

"Public Dining—alias Party Revelry," was received too late for insertion in this week's Gazette.

Mr. GREYS, Sir—Having seen my name announced in your paper as a Candidate to represent this County in the next Legislature of Maryland, I take this opportunity to state, that my domestic concerns forbid that I should at this time appear before the public. Permit me then to return my sincere thanks to my friends for the honour they have conferred on me and assure them of my most sincere respect. Yours, RICHARD SELLMAN. July 22d 1850.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Agreeably to public notice, the examination of the Students at St. John's College commenced on Monday morning and continued until Tuesday evening, when it closed. We were not present, but have been informed that the classes acquitted themselves with satisfaction to their hearers, and credit to the Professors. The annual vacation observed by the institution, began on Wednesday and will continue until the 1st of September next.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock rain fell in a pleasant shower for a few minutes. It is the first that has fallen in sufficient quantity to settle the dust in the streets since the 13th inst.

COMMUNICATED.

THE ART OF PAINTING.

It is really a matter of wonder, that in educating their daughters, parents, who can afford it, do not oftener, than is now the custom, make painting a branch of their education. It is not only a useful but a genteel accomplishment, and one of which every lady ought at least, to have an idea. It is an art, we are well aware, in which every one cannot be expected to excel; for it requires a refinement of taste and a perfection of judgment, successfully "to express the images of the mind" by means of the pencil, with which every one who may aspire to the character of a finished artist, may not have been gifted by nature. Notwithstanding this, all may acquire a sufficient knowledge of it, to prepare themselves freely to converse about it; to enable themselves to copy for amusement, and to constitute themselves tolerable judges of the productions of others who have a talent for it. Even such a proportion of knowledge would be well worth the small additional amount which it would cost when a young lady is receiving her scholastic education. In the life of every one, there are periods at which society, beyond our own home circle, loses its charm; periods, at which we are visited by a disrelish for it; and periods, when circumstances forbid our mingling with it. At such times, if we have no resources within ourselves from whence to draw pleasure, we are too apt to become the subjects of a listlessness and languor, enervating to both the body and the mind. It has repeatedly happened too, that persons born and nurtured in the lap of affluence, have had to encounter the storms of adversity, and been compelled by their necessities to obtain a support by the very arts which they were taught to give a finish, to what parents considered, a more useful education. Such, it is trusted, will not be the fate of any one who may peruse this article: But where is the father who will venture to say, that the luxury and ease with which his offspring are now blessed, will continue through life? It is impossible to guard against the vicissitudes to which every thing sublunary is liable. The wisest and the best of the children of Adam, in despite of all their caution and prudence, have been overtaken by misfortune. Painting and music are two accomplishments which would always insure the means of subsistence to those who are capable of practising them; and teaching them has never been considered a mean or degrading office. An author of respectability, in speaking of the art of painting says, "it is justly ranked among the highest of that class of arts which are denominated liberal. Its tendency and powers are congenial with those of poetry, and it has of course been considered as an employment worthy of persons in the most elevated ranks of life. The honours with which it has been distinguished in various countries will be found in the history of its professors."

The art of Painting on Velvet, can be acquired with facility, by a person of aptness, after a few lessons.

The forty-sixth convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland, was held in Philadelphia in the last week of the preceding year. The proceedings of the convention which have lately been published, we learn, that there were sixty-seven clergymen and seventy-one congregations in that Diocese and that at that time there were four churches erecting, and one other ready for consecration. Bishop White reported the fund for the support of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, which last year represented an amounting to \$44,593.33 cents, was steadily increasing.

In the course of the past ten days there have been a number of deaths in Philadelphia and New-York occasioned by the imprudent use of cold water and the overpowering effect of the sun. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Friday mentions the case of a Mr. McFarland and his wife, which was peculiarly interesting. Mr. F. was a stercorator, and worked on the deck of a vessel, when, overpowered by the heat, he suddenly fell and expired. His wife, in the hope of effecting his restoration, started in haste for a physician. Becoming overheated on the way, she stepped in the street and took a drink of water, which immediately affected her so much that she could not stand. Every attention was paid her, but in vain; in a few minutes she was taken home a corpse, and laid by the dead body of her husband. They left four helpless little children.

The Board of Health report the number of Deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia from the 10th to the 17th instant, to have been eighty-five—Fifty-three of them children.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

MARYLAND, NO. 12.

THE JACKSON ADMINISTRATION. The administration of Andrew Jackson came into power by the voice of a very large majority of the people of the United States, and this event will hereafter be recorded in history, as a proof of the virtue and power of the people in a republican government, and it will be a lesson to statesmen in future to act in such a manner as never to deceive, never to betray the people, if they wish to rise to the first honours.

The present administration had many difficulties to meet, and many obstacles to surmount, on their coming into power; for a period of almost thirty years, from 1800 to 1829, the same party had held the reins of government, and consequently there was but little cause for removals from office. Thomas Jefferson began the work of "retrenchment and reform;" James Madison, his secretary of state, succeeded him to the presidential chair; James Monroe, secretary to Mr. Madison, succeeded him; and John Quincy Adams, Mr. Monroe's secretary, next obtained the chair, as indicated by the voice of the people, as the three others had done, but through the medium of the house of representatives, and he was elected by the vote of one single member of congress.

There was little or no cause then for removals from the days of Jefferson until the days of Jackson. And that removals were necessary, absolutely necessary, when Jackson came into power, no intelligent, no impartial man of any party, possessing the least political information, can honestly deny.

What—when the people had determined that there should be a change, a radical change, in the administration of the government, when by their own voice, loudly and clearly proclaimed, they had shown that they had lost all confidence in the administration of John Quincy Adams, was it to be expected, that the new administration, responsible as it was said to be to the people, should keep in office the friends of the old? No—the people did not expect this—it was not expected by any party. Jackson is at the head of the government, and he is responsible, and the people hold him and will hold him responsible for its wise administration; to him the people have left the choice of those who, under him, are to carry on its affairs, and if he makes improper selections, if he continues in office those whom he knows will counteract his views, and defeat his plans, will the people justify him for so doing? No—the people will not; the people will tell him, and they have a right to tell him, "we gave you the power, reposing unlimited confidence in your integrity, and you are not to leave in office any one whom you believe will not be a friend to the great objective, have in view. If you do so, we shall throw all the censures upon you, and you have no right to know whether your officers are married or single men, much less is it your duty to inquire who was their father or their mother, or whether they have children, or have not children.—And yet the exercise of the power of removing, and the power of appointing, has caused, perhaps, more clamour against the administration than has arisen from any or all other causes. The removal and where one is appointed, many more is always disappointed. So that a new administration, have always a difficult path to pursue—but their true path is the Jackson path.—Be just and fear not." Do your duty to your country, faithfully and firmly, careless of consequences, and the people will support you. In Maryland we are used, we have been used to this system, every party who has ever been in power since the formation of the government, have preferred their friends to their enemies; and this was right; it is natural, and it is the true political principle, whenever political principles are involved, to appoint those to power and office who are best calculated to carry their principles into effect; and those who are now loudly crying of proscription, have themselves been proscribed.

The administration of Jackson has an important crisis; and they have many things to do; they have done so, firmly, and fearlessly; they are to be blamed for removing public defaulcers? No! Are they to be blamed for removing ministers at foreign posts? No! Are they to be blamed for removing ministers in regard to our foreign relations? No! Are they to be blamed for removing those who had used their official grade, who had used their official grade, in order to keep the present administration in power? No! For had they been removed, the same influence would still have exerted against those who had not taken them have they removed that they ought to have removed? No—if they have erred it is in not making many more removals they have done. The people have not suffered by removals. And whose are they they all belong to the people.

The Jackson administration have, during the short time they have been in power, they have had many arrangements made, many removals, many appointments to office, and few, except women and children, complain of what they have done in respect, and as many women and as many children will approve of their conduct as will find fault. They have had to look attentive eye to our concerns with nations, to see that our future interests were protected, and to claim redress for wrongs. Above all, they have had to deal with a vigilant, with an eagle-eye, over treasury department; over our money to see that not more money was spent than was appropriated; to see that the public debt was punctually paid, in order to sustain the public credit. And has not been done? Has not every claim against government been paid? Has not more public debt been "paid off?"—Has it not reduced, more than was done in a like time during the former administration, there not an almost absolute certainty that the public debt will all be paid off in a few years? And have not taxes, to the amount of more than millions been taken off? The Jackson administration is doing what they should do, and what they ought to do; why should any one be against it? We give it a fair and impartial trial? We long to one country, to one family; we should we quarrel and disagree about nothing in fact, for we have not an now in reality to differ about, and our country at home tend to injure us abroad. Maryland desert sound principles because she would not sign a bill making appropriations for a few thousand dollars, to pike road running through a part, and part of Montgomery and Frederick counties. No, this is too ridiculous to have such fact in Maryland. Shall Maryland desert because he has done what he desired his duty? Shall Maryland desert because he has done her real, an essential service? Shall she desert a man who wish on earth is to serve the people, preserve the union? No, no—Maryland generous ever to desert any one who duty. Maryland is too grateful ever to desert a friend; and Maryland has to patriotism ever to desert any sincere of the union; for even if Maryland suffer, she still is for "the union of the Maryland would, if necessary, lead her to lorn hope or die in the last ditch, rather than desert the union. Jackson is for union Maryland is for union and Jackson. July 24, 1850. MARYLAND.

For the Maryland Gazette. WHAT NEXT? There never was a party more at an assign plausible reasons for their opposition to the present administration than the anti-Jackson party in this state. One day they claimed the president for having committed the punishment of a mail robber, who was an important disclosure to the government the next day they abuse him for confirming sentence of death pronounced on another robber, after he had been fairly tried and convicted; and to cap the whole, the thing they find fault with him for not having taken them both to be hanged. Men who can be inconsistent, and at the same time public opinion to be controlled or at all influenced by what they say, must surely give leave of their senses, or must have left of their hearts. Having discovered that had taken hold of the wrong end of the rope when they took side against the veto, they slipped to drop that, and are gradually learning to slip—it turned out to have given additional strength to the popularity of the president every section of the nation. But they must substitute for it; and as they let go one hand, by a motion of the magical wand with the other, have conjured up the Porter, a man who was lately hanged in Virginia for robbing the mail, and by the of it, are endeavoring to frighten the lukewarm and indifferent part of the people, but now falling off associates, in a rough heels over head opposition to the government. They seem to have a special sympathy for capital offenders, who suffered the penalty of the law they had violated.—Two years ago scarcely a man was to be met, who did not groan in grief, gentlemen reader—but under the of the six months of the "six months militiamen," and a ponderous volume, by their dolorous history.

Queer. Do they intend to have coffin-bills stuffed expressive of their sorrow for the fate of the Mail Robber? If they do here suggested, with all due deference they be dedicated to the defuncts and laborers, who have been abandoned from since the times of the national government into republican hands.

man of letters, are acknowledged to be very high and he has, perhaps justly, been styled the most enlightened King in Europe. He passed many years in study, and his mind is of an enlarged and liberal cast. The publication of a volume of poems has lately obtained him much fame as an author, in addition to that derived from the wisdom of his government, and the longer he reigns the better for his country. Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia, is 34; is tall and handsome in appearance, hardy and active and accustomed to laborious exertions. He has lately had a dangerous illness, from which he has now quite recovered. The youngest, and only female sovereign is Donna Maria da Gloria, the legitimate Queen of Portugal. (Don Miguel not having yet been recognized) who is in her 13th year. She promises to be very beautiful, but her health is very delicate, and she is so lame as to be obliged to use crutches. She is now at Rio Janeiro, with her father, the Emperor of Brazil. With the exception of the petty German and Italian states, the above will give a notion of the probability of the length of the reign of the present European Sovereigns.

From the Mobile Register of July 1.

FATAL DUEL.

We have received a letter dated Arkansas territory, June 23, detailing circumstances connected with an instance of single combat, which took place there, whose severity has scarcely a parallel in history. The letter comes, as it appears, from a friend of one of the parties, Dr. D. H. Jeffries, with whom we had a brief acquaintance while he resided at Colleville; and the account is requested to be published for the information of the friends of that gentleman in this state. The parties were residents at or near Iberville, Louisiana. A challenge passed from a Doctor Smith to Doctor Jeffries, on the 1st instant, which was accepted; the interview was appointed for Thursday, the 17th, and the distance fixed at 8 paces. When the time arrived the parties met, took their stations, and exchanged shots, without injury to either. After this shot, it seems inferable from the remarks of the writer, that some efforts were made by their friends to bring about an accommodation; but unavailingly, as Doctor Jeffries declared that he would not leave the ground, till he had lost his own or taken the life of his antagonist. Their pistols were handed to them a second time, and at this fire, the right arm of Dr. Smith was broken, which arrested the fight for a few moments. He recovered from the exhaustion, when he declared, as he was wounded, he was ready to die, and demanded the seconds to proceed. The pistols were then put into their hands for a third time. Dr. Smith using his left hand. At this fire his loss of blood occasioned an exhaustion that again delayed the conflict for a few moments. He recovered, and both then desired to shorten the distance and continue the fight. They now stood up for the fourth time, covered with blood, and at a distance of six feet, they were to fire between the words one and five, and the shot proved fatal to both parties; they fell to the earth. Dr. Smith was dead when he dropped, the ball having penetrated his heart, and Dr. Jeffries was shot through the breast, a wound he survived but four hours. They fought with perfect coolness, adds our correspondent.

When Dr. Jeffries saw that his antagonist had fallen, he asked if he was dead, and being assured so, he declared his own willingness to die. Before he expired he said that he had been a schoolmate with Dr. Smith, had been acquainted with him fifteen years, that they had been on terms of great intimacy and friendship; and he bore also, honorable testimony to his character as a man of science and a gentleman. It is not stated distinctly in the letter, what originated the cruel hostility which is exhibited in this melancholy affair, but it appears to have been deeply wounded feelings on the part of Dr. Jeffries. Our correspondent states that he had made many where he had fixed his residence, and was universally respected and beloved. He was engaged at the time of this affair, to be married to a highly intelligent and amiable young lady of Mississippi, which circumstance, appears to have had a connection with the duel. The lady reached the ground only in time to take affection. Her frantic cries, mingled with the grief of her friends, the letter paints, as a scene of the most heart rending description.

MISSISSIPPI.

A law passed at the last session of the legislature of Mississippi, extending the full rights of citizenship to all Indians residing within her borders. Availing himself of the provisions of this law, Mushulatubba, an Indian chief of very respectable acquirements, and who has been a faithful and devoted friend of the whites, has offered himself as a candidate for Congress, in an article published in the Port Gibson Correspondent. According to that journal, there is a strong probability of his election, if the Indians are allowed the privilege of voting, (and under the existing law, it cannot be denied them) there are three white men candidates, and the number of white voters is small. The communication of Mushulatubba will be found below.

From the Port Gibson Correspondent. TO THE VOTERS OF MISSISSIPPI. Fellow-Citizens:—I have fought for you: I have been, by your own act, made a citizen of your state; I am a freeholder, nature my parent. I am unsophisticated in the wiles of foreign nations, or my own. I have been told that the term "Roman citizen," was once a passport throughout the world. According to your laws, I am an American citizen, the greatest and purest representative republic that has ever existed. In my youth I was a hunter, in manhood a warrior; I always battled on the side of this republic.

My feet now fail in the chase, and my arm can no longer bear the burthen of my bow.—While in a state of nature, my ambition was alone the shade—my hopes to be interred in mounds of my ancestors. But you have awakened new hopes; your laws have for me brightened my prospects. I know no man who has suffered more than myself, whether for you or myself, time will tell—I have been told by my white brethren, that the pen of history is impartial, and that in after years, our forlorn kindred will have justice and mercy too.

This, fellow citizens, is a plain talk. Listen, for I have spoken in candour. According to your laws, I think I am qualified to a seat in the councils of a mighty republic, of which the state of Mississippi is a component part; and I yield to no citizen, in point of devotion to the laws and constitution of the same.

If, fellow citizens, after examining my pretensions, and impartially comparing them with others, who will be my opponents; if you vote for me, I will serve you! I have no animosity against any of my white brethren, who enter the list against me; but with Indian sincerity, I wish you would elect me a member of the next Congress of the United States. MUSHULATUBBA. Choctaw Nation, 1st April 1830

EARTHQUAKE AT GUATEMALA.

GUATEMALA, May 3.—The anniversary of the taking of this capital has been terrible for its unfortunate inhabitants. Every thing that was left by the civil wars, is now doomed to destruction by the earthquakes. Since the first of April, they began to be felt in the village of Amatlan, where there were many resident families, and others that had gone there that they might not witness the celebration of the anniversary of the capitulation of Guatemala, on the 12th inst. In one day, there were felt no less than thirty five shocks, and the inhabitants were obliged to go out in the utmost haste. These shocks succeeded each other with such force that they destroyed all that place, as well of the neighbouring ones of Pinula, Guatemala, and the plantations of Villalobos, Guilleu, Fraijanes, el Rosario Lagunilla, and los Dolores.

Up to that time, this Capital had suffered nothing in its edifices, but on the 27th ult. they were repeated so forcibly that every building suffered—every house is abandoned—sheds and huts are built upon the squares, and in the houses that have large courts. The rains having commenced, the distress among us is incalculable, particularly among the poorer classes. The State Assembly has suspended its sessions for a fortnight, as the shocks do not cease. The state government, and all the authorities, are in Jocotenango, with a great proportion of the inhabitants, who are now living in the houses of the Indians. The Federal Government, is in the Great Square, where they have put up an awning made out of a sail, and the Congress under a shed, placed upon the site of the University. The scarcity and dearth of provisions are beginning to be felt. Some robberies have been committed in the houses abandoned by their owners.

The handsomest buildings are ruined, with the exception of the Cathedral, the churches of St. Domingo and la Merced. The rest are left almost useless, especially the magnificent one of St. Francisco, which was not entirely finished, and those of Recoletos, Santa Theresa el Carmen, Santa Catalina and Candelaria. It has been found necessary to take out the Nuns from the convent of Santa Clara, not only because it has suffered much, but also on account of the ruined towers of San Francisco, which threaten to fall in the direction of the convent. The government has ordered those towers to be pulled down, and the neighbouring streets have been stopped up, to prevent the people from passing by them. The private houses have suffered much, but few of them, however, are entirely ruined.

As all the funds are exhausted, and the people impoverished by the civil wars, by the confiscations, by the expulsions and by the emigration of the principal inhabitants, the government can do nothing, the edifices which adorned this city can never be repaired, the rank grass will cover them, and they will become the habitation of the owl, whose cries will mingle with our own lamentations over the accumulated calamities of a city worthy of another fate. This misfortune must necessarily augment the poverty and the emigration of the people, and the two Guatemalas will only be the doleful objects of the curiosity of the traveller that may come to meditate among their ruins.

The Government can do nothing, not having the means, but they can avoid heaping further affliction upon the heads of those who have lost in every sense. As it is not possible to find any place without its superlatives, voices have not been wanting to declare that this calamity is a visitation of divine vengeance for the expulsion of the archbishop and of the clergy; on this account a few women have been arrested, and some persons of distinction are strongly suspected.—These events must be very grievous to the present government, not being able to repair the best and the only beautiful city of the centre; it has fallen to their lot to witness this catastrophe under their administration.

We all know the political effect of the earthquake in Caracas, and notwithstanding all their efforts the actual administration will be confounded with the calamities which have preceded and which follow it.

Even while I am writing this letter, violent shocks are again repeated; and this day the Parish of San Sebastian is demolished. It is impossible to conceive the terror of the people. I do not know what will become of us, and I am sorry to give you the news, because it will leave you in suspense until the next mail.

By the revised Criminal code of Connecticut, a man is forbidden to marry his deceased wife's sister.

with ease. Ploughs are not yet introduced. They have some mules which they brought from the Cape De Verde. There are also a few oxen; but these, not having been early broken, do not work to advantage. The late lamented Mr. Cary, however, had a yoke which he broke himself, and which worked very well. They had some horses, but these not being well managed, had died. Others, however, could be readily procured at the Rio Pongo. The climate is mild and uniform; the thermometer never being lower than 68°, nor higher than 88°, save perhaps one day in a season when it has been known to rise to 91 degrees. There is a constant sea breeze, and Mr. Devany had seen the weather quite cool; not cold enough however to produce frost. The houses have no chimneys except to the kitchens; but it is customary in the cooler weather, to use small furnaces with charcoal. Many of the houses are built of stone, others of Logs, weatherboarded. Some of these are painted white, with green Venetian blinds. They have gardens abounding with vegetables, and various native fruits.—There is a species of sour orange that seems indigenous to the soil, being found in abundance. The seed of the sweet orange has also been brought from Sierra Leone, and succeeded well. The tamarind is also plentiful, and the Colonists have now received seeds from America, and are endeavouring to raise various West-India fruits. The pineapple is common, and they have a species of cherry growing in large clusters like grapes. The palm-tree abounds, and is of great value; palm-oil is worth from 5 to 6 cents a pound. They take it in trade from the country people at from 8 to 10 cents a gallon, and the gallon contains from 7 to 8 pounds.

King Boatwain, above mentioned, offered to place one of his children with Mr. Devany. The natives appear to like the Colonial habits; and readily fall in with them; their chief difficulty arises from the want of a mutual knowledge of each others language. Natives when reduced to slavery as a punishment for crimes, are considered as permanently degraded, and find difficulty in returning if they obtain their liberty. But those who are taken prisoners in war are not considered as degraded in the least, and are often ransomed at a great price. Many innocent persons are sent to slavery under the pretext of crime, but in reality with a view to sordid gain; the captains of the slave ships instigating the people of a neighbourhood to bring "palavers," that is criminal accusations against each other, and having sentence pronounced, that they may thus make up their cargo. The slave trade is not suffered to exist within the limits of the Colony, nor is it to be found within a space of 45 or 50 miles on each side of Cape Montserrat. The whole distance from Cape Mount to Little Bessa, enjoys this favoured exemption. Any person attempting to engage in this traffic within the Colony, is seized and imprisoned. Mr. Devany left several natives in prison who had been charged with this offence. The crime is made piracy by their law, and none of the Colonists have ever been concerned in it. Whispers did prevail with respect to one individual, but no proof has been adduced. Mr. Devany being asked in conclusion, whether if the Colony should be recognized as independent by the United States and the European Governments, they had any fears as to being able to defend themselves from the natives and all others?—He replied, with great promptitude, that the Colony is not in a state of complete defence, the United States' guns need remounting, and the batteries repairing; if this was done, they would not have the least apprehension on that subject; and that to be thus acknowledged, was the general desire of the Colonists.

Ages of the European Sovereigns.

An English paper has the following paragraph in relation to the ages of the principal sovereigns of Europe, from which some estimate may be formed of the probable continuance of the respective reigns.

The oldest is Charles X of France, who is 73 years of age, tall in person, and very hale and strong; he hunts and rides constantly, and is much in public.—The Pope Pius VIII is 68, and in tolerable vigor. The Church is usually considered favourable to longevity. The next is George IV. who is 67, and has long been a martyr to the gout, and is lately said to have lost the sight of an eye. His Majesty is naturally of a strong constitution; the rarity of his appearance in public arises from the debility left by the gout, which as his Majesty is unusually corpulent, renders walking a painful exertion. Bernadotte, king of Sweden is 66, and has recently had a severe illness, but is a strong and healthy man. Felix, king of Sardinia, is 63; and Frederick VI. of Denmark, 62, both in good health.—Frederick William III. King of Prussia is in his 60th year. William I. of the Netherlands, is 58; he has the appearance of a weak-beaten soldier, as he is, and though subject to chronic complaints, is robust.—Francis, Emperor, of Austria, is 52, and healthy.—Francis, King of Naples, is 51, and gouty. Mahmood II. Sultan of Turkey, is 46, and possessed of great vigor of body and mind. The Turks however, grow old prematurely, and Mahmood may be therefore reckoned as 60 years at least. His countenance and his eye are particularly striking and impressive, and he is naturally a very superior man, having alone been the means of causing extraordinary changes in the Turkish system. Ferdinand VII. of Spain, is 45 years old, and has been a prey to disease, partly constitutional and partly the effects of debauchery. He has the gout constantly, and is incapable of much active exertion, he has however lately married his third queen. His character is said to afford an unfavourable specimen of the Bourbon race. Louis King of Bavaria, is in his 45th year, and has suffered from licentious pleasure, and is now recovered from illness. Though his gallantry has been excessive, his merit as a sovereign, and as a