TWO DAYS IN THE RIDING SCHOOL.

The first morning after a young officer has joined his regiment, he finds himself exalted on a spirited steed, some sixteen hands high, from whose back he dares not cast the eye downward, to take even a glimpse of the immense space between him and the

Hsi chin is so elevated by a leather stock, that he can just see the head and ears of the animal on which he sits; his heels are screwed out by the iron fist of the rough rider; and the small of his back are bent in .-Having been knocked and hammered into this posture, the word 'march,' is given. This command the drilled animal obeys immediately, and the machine is suddenly set in motion; the result of which usually is, that the young gentleman speedily finds his way to the ground, with the loss of half a yard of skin from his shin, or with his nose grubbing in the

Well done, sir; Astley himself could not have done better. Mount agnin, sir; these things will happen in the best regulated riding acade mies and in the army, sir, you will have many ups and downs. Come sir jump up, and don't be down hearted because you are floered.' Well, sergeant, but I am very se-

'Nay, nay, I hope not, sir; but you

must be more cautious for the fu-

The pupil mounts again, and the order is again given to march, and off goes the horse a second time, the sergeant roating at intervals, -- Well done, sir! head a little higher; toes in, sir; heels out; bend the small of the back a little more; that will do, sir; you look as majestic as the Black Prince in the tower, or King Charles's statute at Charing Cross. Bravo, sir, rode capitally! We will now try a little trot. Recollect, sir, to keep your pag well in hand-trot.

Well done, indeed, sir; knees a little lower down, if you please, that's higher, sir-no, no, sir, that's higher, I say, you look for all the world like a tailor on his shopboard. What are your elbows doing up there, sir? Elhows close to your body; you pay

no attention to what I say, sir—fast-er, fuster. 'Oh dear! ch dear! oh dear! Sergrant, halt for God's sake! I shall be off! oh dear! oh dear!'

Bravo, sir, that's better-faster.' 'Sorgeant! I am sick, sergeant! Never mind such trifles, sir; riding is an excellent remedy for all kinds of sickness. If you don't keep your body upright, the horse's head will soon put it into the proper place Faster-a little faster-halt sir, I told you what would be the consequence of your not keeping your head properly up!"

'Stop, stop; my nose bleeds, my nose bleeds! Rough-rider, get a bucket of wa-

ter for the gemman. You had better 'Dismount, sergeant! How am I to get off this great beast?"

Why jump, sir, to be sure-jump off. Come sir, we cannot wait all day; you delay the whole drill.— Come. come, sir, dismount!

Put your hand on the horse's rump, and lay fast hold of his mane.' cries a young officer who had just surmounted the same difficulties, 'and you will soon be off.' The tyro in riding follows this friendly adby a tremendous plunge of the horse.

This finishes the first day's drill.

The next morning the pupil attends the riding schools, with his nose somewhat embellished by his fall.

'Come, sir, we must proceed to business! Prepare to mount-mount -mount-steady there-not an eye or muscle to move-pray, sir, keep your horse steady-put your left leg to him, and put him straight-don't touch him in the flank, sir, or he will soon have you off—that will do
—march—sit still, I beg, sir, you
are all on one side, like the lug sail of a boat, that's better, now sir, trot faster—halt. Pray, sir, be attentive!

'My stirrups are too long.' Rough-rider take them off, the gentleman will ride better without them. Now, sir, off with you again -march-saster-halt. Why, sir, you roll about like a ship in distress; pray keep your scat-march. 'I am off, I am off!'

"Not yet, sir."
"Yes I am, yes I am."
"Well, I believe you are now, sir, at least I never saw any thing more · like it in my life. I hope you are

No, not much; but this horse is

worse than the other.'
Why, of course, I know that sir,

you must have a worse horse every served. The same remarks are appliment of a career in which the emelioratory was nevertheless, we learn, turned out day. Come, sir, mount again. cable to the solonists themselves. They tion of human nature is the object."

"Oh, never mind that, sir, jump nate. One of the peculiar effects of the ups off.'
Oh, never mind that, sir, jump

up.' I can't.' 'Try sir, there is no remedy.'

ANECDOTE A man sitting one evening at the alehouse, thinking how to get provision for the next day, saw another, dead drunk, on the bench. A thought indrunk, on the bench. A thought instantly struck him and going to the landlord, he said, 'do you not wish to get rid of this sot?' 'Aye, to be sure,' returned, he, 'and half a crown shall speak my thanks.' 'Agreed,' said the other, 'get a sack.' A sack was bro't and put over the drunken guest. Away that has been a said the said that the said the said the said the said that the s trudged the man with the burden, till he came to the house of a noted resurrectionist, when he knocked at the door, 'who's there,' asked a voice. 'I have brought a subject,' replied the man without, so come, quick, give me my fee.' The money was immediately paid, and the sack deposited in the surgery. The motion of quick walking had pretty nearly recovered the poor victim, who, before the other had been gone five minutes began to endeavour o extricate himself from the sad: -The purchaser enraged at being thuoutwitted, ran after the man who de ceived him and cried, 'why, you dog, the man's alive!' Alive!' answered the other, 'so much the better, you can kill him when you want him.'

From the Baltimore Gazette.

LIBERIA. We have conversed with a very in relligent coloured clergyman, who left Baltimore two years ago for Africa He went to see for himself the situation of affairs at Liberia, and to satisfy many of his friends here who looked to his opinion, after an inspection of the ground, as the guide of theirs. On this account his return has, we under stand, been sometime anxiously ex pected by many very respectable co-loured people of this place; and we were particularly desirous from the interest which we take in the schemes of African Colonization, to hear his report. His first words were entirely satisfactory. 'I have come bick,' he said, 'for my wife and children; and l am satisfied that Africa is the place for me and mine, and all others of my colour who will go there with common industry and perseverance.' Nothing would induce me to remain in Ameri-

ca.' In reply to our questions he then entered into such a detail of circumstances as fully justified his opinions and conduct. The mortality he said was comparatively trifling in most voya res-and could be traced very gene rally to the imprudence of the conva lescents, who, anxious to be getting forward, make exertions which bring on a relapse, a second and third and sometimes even a fourth time, before it carries them off. In most instance common care when convalescing will prevent mortality. Dr. Randall's case as he reported it to us-and he was one who nursed him through his illness, illustrates his idea. Dr. Randall was quite convalescent, weakness befier his first attack, and that was raidly vanishing.

In this state he saw the government

schooner aground on the bar. He boarded her, and remained on deck with the waves occasionally breaking over him, and exposed to the hottes eams of an African sun from 7 until 11 o'clock, A. M. The consequence was to have been foreseen; he was taken home delirious with a stroke of the sun. He again became convales cent, and was gaining strength rapidly when the Harriett arrived—contrary to the entreaties of all around hims he insisted on superintending the debar-kation and location of the settlers—and vice, and finds himself neatly floored another relapse was the consequence became convalescent, and was doing well when the Harriett's emigrants be-gan to be taken down with the sickness. He now broke from his immediate attendants who would have restrained him within the bounds of common pru dence, and borne on a chair or supported on the arms of two men, insist ed upon visiting and prescribing for the sick—a last and fatal attack was the consequence of these reiterations of imprudence. His own enthusiastic zeal destroyed him. The spirit was too restless for the frame which it in-habited. Dr. Mechlen, his assistant, is in good health-because, although more affected in the first instance by the fever, he has taken care of himself. avoided unnecessary exposure, and pursued the advice of those who have xperience of the climate. On another lay we shall continue our remarks on this subject, and give publicity to more of the information we have received from an eye witness whose sincerity is so well proved by his returning with

> IJBERIA-In our remarks upon this Colony in yesterday's paper, we stated the facts which had come to our knowledge concerning the circumstan-ces of Dr. Randall's death, and which were certainly such as to justify the idea that with ordinary care of his bealth after any but his final attack, his valuable life would have been pre-

his family.

nate. Une of the peculiar effects of the country fever is the tedious debility which it leaves. The patient regains his appetite as the fever leaves him, and along with it his flesh; while he is

still as weak as an infant. In this stage of the disease the greatest care is required. If the patient is cautious, avoids the heat of the mid day and the morning and night damps, his strength for Mr. Adams, made him the Presi-gradually returns until he finds himself dent, & became his Becretary of state. gradually returns until he finds himself as healthy as he was in America. Exposure on the contrary, brings on a reapse, which is generally more dangerous than the first attack. Strength once restored, the Emigrant may be considered as acclamated, and all dan ger ceases. Africa is not, except in very peculiar instances, more fatal to the emigrant from America, than A-Merica is to the emigrant from Ireland.

After the death of Dr. Bandall, Dr. Mecklen, who had, by that time, fully recovered from the effects of the lever, took the conduct of the Colony into his own hands and has since been engaged in prosecuting the works of pub lic benefit which Dr. R. had pointed out. Among them is the erection of a strong fort in the town of Monrovia. the building of another government schooner or two, for coast trade, and the detailed organization of the settlers, not in uniformed corps, into an effective militia. Dr. M. is described to us as an amiable, intelligent man, and much beloved by the Coloniste; more

cautious than his predecessor, and of course more likely to be longer useful. Extract of a letter from Mrs. Amelia Roberts, (a highly respectable free wo-man of Colour, formerly a resident of Petersburg, Va. who sailed to Africa in the Harriet;) to a gentleman of that

Liberia, April 26, 1829. Dear Sir, I embrace this opportunity to inform you that all are enjoying a reasonable portion of health, and hope his may find you and family the same. I have nothing particular to write you that occurred on the passage; but we had fine pleasant gales all the voyage of which we had thirty eight days. can inform you of very little concerna short time, but I see every thing car-ried on here as it is in the U. States. I am, Sir, much pleased with the coun try, and have not the least desire to return to Virginia; and I am under a thousand obligations to the white people for sending me and my posterity to the benighted land of Africa, and hope that God will bless every one that put in the least mite to assist us away. We have unfortunately lost our Agent and the Rev. Mr. Payne, from Richmond. The loss of our Agent has been much

remoaned by the colonists.'
The Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer commenting on this letter ob-

It may not be improper to state, for the information of our distant readers, that Mrs. Roberts, the writer of the above letter, resided for many years in this town, sustained a most excellent character, and was in much more comfortable circumstances than coloured people generally. We consider her people generally. We consider her letter peculiarly valuable, as exhibiting he impression made on an honest and artless mind, by the general appear ance of things around her, in a situa-tion so novel; and particularly as showing that the colonists, deeply as they regretted the death of such valuable ndividuals as Dr. Randall and Mr. Payne, were not at all disheartened by those events.

DR. RANDALL.

A writer in the National Intelligen cer who pays a worthy tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Randall Colo-

notice with the following paragaphs.

Notwithstanding these keen affliction from Heaven, the Colony sub stant:ally prospers. Nothing hu eradicate it. The tendency of Christianity and civilization is irresistibly o encroach on Paganism and barbarity In accomplishing such a happy course, the measure of an American's pride should be full, when he reflects that by sending light and truth to a land o darkness, he frees his own country from an evil, the nature of which never has been duly estimated. It must be at some cost that such ends are attained. That cost has fallen heavily on the relatives of Randall—and on his friends, toss. May the time specific come to them, when, reconciled to his fate, they shall school shall the late. darkness, he frees his own country from them, whell reconcilent of the state, they had acknowledge, that the glare of the hero's memory, or the splender of the statesman's honors, shall fade befure the ever-increasing lustre of the phil-

anthropist's martyrdom! What if Randall died on a distant shore?—the skillful physician administered case, the faithful friend soothed his suffering, humble but untiring kindness crowded about his person. He was greatly beloved by the colonists. An intelligent man at Liberia thought his fitness even excelled that of Ashmun. Though his death be a loss to mankind —a great loss—yet his friends should be consoled that he has left such a

In every clime, the characters stanped on human life are brevity and un certainty. To live to purpose is to live long, and their motives are unerringly known, who perish in the commence-ment of a career in which the emeliora-

From the United States Telegraph.

THE COALITION & ITS TACTICS The principle which lies at the foun dation of our government is, that the representative shall obey his constituuents. None have contended more strenuously for the faithful performance of this duty than Henry Clay. Yet, in open disregard of the known will of his state; in open violation of the instruc tions of her legislature, Mr. Clay votes

In reply to the remonstrance of his personal friend, Gen. Floyd, Mr. Clay said, 'give us patronage and we will make ourselves popular.' Acting out the principle, thus unequivocally declared, no appointment was made, dur-ing the late administration, that cannot be traced to the object which he had in

siew.
Shorn of his patronage by the voice of an insulted and injured people. Mr. Clay now seeks to exercise its influence, for his own benefit, by indirect

Knowing that he had procured office

Desirous as Mr. Clay was to concili ate, vet relying on the influence of of fice he urged the removal of Judge McLean, whose administration of the Post Office Department is now the pride and boast of his friends; and in his late speech against reform, he thus speaks of the removals of public print-

"It was deemed injurious to the re spect and moral influence, which the laws should always command, that they should be promulgated in colums of a public paper, parrellel with which were other columns, in the same paper of the grossest abuse of the government, and its functionaries."

who were opposed to the reelection of Mr. Adams, was made out; and that a of all of them would have followed, had he been reelected, there can be no doubt. Whereever the party have had the power, they have acted out this policy. This has been the case in Kentucky, Ohio, Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland. We have before given statements, showing the nature and extent of some of these removals The Fredericktown Citizen of last week gives the following as

Maryland, on account of their POLITI. CAL SENTIMENTS.

Constables. Joshua Dill, Elias Delashmutt, Jo seph Evitt, Jacob Myers, Charles Pe-ters, Lewis Cross, Hugh Mullen, John ters, Lewis Cross, Hugh Mullen, John Miller, George P. Fox, Henry Botler, Jacob Young, Adam Custard, Jacob Stottlemire, Peter Young, John Sif-ford, Lott Grimes, Charles Stepnens, Jacob Trayer, D. Otto, Joseph G. Hays, Mason Parsons, J. C. Hall, Francis Richmond, Chr. Kuhn, D Shawen, Jr. John Willey, John Wickham, D. Hape, Joshua Adelsberger, A. Feaser, Jacob Glazier, Wm. McCollom, Samuel Glazier, Wm. McCollo Barrick, Charles Hedges. Justices of the Peace Trustees of the Po Justices of the Levy Court

Mr. Clay's partisans clamour so loudly sgainst the reform which the President has been constrained to make. Why do the sympathies of the Journal and Intelligence. Intelligencer sleep over these bloody proscriptions? Have these Jackson of-fice holders no families? Have they no mouths to feed? We have said that the policy of Mr. Clay is to make the patronage of the government still subserve his ambition. In all cases where that patronage is in the hands of those under his influence, as is the case in Ken-tucky, Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and New England, there is an uncompromising proscription of all who dare prefer the President of the people—not one is left. In the mean-time every press under his influence, has been taught to reecho the denunci-ations of reform, which are the burden of his own dinner orations. As a sam-

ple, we extract the following from th

Journal of Saturday. . Speaking of the

peranuated despot, reckless of all law.

regardless of consequences, and incom

petent to fill the high station which he

gacious statesman, he might vet have

prudence enough to be influenced by

the councils of those whose constitu

tional right it is to give him advice.— The selection which he made of these

that ever bent over the American Navy.

there is not one who can give him pro

lamentable, indeed, to find that this

the nation, are but the mere shadow of

a shade, and that they are the subservient tools of him who is held in leading strings by one whom it is difficult to name without a blush. The most

to name without a blush. The most

cised by this modern Dionysius, whose ear is always open to the grossest slan-

ders that can be invented, or breather

person.

to office?

into it by those who gain access to his

These remarks were intended to ap

ply more particularly to the removals which have been made in this District.

The effect to be produced by them is

obvious. The same print openly avows that Mr. Clay will be elected Presiden

at the end of the present term, and that he will remove from office those whom

it undertakes to name. It also justifies

such removals upon the ground, that they will be the necessary consequence

of the appointment of the incumbents by, and their advocacy of, Gen. Jack-son. Who does not see that the poli cy of Mr. Clay, is to deter Gen. Jack

son from the removal of Mr. C's parti

will be condemned by the people, and at the same time claim for himself the

credit of their appointment, and referen-tion in office; holding out also to others

sans, under a belief that such ren

9 in Navy proper do 4 11 in Navy Commission

36 General Post Office no

If to these we add the persons em-loyed about the public buildings, the autom House and the two houses of

Congress, their number would exceed 400, 27 removals out of 400!! Contrast

by a violation of the public voice, it was his policy to conciliate. An indis-President, that paper says:
'This 'greatest and best of men' has proved himself to be a feeble and su criminate removal of his opponent would have produced an excitement leading to a full discussion of the man ner in which he obtained the power thus exercised. This he was desirous to a occupies. It was thought that, though violent and ungovernable in his pas void. Hence, during the first years of the late administration, all was mild ness and conciliation. The partisans sions-though utterly deficient in all that constitutes the profound and sa of the leaders of the coalition were re-minded that those upon whom their hopes of preferment depended, were insecure in their places; and that the reelection of Mr. Adams was a prere-quisite to the fulfilment of their wishes. men was, however, a damper to this slender hope, and from the political Hence much of the worse elements society were put in requisition; and to petrifaction that now produces confu-sion in the Department of State, down with which the character of General to the weakest and most feeble Branch Jackson, his amiable lady, and their personal and political friends were as per counsel, or who is much his superior in intellectual proportions. It is

That a list of all the office holders thorough and uncompromising removal

A list of Republican Officers in Frederick county, removed under the Aristocracy of

1828-Justices of the Peace. John Jones, of Jno. John Fisher, of David, Thomas Powell, Middleton Smith, John H. M. Smith, Baruch Hall, Henry G. Waters, Broke Baker. George Peters, George Flautt, James Sumers. Caspar Devilbiss, John Eyler, Joseph Penn, Michael Sullivan, Nicholas II. Brown, Philip Smith, of P. John W. Dorsey, Nathan Hendricks, Peter Hull. John R. Cartis, Joseph Maugins, Ab'm Lichtenwalter, Joseph Taney, Abdiel Unkefer, John Measell, Jacob Shafer, of J. J. Henry Hoppe.

Trustees of the Poor. 1828-9-Levy Court. George Zollinger, Adam Lorentz, Zebulon Kuhn, John Harbaugh.

Justices of the Peace. Justices of the Peace.

Isaac Shriver, Matthias E. Bartgis,
Jacob Grove, John Staley, of J. John
Lugenbeel, Levin West, Dr. Jacob
Coblentz, Nicholas Snider, William
Mooney, John M. Stottlemire, Jacob
Myerly, James Rice, Wm. R. King,
Jacob Hammett, Lloyd Lockett, Jacob
Firor, Wm. Biggs, of F. James Allen,
Nimrod Frizzel.

87 "Mr. K. was not a Jacksonian, but

Eighty seven officers in one County; this with the policy of Mr. Clay and Mr. removed by Gov. Kent and his other as-Eighty seven officers in one County, removed by Gov. Kent and his other associates, advocates of Mr. Clay, on account of their political opinions, & yet ask thyself gents redder, with what there is no state in the Union in which Mr. Clay's partisans clamour so loudly officers in one single county, can comp plain of the policy of the present administration.

But the Journal denounces the heads of Departments as the shadows of a shade. It will be seen that, with the exceptions of the Navy and State De-partments, the searching operation has been very imperfectly applied. If we are to believe our own senses the shade which reflects the shadow is the Jody. nal!! the spirit of Henry Clay!! How long his influence will remain predominant, is for those whom he has denounce ed to determine. Of one thing we are certain, if reform be arrested, now, it will not be because the subjects are exhausted.

From the Richmond Enquirer Just and Eloquent General Order. We have the satisfaction again of presenting to our readers an excellent paper, from the Secretary of War. It

paper, from the Secteary of war. It does that Bureau great credit, for the propriety of its sentiments and the elegance of its composition:

"A general Court Martial was held at Jefferson Barracks, in the State of Missouri, on the 19th of March last, at which Captain John Gantz of the state which Captain John Gantt, of the 6th which Captain John Gantt, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, was arraingned on a charge of knowingly signing false certificates in relation to his pay. There were four specifications under this charge. The order from the Adjutant General's office recites the proceedings of the Court Martial, who found Captain Gantt guilty of two of the specifications, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, recommeding him, at the same time, to mercy meding him, at the same time, to mercy in the following terms.

"The Court are aware of the responsibility they incur, in accompaying the previous finding and sentence, with a recommendation to execute clemency. They cannot however, resist the impression, that Captain Gantt did, throughout the entire transaction, act upon the ultimate intention of himself, redeeming the pay accounts transferred to Mr. Kennerly. Peculiarly slow however, in matters of personal concern-ment, this determination, tho' once expressed to Mr. Payne, an agent of ennerly's he was never fortunate enough to carry into practice.

*Under this view of the case, they beg leave respectfully, to recommend him to the merciful consideration of the President.

The reasons of the President for not adopting the recommendation of the Court, are thus assigned to the Gene+ ral Order.

From the facts produced to the President, it appears that Captain Gantt was tried for a similar offene, and pronounced guilty on the 26th of March. 1829, to wit, for receiving his psy twice for the months of January, February, March. April, May and Jun, in the year 1827, and was sentenced to be suspended for a year, which proceedings being brought to the consideration of Brevet Major General Scott, were disapproved, because of certain apparent informalities. At the close of the year 1827, he commits the like offence, and for which, by a competent court, he is On the 9th of June 1827, an order isas an argument for active exertions in his behalf, the idea if he be elected sued from the War Department, pro-hibiting efficers to pass away or transfer President, he will not want pretences, under which he can make the vacancies to fill which they are to be appointed their pay accounts for any amount not due at the time, whereby to remove all pretences of excuse and defence on the ground of mistake, and accident. This It is thus, that Mr. Clay endeavours to make that weakness of human nature, positive order Captain Gantt has violaed, and seeks now to excuse himself that proneness for office, which he pretends to decry, the very means of advancing his ambitious hopes.

But in this, as in his other schemes for having received his pay twice, during seven or eight months of the year 1827, by charging it as a mistaka But in this, as in his other schemes will he fail. Facts are stubborn things, and figures produce a conclusive result. He can neither hide the frauds and peculations of his associates; nor can his dinner speeches, or the exaggerations of his presses multiply the removals.

of his presses multiply the removals. We have before said, that a large me to say, that great as would be the pleasure afforded him, to adopt the re-commendation of the Court, and of majority of the persons employed in the public offices were opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson. The Journal and the officers of the 6th regiment, who have petitioned in his behalf, he is con-Intelligencer have asserted, that no re moval has been made but punish opinion. That the only ground of re moval is, that the incumbent was a strained to approve the sentence. faithful discharge of the duty he over to the country, and especially to the character of the army, forbids the interriend to Mr. Adams, and the applicant position of Executive clemency,-IM a friend to Gen. Jackson. We have already noticed the cases of Messrs. high character to which the American army may rightfully assert a claim, and Watkins, Fillebrown, and Nourse, and we now proceed to lay before our reawhich he hopes they will always be careful to maintain, forbids him to same lers, a statement which we venture to predict, will alike surprise our friends of 17 in the State Dep. 7 have been removed
9 in the Tress'y do, 1
16 in the 1st Comptroller's office; none.
9 in 2d do 2
12 in 1st Auditors none 9 in 2d do 2
12 in 1st Auditors none
16 in 2d do 1
14 in 3d do none
17 in 4th do 6
15 in 5th do 1
18 in Land, none
7 in Treasurers 1
22 in Registers do 1
19 in War do 2
25 in Adjt. Paymaster, Gen. Staff, &c 1
9 in Navy proper do 4

tion, through the excercise of feeling any practice, the countenance and et ension of which, could not fail to prove detrimental, and to impair that of lealing, which alone can render as of the army, devoting their services and time to the country, should leak to, and live upon their pay; and by indulging a proper and prudent ecosimy, endeavor to avoid that condition a things, resulting from nearly and the condition of the condition things, resulting from pecuniary ember-rassment, the tendency of which mut rassment, the tendency of which may be to induce to error and miscondate. The duty, is an unpleasant one; be painful as it may be, the President or ceives it better, that a single effective member should be lopped on, that it the exercise of elemency, and the consequent force of example, to encourse for the future and similar immediate. for the future, any similar impressed By order of the President of U.S. in others. JOHN H. BATOL

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, July 16, 1829. To the Voters of Anne Arundel County. I offer myself to your considerati-

on, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland. JOHN S. SELLMAN. MR. GREEN. You are authorised to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a can-didate to represent Anne Arundel coun-

ty in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by
MANY VOTERS. To the Voters of Anne Arundel County I offer myself as a Candidate to re-present you in the next General As-

Akaryland Wazette

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen

MR. GREEN,

You are authorised to announce JOSEPH CHANEY as a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly of Maryland, and that he will be support-Many Voters. ed by

The editor of the Philadelphia Aurora puts no confidence in the common opinion that the firing of a cannon will cause a dead body (drowned) to rise to the surface and float on the water.

He says, we venture to say that such an operation never was performed during the hundreds of years the nation has existed, and the thousands of time-the experement has been tried. We have been present on a number of such occasions, and on some when the power of powder was fully tested, but the dead not rise, and yet it was clearly established that the body was in the wa er and near at hand, and as far as hu man research could discover, was detrined beneath the surface by the mere force of gravity and nothing more.

EGYPT.

The Journal des Debats has an article relative to Dr. Pariest, who has been eight months in Egypt, for the purpose of researches respecting the improving the salubrity of the country.

It was said he ascertained, during his residence at Assouan, that the plague is not endemical in Nubia, and that the disease spoken of to him as the plague is only a pernicious intermittant He considers Egypt as a very healthy country, and that the air is only vitiated in sme parts by the absolute want of the most simple sanatory measures. He found every where the carcases of animals abandon ed to putrification, even in the centre of the most populous towns.

This world is a field sowed for another life. Where the heart is inclined, there also will the feet turn .- Death is nearer to us than the eye lid to the eye. The little which suffices is better than the much which disturbus. The eulogium on the absent server to incline our hear's to the present.—
Who lights the fire that others may warm themselves?

RUSSIAN HOUSES

All the houses in Moscow, says Roberts, seem to have been stu coord with different colors; the roofs were either of wood, iron or tin, and generally painted green. Almost every house is surrounded with endless tiers of pillers nd piazzas. No view can be so trul diversified nor more astonishing and wonderful than that of this immense eity. To admire Moscow, however should be viewed at a distance from hence the churches with their numerous glittering domes & painted spires, seem to cloud the whole horizon. The appear ance of the city from the Kremlin, is truly facinating. Hundreds, nay thou sands of spires and cupolas, varying in size, form and colors, and grouped the most irregular, and picturesque wanner, strike the eve with delight as well as with astonishment; while the solemn and constant tones of the nu merous and ponderous bolls, seem to ho and re echo through the heavens. like distant thunder.

The highest building in Moscow. Near the centre of the Kremlin etands the spire of St. Java. the highest building in moscow. The interior was completely destroyed by Napoleon's orders buthas again been nearly rebuilt upon its former plan. The spire is of circular form, and about three hundred feet high.—The top terminates by a large conical shaped cupula, richly gilt, and surmonated by a hugh plain cross It is a substitute for the former,

which, being of pure silver, was siezed by Buonaparte. From the height of the building and its ruinous state, it was thought a dangerous attempt to take it down. Napoleon offered a reward to any one who had sufficient courses to accomplish it. A native Rus ward to any one who had sufficient courage to accomplish it. A sative Russian, it is said performed the sacrilegious deed and the silver cross became the property of the invader. It was, however, recovered during his divided from Moscow. The spire is divided that the same terms which contents late three spartments which contain the bells, in the lower division are sight large bells, nine in the second,