tion did not move; he only saw somewhat more of it, and the folds of the surplice were still more conspicuous. After a little while he moved towards the right, yet the apparition remained, and he seemed to have in part a side view of it; but as soon as he had moved his head so far as to have a slight glimpse of the bed's foot the apparition retreated backwards, though still with its face to the bed. Following the apparition quickly with his eyes, it retreated to a gigantic form, a rustling noise was heard, and at once the apparition was changed into the gothic window with white curtains which was opposite the bed's foot, and about six or seven feet distant from it. Several times after this, Mr Schmidt endeavoured when he awoke to see the same appearance, but to no purpose, the window always looked like a window only.

Some weeks after, however, on awakening, as the day began to dawn, he again perceived the monk's apparition at the bed's foot. Being now aware what occasioned it, he examined it narrowly. The great arch of the window formed the monk's shoulders, a smaller arch of the centre of his his head, and the curtains the surplice. The folds of these appeared much stronger than at the same distance by daylight. Thus the figure of the monk appeared plainer, nearer and smaller than the window would have done. The apparition, therefore, like hundreds of others, was merely an optical deception.'

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 18, 1834.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Opposition.	*Nullification.*
Spriggs Harwood,	Nicholas Brewer,
Fred'k. L. Grammer.	George Weems.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Abner Linthicum,	Col. Thomas Beale,
Grafton B. Duvall,	Col. Robert Leeds,
Alexander Franklin,	Gen. C. S. Ridgely,
Wm. Baker Dorsey.	Leonard Ireland.

Independent.
Edward Hammond,
Wm. J. W. Compton.

CALVERT COUNTY

Anti-Jackson.
J[illegible],
J[illegible],
S[illegible],
U[illegible].

We have not heard of any Jackson [illegible]

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Horatio C. Scott,	Benjamin L. Gaither,
Dr. Benjamin Day,	Walter B. C. Worthington,
John B. Fowlow,	Thomas G. Pratt,
James Somerville, Jr.	Philip Barton Key.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Joshua Vansant,	Joseph Cushing,
Samuel Brady.	Joshua Jones.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Jackson.
J. T. H. Worthington,
Hugh Ely,
Solomon Hillen, Jr.
Dr. John Orrick.

Messrs. Worthington and Hillen have declined.

CHARLES COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
—— Wills,	Jos. J. Merrick,
—— Digges,	Wm. G. Dulany,
—— Mitchell,	—— Hughes,
—— Lancaster.	—— Carpenter.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
John Stifford,	Daniel Duvall,
John Hatritt,	Francis Beongle,
C. Gretzendanner,	Robert Annan,
Abdiel Unkefer.	William Roberts.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Robert Wason,	
Joseph Hollman,	
Dr. John O. Wharton,	
Dr. Joseph C. Hays,	

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
William M'Mahon,	George W. Devecmon,
Jeremiah Berry, Jr.	Normand Bruce,
Joseph Frantz,	Alpheus Beall,
Lewis F. Klipstine.	William Ridgely.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Anti-Jackson, (nominated.)	*Candidates announced.*
Dr. Joseph Nicolls,	Samuel Patterson,
Levin Richardson,	Robert Griffith,
Wm. J. Ford,	Rd. Patterson of Wm.
Dr. Samuel B. Creighton.	

TALBOT COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Philip Horney,	Thomas Bruff,
Philip F. Thomas,	Edw'd. N. Hambleton,
Morris O. Colston,	Solomon Mullikin,
Perry Robinson.	George Dudley.

CECIL COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
L. D. Nowland,	Joseph Bryan,
William C. Scott,	Edward Wilson,
R. F. Bussey,	William Maxwell,
Joseph Harlan.	Joseph Roman, Jr.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Littleton D. Teackle,
Dr. Thomas Robertson,
Elijah C. Johnson,
Lambert W. Hyland,
Matthias Dashiell,
Daniel Ballard,
Joseph S. Cottman,
Isaac D. Jones,
John N. Bowland,
Whitty Fontaine.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
	Wm. M. Hardcastle,
	Thos. Burchenal,
	Thomas S. Carter,
	James Turner.

The Denton Advocate announces the name of *Levin Seward*, as "an Independent anti-caucus Republican candidate," and also a notice that *Richard Chambers* will be supported as a delegate, "for two reasons, on account of his superior qualifications, and on account of the hostility that was manifested towards him last winter by those, who in that instance, misrepresented the wishes of their constituents."

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

Jackson.
Lemuel Roberts,
John B. Thomas,
Robert Learmonce,
Wm. S. Hambleton.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Induced by a desire of hearing an address, and assisted by one of the ministers, who kindly invited me, I should not be in honour bound to support the gentlemen nominated as *anti-Jackson* candidates, at the STATE meeting of *old Whigs* of this city, I attended the *great* meeting on Wednesday the [illegible] instant. Other invitation with myself. It was [illegible] to see how caressed we were, [illegible] sweet words and *ginger* nuts were lavished upon brothers,—the loan of a man's [illegible] obtained, if required, about the [illegible] election. We were gently stroked [illegible] ears to make us reverence the *Bank Hydra*, and bend our necks in submission to the concessions collar of Nicholas B——d. Where noses were counting, of course we were neglected, although at this moment being disagreeably affected by the unpleasant scent of a member of the *Kitchen Executive* of the State, some of us put shears to the *Clerk's stamps*, slipped our *collars* and soon found ourselves free men in Church-street.

At this meeting, intended as a lure for *restraining the* candidates, speeches were delivered as designed. Nothing *unheard, unexpected* or *new* was advanced by any of the orators on the subject of general politics—nothing but abuse of our Chief Magistrate, a tirade of epithets—"usurpation"—"tyranny"—"union of purse and sword," and all such clamours revelling as you have heard from Webster, Clay, Leigh, &c. &c. But as "one good story brings another," an anecdote related by one of the gentlemen, brought to my mind one, which I once heard, of two *animals*, similar to his. During the last war, an Irishman was promoted to the dignified station of orderly to his Captain in the regiment in which I now hold the rank of private. Being sent on an errand from the Captain to the Quarter Master, he "merely stepped into the sutler's to wet his lips with a little of the ardent," and returned with a cow-bug on the point of his bayonet, swearing by the "immaculate" that he had murthered an Englishman alive," that "she knowed him for sartin, although he had changed his coat from red to black."

I am a strenuous advocate of the "Temperance," else I should have thought myself moved by the same hallucinations which sported in the imagination of the jolly son of Erin, when I discovered some few, although they had changed their coats and were totally transformed, blustering forth their expiatory recantations of past transgressions.—There were vociferous attempts towards reason and argument, which were as illogical as the subject was bad, and, I must acknowledge, confusing; and from what I saw and heard, I do not believe that repeated *holocausts* in addition to public palinodes, will be a sufficient atonement to regain offended confidence.

These transformations may be characteristic of individuals, or may be brought about by such means as were attempted with me; but I am known to have been the violent opponent of all nominations, whether at a meeting called by public notice, or conjured up by two or three in a——private *office* or *shop*, and could not here subscribe to a *stereotyped* edition of that nomination once so obnoxious to my fastidious feelings. Truly I was opposed to the election of General Jackson, and again, saw no cause, when elected, why an opposition should be made to him, as being against the interest of Maryland to be arrayed against the general government; otherwise, I could not intimately associate myself with, and receive even the congratulations appropriate on the return of a prodigal son, from gentlemen whom I may consider honourable in other respects, but were so *blinded* by *prejudice* that they could not act as *honest* or *honourable* officers in those stations to which the suffrages of their fellow citizens had raised them. Although my nearest relatives may be urged to assail me with promises of the rewards which now-a-days are adjudged to inconsistencies, I shall never again be enticed to a somerset, even at the risk of being debarred from filling the present vacancy in the U. S. Senate. But of this I could have no reasonable expectations, as it is rumoured that ex-Senator Chambers had *compounded* for the judgeship—*calculated* who should be U. S. Senator, by *subtracting* a State Senator, and to the *remainder, adding* a *substitute* of his own choice. Thus must I remain a

Private, 22d Regiment M. M.

Communicated.

Mr. Editor: Since the nomination by the Young Men, a few weeks since, of two candidates to represent the city of Annapolis in the next House of Delegates, a great degree of uneasiness and dissatisfaction seems to pervade the ranks of our adversaries, so much so that the twofold weapons of abuse and ridicule have been brought into requisition, in order to drive us from the contest. But permit me, Mr. Editor, to say, that our opponents have pursued an erroneous course altogether; instead of meeting us upon the fair and legitimate principle of reason and argument, they have chosen that of vituperation coupled with ridicule, and have endeavoured to satisfy the public that the young men have no just ground of complaint. Now let us examine the ground-work upon which we predicate the right to a participation in the political benefits of the city. Our adversaries would have you believe that we were anxious to monopolize all these benefits to the exclusion of our elder fellow citizens; in a word, that we wish to set out with the doctrine of proscription, and carry it to the same extent that the *would be* dictators, to which we are opposed, carry it. Such is not the fact, Mr. Editor, and I challenge the boldest champion of the *dynasty* to adduce any evidence from the proceedings had at the meeting on the 30th of August last, which in the smallest degree warrants such an assertion. It is not to be found in the preamble and resolutions passed on that occasion, for these do not declare that the young men have been totally excluded from the political benefits of the city, but that they "behold with regret a disposition to deprive them of any participation in the same." Will any one deny that such is not the fact, if he do he must deny the best of all evidence, that of his own observation; what agency had any young man, *Whig* or *Tory*, in bringing into the field the two candidates to which we are opposed? Is it not known that those two gentlemen were to be the candidates of the anti-administration party as far back as the last autumnal election? And is it not also known, that if any junior member of the party, or his friends, had suggested the idea of opposing the nomination of these two gentlemen, that he would at once have been denounced as an enemy to the true *Whig* principles? This experiment has been tried and most woefully indeed have some of the propagators of it suffered. It is unnecessary for me to particularize; the case alluded to is apparent to every one—I allude to the caucus meeting held in the winter of '33, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of one of the delegates elect from this city. But Mr. Editor, to be brief, no one can deny, that we have, for the last eight or ten years, been governed by a factious cabal, who have made a trade of politics, who worship at no shrine, other than that of interest and aggrandizement; who have no other principle in politics but a wish to feed from the public crib. Such is not the desire of the young men; they only want a fair and equal participation in the benefits of the city, they only desire to have a voice in electing agents to represent them; and if they be only true to themselves, true to the cause in which they have so boldly embarked, and true to the great principles of civil liberty, I have the most undoubting confidence, from the cheering prospect which lies before them, that they must achieve a great and glorious victory on the first Monday in October next.

VINDEX.

From the Col. (Geo. Town) Gazette.

A BIRD CAGED.

A gentleman of the Ton, arrived in Washington-city a few days ago, and from his own representations, wasn't as he used to be—but as independent in purse as he was in appearance. Some affairs of Gallantry and other queer Manœuvres, caused him to change his lodgings oftener than appeared reasonable to some persons, who took some interest in his movements—he finally quartered himself in Georgetown where he was equally fickle minded, removing his trunk twice in the course of an hour, engaging lodgings at last for himself and one of the softer sex, who was as yet invisible, but ere he stationed himself as per agreement he was pounced upon by our Police officer John B. Gray, who recognised him as John Anderson (not my Jo John, whose locks were like the snow) but Anderson who had committed various forgeries to the injury of Allen Dorsey Esq. of Poplar Springs, Md. and others,—he was detained, and on the appearance of Mr. Dorsey and other witnesses, on Saturday last he was fully committed for trial.

RECOVERY OF RUNAWAY SLAVES.

The New York Mercantile says we are indebted to a legal friend for the following account of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this state, which we understand settles the question of the right of a master to recover his runaway slave, or slaves, upon due legal process before a magistrate, whose decision in the matter in favour of the master will hereafter be final.

SLAVES.—The Supreme Court of this state at a July term quashed the writs de homine replegiando, in various cases, as being inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the U. States—but by a rule of a day subsequent on the suggestion of Counsel granted a stay of proceedings in order to enable counsel to make a further motion in the matter. At the August Special Term, a motion was accordingly made for leave to make up a record of the proceedings and judgments of the Court in order to bring a writ of Error thereon, returnable in the Court of Errors of the state. This motion has been within a few days past decided, and of course writs de homine replegiando in slave cases are declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and that decision appears to be final:

Some of the slaves have been removed on the requisition of the Governors of the several states on the ground of criminal offences—a few others remain. The law will now take its course—the Constitution be vindicated—and our southern friends may be assured that the people of the Northern and Eastern States will carry into effect with honesty and sincerity, the common contract under which we have so long lived with honour, abroad and prosperity at home.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CAPT. BACK.

The Montreal Gazette states that Mr. Duncan Finlayson, partner of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at Lachine on Saturday the 6th instant, in a bark canoe, navigated by ten voyageurs of that concern. He left Port Vancouver on Columbia River, North West coast of America, on the 20th March last, passed over land to York Factory, the Company's principal depot in Hudson's Bay, which depot he departed from on the 24th July. Two other canoes manned by sixteen additional voyageurs are daily expected at Lachine, and the remaining voyageurs and passengers from the interior this season will be down in the course of next month, (October.) Apart from the company's usual despatches and letters from their servants in the interior, together with those from Red River colony, Mr. Finlayson has brought a packet from Capt. Back, addressed to the Colonial Office, London. We are happy to state that letters have been received from that gentleman dated Fort Reliance, east end of Great Slave Lake, up to the 4th May last, when he was preparing to be off to prosecute the ulterior objects of the expedition. The packet from London intimating Capt. Ross and party's safe return, which was forwarded from Montreal last November, reached Capt. Back on the 25th April.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

No confirmation has yet reached Washington of the reported engagement between the Pawnees and the Dragoons under Col. Dodge, nor has any official information even of the rumor of the fight been received. The rumor may be true, or it may be false; and, under all circumstances, seem to be as likely to be the one as the other.

On the subject of this military movement, to which we have had occasion several times to refer, we have received the following communication from a source which, we are assured, may be implicitly relied upon:—*Nat. Int*

Messrs. Gales and Seaton: As every thing from the Dragoons and the Far West is peculiarly interesting at this moment, I have taken the liberty to send some remarks, based on a letter I received yesterday from a gentleman at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in whose statements every reliance may be placed. The letter is dated the 8th ultimo, and states that a gentleman had reached Fort Smith, from Towson, the day before he wrote, who had been employed as a citizen physician to accompany the Dragoons, and that he had been compelled to retain on account of ill health.

Gen. Leavenworth was following on to overtake Col. Dodge, when he was taken sick, and died in the 'Cross Timbers.' He was brought back, and buried at Capt Bean's Comb, on the Red River, about five miles above the Fouse Washita.

Sickness had spread, and was spreading to an alarming degree, amongst the Dragoons—more than fifty had been taken sick of a day, and also many of the officers. The disease is the bilious remittent fever of the country.

Col. Dodge had left all his sick at Capt. Bean's camp, and pushed on with about one half of his command; and had not been heard from since the day after he marched.

The letter further states, that the Pawnees are most constantly in the vicinity of Bean's Camp.—One night the horses became frightened, and 150 were lost, there not being men sufficient to pursue them, in fact barely enough to nurse the sick

I feel very anxious for the company. I have had some little experience in the hardships of the wilderness of that country, but with all our hardships and sufferings we enjoyed fine health.

We may calculate very fairly, that the same cause including sickness in those first attacked will still continue, and extend to those under Colonel Dodge's command; and every step he advances West will only increase his difficulties. It is impossible to keep their horses staked up the only dependence for a scanty support is found in the prairies; and frequently grass is very scarce where Buffaloes are, or have recently been. I have seen extensive prairies looking like eaten out pasture grounds.

The Pawnees will not dare to attack, even fifty well appointed men in fair conflict. They play a surer game than that. The finest horsemen in the world, and mounted on their hardy steeds, the genuine descendants of the famous Andalusian race, they hover on your flanks; drive the game from your front; cut off any stragglers in your rear; and by some of their numerous, and adroit manœuvres, alarm your horses at sight, and scatter them over the prairies; as was the case at Capt. Bean's camp.

The 'Cross Timbers' above alluded to, is a belt of timber, of irregular width, varying between ten and twenty miles; stretching, North and South, between the Arkansas and Red River. Fort Towson is nearly South of Fort Gibson; and, taking a Westerly course from that line, about one hundred miles will carry you to the Cross Timbers. From my experience, the name is rather fanciful. In pursuing the West course as above, the country is variegated with a succession of timber land and prairie—the former gradually lessening in quantity, and diminishing in size, until it dwindles to the stunted oak bush not more than one or two feet high, but generally loaded with mast in the season. However, as you approach the great Western Prairie, the timber increases a little in size; and in many places it becomes so thick and impervious, as to render it very difficult to get through on horseback. After that, the great Western prairie stretches to the Rocky Mountains and no timber is to be seen except a [illegible] growth of Cotton-wood, lining the margin of the streams.

At Fort Gibson there is also much sickness—Dr. Welsh, who was ordered up from Fort Coffee to see Dr. Wright, who was very ill, was attacked himself, and fell a victim to the diseases of that country. His loss is greatly regretted, as he was admired as a physician and beloved as a man. There is but one surgeon at Fort Gibson to discharge the laborious duties of that post.

The troops at Fort Coffee are remarkably healthy.

Sept. 9th 1834 R.

It seems to be due to the War Department to state, that further medical aid was dispatched to the posts on the frontier immediately on the receipt of advices that it was needed. J—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Balt. American of Monday.

The people of Norfolk had the pleasure of a balloon ascension on Wednesday last by Mr. Parker, of this city, and from 1200 to 1500 persons assembled within the enclosure, all anxious to witness the novel sight. They were fated, however, as many have been before them, on similar occasions, to endure disappointment, which it seems was not received with the best grace. The Beacon says—

'Mr. Parker did not arrive, (having sent to learn to sickness in his family,) and the attempt proved a complete failure in his hands of the person who had undertaken to substitute him.

At half past 5 o'clock, the impatience of the spectators became extreme, and the balloon only partially inflated was cast off, rose a few yards from the ground, and descended almost immediately into the creek, and after several efforts to give it more buoyancy, the attempt was abandoned for the present. The failure produced great dissatisfaction with those who had assembled.'

The Beacon of Friday states that the persons concerned in the affair had left the city early on the previous morning—Either through fear of popular resentment, as the Beacon have intimated—or, what we are reluctant to think, that they, from the first, meditated a deliberate *hoax* on this community.'

[Since the above was in type, we have received a note from Mr. Parker, disclaiming all connection with the ascension at Norfolk.

At Frederick, about a week ago, Mr. Wood, of this city promised an ascension, but failed in the attempt.

Mr Mills will ascend to-day at Philadelphia. The ascensions of this gentleman have all been admirably managed and highly interesting. On the present occasion, his flight into the upper regions is especially designed to be tributary to the cause of science. A correspondent of the Philadelphia National Gazette states that

Among other things, Mr Mills will carry up four bottles, carefully closed by stop-cocks and fully exhausted of air by a good air pump. One of these is to be opened at a mile from the earth, another at two miles, and so on to the top of his voyage. Each bottle carefully closed again, will contain a specimen of air more or less dense according to the height, and while it will prove a good check on barometric observations, it will enable the chemist to ascertain the constitution of the air at various heights.

For the first time I believe, the gas will be made from zinc on so large a scale, as it will be better than that from iron, the ascending power will suffice probably to convey the aeronaut to a greater height than has yet been reached. It will also, if the wind should blow landwards, enable him to travel far; for he proposes to descend, anchor for the night, descend in the morning, and close his adventure of possibly on the verge of civilization. It is a bold thought, and one for the successful execution of which every good wish should attend him.

The balloon is made of 317 yards of white silk, carefully varnished. Over this is thrown a netting of white twine to give it strength and to afford attachments for the cords of the car, which is suspended solely by it. The diameter is 28 feet; so that it is larger than an ordinary house, and the contents are over 11,000 cubic feet. At the top a valve is fixed which closes by a spring.

The valve opens like a door inwards and is governed by a string, which extending through the centre of the balloon, passes out at the bottom and decends to the hand of the passenger in the car beneath. When this valve is open, the light hydrogen gas flows out and thus the aeronaut is able to lower himself. On the other hand, when he wishes to ascend again, he throws out some ballast, and thus makes the machine lighter.

Most persons suppose that a balloon is closed at the bottom—but that is not the case. A closed balloon would, if full at starting, burst before it reached an elevation of [illegible] feet. As the gass from its levity cannot fall out at the bottom, that is left open, for the escape of a part, when it is enlarged and forced out by the lessening pressure. This renders ballast indispensible; for when the balloon is made to descend by letting out gas, it falls back through the air with less hydrogen in it than it had when rising, and has much less buoyancy; hence to prevent an abrupt descent, or to rise again for a choice of a good place to land, some ballast must be thrown out. The ballast consists of sand tied up in bags of about ten pounds each. Such bodis might by falling, do injury, and therefore each bag is in succession loosened, and the sand poured out.

Balloons have sometimes sailed to great distances.—One sent up at Paris at the coronation of Napoleon, fell near Rome. This contained no one. A French aeronaut travelled through the atmosphere from Paris to Bordeaux. That is perhaps the longest aerial voyage on record.