every vestige of State Right. And they have made another Congress, which is to sit somewhere in the State of Panama; and they have appointed another ministration there, which is to join G n'ral Bolivar and the British, to set all the niggers free in the South States, and in the Tarritory of Hayti. Now arnt these pretty corruptious doings; and arnt I right in calling Adams a fool, and a Federal, a *colitioner* & a risto-crasy, when does he such sort o' things as these; and prefers N. E. Rum to Jimaky, and gives his family *bilious pills* at the nation's expense?—(*Loud cheering.*) If so I'm elected, Gin'ral Government shall wear the print of these five knuckles. No man that comes out here as *regent* shall take upon himself more than what's his rightful duty. My great objic shall be to benefit my constitutes. I will take care to have a system of infernal improvement disc iminated throughout the state, Macon & Millegeville shall become seaport towns, and Steam-boats shall paddle up the Alleghany mountains. (*Loud & continued cheering.*) I'll have no taxes for I'll have 'em all paid out of the public money! (*Whoop.*) I'll have no musters!—(*Bellow.*) Georgians shall have their rights and their lands!—(*Howl.*) Gin'ral Government shall ride on a journey through the Creek Nation with a red-hot iron cotton screw down his throat!—(*Yell.*) —and John Quincy shall be lashed round the world with a bradoan bit and curb, until he owns Georgians is pluck to the backbone!' Here another groan was heard, and it was found to proceed from a Yankee pedler, who it appears had found his way into bad company and hearing his favorite thus belabored, could only vent his indignation by groans. He was quickly dragged before the orator; but not without some resistance; and as a fight was now indispensible, some took the side of the pedler, and others fought under the banners of the State. At it they went; kick, bite, and gouge; and the theory of optics was fully illustrated, by many a pugnacious wight, ere the doughty combatants had, fought their belly full,' and 'retired with all the honors of war from the bloody field of battle.'

What became of the poor pedler, I know not, for my fears were too busy for my curiosity, and I mounted my horse and rode off while the combatants were grappling and panting as if they were struggling with death's own self; and had rode ten miles before I observed that my horse's tail was shaved to the bone!

THE WANDERER.

CUBA IN 1827.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

LETTER X.

The climate of Cuba is remarkably fine and salubrious for a considerable part of the year; say from the month of October to the 1 t of June. During this period the thermometer ranges from 70 to 80 degrees Far. and for the remaining part of the year is a little above 80, though rarely so high as 90. It will be seen by this that it is not subject to those severe and sudden changes which occur in our own country, and which are so extremely fatal in the production of pulmonary complaints. The subject of the climate of the city of Havana, is but little understood in the United States. The locality of the city is certainly as favourable for health as most cities of equal magnitude in the United States. For the two years previous to the 31st December 1826. there was no yellow fever there, although the rainy season must be productive of much filth in the streets as they are during the winter season very dusty, and little or no pains are taken to remove this dust. Several American physicians of good reputation are established at Havana. Dr. ——, the eldest of these, informed me that during his practice, he had lost of the fever, about one tenth of his patients; that he imputed a good deal of the unhealthiness to the regularity of the trade winds from the north east. Since the time the fever had ceased, the winds had been 'variable,' that he could judge from this and from the appearance of the water in the bay, what the state of health would be by anticipation. On such occastons the water had a muddy appearance, and, he added 'whitish.' Dr. C——, another physician of equally good standing, mentioned that during the last fever, he had out of 128 patients, lost 18. This, it will be seen, is more than the proportion mentioned by the first statement: but the first was general, without reference to any particular year. Both added that when death ensued, in most instances they had not been called in season; nor until the very latest stages of the disorder. In these cases, too the patients were generally sailors of foreign nations. However favourable this statement may be, it must not be forgotten that emigrants from all parts of Europe, not excepting Spain, are subject to it the first year. One young American told me that during a residence of seven years at Havana & Matanzas he had had it three times. Few, after all, of mankind will be willing to take the chance of life and death, even of one in ten. Although it must be admitted that many die from indulging in habits contracted previously to their residence in Cuba; and from the sudden change of diet and custom. It might be well for people on that account, to locate themselves in such public houses as would be found to correspond most with their previous manners and habits, particularly during their early residence in Cuba.

The Island, from its peculiar salubrity during the season from November to May, of course offers great inducements to persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints. Hence it is visited a great deal on this account. The country is generally preferred to the cities, and numbers of invalids are found on the plantations in various parts of the Island, where it has been the custom of the owners to receive them with the greatest hospitality, until the abuse or too frequent use of this hospitality has rendered these visits less agreeable than formerly; and consequently a delicate mind may in some cases prevent the beneficial effects, which might otherwise result from a voyage to Cuba.

The following table will exhibit the proportion of deaths at Havana, compared with those of New York and Philadelphia:

	Population.	Deaths.
N. York in 1826, ending Dec. 31,	175 000	4973
Philadelphia,	155 000	4161
Havana,	140 000	3875

But in Havana in 1824, there died 5122; in 1825, 5991. What proportion of these were of the soldiers sent there during those years from Spain is not stated. The opinions and theories held by many physicians in the U. States on the subject of importations of fever, are ridiculed here.

The New York American makes the following remarks on Mr Clay's letters in reply to General Jackson's to Carter Beverley.

Nothing can be more direct and full.—Not only does Mr. Clay deny the specific accusation of Gen Jackson, but he denies and scorns the whole series of inuendoes, insinuations and falsehoods that have been circulated of his having made, or permitted, or known of, propositions for his benefit, or for the exclusion of others, of any kind, to any or either of the candidates. He stands forth fearlessly before his country, and asks them to try the issue between himself and his accusers—a motly band with a Jackson for the head, a Kremer for the tail—and "rank corruption mining all between." He will not ask in vain. The poisoned chalice prepared for his lip, will be commended to the lips of those who drugged it, with its deadly ingredients,—and justice and honor will triumph in the defeat of such base, such foul machinations.

General Jackson has now to produce his proofs. He volunteered the accusation for his own benefit and advancement, and upon him must rest the burden of making out his case. Surmise, hearsay, conjecture, inferences, will not do. We must have names, dates, facts,—and then let the infamy—for infamy there is somewhere—light where it belongs.

We have heard the following anecdote, which places in a strong light the fearless courage of the superintendant of the Sing Sing State Prison, and the salutary awe with which he has inspired the criminals under his charge. Having had occasion to inflict some severe punishment upon two or three of the convicts, after they had retired among their fellows, one of them was heard to declare in the most solemn manner, and with a tremendous oath, that he "would be the death of the superintendant," whenever a fair opportunity offered. This declaration was conveyed to him by a convict who overheard it. On the following morning the superintendant went to the cell of the convict who had threatened him carrying in his hand his shaving utensils. He locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and sitting down, ordered the convict to shave him. The fellow, surprised at this novel command, proceeded, not without trepidation, to perform the task imposed upon him. He finished the operation in good style. The superintendant then rose, and said to him 'are you not ashamed to make a threat, which your cowardice will not allow you to carry into execution? I have heard of your having sworn to take my life, and came here to show you that it did not frighten me, and to let you know what kind of a man you have to deal with.'—*N. Y. American.*

Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger, of the 3d ult. relates the following anecdote, of a culprit named Lancelot Cooper, who was recently convicted of various acts of forgery:

"He played off an ingenious trick upon the American Ambassador here, by which he got hold of the sum of 150. He obtained some particulars of the domestic concerns of a member of Congress, and represented to the Ambassador, that he (Cooper) was brother to that member; and that he was in daily expectation of a large remittance from America, until he should receive which he must be greatly inconvenienced, unless some countryman would give him a temporary loan. The Ambassador, finding that the story of the applicant was probable enough, and that Cooper had a bill purporting to be drawn by the Bank of the United States upon Messrs. Baring & Co., gave him a letter of introduction to that firm, who, upon the responsibility of his Excellency, immediately cashed the bill; which, however, proved not to be worth three farthings.

"Last summer he obtained the sum of £500 from Messrs. Hawkins & Sons, of the Plymouth Bank, for a forged bill of exchange on the House of Baring & Co.—Cooper got this bill discounted by means of a forged letter of introduction from Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, which introduced him as Captain Cole. For this forgery a detainer was also lodged against him in Newgate. The signature to the bill is a complete *fac-simile*. Upon Cooper's person were found numbers of bills and checks upon Baring & Co. ready to be filled up, and an American passport in the name of Allison."

The following is the reported distribution of the late Thomas Leyland, Esqr's property: 200,000*l.* to his widow; 300,000*l.* to his nephew, Richard Ballin, Esq. 300,000*l.* to his nephew, Christopher Ballin, Esq. 1,000*l.* per annum to his niece, Mrs. Naylor, now Mrs. War, but formerly Miss Ballin; 500,000*l* to her eldest son, now at school, 12 years of age, and to take the name of Leyland; 10,000*l* to each of his brothers and sisters: 10,000*l* to the public charities of this place; and minor legacies.

Liverpool papers.

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, July 20, 1827.

IMPORTANT FROM GREECE.

The London Courier of the 8th of June contains the following highly important paragraph respecting the success of the Greeks at Athens:—

"The Allgemine Zeitung of the 2d of June states that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch, announcing the entire defeat of the Turks before Athens, on the 29th of April, loss said to be 10,000 men. Ratesbon letters of the 29th of May, confirm the above, and state that the Turks were successfully driven from all their entrenchments, and forced to abandon all their artillery and baggage. The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, on the 5th of May, despatched a Courier from Corfu to London, with another confirmation of the above."

It is likewise stated under the date of *Augsburg*, May 31, that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch announcing the same grateful intelligence.

The accounts not long since received from Athens stated that the Black Flag was flying as a signal for its surrender, and apprehensions were entertained that the melancholy scenes exhibited at Scio and Missolonghi would be re-enacted upon a scale equally as extensive and atrocious at Athens; and we know that Europe looked on with its usual stical indifference, and neither raised a voice nor an arm to save the Greeks from the threatened fate of their unfortunate countrymen—how important then is the above article, which relieves the friends of Greece from all fears for the safety of Athens, and proves that the Greeks will be fully competent to maintain the present campaign without the aid of any European Government.

Americans and English at China.

It is highly probable that a very serious misunderstanding will take place between the Chinese Government, and the American and English Traders, if the following statement be correct. As the affair now stands, it does not tell well for the traders who it appears refused to comply with the regulations of the Custom House at Canton and resisted the officers by force of arms—Should any foreign vessel in our waters show an inclination to resist the laws of the land, and attack the officers of the government for enforcing them, the indignation of the whole country would be immediately roused to avenge the insult, and chastise the aggressor—however, in the present case there may be some qualifying circumstances not detailed, and we shall wait with some anxiety to learn the issue of an affair which indicates a serious interruption to our India trade. *Balt. Gaz*

From the Palladium office, Boston, July 16

FROM CANTON.

Extract of a letter from an officer of an American merchant vessel, dated at Lintin, March 20, 1827.

"On the 1st inst. there was a battle between 5 boats of the Americans & English lying in this port and two Chinese Mandarin Boats and one of their men of war's launches, occasioned by a Pass Boat coming down with orders for the ship Citizen of N York, to proceed up to Canton. The Mandarins took the Pass Boat, and were towing her towards the Chinese vessels of war—when the Americans and English manned their boats and went in pursuit.—In about half an hour the foremost boat came up with them—muskets were fired and stones thrown from the Mandarin boats; but our other boats coming up, they began an attack, and succeeded in retaking the Pass Boat and orders, and proceeded to the Citizen. I heard on the 2d, that two Mandarins were killed and two Chinese wounded. There are three or four Chinese vessels of war lying here now, and there are said to be thirty more coming down from town, distant 60 miles. We now lie with all our guns double shotted ready for battle. The vessels that are here, I think more than a match for them. It will probably put a stop to business for some time at Wampoa, where the vessels lie that are bound to Canton. There were two men slightly wounded with stones, being the only ones injured on our side in this affair.'

Desperate Pirate.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer now stationed in the Persian Gulf, to Lieut. Gen Sir W. Keir Grant, of the Crescent, in Bath. It is dated January 15, 1827.

"You will doubtless recollect Ramak bin Jauber; the most notorious pirate in the Gulf, whom we saw at Busire. His place was called Damon; he was constantly quarrelling with some one, and kept the whole Gulf unsettled. The people of Bharein having sent a fleet to blockade Damon, Ramak got into a well equipped vessel and went all around the Gulf to try to interest some of the tribes in his behalf, but not being able to find any friends, he returned and having communicated with his son in the garrison, ran alongside of the vessel in which the Saack of Bharein's nephew was. They fought desperately for some time, when the Bharein chief drew off to his fleet to get reinforcements of men. He then told the rest of his vessels to keep off and not interfere, as Ramak and he would fight it out. They again grappled and fought for some time. Ramak finding that his men were falling fast, told them there was no hope of success, and that he was about to blow them all up. Maimed from hurts in a former fight, (you will recollect that he lost three inches of the bone and yet retained his arm,) and blind, he was led to the magazine, with a lighted torch—fired it, & the whole vessel was blown to atoms, not a distinguishing remnant being left of Ramak bin Jauber, and only one of his crew remained. The Bharien vessel blew up likewise, but several of its crew were saved. The official report estimates the number killed at no less than 200"

Ireland Populating England.

A Mr LESLIE FOSTER, in the house of Commons, in speaking of the investigation of the Emigration Committee, remarked that the whole of the witnesses examined by the Committee from Ireland, differing as they did upon almost all other subjects, agreed upon the necessity of some plan being adopted to free that country from her surplus population.—English Gentlemen were more interested in this question than they were perhaps aware. He would not say that the conquest of England was in progress; but, certainly, the *complete occupation* of it by the Irish was silently going on. The steam boats between the two islands, were really so many bridges; and the number of low Irish in London was greater than the entire population of some of the capitals of Europe. A great portion of the unemployed, who had been drawn together in masses by the owners of estates, had been suddenly thrown upon the country, and were living, such as had them, upon their friends, or upon depredation, for which their miserable condition almost furnished an excuse.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1827.

DEAR SIR,

I expected long 'ere this to have given you an account of my proceedings in this place, but in consequence of the sudden transition from the pure atmosphere of the country, to the confined air of the city my health has been considerably impaired, and I have been prevented from making such observations as I could wish—I have however felt considerably better for two or three days past, and consistent with my promise I hasten to communicate such information as my inexperienced situation suggests.—I was advised before reaching here to take lodgings at the city Hotel, & accordingly ordered my baggage to be carried there, it is the resort I believe of most persons south of Philadelphia, is kept in a superior style, and the situation of it is most delightful; being located at the lower part of Broadway between what is termed the 'Court end' of the town, and the most fashionable dealers in fancy articles &c consequently, the ladies who are great walkers, and of course great shoppers, in promenading to and fro, pass directly in front of the Hotel, and a fine view is offered for all those curious in their ways of observing those 'better parts of man.' I often in the evening when the scorching rays of the sun are buried in the west and refresning breezes from the ocean come 'gently pouring in' seat me on the elevated stoop* of the Hotel, and amuse myself with the passing crowd, and am as often astonished to see the great numbers that are constantly passing and re-passing—one would suppose that the ladies had little else to occupy them than to spin 'street-yarn,' but I have been informed that in general they are very industrious and the most wealthy of them understand household affairs to perfection—I feel, however, somewhat disposed to doubt this information, as it appears to me to be entirely inconsistent, that ladies so much addicted to walking, dress and fashion, should at the same time be so very industrious about domestic concerns as I have had them represented; that they are industrious in one sense of the word I have little doubt, as their daily appearance plainly manifests it, but it is an industry I presume, very far from that, which is calculated for domestic happiness; I should call it an industry devoted to the 'a-la-mode' of the day & fitted more to shine in the streets than in the private walks of life.—The general appearance of the ladies in Broadway would impress you with an idea, at first sight, that their manners and deportment were of a superior cast, as without exaggeration they have a walk (no disparity to our own fair) surpassing any thing of the kind I ever beheld; this quality, however, with a healthy and rosy appearance constitute, to a distant observer, their principle forte; for they fall far short in many very material points to our own fair ones.

The dresses of the ladies are carried to the extreme of the fashion, and I was much surprised at first, to see with what facility and elegance they moved along when to all appearance they had materials enough tacked to them to commence a genteel millinary establishment, but on casting an eye to the pavement I perceived that nature had foreseen their predominate passion, and provided them accordingly with feet of such monstrous dimensions that really astonished me—I have understood however that large feet (I think it savours a little of the Fox in the fable) are quite fashionable and much admired.

Last evening, for the first time since my indisposition, I was advised by my Physician to take a short walk, and as he knew me to be a stranger he requested his son, an intelligent and interesting young man, and who during my sickness did every thing in his power to alleviate the tedious hours I passed, to accompany me—we set out about half an hour before sun set, and bent our course down Broadway towards the Battery—on our way I noticed a very beautiful green handsomely enclosed by an iron railing about six feet in height and containing probably from half to three quarters of an acre of ground—my companion informed me that the Dutch when they first visited the Island erected a considerable fort on this enclosure now known by the name of Bowling green, to protect them from the inroads of the natives who were thickly settled about the swamps and forests, at present covered by stately edifices, and the most thickly inhabited part of the city—The Bowling green is situated near the lower extremity of Broadway, and presents a fine open space to the elegant row of mansions erected at the foot of the street—To the right of this we entered on the Battery, situated on the southwest point of the Island, and contains I should think from twelve to fifteen acres—the whole excepting the side adjoining the water, is enclosed by an iron railing similar to the one around Bowling green, and cost I was informed from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars; the enclosure next the water consists of one hundred and eighty pillars of Free Stone about twelve inches square, four feet high, and distant apart from six to eight feet, connected by wooden railing—the style in which the ground is laid out, offers to the eye as great a variety of grass platts as ever, I presume, was marked out on the same quantity of earth, there appears to be no two that bear any resemblance to each other, and really, I had as soon undertake the solution of half the problems of Euclid as to attempt a description of the inventions of a New York council, as exemplified on the Battery—their variety stops not however, with the grounds, for here you enjoy a delightful shade under a grove of Sycamores, there the majestic poplar waves its lofty head, & a little farther you can but imagine yourself transferred to some fairy land & Nymps of sylph like forms flitting around for your amusement; at the same time comes wafted upon the breeze the silvered tones from the band at Castle Garden, winding their way through the thick foliage that surrounds, and softened as they approach by the pale beams of the moon—I was rivited to the spot, and although when we started it was not our intention to stay more than half an hour, yet the sea breeze was so refreshing and the scenery so very agreeable that it was nine o'clock before we reached our lodgings—to-morrow being Sunday, I intend to Church, and the coming week to present my letters of introduction & also to visit the different places of amusement, and public buildings—health permitting.

Yours, H.

*The Battery—their variety stops not however, with the grounds, for here you enjoy a delightful shade under a grove of Sycamores, there the majestic poplar waves its lofty head, & a little farther you can but imagine yourself transferred to some fairy land & Nymps of sylph like forms flitting around for your amusement; at the same time comes wafted upon the breeze the silvered tones from the band at Castle Garden, winding their way through the thick foliage that surrounds, and softened as they approach by the pale beams of the moon—I was rivited to the spot, and although when we started it was not our intention to stay more than half an hour, yet the sea breeze was so refreshing and the scenery so very agreeable that it was nine o'clock before we reached our lodgings—to-morrow being Sunday, I intend to Church, and the coming week to present my letters of introduction & also to visit the different places of amusement, and public buildings—health permitting.

Yours, H.

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*An expression, I believe of Dutch descent, to signify steps.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

We have but a moment to say to our friend of the *Delaware Gazette*, that he knows we hold a station under the Post Master General, who it is said is adverse to the Administration, and if office could sway us, we should be, as our friend Harker is, on the side of hope—But we go the cause of the country, not of party or office, and if he desires to see us stripped of what we have it is at the service of those who seek it by those means which we disdain—more anon.

BALTIMORE, July 24, 1827.

MARYLAND ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

At eleven o'clock yesterday, the delegates to this Convention assembled in the Saloon of the Antheæum. On motion of Mr. R. H. Goldsborough, of Talbot, the Convention proceeded to organize itself, when the following officers were chosen:—THOS. EMORY, of Queen Anne's, President. Col. WM. D. BEALL, of Prince George's Col. JAMES SEWALL, of Cecil—and Col. JOHN M'PHERSON, of Frederick, *Vice Prests.*

Dr. JAMES M. ANDERSON, and JOHN EDELIN, *Secretaries.*

On motion, by R. H. Goldsborough, it was

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to frame an appeal to the freemen of Maryland on this momentous occasion, and that the committee consist of one member from each county, and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, to be chosen by their respective delegations.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee, viz:—Daniel Jenifer, Gerard N. Causin, George W. Thomas, William Price, Charles S. Walsh, William Potter, John Archer, Thomas W. Veazey, John R. E. Chesley, Robert H. Goldsborough, Charles I. Kilgour John G. Proud, Henry V. Somerville, Thomas H. Carroll, Joseph S. Cottman, Robert Stevens John H. M'Elfresh, Joseph E. Muse, David R. Hopkins, and John Johnson.

The Convention then adjourned until this day at twelve o'clock.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

At twelve o'clock yesterday, the Convention again assembled. Several members who had not arrived in time on Monday, appeared and took their seats. The proceedings of Monday having been read, the Convention was then informed by message from the committee appointed to prepare an address and resolutions, that the same would not be ready until 4 o'clock, P. M. The deputation, Mr. Causin, of St. Mary's and Dr. Archer, of Harford, requested on behalf of this Committee an indulgence from the Convention until that hour, which was accordingly granted, and the Convention then adjourned, to meet again at 4 o'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, agreeably to adjournment, when Mr. Goldsborough from the Committee to whom that duty had been delegated reported an Address and Resolutions, which were read & unanimously adopted.

Several other resolutions were also offered and adopted—when, at six o'clock, the Convention adjourned *sine die.* The Address and Resolutions we expect to be able to lay before our readers to morrow.

American.

BALTIMORE, July, 26.

The Proceedings of the Administration Convention, which we publish to-day, have crowded out almost every thing else. But we feel that no apology will be required of

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