eacion, had been gathering all that could cottect of the tail almond scent of tufts of the elegant meadow themselves into a prumage so righty de ite amongst flowers; and if I were in-clined to follow the Eastern fashion of courtship, and make love by a nosegay. I should certainly send it to plead my And it shall be so, added he, after

a short pause, his bright and sudder smile illuminating his whole counte name. The botanical name signifies Qieen of the Meadow, and when-I fer this tribute, wherever I . this tuft, the homage of my heart. On, that the offering might find favour with my fair Queen! Katy heard She turned away to a little bay formed by a rivulet, where a bed of pebbles, overhung by a grassy bank afforded a commodious seat, and there the sate her down trembling, cold and wretched, understanding for the first time her own feelings, and wondering if any body in all this world had exe-been so unhappy before. There she sate, with tears rolling

down her cheeks, unconsciously mak ing rings of rushes that grew thereby. and Edward's dog Ranger, who had been watching a shoal of minnous a play in the shallow water, and every and then ir serting his huge paw into the stream as if trying to catch one came to her and laid his rough heav and his long, brown, curling ears on ber lap, and looked at her with teves whose human me ming did not need the aid of speech,' eyes full of pity and of love-for Ranger, in common with all the four footed world, loved Kary dearly; and now he looked up in her facd licked her cold hand. Oh, kinder and fachfuller than your master! tho poor Katy as with a fresh gush of tearhead, and sat in that position as it seem ed to her for ages, whilst her compani ons were hooking and landing some waite water lilies.

At last they approached and she arose has dy and tremblingly and walked on, tions to escape observation. Your rland is loose Kity. said Edward. lifting his hand to her bonnet. Come No clearer mirror than the dark, smooth Come! He put her band under his arm and led her thither, and there, when mechanically she cast her eyes on when mechanically she cast her eyes on the stream, she saw the rich tuft of me adow sweet, the identical Queen of the Meadow, waying like a piume over her own straw bonnet: felt herself caught in Edward arms, for between surprise and joy she had well nigh fallen; and when with intuitive modesty she escaped from his embrace, and took refuge with her cousin, the first sound she heard was Sophy's affectionate whisper. I knew it all the time Katyl Every body knew it but you! and the wedding must be next week, for I have promised Edward to stay and be bride's maid.' And nest week they were mar-

Best preparation of Black Lead Fin CLEANING STOVES. Mix powder of black lead with a little common gin or the dregs of red Port Wine, and lay it on the stove with a piece of linen rag, then with a dry, and close, but not hard bruss, dry, and close, but not hard bruss, dipped into dry, black lead rub it to a beautiful brightoner and richer black varnish cast iron, than either boiling lead with small beer and

Late from England

By the arrival at New York of the

By the arrival at New Tork of the ship Brighton, Capit Subers from London papers in the six of two vember have been received by the New York editors.

They contain the important intelligence of the fall of Varna. I wo mines having been laid by the Russians under the walls of the fortress, were accurate on the fall of October by which sprung on the 5th of October, by which breaches were made in the north bastion. On the 7th, the sharp shootfiring a shot, killed and dispersed the soldiers by whom it was defended, and meeting no resistance were imprudently led to enter the town. The besiegers endeavoured to support them by bliged to retreat before the enemy. The brought with them many Christian wo 300 wounded, and that of the Turks pened negotiations with the besiegers and on the 11th capitulated. The rison it appears amounted but to 6000

of some of the Turkish officers. 1 capitulate on any terms, but Ju-suff Pacha, who had been employed with Admiral Greig, put themselves under the protection of the Russians on the Oth, and resolved not to return into the When this resolution wa were under the command of Jussuff Pa cha, immediately laid down their arms; and during the high of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th, they came in troops, with their commanders, our of the town, to surrender themselves as riseners of war to the besiegers.

per dissolved itself, the Captain Pucha who, with those that remained faithfu to him, had fled into the citadel, re mested to be allowed to retire upme Omer Vrione. The Emperor granted flux on condition that he should either ake the road by way of P. avati, or emoack for Burgas. Powards moon de quested permission to deliver the key-

o the Emperor.
The papers contain but little other political intellige ce of importance.

grain market.
Parliament was further prorogued to he 18th of December.

SCHUMLA.

We have an account of the operations before Schumla from Sept. 25th t O t. Sd. which prove that they wer essing the Turks up to the latter da n that important fortress. An attacl n the 28th was repulsed by the fire v. and 5000 Purkish cavairy sent ou egainst Gen. Nabel, on the Silistria v Gen. Orlow.

Little Wallachia are to the 281 September, when Gen. Grisman sho had been attacked before by the Seraskier of Widdin, fell upon him in the night, and routed him with great loss, by which victory the tranquility of that province is said to be secured PORTUGAL.
The intelligence from this unfortu

nate country, which is chiefly contained in long letters from English resi tents, &c. is of a most melancholy na There are accounts of more ar rests, imprisonments and outrages, that ve should have imagined Don Migue with all his ferocity, could have found subjects for, after the multiplied cala nities which he had before heaped upo signment of hundreds more to thos were "full" weeks ago; and the man ner in which room is made for so many sleep, without laying partly upon each bon were closed in one day, by the arjest of their masters; and communication seems to have been almost cut off among the inhabitants, for fear that affairs may be discussed. ountry in agitation.

The news of the favourable reception of the young Queen in Bigland produced great consternation at court. The usurper is reported to have exclaimed in despair. Bigland has betrayed me! Intelligence has also been received, no less calculated to terrify him, that Dor Pedro had expressed his utmast indig nation against him, and declared his ishment due to his perfidy. Great discontent is said to exist

he fleet of Don Miguel, of Madeira, on account of the irregularity in the osyment of wages.

THE FALL OF VARNA.

From the Supplement of the Prussian State's Gazette of the 23d inst. The difficulties and suffering of the

3

The reduction of the fortress was the

on the slight of that day.

Such was the alarm produced in the enemy by this bold and successful exploit, that a conference was on the mo-ment proposed, and Jussuff Pacha him-self, was the first who commanded his followers, to lay down their arms unconditionally, and without stipulation

In the course of the night, and on the next morning, his example was followed by the whole garrison, save only the Captain Pacha, and a few followers, the Captain Pacha, and a few followers, composed of his immediate suite, who threw the objects into the citadel. They were afterwards made prisoners there by the Russian goldiers, who had entered by the breaches made in the external defences of the town.

The first corps which entered were the 18th and 14th of the Foot Guards.

after them a battalion of Sappers, and then the Ismail Regiment of the Impe The Emperor has inspected perso

nally all the works, and has been the roughly convinced of the difficulties with which the besieging army had-to con-

After his Majests had visited the mines (on the eye of the assault.) he proceeded to reconneitie the detence the town, bestowing particular a tention on such parts as were to be ob

From the accounts of the prisoner (which, however, are somewhat various.) it is conjectured that the garrison Varna, with the armed inhabitants. amounted in the beginning to at teas 22,000 men; at the time of the surren der they numbered about 6000

tend to give a correct list of the priso ners, nor any statement of the stores ainmunition, &c. that have fallen int our hands.

SURRENDER OF VARNA. Berlin, O.t. 23 .- To day, the fol the operations before Varna, and the

king of that place: 1st. Operations before Varna, from the 1st to the 5th of October.
The mines laid under the walls of th

fortress were finished to our wish, and sprung on the 3d or 4th of October mine was sprung at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the result fully answered our expectations, as two reaches a e already made in this bas

The corps of Omer Vrione, notwith tanding the reinforcements it receiv ed. had made no further movement t

Prince Eugene of Wurtemburg has efe a strong advanced guard in Hasse-in Laar, and has advanced to Osmanc zyk To strengthen the right wing of Gen. Bistrom's position, the corps of Major Gen. Dillinghausen has drawn searer to him, and has occupied the village of Reynardzi.

11- Operations before Varna from the 5th to the 9th of October.

Our works having opened a way to the fortress, it was resolved to detact some troops to take possession if possible, by means of a breach of the north bastion, nearest the sea, and to erect a vattery in it.

On the 7th, an hour before day breat he Sharp Shooters, led by Lt. Zanzoff ski, of the Navy, penetrated into the bastion, without firing a shot, and kill d all the furks that defended it. Meeting with no resistance, these brave men suffered themselves to be led away by their courage, and without thinking of taking possession of the bastion, which was the main object, they pene trated into the middle of the town. Meantime, false attacks were made at three different points by our redoubts upon the town and Furkish Tiraleurs. who had concealed themselves in the en out of them.

Notwithstanding this unexpected success, and the support that continued to be sent to the Sharp Shooters, it was to be foreseen that they would not be able either to resist the whole of the enemy's garrison, or to retain possession of the bastion. To prevent further public affairs may be discussed. An bloodshed a retreat was ordered. The English ship of war was most scruputously guarded by row boats, to prevent the escape of Portuguese; assassinations Christian women and children, who had were apprehended in the streets; and in joined them in the town. Two pair of the country armed bands kept the colours found in the bastion were taken As it was impossible to bring 14 can non which were there, they were partly spiked by our people, and partly thrown into the sea. We had 80 killed and 300 wounded; the loss of the enemy may be estimated at 600 men. Though the en terprise had not the result that was in tended, it served to prove to the Turks that they were no longer safe in the walls of Varns, and that by means of

> cordingly a Turkish officer, came to ress. This morning (the 9th.) Justuff Pacha, one of the Chief Commanders in the town, arrived here, to confer with Admiral Grein Phis does not hinder the progress of our works, which are continued with great rapidity

the breaches that had been made, the fortress might be taken by storm. Ac

ward into the middle of the city. Th fright was so great, that the enemy be-Yousseuff Pacha, was the first to order his army to lay down their arms with out capitulation, and surrendered him-elf and army. The whole garrison followed his example at night, and the ken prisoner by our troops, who pushed forward through the breaches into he city, with drums beating and co-

lours flying.

According to the reports of the prioners, the garrison of Varna amounted of 20,000 men; but to-day there only emained 6000 men. We do not know with certainty the number of prisoners, for the quantity of trophies, nor ammu-mition which has falles, into our hands.

Account of the operations before Numba from the 28th September to the 3d October. Un the 28th of September in the morning, the enemy began to fire upon is from the furtress, and at the same one his cavalry, in large masses, ad vanced against the outposts of our left wing. Major Gen. Sysojew with the eserve of his regiment of cossacks. draw him towards our redoubts, so as to ing him within the range of our fire from the town, but was compelled by the fire of our redoubts to retreat to shumta. On the succeeding days we annonated each other without any-considerable like on our side. On the 2d of October, the enemy de

iched a corps of 4000 infantry, and 000 cavalry, and 14 cannon, on the t. Silistria, ta cut off from our Major General Nabal, who was advancing with a brigade of Hulans to wards Shunda. Adjut Gen. Orlow, was, therefore, ordered in defeat the nemy's plan, and immediately set ou-with the first division of Chasseurs on orseback, four battalions of infantry. and 16 cannon, towards the village of Kadvikroi, attacked the enemy, silenced his cannon, and compelled him to hal, who was attacked by the enemy's avalry, had intercepted and joined

Account of the operations in Little Wallachia on the 4th October.

Lieut. Gen Langeron reports as follows:— The Seraskier of Widdin, at the head of 26,000 men, and 30 can non, left on the 24th of September the entrenchments at Kalafat. eady designated before hand to be Pacha of this town, an appointment of which there has been hitherto no in-

stance in the two principalities.
Having advanced to the village of Boglesta, the Turks began to entrench themselves. Major Gen. Geismar, with a division of 4800 men, was at a disance of seven werste; notwithstanding heir superior force, Gin. Geismar : gorou- attack, to hinder them from pr September, about noon. An obstiill rightfall wishon; any decisive ad vintage on either side. The new Russia and Kargopol regiments of Dragoor reatly distinguished themselves on the fantry, which repulsed, with consider able lose, the attacks of the Turkish

After this action General Geismar law very riearly that he should be at acked again on the following day, and rior, might easily surround him, or at to attack him the accord time the same night, and executed this resolution with the most brilliant success. After a des troops were destroyed; the other corps gave away in the greatest confusions and, seized with terror, they fled as far as Kalefat, where about 10,000 men ar rived without arms, which they had thrown away. The loss of the enemy amounts to some thousands killed, and 600 prisoners. Among the former is the Pacha of Albania. The whole of the enemy's camp fell into our hands, besides 24 pair of colours, 7 cannon, and a great number of horses and waggons, with amountition and provisions of all kinds. We lost nearly 600 men

killed and wounded. This eplendid victory ensures the tranquility of Little Wallachia. hinders the execution of the Seraskier's plan to lay waste that province, and cut off its communication with the Ruscut on its communication with the Rus-sian corps destined for its defence. His Majesty has recompensed Major Gen-Geismar, by promoting him to the rank of Linutenant General.

From the Gazette de France, Oct. 28. Trieste, Oct. 18-Letters from Otran-to saff, that Ibrahim Pacha has consent-ed, at the latter end of September, to ed, it the latter end of September, to suprement the latter end of September, to surrender the fortreases which he held to the Erench troops. If these state- aget upon the porse or privileges of has been appointed september in Governor fredell, of North Caroline to the Erench troops. If these state- aget upon the porse or privileges of has been appointed september aget. 13.40

Camp before Varns. Oct. 11.

Success has crowned the efforts of the frontiers of Greece are positively its leaves and the frontiers of Greece are positively its leaves at he sustain armies, under the walls of fixed, the French troops will return to Varius. This merning this important for frontiers suffered at discretion, and our erroy is now entering the place—

This happened is consequence of an Heyden is preparing to carry it late effect. This measure will do more harm to the sea ports of Italy than all the picture. Boulevard, his drawing room, where the marks of our troops on the night to the sea ports of Italy than all the picture. Heyden is preparing to carry it late effect. This measure will do more harm to the sea ports of Italy than all the piracies which have just been put down. Paris, Oct. 27—A letter from Toulon contains the following statement:—Orders many precision to the 50th to sent

be taken from the arsenals of Toulon Perpignan, Toulouse and Grenoble.'

of occupying the fortresses of the Mo-rea, which it is intended to fortify.-Large quantities of powder will also be sent. The army is in want of provisions a 21h loaf is sold at 40 sons. The coun

try is without resources, and the bac diet, added to the bad climate, ha caused an epidemic disease (intermit ting fever) in the army, to which many fall victims. Several officers of the artillery and engineers are dead. It is reported that the number of sich

in the hospitals of the Morea, is 374.

An extraordinary measure was taken by the police on Wednesday morning regarding sixty or eighty of the clerk employed in the arrival department a the general portrollee. At the hour when they us although the police agents broke into the office and seized all employed in the above division, including M. Jaqueson, who is their chief. It order not to interrupt the business, the ments to their residences, where the

From the Token.

of perquisitions, that it was difficult t

a commissary of police to be

procure a commi

THE ITALIAN BOULEVARD There is no other place where huma ife wears such an aspect of gaiety, a n Paris. Every thing is here arrange for amusement and plessure, and, to a stranger the streets, promenades, and public glodens, have always the appearance of a fete day. The lively countenances of the multitude, the ai vailes every face, and above all, the great numbers of graceful and well dressed females abroad, unite to im press the new comer with the idea that the same scene returns; and again and again and agains for weeks and months, he find umself drawn into the gay tide, mov ng, mingling, and sympathizing with

An American usually goes to Paris after having recently left London, and he therefore sees the former place to great advantage. Nothing can be mor unlike than these two great capitalunlike than these two great capitals. I dashes that cup to pieces, when it is London is dark and dirty, canopied with fogs and swimming in mud. The streets are choaked with a mass of casts and coaches, tords and porters, lame and loungers—all crowding and hurry method of putting an end to existing ing along as if they were engaged in a trace, and life and death were on the is minding little.

In Paris it is different. Instead of oring along the dirty & narrow streets, the people seek the Boulevard the gardens, or other promenades, and even in those parts where business draws to gether a crowd of people, the characte French are distinctly visible.

Nothing can better mark the differ nce of manners in the two places, than some particular comparisons. In entering a theatre in London, the crowd rushes in by main strength, and he who is strongest is the best fellow. In Paris be people form in a procession, and

In the fashionable walks as great a. contrast is exhibited. The crowds who promenade the parks and gardens of London, for the sake of retiewing each other with more success, form into two The Wheeling Gazette contains a particulars of the recent fire, which aparade, to be despatored in a given time, and therefore requiring great syntem and effort. In Taris, on the contrary, at the gardens of the Toillering on the Luxembourg, of the Champs Ribes or the Boulevard Italian, the people are seen engaged in a thousand different ways. Some are walking, some an auntering—many are sitting on benches, others are musing beneath the groves ——one is pondering the glaspy surface of a fountain, another is gazing on a group of statuary. Here an old man is looking, with a delighted face upon a family of remping children, attended by their nurse—there a sentimental youth the street were saved.

The wheeling Gazette contains particulars of the recent fire, which and particulars of the river, near the lawer and of the heir nurse-there a sentimental vouth a filling the ear of a dvenne with idle

is filling the ear of a duenne with idle compliments, that he may now and then steal summe significant speeches into the ear of her beautiful protege.

The contrast might be extended, but we must close it with the observation, that a stranger in land selection, that a stranger in land and selection worst part of the English, and in France the best pert of the French character. In one country, he finds an outlaw superted and repelled prejudged and sentenced the a being who has seme delay upon the moreon privileges of

Among the various promenses, the is none more attractive than the last Boulevards. It is a broad greet, a magnificent bouses on either side, of cipally occupied as cases. It is a the Chaussee D'Antin, the veside of the bigher classes in Paris, and favourite resort of the gay part of fashionable loungers. In the evenities it is lighted with a multitude of lam and nothing can exceed the brilling of the scene. Thousands of proof the scene. Thousands of peo-are sitting in front of the cases, who they are served with lemonad, i creams, and cordials, while other th creams, and cordials, while other the sands are flowing to and fro, presetting a gay and mazy spectacle, pertually changing and arranging like a forma and figures of a kaleidoscope.

To a mind yet alive to new impressions, and pleased with variety, the scane is a careely less than eachanting.

acene is scarcely less than enchanting Bur it was my fortune to witness painful instance of a contrary effect.

While I was in Paris, a young En lishman by the name of Mo re, to lodgings at the hotel where I was sia ing. He was a singularly handson man, about 28, and on acquaintage found him in a high degree intellige and accomplished. It afterwards ca to my knowledge, that he was an of family, and some fortune, and spent his life hitherto, in a career deep devotion to dissipation. Tired London, palled with its pleasures, re-less and anxious for something to cite his cloved sensibilities . h the great capital of luxury and enjoy

He had been sometime in when I happened one evening to a him learning, with a dejected air. gainst one of the trees, which line walks of the Iralian Boulevard. light of the lamps shone strong; round, and displayed the brilliant of gay beings, passing as usual at the pavement. There was a mixt face of Moore, that made me hesi to speak to him. When I did so, tarted, and with evident effort put side the looks which attracted my

We returned together to our the conversation turning upon the fa-which to me appeared singular, that joyment; and life is no longer we pleasure is freely offered, and no straint is put upon him to whose h is given, it is soon exhausted. I hardly think him inconsistent

would be a leadmainful method of to minuting lite.

We soon actified at our hotel a parted. In the morning, Moore's sevant found his door locked, and no of answered to the call. He entered force, and discovered that his mass was death. He lay in his bed, and the calm look of sleep. A pan charcoal was standing in the com. a explained the death of the unfortunity. explained the death of the unfortune stranger. A brief note was found his writing table, addressed to it keeper of the hotel, giving certain rections respecting his effects, and a ding as a thing in which no one cou have much interest, that we animes have much interest, that weariness ife had led him to put an end to his

FIRE!

The Wheeling Gazette contains

town would inevitably be destroyed.

The court house and many building on the east side of the street were peatedly on fire, but, were saved great exertions.

The progress of the flames was reased about 9 o'clocker.

The exant of proper discipline a organization among the kitizens, we wishle to every one; and this callent is a loud admonthing to them to provide the for hitre securiences of the kind.

for hiture occurrences of the kind. "The ladies rendered great assistan in the lines, in carrying out good

Governor Iredell, of North Carolin

Farnsand Chazette

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, December 18, 1828.

Married, on the 2nd inst, by the Rev. Mr French, Abner Linthleum, Sen. Bag. to Airs: Effizabeth Pitcher, both of Anne Arundel county. pith of Ames a values of the hey-day
frey may tell us that spoulth the hey-day
follore."
(and that "be-suty's the only be witcher,"
it cannot be true for just look above.
The Statesman has married a Pitcher.

For the Maryland Gazette.

UPON SALES AT AUCTION. It may not seem improper at the present period, when sales at auction incur opposition from so many quarters, and when the national legislature itself is applied to, to impede the progress of this pretended evil, to listen with some accution to the suggestions also. which the friends of the auction system mericinary proffer to the public. The following remarks appeared in the Courrier des Etat Unis, a French paper edited in the city of New York; and in our terest

epinion they are not void of importance. from The system of buying and selling at impo and tion, has become general in all our large commercial etties. At New-York the annual amount of these sales has gradually increased for some years past. The sum total for eighteen years since 1810, amounted to 300,000,000, and year alone these sales yielded up wes labour under disidvantages, from e commission to his consignee.

"If e lay it down as a general prin

ie un incontrovertible axiam that of on, which has supported itself and utone, and in defiance of much exof wants and situation It must preand it sould not exist for any long ingle consumers, that is to say sociat large Taking tirls for granted. not only oppose measures, enhibitory of sales at auction, but we hould moreover deny the policy of presenting any individual from pursuing this species of commerce. If, as we ould we not give it that expansion

which it is susceptible?
"The plan of confining auctions to ertain individuals appointed by the Executive, originated, no doubt, from e desire of securing a correct accountfor the amount of such sales, and payment of the duties to which they are subject; but we would observe, that end might be attained, without continuing the present exclusive tracem; which has the odious tendency of creating a mercantile monopoly. for we have seen it practised in many for we have seen it practised in many commercial cities in Europe. There an efficer is employed, who attends at every such sale, who keep an account of the goods sold and is responsible to the proper authority. Every auction is ilegal without his presence; every purchase areas made before him is hard-

pense incurred from the salary of such in officer and his assistants, cannot be mmense amount of sales, even under be present system; which, however, can-nor fail to increase by the adoption of

ve venture to recommend.
"Let us next examine the objections hich have been urged against the auca system in reperal.

ion system in general.

"It is pretended that it favours imposition, that purchasers at auction are likely to be deceived. This assertion to think year, problematical, but if it less, there must be countervailing advantages. Otherwise, why do purchasers attend these sales? Surely there is to compulsion; there is no impediment to every other kind of purchase and ale; so the contrary, do not the heavy dates and commissions to which suctidatics and commissions to which auctions are subject manifestly decrate in fevour of private sales? Burely it is joing too far, to demand of the legisture to present the fran exercise of fast clear sighted asgacity with which our self-interest, as apt to pursue, its

or self-interparation of the self-interparat "In reply to this, it is officient to betwee that the same facility of well to the home merchants and we not coming ourselves to this asserti w. we may further to The the system of auctions is peculiarly Lavourable to the American gerchant, he is technise to minister the the way. it the disadvantages and

trat e

ntilit

e labours, and which result from the