The Marpland Gazette.

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TERMS OF 12.E.

The terms of sale are ceredit of six months for all sums a ve twenty dollars, with bond and approved security. bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums under the ty dollars, the cash to be paid.

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We the subscribers, having used "H. Coulter's Mineral Powders," have no hesitation in stating, that we have found them superior to any thing we have used, for Razor Strops, i obviates, in a great measure, the un of the Hone. John Miller, . | Thos. Karney, Wm. Brewer, James Holland G. G. Brewer,

R. I. Jones. years, five Henry Hobbs, B. G. G. Brewer, es high, and Rd. Williams, Rd. Iglebart, R. I. Crabb, D. Claude, James Boyle,

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE POWDER Moisten the Strop with a small quantity of sweet oil, apply the pow after which, to give it a smooth su face, rub it with either a phial o

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FOR SALE.

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terms, and the shortest notice Sept 4.

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FOR PRINTING

The Journals of the Convention ons of the Province of Maryland,

Held in the City of Annapolis, in th years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

IF Sufficient encouragement be of fered, the Subscriber proposes to pallish, in one volume octavo, the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 35 and 36. It is believed that there are no more than two copies of these Journal mow extant; and from the circums fand that they were printed in pamphifform, and unbound, it may be fair concluded that they, too, must in a fewers be destroyed by the mere decay.

concluded that they, too, must in a fer years be destroyed by the mere decided in the confidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that intered ing and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, that time formed, for mutual protection against the improper assumption power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embra what may be termed its Domestic a Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Marland it should be her pride to ha down to posterity, not only on accountry in the confidence stream of Maryland will consider proposed politication of sufficient in power of the political in the confidence stream of Maryland will consider proposed publication of sufficient in portance to entitle it to their patrices and the Sibbscriber is induced to is these proposals.

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these proposals.

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The Journal of Proceeding

House of Delogates

December Session 1827,

Has been completed and is ready distribution. A few copies for se at this office; pacen &1 59.

VOL. LXXXIII.

Jonas Green, MERCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

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fresh and Splendid VELVET CLOTHS. EDREE W'NEER

Merchant Tailor, just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large Stock of Goods,

In his line, consisting of me of the best Velvet Cloths, and n assortment of Cassimeres, and a variety of

VESTINGS,

Of the latest fashions, with an assortment of

kis, Gloves, Collurs & Suspenders nof which he will sell low for Cash-w punctual men on moderate terms. kept. 18.

In Chancery,

November 4, 1828. the petition of George Simmons. ther, Lewis Sutton, adm'r of ry Thompson,

Menry C. Brown, in the case of Richard Brown, and others,

Robert Brown & others. The petition in this case states, that The petition in this case states, that a pletfore, to wit, on the 12th day of high 1827, a decree was passed for sule of the real estate of Richard han, deceased, upon a bil filed by pism, deceased, upon a bil filed by bard Brown, and others, against levet Brown, and others. That on the lith day of May 1827. Louis Gasany, the trustee, sold the said real mie for the sum of \$1,748 50, which leads been ratified and confirmed hit Henry C. Brown is entitled to estath part of the proceeds of said to after deducting the casts of suit, at the trustee's commission. That at held term 1827, of Anne Arundel maty, court the petitiolers, George immons, Cephas Simmon and William laber, recovered a judgment for an wher, recovered a judgment for an achment against the said Henry C. her, for the sum of sixty-seven doln and ninety-five and three fourth an upon which costs to the amount fine dollars and thirty-one and two-ricents, have accrued. That at the me time a judgment for an attach-mifor the sum of fifty six dollars sisty-six cents, with interest from 20th day of November 1823, was mered in favour of Lewis Sutton, initiativator of Henry Childs, for the 2 of Henry Thompson, against the ansirator of Henry Childs, for the soft Henry Thompson, against the Henry C. Brown, upon which as amounting to 28 85 have accrued. It writs of attachment were issued said judgments, returnable to Oc-ter term 1827, upon which returns of abona were mide. That said writs

te renewed to April and October is 1828, and similar returns of the bona made thereon.

The petition for ther states, that the de three successive weeks before a day of December next, in one annapolis newspapers give noth the abent defendant Henry C. of the nature and object of the mature and to appear at the terminal person, in the solicitor, a lefter the 4th day of March next, are cause, if any he hath, why an a lefter not pass as prayed by the

The copy,
tt. Ramsay Waters,
tt. Reg. Cur. Can.

keepeth up till you are both breathed,

and then reposeth for a few seconds.

Then she is up again for a hundred

paces or so, and again resteth-her

movements on these sprightly occa-

sions, being something between walking and flying. Her great weight seemeth to propel her forward

astrich fashion. In this kind of re-

with her many scores of acres on those

well wooded and well watered do-

mains. Her delight at Oxford is in

the public walks and gardens, where when the weather is not too oppres-

her idle hours, not idly, but generally accompanied with a book; blest if

the can but intercept some resident Fellow, (as usually there are some of this brood left behind at these pe-

riods,) or stray Master of Arts, (to most of whom she is better known

than their dinner bell,) with whom

she may confer upon any curious top-

ic of literature. I have seen these shy gownsmen, who truly set but a

very slight value upon female conver-

lieved marching I have traversed

THE GENTLE GIANTESS.

DISUELLARY. true monks as they are, and ungent-ly neglecting the delicacies of her polished converse, for their own perverse and uncommunicating solitari-From Lamb's Elia. ness! Within doors her principal oc-cupation is music, vocal and instru-mental, in both of which she is no The widow Blacket of Oxford, is the largest female I ever had the pleasure of beholding. There may be her parallel upon the earth, but mean professor. Her voice is wonderfully fine, but till I got used to it, surely I never saw it. I take her to I confess it staggered me. It is for all the world like that of a piping bulbe lineally descended from the maid's aunt of Brainford, who caused Master Ford such uneasiness. She hath Atalantean shoulders, and as she stoopeth in her gait—with as few ofdrown the deep organ. The shake, which most fine singers reserve for fences to answer for in her particular the close of cadence, by some unacas any of Eve's daughtersseems broad enough to bear the blame of all the peccaditlus that have been common air or ballad, keeps double committed since Adam. She girdeth up her waist-or what she is pleased to esteem as such-nearly up to her shoulders, from beneath which that huge dorsel expanse, in mountainous declivity, emergeth. Respect for her alone preventeth the idle boys, who follow her about in shoals, whenever she cometh abroad, from getting ap and riding. But her presence infalframe lodgeth a soul-in all resspect disproportionate, Of more than morlibly commands a reverence. She is tal make, she evinceth withal a tremindeed, as the Americans would exbling sensibility, a yielding infirmity of purpose, a quick susceptibility to press it, something awful. Her peron is a burthen to herself, no less of diffident than to the ground which hears her. To her mighty bone she hath a pinguitude withal, which makes the frame, an attenuated and meagre condepth of winter to her the most destitution. With more than man's sirable season. Her distress in the warmer solstice is pitiable. During bulk, her humours and occupations are eminently feminine. She sighs; the months of July and August, she being six feet high. She languisheth; being two foot wide. She worketh slender eprigs upon the delicate mususually renteth a cool cellar, where ices are kept, wherein she descendeth when Sirius rageth. She dates lin; her fingers being capable of moulding a Colossus. She sippeth from a hot Thursday-some 25 years ago. Her apartment in summer is pervious to the four winds. Two capacity being that of a tun of Heiddoors in north and south direction, She goeth mincingly with and two windows, fronting the rising these feet of hers; whose solidity need and setting sun, never closed, from not fear the black ox's pressure. every cardinal point catch the contributory breezes. She loves to enjoy by what parting attribute may I salute thee: last and best of the Titanwhat she calls a quadruple draught. That must be a shrewd zephyr, that esses; Ogress, fed with milk instead can escape her. I owe a painful faceof blood; not least, or least handsome ache, which oppresses me at this moment, to a cold caught sitting by Oxford, who, in its deadest time of her, one day in last July, at this revacation, can never properly ceipt of coolness. Her fan, in ordito be empty, having thee to fill it. nary resembleth a hanner spread, which she keeps continually on the possesseth an active and gadding Revolutionary Anecdotes from the MSS her person. No one delighteth more than herself in country exercises and pastimes. I have passed many an agreeable holyday with her in her favourite park at Woodstock She performs her part in these delightful ambulatory excursions by the aid of a portable chair. She setteth out with you at a fair foot gallop, which she

From the Southern Patriot.

of Wm. S. James.

Josiah Culberston and Mrs. Thomas, highly deserve a niche among the revolutionary worthies of the Upper country. It has been stated in the body of the history, that Gov. Rutledge, in 1776, sent up ammunition to the whigs; to keep the tories in subjection, in Ninety Six District. A part of this was lodged with Col. John Thomas, nusband of Mrs. Thocalled Spratsburgh, part of old Ninety Six. In the spring of 1780, while he British besieged Charleston, it was guarded by Culberston and twen-British inspired the tories with fresh hopes. Col. Moore, a royalist, afterwards killed in Georgia, determining to be early conspicuous, raised a take that ammunition. Upon the apmains. Her delight at Oxford is in the public walks and gardens, where when the weather is not too oppressive, she passeth much of her valuable time. There is a bench at Mauding satisfaction of their several proach of Moore with such a superior their heels and ran away. I have stated before, that a considerable quantity of ammunition was hid by Major M'Junkin, in hollow trees, until reclaimed by him for Sumpter, this was the same ammunition defended by Culberston, and it was expended by Sumpter in his attack on Rocky Mountains, and at the battle of the Hanging Rock. In this point of view, Culberston's defence, besides the bravery of it, became highly important in its consequences, for Sumpter could not have commenced sation, cast a hawk's eye upon her from the length of Maudlin grove, his operations without that ammuni-

Civil Warfare Exemplified.

Mrs. Martin, of Edgefield, was
the wife of Gen. Wm. Martin, of that district, and is the principal subject of my narrative. During the civil war between the whigs and tories in the time of the revolution, in old Ninety Six District, General Martin took an active part with the former, and was devoted by the latter to destruction. This warfare was one meets his enemy in battle and you would expect notes from her to fights with him face to face; but to way lay a man in the day and to shoot him as he rode along unsuspectedly, or to stab him at midnight in his hous countable flexibility of tremulousness in the presence of his wife and chilof pipe, she carrieth quite through the dren, were the common occurrences composition; so that her time, to a of the time; and not confined to Ninemotion, like the earth; running the caped the malice of his enemies; but primary circuit of the tune, and still near the close of the war, when the revolving upon its own axis. The ef- British had been driven into Charlesfect, as I said before, when you are ton, and peace seemed to be restored used to it, is as agreeable as it is al- to Ninety Six, the General returned together new and surprising. The spacious apartments of her outward pose in the bosom of his family. But soon after his arrival, at midnight, he was awoke in his bed by a loud knocking at his door, and cries of Come out you d-d rebel, come out we've caught you at last." Consulting only his resolution, Gen. Marand blushing virtues, which for their tin jumped out of bed, and drew his habitation usually seek out a feeble sword. No other man was in the No other man was in the house. But in a moment Mrs. Martin ran to the next room door, and knocking all her might, called over the names of some dozen of the General's bravest men, and urged them. to rise, to arm, and to come to his assistance. The tories heard and im-mediately fled. Thus, by an admirable presence of mind, Mrs. Martin saved the life of her husband.

Capt. M'Cay and his wife, lived on the Carolina side of Savannah river, near the upper line of Barnwell and Edgefield dispicts tluring the revolutionary wat, and by his activity a gainst the enemy in Georgia, had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to them. Shortly after the fall o Charleston, Col. M'Girth, command ing the Florida rangers, despatched Capt. Hollingsworth with his compa ny to take or kill M'Kay; he did not find him, but burnt his house; the houses of many of his neighbors, and laid waste the country for many miles around. Not suspecting danger, many of the men were at home, and Hollingsworth, in the course of two nights, murdered seventeen of them in the midst of their families. Dis appointed at not finding M'Kay, this butcher put his wife to the torture to compel her to discover his hiding place; the manner of it was by un-

screwing a flint from a musket, and

it. Her sufferings may be readily conceived, but her fortitude bore her through them; and she made no discovery, although she carried victual to him every day to the place, and knew it well. M'Kay swore re venge, and it was bitter indeed. the head of a few men as bold as him self, he long interrupted the navigaemy between Augusta and Savannah visions and stores, which he secured in the woods if of any use, or destroy ed if of none, or too bulky to be hid. Early in 1781, Col. Brown, comman-dant of Augusta, sent a British officer with 20 regulars and 25 tories, to cut off M'Kay and his party; but with a much smaller force he waylaid and attacked them near Matthew's bluff, and killing the officer and 15 men dispersed the rest. In February 1782, when Gen. Wayne was block ading Savannah, a party of torics thinking M.Kay would be by this time off his guard, formed the design of killing him in his house. At midnight they surrounded it for that pur pose, but being too dastavelly to en counter him openly, even at that lafe hour, they fired between the logs of his cabin into the bed where he usually alept. M'Kay was not there, but his wife was, with an infant on her bosom. The mother was killed but the babe was found alive the next morning at her breast, endeavouring to appease its hunger.

In the year 1565, Liverpool con tained 138 houses and cottages, and had 223 tons of shipping, employing 75 men. As late as the year 1704, the "Old Church" was the only house of public worship in the

SHUMLA. From Dr. Walsh's Journey from Constantinople.

"Our way lay over a hill which commanded the whole country, and I stopped on the summit at sun-rise to view it, Behind us lay the vast ridge of the Balkan, which we had passed, presenting a more inaccessible face at this side than at the other, running along the horizon in a right line like a vast wall which ascended to the clouds. The ancients had such an idea of the height of this ridge, that Pomponius Mila affirms, the Euxine and Adriatic could be seen from it at the same time, and Pliny says it was six miles high. Hæmi excelsital VI. millibus basquum'-higher than the Andes and Ifimalaya. It is, therefore, very re markable that Herodotus should have taken no notice of it, though it must have presented so formidable an obstruction to the army of Darius. blood of the Typhon, because he had ascended it as the nearest way to scale to Heaven, and Jupiter had there struck him down. The length of the chain is not less remarkable than the height, extending for five hundred miles—one end resting on the Gulph of Venice, and the other called the Balkan, which signifies a difficult defile, and it is properly divided into high and low; the latter advancing forward on each side. like contworks before the great natural rampart. "The town of Shumla lies in an

angle of a valley, formed by two ridges of those low mountains; they are the last branch of them at this side and their extreme termination. If, therefore the whole breadth of this immense chain be taken, it may be said to extend from Fakih to Shumla, thirty-two hours, or ninety-six miles, the country beyond these places being all level plains, and beyond them being all mountains; the lofty ridges, however extend only from Haidhos to Topenitzs, nine hours, or twenty-seven miles.

"The mountains about Shumla of the bill, overhanging the town with a very rich and beautiful prospect; below, at the extremity of the ridges, an immense plain begins, which extends to the Danube on the north, and the Black Sea on the cast. Here are seen the town, &c. of Varna, between two head lands, distance eighteen hours, or forty four miles. To this port all who wish to avoid the difficulties of the Balkan, hire a vessel from Constantinople, and from hence to Shumla. In fact, it appeared as if the country from the Danube to the Prepontis was originally a dead flat surface; when, by some convulsion of nature, this ridge of moun tains was thrown up, which divided the country like a vast wall running from the Black Sea , to the Adriatio The part of the plain lying on the south of the ridge was formerly called Thrace, and is now Romelia; the part on the north was formerly called Mosia, and now Bulgaria.

"Shumla is a very large and po-pulous town, containing about sixty thousand inhabitants. It is divided into two parts, the Turkish and Christian. The Turkish is the upper part. It is filled with Mosques, whose domes and minarets are covglitter in the sun with dazzling splenlour, so that when the sun shone I could not look at the town. Here is, besides, an extraordinary novelty in a Turkish town—a large clock; it tells the hours by a bell, which is their the noirs by a ben, which is heard all over the city, and regulates the time of the inhabitants, instead of muczzims crying the hour from the minarcts. This extraordinary innovation, and approximation to European manners, was introduced some years ago by a Basha, who had been a prisoner in Russia; he there acquired a taste for bells; and on his return brought with him a striking clock, which he crected in Shumla. The improvement, however, has not yet proceeded beyond this northern from tier. I have never seen or heard of any other town clock in the Turkish dominions, except at Athens, presented by Lord Elgin, as some remunerstion for the dilspidation of the

3

upper town, is a smaller called warilis which extends into the plain. Within its limits the Rayas, or Jew and Christian population, reside, separate from the rest, like the district called Irish towns in Ireland, the original inhabitants in both having been laid under the same interdict by their conquerors. In this district there ere about three hundred houses, inhabited by Jews, Armenians and Greeks, who have each a place of worship. It is here the most celebrated tinmen and braziers in the Turkish empire reside, who supply Constantinople, with their manufacture, and cover their own mosques with tin and copper, which looks so glittering. Shu-mla has some irregular fortifications standing. We entered the town ac-ross a deep fosse; and, through ram-parts of clay by which the Russians

vere repulsed in their last invasion

of Turkey; their main body has ad-

vanced from Rusgrad to this place, while their Cossacks pushed across the mountains as far as Burghaz, They were, however, obliged to re-treat without taking the town. "As a military station, Shumla seems to have been of great importance to the Turkish empire. It is on the point at which all the roads leading from the fortresses on the Danube concentrate. Its fortresses would be weak and contemptible in the hands of European troops, but are a very efficient defence when manned by Turks. The consist of earthen ramparts, and brick-walls, in some placed flanked by strang built

watch towers, each capable of holding eingt or ten "tophelegees," or mus-They stretch for three miles in length and one in breadth, over a ground intersected with valleys and the extent and irregularities of the surface prevent the posibility of Turks form their entrenchment camp in their contests, and the Russians have always found it impregnable. Twice they have advanced as far as

without being able to advance far-

A correspondent censures the mean forms a semi-circular amphitheatre, unmanly practice of making a butt of up the sides of which the gardens old maids. The habit is an unequivoval sign of a vulgar and ill regulated mind, and is most offensive and revolting to every person of feeling and delicacy. Many of these females who lead single lives have been influenced in their choice by motives equally creditable to their judgment and momiable, accomplished, and admirably suited by nature and education to fulfil the duties of a wife and mother, and yet she may nover have been seriously addressed by the man for whom she could feel the attachment and respect without which marriage is a state of insupportable thraldom. It is so much the fashion to look mainthat very many most excellent wo-men are neglected, by men who are not aware that an amiable disposition and good principles, are the best dowry that a woman can confer upon her husband. London paper.

> HIBERNIAN ACUTENESS. When General V-

tered in a small town in Ireland, he and his lady were regularly, besieged, whenever they got into their carriage by an old beggar woman, who kept her post at the door, assailing them daily with fresh importunities and fresh tales of distress. At last, the lady's charity and the general's patience were nearly exhausted, but their petitioner's wit was still in its pristine vigour. One morning at the accustomed hour, when the lady was getting into her carriage, the old woman began—"Agh! my lady, success to your ladyship, and success to your honours honour, this morning of all days in the year; for sure did'nt I dream last night, that her ladyship gave me a pound of ta, and that yor honour gave me a pound of tobacco?"

"But, my good woman," said the general, "do you not know that dreams always go by the rules of

contrary?"

"Do they so, plase your honour?"
rejoined the old woman, "then it must be your honour that will give me the ta, and her ladyship that will give me the tobacco?

The general, struck with her rea-"Detached by an interval from this the value of her dream.

the same at one o'y succeed-our during no oblock.

ctfully in n the best npproved Master.

ward.

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26 d any Booki Jonathan Pink return them to