STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We have this day to announce the arrival of another packet from England, the New York, Capt. Bennett. By this arrival, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 16th of October, inclusive, and Liverpool of the 17th, the day on which the packet sailed.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

As an article of the most immediate and prominent interest, we have given the Treaty of Peace entire, as ratified by the Sultan. And considering the circumstances under which it was dictated, the conqueror has more than made good all his professions of moderation. Turkey in Europe, we regret to say, is not circumscribed by a single foot of its territory, or, rather, it will not be, after the payment of the indemnities. And the territory ceded by the Turks in Asia, is very insignificant in extent, consisting merely of Anapa, of a very narrow and barren line of coast at the foot of the Caucasus, and a portion of the Pachalik of Akhaltzik. This territory contains no important towns, nor any fortresses of strength. The most remarkable feature of the treaty, is the specification of immunities which the Russian subjects are to enjoy in Turkey. They are to be entirely free of Turkish jurisdiction; to be governed only by the Russian Ministers and Consuls; and Russian merchant ships are to be entirely free from search, even in Turkish ports. Their vessels are not to be visited, and their merchandise may be landed, warehoused, transferred, or shipped, without giving notice to the local authorities, or saying 'by your leave.' In fact, says the Courier, 'they are to enjoy rights which they do not possess in their own country.' The passage of the Dardanelles, the Canal of Constantinople, and the unconditional freedom of the Black Sea to the ships of all nations at peace with the Porte, is an important stipulation, in obtaining which the Russian Emperor has most disinterestedly negociated in behalf of the whole commercial world. Merchant vessels are not to be checked or detained under any pretence whatever, and any violation of this solemn engagement is admitted beforehand to be an act of hostility, and a just ground for war.

The advices from Constantinople are to the 19th of September, according to which the inhabitants were thrown into a transport of joy by the arrival of two Russian officers who had come from Adrianople in the company of M. Von Royer, the Prussian Ambassador. The Sultan alone was a stranger to the general exultation, being, according to this account, continually haunted by the sense of his present difficulties and degradation, and not daring to look to the future for relief from the turmoil of these reflections. The amount of the pecuniary indemnity demanded by Russia, and so disproportioned to his means, is represented as the principal cause of the morbid state of his feelings; and it was at his express desire, as it is said, that it was made a secret article of the treaty of peace, lest the people should imagine that the Porte has become tributary to Russia. M. Von Royer, it seems, succeeded in this point. The English papers generally appear satisfied with the course of the Russian Emperor, and the articles of the Treaty generally. Not so, however, the London Morning Herald, and the Paris Journal des Debats. The former maintains that 'the peace will be a gross deception, and even an auxiliary to the Russians in the accomplishment of those vast designs of ambition which they have suspended, but not abandoned.

'The Russians,' (says the Herald again) 'have acted in this affair agreeably to their general conduct, with the most consummate policy. There is nothing in the treaty to which the European powers can well object, while it, in reality, places the Sultan at the mercy of his conquerors. Like the spider, they have woven their web about him, so as to render his escape impossible, and he will, no doubt, be pounced upon the first favourable opportunity.' The Journal des Debats pointedly rebukes the Austrian Observer, and other papers, for their exultation at the news of a peace, which they say will be lasting. 'All this,' says the Journal, 'is false—it is fraud or folly.' The Turkish empire is extinct, irreparably extinct; there is no more Turkey in Europe—the empire is open and penetrated in every part—Mussulman life is extinct. Upon this territory, dismantled of its fortresses, Russia may encamp where she pleases. Her pretended moderation will cause her a few marches more or less. She wished to substitute diplomatic occupation for bloody conquest, that is all. But the blow is not the less decisive, nor the invasion less complete, in spite of England and ourselves.

In the rescript of the Emperor to Count Diebitsch, on the conclusion of peace, the Porte is spoken of as triumphantly compelled to acknowledge its inability to resist the Russian arms, and decidedly to implore clemency.

The news relative to the capture of Shumla, received yesterday, could not have been correct. Reports from General Krassowski, of the 1st and 4th of September, relate some occurrences near Shumla, and state, that notwithstanding the well supported fire from the enemy's out works, the operations of the siege were prosecuted with success.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to the 10th of December. There is no indication of their being called together for the despatch of business until the usual time.

The Journal du Commerce contains accounts from Alexandria dated the 30th of August, in which it is stated that an open rupture had taken place between the Pacha of Egypt and the Grand Seignor, which appears to have broken out on the occasion of the demand made by the Porte for the assistance of the Pacha's troops in the defence of Constantinople, which the Pacha refused to comply with, excusing himself on the score of the difficulties of the route and the miserable state of Egypt. But the real cause of the misunderstanding is well enough understood to have originated in a plan, which the Divan have had in contemplation for some time past, to curtail the power of the different Pachas—a reform, the first effects of which would be experienced by the Pacha of Egypt, who is the most redoubted of them all; and who, in order to prepare for the worst, has for these some months past been busily employed in fortifying Aboukir, the port of Alexandria, and other points of disembarkation in Egypt; he has also been actively engaged in raising new levies of troops, and has now an army of between 30 and 35,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry at his command, independent of the troops which he has stationed at Mecca and Cardoufan, so that he has little to apprehend from the displeasure of his late master, whose affairs moreover, at the present moment are so completely deranged, that there is little probability of his making any attempt to resent the conduct of the Pacha.

Sir Hudson Lowe formerly Governor of St. Helena, has lately died at Aix la Chapelle. It is stated that he passed his last moments in the greatest agony.—Ever since a general voice had risen against him, on account of his conduct towards Napoleon, he has remained in the greatest retirement. The English government itself, in ceasing to confide any public function to him, appears to have disapproved his infamous treatment to Napoleon.

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Lisbon of Sept. 26 says—'We learn, but we dare not believe it, that a treaty has just been concluded between Spain and Portugal, under the intervention and mediation of a power which incessantly protests its neutrality in the affairs of our country, and yet continually interferes in them. This truly may be considered as a prelude to the vengeance which it is intended to take upon France—which has the audacity to propose to rival England at sea, and whom it already surpasses in its progress in agriculture and the arts. This bulwark, formed of the whole Peninsula withdrawn from the French influence, will soon serve as a rendezvous (place d'armes) for the British legions to oblige France, if it be still undecided, to join England against Russia.

It was confidently reported in London, that all the Azore Islands had declared for Donna Maria, and that Madeira had also thrown off the yoke of Don Miguel. These reports came from Paris and were in some measure corroborated by accounts in private and confidential letters from Lisbon, but we do not think they are well founded.

Another rumour was the capture of the Portuguese blockading squadron at Terceira, by an American frigate.

By an arrival from Terceira we have accounts to the 21st ult. There is no truth in the report of an American frigate having appeared off that island. It continued blockaded by the Don John, a frigate, and two small vessels of war. The ship with Donna Maria had not touched at Terceira. The island was tranquil. Great improvements had been made in the fortifications, in repairing of which the 400 prisoners taken from the Portuguese fleet were employed. The island was plentifully supplied with every necessary.

SPAIN.

Divers acts of grace are to follow the marriage of his Catholic Majesty, and by way of rejoicing at the arrival of the expedition which sailed from the Havana on the coast of Mexico.

Thus it is looked upon as a certainty that a general amnesty will be granted for all political opinions and offences. Nevertheless, certain individuals will be prohibited from approaching the capital.

The Order of the Golden Fleece is to be given to M. de Medicis, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Naples, and to Prince de Partana, the Neapolitan Ambassador to our Court. The Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. is to be given to the Ministers of Finance, of War, of the Marine, and of Foreign Affairs.

The Generals Prince Anglona, the Marquis de Mon Salud and Murillo, Count de Cartlagena, are declared purified, and restored to all their dignities and honours.

The Grand Cross of Elizabetha Catholica is to be conferred on M. de Cordova.

Brigadiers Barradas and La Borde are appointed Marechaux de Camp, and titularies of Castille (Grandees.)

Lieutenant General Miranda is named Grand Cross of Elizabetha Catholica.

The Council of Castille has been commanded by a royal order, to resolve immediately and conclusively the questions submitted to it respecting the reduction of the revenues of the Clergy.—Many personages are of opinion that, whatever means may be adopted to realise this plan, the consequences that will ensue must be fatal, considering the great influence that body exercises over the lower orders. However, all are agreed on the necessity of proceeding, sooner or later, to that extremity, as the national debt is enormous, and the receipts fall short of the expenditure.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In the name of God Almighty!—His Imperial Majesty, the Most High and Most Mighty Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, and His Highness the Most High and Most Mighty Emperor of the Ottomans, animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, and to establish on solid and immutable bases, peace, friendship, and good harmony between their empires; have resolved, with a common accord, to intrust this salutary work to, &c. [Here follow the names and titles of the different Plenipotentiaries on both sides.]

Article I.—All enmity and all differences which have subsisted hitherto between the two empires shall cease from this day, as well on land as on sea, and there shall be in perpetuity peace, friendship, and good intelligence, between his Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of all the Russias, and his Highness the Padishah of the Ottomans, their heirs and successors to the Throne, as well as between their respective empires. The two high contracting parties will devote their particular attention to prevent all that might cause misunderstandings to revive between their respective subjects. They will scrupulously fulfil all the conditions of the present treaty of peace, and will watch, at the same time, lest it should be infringed in any manner, directly or indirectly.

Art. II.—His Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of all the Russias, wishing to give to his Highness the Emperor and Padishah of the Ottomans a pledge of the sincerity of his friendly disposition, restores to the Sublime Porte the Principality of Moldavia, with all the boundaries which it had before the commencement of the war to which this present treaty has put an end.

His Imperial Majesty also restores the principality of Wallachia, the Banat of Crayova, Bulgaria, and the country of Dobridge, from the Danube as far as the sea, together with Silistria, Hirsova, Matzin, Isakly, Toulza, Babadag, Bazardjik, Varna, Pravidi, and other towns, burgs, and villages, which it contains, the whole extent of the Balkan from Emine, Bournou as far as Kazan, and all the country from the Balkans as far as the sea, with Silimnica, Jamboli, Aidos, Bornabat, Missenovica, Akhioly, Sizepolis, Kirk—Kliss; the city of Arianople, Lulebourgas, and all the towns, burgs, and villages, and in general all places which the Russian troops have occupied in Roumelia.

Art. III. The Pruth shall continue to form the limit of the two empires, from the point where the river touches the territory of Moldavia to its junction with the Danube; from that spot the frontier line will follow the course of the Danube as far as the mouth of St. George's, so that leaving all the islands formed by the different arms of that river in possession of Russia, the right bank shall remain, as formerly, in the possession of the Ottoman Porte. Nevertheless, it is agreed that this right bank shall remain uninhabited from the point where the arm of the St. George, separates itself from that of Souline, to a distance of two hours from the river, and that no establishment of any kind shall be formed there, any more than on the islands which shall remain in possession of the Court of Russia, where with the exception of the quarantines which may be established there, it shall not be allowed to make any other establishment or fortifications. The merchant vessels of the Powers shall have the liberty of navigating the Danube in all its course; and those which bear the Ottoman flag shall have free entrance into the mouths of Keli and Souline, that of St. George remaining common to the ships of war and merchant vessels of the two contracting Powers. But the Russian ships of war, when ascending the Danube shall not go beyond the point of its junction with the Pruth.

Art. IV.—Georgia, Imerita, Mingrelia, Gouriel, and several other provinces of the Caucasus, having been for many years and in perpetuity united to the empire of Russia, and that empire having besides, by the treaty concluded with Persia at Tourkmantchai on the 10th of February, 1828, acquired the Khanats, of Erivan, and of Naktchivan, the two high contracting Powers have recognised the necessity of establishing between their respective States, on the whole of that line, a well determined frontier, capable of preventing all future discussion. They have equally taken into consideration the proper means to oppose insurmountable obstacles to the incursions and depredations which the neighbouring tribes hitherto committed, and which have so often compromised the relations of friendship and good feeling between the two empires; consequently it has been agreed upon to consider henceforward as the frontiers between the territories of the Imperial Court of Russia, and those of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Asia, the line which, following the present limits of the Gouriel from the Black Sea, ascends as far as the border of Imeritia, and from thence in the straightest direction as far as the point where the frontiers of the Pachaliks of Akhaltzik and Kars meet those of Georgia, leaving in this manner to the north of and within that line, the town of Akhaltzik and the fort of Khallnalick, at a distance of not less than two hours.

All the countries situated to the south and west of this line of demarcation towards the Pachaliks of Kars and Trebizond, together with the major part of the Pachalik of Akhalzik, shall remain in perpetuity under the domination of the Sublime Porte, whilst those which are situated to the north and east of the said line, towards Georgia, Imeritia, and the Gouriel, as well as all the littoral of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Kouban as far as the port of St. Nicholas inclusively, under the domination of the Emperor of Russia. In consequence the Imperial Court of Russia gives up and restores to the Sublime Porte the remainder of the Pachalik of Akhalzik, the town and the Pachalik of Kars, the town and the Pachalik of Bayazid, the town and the Pachalik of Erzeroum, as well as all the places occupied by the Russian troops, and which may be out of the above mentioned line.

Art. V. The principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia having, by a capitulation, placed themselves under the suzerainete of the Sublime Porte, and Russia having guaranteed their prosperity, it is understood that they shall preserve all the privileges and immunities granted to them in virtue of their capitulation, whether by the treaties concluded between the two Imperial Courts, or by the Hatti Sheriffs issued at different times. In consequence, they shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion, perfect security, a national and independant administration, and the full liberty of trade.—The additional clauses to antecedent stipulations, considered necessary to secure to these two provinces the enjoyment of their rights, shall be inscribed in the annexed separate act, which is and shall be considered as forming an integral part of the present treaty.

Art. VI. The circumstances which have occurred since the conclusion of the convention of Akerman not having permitted the Sublime Porte to undertake immediately the execution of the clauses of the separate act relative to Servia, and annexed to the fifth article of the said convention, the Sublime Porte engages in the most solemn manner to fulfil them without the least delay, and with the most scrupulous exactness; and to proceed, in particular, to the immediate restitution of the six districts detached from Servia, so as to ensure forever the tranquility and the welfare of that faithful and obedient nation. The firman, confirmed by the Hatti Sheriff, which shall order the execution of the aforesaid clauses, shall be delivered and communicated to the Imperial Court of Russia within the period of a month from the date of the signature of the treaty of peace.

Art. VII. Russian subjects shall enjoy, throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire, as well by land as by sea, the full and entire liberty of commerce secured to them by the former treaties concluded between the two high contracting powers. No infringement of that liberty of commerce shall be committed, neither shall it be permitted to be checked in any case nor under any pretence, by a prohibition or any restriction whatever, nor in consequence of any regulation or measure, whether it be one of internal administration or one of internal legislation. Russian subjects, vessels, and merchandise, shall be secure against all violence and all chicanery. The former shall live under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the ministers and consuls of Russia. The Russian vessels shall not be subjected to any visit on board whatever on the part of the Ottaman authorities, neither out at sea nor in any of the ports or roadsteads belonging to the dominions of the Sublime Porte. And all merchandise and commodities belonging to a Russian subject, after having paid the custom house duties required by the tariffs, shall be freely conveyed, deposited on land in the warehouses of the proprietor or of his consignee, or else transferred to the vessels of any other nation whatever, without the Russian subjects being required to give notice to the local authorities, and still less to ask their permission. It is expressly agreed upon, that all grain proceeding from Russia shall enjoy the same privileges, and that its free transit shall never experience, under any pretence, any difficulty or impediment. The Sublime Porte engages, besides, to watch carefully that the commerce and navigation of the Black Sea shall not experience the slightest obstruction of any nature whatever. For this purpose the Sublime Porte recognises and declares the passage of the canal of Constantinople, and the strait of the Dardanelles, entirely free and open to Russian ships under merchant flags, laden or in ballast, whether they come from the Black Sea to go into the Mediterranean, or whether returning from the Mediterranean, they wish to re enter the Black Sea. These vessels, provided they be merchantmen, of whatever size or tonnage they may be, shall not be exposed to any impediment or vexation whatever, as it has been stipulated above. The two Courts shall come to an understanding with respect to the best means for preventing all delay in the delivery of the necessary clearances. In virtue of the same principle, the passage of the canal of Constantinople and the strait of the Dardanelles is declared free and open for all the merchant vessels of the Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte, whether bound to the Russian ports of the Black Sea or returning from them—whether laden or in ballast—upon the same condition as those stipulated for vessels under the Russian flag.

In fine, the Sublime Porte, acknowledging the right of the Imperial Court of Russia to obtain guarantee of this full liberty of commerce and navigation in the Black Sea, solemnly declares that she will never, under any pretence whatever, throw the least obstacle in its way. She promises, above all, never to permit herself in future to stop or detain vessels, laden or in ballast, whether Russian or belonging to nations with which the Ottoman empire shall not be in a state of declared war, passing through the Strait of Constantinople and the Strait of the Dardanelles, to repair from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean to the Russian ports of the Black Sea. And if, which God forbid! any of the stipulations contained in the present article should be infringed, and the reclamation of the Russian Minister on that subject, should not obtain a full and prompt satisfaction, the Sublime Porte recognizes, beforehand, the right in the Imperial Court of Russia to consider such an infraction an act of hostility, and immediately to retaliate on the Ottoman empire.

Art. VIII.—The arrangements formerly stipulated by the 6th article of the Convention of Akerman, for the purpose of regulating and liquidating the claims of the respective subjects and merchants of both empires, relating to the indemnity for the losses experienced at different periods since the war of 1806, not having yet been carried into effect, and Russian commerce having since the conclusion of the aforesaid couvention suffered considerable injury in consequence of the measures adopted respecting the navigation of the Bosphorus, it is agreed and determined that the Sublime Porte, as a reparation for that injury and those losses shall pay to the Imperial Court of Russia, in the course of 18 months, at periods which shall be settled hereafter, the sum of one million five hundred thousand ducats of Holland; so that the payment of this sum shall put an end to all claims or reciprocal pretensions on the part of the two contracting powers on the subject of the aforesaid circumstances.

Art. IX.—The prolongation of the war, to which the present treaty of peace happily puts an end, having occasioned to the Imperial Court of Russia considerable expenses, the Sublime Porte recognises the necessity of offering it an adequate indemnity. For this purpose, independently of the cession of a small portion of territory in Asia, stipulated by the fourth article, which the Court of Russia consents to receive on account of the said indemnity, the Sublime Porte engages to pay the said Court a sum of money, the amount of which shall be regulated by mutual accord.

Art. X.—The Sublime Porte, whilst declaring its entire adhesion to the stipulations of the treaty concluded in London on the 24th of June (the 6th of July,) 1827, between Russia, Great Britain, and France, accedes equally to the act drawn up on the 10th of March (22d,) 1829, by mutual consent, between these same Powers on the basis of the said treaty, and containing the arrangement of detail relative to its definitive execution. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty of peace, the Sublime Porte shall appoint Plenipotentiaries to settle with those of the Imperial Court of Russia, and of the Courts of England and France, the execution of the said stipulations and arrangements.

Art XI—Immediately after the signature of the present treaty of peace between the two empires, and the exchange of the ratifications of the two Sovereigns, the Sublime Porte shall take the necessary measures for the prompt and scrupulous execution of the stipulations which it contains, and particularly of the third and fourth articles, relative to the limits which are to separate the two empires, as well in Europe as in Asia; and of the fifth and sixth articles respecting the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavie, as well as Servia; and from the moment when these stipulations can be considered as having been fulfilled, the Imperial Court of Russia will proceed to the evacuation of the territory of the Ottoman empire, conformably to the bases established by a separate act, which forms an integral part of the present treaty of peace. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the administration and the order of things there established at the present time, under the influence of the Imperial Court of Russia, shall be maintained, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall not interfere with them in any manner.

Art XII.—Immediately after the signature of the present treaty of peace, orders shall be given to the commanders of the respective troops, as well by land as by sea, to cease hostilities. Those committed after the signature of the present treaty shall be considered as not having taken place, and shall occasion no change in the stipulations which it contains. In the same manner, any thing which in that interval shall have been conquered by the troops of either one or the other of the high contracting Powers, shall be restored without the least delay.

Art. XIII.—The high contracting Powers, while re establishing between themselves the relations of sincere amity, grant general pardon, and a full and entire amnesty, to all those of their subjects, of whatever condition they may be, who during the course of the war happily terminated this day, shall have taken part in military operations, or manifested either by their conduct or by their opinions, their attachment to one or the other of the two contracting Powers. In consequence, not one of these individuals shall be molested or prosecuted, either, in his person, or his goods, on account of his past conduct, and every one of them, recovering the property which he possessed before, shall enjoy it peaceably under the protection of the laws, or shall be at liberty to dispose of it within the space of eighteen months, to transport himself, with his family, his goods, his furniture, &c. into any country which he may please to choose, without experiencing any vexations or impediments whatever.

There shall be granted besides to the respective subjects of the two Powers established in the territories restored to the Sublime Porte, or ceded to the Imperial Court of Russia, the same term of eighteen months, to commence from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty of peace, to dispose, if they think proper, of their property acquired either before or since the war, and to retire with their capital, their goods, furniture, &c. from the states of one of the contracting Powers into those of the other, and reciprocally.

Art. XIV.—All prisoners of war, of whatever nation, condition or sex they may be, which are in the two empires, must, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty of peace, be set free, and restored without the least ransom or payment: with the exception of the Christians who of their own free will, have embraced the Mahomedan religion in the states of the Sublime Porte, or the Mahomedans who, also of their own free will have embraced the Christian religion in the territories of the Russian empire.

The same conduct shall be adopted towards the Russian subjects, who after the signature of the present treaty of peace, in any manner whatever have fallen into captivity, and may be found in the states of the Sublime Porte.

The imperial Court of Russia promises, on its part, to act in the same way towards the subjects of the Sublime Porte. No repayment shall be required for the sums which have been applied by the two high contracting parties to the support of prisoners. Each of them shall provide the prisoners with all that may be necessary for their journey as far as the frontiers, where they shall be exchanged, by commissioners appointed on both sides.

Art. XV.—All the treaties, conventions, and stipulations settled and concluded at different periods between the Imperial Court of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, with the exception of those which have been annulled by the present treaty of peace, are confirmed in all their force and effect, and the two high contracting parties engage to observe them religiously and inviolably.

Art. XVI.—The present treaty of peace shall be ratified by the two high contracting Courts, and the exchange of the ratifications between the respective Plenipotentiaries shall take place within the space of six weeks, or earlier, if possible. In faith of which,

(Signed) Count ALEXIS ORLIFF,
Count A. PAHLEN.

In virtue, &c.

(Signed) DIEBITSCH ZABALKANSKI.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 17.

COTTON.——The in port this week is 34,6 bags, and the sales 18,640 bags (including 1400 Egyptians, and 800 Brazil and Americans taken for export, with a few taken on speculation) at the highest prices of last week. The Sea Islands and Demeraras, at auction, sold with an advance of ¼d per lb. on the former, and ½d lb. on the latter, viz:—410 Sea Islands at 11½d to 10½d—50 stained do at 5½d to 11½d—630 Boweds at 5d to 6¾d—1490 Orleans at 5½ to 8d—3140 Mobile and Alabama, 5 6¾.

In Ashes the transactions are to the extent of 850 bls. at 35s 6d to 38s for new Pots, and 36s to 38s for new Pearls. Indigo—The Company's quarterly sale commenced in London, Wednesday 14th, when 881 chests were sold (Company's own) at a reduction of 6d to 1s 3d per lb. on last July prices. In Naval Stores, the sales are 1060 bbls. Am. Tar at 15s, and 1095 Turpentine at 10s 3d a 10s 4½d.

The transactions in the Wheat trade since Thursday have been upon a very limited scale, to necessitous buyers only, and in some instances at a small decline in prices. All other articles of the Corn trade, during the same period, have met a very difficult sale, and prices are generally rather depressed.

NINETY YEARS.

Ninety years hence not a single man or woman now twenty years of age will be alive.—Ninety years alas! how many of the lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years shall roll away! And could we be sure of ninety years, what are they? 'A tale that is told; a dream; an empty sound that passeth on the wings of the wind and is forgotten. Years shorten as we advance in age; like the degrees in longevity man's life declines as he travels towards a frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration? Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in town and country and substitute others in their stead. Will all the new blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy pass away in ninety years, and be forgotten? 'Ninety years! (says Death) do you think I shall wait ninety years? Behold, to day, and to morrow, and every one is mine.' When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust, and be remembered not.

From the Doylestown Intelligencer.

EVER BEARING STRAWBERRY.—We were presented a few days ago, by our friend Mr. S. IDEN, of Buckingham, with a plant of the Alpine Strawberry, on which were growing several ripe and unripe Strawberries. We understand from Mr. Iden, that he has a number of plants growing in his garden, which bear fruit constantly from the letter end of May until the frosts of autumn check their growth. The fruit is large and of a delightful flavour, and we have no hesitation in saying, if properly cultivated, would yield in as great abundance as our common kinds of garden Strawberry. We believe this kind is not generally cultivated; perhaps from the fact that they are not generally known. We would recommend to our Horticultural friends the propriety of setting out a few plants this fall, to see and try for themselves, for we think it is but necessary to have them introduced in our gardens to ensure for them the preference.

NEW FANCY STORE.

ANN KARNEY

BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that she has just returned from the city of Baltimore, with a fine assortment of

FANCY GOODS

Of the latest New York & Baltimore Fashions,

And has commenced business in the store nearly opposite to Williamson's Hotel, where Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the

Millenary and Mantua Making

line of business. She also has, and intends to keep various articles for the use of Gentlemen. She announces also, that she will in a few days be joined by a lady altogether acquainted with the aforementioned lines of business. She ventures to assert that she will be able to dispose of her goods at as reduced prices as they can be obtained at in the city of Baltimore, and therefore respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—All orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

Nov 29

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 26, 1829.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Lines, upon hearing a Young Lady express a wish to become a Nun.

Forbear that thoughtless wish forego,
Altho' entwin'd around thy heart—
Thy Father's tear, thy Mother's woe,
Proclaim, alas! how hard to part.

A few short years—their life is o'er—
Can you desert their dying bed,
And never murmur or deplore
The phantom spright, which has you led.

Altho' retirement be your aim—
A heart at ease, a soul at rest,
A mind contented, free from blame,
Of every balm, it is the best.

List! then thou fair, pray list to me,
Forego thy vow—that cherish'd heaven,
Altho' a Nun, thou mayest be,
Yet that is not the gate of Heaven.

Incline thy heart, to Christ the head,
Obey the precepts he has given—
Then you shall live, tho' you be dead,
In courts above, the Saviour's Heaven.

LOGAN.

Communicated for the Maryland Gazette.

A piece, of a scurrilous and libellous nature having appeared in the Frederick-Town Citizen, reflecting in an unjustifiable manner on the conduct of the undersigned, and applying to him the opprobrious epithet of "Swindler," without qualifying the expression with any palliating circumstances, the writer well knowing at the time he committed his remarks to paper, that they were, one and all, as false as the heart that prompted them. Now, when the asperser of the reputation of an individual, undertakes to assail him upon the mere surmises of his own disordered imagination, it becomes an indispensable obligation on the part of the person slandered, to vindicate himself from the foul and ignominious charges. There is no event that can occur, to blight the prospects of one who is exerting his utmost to gain a reputable and honest livelihood, than the spreading, through the columns of a public print, a report that has nothing to recommend it but malignancy of heart, and may the shafts that have been intended for me, fall powerless, wielded as they are by the arm of a vile calumniator. All that I require of the public, at present, is, to suspend their opinion, in regard to the truth or falsehood of the paragraph to which I have alluded, until a tribunal of my country shall decide on the matter, as it is my intention to seek redress where the law affords an ample recompense for the injury I have suffered in consequence of the libel of which I complain. I is not true, as stated, by the writer of the paragraph, it matters not whence he derived his information, that I "offered to sell out," and what he means to include in the "&c" he can best explain. I cannot reply to it, for the want of such explanation. And on what does he predicate his opinion of my being a "Swindler," but the isolated circumstance, that I had written to no one in Frederick, since the time limited for my return had expired, accounting for my absence. To falsify this charge, I will merely mention that I wrote to Mr. W. C. Russell, a merchant in Frederick, about ten days before the appearance of the paragraph in the Citizen, that I expected to be on in four or five days, and at this time, am making preparations to open the Theatre on Monday night week, having my company nearly completed for that purpose.

SATTERLEE C. PARKER.

☞ Editors of papers who have copied the paragraph that appeared in the Frederick Town Citizen, will be pleased to give this also an insertion. C. R.

THE LAST JUMP.

It seems to be beyond a question, that Patch, in his attempt to leap from the Gennessee falls into the water below, destroyed his life. It is strange that any human being would be guilty of such rashness, as well as folly, as to risk his life in this unjustifiable manner. And in our view, it is not much less culpable in those who would encourage a man in such a desperate undertaking, merely for the sake of their own amusement, than in the man himself. No reflecting, conscientious person would be willing to incur the responsibility of contributing even in this manner, to the destruction of a fellow being, and hurrying him into the future world. It is purchasing a childish gratification at too dear a rate.—We had hoped that the disposition to partake in such deadly amusements would never extend beyond the pleasure of seeing a man executed upon the gallows. But it seems there is not much discrimination in the public taste. The great source of enjoyment appears to be the fact, that the life of a human being is in jeopardy; accompanied in some cases with the peculiar gratification of seeing it destroyed in the most terrible and distressing manner.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

HIS JACKET.—The fool-hardy Patch has at last paid the forfeit of his unexampled temerity. The Rochester paper of the next morning says—'Such a shocking result had a strong effect on the immense crowd. After waiting in breathless anxiety for some time, the multitude dispersed with feelings which can be better imagined than described. The corpse is not yet found.

It is not strange that a deep impression was made by such a result; the spectators would naturally reflect that they were, unintentionally indeed, but not the less truly, instrumental in some degree in causing this needless loss of life. Sam jumped because persons were willing to pay something for witnessing such a frightful exhibition. Had no encouragement of this sort been offered, no such folly would have been committed. Still we cannot suppose that any of those present would have wished a risk of life, and each one, singly, would have declined attendance if such an individual act would have prevented the exposure. After the several instances in which the adventurous leaper had safely performed his daring feats, considerations of their hazardous nature were