PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

Church-Street, Annapolis.

FIELD OF GRUTLI.
The field be ide the Lake of the Four Can

BY MRS REMANS

Forget not then the stiepment with the start a field place!

Swits Sing.

thence art then, flower! - from hely ground Wher freedom's foot hath been! et hughelist or trimpet-sound Neier shook that solemn scene!

If, by the woodfire's blaze,
When wintersates gleam cold,
The glorious tales of older-days
May proudly yet be told;
Forget not then the shenherd excep-

Flower of a noble field!—thy birth
Was not where spears have crossed,
And shiver'd below have strewn the earth
Midst banners won and lost;

But where the sunny lines and showers.

Unto the cun were given,
There met high hearts at midnight hours,
Fore hands were raised to heaven.

The short of William Fell.
As Invise—the full deep flow of prayer,
Billiawed the pastoral sod,
And words grew strong for battle there.
Nort'd noth the peace of God.
Pelize the Alps and stars they knot;
Tist calin devoted band;
Actinos, and in de their spirits felt,
Through all the mountain land.

flea welcome Grutli's free-born flower!
Even in it y pale decay,
There dwell's a breath, a tone, a power,
Which all high thoughts obey.

traordinary description.]

From the Works of Chateaubriand. Of the Dead Sea and the Valley of Jor-

"We left the convent at three in the after

noon, escended the torrent of Cestron, and,

hoon, ascended the torrent of Ceiron, and, at length, entering the ravine, rejoined our roate to the east. An opening in the moun tin gave us a passing view of Jerusalem. I hardly recognized the city; it seemed a mass of broken rocks; the sudden appearance of that city of desolation, in the midst of the wilderness, had something in it almost terrifring. She was, in truth, the Queen of the Deseit.

"As we advanced, the aspect of the moun-

this continued constantly the same, that is, a powdery white—without shade, a tree or e-

ten mass. At half past four, we descended from the lofty chain we had hitherto travers-

el, and would along another of inferior elethe chain of heights, which close in, on the west, the Valley of Jordan and the Doad

Sea. The sun was nearly setting; we dis-

lessare, the lake, the valley and the river.
"When you speak in general of a valley, you conceive it either cultivated or uncultiva-

ted; if the former, it is filled with villages, comfields, vineyards and flocks; if the lat-

ter, it presents grass or forests; if it is wa-tered by a river, that river has windings, and

the sinubsities or projecting points afford agreeable and varied landscapes. But here there is nothing of the kind. Conceive two long chains of mountains running parallel

"The chain on the eastern side forms part of the Mountains of Judea—less elevated and

hills great masses of rock and sand, which occasionally present all the varieties of ruin

ed fortifications, armed men and floating ban-

morel of food; every thing announces a country, thich has fallen under the divine weath; every thing inspires the horror at the incest from whence, sprung Ammou and Moab.

dju, Chateaubriand gives a striking and ex-

And voice were pleidy'd, that man should roam, flirough every Afpine dell, Free asthe wind, the toreent's Com, the shoft of William Fell.

· JONAS GREEN,

n the last year. ous, cannot be cormixed roundabout. so possibly a Cassin black fur hat. be given if taken 4) sidence, and 50 dol

George's Co. Md.

ाष्ट्र, डिट: liges of Anne-Arindden, in writing, of Beae unty, stating that he a trouby, and praying for a General Assembly of a the relief of suning for the relief of suning to thereto, on the terms e of his property, at la so far as he can exterispolis, once a week

ILLIAM S. GREEN.

to from her usual place ugan's wharf, and coaston every Fuesday and o'clock, for the abore

G. TAYLOR, Capt.

BIBOBS BOBS

firstion in writing of I can at all time a's Hotel Anhapolist ARD WILLIAMS.

Je granamaste VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1832.

"Such are the places rendered famous by the maledictions of Heaven: that river is the Jordan: that lake is the Dead Sea. It appears with a serene surface; but the guilty cities which are embosomed in its waves have poisoned its waters. Its solitary abysses can sustain the life of no living thing; no vessel ever ploughed its bosom; its shores are without trees, without birds, without verdure; its waters frightfully salt; is so heavy that the PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. TO A FLOWER BROUGHT, FROM THE tons, where the "Three Tells," as the Swiss call the fathers of their liberty, took the oath of redeeming Switzerland from the Austrian

waters frightfully salt; is so heavy that the highest wind can hardly raise it.
"In travelling in Judea, an extreme feeling

of ennui frequently seizes the mind, from the sterile and monotonous aspect of the objects which are presented to the eve; but when journeying on through these pathless deserts, Journeying on through these pathless deserts, the expanse seems to spread out to infinity before you, the ernui disappears, and a secret terror is experienced, which, far from lowering the soul, elevates and inflames the genius. These extraordinary scenes reveal the land desolated by miracles; that burning sum, the impetuous eagle, the barren fig tree; all the poetry, all the pictures of Scienting all the poetry. all the poetry, all the pictures of Scripture are there. Every name recells a mystery; every grotto speaks of the life to come; every pask re-echoes the voice of a prophet — God himself has spoken on these shores; these dried up torrents, these cleft rocks, these tombs rent asunder, attest his resistless hand; the desert appears mute with terror; and you feel that it has never ventured to nreak ellence since it heard the voice of the Eter-

wil employed two complete hours in wan-dering on the shores of the Dead Sea, not withstanding the remonstrances of the Be-donins, who pressed me to quit that danger-ous region. I was desirous of seeing the Jor-dan at the place where it discharges itself in to the lake; but the Araba refused to lead me to the lake; but the Arabs refused to lead me to the lake; but the Arabs refused to lead me thither, because the river, at a lengué from its mouth, makes a detour to the left, and approaches the mountains of Arabia. It was necessary, therefore, to direct our steps towards the curve which was nearest us. We struck our tents, and travelled for an hour and a half with excessive difficulty, through a fine and silvers and fine and silvery sand. We were moving to-wards a little wood of willows and tamarinds, which, to my great surprise, I perceived growing in the midst of the desert. All of a sudden the Bethlemites stopped, and pointed to something at the bottom of a ravine, which had not yet attracted my attention. Without being able to say what it was, I perceived a sort of sand rolling on through the fixed banks which surrounded it. I approched it, and saw a yellow stream which could hardly be distinguished from the sand of its two bank. It was deeply furrowed through the rocks, and with difficulty rolled on, a stream sur charged with sand: it was the Jordan.

Fragments of the Journal of a Traveller hetween Hiatka and Bobruysk, early in Tebruary.

WIATKA .- There are here 360 Polish prisoners of war, who have been tried by a Special Commission.—Two Russian officers, formerly Adjutants of the Grand Duke Constanof menaces and promises to induce them to enter the Russian service.

The officers of the celebrated 4th regiment The officers of the colebrated 4th regiment of the line have been sent to Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia; their final destination is still pital of Siberia; their final destination is still her courts described. The terrified jailors fled unknown. At Burek and Woronez, there is from the felous that were in fetters:—the ina multitude of Polish Nobles, who have been made prisoners because they were declared

from north to south, without projections, with-out recesses, without vegetation. The ridge on the east, called the Mountains of Arabia, is the most clevated; viewed at the distance of eight or ten leagues, it resembles a vast will, extremely similar to the Jura, as seen to the corps of General Dwernicki. from the Lake of Geneva, from its form and taxe tint. You can perceive neither sum-into the smallest peaks; only here; and there slight inequalities, as if the hand of the piater, who traced the long lines on the sky, and occasionally trembled.

hore uneven than the ridge on the west; it differs also in its character; it ex hists great masses of rock and conditions. All those who are condemned to this Forty youths of the academy of Wilna. All those who are condemned to this kind of labour lose their names; they are on-

ly known by numbers.

Daaczow.—There are here a multitude of children of from 10 to 12 years of age, women with infants, and old men who are dragged to Siberias a little further are detachments. print on the side of Arabia, on the other hand, black rocks with perpendicular flanks, pread from a far their shallows over the water, of the Dead Sea. The smallest bird calls but find in those crevices of rock, a mate fugitive families, who, seeking a refuge more of food and the strong annuances a council of the woods of Volhynia, Lithuania, and Podoling have fallen into the power of the

from whence sprung Ammon and Moab.

The yalley which lies between these mountains, resembles the bottom of a sea, from which he wave have long ago withdrawn which he wave have long ago withdrawn with he wave have long ago withdrawn with he salt, deserts of moving sand—here had there stunted, arbitus shrubs grow with disculty on that arid soils their leaves are rowered with the salt which had nourished their mots, while their back has the stent and tuite of sunder. Instead of villages, nothing beight rains of towers are to be seen. Through the midst of towers are to be seen. Through the midst of the walley, flows, a discoloured with salt, deserts of moving sand—here and there stunted, arbutas shrubs grow with differly on that arid soil: their leaves are covered with the salt which had nourished the rots, while their back has the scent and take of supples. Instead of villages, nothing bat she rains of towers are to be seen. Through the miles of supples, Instead of villages, nothing bat she rains of towers are to be seen. Through the miles of the miles of the rots, while with their feet naked, proceeding to Siberia. Their sentences import that they are to be

Сноивасимиск.—Some detachments of from fifty to sixty soldiers in chains are conveying to Siberia. They are of those who, reckoning on the amnesty granted by the Czar, and guaranteed by the King of Prussia, returned to Poland. Many of them were bathed in tears (c) seeing us; others endeavoured to sing, "Poland is not yet lost;" others said to us, "We hope still to return to our dear

mother."

Beyond Chorbacewicz, M. Warcynski, Marshal of Osmiana (the town where the Kirghises assassinated 300 men, women and children, and old men, in a church,) has been translational actions a secont of brought into a station, under an escort of gendarmes, with his feet and hands loaded gendarmes, with his leet and hands loaded with chains, and a ring of iron round his body, joined to another round his neck. His long beard fell on his chest. His hair was cut in the form of a cross; his clothes were half black and half white; he is condemned to compulate thouse for life. to compulsory labour for life.

Boshusk.—Six hundred soldiers of the

4th regiment of the line, and officers, are confirmed to labour in the fortresses. They are chained too by ten to a long bar of iron. From this they are only released during the hours of labour. Zaba, a Lithuanian Noble. hours of labour. Zabi, a Lithuanian Noble, accused of having conspired to deliver up the fortress to the insurgents, awaits his sentence in prison. When he was arrested he had about him a list of the patriots, the greater part of which, however, he succeeded in swallowing.—The Shirros, who arrested him, breds his most ball tree cases his mouth but broke his teeth and tore open his mouth, but only succeeded in tearing from his throat a few fragments of paper.

The following account of the Plague at London in 1665, which is taken from Rothelan, will be read with peculiar interest at the present time. It is a most striking and melan-choly picture. De Foe's history of that me-morable calamity, contains nothing of the same length, more graphic and impressive:-

THE PLAGUE.

In its malignity it engrossed the ills of all ther maladies, and made Doctors despicable Of a potency equal to death, it possessed it-self of all bit armories, and was itself the death of every other mortal distemper. The touch, yes, the very sight of the inflicted was deadly; and its signs were so sudden, that families seated in happiness at their meals, have seen the plague spots begin to redden, and have wildly scattered themselves forever. The cement of society was dissolved by it. Mothers, when they saw the signs of infection on the babes at their bosom, cast them from them with abhorrence. Wild places were sought for shelter; some went into ships and anchored themselves afar off on the w vial, had a foot on the sea as well as on the land. No place was so wild, that the plague did not visit,—none so secret that the quick

sighted pestilence did not discover,—none could fly that it did not overtake.

It was as if Heaven had repented the making of mankind, and was shovelling them all into the sepulchre. Justice was forgotten, and nocent and the guilty leagued themselves tomade prisoners because they were declared suspected in 1826.

Wasil.—In this town there are 15 officers the cattle went morning up and down the of the Volhynian insurrection who belonged keepers; -the rooks and the ravens came into the town and built their nests in the mute belfries:-silence was universal save when some infected wretch was seen clamouring at a win-

For a time, all commerce was in coffins and shrouds; but even that ended. Shrifts there was none; churches and chapels were oper but neither priest nor penitent entered; all went to the charnel house. The sexton and the physician were cast into the same deep and wide graves—the testator and his heirs and executors were hurled from the same cart into the same hole frogether. Fires to-came extinguished, as if its element too had expired:—the seams of the safforless ships yawned to the sun. Though doors were open, and coffers unwatched, there was no thefr:-all offences ceased, and no crime, but the uniall offences ceased, and no crime, but the universal woe of the pestilence, was heard of a mong men. The wells overflowed, and the conduits ran to waste; the does banded them selves together, having lost their masters, and ran howling over all the land; horses perished of famine in their stalls, wold friends but looked at one another when they met, keeping themselves far aloof, which is the landern went wandering up and down, and mumbers were seen dead in all corners. Nor was it were seen dead in all corners. Nor was it only in England that the plague so raged. It travelled over a third part of the whole earth. traveled over a third part of the windle cartin, like the shadow of an eclipse, as if agme dreadful thing had been interposed between the world and the sun the source of life.

At that epoch, for a short time; there was the writ.

unwillingly towards the lake. Its course, is not to be discerned by the water, but by the willows and shrubs which skirt its banks—the willows and shrubs which skirt its banks—the two young Counts Pyzkiewicz, almost children, present a heart breaking spectacle. At way-lay and rob the pilgrim.

Such are the places rendered famous by the maledictions of Heaven: that river is the Jordan: that lake is the Dead Sea. It appears with a serene surface; but the guilty cities which are embosomed in its waves have poisoned its waters. Its solitary abysee can soned its waters. Its solitary abysees can sustain the life of no living thing; no vessel

sound of that tolling death bell; for it was a signal of the plague being so abated that men might again movem for their friends, and hallow their remain with the solemnities of bu-

(From the Transactions of American Philosophical Society.

CULTIVATION OF PEACH TREES. Description of a method of cultivating Peach Trees, with a view to prevent their prema-ture decay; confirmed by the experience of farty five years, in Delewars State, and the western parts of Pennsylvania. By Tho-mus Coulter, Esqr., of Bedford county, Lens.

The death of young peach trees is pricipal-The death of young peach trees is pricipally owing to planting, trinsplanting, and pruning the same stock, which occasions it to be open and tender, with a rough bark; in consequence of which, insects lodge and breed in it and birds search after them, whereby wounds are made, the gum exides, and in a few years the tree is useless. To prevent this, transplant your trees as young as possible, if in the kervel it will be best, as there will then be no check of growth. Plant them sixteen feet apart. Plough and Harrow between them for two years without. for two years without regard to wounding them, but avoid tearing them up by the roots. In the month of March or April, in the third year after transplanting, cut them all off by the ground, plough and harrow among them as before, but with great care to avoid wound-ing or tearing them. Suffer all the sprouts of scious to grow, even if they should amount to half a dozen or more; they become bearing trees almost instantaneously on account of the strength of the root. Allow no animals but hogs to enter your orchard, for fear of their wounding the shorts; as a substance drains away through the least wound, which is essential to the health of the tree and the good quality of the fruit.

If the old stock is cut away the third year

after transplanting, no more shoots will come to maturity than the old stump can support and nourish; the remainder will die before care not to wound any other stock. The sprouts, when loaded with fruit, will bend and rest on the ground in every direction for many years, all of them being rooted as if they had been planted, their stocks remaining tough and their bark smooth, for twenty years and upwards. If any of the spreut from the old sump should happen to split off and die, cut them away, they will be supplied from the ground by others, so that you may have trees from the same for one hundred years, as I believe. I have now trees from one to thirty-six years old, all from the same stump. Young trees, formed in this manner will bear fruit the second year; but this fruit will not ripen so early as the fruit on the older trees from the same stump. Three years af-ter the trees are cut off, the shoots will be sufficiently large and bushy to shade the ground so as to prevent the growth of grass, that might injure the trees; therefore ploughing will be useless, and may be injurious by

wounding them.

It is also unnecessary to manure trees, as the fruit of manured trees is always smaller and interior to that of trees which are not manured. By manuring, you make the peach trees larger, and apparently more flourishing, but their fruit will be of a bad kind, not manured. By manuring, you make the peach trees larger, and apparently more flourishing, but their fruit will be of a bad kind, looking as green as the leaves, even when ripe, and later than that of trees which have not been manured. Peach trees never require a rich soil; the poorer the soil the better the fruit; a middling soil produces the most beautiful crop. The highest ground is the best for Boston Gazette. fruit; a middling soil produces the most beau-tiful crop. The highest ground is the best for peach trees, and the north side of hills is most desirable, as it retards' vegetation, and pre-vents the destructive effects of late frosts which occur in the month of April, in Pennsylvania. Convinced by long experience, of the truth of these observations, the author wishes they may be published for public bene-fit, and has been informed, that Col Luther Martin and ampther gentleman, in the lower part of Maryland, have adopted a similar

plan with great advantage.
[By the above process it is of course not pretended that any particular variety of the peach can be certainly produced—nothing but a chance medley of varieties can be expected.—Ed—, Am Former.]

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

Amos Miner, who states that he is a native of the State of New York, and has resided in of the State of New York, and has resided in Killingly. Conn. for a few years past, was committed to jail in this city yeaterday, on a charge of murder. It is stated that Miner, being in debt in Killingly, left that place sudderly on Thursday, with his family, and was journeying with them in the town of Foster, op their way to a factory, where he had engaged employment. A creditor had pursued him, and obtained a writ in this State on his demand, and employed Mr John Smith, the town sergeant of Foster, to make service on the writ.

He met Miner, who had an axe in his hand, and told him his business, when Miner instantly atruck Smith with the edge of the axe, partly upon the side and back of the neck, cutting a very deep gash and entirely severing the bone of the neck. Smith instantly fell upon his face, and Miner repeated the blow, upon his back, which separated the bone of the neck.—Smith died almost without a struggle. He then pursued the two persons, who were in company with Smith, threatening death to them. They, however, avoided him, until receiving assistance. He was then taken, and is now committed to take his trial.

Mr. Smith was a respectable and honest man, over 80 years of age, and for the last 38 years had officiated as town-sergeant of Foster. Miner is a little over forty, has a wife and six children, three of whom were present at the catastrophe.—Prov. Journal.

NO. 28

UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE. Two young men, the one named Montgomery, the other Alexander, foreigners, personal friends, and residents of this country for the last five years, after wrestling together in mere jest and exercise, in the neighbourhood of Bush Hill on Sanday last, became excited, and finally fought in earnest, and controod of Bush Hill on Sunday 1884, became excited, and finally fought in earnest, and with great severity, for several moments. Some of the bystanders at length succeeded in parting them, but about a quarter of an hour afterwards, Alexander, who was by far the heaviest man, fell suddenly over and died in a few minutes. A jury was called forthe in a few minutes. A jury was called forth-with, who after a sufficient examination of the body, decided the immediate cause of the death to have been a severe blow given behind the ear .- Philad. Inq

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.
The Portland Advertiser has received intimations from Washington; on which reliance could be placed, that the Senate had refused to ratify the sward of the Dutch King. On this, the Portland Courier says, we hear that only eight members of the Senate of the United States voted to advise the president to accept the award of the Dutch King on the boundary.

SUICIDE.

A man of the name of Patrick Burns, a resident of our Poor House and fitnerly of Marietta, hung himself within a short distance of this town on Friday last. The wretched man's greatest enemy—a whiskey bottle—sat empty beside him! York hep.

Mr. Edward Patchell, of Brownsville, has opened a store for the sale of porter and ale; and he heads his advertisement with the following thoughts that breathe the words of Burnet.

O ye, wha bilge wi' slaps o' gin, And whiskey drinkers fu' o' sin; And whiskey drilkers to o'sin;
It's surely time ye wad begin
Ye'er course to wail—
Come then, an' brighten up ye'er ce'd
Wi'—PATCHEL'S ALE.

Ye'll talk about your brandy slings, Your cock-tail julips, a' sic things Are only drying up the strings,
That life can stitch—
Come taste the Nectar Patchel brings,
COOL—CLEAR—and RICH.

It was announced some months since in the English papers—we believe officially—that there was a great scarcity of females at Van Dieman's land, and that several hundred were wanted by the settlers as companions for life. The effect of that annunciation may be seen in the annexed paragraph from a late London paper. paper. -- On Thurs-

Boston Gazette.

From the American Daily Advertiser. I have lately seen an occasional notice of the travels of a Mrs. Tracttors. When in England, some years ago, I read in a Village Church-Yard, the subjoined Epitaph, and I would be glad to know whether the poor decessed was the husband or father-in-law of ceased was the husband or father-in-law of

the good lady.

Here lies hir Joan Factions,

Who hath consed these stones to rolling,

The king of dry hones took his non-up,

And now his body fills this hole-up.

QUERIST.

As an evidence of the impurity of the atmosphere at Montreal, we mention that a gentleman from there informs as that a piece of
meat had been elevated in the air, about 30
feet above the church; and after being there
a few minutes, it was taken down in a perfect
tate of netrefaction. state of putrefaction.

The following, from the Louisville Journal; is the latest and only additional information from the North Western frontier, which reached us by the last Mail:

A letter from Gen. ATKINSON to his friend take the field in tan days, and bring matters to a close at soon as possible."

APOLIS.

ND EASTON. he Steam Bost M ILAND, will com-Annapolis, Cambridge Casile Haven.) and DRNING NEXT, the

isen. ven or Easton 82 5 t. the risk of the owner

PURCHASE ... NEGROES

to 25 to 25