FOREIGN ITEMS.

From the New York Papers.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. The ship Mary Lord, Capt. Wilson, arrived at this port yesterday, by which we received London papers to the 27th of Septemper inclusive. They contain the important information that peace had been concluded between Russia and Turkey.

The terms of the treaty, our account says, will be an evidence to the whole world of the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas. They are based on the treaty of Ackerman, with a provision for indemnity to Russia for the expenses of the war. The Turkish plenipotentiary immediately returned to Constantinople, bearing the treaty signed by Gen. D'ebitcsh, under powers vested in him by the Emperor, and escorted dy 4000 Cossacks. The Sultan instantly released all the Russian prisoners of war who are now on their march homeward. A conspiracy had been detected at Constantinople against the life & power of the Sultan, and five hundred of the old Janissaries lost their lives. Our correspondent transmits the whole of this intelligence as *positive* and *undoubted*.

A French paper says:—"The system employed by Austria for spreading instruction among the lower orders, is attended with great success In each village are schools, of which the masters are paid by government. No one is allowed to marry who cannot read, write and show some acquaintance with arithmetic; and under a penalty no master can employ a workman who is not able to read and write.—Small works on moral subjects, written with very great care are circulated among the lower classes. Hence crimes are extremely rare; and in the course of a twelvemonth scarce two executions take place at Vienna.

ARAB MAXIMS—When health becomes scarce in one country, and subsistence precarious, remove to another. God's earth is widely spread from east to west—Choose a sword by its blade, and not by the scabbard--respect a man for his worth, and not for his apparel.

Muslin --Mr Faulkner, a weaver from Scotland, has introduced at Pawtucket, the weaving of figured muslins by power looms, whereas it is done in Europe, exclusively by hand looms.—The figures can be changed at pleasure and any lady have any pattern she may order. Mr F. says the goods can be made cheap as in Europe, and conceives they may be afforded as low as shirtings. The looms are not costly, are free for inspection, and he is willing to furnish them to manufacturers for a small compensation. The same principle as in these looms, can be applied to scarf and fancy weaving.

The Vermont Herald states that a whirlwind, which commenced at Peacham, overthrew barns, twisted off trees two feet in diameter, took up a boy and carried him some rods; two sheep and a colt were carried into a pond of water, and a column of water was raised from 100 to 200 feet in the air.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, late commercial editor of the Chronicle, having leased the FOUNTAIN INN, situate in Light street, near Baltimore street, the most *CENTRAL PUBLIC HOUSE* in the city, is prepared to accommodate Travellers & Boarders in a manner with which he thinks they will be pleased, either in good eating, drinking or lodging—and, ere long with information. An extensive range of stables being likewise attached; their horses will be taken care of also.

TERMS.—Dinner 50 cts.
Breakfast or Supper 37 1-2
Lodging 25
Per day, Board & Lodging, 1 dol.

Families travelling can have distinct apartments if they wish. Horses taken at livery 24 hours for 50 cents. And, not to be altogether out of sight of *trading*, any editor or proprietor of a paper, *any where*, who will give the foregoing three conspicuous insertions in the inner form, and send one of his papers containing it to the Fountain Inn, shall have two days boarding and lodging, the first time he passes this way, provided too many do not call at a time.

W. G. LYFORD.

Fountain Inn, Light st. Baltimore.

N. B. The TABLE of the Fountain Inn will be always supplied with the substantials, varieties and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of the Norfolk and other neighbouring markets.

Oct. 17th 3t

Magistrates Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The following statement is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce:

STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN CONGRESS.

As the elections of Representatives to the 21st Congress have now terminated, we have prepared, from such information as we think may be relied on, the following schedule, showing the strength of the two parties as they now stand, and also as they stood at the close of the last session.

	20th CONGRESS				21st CONGRESS			
	Senate.		Reps.		Senate.		Reps.	
	A.	J.	A.	J.	Op.	Ad.	Op.	Ad
Maine	1	1	2	5	2	0	5	2
N. Hamp.	1	1	5	1	1	1	0	6
Mass.	2	0	13	0	2	0	13	0
Conn.	2	0	6	0	2	0	6	0
R. Island	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Vermont	2	0	5	0	2	0	5	0
N. York	0	2	15	19	0	2	15	19
N. Jersey	1	1	6	0	1	1	6	0
Penn.	1	1	7	20	1	1	1	25
Delaware	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0
Maryland	1	1	5	4	1	1	3	6
Virginia	0	2	5	17	0	2	4	18
N. Car.	0	2	4	9	0	2	2	11
S. Car.	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	9
Georgia	0	2	0	7	0	2	6	7
Kentu[illegible]	0	2	4	8	0	2	2	10
Tenne[illegible]	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	9
Ohio	2	0	10	4	2	0	5	9
Louisiana	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Indiana	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	2
Mississippi	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1
Illinois	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1
Alabama	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3
Missouri	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
	20	28	94	119	22	26	74	139
		20		94		22		74
Jackson Maj.		8		25		4		65

What I Like to see, and what I Distike to see.

I like to see young ladies after they have left school, possess sufficient modesty to keep them out of the streets, and not expose themselves to the gaze of the idlers, who have nothing to do, but stand at the corners and make remarks. The brightest gem ceases to attract admiration when too often seen.

I like to see the waist of a lady, as the hand of her Creator made it, and not laced as to correct deformity. Artifice may please the vulgar, but men of sense despise it.

I like to see *young* ladies lead the fashion of their sex, Married ladies have enough to do if they will attend to their husbands and children. *Old* ladies look ridiculous in gay attire, and should consult their ease more than fashion.

I like to see a lady's cheeks their natural colour Paint is easily detected, and sure to disgust those whom it was intended to captivate.

I dislike to see young ladies blush at double entenders—they should never put an immodest construction on any thing that is said. If there is any thing to blush at, leave the room, or for conscience sake affect ignorance.

I dislike to see young fops staring about in church and smiling at every one who chances to look at them. Quit it boys, for be assured it is nothing to your credit.

I dislike to see married men going to taverns and beefstake houses. It looks as if "happiness dwelt not at home."

☞ Of all things, *I like* to see the gentlemen court the ladies but of all things, *I dislike* to see the ladies court and *kiss* the gentlemen. This is sure to beget disgust on one side and disappointment on the other.

WISEACRE.

A nest of house robbers broken up in New York.—Through the activity of the persons having lost property, and particularly the vigilance of our valuable police officer, Mr. Hays, the gang of daring house robbers that have committed such depredations in our city, have been discovered in Charlton street, and six of the villains are now in Bridewell. Among the articles recovered is the plate stolen from the house of Mr Silas E. Burrows, No. 15 Le Roy Place.

From the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.

FLYING KITE.

To the Members of Carroll's Island Wild Fowl Shooting Club.

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION!!!

Probatum est.

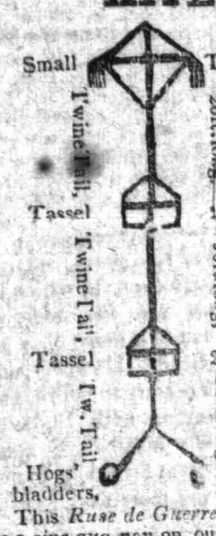
Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.

Sir,—Presuming that you will cheerfully insert whatever contributes to the recreation of the land proprietors on our bay, river, and creek shores, I beg leave to make known the practical efficiency of the Flying Kite for making all kinds of aquatic wild fowl on the wing, approach near to the sportsman stationed with his gun on the point, or shore side.

The kite which I use for this purpose, as a Ruse de Guerre, has its frame constructed of cane, and according to the English mode, is three feet by two feet & a half superficies, covered with scarlet coloured thin florentine silk, so as to be of the greatest attainable lightness for flying with as little wind as possible, that it may be put into operation so much oftener than could be done were it heavier: and consequently requiring more wind to fly it.—The scarlet colour is adopted as being the most conspicuous of all others: and silk is used for the covering in preference to any thing else, that it may not be injured, or put *hors de combat*, by incidentally falling into the water. The tail consists of about twenty feet of twine, having at its lower extremity a piece of cane one-fifth of an inch diameter, and two feet in length, transversely placed: to each end of which a foot and a half of twine is attached, and the other ends tied together so as to form a triangle. Assuming the piece of cane for its base the edge part of two feet square of thin florentine (scarlet colour) silk is sewed round the whole length of the cane, so as to subtend it, and constitutes a tassel, which keeps extended, and by its flaring exhibition, thus appended by the apex of the triangle to the end of the tail, has the greater effect of making the wild fowl in flight approximate the sportsman. Ninety feet of twine, with a tassel at the lower end of it, of similar materials and construction, is fixed by the upper end round the middle of the cane of the kite's tassel. This second tassel is for the purpose of producing the same effect on the wild fowl flying much lower. About ninety feet of twine is also fixed by the upper end, round the centre of this second tassel's piece of cane, having two inflated supernatant hogs' bladders painted of a scarlet colour, with vermillion and spirits of turpentine, for a tassel, suspended at the nigh by three feet of twine each, and beinged together at the other ends, appendeat the lower extremity of it, for the purpe of making the wild fowl on the wing, on the surface of the water, approximate the sportsman.

Inflated supernatant hogs' ladders, near the surface of the water, are preferable to any thing else, should the drease of wind occasion their descent, as their weight becomes immediately removeoy their floating. The greater or less force of the wind will indicate the capbility of the kite's sustaining and flying with the three tails, two, or only one. Wen with only two, the painted hogs' bladers are to be substituted for the second scrlet coloured silk tassel. The complete apparatus is here figured.

KITE,



This *Ruse de Guerre* of the flying kite is a *sine qua non* on our bay river, and creek shores, not having any point or duck bar: as it, notwithstanding, brings the wild fowl on the wing within killing distance. It of course requires nothing more than adequate force of wind to effect the flying of the kite either blowing on or off shore, or up or down the water. If on shore, when the river or creek is narrow, put a servant across to fly the kite from the opposite side, and let him know by the signal agreed upon to be made when the kite is in proper positional flight as to distance from you, when also to let her more out toward you, by giving more string; or to take her further from you by winding up some of it: according as one or the other is designated by the effect on the flight of the wild fowl, to be favourable or not, in throwing them near enough to you, or too much beyond your station.

When on the bay, or wide river shore, and the wind is blowing on shore, this same stratagem may be put into operation, by sending out a row boat, the kite being carried in its full length of string flight from the shore, on first starting from it in the row boat, and held aboard in flight all the way out. And as soon as the boat is far enough off shore for the kite being in suitable position for influencing the wild fowl, on the signal being given by the sportsman ashore to the persons on board the boat, the anchor is to be dropped, with the kite string tied to a piece of leading line rope attached to the cable of the anchor, of a length according to the depth of the anchorage, and the kite left flying: the boat being brought ashore and concealed from the wild fowl, as, if it remained out at the anchorage it would cause them to fly high and out of shot. In like manner, should the wind happen to blow up or down the water, the kite is to be let in its proper positional flight, but in this direction of the wind, the anchor is required to be dropped at only half the distance from the shore.

The utility of attaching a piece of leading line rope to the cable, consists in preventing the breaking of the kite string in pulling up the heavier cable, which would probably happen, and be a very *mal apropos* contingency, was it fastened to it: whereas, being tied to a piece of leading line rope, it will only have to sustain its trivial weight: for as soon as the leading line rope is brought to the surface of the water, by pulling it with the kite string it is to be taken hold of, and the cable to which it is attached brought to hand for the purpose of raising the anchor.

When the sportsman is on a long duck bar, or narrow strip of land, such as Carroll's Island where the wild fowl in their flight, cross over at various intersectional parts, here and there, and thus perplex and circumvent him by the vexatious and fortuitous irregularity of their diverse flight, disappointing his expectations of fine sport, and frustrating all his shifts and manoeuvres on the occasion, he can, nevertheless, most fortunately counteract and overcome this impediment to his success, by fastening the end of the string of one flying kite to a stake driven into the ground, at one hundred yards distance from the right hand of his stand; and the end of the string of another flying kite to a stake at one hundred yards distance from the left hand of it, (when the wind is blowing across the duck bar, or narrow strip of land, as here supposed,) and thus make the wild fowl in their flight, which would otherwise diverge, and cross out of reach, converge and cross within it, right and left: so as greatly to multiply the number of his shots; and thereby, instead of having very precarious and bad sport, have it *ad libitum*, and to his heart's content.

When the duck bar is of considerable length, and the wind is blowing in the direction of its course, then the end of the string of one kite in its flight, is to be tied to a stake close to the station of the sportsman, so as that its positional flight be at one hundred yards distance on one side of him; and the end of a string of another kite in flight, must be tied to a stake at two hundred yards distance on the other side of him; so that the two kites may be two hundred yards distant apart, in their flight one from the other, and equidistant, or nearly so, on each side of him, right and left. And the same management, with a parity of circumstances, is equally applicable to a narrow strip of land.

This flying kite is also admirably adapted to the frequent occurrence of a low tide; or of ice between the shore, and fluent water; each of which every sportsman too well knows, by dire experience, to be a most grievous hinderance to the approximation of the wild fowl on the wing, to any thing like within killing distance, even when the wind is blowing a hard gale, which is most auspicious for propelling them on the point. When the wind is blowing violently off shore, so as to force the wild fowl on the wing much further out from the shore than usual, I advise the flying of a second kite, so as that its flight be seventy yards, (or more) out beyond the other, as may upon trial be found expedient; and this is also to be one hundred yards, or more, distant, on whichever side of the inner kite the wild fowl are flying in or out.

After the morning's shooting, when the wild fowl have ceased flying in, and fly to and fro, it becomes expedient to have two outer kites; one about a hundred yards, (or more,) on each side of your station: the effect of which will be to drive the wild fowl on the wing unsually far off, sufficiently nearer in for being brought as they approach the inner kite within its operation and influence, and throwing them within shot; this is most indubitably a great point gained.

Should the wild fowl appear, though the frequent local exhibition of the flying kite, to have become familiarized to it, and no longer so egregiously duped as is requisite, the effect can with all facility be fully restored, by a mutation of colour; as from scarlet to black, and *vice versa*. For ducks on the wing, about one hundred yards length of string, places the kite in proper position for controlling them, and producing their approximation. But not having put it to the test, I can only surmise that about one hundred and fifty yards will prove the suitable length for swans and geese; which being much more shy, and more easily alarmed, make it requisite, as may presume, that the positional flight of the kite be more distant.

It is my intention to substitute a hair or silk line for flying the kite, and all other purposes for which the twine is used in relation to its construction, and its appendages of tails and tassels, in lieu of twine altogether, as being infinitely stronger and more durable.

I have invariably been from boyhood among the keenest of sportsmen, and for these last twenty-four years particularly on our bay, river and creek shores, in shooting the aquatic wild fowl on the wing, but often baffled to the most mortifying degree in my pursuit of sport; till by continually pondering how to attain the *desideratum* in view, (*hic labor hoc opus est,*) I finally devised, and hit upon this project and efficient *Ruse de Guerre*, of the flying kite, for duping the wild fowl on the wing. And so completely do I from ample experience, consider this *desideratum* in requisition to be attained in every respect, that I have no hesitation in proclaiming it to be the *ne plus ultra* of stratagems in aquatic wild fowl shooting on the wing, for bringing the swans geese and ducks, under the most adverse circumstances, *nolens volens*, not only within killing distance, but (nautically speaking) close aboard.

Your respectful and ob't serv't.

ALFRED JONES

Queen Ann's Co. Md July 19th 1829.

Magnolia, Middle Florida, Oct. 2.

Brutal Outrege.—A rape was committed on the wife of a Mr. Cason in Alachua county on the 8th ult. by a negro belonging to a man by the name of Smith in Georgia.—This outrage was marked with circumstances of the most brutal barbarity, and produced a general excitement as soon as it was known. The man was pursued by a number of gentlemen of the neighbourhood and after having been severely wounded with buck shot in the arm and thigh, he was taken and committed to jail for trial. The feeling of indignation was so great that the culprit was with difficulty protected by the civil officers from violence and summary justice, from the exasperated friends of the unfortunate woman.

REFORM & ECONOMY.

The Secretary of War has appointed William Pickering Esq. of Concord, New Hampshire, agent for the payment of Pensions in that State, with a salary of $900 per annum. Since the office of Commissioner of Loans was abolished, by an act of Congress passed the 3d of March 1817, this duty is directed to be performed by the branches of the bank of the U. States or such state bank as the bank of the U. States may employ, without any charge to the government. The Bank of the U. States at Portsmouth has performed this duty in New Hampshire, without the charge of a cent to the government. The Parent Bank at Philadelphia has directed the branch at Portsmouth not to pay over the pension funds to Mr. Pickering—upon the ground, that the Secretary of War has no power to create an office for the performance of duties which Congress has expressly declared shall be performed by the Bank of the U. States. This attempt of the Secretary to usurp a power above the law, for the purpose of "rewarding" an adherent goes beyond any thing we have yet seen in this reign of economy and reform.—*Del. Jour.*

General Lafayette lately made a tour through some of the French provinces, and was every where received with the geatest respect and enthusiasm. A London paper says:

"Never was King so feasted and treated as this venerable remnant of the revolution has been. In every quarter he has been received with shouts of triumph and congratulatory addresses, which while they have been complimentary to him, have generally also been made the vehicle for strong philippics against the new order of things. From Grenoble to Lyons the road was thronged by continual crowds of people, who came to testify their regard for the principles which had guided his political conduct, and esteem which they entertained towards himself personally. At Lyons, 500 young men on horseback, and twice as many on foot, came out to receive him and conduct him within the walls of a city, which, it is added, felt proud of having such a guest. Mr. Prunelle, the Director of the College, was the spokesman on the occasion, and delivered an eloquent address, to which the General made an equally eloquent and complimentary reply. The Magistrates and other authorities of the town did not join in the acclamations with which he was received, but did not interfere to repress the enthusiasm of the public."

Iron Billiard Tables are now made in England--they are said to be preferable to the common ones.

☞ It is now customary at dinner parties in Paris, where ladies assist, just before sitting down to table, to hand round a pin cushion, that the fair guests may pin up their sleeves, which would otherwise preclude the operations of the table.

Rates of Produce, &c.

[BALTIMORE WHOLESALE PRICES.]

CANDLES m'ld	13	Powder, for 25lb.	5
Dipped	11	Soap Brown	8
Sperm	30	GRAIN Wheat	
CHOCOLATE		White	101a105
No 1		Red	90a100
2 pr. lb	12a22	CORN	50 a51
3			
FEATHERS	29	FLOUR	
		Sup. fine bl.	6 50
FISH		City Mills	5 50
Herrings bl	2 37	Susquehanna	5 00
Shad	6	Oats	30
Mackeral		Rye	51
No 1	6	Cloverseed	4 40
2	5 25	Barley	75
3	4 25	Flaxseed	75
Beef per bbl.	8a9	SPIRITS	
Hams	7a8	Bran. 4th p.	[illegible]
Middlings	7	Rum 3d proof	[illegible]
Cheese	7a8	Gin 1st p.	110
Sugars Loaf lb	19	Apple Brandy	87
Brown	9 to 10	Gin Holland	105
Salt per bu		——American	30
fine	87	Rum Jamaica	100
Shot (all sizes)		—— New E	30
(100 lbs)	6 00	P'ch B'dy	75a109
Tallow 100lb	9 00		

MORTALITY.

Think Mortal what it is to die!

To bid farewell to all below the sun—to dissolve connection with all that now gives pleasure or pain—to launch away to a world unknown, are ideas included in the dissolution of that mysterious tie, which unites the immortal tenant to a house of clay. What scenes of wonder and amazement will unfold when once the curtain drops, is known only to those who have made the experiment. Depending on our present state, on bodily organs, for the exercise of all our mental powers, we are unable of forming an idea of the mode of the existence of disembodied spirits. This is a secret which for wise ends, the Divine Author of our being sees fit to conceal from the ken of mortals. Leaving curious speculation concerning the materiality of the soul, to be debated in schools of philosophy, let us attend to those reflections which certain prospects of a dying hour are calculated to inspire--Must we shortly close our eyes on terrestrial scenes? Why then should we distract our minds with anxiety in the various pursuits of life?—Why toil to heap up treasures we are soon to leave?--Why harbor envy in our breasts at those who are high fed in the lap of fortune; when we know that a few revolving suns will bring the period when death shall demolish all distinction but those of virtue and vice?--Why then cherish resentment even against the most inveterate enemies? A few moments and the lamp of life is extinguished, and with it both their hatred. Why value ourselves on the advantages of birth, the attainments of learning, or the blandishment of beauty?—The grave knows none of these. The rich and the poor, the prince and the cottager, the learned and the illiterate, here mingled in one common mass; beauty, though once a rival of Venus, is here a repast for worms. One consideration more applies itself with peculiar force, because it involves eternal consequences. Do we believe that we are beings designed for an endless existence, and that this life is a state of probation?--shall we spend our lives in pursuit of a humble, while we acknowledge that as short as is this race of life, we run for an eternal prize! Forbid it heaven--Nor let it ever be said that rational beings act so absurd.

"*Fortune's Frolic,*" *or the maid turned Mistress.*—A farmer of Sumersetshire, being engaged to marry a young lady residing some ten or twelve miles distant from his estates, and said to be worth four or five thousand pounds, had so far concluded arrangements for the consummation of their hopes, that the intended bride, in order that nothing should be wanting to complete their happiness and domestic comfort, hired a servant girl, whom she sent to the farmer's house about a month before the day appointed for the nuptials. The farmer however, being very susceptible of the tender passions, fell so deeply in love with the maid, that he wrote to inform the lady he was very well contented with the bargain she had forwarded him, and need not trouble herself further on the matrimonial subject.

The New York Inquirer says there is a machine in operation in that city which makes daily 25.000 bricks, being in operation 12 hours in each day. These bricks are ready for the fire the moment they leave the machine, and sell readily at from 5 to 8 dollars per thousand. The operators take the clay immediately from the bank, and without the use of any water, throw it into an apparatus which cuts the large lumps and reduces them to a similar size. This enables the clay to pass through a kind of hopper into the moulds of the machine, which are placed on a horizontal wheel: and as the wheel revolves, the clay is forcibly compressed into parallelograms of perfect form, so hard as to admit of being handled, and