him. For many years there were about twenty miles of untouched forest on each side of him, upon which he could ploughshare have been making fearful changes. Human habitations and human industry are now within four miles of his hermitage. A friend of our own once presumes so far as to pay the hermit a visit. The old man always receives him with politeness, but his visitations, though few and far between, give evident umbrage to the domesticated pigs and poultry—they are as fond of loneliness as their owner, and the appearance of a stranger creates a cackling of no dubious import. Once or twice of late, the hermit has left his wilderness, and, with praiseworthy loyalty, joined the militia ranks at parade, and he stands at the head of the corps to which he belongs, with evident zeal for the service of his most excellent Majesty. He is a harmless good old man—what was the cause of his forsaking the "busy world," we cannot tell.

On Monday evening, the Chamber of Peers terminated the deliberation on the project of law respecting the journals. The Censorship, the monopoly of journals, and a law of tendencies (as to libel) have all been done away. The French nation is not divided by unequal laws, and the people, instead of quarrelling with each other, are united in rectifying the defect of their constitution.

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FOREIGN.

Late from England.

We are indebted to our correspondents of the New York Journal of Commerce, Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser, for advices from Liverpool to the 22d and London to the 21st of July, inclusive, brought by the ship Josephine from Belfast. Parliament was to be prorogued to the 25th.

The Belfast steamer had arrived at Falmouth, with the Portuguese Constitutional leaders.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Continental papers, says the Globe of the 21st, which have reached us this morning, bring further accounts of the progress and successes of the Russian Army. Anapa, the fortress in Asiatic Turkey, which was attacked by the force of Admiral Greig and Prince Menschikov, has surrendered. And Tuleza, or Tultsch, a fortress which the Russian army, under the immediate command of the Emperor, left behind it, has fallen into the hands of the besieging corps. The supplies of stores and provisions which have been found in Brailow are represented to have been very important. Meantime, the Russian army, under the Emperor, has been reinforced, and its advanced guards have been pushed without opposition to Mangalia and Koungou. These places are about half way between Karasak and Bazarischik, the first place where there is any appearance that the Turks will make a stand.

There was a report at Paris, on Wednesday, that the Trident had brought intelligence from Corfu, of the Porte having agreed to accept the mediation of France and England.

FRANCE.

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TICKETS IN 25 ONLY.

State Lottery of MARYLAND.

To be drawn in Frederick, on Tuesday, 16th September, 1828.

HIGH PRIZES TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS!

1 prize of \$25,000 is	\$7,000
1 prize of \$10,000 is	1000
1 prize of \$5,000 is	500
1 prize of \$2,500 is	250
5 prizes of \$1,000 is	500
10 prizes of \$500 is	500
30 prizes of \$250 is	500
40 prizes of \$100 is	500</