

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Catskill Recorder.
DREAMS.

To dream and to remember your dream, is a sure forerunner that you were not awake, nor very sound asleep, when you dreamed.

To tell all your dreams, prognosticates that you might be better employed.

For a young man to dream of the lasses, foretells that he thought of them before he went to sleep.

For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she purchased her last hat to attract his attention.

To dream of a person's nose, is the forerunner that you have a nose of your own, if you have never lost it.

To dream of trouble, is a harbinger of your having trouble while you are dreaming.

To dream of happiness, shows that you will probably be disappointed when you awake.

SIGNS.

To hear a dead-watch, denotes that there is a little insect near you.

To hear a dog howl is a sure sign that he has lungs, and that you have ears.

To see strange lights, is a sign that there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered, and that some body will surely die after it.

To see an apparition, or to be bewitched, is an incontestable evidence that you are lacking common sense.

From late London papers.
A NATURAL PHENOMENON

Of rare occurrence in this climate, and attended by very singular circumstances was recently observed at Mundesly, in Norfolk. During the sale of some wreck upon the beach, the attention of a person was drawn towards what he conceived to be a ship on fire about a mile from the shore. He immediately pointed it out; but it was accounted for by the supposition that the appearance of smoke arose from the steam vessel passing from the north. An old Capt. however, soon decided that the rising column was a water spout. As they watched this interesting spectacle, on a sudden three new bathing machines laid up for the winter in an opening in the cliff, through which a stream that turns a mill takes its course, were hurried into the air with inconceivable rapidity. Two of them took their direction towards a house, over which they were forced by the hurricane, breaking in the roof & falling on the other side, they were dashed to atoms. The third passed over the mill, which was also destroyed by its fall.

THE FATE OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Plutarch turned a mill. Terence was a slave. Boethius died in a gaol. Paulo Borgheese, though he had fifteen different trades, yet starved with them all. Tasso was often distressed for the very trifles. Servius (one of the suite of Maximilian, Duke of Sully, and an embassy to England, during the reign of James the First, and one of the most learned and accomplished men of his age), died drunk in a common brothel. Benavoglio was refused admittance into the very hospital which he erected. Edmund Allen, the celebrated actor and contemporary of Shakespeare, died in a similar institution of his own. Corneille, the great French dramatic writer, was so poor, that he has been seen in very advanced old age standing at the entrance of a cobbler's stall, with only one shoe on, while the other was mending; and Racine left his family in such distress as to be supported by a pension: which some of his friends solicited for them. Crichton (called by way of distinction the admirable Crichton,) who was the most learned and dissipated man of his time, lived on the supply of the day, and at length lost his life in a midnight brawl in the public street. Butler's talents, though the delight of the age in which he lived, and his immortal work the principal talk of the court conversation, was never master of 50l. Otway is said to have died with hunger, Camoens ended his days in a hospital, and Vauglas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts. Cervantes, the celebrated author of Don Quixote, after being imprisoned, and meeting many unaccountable slights and hardships, died for want. Churchill died a beggar; Lloyd, his friend and brother patriot, died in

the fleet, where he previously existed for some years by soliciting daily charity, and the subscription for works which he never intended to publish. Hickeys ran away as much for debt as for the crime imputed to him. Goldsmith was nearly two thousand pounds in debt when he died; & Hugh Kelly, author of False Delicacy, &c. died in just the same condition. Dr. Paul Hiffernan, an author well known about the same period, contracted his last illness, which was a jaundice, from mere want, and was then supported by a friendly subscription. Purdo, a good scholar, and a man of taste, after subsisting for many years as a bookseller's hack, ended his being in an hospital. Jones, author of the Earl of Essex, &c. being run over by a night cart in the street, was carried to an hospital (for want of any other lodging) and was supported there by the master of the Bedford Coffee House till he died. Boyce, one of the earliest contemporaries of Dr. Johnson, and originally a writer with him in the Gentlemen's Magazine, expired in a miserable garret on Tower Hill.

Sterne, the celebrated author of "Fristram Shandy," though his works sold uncommonly well, and his income as a clergyman, together with his reputation as a writer, might have commanded respect and independence, left a wife and daughter in great distress, dying seven hundred pounds in debt. Mrs. Manby, the author of the original "Atlantis," and the protegee of Swift, Steele, Prior, &c. finally subsisted on the bounty of Alderman Barber; while Floyer Sydenham, the learned and elegant translator of Plato, was lately supported by one Nott, a publican, near Temple Bar, who having known him in his better days, kindly remembered in the time of sickness and misfortune.

BOW-STREET.

Ephraim vs. Stewart.—This was a proceeding in limine, by which the plaintiff sought reparation for violence done to his religious scruples and bodily health, by the act of the defendant, inasmuch as he, the plaintiff, being a Jew, the defendant, on Wednesday, the twelfth of this present December, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, did, with malice aforethought, knock him down with a pig's head, contrary to the statute, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, &c.

Both plaintiff and defendant pleaded each for himself; no counsel being retained on either side.

Ephraim Ephraim deposed, that he is by profession an orange merchant, carrying on his business in Covent Garden Market; that the defendant, Richard Stewart, is a dealer in pork & poultry in the said market; & that he, the said Richard Stewart, on the day and hour above stated, did thrust a "pig's head" against his cheek with such violence as to throw him backwards into a chest of oranges, whereby he sustained great damage both in mind, body, and merchandise. Plaintiff stated, moreover, that he had previously, and on sundry occasions, forewarned the said Richard, it was contrary to the tenets of his religion to come in contact with pork; and yet, nevertheless, the said Richard did frequently, and from time to time, obtrude pork upon his attention, by holding it up aloft in the market, and calling to him—"Ephraim, will you have a mouthful?" All this, he humbly submitted, betokened great malice and wickedness in the said Richard, and he therefore besought the magistrate to interpose the protection of the law in his behalf.

The Magistrate observed that he was astonished a person of Mr. Stewart's appearance and respectability should be guilty of such conduct; and having explained to him that the law afforded equal protection to the professors of every religion, called upon him for his defence.

"May it please your worship," said Mr. Richard Stewart, who is an elderly, well fed man, of a jolly and pleasant countenance—"May it please your worship, I keep a stand in Covent Garden Market, and have done so any time these ten years, and Mr. Ephraim's stand is next to mine. Now, your worship, on Wednesday morning I'd a hamper o' pork up out o' Hertfordshire, and so opened the hamper, and at the top on it lay a nice head; and I takes it and holds it up, and, says I, 'Here's a bootiful head, says I. 'Did ever any body see such a handsome un! I'm sure enough

your Worship, it was the most bootiful as ever was, and would done any body's heart good to see it—it was cut so clean off of the quarter (drawing his finger closely across his own neck,) and was so short i' the snout, and as white as a sheet it was, your Worship; quite remarkably handsome. And so I said, says I, 'Look here! Did ever any body see such a picture? holding it up just in this manner. With that, 'Ah!' says Mr. Ephraim, 'says he, 'now my dream's out—I dreamt last night that I saw two pig's heads together, and there they are!'—meaning my head and the pig's head, your Worship. Well, I took no notice o' that, but I goes me gently behind him, and slides the pig's head by the side of his head, claps me own o' the other side—all a row with the pig's i' the middle, your Worship; and says I to the folks, says I, 'Now who'll say which is the honest face of the three!' With that, your Worship, all the folks fell a laughing, and I goes myself quickly back again to my stall. But poor Ephraim fell in such a passion! Lord! it were a moral to see what a pucker he were in: he danced, and he capered, and he rubbed his whiskers—though I verily believe that the pig's head never touched him—and he jumped and fidgeted about all as one as if he was mad, till at last he tumbled into the orange chest, your Worship, of his own accord, as it were; and that's the long and the short of it, your Worship, as my neighbours here can specify."

His Worship having listened attentively to these conflicting statements, decided that the defendant had acted indecently, insulting the religious feelings of the plaintiff, though, at the same time, the affair was hardly worth carrying to the Sessions, and therefore he would recommend the plaintiff to be satisfied with an apology.

The defendant expressed the greatest willingness to apologise. "For," says he, "I have asked another Jew what could make Mr. Ephraim in such a passion, and he told me, your Worship, that if you get a rare Jew and rub him with a bit o' pork, it's the greatest crime as ever was."

Plaintiff and defendant then retired, and the matter was compromised.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to those who are indebted to me, that in consequence of the pressure of the times, I have taken this method of informing them that I wish them to call and discharge their accounts, as I have pressing engagements to fulfil, otherwise I shall be obliged to put them in officers' hands. A compliance will oblige their obedient servant, BENJ. MEAD.

He will also work at reduced prices in his line, for Cash
Annapolis, Feb. 7 3w.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS,

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.
G. I. GRAMMER.

P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of *Piper's Best Philadelphia Beer*.
December 6, 1821.

The Saturday Magazine,

Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines, Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices, Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, Variety, Poetry.—Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Littel and Henry, No 71, S. Second-st. Philadelphia—Price \$5 per annum.

No. 27, of the Saturday's Magazine contains

Confessions of an English Opium Eater
Stories of Crocodiles
American Medals
From the Memoir of Gaudens de Luca
Mr Belzoni's Egyptian Antiquities
Fatal Wedding
Menzeloff
A Strolling Company
The good Story Teller
The honour of Mograh Monaghan, a story
Provincial Dialect
Origin of Tea being used
New Publications, &c.

Published Every Saturday at 5 dollars per annum—subscriptions received at this Office, and G. Shaw's store, Jan. 31.

REMOVAL. MARTIN F. REVELL, TAILOR,

Adopts this mode of acquainting his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to nearly opposite the market house, and one door above Adam & John Miller's dry good and grocery store, where he will be happy to accommodate all those who are disposed to patronise him in his business, on moderate terms, and with neatness and despatch. He likewise embraces this opportunity of returning his sincerest thanks to all who have encouraged him in his line of business since his commencement. And he hopes those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts as he cannot do without the money for his labour.
Annapolis, Feb. 7. 4 if

60 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken if brot home, or lodged in gaol so that I get him again. HENRY A. HALL, West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet at the city of Annapolis on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of laying the levy for the year 1821.

By order,
WM. S. GREEN, CLK.
Feb. 14.

A Spy Glass

Was taken through mistake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twine at the ends. It is of a large size, maker's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded, if requested.

JOHN BARBER.
Jan. 24. 3w.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabbe, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Benoni, Annapolis.

Jan. 17. J. M. Merburn.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and plaster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Also, SEVERAL VALUABLE SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to
John Weekes.
Jan. 17. 6w.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned against hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point. As the subscribers have sustained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders.

George Barber,
John T. Barber.
Jan. 17. 7w.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland,
To which is prefixed,
The Declaration of Rights—
With the amendments ingrafted therein
Oct. 25.

The Public

Are cautioned not to receive any Note of the 26th day of November last to John Nelson Stewart for the sum of 48 dollars, as I am determined not to pay it from a conviction that I have been grossly imposed on in the transaction connected with it.
Augustine Gambrill.
Feb. 13 1822.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

CABINET MAKING

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the
Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging.
JONATHAN WEEDON.
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.



A COACH FOR BALTIMORE

(Five times a Week.)

In addition to the regular line of three times a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVATE Coach will run every Monday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 31, 1822.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suit to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of

Shirts, Bran, and Horse Feed, At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G. & J. BARBER.
January 17.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffally election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25. 19

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber,
John T. Barber,
Adam Miller,
John Miller, jr.
Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or on partial dealers at short dates.
Oct. 11, 1821. 21

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop.

One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Car suits, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, Nov. 8. 3w.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive. Price—\$6.50.
Sept. 27.

MAKING.
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Woodcock laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house a statement of the number of cadets educated at the military academy, who have remained in the service of the United States five years; and the number who have received commissions and resigned, or have been discharged from service before the expiration of five years; also, the number that have left the military academy without commissions, and the amount of money that has been paid each; also, the amount paid to cadets between the time of their appointment and that of their being mustered at the academy, and the time of leaving the academy, and the time of receiving commissions and entering the service of the United States; also, the number educated at the academy, who were in the service during the late war; also, the expense of maintaining the officers and instructors of the Academy each year since 1802; and the expense of ammunition which has been furnished for the use of the academy; and the soldiers who have been stationed at the academy for the assistance of the officers and cadets since its establishment;—and also, the number of cadets educated at the academy since its establishment; distinguishing those who are the sons of officers and soldiers who have fallen in the defence of their country, and in its service.

On motion of Mr. Hardin, it was

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of seven members of this house, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire whether any part of the public expenditures can be retrenched without detriment to the public service; and whether there be any offices or appointments in the government of the United States which have become useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Saturday, (the Bankrupt Bill.) Mr. Taylor in the chair. The discussion continued till past 3 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

IN SENATE—Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The bill to apportion representation among the several states according to the fourth census, was read the third time and passed—ages 26, 108—and was returned to the other house for concurrence in the amendment made by the senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A motion was made by Mr. Taylor of N.Y. that, until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting should be at 11 o'clock, instead of 12. This motion was agreed to, so the house hereafter meets at 11 o'clock.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Little in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1832. A good deal of discussion took place on this bill; and at a late hour the blanks having been filled, the bill was reported by the committee of the whole to the house; and without deciding thereon, the house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Tuesday, (the Bankrupt Bill.) Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Woodson rose and addressed the house in a speech of nearly two hours opposed to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill. (It was followed by Mr. Lowndes, in favour of the motion, who occupied the floor until nearly 3 o'clock; when

Mr. Nelson, of Va. moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to, and leave obtained to sit again.

Friday, Feb. 22.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Military appropriation bill)—and after some debate the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Ennis, from the committee on naval affairs, requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Marco de Villers and Arnold Guillemaud, (who pray the intervention of congress to release them from prison in Pensacola, where they are confined by the acting governor of West Florida); and moved also that the petition, together with accompanying documents, be referred to the President of the United States.

Mr. Cooke remarked, that from an examination of the petition and documents referred to, there was reason to apprehend there had been such an usurpation and infringement upon the rights of the petitioners as required the intervention of this house. He therefore moved that the petition be referred to a committee of the whole house on the State of the Union.

Mr. Hardin understood the import of the memorial to be, that the petitioners had been long citizens of Pensacola, and officers under the government of Spain; that they departed from the territory pursuant to treaty, and returned as private individuals, for the purpose of settling the land of their native country, and to enjoy their property. He denied the arbitrary power which the gentleman from S. C. (Mr. M'Duffie) contended the territorial government possessed; and was proceeding in his remarks, when he (being about 4 o'clock) gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was

agreed to—ages 41; & thereupon the house adjourned.

TRANSACTIONS AT PENSACOLA.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the Order of the Day, being the unfinished business of Saturday, and the question recurring to agree to a motion to discharge the committee on Military Affairs from the consideration of the petition of the two Spaniards imprisoned in Pensacola by the orders of the Acting Governor.

Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, who was entitled to the floor at the hour of adjournment on Saturday, delivered his sentiments on the question denying the constitutionality of the imprisonment of these men, and asserting the existence, in every territory of the United States, of those rights which are, under our constitution, reciprocal to local allegiance, viz: right to freedom of person, of religion, trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, &c.

No question was taken on the subject previous to the adjournment, which took place before four o'clock.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Pinkney the house did no business on Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Connecticut Courant.

MORALIST.

There is no virtue more acceptable to God, and practice more conducive to human happiness, than resignation to the divine will. He, who presumes to question the wisdom, the goodness, and the paternal solicitude for the felicity of man, of the SUPREME BEING, is guilty of the most severe punishment. That wisdom which is displayed in the economy of the vast system of creation—that goodness, which every page in the volume of nature exhibits in language the most forcible and endearing; that paternal solicitude, which the scheme of redemption and pardon so gloriously illustrates, should silence every murmur when we are chastised for the most benevolent purposes, and corrected that we may be more worthy of those unending joys for which we are ultimately designed. This globe was not constituted for the eternal abode of an immortal soul. We should view all its comforts and all its perplexities as equally short-lived and transitory. He who uses the good things of this world without abusing them; whom prosperity cannot elate; who puts a just value upon what he possesses, and is ready to resign the blessings which he is favoured with into the hands of him by whom they were bestowed, when the requisition is made, is an object of divine complacency, and will surely receive abundant reward. Resignation can alleviate the distresses of this life, calm its varied troubles, pour a ray of comfort to enlighten the vale of tears through which our pilgrimage must be made, and cheer with consoling expectations the gloom that lowers over the pillow of death. Who then would have the hardness to doubt the justice of the dispensations of Providence, or arraign Omnipotence at the tribunal of human presumption.

Translated for the Fed. Gazette.

THE GHOST OF THE CASTLE OF SCHNELLETT.

Extract from the *Marylandische Teutsche Zeitung*, of January 16th, 1822.

Perhaps many of our readers are acquainted with the history of the ghost of the Castle of Schnellett, which, according to the multiplied reports of the inhabitants of that part of Germany, is commonly heard before the breaking out of heavy wars. An article of the *Journal of Frankfurt*, of the 16th of August, 1821, informs, that the same had again made its appearance. The article is as follows:

"Erbauch, in Odenwald, August 10th.

The castle spirit has again begun his expedition from Schnellett to Rutenstein. This event took place in the night of the 8th to 9th August. From the recorded accounts that were, as usual, taken on that subject, the following is transcribed:—A little before midnight, a frightful noise was heard in all the surrounding country, which appeared to come from the ruins of the castle of Schnellett, with every second the tumult increased, and a sound similar to the thunder of cannons was distinctly heard; soon after, a noise as if a train of artillery, baggage wagons, and such like heavy carriages, by hundreds were passing in full gallop; in the mean time, a noise was heard in the air, as if every storm, and the most tremendous hurricane were let loose to rage, and yet not the least commotion was perceived, even in the smallest trees. In the midst of this tumult, it appeared as if thousands of voices were crying out, hurrah! and halloo! and amongst these sounds were heard trumpets, alternating with the noise of drums and of dreadful howling and barking of dogs; but the neighing of horses and the rattling of arms were the most distinctly heard. The united inhabitants of all the adjacent villages, viz. those of Oberkimbach, Langen Bruch, Heimbach, Bellstein, Grundbach, Eberbach, Oberpostwitz, Kirchbrunn, Heilsbrunn, witnessed this frightful spectacle, which lasted almost two full hours, and at last became so bad, that every wish to hear or see it ceased; the helieth noise was even heard at Asholde and Wolbach. All the inhabitants of that neighbourhood declare, that never any thing like this was heard before; and those of Oberkimbach, who have often heard the expedition of the spirit of Schnellett's castle, declare, that the former ones can by no means be compared to the present, and that nothing else was expected than the approaching end of the world. On former occasions nothing was seen, but on this, after the noisy army had entered Rutenstein, a blood-red cross, surrounded on all sides by fiery serpents, and a great many black clouds in the shape of columns, were seen towards the east, which finally dissolved into blood, and streams of fire which seemed to carry on and bury all in its torrent, and disappeared with a most extraordinary crash, such as it is impossible to describe; after which the sky appeared

as if it were torn in shreds, and bright light shone forth from the rent, such as is not frequently seen, which made thousands of people take to their heels, and fly to the neighbouring villages, and though it should not diminish the approach of the last day, it certainly indicates dreadful things to come, and for which we must look, with awful expectations. How long the ghost will remain at Rutenstein, they only will tell.

ANecdotes.

The following anecdote is related of a Galloway clergyman, who was much celebrated among his contemporaries for his wit and his humour, and who is even supposed by some to have been the real author of "Mary's Dream," a ballad, which, brief and unpretending as it is, probably, opens more beautifully than any poem in the English language, and which, in the absence of almost every other proof of literary excellence, has long been celebrated to the name of Lowry. From this individual's journal, on the margin of the Dec., was only a step, and "many a time and oft," when tired with study or fatigued by business, he found it delightfully refreshing to sport, amidst its waters, exclaiming with the poet, Life owns in every pause the freshening power.

And one short shudder warms thro' many an hour.

On one of these occasions, the bathers had no sooner regained the green sward, than he observed to his astonishment, that his clothes were completely covered with a swarm of bees, which, assisted by the warm weather and without once dreaming of the theories of Malthus, had emigrated from a neighbouring hive, on finding that population had reached its utmost limit in their own narrow territory.

Poets are said to be naturally fond of bees; yet no man, we believe, carries his admiration of these insects so far as to allow them to bivouac on his coat and small clothes—particularly when he himself is in want of such accommodations. At least so felt the minister of —. Unwilling to remain longer in the water, and yet afraid to provoke the hostility of the angry insects, he made several timid efforts to regain his property; but the winged phalanx was every where on the alert, and he only escaped from a thorough stinging by plunging repeatedly into the Dec. In this dilemma he betook himself a little longer to the exercise of swimming, in the hope that some kind neighbour would pass by, and either furnish him with a new suit of clothes, or dislodge the enemy from the old one. But in this hope he was disappointed—the time was wearing away—the water was getting rather chill—and he appeared to have nothing left but to run home with all his might; yet even this was a disagreeable alternative. The distance was not considerable, but still he might be seen—might be met on the way, and what would his parishioners think, if they were told that their minister was observed scampering through the fields in a state of nudity? Their views on his reflections; but necessity has no law, and at last the eccentric person fairly broke from his confinement at all hazards.

Taking the most circuitous route, he bounded over the sward with the agility of a young savage, and in despite of thorns & prickles, cleared bushes and hedges like a first rate hunter. At this rate he arrived within a few paces of his own door, unnoticed and unknown; but here, two or three individuals employed in carrying clothes to the bleaching green, became terribly alarmed at the unwonted apparition of a naked man. In an instant, down went hand barrow, tub and watering pan, and nimble as his reverence was, he was fairly outwitted by those he was so anxious to avoid, but whom he now appeared to be pursuing. "Preserve me! preserve me! Saw ye ever the like o' that? Whaur's the body rinnin? He's mad! he's mad! Open the door! O, open the door, or we'll drap down wi' par foot fear!" were the only sounds that saluted his ears; but if it was bad to advance, to retreat would have been still worse; and the worthy parson bolted in at the manse door, and hurried to his bed room, in defiance of every obstacle. Here he had leisure to reflect on this singular adventure; and here he determined never again to venture into the Dec, without taking precautions against the intrusion of the bees (Dumfries Scot. Cour.)

DECISION OF A JUSTICE.

It was only last week that an attorney related to us an anecdote which came within his own practice. A man in a certain part of this state had lived a swarthy of his own bees, but from some dislike to the hive, the bees left it, and were traced by various witnesses to a neighbour's lot, where they gathered upon the limb of a tree. Information was given to the owner, but in the mean time another man discovered, and proceeded to secure them; he had not however, succeeded in his object before the owner arrived, and forbade his touching the bees, at the same time alleging they were his property. The man, notwithstanding took the bees, (though not on his own land), and converted them to his own use. The owner accordingly brought an action before one of our modern justices: for the recovery of the value of the bees. The proof on the part of the plaintiff was, that the bees were his, and that the defendant converted them to his own use. The justice, however, for reasons which we shall not here name, decided in favour of the defendant, giving him costs, &c. whereupon the attorney for the plaintiff filed a bill of exceptions, stating the points proved, which the justice admitted, and requested his worthiness to sign it. The justice signed it, but afterwards interlined between his name and the words of the bill, "N. B. No proof that the bees belonged to the plaintiff."

Why? said the Attorney, you admitted that to have been proved—Because, said Justice, they have no ear mark; you can't hold them according to law. This is matter of fact, and happened in this enlightened era of the state of Connecticut. Journal.

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

We do not think the records of instinct ever contained a more extraordinary instance than we are now about to relate, and

we are sure, wherever we go, we shall find a few instances of the same kind. In the parish of Ashdown, in the county of Oxford, a young man, named John, has been a long time in the habit of carrying a horse from home, about 10 miles, but which he had been carrying for some time, and was carrying on the morning of the 1st of the month, when the following singular circumstance transpired. The animal, as may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field by cutting through the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the same farrier's shop, a distance of a mile and a half. The farrier had no sooner opened his shed than the horse, which had evidently been standing there some time, advanced to the forge and held up his shivering foot; the farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully, on which the horse immediately turned about and set off at a merry pace for his well-known pasture. Whilst Mr. Lang's servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "Oh, he has been here and shod, and gone home again," which on their return they found to be actually the case. [Cheltenham Chron.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

From the New York American, Feb. 20.

Measures have recently been taken to complete the canal connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The sum required in addition to what has already been expended is \$600,000, and from the most moderate estimates the whole stock will yield an interest of more than 7 per cent. The project will, no doubt, be speedily carried into effect, and the benefits which must accrue to it will not be confined to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The contemplated connection of the Raritan and Delaware, which must soon follow, will extend the advantages of this internal navigation to our own city, which, even under the present difficulties of communication, has in some measure become the sea-port of Philadelphia, and, with the facilities of canal navigation, will soon reap the full extent of its superior local advantages, and become the inlet for most of the supplies, if it does not become the outlet for the produce of the country that centers in that city.

A CLERICAL ANECDOTE.

It is related of an incumbent in the county of York, that he had precisely twelve written sermons, for the edification and comfort of his parishioners, which were pretty generally delivered, in orderly rotation, in the course of the year. On being remonstrated with by some of his hearers, with all due submission, for having preached the same sermon to them, and from the same text, on the preceding Sunday, he vindicated himself, with his wonted simplicity, by declaring that he was sure he had laid them right, but supposed his wife must have shuffled them.—Eng. Paper.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cultivation of Tobacco.

By PETER MINDE, Esq. OF VIRGINIA.

From the Farmer.

OF REARING TOBACCO PLANTS.

A great scarcity of original land, suitable for raising tobacco plants, beginning to prevail in the tobacco region, the difficulty of obtaining such spots, has induced the planters of late years to turn their attention to the construction of artificial and permanent beds. This is a matter of the first importance, and worthy of great attention, suggests the following as the best mode of making and preserving an artificial bed—Choose a piece of ground at the foot of a hill fronting to the east or south east, and so situated with respect to water, that a small stream may be trained along the upper margin of it. If the soil is unfit for raising plants, (which I have before described as a rich loam, with a slight mixture of sand,) cut proper soil from some other place and cover the ground 6 or 8 inches thick with it. Make a low wall of stone, along the ends and lower side of the bed to keep the soil in its place. Then burn the ground and manure it to every respect as in the case of a new bed. By the aid of the water for irrigation and the eastern exposure, the plants will most generally be insured in good time. After the planting season is over, weed the bed clean, and destroy every species of vegetation upon it, and cover the whole surface with litter from the stable after the manner we do asparagus beds in winter, or with half rotted wheat straw, so thick as to prevent all vegetation from springing up through it. Let it remain thus covered until the next winter, when the time for burning and sowing arrives, when the litter or straw is to be removed very clean, and may be made to enrich some other ground, and the spot burnt & treated as heretofore directed. After the first year the burning may not be so heavy. I have no doubt but a bed constructed and treated in this manner, will produce good plants for many years. Perhaps it may become tired or sick of plants, from the want of some rotation, or from too great an accumulation of charcoal on its surface, in which case it will be easy to remove the earth and substitute fresh soil in its place.

OF RAISING TOBACCO ON OLD LAND.

Some planters in Albemarle, particularly about the Green Mountain, a region celebrated for raising tobacco of the first quality, have ascertained that their old land, which had been once exhausted, but made rich again by the use of clover and plaster, will produce as good tobacco in every respect, as that raised on their best new or fresh land. This is considered by the plan-

ters among the most important discoveries they at all derive from the introduction of plaster, the very small portion of tobacco, and for tobacco, now raising to be sown. An eminent planter from the neighbourhood of Newbern, describes the following as the process he pursues, and which he has great success. Supposing the ground to be well set with clover, he does not suffer it to be grazed after his harvest, that a good coat may accumulate for turning in. In October or November, plough the land at the rate of one bushel per acre, and follow it as deep and so well as a good 3 horse plough will effect it. In February or March, take advantage of an open spell of weather, and plough it again with two horses, first throwing another bushel of plaster per acre. This ploughing besides completely pulverising the earth, and dissolving the decomposed vegetable matter, exposes the cut worm (new in a chrysalis state) to be destroyed by the succeeding cold weather. From this time, until it is to be killed, the ground may be kept light & clear with harrows, when a third ploughing, and a third plastering of one bushel per acre is given, and the crop then cultivated in the usual way.

OF PRIMING AND TOPPING.

I highly approve the hint of one of your correspondents, of sowing corn, and turning in hogs at the periods of the different ploughings of old land, and shall avail myself of his advice this spring in an experiment I am making upon clover land.

OF CURING BY FIRE.

An improved method of firing tobacco, particularly as it respects the diminution of risk and the economy of fuel, has begun to be adopted by some judicious planters, in this part of the country. This is, to make the fire on the outside, say from 12 to 20 feet from the house, and to convey the heat by a regular flue built of stone or brick, going under ground and opening in the middle of the house. Two of these flues one on each side, are sufficient for a house of 20 feet square or more. The fire is made in the mouth of this flue, on the outside, after the manner of burning a brick kiln. By the draft of air, which goes constantly to support this fire, all the heat is carried into the house, without any of the risk or danger, which attends the common mode. The house should be made tight and close, as indeed every house should be, that is at all used for firing.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF TOBACCO HOUSES.

A little more expense and attention than is commonly given to the plan & construction of our tobacco houses, would I think, greatly diminish the labour and trouble of the planter, and facilitate every operation attending tobacco, after it comes into the house. As they are generally constructed at present, the roofs are so slight and insecure as often to permit leaks during hard rains; thereby greatly injuring the tobacco while it hangs up; while the body of the house is so open, that tobacco taken down and bulked away for stripping or pricing, often gets completely dry by the piercing winds of the spring, notwithstanding all the precaution used to prevent it. It has been the reproach of Virginians abroad, that their dwelling houses were generally too costly and extravagant, while their negro cabins, their barns, their tobacco houses and stables, scarcely deserved the name bestowed on them. There is much truth in the charge, and if nothing else will do, let our interest dictate an effort to wipe it off. A singular trait, I am sure, would convince any planter of its expediency, and exhibit, even in building tobacco houses, a verification of Mr. Burke's political maxim "that the road to economy lays through expenditure."

I will close these remarks, by recommending to every planter, to have at least one house, which may be called the parking and pricing house, constructed somewhat after this manner: Build it near the foot of a hill which shall somewhat screen it from the prevailing north-west winds. Let it be 20 feet square and two stories high, the first story of stone 8 feet high; one side of the house to be partly below the ground according to the declivity of the hill. The second story of framework, having sails, with corner posts and braces only, and enclosed with plank nailed on perpendicular, and the roof covered with shingles. The lower story is to be used chiefly for stripping and packing, and in order to be well fixed for this, construct two gables one on each side the centre door, 4 feet high, 6 feet wide and the whole length of the house. This will leave a passage 8 feet by 20; which is ample room to strip in. A cheap store could be fixed in this passage for the comfort of the strippers in cold weather. Let the gables be raised one foot from the ground, and made air tight, by using well seasoned plank tongued and grooved. In these gables pack the tobacco, as it comes in order for pricing;—and have a covering made in sections like batten doors, that will just fall within the gables and exactly fill the whole space. Weigh the tobacco well, thickly over the whole. In this way the tobacco will be perfectly secure, and undergo no change until it is time to price it. The prices may be fixed at the side of the house, under a shed.

Geo. Barber,

Jno. T. Barber,

Adam Miller,

John Miller, jr.

Oct 1821.

TICE.

JOHN MILLER,

of George & John

well selected

OF GOODS.

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PUBLISHED

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VOLUME OF HAR-

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ARYLAND

1800 to 1805, Inclusive.

CR—26 50.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Catskill Recorder. DREAMS.

To dream and to remember your dream, is a sure forerunner that you were not awake, nor very sound asleep, when you dreamed.

To tell all your dreams, prognosticates that you might be better employed.

For a young man to dream of the lasses, foretells that he thought of them before he went to sleep.

For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she purchased her last hat to attract his attention.

To dream of a person's nose, is the forerunner that you have a nose of your own, if you have never lost it.

To dream of trouble, is a harbinger of your having trouble while you are dreaming.

To dream of happiness, shows that you will probably be disappointed when you awake.

SIGNS.

To hear a dead-watch, denotes that there is a little insect near you.

To hear a dog howl is a sure sign that he has lungs, and that you have ears.

To see strange lights, is a sign that there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered, and that some body will surely die after it.

To see an apparition, or to be bewitched, is an incontestable evidence that you are lacking common sense.

From late London papers. A NATURAL PHENOMENON

Of rare occurrence in this climate, and attended by very singular circumstances was recently observed at Mundesly, in Norfolk. During the sale of some wreck upon the beach, the attention of a person was drawn towards what he conceived to be a ship on fire about a mile from the shore. He immediately pointed it out; but it was accounted for by the supposition that the appearance of smoke arose from the steam vessel passing from the north. An old Capt. however, soon decided that the rising column was a water spout. As they watched this interesting spectacle, on a sudden three new bathing machines laid up for the winter in an opening in the cliff, through which a stream that turns a mill takes its course, were hurried into the air with inconceivable rapidity.—Two of them took their direction towards a house, over which they were forced by the hurricane, breaking in the roof & falling on the other side, they were dashed to atoms.—The third passed over the mill, which was also destroyed by its fall.

THE FATE OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Plautus turned a mill. Terence was a slave. Boethius died in a gaol. Paulo Borgheese, though he had fifteen different trades, yet starved with them all. Tasso was often distressed for the most trifling service (one of the suite of Maximilian, Duke of Sully, embassied to England, during the reign of James the First, and one of the most learned and accomplished men of his age), died drunk in a common brothel. Bentivoglio was refused admittance into the very hospital which he erected. Edmund Allen, the celebrated actor and contemporary of Shakespeare, died in a similar institution of his own. Corneille, the great French dramatic writer, was so poor, that he has been seen in very advanced old age standing at the entrance of a cobbler's stall, with only one shoe on, while the other was mending; and Racine left his family in such distress as to be supported by a pension: which some of his friends solicited for them. Crichton (called by way of distinction the admirable Crichton,) who was the most learned and dissipated man of his time, lived on the supply of the day, and at length lost his life in a midnight brawl in the public street. Butler's talents, though the delight of the age in which he lived, and his immortal work the principal talk of the court conversation, was never master of 50*l*. Otway is said to have died with hunger, Camoens ended his days in an hospital, and Vauglas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts. Cervantes, the celebrated author of Don Quixote, after being imprisoned, and meeting many unaccountable slights and hardships, died for want. Churchill died a beggar; Lloyd, his friend and brother patriot, died in

the fleet, where he previously existed for some years by soliciting daily charity, and the subscription for works which he never intended to publish. Hickerstaff ran away as much for debt as for the crime imputed to him. Goldsmith was nearly two thousand pounds in debt when he died; & Hugh Kelly, author of *False Delicacy*, &c. died in just the same condition. Dr. Paul Hiffernan, an author well known about the same period, contracted his last illness, which was a jaundice, from mere want, and was then supported by a friendly subscription. Purdo, a good scholar, and a man of taste, after subsisting for many years as a bookseller's hack, ended his being in an hospital. Jones, author of the *Earl of Essex*, &c. being run over by a night cart in the street, was carried to an hospital (for want of any other lodging) and was supported there by the master of the Bedford Coffee House till he died. Boyce, one of the earliest contemporaries of Dr. Johnson, and originally a writer with him in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, expired in a miserable garret on Tower Hill.

Sterne, the celebrated author of *Tristram Shandy*, though his works sold uncommonly well, and his income as a clergyman, together with his reputation as a writer, might have commanded respect and independence, left a wife and daughter in great distress, dying seven hundred pounds in debt. Mrs. Manby, the author of the original *Atlantis*, and the protegee of Swift, Steele, Prior, &c. finally subsisted on the bounty of Alderman Barber, while Floyer Sydenham, the learned and elegant translator of Plato, was lately supported by one Nott, a publican, near Temple Bar, who having known him in his better days, kindly remembered in the time of sickness and misfortune.

BOW-STREET.

Ephraim vs. Stewart.—This was a proceeding in limine, by which the plaintiff sought reparation for violence done to his religious scruples and bodily health, by the act of the defendant, inasmuch as he, the plaintiff, being a Jew, the defendant, on Wednesday, the twelfth of this present December, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, did, with malice aforethought, knock him down with a pig's head, contrary to the statute, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, &c.

Both plaintiff and defendant pleaded each for himself; no counsel being retained on either side.

Ephraim Ephraim deposed, that he is by profession an orange merchant, carrying on his business in Covent Garden Market; that the defendant, Richard Stewart, is a dealer in pork & poultry in the said market; & that he, the said Richard Stewart, on the day and hour above stated, did thrust a "pig's face" against his cheek with such violence as to throw him backwards into a chest of oranges, whereby he sustained great damage both in mind, body, and merchandise. Plaintiff stated, moreover, that he had previously, and on sundry occasions, forewarned the said Richard, it was contrary to the tenets of his religion to come in contact with pork; and yet, nevertheless, the said Richard did frequently, and from time to time, obtrude pork upon his attention, by holding it up aloft in the market, and calling to him—"Ephraim, will you have a mouthful?" All this, he humbly submitted, betokened great malice and wickedness in the said Richard, and he therefore besought the magistrate to interpose the protection of the law in his behalf.

The Magistrate observed that he was astonished a person of Mr. Stewart's appearance and respectability should be guilty of such conduct; and having explained to him that the law afforded equal protection to the professors of every religion, called upon him for his defence.

"It please your worship," said Mr. Richard Stewart, who is an elderly, well fed man, of a jolly and pleasant countenance—"May it please your worship, I keep a stand in Covent-Garden Market, and have done so any time these ten years, and Mr. Ephraim's stand is next to mine. Now, your worship, on Wednesday morning I'd a hamper o' pork up out o' Hertfordshire, and so opened the hamper, and at the top on it lay a nice head; and I takes it and holds it up, and, says I, 'Here's a bootiful head, says I. 'Did ever any body see such a handsome un! and sure enough

your Worship, it was the most bootiful as ever was, and would done any body's heart good to see it—it was cut so clean off of the quarter (drawing his finger closely across his own neck,) and was so short i' the snout, and as white as a sheet it was, your Worship; quite remarkably handsome. And so I said, says I, 'Look here! Did ever any body see such a picture? holding it up just in this manner. With that, 'Ah!' says Mr. Ephraim, says he, 'now my dream's out—I dreamt last night that I saw two pig's heads together, and there they are!'—meaning my head and the pig's head, your Worship. Well, I took no notice o' that, but I goes me gently behind him, and slides the pig's head by the side of his head, claps me own o' the other side—all a-row with the pig's i' the middle, your Worship; and says I to the folks, says I, 'Now who'll say which is the honest face of the three!' With that, your Worship, all the folks fell a laughing, and I goes myself quickly back again to my stall. But poor Ephraim felt in such a passion! Lord! it were a moral to see what a pucker he were in: he danced, and he capered, and he rubbed his whiskers—though I verily believe that the pig's head never touched him—and he jumped and fidgeted about all as one as if he was mad, till at last he tumbled into the orange chest, your Worship, of his own accord, as it were; and that's the long and the short of it, your Worship, as my neighbours here can specify."

His Worship having listened attentively to these conflicting statements, decided that the defendant had acted indecently, insulting the religious feelings of the plaintiff; though, at the same time, the affair was hardly worth carrying to the Sessions, and therefore he would recommend the plaintiff to be satisfied with an apology.

The defendant expressed the greatest willingness to apologise. "For," says he, "I have asked another Jew what could make Mr. Ephraim in such a passion, and he told me, your Worship, that if you get a rare Jew and rub him with a bit o' pork, it's the greatest crime as ever was."

Plaintiff and defendant then retired, and the matter was compromised.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to those who are indebted to me, that in consequence of the pressure of the times, I have taken this method of informing them that I wish them to call and discharge their accounts, as I have pressing engagements to fulfil; otherwise I shall be obliged to put them in officers hands. A compliance will oblige their obedient servant, BENJ. MEAD.

He will also work at reduced prices in his line, for Cash
Annapolis, Feb. 7. 3w.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS,
of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.
G. I. GRAMMER.

P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of *Pepper's Best Philadelphia Beer*.
December 6, 1821.

The Saturday Magazine,

Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines, Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices, Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, Variety, Poetry.—Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Littel and Henry, No. 74, S. Second-st. Philadelphia—Price \$3 per annum.

No. 27, of the Saturday's Magazine contains

Confessions of an English Opium Eater

Stories of Crocodiles

American Medals

From the Memoir of Gaudencia de Luca

Mr. Belzoni's Egyptian Antiquities

Fatal Wedding

Menckoff

A Strolling Company

The good Story Teller

The honour of Mograh Menoghan, a story

Provincial Dialect

Origin of Tea being used

New Publications, &c.

Published Every Saturday at 5 dollars per annum—subscriptions received at this Office, and G. Shaw's store.

Jan. 31.

REMOVAL. MARTIN F. REVELL, TAILOR,

Adopts this mode of acquainting his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to nearly opposite the market house, and one door above Adam & John Miller's dry good and grocery store, where he will be happy to accommodate all those who are disposed to patronise him in his business, on moderate terms, and with neatness and despatch. He likewise embraces this opportunity of returning his sincerest thanks to all who have encouraged him in his line of business since his commencement. And he hopes those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts as he cannot do without the money for his labour.

Annapolis, Feb. 7. 4 if

60 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken if bro't home, or lodged in gaol, so that I get him again. HENRY A. HALL.
West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet at the City of Annapolis on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of laying the levy for the year 1821.

By Order,
WM. S. GREEN, CLK.
Feb. 14.

A Spy Glass

Was taken through mistake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twine at the ends. It is of a large size, maker's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass. Any person returning the same will be lib'ally rewarded, if requested.

JOHN T. BARBER.
Jan. 24. 3w.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Benning Annapolis.

James Mcburn, Jr.
Jan. 17.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, & it is well adapted to clover and plaiaster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Also,
Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For term apply to
John Weekes.
Jan. 17. 6w

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point. As the subscribers have sustained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders.

George Barber,
John T. Barber.
Jan. 17. 7w.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland,
To which is prefixed,
The Declaration of Rights—
With the amendments ingrafted therein
Oct. 25.

The Public

Are cautioned not to receive my Note of the 26th day of November last to John Nelson Stewart for the sum of 48 dollars, as I am determined not to pay it from a conviction that I have been grossly imposed on in the transaction connected with it.
Augustine Gambrell.
Feb. 1, 1822.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

CABINET MAKING

The Subscriber, at his Shop, Church-street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with every gany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS.
On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of *Upholstering and Paper Hanging.*
JONAS HAN WEEDON
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.



A COACH FOR BALTIMORE

(Five times a Week.)

In addition to the regular line of three times a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVATE Coach will run every Monday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail life.

For seats please apply at Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 31, 1822.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping an assortment of

Shirts, Bran, and Horse Feed,
At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G. & J. BARBER.
January 17.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffly election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25. 19

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber,
John T. Barber,
Adam Miller,
John Miller, jr.
Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER,
Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,
offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or on punctual dealers at short dates.

Oct. 11, 1821. 21

REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR,
Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed

his Shop,
One door below the Post Office,
Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Car sinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms.

Those who wish to purchase bargain, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8. 3w.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive.
Price—26 50.

Sept. 27.

PETER FRANCISCO.
We have not seen the name of Peter Francisco for many years. He was a famous American hero, and his name is still remembered by the people of his country. He was a man of great strength and courage, and he was known for his feats of strength. He was a hero of the American Revolution, and he was known for his feats of strength. He was a man of great strength and courage, and he was known for his feats of strength. He was a hero of the American Revolution, and he was known for his feats of strength.

Buckingham, Nov. 18, 1821.
To the Senate and House of Representatives in the City of Richmond.
The petition of Peter Francisco, humbly sheweth, that he enlisted in the Continental Army, under Capt. Rogers Woodson, in the year 1777, and served the grand army at a place called Middlebrook, and was in the following actions, to wit: Brandywine and Germantown; the two first general engagements, and then stationed at a place called West Point Fort, on the North river, for a considerable time, and from thence volunteered himself under Col. Fleury to storm Stony Point Fort, on the North river; he was the second man who scaled the walls of the enemy's fort on the right wing, and received a wound slanting through the belly 9 inches long. From thence carried off to the North river to a place called the Fishkill, and remained about six weeks and recovered his wound; then joined the grand army. The next action was the battle of Monmouth, being detached under Colonel Morgan from the main body where a considerable slaughter of the enemy took place, in which action he received a wound from an ounce ball through the right thigh, although being wounded, pursued the enemy to a place called Powder's hook, where they embarked, and by 10 o'clock the next day he killed two of their grenadiers belonging to the 4th regiment while they were on Picquet.

After being in a number of scouting parties, and serving the term of three years, he bid adieu to the northern states, and came to Virginia; he then volunteered his services to go on with General Gates, and then was detached into Col. May's regiment, and in a few days a general engagement took place between Cornwallis and Gates, which action he was in, and being placed near the Colonel, in the centre of the regiment, the general orders were that Cornwallis' army was to be taken at the point of the bayonet by a parcel of raw, undisciplined men, and between day break and sunrise, the British charged upon us, and in a few moments dispersed the great General Gates' army, and he himself, (the General) killed two horses in making his escape to Hillsborough.

Col. Mayo and myself continued together after the army broke, and a grenadier of the British was about running his bayonet thro' him. He then wheeled about and put a ball and three buckshot through the grenadier, and saved the colonel's life. Mayo and himself kept together upon the left wing of Tarleton's line, until they were charged upon by one of the Tarleton's troops, and at that time ordered his men not to fight in form, but to cut down the militia as they rose the hill [not the militia had thrown away all their guns]. The trooper ordered him to give up his gun, he made a feint advance towards him, as he did not advance quick enough, he made a pass at his head with his sword, and he parried it off with his gun—ran him through the body, dismounted him, got on his horse, and rode through the British army, crying, "Huzza my brave boys yonder goes the d—d rebel!" he made his escape by considering him as one of the refugees.

The colonel after running 2 or 300 yards, came up with him and gave him his horse, which he rode to Hillsborough where he continued about 5 or 6 weeks through fatigue; the colonel after his return, killed him a thousand acres of land lying on the Richland creek, Ky. for services he rendered his country and saving his life; which land he never got, as the title is disputable. After Gates' defeat he returned to the county of Prince Edward; he then volunteered himself under Capt. Watkins to join Col. Washington to the south, equipped himself with a good horse; we then fought with the British at about 5 or 600 at a place called the Scotch Lake. About a hundred yards from the lake they fortified themselves in upon the top of a hill resembling a sugar loaf. As soon as he got in sight of the lake he tied his horse and ran under the bank thereof to discover the situation the enemy were in; and after getting opposite to the fort, he discovered their situation, found there was no danger under the foot of the mountain, where all their tents and marquees were pitched; he then ran from the lake to the foot of the mountain among all their tents and marquees as they stood pitched, and after walking about for some time went into one of their marquees where there were several hogheads; when he was about to return, threw one of the hogheads, down upon the bulge and rolling it some distance placed himself upon his belly with his head under cover of the hoghead, and by drawing it down gently by each chine got it to the lake; the British firing at him at the same time, and fired several balls through the hoghead. The British being surrounded by our cavalry and infantry they could not come out of the fort, and when he arrived at his journey's end, Gen. Johnson and his platoon were placed there, the general opened the hoghead, and the contents were shirts, crystals and spatter-dashes, which he divided among Washington and Lee's men who were here for such necessities.

Gen. Johnson himself was one of the patients; he then mounted his horse and rode around to the north side of the mountain where he discovered eight horses belonging to the British officers—about one hundred yards from the fort, he borrowed a whip and rode between the fort and the horses, and brought them all into camp and gave them up to Col. Washington; he then joined Col. Washington, and was at the battle of Guilford, and after the battle was pretty well over, there were not of the King's guards held in reserve to

cut off the retreat of the militia. Col. Washington, observing their manoeuvres, made a charge upon them, in which charge Col. Francisco was wounded in the thigh by a bullet from the knee to the socket of the hip, and in the presence of many he was seen to kill two men, and several others, and without doubt might be taken.

That he was in many skirmishes to the south with Capt. Jebb, in one of which he lost his horse, that from under him, which he gave 25,000 pounds of tobacco for, and he lost another at the battle of Guilford from being riding the country and him for the latter, the other is still unaccounted for. The documents at this time are in the hands of John W. Taylor. The reason that he has never made application until this late hour, was that he lost his pocket book, which contained all his vouchers, and he was sent to him from the Mount Vernon, which was found by an honest old Dutchman, in the course of a few years past. After returning home from Guilford he fell in accidentally at the house of Ben. Ward, in Amelia County, where a plundering party of the British, detached from the main body of Col. Tarleton, came to the said Ward's to plunder, at which place he was—one of the British demanded his watch and some other jewellery, that he possessed at the same time—after he had received the plunder demanded, and laid his sword under his right arm, he stepped back one pace in the rear, seized his sword by the hilt, and off five inches of his soul was way, and two and a half coming down in a point towards his forehead and many of his brains flew out—he had there at that time neither sword nor pistol of his own, but fought with his adversary's own weapons, which he had got from him—he was wounded and drove the balance, took 8 horses out of 9, and the ninth went off with a large gut on his back, so they all retreated to join Tarleton, who was a mile or little better off. This is the last favour I ever did the British. Now, if I am entitled to any thing from the above recited services, let them say, for I did not wish to call on them when my country was in debt, but as I am now in the decline of life, I hope they will consider my situation, and remember the services rendered, and make me such compensation as they in their wisdom shall think meet, and allow me full pay for my horse, and the interest thereon, and your petitioner shall ever pray. [When the bond for the tobacco was paid, it was 42s. 6d. per hundred.]

The Wilmington Watchman of February 26 says: "It would be impossible to form an estimate of the damage sustained by different manufacturers on the Brandywine occasioned by the late flood. The water rose 16 feet above its common level—and, combined with large masses of ice, swept all before it. The wreck of property is visible at almost every step—and we fear it will be some time before the roads, dams, &c. will be repaired. At the manufacturers no lives were lost, but many workmen were severely injured in attempting to save property. The water was 37 inches higher than has ever been known."

New York, Feb. 25.—From HAVANA.
The Otter, capt. Hopkins, sailed in company with a fleet of American vessels, under convoy of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, capt. Henley, for Norfolk. The Hornet arrived at Havana on the 3d from Pensacola. Three piratical boats sailed from Havana on the 1st inst. and returned on the 4th, loaded with goods, and were taken possession of by the government. One of the captains and one man were also taken and put in confinement.

The brig Leader, Jones, of N. Y. from Tennessee, had arrived at Havana. Was boarded about three leagues east of the Moro, by a piratical boat, of 13 or 20 tons, 12 men, armed with muskets, pistols and sabres. Capt. Jones and wife were robbed of all their wearing apparel, and Mrs. J. was particularly ill treated by these ruffians—a pistol presented at her, &c. Part of the cargo, and most of the provisions and cabin stores, spare rigging, and light sails, formed a part of their plunder. They signified their intention of carrying off Mrs. Jones, but a number of vessels heaving in sight, prevented them from executing their designs.

GALVANIC PHENOMENA.
The body of George Thom, who was executed at Aberdeen last week, having, agreeably to his sentence, been given for dissection to Dr. Keene and Ewing, was subjected to a series of galvanic experiments, of which, with their results, we give the following brief account: The body was brought into the dissecting room about an hour after dissection, and still retained nearly its natural heat. The upper part of the spinal chord and the sciatic nerve were immediately laid bare, and a galvanic arc was then established by applying the positive wire to the spine, and the negative to the sciatic nerve, when a general convulsive starting of the body was produced. Another communication was then made between the spine and sciatic nerve, and considerable contractions took place in the arm and fore arm. When the circle was formed with the spine and sciatic nerve, both at the elbow and wrist successively, powerful contractions of the muscles of the whole hand and arm were produced. The hand was closed with such violence, as to resist the exertions of one of the assistants to keep it open. When a communication was established between the radial nerve and the supra and infra orbital nerves, strong contractions of the brow, face and mouth were produced, so as to affect the under jaw, and to distort the countenance in a very singular manner. The eyelids were strongly contracted, and when the wire was applied directly to the ball of the eye, the iris contracted and dilated very sensibly. A galvanic circle being formed, first between the parasympathetic and diaphragm, and then between that muscle and the great sympathetic, little obvious effect was produced. After applying galvanism directly to the nerves above mentioned, the skin of the face was moistened with water, and upon running the wire over different parts of it, similar effects were produced in the muscles of the face, as by direct communication made with the nerves. The tongue also moved in all directions, by touching the surface with the galvanic wire. The whole experiment was performed in about an hour and a quarter, when the heat of the body was considerably diminished. A powerful galvanic apparatus (consisting of about 300 pairs of plates) was used; but, from not being insulated, a considerable quantity of the galvanism escaped, so that every metallic substance about the table was highly charged.

INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

NANTUCKET FISHERY.
There is now employed in the whale fishery by the people of the island of Nantucket, 25,000 men, of which are over 3000 to 25 over 2000, and fifty to 11 over 2000, and five of a little smaller size. Besides the above there are several brig and schooner. When we consider the numerous other vessels engaged in the codding and other commercial trade of the island, the small number of inhabitants it contains, and that the island itself is but a speck upon the bordering waters of our republic; and moreover, that almost the whole of their shipping was captured or destroyed recently as the last war, we are struck with admiration at the invincible hardihood and industry of this little active, enterprising and friendly community, whose harpoons have penetrated with success every creek and corner of every ocean—the grand's Harpoon.

The corporation of the city of New York have resolved to commemorate the adoption of the new constitution on the 4th of March, by the ringing of bells, the display of the flag of the shipping to the harbour, a salute from the battery, and by an illumination of the city hall in the evening.

Gratifying Intelligence.
We have only time to inform our southern friends that we have just learned by the ship Hope from Mobile Bay, that the U. S. ship Franklin, Com. Stewart, and senior Dolphin, capt. Connor, arrived at Rio de Janeiro, the latter end of November—all well.—NY Gas.

Lancaster, Pa. March 1.
The extraordinary rise of the waters on Thursday the 21st ultimo, has done extensive damage in almost every direction from which we have heard. All the mill dams on the Conestoga, below the manufactory of J. Hume, &c. near this city, &c. &c. have been either swept away or much injured. A brick building adjoining Mr. Hume's Manufactory, has been totally swept off. The bridge over Little Conestoga, on the turnpike west of this city, has been materially injured, part of one of the arches having fallen down. Mr. Hamilton's dam on Mill creek, &c. swept away. The bridge over this stream on the turnpike, and the one at Kindig's mill, are both injured. Pegues is said to have been higher than ever before known. At Martick Forge the water is said to have been six inches above the drum-beam and much damage has been done on the borders of this stream. The bridge over the London Run, on the Lancaster turnpike, was thrown down.

One of the wing walls of the new bridge over Coalbrook creek was in part swept off. Much damage has been done by this fresh in this county, but we are happy in stating that we have not heard of the loss of a single life.

From the Charleston Courier.

NEW CENSUS.
A pretty piece of business indeed! Because of the rambling run away propensity of many of our citizens, who are gone to be polished in the western country, our state is in danger of losing a member of congress. Poor South Carolina!

"Deserted at her utmost need,"

"By those her former bounty fed."

Abandoned for Kentucky, and Ohio, and Alabama! The salt water is to lose a representative where the fresh water gets one—the man of the woods is let in & the man of the drawing room is turned out. The statesman of the meridian is quenched, and the statesman of the twilight peeps over the horizon. How cruel in these deserters, to take from us their smiling countenances, and blooming wives, and swarming children, and their asses, and their oxen, and all that is theirs. But all this did not content them. Having read of the traveller of Goldsmith, who "dragged at each remove a lengthening chain," each of these deserters dragged with him a lengthening musket, of the goods and chattels of the state of South Carolina. The consequence of which is, that suits have been commenced against several of our best militia officers for the recovery of the run away muskets of these run away radicals, if they can be so called, having no root any where.

We have not much occasion, it is true, for the arms, being at peace; but we cannot spare any of our politicians. If those who have left us would return once in ten years, just in time to be called over in the great roll when it is called by the National Orderly, after being counted; they might return to their abodes, but even that it seems they will not do. We must therefore make the best of it. If the number of our representatives is diminished, like the Sybil's leaves, they will be more valuable as they are more scarce. If any one of our fine pins at Washington are to be knocked down by Congress, we hope at least it may not be Mr. Lowndes.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

On Saturday the 2d instant, a free coloured man assisted in loading a sloop with wood on the shore of the Hudson River, about 15 miles above the city of New York. This being accomplished, the man started about 4 o'clock P. M. for home across the mountain, and the sloop repaired for New York. The mountain here is excessively high, probably not 3 to 400 feet, and in some places perpendicular rocks. The black man had nearly reached the mountain by a difficult pathway, when he slipped, and slid out of the path upwards of 30 feet, when one of his legs became entangled between two saplings, leaving his body swinging down hill. In this perilous and singular condition he remained till the next day 10 o'clock, when he was discovered by a woman and her son. They gave the alarm, and two men were speedily obtained, who released the prisoner after cutting down one of the sapplings. He then sat up, and asked for some water, of which they had none—but took a little brandy spirit. He said he felt a little better, and related his fall and sufferings. Soon after this he slipped down his hands to his head, and exclaimed, "O my head!" and in less than half an hour expired. It was the opinion of Dr. J. P. Follen, that if his position had been less suddenly changed, it would have been better for him. This unfortunate man was distinguished for his sobriety, honesty and industry.

CHERRY TREES.

We have had one of the greatest features shown for many years in this part of the country. On Monday last, a fall of snow commenced and continued all day and during a great part of the night, accompanied with a violent wind, which drifted considerably. It fell, notwithstanding, in such large quantities as to make the sleighing quite good. The winter previous to this, had been broken and irregular, much rain had fallen and frozen in the ground, and nature seemed to have been preparing for a grand exhibition of the sublime and terrific. She had, it seems, got up her new fire, and on Wednesday night began to draw aside the curtain—and we soon after saw it.

The war of elements.

The wreck of saplings, and the crash of trees.

On that night a tempestuous rain commenced, which dissolved a great body of the snow. This day was remarkably warm, and the foot came out of the ground very fast. The river broke up early on Thursday, and continued to rise until the evening, when the banks were very full. The principal damage has been done by Alexander's Creek, which swelled to an extreme height. The bridge leading from Warren street to Bloomsbury, which was rebuilt in 1815, was carried off about half a clock on Thursday night, and the old stone bridge leading from Green street to Mill Hall, fell in on the morning of yesterday. It was the passage over this bridge that was so successfully defended in the January of 1777 by Washington and his little band of heroes, when the British, under Cornwallis, attempted to force him to a decisive action, which, if fought, must have blasted the hopes of America. It was on this bridge also, that the triumphal arch was erected, under which the Father of his country passed when he way to New York, after the close of the war, and where he received the plaudits of his grateful countrymen, while their fair daughters welcomed him with songs of triumph, and strewed his way with flowers. His nineteenth birth day saw it fall to ruins, and it fell while the peal of the feu de joie celebrating the return of this anniversary reverberated over it. The old mill, at the northern extremity of this bridge, at present connected with Mr. Wells' cotton factories, has been partly destroyed, and considerable property lost. Judge Ewing's property on the Trenton side, has also suffered by the water making a passage across the street and through his grounds, where it has washed prodigious gullies. From all the adjacent country, we hear of nothing but losses—several small buildings came down from Millham, on Thursday night, and at Lawrie's mill, near Crosswick's creek is said to have been destroyed. The brook between this and Princeton were so high that the mail from New York, due yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, did not get in until 10 o'clock P. M.

The Rev. Mr. Fyler lost a very valuable horse on Thursday, in an attempt to cross the Shabazong, about two miles from this city. Mr. James Hamilton, brother-in-law to Mr. Fyler, and a young lady belonging to the family, were on their way from Princeton to Trenton in a sleigh. They took the old road from a belief that the sleighing was better there than on the turnpike. On reaching Coleman's mill, they found the water very high, but supposed they could get safely through it; but before they could reach the bridge, the horse and his sleigh were swept off by the current. Mr. Hamilton and the young lady with great difficulty escaped. The horse was drowned.

The weather is very mild, more like May than February, and if it continues the roads will soon become settled. The freshet has considerably abated.

CAPT. RIDGELY.

A letter from Valparaiso, received at Providence, states that Capt. Ridgely, of the Constellation de-erries all the credit of relieving the three men belonging to the ship Essex, who were left on Descent Island. The letter asserts that Capt. Ridgely paid captain Kaye, of the English ship Henry, 400 dollars to call at the island and take them off—and that capt. Kaye could not be persuaded to perform this act until prompted by an offer of money. Captain Kaye was highly extolled by the people of Port Jackson for his great humanity in "volunteering" to relieve the men.

THE STATE TAX.

A law to borrow \$100,000 at 5 per cent.—A law to authorize State lotteries—and a Direct Tax for \$30,000 to be apportioned in the following manner, were passed at the last session of the legislature:

Allegany	2442
Frederick	2634
Montgomery	2022
Washington	1474
Charles	1344
St. Mary's	790
Calvert	488
Prince George's	1534
Anne Arundel	1962
Baltimore	9231
Harford	1070
Cecil	1190
Kent	834
Queen Anne's	1166
Caroline	430
Talbot	828
Dorchester	1102
Somerset	1108
Worcester	984

The above is one fifth of the United States direct tax.

A FEMALE FIEND.

The Cleveland Herald gives the confession of the wife of Samuel Bartholomew, of Harpersville, Ohio. She states, that at breakfast, some alteration of a domestic nature took place—she refused to sit at table with her husband, who was unmolested went behind him, seized an axe, buried the hatchet in his back behind his head, and repeated the words "I'll kill him," and then turned to pieces. She removed the remains a little way from the house, but suspicious being impressed, they were searched for, and found. Bartholomew was a man of good character and sanguine estate. They had several children, who did not live at home on account of the parents' bickering. The woman was in confinement, perfectly indifferent and unconcerned. Her delicate situation, with the other circumstances, render this an almost unparalleled affair.

THE REVOLUTION.

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We have had one of the greatest features shown for many years in this part of the country. On Monday last, a fall of snow commenced and continued all day and during a great part of the night, accompanied with a violent wind, which drifted considerably. It fell, notwithstanding, in such large quantities as to make the sleighing quite good. The winter previous to this, had been broken and irregular, much rain had fallen and frozen in the ground, and nature seemed to have been preparing for a grand exhibition of the sublime and terrific. She had, it seems, got up her new fire, and on Wednesday night began to draw aside the curtain—and we soon after saw it.

THE WAR OF ELEMENTS.

The wreck of saplings, and the crash of trees. On that night a tempestuous rain commenced, which dissolved a great body of the snow. This day was remarkably warm, and the foot came out of the ground very fast. The river broke up early on Thursday, and continued to rise until the evening, when the banks were very full. The principal damage has been done by Alexander's Creek, which swelled to an extreme height. The bridge leading from Warren street to Bloomsbury, which was rebuilt in 1815, was carried off about half a clock on Thursday night, and the old stone bridge leading from Green street to Mill Hall, fell in on the morning of yesterday. It was the passage over this bridge that was so successfully defended in the January of 1777 by Washington and his little band of heroes, when the British, under Cornwallis, attempted to force him to a decisive action, which, if fought, must have blasted the hopes of America. It was on this bridge also, that the triumphal arch was erected, under which the Father of his country passed when he way to New York, after the close of the war, and where he received the plaudits of his grateful countrymen, while their fair daughters welcomed him with songs of triumph, and strewed his way with flowers. His nineteenth birth day saw it fall to ruins, and it fell while the peal of the feu de joie celebrating the return of this anniversary reverberated over it. The old mill, at the northern extremity of this bridge, at present connected with Mr. Wells' cotton factories, has been partly destroyed, and considerable property lost. Judge Ewing's property on the Trenton side, has also suffered by the water making a passage across the street and through his grounds, where it has washed prodigious gullies. From all the adjacent country, we hear of nothing but losses—several small buildings came down from Millham, on Thursday night, and at Lawrie's mill, near Crosswick's creek is said to have been destroyed. The brook between this and Princeton were so high that the mail from New York, due yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, did not get in until 10 o'clock P. M.

THE REV. MR. FYLER.

The Rev. Mr. Fyler lost a very valuable horse on Thursday, in an attempt to cross the Shabazong, about two miles from this city. Mr. James Hamilton, brother-in-law to Mr. Fyler, and a young lady belonging to the family, were on their way from Princeton to Trenton in a sleigh. They took the old road from a belief that the sleighing was better there than on the turnpike. On reaching Coleman's mill, they found the water very high, but supposed they could get safely through it; but before they could reach the bridge, the horse and his sleigh were swept off by the current. Mr. Hamilton and the young lady with great difficulty escaped. The horse was drowned.

THE STATE TAX.

A law to borrow \$100,000 at 5 per cent.—A law to authorize State lotteries—and a Direct Tax for \$30,000 to be apportioned in the following manner, were passed at the last session of the legislature:

Allegany	2442
Frederick	2634
Montgomery	2022
Washington	1474
Charles	1344
St. Mary's	790
Calvert	488
Prince George's	1534
Anne Arundel	1962
Baltimore	9231
Harford	1070
Cecil	1190
Kent	834
Queen Anne's	1166
Caroline	430
Talbot	828
Dorchester	1102
Somerset	1108
Worcester	984

The above is one fifth of the United States direct tax.

A FEMALE FIEND.

The Cleveland Herald gives the confession of the wife of Samuel Bartholomew, of Harpersville, Ohio. She states, that at breakfast, some alteration of a domestic nature took place—she refused to sit at table with her husband, who was unmolested went behind him, seized an axe, buried the hatchet in his back behind his head, and repeated the words "I'll kill him," and then turned to pieces. She removed the remains a little way from the house, but suspicious being impressed, they were searched for, and found. Bartholomew was a man of good character and sanguine estate. They had several children, who did not live at home on account of the parents' bickering. The woman was in confinement, perfectly indifferent and unconcerned. Her delicate situation, with the other circumstances, render this an almost unparalleled affair.

Has a very faint, the following
ing to Calvert county, was Har-
Day, on the 10th October last, at
11 AM, about 35 or 40 years of age,
feet 5 or 6 inches high, black com-

low, long, and bushy wool on his be-
trunked cheeks, bangs, and chin.

He has his teeth are remarkably white and stand very uneven, one better than other, more particularly the upper front teeth. He was born in the neighborhood of Huntington, and Capt. Hays saw him in the Christmas, about which time also he was the quarter of John U. Mankill, on St. Leonard's creek. When he is a child named Amy. I will give dollars if he is taken in Calaveras.

and so that I got him again, and

vided I get him again, and in all
case I will pay all reasonable char-
if he is brought home.

PETER EMERSON
Feb. 25, 1852.

The Editors of the Federal Rep-
hean and Baltimore Telegraph,
Baltimore Patriot, will please in-
the above once a week for a

forward their bills addressed to

W. BRYAN,
Having purchased the stock of
Bryan & Co will continue his
business in their former stand, where
persons who wish to purchase hams
will find it to their interest to call
Feb. 28.

Carriages & Horses

The public are informed, that subscriber keeps for hire a Hack, excellent Horses; his driver is kind and obliging. He also keeps for excellent Saddle Horses. Gentles can be accommodated with either application at Mr. Williamson's, very near Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-house, or at the subscriber's dwelling, Church-street, opposite Mr. Wilson's.

H. MATTHEW.

N.B. Horses will be taken at

Feb. 7-

On application by petition of
each Fowler, administrator of
M. Minskey, late of Anne-Ar-
undel county, deceased, it is ordered that
he give the notice required by law
creditors to exhibit their claims
against the said deceased, and that
the same be published once in each
for the space of six successive weeks
in the Maryland Gazette.

Reg. Wills. A. A. Co.

Notice is hereby given
That the subscriber of Anne-
del county, hath obtained from the
phans Court of Anne Arundel C
in Maryland, letters of adminis-
on the personal estate of Ann M
skey, late of Anne Arundel C
deceased. All persons having
against the said deceased, are
warned to exhibit the same, w

vouchers thereof, to the sub-

ber, 1822, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefits said estate. Given under my this 16th day of February 1824.

BALDWIN FOWLER

Feb. 21.

A Valuable Farm for Sale

On Thursday the 14th May

Between the hours of 12 and 2,
containing about

200 Acres of Land

About one third of this land is wooded, and all the cleared land is fenced with good fencing and is in convenient fields. It has a very comfortable dwelling, such as, a large tobacco house, and choice young orchard, all grafts containing one hundred and fifty. This farm lies on the main road going from Baltimore to Washington, and about twenty five miles farther and twelve from the place, and adjoining the land of George Calver, where that celebrated stand lies, now kept in Merrill. A convenient property is in meadow. This land is in corn, wheat and tobacco, equal

en. in the country; also very fine
bay. A person wishing to

The terms of sale are—
cash the balance in two equal payments with interest from date of sale payment to be secured with good security; while the purchase money is paid execute a deed to the purchaser on the same day will be sold as Household and Kitchen Furniture and Variety of Goods.

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Ran away from the subscriber living in Calvert county, near Harris Bay, on the 10th October last, aged 11M, about 34 or 40 years of age, feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion.

ion, long and bushy wool on his head, prominent cheek bones, and hollow jaws, his teeth are remarkably white and stand very uneven, one out & another in, more particularly the upper front teeth. He was seen in the night

Court house a few weeks before Christmas, about which time also, he was in the quarter of John G. Mackall, on an St. Leonard's creek, where he had a sister named Amy. I will give a dollar if he is taken in Colver.

Anne Arundel county, and secured
 gaol so that I got him again, and
 dollars if he is taken elsewhere, pro-
 vided I get him again, and in with-
 case I will pay all reasonable charge
 if he is brought home

Feb. 28, 1892. Sw.

The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert the above once a week for eleven weeks.

W. BRYAN,

Having purchased the stock of Bryan, & Co will continue his business in their former stand, where persons who wish to purchase bargains will find it to their interest to call.
Feb. 28. 6w

Carriages & Horses.

The public are informed that subscriber keeps for hire a Hack, & excellent Horses; his driver is com-

and obliging. He also keeps for sale
excellent Saddle Horses. Gentlemen
can be accommodated with either
application at Mr. Williamson's
vern, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-ho
or at the subscriber's dwelling

Church-street, opposite Mr. Williams's.
H. MATTHEW
N. B. Horses will be taken at a
rate by the day, week, month or year.
Feb. 7-

On application by petition of
ruch Fowler, administrator of
M. Minskey, late of Anne-Ar-
undel county, deceased, it is ordered that

give the notice required by law
creditors to exhibit their claims
against the said deceased, and that
same be published once in each w
For the space of six successive w
in the Maryland Gazette.
THOMAS H. HALL

Notice is hereby given
That the subscriber of Anne-
del county, hath obtained from th

phans Court of Anna Arundel County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann M. Skeay, late of Anne-Arundel County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby

warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subcommittee on or before the 16th day of November, 1822, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my

Feb. 21. **BART H FOWLER**
A Valuable Farm for Sale

On Thursday the 14th March between the hours of 12 and 2 P.M. containing about

200 Acres of Land

About one third of this land is wood, and all the cleared land

closed with good fencing and divided into convenient fields. It has a very comfortable dwelling, and an, a large tobacco house, and a choice young orchard all grafted containing one hundred and fifty

Thin farm lies on the main road
log from Baltimore to Wash-
and about twenty-five miles from
latter and twelve from the
place, and adjoining the land
George Calvert, where that cele-
taxes stood long ago, now kept by

Merrill. A sufficient proportion
is in meadow. This land pro
corn, wheat and tobacco, equal
in the country; also very fine
hay. Any person wishing to p
the said farm, is invited to call

The terms of sale are—on cash, the balance in two equal payments with interest from date of sale, payment to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

boards with good security; a whole purchase money is paid, execute a deed to the purchaser on the same day will be sold a re- Household and Kitchen Furni- a Variety of Stock

12

DEPARTED AND ARRIVED.

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE U. STATES.

Line of Battle Ships.	
Independence	74
Washington	74
Franklin	74
Columbia	74
Ohio	74
North Carolina	74
Delaware	74

Frigates First Class.	
Constitution	44
United States	44
Garrigue	44
Jeva	44

Frigates Second Class.	
Congress	36
Constellation	36
Macedonian	36
Fulton Steam Frigate	30

Cruisers.	
John Adams	24
Cyano	24

Sloops of War.	
Hornet	18
Ontario	18
Erie	18
Peacock	18
Alert, Store Ship	—

Brigs.	
Enterprise	12
Spark	12

Schooners.	
Nonsuch	12
Alligator	12
Porpoise	12
Dolphin	12
Shark	12
Grampus	12

Gun Boats.	
Asp, receiving vessel	—
Lady of the Lake	1

Gun Boats.	
Nos. 95, 8, 76, 158, 168—1 gon each	—

Recapitulation.	
Captains	31
Masters commandants	31
Lieutenants	496
Surgeons	46
Surgeons mates	44
Purser	42
Chaplains	10
Midshipmen	336
Sailing masters	53
Boatswains	16
Gunnery	17
Carpenters	13
Sail makers	10
Masters mates	1

Total,	851
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FLAX AND HEMP.

The new invention for preparing flax and hemp is about to produce as important results as the Cotton Gin produced in the trade of the staple of the southern states. There is little or no room to question the statement on this subject. Should there be no disappointment in the progress of the improvement, Kentucky, by care and industry, may become flourishing and rich. The land so well adapted to the culture of hemp and flax, will become almost as valuable as the cotton lands of the south. A piece of Irish linen, selling at one dollar twenty five cents, requires about seven pounds of flax in the manufacture, which is worth about fifteen cents per pound, leaving us to pay thirty dollars for labour that ought to be executed in our own country. Lexington paper.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE BRAZILS.

By the brig Fortuna, Capt. Scott, arrived here yesterday from Pernambuco, via Turk's Island, which first mentioned place he left on the 6th Jan. we have the following intelligence:

After a severe contest with the European troops, the Brazilians succeeded in establishing the new constitution, and had compelled the European gen. don Louis de Rego, with the whole of his troops, to embark for Portugal. An illumination took place in consequence of the king's having disapproved of the oppressive administration of the government, in the hands of gen. de Rego, and the return of the patriot prisoners sent by him to Europe. Tranquility was established and energetic steps were taken by the provincial government for the increase of the patriot army.

A new general had just arrived, and after hesitating to land for a few days, his troops having fallen to leeward, his reception was a mockery of military parade by the Brazilian troops. Every preparation had been made to resist the new troops (800 in number) on their landing, or if permitted to land, to retain them in prisoners.

The court at Portugal had manifested the most conciliatory disposition, to retain the dependence of her transatlantic settlements; notwithstanding which, the Brazilians universally desired an emancipation from a yoke which had hitherto held them in the most disgusting ignorance and oppressive bondage.

The press was about commencing its operations, by the publication of three newspapers in the city of Pernambuco; one only having been formerly published, & that under the immediate direction of the general, who had the types, and destroyed them when he abandoned the city. Pernambuco, with 60,000 inhabitants, was thus left without a public vehicle of intelligence. But the rising spirit of liberty has already produced the institution of three.

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriff's office of said county at the election of October 1824.

TO RENT,

That well known establishment, lately kept by J. Daley, deceased, and known by the name of the Central Tavern. For terms apply to

Priscilla Daley, Annapolis, Feb. 28.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.

Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Pitapeco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Feb. 28.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For further particulars inquire at this office.

Jan. 17.

Mr. Green,

An apology is due to the public for attempting to forestall public opinion on a matter which has already become the subject of judicial investigation, but inasmuch as Mr. John N. Stewart has thought proper to exhibit, what he is pleased to call a complete defence to the charges alleged against him before the elders of the Church of which he is a member, I deem it my duty in justice to myself, not to suffer any improper impression to be made on the public mind by postponing my proof until the time of trial, as it might be the means of creating suspicion, that I had no evidence whatever. You will therefore be pleased to publish the enclosed certificates and affidavits, and you may be assured that I shall take no further notice of this business except before a court and jury.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Anne Arundel county, se.

On this 30th day of January 1822, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace for said county, personally appears Augustine Sappington, who being sworn on the holy evangel of Almighty God, depose and saith:—That on the 26th November 1821, he the deponent was at Mrs. Nancy Sewell's sale; that there he saw a certain sorrel horse offered for sale, which this deponent discovered to be the property of a certain John N. Stewart, which horse was lame.

This deponent further saith, that he heard the said Stewart declare, that the said horse had never been lame during the time he owned him, except on the day of sale, and that he believed it proceeded from his having been recently shod. This deponent further saith, that he heard Mr. Philip Hammond, jun. say, on the evening of the day of sale, that some eight or ten days previous, the said Stewart went home with him from church; while riding together, Mr. Hammond discovered the said horse to be very lame; then he and Mr. Stewart had some conversation about his lameness, and that Stewart said he supposed it proceeded from his having been recently shod. This deponent further saith, that on the evening aforesaid, he heard said Stewart say, that he recollected, on that morning, he discovered a certain plank loose in the stall floor and that perhaps, said horse got his foot therein, which might have caused his lameness. Further this deponent saith not. Sworn before S. Gambrill.

I hereby certify, that on Saturday 23d inst. I heard Mr. Osborn W. Mulliken, (who is or has been a Methodist Preacher,) tell Augustine Gambrill, that he, on a certain day in the year 1821, rode in company with Mr. John N. Stewart, and said Stewart was riding a sorrel biphot horse, which was very lame; that he mentioned it to Mr. Stewart—that Stewart muttered out some thing, but what he did not recollect. Mr. Mulliken further said, that the horse was so lame that no man could ride him without knowing it. Mr. Mulliken further said, that Mr. Gambrill was at liberty to make use of his name, but he did not like to give a certificate. Test Thomas Wheeler.

Feb. 23, 1822.

Anne Arundel county, se.

On this 3th day of January 1822, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace for said county, personally appears William Gambrill, who being sworn on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God, depose and saith:—I have some time previous to Mrs. Nancy Sewell's sale, he this deponent was riding up the road, and fell in company with Mr. John N. Stewart, when said Stewart was on his way to Severn church; that this deponent discovered the sorrel horse, which said Stewart was riding, was lame, and that he this deponent mentioned it to Mr. Stewart, and that Stewart replied that he was lame, and that the horse did not suit him, and that he would get rid of him as soon as he could. This deponent further saith, that on the occasion of Mr. Augustine Gambrill's sale, he saw the said horse to

be perfectly lame, and that he this deponent further saith, that the said horse appeared to be lame in every leg. Further this deponent saith not. Sworn before S. Gambrill.

I hereby certify, that during the time Mr. John N. Stewart owned the horse, that he sold to Mr. Augustine Gambrill, I saw the said horse in Annapolis, when said Gambrill brought the said horse to trade with a horse drover; the drover would not trade, and at that time I discovered that the horse was lame, which was two or three weeks before Mr. Stewart sold the horse to Mr. Gambrill.

Dennis Miller.

On this 28th day of February 1822, personally appeared Dennis Miller, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace, and made oath on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God, that the above certificate is just and true to the best of his knowledge.

Allen Warfield, (Seal.)

I hereby certify, on or about the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth of December, 1821, I heard my brother Philip tell Mr. John N. Stewart, in the presence of my father, and several others, that he did observe to Mr. J. N. Stewart, riding with him, that his horse was lame, and Mr. Stewart's reply was, that it was owing to his shoes.

I heard Mr. John N. Stewart declare, on or about 6th February, 1822, that such conversation never took place between Mr. Philip Hammond, jun. and himself.

Rezin Hammond.

23d February, 1822.

I hereby certify, that on the 26th day of November 1821, Mr. John N. Stewart sold a certain horse to Mr. Augustine Gambrill, the same horse I knew for nearly twelve months, (exclusive of the time that Mr. Stewart owned him,) and that the horse was subject to a lameness at times during the time I knew him.

February 25, 1822.

I hereby certify, that on or about the 18th of Nov. 1821, Mr. John N. Stewart went from Severn church home with me, that on our way home, I discovered his horse to be very lame. I mentioned it to Mr. Stewart, and asked the cause; he observed he could not tell, without it was occasioned by his having been recently shod.

Philip Hammond, Jun.

Test Thomas Wheeler.

Feb. 23 1822

This is to certify, that my son, Philip Hammond, and Mr. John N. Stewart, came to my house on the 27th or 28th of Dec. last past, there was also several of my neighbours present, when a conversation took place between my son Philip and Mr. Stewart, respecting Mr. Stewart's horse, Philip observed, that when Mr. Stewart rode home with him, that the said Stewart's horse were so lame that he was afraid that the horse would not carry him to his house. Stewart replied, and said, that he could not account for the cause of his lameness, except it was occasioned from being lately shod. Given under my hand this 26th day of February 1822.

P. Hammond Sen.

Test Charles Hammond

We hereby certify, that Mr. William Sewell, on being questioned in our presence relative to a horse sold by Mrs. Sewell to Mr. John N. Stewart, replied, that he knew the horse; and upon being asked whether he knew the horse to be lame, answered that he was lame when the property of Mrs. Sewell.

Wm. Brown, Wm. Glover.

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1822.

Mr. Green,

The only notice I shall take of Mr. Augustine Gambrill's "Caution," which appeared in your paper of Thursday last, is to request that you will do me the justice to publish the following document. When his note becomes due I shall attend to its collection.

JOHN N. STEWART.

Annapolis, Feb. 1st, 1822.

The undersigned, being a committee appointed by J. Emory, stationed preacher in this city, to enquire into the allegations against John N. Stewart, (respecting the sale of a horse on the 26th of Nov. last at public sale, when a certain Mr. Sappington became the purchaser for Mr. Augustine Gambrill,) met at the Methodist Church this day at 12 o'clock.

It appeared to the committee, that Mr. Gambrill had been duly notified of the appointment of this committee, and of the time and place of meeting. He, however, not appearing, after waiting some time, Mr. Emory inquired if any person present had any thing to allege against the said J. N. Stewart, in relation to the sale of the said horse—no accuser appearing, the following persons being present, were then examined on the subject, viz: Andrew Slicer, Wm. Sewell, George Manfull, Wm. Deal, Edward Hazen, Richard H. Meriken, Jonathan Selby, Leonard Iglehart, Thos. G. Waters, and Zachariah Duval, all of whom had seen the horse at various times and places, while in the possession of J. N. Stewart. Several of them, had examined him attentively at different times, and travelled in company with him on the road, yet they never saw or heard of his being lame until the morning of sale. During this time Mr. Stewart also boarded in the house of Mr. Slicer, in whose stable he kept the horse, and several of the witnesses boarded in the same family; yet they never heard Mr. Stewart speak of the horse being lame, nor had they any knowledge of his being so, until the morning of the sale; at which time it was publicly known that he was so, and so stated by Mr. Stewart at the sale.

The committee themselves had also frequently seen the horse, and some of them had rode him, and travelled in company with him, yet never perceived any thing contrary to the statement of the aforesaid witnesses. They are therefore unanimously of opinion, from the ample evidence before them, that any allegations of falsehood, dishonesty or fraud, against the said J. N. Stewart, in the sale of the said horse, are utterly unfounded; and that the conduct of the said J. N. Stewart in this transaction was perfectly fair and honourable.

N. J. WATKINS, WM. BREWER, HENRY HAMMOND.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose at public sale, on Tuesday the 10th day of March, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the personal property of Joseph Daley, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes of different descriptions, household and kitchen furniture, with several other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale are, for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid, and all sums above that amount a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with good and sufficient securities for the payment of the purchase money.

Priscilla Daley, Am'x.

of Joseph Daley, deceased.

Annapolis, Feb. 7.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriff's election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorized to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorized to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber, Jan. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER,

Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.

Oct. 11, 1821.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M-NEIR—TAILOR,

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,

One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Castinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

The Saturday Magazine,

Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines, Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices, Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, Variety, Poetry, &c. Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Little and Henry No. 74, S. Second st. Philadelphia. Price \$5 per annum.

No. 27, of the Saturday Magazine contains

Confessions of an English Opium Eater, or

Stories of Crocodiles, American Medals, From the Memoir of Gaudencia de Luca.

Mr. Belzoni's Egyptian Antiquities, Fatal Wedding, Menzies's

A Strolling Company, The good Story Teller, The honour of Mograh Monaghan, a story.

Provincial Palace, Origin of Tex being used New Publications, &c.

Published Every Saturday at 5-dollars per annum—subscriptions received at this Office, and G. Shaw's store. Jan. 31.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

From the year 1800 to 1805, inclusive. Price—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

MARTIN F. REED TAILOR.

Adopts this mode of acquainting friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop to nearly opposite the market house, and one door above Adam & John Miller's dry goods and grocery store, where he will be happy to accommodate all those who are disposed to patronize him in business, on moderate terms, and with neatness and dispatch. He likewise embraces this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to all who have encouraged him in his line of business since his commencement. And he hopes those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts as he cannot do without the money for his labour.

Annapolis, Feb. 7.

60 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken, if brought home, or lodged in jail, so that I can hire again. HENRY A. HALL.

West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

A Spy Glass.

Was taken through mistake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with iron at the ends. It is of a large size, maker's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded, if required.

JOHN T. BARBER.

Jan. 24.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard J. Crab, on near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, at Robert Welch, of Ben. Annapolis.

Jan. 17.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of a private sale a part of a tract of land called Fortland Manor, near Fish Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land, containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, & it is well adapted to clover and plaiter, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to

John Weekes.

Jan. 17.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Machinery, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and at most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

JOHN HAN WERDON.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,

are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the 1st of March, or the debtors may expect suit to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping an assortment of

Shirts, Brans, and Horse Feed.

At their New Warehouse on the Dock, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G. & J. BARBER.

January 17.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Geo. Shaw's Store, near the Bath Spring, The Constitution of Maryland.

To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights.

With the amendments thereto. Oct. 26.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

LAW OF MARYLAND.
Passed December Session, 1821.

A Supplement to the act entitled an act incorporating into one, the several acts relating to Constables' fees.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where a fieri facias or execution is levied or served by any constable for debt, that such constable shall be entitled to receive for the same, seven and a half per cent. for his poundage fee on the first twenty-six dollars and sixty six and two third cents, and three per cent. for his poundage fee on the residue, to be charged and recovered in the same manner as the sheriffs of this state are authorised to charge and recover similar fees; and that in all cases where a constable levies a distress for rent, the tenant shall be liable to the landlord for costs, any thing contained in the original act to which this is a supplement, or any other law, to the contrary notwithstanding.—Provided, That if the defendant shall supercede the judgment on which the said fieri facias or execution shall have issued within four days after the same shall be levied or served, that then the constable shall be entitled to receive only one third of said poundage fees.

Decoration of grave yards.

There is nothing more solemn than a walk in the church-yard, and did the people of Edinburg, who manage the public affairs of their fellow citizens, think it expedient, meditations among the tombs might not be unpleasing. But as things are at present arranged, no one who has not learnt to look upon the most repulsive objects in nature with indifference, will, as a matter of choice, visit any of the Edinburg repositories of the dead. A late traveller, Mr. Williams, from an inspection of the cemeteries of other countries, has suggested the propriety of some improvements in our own; and I am happy to learn that several individuals who think shrubs and flowers are fully as ornamental as rank grass nettles and hemlock, have dressed up the little spot intended for their last repose, in a very becoming manner. I would suggest to those who have the power of carrying improvements into execution, that all the church yards should be carefully levelled, and divided by walks into long dormitories of six or eight feet in breadth, edged with box or other ornamental border; and that the friends of the deceased should, for so many years, have the liberty of planting shrubs or flowers over the little spots where their friends were interred, as they should judge proper.

Were this plan carried into execution, instead of hillocks, formed of human bones and fragments of coffins, our cemeteries would present the appearance of a large garden, in which the contemplative might walk and peruse the lettered monuments with some degree of comfort.—A laurel bush might then mark to the eye of the passenger the last resting place of a celebrated character; a rose so prettily might betoken that the inhabitant below was not deficient in personal charms; a noli me tangere, indicate that the little spot was sacred to a maiden lady; and a lily or narcissus tell, more eloquently than a thousand words, that innocence and virtue reposed there in peace. Forget me not, might mark the graves of the most intimate and dear friends the primrose or the snow-drop, the earthly cradles of infancy and childhood—while a red and white rose might pleasingly call to the memory of children, the virtues, or the tender ties which had united the hearts and the hands of their parents.

Farther might not the regal corolla of an iris point out the last bed of a noble personage; a cluster of tulips perpetuate the remembrance of the scarlet and crimson of official characters—and the ivy mark to the mind the accommodating manners of a courtier? Might not a cabbage or a cauliflower raise an appropriate urn over the grave of an alderman—a bush of holly or furze, betoken the unapproachable dormitory of a lawyer—and a plant of hellebore or rhubarb, point out the remains of a professor of the healing art? The distinctions of nations might even be perpetuated after death, and those who attached value to such distinctions, could easily be gratified.—The shamrock might flourish over the grave of an Irishman, the thistle rear its

head over the grave of Scotland and the oak raise its green pillar over the sleeping place of a Welshman. The dreams of the poets would thus be converted into reality; and the fabled transformation of mortals into flowers, be made evident to the most unlettered imagination. The roses and lilies of beauty, prematurely snatched away, would, in this manner, bloom afresh in the lilies and roses which decorated the graves of the fair; and the reputation of virtues and talents, expand in perennial luxuriance over the silent beds of those who were distinguished for wisdom or beneficence.—Edinburgh Magazine.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Calvert county, near Herring Bay, on the 10th October last, negro JIM, about 38 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, long and bushy wool on his head, prominent cheek bones, and hollow jaws; his teeth are remarkably white, and stand very uneven, one out & the other in, more particularly the upper front teeth. He was seen in the neighbourhood of Huntingtown and the Court house a few weeks before Christmas, about which time also he was at the quarter of John G. Mackall, esq. on St. Leonard's creek, where he has a sister named Amy. I will give 30 dollars if he is taken in Calvert or Anne Arundel county, and secured in goal so that I get him again, and 50 dollars if he is taken elsewhere, provided I get him again and in either case I will pay all reasonable charges if he is brought home.

PETER EMERSON.
Feb. 3 1822. 3w.

The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert the above once a week for eight weeks, in their country paper, and forward their bills addressed to me at Friendship, Anne Arundel county. P. E.

W. BRYAN,

Having purchased the stock of W. Bryan, & Co will continue his business in their former stand, where persons who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their interest to call.
Feb. 28. 6w

Carriages & Horses.

The public are informed that the subscriber keeps for hire a Hack, and excellent Horses; his driver is careful and obliging. He also keeps for hire excellent Saddle Horses. Gentlemen can be accommodated with either on application at Mr. Williamson's Tavern, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-house, or at the subscriber's dwelling on Church street, opposite Mr. Williamson's.

H. MATTHEWS.
N. B. Horses will be taken at liberty by the day, week, month or year.
Feb. 7. 6w

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, February 16th, 1822.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator of Ann M. Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

THOMAS H. HALL,
Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann M. Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of October, 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of February 1822.

BARUCH FOWLER.
Feb. 21. 6w.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those who are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of
Shirts, Brims, and Horse Feed,
At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.
G. & J. BARBER.
January 17. 9c

NOTICE.

JAMES & JOHN MILLER,
Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,
offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.
Oct. 11, 1821. 20

REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR,
Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,
One door below the Post Office,
Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cordis and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, Nov. 8. 19 3w.

60 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken if bro't home, or lodged in goal so that I get him again. HENRY A. HALL,
West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,
Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Ben. esq. Annapolis.
Jan. 17. 9 James Newburn. 4.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and plaster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Also,
Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to
Jan. 17. 9 John Weekes. 6w.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the
Cabinet Making Business, &c.
Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

Mr. Will likewise furnish and superintend
FUNERALS,
On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging.
JONATHAN WEEDON.
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts
The Constitution of Maryland,
To which is prefixed,
The Declaration of Rights—
With the amendments ingrafted therein
Oct. 25.

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffship of said county at the election of October 1822.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the
GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive.
PRICE—\$6 50.
Sept. 27.

TO RENT.

That well known establishment, lately kept by J. Daley, deceased, and known by the name of the Central Tavern. For terms apply to
Priscilla Daley.
Annapolis, Feb. 28. 3w.



THE STEAM-BOAT
MARYLAND.

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be handed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-down & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.
Feb. 28.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For further particulars inquire at this office.
Jan. 17. 9

Mr. Green,

An apology is due to the public for attempting to forestall public opinion on a matter which will in all probability become the subject of judicial investigation, but inasmuch as Mr. John N. Stewart has thought proper to exhibit, what he is pleased to call a complete defence to the charges alleged against him before the elders of the Church of which he is a member, I deem it my duty in justice to myself, not to suffer any improper impression to be made on the public mind by postponing my proof until the time of trial, as it might be the means of creating suspicion, that I had no evidence whatever. You will therefore be pleased to publish the enclosed certificates and affidavits, and you may be assured, that I shall take no further notice of this business except before a court and jury.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Anne Arundel county, &c.

On the 30th day of January 1822, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace for said county, personally appears Augustine Sappington, who being sworn on the holy evangel of Almighty God, depose and saith:—That on the 26th November 1821, he the deponent was at Mrs. Nancy Sewell's sale; that while there he saw a certain sorrel horse offered for sale, which this deponent discovered to be the property of a certain John N. Stewart, which horse was lame. This deponent further saith, that he heard the said Stewart declare, that the said horse had never been lame during the time he owned him, except on the day of sale, and that he believed it proceeded from his having been recently shod. This deponent further saith, that he heard Mr. Philip Hammond, jun. say, on the evening of the day of sale, that some eight or ten days previous, the said Stewart went home with him from church; while riding together, Mr. Hammond discovered the said horse to be very lame; then he and Mr. Stewart had some conversation about his lameness, and that Stewart said he supposed it proceeded from his having been recently shod. This deponent further saith, that on the evening fore said, he heard said Stewart say, that he recollected, on that morning, he discovered a certain plank loose in the stall floor, and that perhaps, said horse got his foot therein, which might have caused his lameness. Further this deponent saith not. Sworn before S. Gambrill.

I hereby certify, that on Saturday 23d inst. I heard Mr. Osborn W. Mulliken, (who is or has been a Methodist Preacher,) tell Augustine Gambrill, that he, on a certain day in the year 1821, rode in company with Mr. John N. Stewart, and said Stewart was riding a sorrel hipshot horse, which was very lame; that he mentioned it to Mr. Stewart; that Stewart muttered out some thing, but what he did not recollect. Mr. Mulliken further said, that the horse was so lame that no man could ride him with out knowing it. Mr. Mulliken further said, that Mr. Gambrill was at liberty to make use of his name, but he did not like to give a certificate.
Test Thomas Wheeler.
Feb. 23, 1822.

Anne Arundel county, &c.
On the 30th day of January 1822, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace for said county, personally appears William Gambrill, who being sworn on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God, depose and saith:—That some time previous to Mrs. Nancy Sewell's sale, he this deponent was riding up the road, and fell in company with Mr. John N. Stewart, when said Stewart was on his way to Severn church; that this deponent discovered the sorrel horse, which said Stewart was riding, was lame, and that he this deponent mentioned it to Mr. Stewart, and that Mr. Stewart replied that he was lame, and that the horse did not suit him, and that he would get rid of him as soon as he could. This deponent further saith, that occasionally Mr. Augustine Gambrill has taken five or six negroes in

the said horse, which was lame, and that the said horse was sold to Mr. Gambrill.

I hereby certify, that during the time Mr. John N. Stewart resided in the said house in Annapolis, when Mr. Stewart brought out the said horse to be traded, and that this time I discovered the horse was lame, which was two or three weeks before Mr. Stewart sold the horse to Mr. Gambrill.

On this 25th day of February 1822, personally appeared Dennis Miller, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace, and made oath on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God, that the above certificate stated is just and true to the best of his knowledge.

I hereby certify, on or about the twentieth or twenty-eighth of December, 1821, I heard my brother Philip tell me, John N. Stewart, in the presence of my father, and several others, that he did serve to Mr. J. N. Stewart, riding with him, that his horse was lame, and that Stewart's reply was, that it was owing to his shoes.

I heard Mr. John N. Stewart declare, on or about 6th February, 1822, that such conversation never took place between Mr. Philip Hammond, jun. and himself.

23d February, 1822. Resid. Hammond.

I hereby certify, that on the 26th day of November 1821, Mr. John N. Stewart told a certain horse to Mr. Augustine Gambrill, the same horse I knew for nearly twelve months, (exclusive of the time that Mr. Stewart owned him,) and that the horse was subject to a lameness at times during the time I knew him.

February 25, 1822. Allen Warfield.

I hereby certify, that on or about the 18th of Nov. 1821, Mr. John N. Stewart was from Severn church home with me, and on our way home, I discovered his horse to be very lame. I mentioned it to Mr. Stewart, and asked the cause; he observed he could not tell, without it was occasioned by his having been recently shod.

Philip Hammond, Jun.

Test Thomas Wheeler.

Feb. 23, 1822.

This is to certify, that my son, Philip Hammond, and Mr. John N. Stewart, came to my house on the 27th or 28th of Dec. last past, there was also several of my neighbours present, when a conversation took place between my son Philip and Mr. Stewart, respecting Mr. Stewart's horse, Philip observed, that when Mr. Stewart rode home with him, that the said Stewart's horse were so lame that he was afraid that the horse would not carry him to his house. Stewart replied, and said, that he could not account for the cause of his lameness, except it was occasioned from being lately shod. Given under my hand the 23d day of February 1822.

P. Hammond Sen.

Test Charles Hammond

We hereby certify, that Mr. William Sewell, on being questioned in our presence relative to a horse sold by Mrs. Sewell to Mr. John N. Stewart, replied, that he had the horse; and upon being asked whether he knew the horse to be lame, answered that he was lame when the property of Mr. Sewell.

Wm. Brown, Wm. Glover.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose at public sale, on Tuesday the 19th day of March, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock, A.M. all the personal property of Joseph Daley, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes of different descriptions, household and kitchen furniture, with several other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale are, for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid, and all sums above that amount a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with good and sufficient securities for the payment of the purchase money.

Priscilla Daley, Adm'x.
of Joseph Daley, deceased.
Feb. 28.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county at the sheriffship election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25, 21

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by hand or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Barber, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorized to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber, John Barber, John Barber, John Barber.

Annapolis, 6th Oct. 1821.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CORNER STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

ACROSTIC.
From the *Massachusetts Spy*.
A few days since, feeling rather pensive,
I was following inquiry, "What was I made?
Which am I bound?"

WHAT AM I
vaunt, ye base, distracting feast—be-
gone!
enter to know my real character,
'en tho' such knowledge make me smart
and wroth;
I'm led to circumspection just—
or less, as duty to the High Supreme,
aunt whom I've sin'd, should I this
task assume.

is goodness first this wondrous body
fram'd,
and all my intellectual powers bestow'd:
arious those powers, by which, enrap't
ing tho',
m link'd with angels, who, with duteous
awe,
ow back in full fruition of their God!
resting these happy, I might be so too,
en'd as they, and tasting hand in hand
enjoyment.—But, alas! my wick'd soul,
ping the tools around me, clings to earth,
astute with toys, nor hecks the seem to
come.

FOR WHAT WAS I MADE?
ought by sad retrospection what I am,
I further search my trembling mind
would go;
ince what I am, and what I should be
here,
ach have their claim to my supreme re-
gard,
bbing and flowing, what strange passions
these;
indled with trifles, and with trifles chill-
ed;
s though from cause extraneous, bounds
were set,
or could my soul on higher subjects
range!

ark some as are my prospects, let me
rise;
perhaps some spirit pure will lend his aid,
ighting my path, and giving me to prove
cstatic pleasures where I've fear'd the
most.
A round, on every hand, behold how plain
ome marks of wisdom, power and good-
ness shine,
E vine of the HAND that form'd from
nought
The heav'n, the earth, with all that in
them are.
H is high behest, attempt'd still with
love,
E tends to all, and calls on all for praise,
Lowly and high, exanimate and quick—
U n me an exile, buried in the world.
R embs no more in duty, let me hence
D evote my time To Seek And Please The
LORD.

WHITHER AM I BOUND?
T owing above the vulgar scoffs and
taunts
I f such as know not why nor whence they
are,
T oss'd onward only by plebian gust—
H ere let me rest My soul's immense
concerns
E xact attention, as full well they may.
J udge ye, who've struggled long, yet not
cast down,
U pheld by power supernatural, is't not thus?
D o not your toils refresh you? do they not
G uide you in pleasant paths, where now
and then.

M using on past, on present, and to come,
E ach spreads a blush, and each some com-
fort yields;
N ot so th' abandon'd—they in revel wild,
T hankless for good, heed not, though ill
beheld!
S par'd until now, let me my time redeem,
E mploy each hour as though it were my
last.
A nd, warning those who rashly pass a-
lark,
T ell them they To The Judgment Seat are
bound.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

After some time the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH.

A message was received from the president of the United States, and documents. The message and documents were both ordered to be printed. The question was stated on printing 5000 copies of the message—when

On motion of Mr. Taylor, (at 6 o'clock nearly) the house adjourned.

Saturday, March 9.

At an early hour the house again took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, the bill establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy, when

Mr. Randolph resumed his remarks at large, (to use his own words) in a random speech in opposition to the bill.

He maintained the floor, and commanded the silent attention of the committee for two hours and a half.

Mr. Wright followed in favour of the bill.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section, or, in other words, to defeat the bill, and decided in the negative, as follows:

For striking out the first section 60
Against it
Mr. Tracy then proposed an amendment to provide for voluntary bankruptcies, and had proceeded in a speech of half an hour in defence of his proposition, when a motion to adjourn prevailed at 3 o'clock.

Monday, March 11.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

The 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th sections of the bill having been read, without proposition of amendment, the committee, on motion, at 4 o'clock, rose and reported progress.

In the House, the question having been put on granting leave to sit again—

Some conversation took place between Mr. Nelson of Va against granting leave to sit again, and Mr. Wright, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Sargent, in favour of it. Finally, the leave was granted, and then the house adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Plough Boy.

CONCERNING FRUIT TREES.

Several communications have appeared in the *Plough Boy*, as well as publications at Baltimore, recommending the use of Tanner's Bark round the trunk and roots of trees as a preservative against insects. In 1810 I placed round the trunk and roots of about 1000 trees of different kinds about two bushels of bark to each tree, as an experiment. I found the trees to thrive in a very luxuriant manner for some time, but when the bark began to decay, I found several of my trees destroyed, which was caused by a white grub with a red head, (known by the name of wood worm,) and then examined an apple orchard of about 200 trees, where no bark had been used, and found the trees in a much better state; very few of which were infected with the grub above mentioned.

I have made trial of about twenty different kinds of experiments generally recommended to save my fruit from destruction, but have found all of them to be only temporary relief from infection. I discovered that to take about two bushels of earth six inches below the surface, and throw it round the trunk and root of each tree, after clearing the old soil from the trunk down to the root, to answer as good a purpose as tan; which earth should be removed once every two years; and new earth applied as before mentioned.

I have also found, that to have a heap of stones placed on the south side of every peach tree, proved as beneficial as either earth or tan.

The only benefit derived from tan is, that the frost remaining longer next to the trees, in the spring, than those which were not tanned, and when the weather became more settled they were more sure of a crop, and the buds are not injured by frost and thaw.

I have experienced the chief destruction among peach trees as is often done in the latter part of August as in any part of the season: upon examination I have perceived the end of the peach twig to have been stung by some insect, then to turn brown and spindle; the year following the leaves become curled and sickly; by watching peach trees at this time of the year, it may be seen that a number of black ants are to be found at the end of the twigs, which I suppose is the principal evil to which peach trees are subject.

In the spring about three or four days after the frost is out of the ground, you may find some of the white grub at the root of peach trees, commonly secreted under the gum; which may be remedied in the following manner; by clearing the earth about five or six inches below the surface, scrape the gum off and apply dry ashes to the wound.

The best remedy that I have been able to discover for plum trees, is to place a quantity of oyster or clam shells round the roots, and every spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, to pour about two quarts of water at the root, which water is taken from ten gallons prepared in the following manner, in which one ounce of corrosive sublimate of mercury had been dissolved; this water is also good for peach trees if applied at the roots during the summer.

I think it necessary to caution those who may feel disposed to make use of this water, that it is possessed of poisonous qualities, and therefore should not be put in any wooden vessel, except it is kept extremely tight for purpose.

From a Concord, (N. H.) Paper.

Horatio Gates Cilley, Esq. of Deerfield, who obtained the first and second premiums on Indian Corn in this county, we learn, raised from one piece measuring three acres, one hundred and sixteen square rods, 376 bushels. This probably exceeds in quantity any other crop on so much ground ever raised in New England. The land was broken up from the sward in the summer of 1820, and was prepared in the following manner, last spring: Twenty loads of common winter straw manure to the acre were spread, ploughed in very deep, and the ground was harrowed. Afterwards ten loads of fine manure to the acre were spread, ploughed in near the surface, and the land was again harrowed. Chains were then drawn each way at the distance of 2-1/2 feet, as a mark for the place of each hill, and four kernels planted. At the first hoeing, three stalks only were left in the hill—and at the second hoeing, every sucker was carefully taken away from the field. By this time the ground was so much burdened with the growing corn, that it could not be again hoed. The method of ascertaining the quantity was this: Inefficient persons under oath surveyed each acre, gathered the corn, husked and measured it in the ear in baskets—the quantity in one basket, suitably dried, was shelled and measured; and this quantity multiplied by the whole number of baskets, gave the whole quantity to the acre. On being questioned as to the expense of this mode of culture, Mr. Cilley

answered, that independent of the crop of Corn, five worth of the stalks and husks alone for feeding cattle was sufficient to pay for the labour done on the land the present year.

Next to Mr. Cilley, it deserves to be mentioned, that Mr. Bradbury Robinson, of Greenland, raised the greatest quantity of Indian Corn in the county, being 101 bushels. It will have been observed, that Mr. Robinson obtained both the premiums for two separate acres of oats, being 50 bushels to the acre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LATE ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC WORSHIP.

A want of punctual attention to the hour of commencing divine service, is a fault but too prevalent in worshipping assemblies. A worthy clergyman, whose congregation had given him much vexation in this respect, began his discourse one Sunday in these terms:—"When I came here to begin to worship last Sabbath morning, I believe there were not twenty people in the church; at the weekly lecture it was the same; and again this morning, my heart is pained. What can you mean by this conduct? Do you mean to worship God? Then I must tell you plainly, and with the authority of a Christian Minister, that this is no worship; deceive not yourselves. God will not accept it at your hands." He proceeded to enforce this point with great earnestness and feeling, and produced such an impression on the minds of his hearers, that next Sabbath almost every person had assembled by the time he ascended the pulpit.

A very common cause of late attendance, especially with the fair sex, is the time employed in dressing. Herbert has some lines so applicable to this sort of apology, that every lady would do well to have them written in letters of gold, and suspended over her toilet, that they might be ever present to her eyes,

—To be dressed!
Stay not for the other Fair. Why tarry hast
lost
A joy for it worth worlds!"

The perusal of the above suggested the following thoughts on

LEAVING CHURCH BEFORE WORSHIP CONCLUDED.

"Joy worth worlds," is lost by those who give late attendance at public worship, "what will be the loss of those, who, while the services of the day are progressing, rise from their seats, and to the annoyance of the composed and attentive part of the congregation, leave the church, merely because some sudden whim spurs them!" All who thus behave, betray a forgetfulness of the respect due to themselves, the Minister of God, and worse than all this, the respect due to God himself, and he who will not respect God, may be certain of losing God's favour, to which he is indebted for every blessing of life, and even for life itself.

RELIGION.

Is not an unproductive theory, nor Charity an unnecessary, an incidental consequence, nor a contingent left to our choice. If we believe in the principles, we must adopt the conclusions.

THE POWER OF ELOQUENCE.

When Whitefield preached before the seamen at New York, he had the following bold apostrophe in his sermon:

"Well, my boys, we have a clear sky, and are making fine headway over a smooth sea, before a light breeze, and we shall soon lose sight of land. But what means this sudden lowering of the heavens, and that dark cloud arising from beneath the west horizon? Hark! Don't you hear distant thunder? Don't you see those flashes of lightning? There is a storm gathering! every man to his duty! how the waves rise and dash against the ship! the air is dark! the tempest rages; our masts are gone! the ship is on her beam ends! what next?"

It is said, that the unsuspecting tars, reminded of former perils on the deep, as if struck by the power of magic, arose with united voices, and mind, and exclaimed, take to the long boat.

BOTANY BAY.

We have received (says the London Courier.) a Gazette published at Sydney, New South Wales, of June 1821, which contains between 40 and 50 advertisements, many of which announce the sale of most of those various articles of common convenience and luxury, which are used by the people of Europe. One of them offers to let genteel furnished apartments on the withdrawing room floor. Such is the state of society in the remotest quarter of the globe, and a spot peopled at first by convicts, &c. which, about 30 years ago, was a mere wilderness.

The paper contains several arrivals and departures of vessels from and to the Society Islands, England, Valparaiso, Calcutta, whaling cruises, &c.

The *Surry*, arrived at New South Wales from Pitcairn's Island, brings information that the offspring of the noted christian (one of the mothers of the Bounty) lived there in undisturbed security, and apparently blessed with every possible happiness. Contentment, joy, and perfect innocence, pervaded the little colony, and evil had not yet sullied their sky.

Capt. Henry from Otaheite, informs us, that the missionaries, with their various families, on the Society Islands, were in good health, and that Pomaree, king of Otaheite had purchased several vessels.

Capt. Henry also gives the following information which must be glad tidings of great joy to all the friends of christianity:—"Sydney Cove, May 31, 1821.

"I take my pen to give you the following news: On my passage to Otaheite I had occasion to call at High Island (or Raiavava) to procure provisions. The circumstances which there came under my knowledge & observation are of a nature truly gratifying. It was on a Sunday I made the Island. I left the vessel early in the morning for the shore, on approaching which, I saw a great number of natives assembled, which rather awaked a fear, on my part, of landing. On

seeing that an Otaheite, I landed with boldness, and was received by the king of the Island (Tahiti) with kindness. They had all assembled for christian worship, & were about entering the church. How greatly affecting and delightful was the scene which presented itself! Each individual on entering the church, knelt down and uttered a prayer, when Para, the Otaheite whom King Pomaree left there for the purpose, if possible, of instructing the natives, performed the service of the day. There were 35 assembled at the church for christian worship to the universal God. The way very quiet and orderly manner in which they conducted themselves, not only in church but during the Sabbath, awakened my highest admiration. The whole of their gods are mutilated, removed from their places (for places of worship) and even converted into stools at the entrance of the church, which is very neatly built; the ground is covered with grass, and provided with a sufficient number of forms; its length is 117 feet, and breadth 27. There are only 25 on the island who have not yet adopted the religion of the Saviour, but who have nevertheless removed idolatry. They say, "We have no books, or proper missionary to instruct us; and we will wait till one comes before we become christians."

"This island is situated in latitude 23 deg. 48 min. S and long. 155 deg. 3 min. W and never was visited by any missionary, which makes the great change from idolatry to christianity the more wonderful. This island was visited by King Pomaree in the *Arak*, an American ship, about eighteen months back; they were then in their idolatrous and rude state. King Pomaree used all his power to persuade them to remove their idolatry. They promised him on his leaving the island, they would agree with his wishes; which induced King Pomaree to leave Para, one of his own chiefs, before mentioned, as a teacher. This surprising and happy change took place about four months after King Pomaree left; it happened upon a great feast day, when all the natives and chiefs were assembled. To King Pomaree therefore, under God, is to be attributed the conversion to christianity, the natives of that isle. The king of the island, together with Para, most earnestly solicited that they might have a teacher sent to instruct them; or to use their own phrase, "a light to guide them," &c.

This island is about 28 miles in circumference, having a good harbour, and well provided with provisions; the produce is much the same as at Otaheite; the inhabitants about sixteen hundred.

The religion of the Society Islands is now general. I know not one single soul among the islands but what attends more or less to religious instruction; no manner of vice passes unnoticed; the laws are particularly strict. Industry is stirring much among them; King Pomaree has a great desire for trading. I have now on board a cargo of 75 tons of Pork; and 100 more ready on my return, in the island of Otaheite alone. He has all the other islands at his command. I think he has among all, about 2,000 hogs; and likewise about 150 tons of cocoa nut oil, with a quantity of arrow-root, &c.

SAMUEL P. HENRY.
Commander of the brig Gov. Macquarrie."

DESCRIPTION OF ASPHALTITE LAKE, OR DEAD SEA.

This lake, which lies to the southward of the river Jordan, is also called the salt sea, being to the highest degree impregnated with salt, inasmuch that Galen supposes it in specific gravity to be as much beyond other sea water, as the latter is beyond the water of rivers: Certain it is that bodies will not emerge in it so easily as in other water. It is called the dead sea, because it breeds no fish, nor sustains any thing that has life, on account of its excessive saltiness; though some travellers seem to doubt this, and likewise contradict the assertion of others, who tell us, that birds attempting to fly over this sea, drop down dead into it. It has its name Asphaltite, from the great quantity of bitumen in and about it; and it was anciently supposed, that a great deal of this combustible substance was thrown up by this sea. Whatever there might have been formerly, it seems this bitumen is not now to be found every where upon the shore, though much of it is gathered near the mountains on both sides. It exactly resembles pitch, and cannot be distinguished from it, but by its sulphureous smell & taste. This substance however seems not to have been sufficiently, or at all, distinguished from a sort of combustible stones found on the shore; being a black sort of pebbles, which being held in the flame of a candle, soon burn and yield a smoke of intolerable stench; and have this extraordinary property that by burning they lose only their weight, and not any thing whatever of their bulk. This sea in its present state is enclosed on the east and west by exceeding high mountains; on the north it has the plain of Jericho, or if we take in both sides of the Jordan, the great plain properly so called; on the south it is open, and extends beyond the reach of the eye. In length it is said to be twenty-four leagues, and in breadth six or seven. Its water is limpid and clear. Much has been said and supposed concerning this famous lake, which is said to have risen up from the submersion of the vale of Siddim, where once, as is most generally concluded, stood the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, &c. On this account it has been abhorred and detested, and represented as a prodigious and everlasting testimony of the just judgment of God, to deter mankind from the sins committed by those, who thus drew down on themselves the fierce wrath and vengeance of the Almighty. It has also been seriously asserted that the ruins of these five cities have been actually discovered in it in these latter times.

Maunderell, in his *Journey from Aleppo*, &c. speaks thus, "I diligently surveyed the waters, as far as my eye could reach, but could not discern any heap of ruins, &c. But yet I must not omit what was confidently attested to me by the father Guardian, and the procurator of Jerusalem, both men in years, and seemingly not destitute either of sense or propriety, viz. that they had once actually seen one of these ruins; that it was so near the shore, and the water so shallow at that time, that they, together with some respectable French travellers,

went into it, and found there several pillars, and other fragments of buildings. On the west side of the lake, in promontory, where they pretend to show the remains of Lot's wife, an enormous will.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

When King Richard III. (says Sir Roger Twissan) marched into Leicestershire, against Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. he lay at the Blue Bear Inn, in the town of Leicester, where was left a large wooden bedstead, gilded in some places; which, after his defeat and death in the battle of Bosworth, fought on August 22, 1555, was left either through haste, or as a thing of little value, (the bedding being all taken out of it) to the people of the house. Thenceforward this old bedstead, which was boarded at the bottom, as the manner was in those days, became a place of standing furniture, and passed from tenant to tenant with the Inn. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this house was kept by one Mr. Clarke, who put a bed on this old bedstead, which having slept one day hastily to make, and jumping the bedstead a piece of gold dropped out. This exciting the woman's curiosity, she narrowly examined this antique piece of furniture, and finding it had a double bottom, took off the uppermost with a chisel; upon which she discovered the space between them filled with gold, great part of it coined by King Richard, and the rest of it in earlier times.

Mr. Clarke concealed this piece of good fortune, though by degrees, the effects of it made it known, for he became rich from a low condition, and, in the space of a few years, mayor of the town; and then, this story of the bedstead came to be rumoured by his servants. At his death he left his estate to his wife, who still continued to keep the Inn, though she was known to be very rich, which put some wicked people upon engaging her maid-servant to assist in robbing her. These folk, to the number of seven, lodged in the house, plundered it, and carried off seven horse loads of valuable things, and yet left a considerable quantity of gold scattered about the floors. As for Mrs. Clarke herself, who was very fat, she endeavoured to cry out for help; upon which her maid thrust her finger down her throat and choked her, for which fact she was burnt; and the seven men, who were her accomplices, were hanged at Leicester some time in the year 1613.

Sir Roger Twissan had this relation from two persons of un doubted credit, one of them living in the town of Leicester at the time when this accident happened, and having seen the bedstead at the Blue Bear Inn, as well as the execution of Mrs. Clarke's murderers.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF A SON WHO WAS TO HAVE BEEN HIS FATHER'S EXECUTIONER.

On the stone bridge at Ghent, are two brazen statues, representing a man ready to cut off the head of another, viz. a father and a son, who being condemned to die, the emperor offered a pardon to either of them who would become the other's executioner: after a long contest, the father prevailed upon the son to save his own life, by taking away his, which the son being forced to consent to, as he lifted up his hand to give the fatal blow, the sabre broke, or flew out of the handle into the air, being being looked upon as a most singular providence, they were both of them pardoned.

CURIOS EXTRACT.

From the will of Philip Thicknesse, Esq. which he caused to be published in a letter to Lady Audley.

I desire, that after my death, my right hand may be cut off, and sent to Lord Audley, that he may see the hand dead, which, when living, had not only often given him many guineas in his youth, which his father wanted in age, as well as an expensive education, with a view of what he was to be, rather than what he then was, sincerely hoping thereby that such a deadly sight may awaken his deluded mind, and teach him his duty to God, that he may obtain pardon for his neglect of a father, who once loved him with unbounded affection, and who, dying, forgives him, as he does all his enemies.

ORIGIN OF MAKING GLASS.

Phny informs us the art of making glass was discovered in the following manner: as some merchants were carrying nitre, they stooped near a river issuing from Mount Carmel. Not readily finding stones to rest their kettles on, they employed some pieces of their nitre for that purpose. The fire gradually dissolving the nitre, it mixed with the sand, and a transparent matter flowed, which, in fact, was no other than glass. It is certain that we are indebted to chance more than genius, for many of the most valuable discoveries.

CONSUMPTION.

Completely to eradicate this disorder, I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing, but I will venture to affirm that by a temperate mode of living, (avoiding spirituous liquors wholly) wearing flannel next to the skin, and taking every morning half a pint of new milk, mixed with the expressed juice of green hoarhound, the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what the mildest fever could give room to hope for. I am, myself, a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable, and though innocent, yet powerful application. Four weeks' use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, and gave me to breathe deep, long and free—strengthened and harmonized my voice, and restored to me a better state of health than I had enjoyed for many years.

The following rhyme was often quoted by Dean Swift.

A Pigeon, a Plover,
A Pie, and a Lover,
Should never be culy.

Man without education is the most savage of all the creatures the earth now raises.

PLAYS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 21.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An act concerning the Chancery Court. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where the chancellor is or may be interested in any cause, now, or that hereafter may be depending in the court of chancery, and in all cases, in which the chancellor may have been counsel, or have given his opinion, and on that account may be conceived that he cannot conscientiously act thereon, and shall so certify in writing to the chief judge of the third judicial district, or any one of the associate judges thereof, the same shall be heard and determined by such judge, or by the court thereof, at the election of the complainant or respondent, and all interlocutory and other orders in such cases shall be made by said judge or court, which determination and orders shall have the same effect, as if made by the chancellor, to be enforced in the same way as the decrees and orders of the chancellor, and subject to be appealed from to the court of appeals in like manner.

It would seem from some paragraphs in the Washington City Gazette, and letters from Washington published in other papers, that the foreign Ministers at the seat of our government, are much displeased with the Message of the President of the United States, recommending a recognition of the independence of the late Spanish provinces in South America, and this displeasure it is said, is very strongly and decidedly manifested. We hope there is some mistake or misrepresentation as to the conduct of the ministers; they may, reasonably conclude, that the governments which they represent will not be pleased, that the recognition was first made by the U. States, yet a manifestation of displeasure by the ministers, before they receive positive instructions on the subject, would be highly improper.

It would be a most extraordinary interference of any government other than Spain, to say any thing on the subject, & under existing circumstances, a remonstrance even from Spain would come with a very bad grace. The people of the United States would act very inconsistently, if they did not willingly recognize the propriety of exercising a right in which their own government originated. Fed. Gaz.

FRENCH CROWNS.

By an act of Congress passed in 1816, the value of these coins when of the full weight of 1.04wt. 17gr. was fixed at one hundred and ten cents. By being much used however, the weight of them is generally somewhat lessened, but not to the degree, we are informed, at which they have been of late rated. The present value of French Crowns, as ascertained by a recent monied operation, is one hundred and nine and a half cents each. American.

A COMFORTABLE NAP.

The Winchester Republican states, that after a party given in the neighbourhood on Tuesday evening last, three gentlemen the following morning, were handed a bottle of laudanum, by mistake, for wine bottles, and took just enough to make them sleep soundly for the ensuing twenty four hours. The mistake was discovered at the time, but no particular danger was apprehended, nor was any sustained. It would be well for all those who are in the habit of taking the morning dram, to be put to sleep in the same way.

PERSIA.

The population of Persia is estimated at 22,000,000. The present sovereign is 53 years of age, and he has 65 sons, and many daughters. The third son is to succeed him, as Russia is pledged by treaty to support his claim to the throne. Persia is probably about to be assimilated to the Europeans, more than heretofore, in her commerce, manners and customs.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

The following table shows the rank and power of the States in free white population.

1 New-York	1,333,445
2 Pennsylvania	1,018,985
3 Virginia	603,324
4 Ohio	586,711
5 Massachusetts	516,347
6 Kentucky	434,826
7 North Carolina	419,209
8 Tennessee	339,979
9 Maine	297,405
10 Connecticut	267,280
11 Maryland	260,212
12 New-Jersey	251,558
13 New-Hampshire	243,375
14 South-Carolina	237,812
15 Vermont	231,861
16 Georgia	189,570
17 Indiana	185,758
18 Alabama	84,431
19 Rhode-Island	79,460
20 Louisiana	73,873
21 Missouri	66,017
22 Delaware	55,282
23 Illinois	53,837
24 Mississippi	47,176
District of Columbia	22,681
Territory of Arkansas	12,599
Territory of Michigan	8,722

LAST MOMENTS OF BUONAPARTE.

We extract the following from a work which has recently appeared at Paris, under the title of "Captivity of Buonaparte at St Helena." Buonaparte for some time considered himself attacked by an internal disease which would speedily prove fatal to him. He sometimes mentioned it, accompanied with somnolent presentiments. But it was supposed to be nothing more than the wandering of an active imagination left unemployed. Some weeks before his death he laboured with a spade in his garden so long and so severely as almost to faint from fatigue. Some body suggested to him the probable injury to his health. "No," said he, "it cannot hurt my health—that is lost beyond all hope. It will but shorten my days. I suspect he gave but little time to the composition of memoirs of his life. Bertrand one day urged him to labour with more assiduity. "It is beneath me," said he, "to be the historian of my own life. Alexander had his Quintus Curtius, and I shall have mine. At all events, my life is recorded in my achievements." A short time before his death he became morose and suspicious, and became familiar with every body. He set a high value upon Bertrand, but did not like him. He said to him one

day, at table, Bertrand, it is not your attachment to me, but your love of glory that brought you to St. Helena. You would immortalize your name as my father immortalized his. A little girl only nine years old, the daughter of a sergeant of the garrison, often kept him company. He took great pleasure in speaking to her, and on her coming always kissed her on the cheek. He constantly provided himself with fruit or sweetmeats for her, and shortly before his death hung round her neck a small gold watch by a gold chain. "Julie," said he, "wear this for my sake." With a pen knife he graved on the cover, "Chimely enough it is true, these words, 'The Emperor to his little friend Julie.' He amused himself in giving this child a lesson in drawing from the surrounding mountain scenery, with the most laughable whimsical figures and objects interesting. His predilection for this child is extraordinary. She had nothing interesting in her person, and was, in capacity, rather below the average of little girls of her age. The 2d of April was the day on which he was observed to be seriously indisposed. He rose early and walked in the garden. He, after a few minutes, sat upon a bank apparently faint. Montholon went up to him & asked him if he was taken ill. "Yes," said he, "I feel nausea, and a sick stomach, the avant couriers of death." Count Montholon smiled. Buona parte took his arm and said—"My friend, we must not laugh at death when he is so near us." The little Julie soon appeared with a basket and caught his attention. He brought her into the saloon where breakfast was prepared, and filled her basket with different sweet things, adding a bottle of liquor, with these words—"This is for your father to drink my health." One day he sent for a jeweller to alter and repair some trinkets, and asked him if he could make a silver coffin. The jeweller tried to shift the question—Buona parte repeated it—"I shall die," said he, "in a few weeks." "God forbid that we should lose your Highness," said the other. "God grant that I may die soon—very soon," returned Buona parte, "I am well convinced that life is not a blessing, but a curse." He then approached a piano, touched the keys for a few moments, producing some vague, but not inharmonious movements—and ended with playing his favourite air—

O Richard! O mon Roi
L'Univers! abandonne.

He often stretched himself on a sofa opposite the garden window, and read with a loud voice from Telemachus, or the Henriade. He inquired one day, with great eagerness, whether an English Journal could be procured him. With some difficulty a newspaper was provided. He took it and glanced over it hastily, and suddenly exclaimed—"Ah, Naples! Naples! poor Devils Murat was the bravest King they ever had but he did not know his subjects. They are all Lazzaroni from the Duke of—down to the lowest beggar!" The morning of the day on which he died, he said "Death has nothing to frighten me. For three weeks death has been the companion of my pillow. Now he is about to embrace me, and bear me away forever!"

New York, March 13.
FROM SPAIN.

The ship Jones, which arrived yesterday, left Cadiz on the 3d ult. Capt. Davis informs, that no events of importance had occurred since the date of our last advices. The people of Cadiz continued dissatisfied and refractory. Their cry was for freedom and a free commerce; they wished to separate and establish an independent government. It was rumoured that troops were on the march to be stationed in the city. The Spanish government has formed a new tariff, a copy of which, we understand was forwarded by our consul to government by this ship. Captain Davis understood the tonnage duty, which was one dollar per ton, was made equal upon all foreign vessels. The duty on staves and fish was reduced, but on all other articles shipped from the U. States, the duty amounted to a prohibition.

BURNING SHAME.

Yesterday we witnessed one of the most ludicrous processions ever seen in this great metropolis. A dustman residing in Charles-street, Drury lane, was found in bed with another dustman's wife; he was immediately taken to a neighbouring public house, where he was tried before a whole bench of the society, and found guilty of the offence laid to his charge, and the usual sentence of "Burning Shame," passed on him, which was put in execution in the following manner.—The offender was placed astride on a small ladder, such as they carry at the tail of a dust cart, with a coal sack for a saddle, there was a bunch of Christmas in his hat, and two large carrots, with the small ends upwards, in the front, to represent horns. In this manner he was mounted on the brawny shoulders of four of his companions, preceded by the crier of the court, another dustman, with a bell, proclaiming the crime he was guilty of. After the crier followed eight more of the fraternity, two and two, their hats ornamented with bunches of holly, and a burning candle in the front of each hat. Then came the culprit, carried as already mentioned. He had a pot of porter in one hand, and a pipe of tobacco in the other, which he occasionally smoked, stooping forward to light it by one of the candles in the hats of his two front carriers. The rear of this ludicrous procession was brought up by several other dustmen and coal heavers and their ladies. The procession set out from Charles street down Drury lane, Great Queen street, Wild street, round Clare market, followed by an immense crowd, which rendered the streets nearly impassable. There were two collectors, one on each side of the street, very active in levying contributions among the spectators, to defray the expenses. They stopped at many public houses, where they quaffed off oceans of beer, ale, and gin, and then returned to their head quarters in Charles street, where the offence was drowned in drink, and they and their ladies passed the remainder of the evening as happy as beer, gin, and tobacco could make them.—[Late London paper.]

SWIFT WALKING.

A Mr. Dotry, lately won a wager of 100 sovereigns by walking five miles within half an hour. He performed the last mile in 5 min. 20 sec.—2d in 5 min. 16 sec.—3d in 6 min. 10 sec.—4th in 6 min. 9 sec.—5th in 6 min. 0 sec. Total 5 miles 28m 45 sec. Winning by 1 minute and 15 seconds.

From the New-York Spectator.

From our Correspondent.

Newark, N. J., March 9.
Gentlemen—A "Mysterious Stranger" came to the tavern of Stephen Roll in this town last evening, in a hired carriage, from New-Brunswick, and after suffering the most excruciating agony, for several hours, expired about half past 10 o'clock. Every thing relating to him—his place of residence, family, &c. is involved in mystery. The driver who brought him from New-Brunswick, says he came there in the Tron-ton hack, the driver of which, informed him that his name was Lewis, and that he knew nothing more about him, or his character—whence he came or whether he was going. On his arrival here, he was too ill to help himself, and in a very short time died, obstinately refusing to disclose any thing concerning himself. The physician who was called, says he died of an inflammation in the bowels, which were in a state of mortification. He was apparently about 40 years old, of a slender make, about five feet nine inches high, and had black hair, thin and whiskers. He had no papers or bills on any description, except \$1400 in bills on the bank of North America, (Philadelphia,) one of which was for \$1000. It is a strange and mysterious case, and the early publication of the circumstances of his death, may lead to a discovery of his character. If he has left a family it would be a relief to hear of him; and if he was a conscience stricken victim of guilt, public good may be subserved by a disclosure of the foregoing facts. The letter contains a postscript, stating, that it is ascertained that the name of the stranger was Lewis, and conjectures, from some circumstances, that he belongs to this city.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT NEWARK.

We are informed by a gentleman from that place, that the corpse of the deceased stranger, was recognized previous to interment, by a coloured boy, who stated that he knew him to have been in the penitentiary of this city, from which he escaped when employed on the public roads; that his name was Manuel Antonio De Silva, and that a figure of a man and woman, with a bottle, was marked with Ind ink on his left arm, which on examination was found to be so. In corroboration of this statement, which was forwarded to the Police Office in this city, it appears from the records of the office, that "Manuel Antony, formerly committed to the Penitentiary, as a vagrant and noted pick pocket, escaped in May '820, and made his way to Philadelphia, where he was committed for a crime, but fled, and was again committed here on the 11th of January last. He, together with his companion, Lyman Rowley, were sent on to Philadelphia on the 2d of February, pursuant to a demand on the executive of this state, by the governor of Pennsylvania." The \$1000 bill found upon the deceased, is presumed to be the property of Mr. Hazard, of New-Bedford, who was robbed some time since. N. Y. Mer. Advr.

From the Richmond Enquirer of March 8.

A CAUTION TO ALL.

The following circumstance took place in this county a few days ago: Archer Hoskins, who a few years ago served a year or more in the penitentiary house, for crimes not necessary to name in this place, was again committed to the goal of King and Queen county, and has been in close confinement for more than twelve months. A few days ago the guard went in as usual, to see if all was well within; when Hoskins dextrously jumped out the door, turned the key on all the guard and walked off. Having thus sported a while with the guard, he returned, unlocked the door, gave up the key, and again resumed his prison abode. So much for a guard being off their guard.

From the Burlington Centinel.

DISCOVERY IN THE CALCULATION OF SIMPLE INTEREST.

Messrs. Mills.
A professional gentleman in this place has made a recent discovery in the calculation of simple interest, which I presume will be of use to the busy part of mankind, and which, I believe, has never been taken notice of. You are at liberty to publish it. In any sum of money the interest of the same for 6 days, will be found to be the figures on the left hand side of the decimal point calling the first mills. Thus the interest of \$175 00 for 6 days is .17 cents & 5 mills; for 3 days half the sum and so in proportion.

Charleston, March 7.

A man named Robert Wilson, who had been bit by a rattlesnake the day previous, died yesterday morning in great agony. We understand he had collected a number of these reptiles to send to Europe; and being in the habit of handling them, was incautious enough to allow himself to be bit by one of them.

CABBAGE AND GOOSE.

Cabbaging.—Some villain broke into a Tailor's shop in Springfield, Mass. one night last week, and plundered it of all that was valuable—not even leaving the old goose that had been kept kissing hot in the family of Mr. Thimble for many, many years.

TROUBLE IN CANADA.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Lower Canada, has suddenly prorogued the Parliament, on a full consideration of the situation of affairs, and of the peculiar circumstances which have led to it, being satisfied that no benefit to the public could be expected from a continuance of the session. The Assembly had previously differed with the Legislative Council, and refused to vote the annual supplies, by a vote of twentyone to five. These political symptoms, perhaps revolutionary, continue to show themselves in Lower Canada. There is a dispute between Lower and Upper Canada respecting revenue.

The Board of Commissioners for deciding on claims under the treaty with Spain, adjourned last week to meet on the 11th of June next; having completed all the business which was in a state of preparation for it to act upon. Ninety days further time is therefore allowed to claimants to prepare and forward the evidence on which their claims rest.

We regret to learn that the admitted claims under the Treaty, are expected far to exceed the amount of five millions of dollars, which the treaty stipulates for.

Nat. Intel.

A FORTUNATE OCCURRENCE AND A GENEROUS REWARD.

New York, March 10.

The morning papers contain an advertisement of Mr. George W. Talbot, of this city, offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars to be paid on delivery of a pocket book and its contents, amounting to \$35,000 in notes, acceptances, custom house debentures, bank checks and bank bills, lost yesterday at the corner of Pine and William streets. We have now the pleasure to state, that an orphan boy in Henry street, of Irish parentage, was the fortunate finder of the pocket book, and that it was promptly restored to the owner this morning with all its contents, upon which the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was immediately paid by Mr. Talbot; two hundred of which is to be deposited in the Savings Bank for the benefit of the lad, and the remaining fifty dollars appropriated for clothing the little fellow in that decent apparel in which honesty should ever appear. [Statesman.]

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Stansbury—the Emperor Alexander—Printing Press, &c.

Several months since, Mr. Stansbury, for a time at the head of the school for the deaf and dumb in this city, and the ingenious inventor of what is termed the Stansbury Printing Press, embarked for Russia. It will be recollected that the Emperor Alexander, gave our countryman, Mr. Clymer, \$6000 for one of his Columbian Presses; and he has now presented Mr. Stansbury with a like sum, for one of his presses, which has been put in operation in St. Petersburg. In addition we learn that Mr. Stansbury is much in favour at the Russian capital, and has been made a member of the committee for the Reform of Prison Discipline, &c.

Clarkson, N. Y. Feb. 23.

A WONDERFUL EATER.

Last evening a man at the grocery in this village, ate and drank, in the space of half an hour, seven pints of raw oysters, two quarts of water; three pints of cider, half a pint of whiskey, one gill of rum, six crackers, three large red pepper pods, with salt and black pepper in proportion; and said were it not so late, he would call at the tavern for an oyster supper!

Frederick Town, March 13.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A most singular instance of spontaneous combustion occurred a few days since on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Gettysburg. A wagon loaded with dry goods and groceries, going to the Westward, took fire, and before it could be extinguished, consumed the wagon bed, one or two of the wheels, several bags containing coffee, and a quantity of dry goods. The combustion is supposed to have originated in the domestic cotton goods, of which there was a considerable amount.—The unfortunate owner of the team, which it seems, was "his little all" obtained by a series of industry and frugality, could hardly support the calamity, and bewailed his loss with the most poignant anguish.

MESSRS. RANDOLPH & McDUFFIE.

Letters from Washington mention, that efforts will be made to prevent the meeting between Mr. Randolph and Mr. McDuffie, who have exchanged hostile notes. Mr. R's character, add these letters, is well known; but his new antagonist is a young hotspur, just entering on the career of public life, full of hopes and high expectations. His reputation as a Statesman stands much higher in Charleston than in Washington, he being the reputed author of a series of essays, signed "One of the People" which occasionally appeared in the Charleston papers, on Spanish and other affairs. It is added, that besides this affair with Mr. Randolph, Mr. McDuffie has an engagement of a similar kind with another gentleman of some standing, and which is to be settled immediately after the session is ended; and in which the seconds have been forbidden to interpose any mediation for reconciliation. Mr. Randolph has sailed from New-York for England in the ship Amity.

AN INTREPID CHILD.

From the Greenburg (Pa.) Republican.
On the 25th ult. a dwelling-house belonging to Gen. Joseph Markle, situated within a few hundred yards of the Sewickly mills, and occupied by Mr. Jacob M. Young and family, with every article of value in it, was entirely destroyed by fire. The accident occurred in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Young, the latter having left her dwelling, as she supposed but for a few minutes. Before she could return it was in ruins. Three female children were in the house when it took fire; one aged four years and two months, another two years and 4 months, and an infant in the cradle 6 months old.

The eldest child, becoming alarmed at the threatening danger, went in pursuit of its mother, but had not proceeded far when it returned, and rescued its two sisters from the flames; the pillows in the cradle had actually caught fire when the infant was taken out of it. This child then succeeded in getting two sets of cups and saucers, a hat, and two female dresses out of the house, and made an effort to toast other clothing, in which, however, it failed. It is very seldom, indeed, that we hear of so much courage and presence of mind, in so young a child. The manner in which the fire originated could not be ascertained.

ABNER UPDEGRAFF was recently indicted in the Mayor's Court of Pittsburgh, for blasphemously declaring "that the Holy Scriptures were a fable,—that they were a contradiction, and that although they contained many good things, yet they contained a great many lies."

The Recorder stated that "Christianity was a part of the common law of the land, that blasphemy was a crime at common law in Pennsylvania—that the act of 1700 was in affirmance of the common law, and that this constitution did not, in the smallest degree, affect or alter the law of 1700."

The jury in a short time, returned a verdict of guilty and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Wm McGowan was indicted for the same offence but owing to an oversight in procuring testimony, and informality in a part of what was offered, he was found not guilty, and ordered to pay the costs. Union.

Mr. Joseph D. Bonaparte, of London, has just published a small tract, entitled "The last of the Bonapartes," which is a full and complete history of the Bonapartes, from the birth of Napoleon to the present time. It is a most interesting and valuable work, and is now in great demand. It is published by Messrs. Longwood, 10, Pall Mall, London.

In some of the villages in Kent, where man is known to have beaten his wife, usual to throw chalk before his door, the joke runs through the town, that a man was thrashing last night, as the joke was in front of his house. Such a story is said to be a more wholesome trait on bad husbands than any legal enactment.—London paper.

BUONAPARTE'S WILL.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the London Times, dated Paris, Jan. 17, 1821. I send you an extract, from the last will and testament of Buonaparte, disposing of sums of money which he claims as his property, to those friends and servants who had followed him in his exile, or who were thought faithful to him in his distant changes of fortune. It is printed in a small pamphlet, but can neither be sold, nor is it allowed to be copied in the Journal. I have made inquiries as to its authenticity, and have heard that it is not to be entertained on the subject. Besides this testament, of which an extract is here subjoined, the ex-emperor has a political will, which speaks of his children, and disposes of larger sums. The latter document, which is in the possession of M. Dupin, has as yet been known to very few persons, and will for some time at least be kept a secret from the public. It is the prisoner of St. Helena disposes of almost imperial fortune of 40 millions of francs to the public institutions, to particular classes, and for political purposes. It would be curious to know how such a treasure was acquired, and Buonaparte does not conceal the fact. As emperor, he enjoyed a civil list of 24 millions a year; out of this, by living within his income, he saved 10 millions every year for the 4 years before his marriage. After his return to Russia, or during the Russian expedition, he ordered all those savings to be lent to the public service. This loan he repaid in his will, and disposes of it in a manner of which I shall probably be able to give you some information. After this, I need wonder that the Pope, on the discovery of America, thought himself entitled to the disposal of the western world.

TESTAMENT OF NAPOLEON.

This day, April 14, 1821, at Longwood, the Island of St. Helena.

This is my testament, or act of my last will.

I leave to the Comte de Montholon, 1,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction on for the attentions he has paid me in these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him.

I leave to the Comte Bertrand, 500,000 francs.

I leave to Marchand, my first valde chambre 400,000 francs, the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guards; to Saint Dennis, 100,000 francs; to Navarre 100,000 francs; to Fijeno, 100,000 francs; to Archambaud 100,000 francs; to Cuver, 50,000 francs; to Chamille, 100,000 francs; to the Abbe Vismale, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte Nevo de Rosina.

To Count Las Cases, 100,000 francs.

To Count Lavalette, 100,000 francs.

To the surgeon in chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known.

To general Lefevre Desnoettes, 100,000 francs.

To general Drouot, 100,000 francs.

To general Chambrone, 100,000 francs.

To the children of general Molon Desvernins, 100,000 francs.

To the children of the brave Labedoyre, 100,000 francs.

To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs.

To the children of general Chartran, 100,000 francs.

To the children of the virtuous general Travot, 100,000 francs.

To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs.

To Costa Bastilica, also 100,000 francs.

To general Clausel, 100,000 francs.

To the Baron de Meneville, 100,000 francs.

To Arnault, author of Marious, 100,000 francs.

The colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs. I request him to continue to write for the defence and the glory of the French arms, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates.

To the Baron Bignon, 100,000 francs. I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815.

To Puggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs.

To the surgeon Emery, 100,000 francs.

These sums shall be taken from the millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July 1815; the amount of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand.

These legacies, in the case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital.

I institute the counts Montholon, Bertrand and Marchand my testamentary executors.

This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

April 21, 1821, Longwood.

This is my codicil to the act of my last will.

On the liquidation of my civil list of 24 millions such as money, jewels, plate, linen, furs, carriages, of which the Victory is a depositary, and which belong to me, I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that my most faithful servants will discharge their duty faithfully. I cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by which (partage) of his mother's substance.

To the Comte Montholon 200,000 francs, 100,000 of which he will pay into the charge for the same use as the above, to be employed according to my disposition in the charge of legacies of consequence.

This codicil is written in my own hand, signed and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON.

April 24, 1821, Longwood.
This is another codicil, an act of my last will.
The 25,000 francs, which we have given to the Countess of Monttholon, if they have been paid, are to be deducted and charged to the account against the legacies which we have made him by testament. If they have not been paid, the bills shall be cancelled.
In consequence of the legacy made by testament to the Countess Monttholon, a pension of 20,000 francs granted to her is annulled, Comte Monttholon is directed to pay it to her.
The administration of such succession, all its liquidation, requiring expenses in offices, for journey, commission, valuation, pleadings, we intend that our testamentary executor shall retain 5 per cent. on all the legacies, both on the 20,000 francs, and on the sum bequeathed by the codicils.
The sums proceeding from these deductions shall be deposited in the hands of a banker, and expended on the order of our testamentary executor.
We appoint Comte Las Cases, or in his default his son, and in his default General Cousin, treasurer.
This present codicil is entirely written in our own hand, and sealed with our arms.
NAPOLEON.
This 24th, April, 1821, Longwood.
This is my codicil and act of my last will.
From the funds remitted in gold to the press Maria Louise, my very dear and all beloved spouse, at Orleans in 1814, I remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I besides recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louise.
I leave 250,000 francs to Comte Monttholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay to the chest of the treasurer for the same purpose as above, to be employed, according to my dispositions, in legacies of conscience.
This codicil is written with my hand, signed and sealed with my arms.
NAPOLEON.
Monsieur Lafitte.—I remitted to you in 315, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts and I have charged Comte Monttholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may after my death deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of five per cent from the first of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order.
I desire that the liquidation of your account be settled by mutual consent between you, Comte Monttholon, Comte Bertrand, and the Sieur Marchand; and that this liquidation being adjusted, I give you by these presents, full and absolute discharge of the sum.
I also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to Comte Monttholon.
This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.
NAPOLEON.
Longwood, in the Island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821.
This testament was presented on the 10th of December, 1821, to the Prerogative Court of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, deposited and registered, according to the affidavit, in the hands of Mr. Fox, notary and attorney of the Court.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, March 12.
Stephen Van Rensselaer, member of the house of representatives from the state of New York, elected in the room of Solomon Van Rensselaer, resigned, appeared this morning, was qualified, and took his seat.
Mr. Sergeant from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill from the senate, entitled, An act to establish a territorial government in Florida, without amendment, which, on motion of Mr. S. was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.
BANKRUPT BILL.
The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, throughout the United States.—Mr. Taylor in the chair.
After adopting or rejecting amendments the committee rose and reported the bill as amended.
The question was then taken on the several amendments as reported, and, with a modification of the last, they were respectively concurred in.
The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and determined in the affirmative—yeas 72, nays 99.
The bill was rejected.
Wednesday, March 13.
Mr. Sergeant from the committee on the judiciary, made a report upon a resolution referred to said committee relative to naturalization of aliens without compliance with existing laws, which on motion of Mr. Tucker of N.C. was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.
Mr. Gilmer laid on the table the following resolution:
Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to report to the house of representatives what evidence of claims recorded in the office of the department of state, in pursuance of the act of Congress passed 31st March, 1814, providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory, remain in that office after having been rejected by the commissioners appointed under that act; whether the secretary of state have refused to deliver up such evidence of claims to the claimants, together with the reasons of such refusal, specifying the names of such claimants as have applied to withdraw their evidence of claims.
Thursday, March 14.
Mr. Watworth called for the consideration of a joint resolution submitted by him some days since, proposing an amendment of the constitution of the United States, so as to restore to the respective States the power of enacting bankruptcy laws, until such time as the Congress shall establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.
The question of consideration was carried by yeas 40, nays 41.

The resolution was then read and carried and committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.
On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. the house then resolved into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain stocks.
The general object of the bill was to pay off the United States stock, bearing 6 and 7 per cent interest, by creating a new stock, bearing an interest at 5 per cent, redeemable at a future period.
Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "thirteen" in the 7th line, the words, "and also two millions of the six per cent stock of 1820."
Mr. Lowndes suggested that it was probable, from the tenor of the report of the secretary, that the two millions contemplated by the amendment would be redeemed within a long time, and it would therefore be independent to continue for many years to pay interest for the sum when it was in our power to redeem the principal; and that the effect of the amendment would naturally be to injure the public credit by carrying with it the impression that the government was not able to redeem that portion of the debt as soon as expected.
Mr. Tucker of Va. proposed to modify the amendment in such a manner as to leave it discretionary with the executive to include the six per cent of 1820, or not as he may deem expedient.
This course was adopted by Mr. Chamberlain, but the modification was not then adopted by the house, and an extensive range of debate ensued upon the original amendment.
Mr. Baldwin finally expressed his willingness to leave it to the executive to include the stock of 1820 or not, conformably to Mr. Tucker's proposition; but, before the question was determined—
On motion of Mr. Woodson, the committee rose, and reported progress, and then the house adjourned.
Friday, March 15.
CONTESTED ELECTION.
The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole. (Mr. Butler in the chair,) on the report of the committee of elections, on a memorial of Philip Reed, contesting the election of Jeremiah Codden returned as one of the representatives of the present Congress from the state of Maryland.
This report, after an examination of the statement of the two parties, and the evidence by which they were sustained, comes to the following conclusion:
"From a full, attentive, and deliberate examination of the case, in all its points and bearings, the committee are impelled to the conclusion, that the sitting member cannot, consistent with the constitution of the United States, be allowed to retain a seat in this house, under the proceedings of the governor and council of Maryland. That the testimony in relation to the two votes rejected in district No. 2 of Kent county, proves that these tickets were not fraudulent, and that they ought to have been counted at the poll of the memorialist for whom they were given; and that the vote allowed to him in district No. 2, in Cecil county, ought to be deducted from his poll, as being clearly an illegal vote. Therefore, by adding to the poll of Philip Reed, the memorialist, two votes improperly rejected in Kent county, and deducting one therefrom, for that improperly allowed in Cecil county, he will have a majority of one vote over the sitting member.
The paper marked A, is the answer of the sitting member to the prayer and argument of the memorialist.
The following resolutions are submitted:
Resolved, That Jeremiah Codden is not entitled to a seat in this house.
Resolved, That Philip Reed is entitled to a seat in this house."
But the most important part of the reasoning on which this report is founded, is the following:
"The committee being of opinion, that the power thus virtually exercised by the governor and council of Maryland, in appointing a representative to the Congress of the United States, (by causing lots where each of the candidates had an equal number of votes,) is contrary to the express provisions of the constitution, & one which this house cannot sanction, have no hesitation in rejecting the official statement of the proceedings in the case as evidence of the right of the sitting member to a seat in this house."
The report having been read,
Mr. Codden rose in opposition to the report of the committee, and in support of his own title to his seat, and delivered an argumentative speech of considerable length; after he concluded,
Mr. Reed addressed the house until about a quarter of an hour before 4 o'clock, when Mr. Sloan moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was agreed to; and
In the house the committee obtained leave to sit again. And then the house Adjourned to Monday.

Valuable Property

IN ANNAPOLIS, FOR SALE.
In virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, the goods and chattels of the late Chancellor Killy, will be sold by Public Auction, viz:—at his late dwelling, on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. the deceased's valuable library, or such of his books as shall not at that interval be sold at Private Sale; Also, his

POSTSCRIPT.
THE CONTESTED ELECTION.
The final vote on the question to vote Mr. Jeremiah Codden's seat in the House of Representatives of the U. States, and to grant the same to Col. Philip Reed, was on motion of Mr. Taylor, on Monday last postponed. Many members being absent, the debate assigned for this day.

News from Europe.
By the ship *Electra* from London, arrived at Philadelphia, bringing papers to the 25th January.
The Count de Monttholon has declared in the Paris Moniteur of the 18th January, that the pamphlet entitled "The Testament of Napoleon" is an incorrect fabrication and full of errors.
Meetings continue to take place in England at which addresses to Parliament are adopted complaining of the pressure of the taxes, the public debt, &c. and praying a thorough reform in the government.
London, Jan. 25.
Last night we had a Flanders mail, bringing Brussels papers to the 23d inst. and at a late hour this morning, we received German papers to the 14th instant. The accounts they bring are very contradictory. On the one hand we are told, that the Russian forces are marching in such great numbers towards the Pruth, as to indicate an approaching hostilities, and on the other, that Russia is desirous of a convention with the Porte; this perhaps, is a hint, that either by peace or war, the Emperor of Russia is determined to have these provinces.
A private letter from Paris, dated Jan. 21, states, that a very serious disturbance had broken out at Bresl, and that shots had been exchanged between the garrison and the people, who endeavoured to gain possession of the Chateau, but failed.
A Vienna article, of the 17th inst. says, that the whole Russian army of the south had been in motion towards the Pruth, since the 23d ult. and that three divisions passed the Dniester on the 26th.
The Gazette de France states, that letters had been received from Madrid, dated the evening of the 27th inst. announcing that the king had at length determined to accept the resignation of his ministers.
By a letter from Paris, we find that it was confidently stated in that city, on the authority of letters just received from Spain that Diego had died. The same account stated, that his death was occasioned by poison administered by priests. There is no confirmation of this in the Paris papers of Friday or Saturday.
The French papers of Monday arrived this morning, and bring no intelligence respecting the Russian ultimatum by Turkey, which was announced yesterday on the authority of private letters from Odessa. The tenor of the articles from Germany, on the contrary, continues to be warlike, and hostilities are regarded as inevitable.
The change in the Spanish ministry mentioned in our paper of Tuesday, has equally taken place, and our extracts will furnish further particulars of this event.
The head quarters of the Seraskier Capan-Oglou, are at Silistria. It seems, therefore, the Turks do not intend seriously to defend Moldavia and Wallachia, which would indeed cost them very dear, if there should be any war; as the Russians have assembled their main force near Temaran, at the mouth of the Pruth. The Turkish troops in Moldavia are only an advanced corps which will leave the country as soon as the first gun is fired, but will by that time completely exhaust, and at last lay it waste. It is even believed that the Turks, if they should retreat, will set fire to Jassy, the houses of which are chiefly of wood. The Russian troops between the Pruth and Dniester were obliged, some days ago, to send all the wives of the officers and soldiers back over the Dniester. On the other hand, troops from the interior of Russia daily arrive in Bessarabia. As they cannot all pass through Chotin, two bridges of pontoons were laid down near Mogilev, but the ice carried them away; but as the weather is still very mild, and the drift ice has disappeared, the two bridges have been restored. The Pruth itself is strongly occupied by infantry. The day before yesterday another detachment of 2,000 powder wagons passed through Chotin, besides a large supply of Congress rockets. The Russian General in Chief, Count Wittgenstein, had his head quarters at Tulezin, on the left bank of the Dniester, but it is positively stated that they will be transferred in a few days to Kischinow. In general every thing seems to indicate that the commencement of hostilities is not far distant.
Frontiers of Moldavia, Dec. 28.—The excesses and extortions of the Turks are beyond description, if complaints are brought to the commander at Jassy, Salish Pacha, he would summarily punish the guilty, takes from them the fruit of their plunder, and keeps it for himself.
In Moldavia there are not above 10,000 or 12,000 men, and these are in and about Jassy. The rest of the Ottoman force is behind the Danube, the fortress upon which, Braila, Silistria, Ruscichuk, &c. are placed in a state of defence.
Hungary, Jan. 4.
Accounts received from the Buckawina inform us that in the Russian frontier towns the inhabitants were forbidden to give any information abroad of the marches of the troops.—On the other hand, they write from Transylvania, that the Turks are really making all preparations to evacuate Moldavia. These accounts excite great agitation here. Some believe that the Russians will occupy Moldavia and Wallachia, in consequence of a convention with the Porte.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

20th March, 1822.
The president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of said bank for six months, ending the thirty first instant, and payable on or after the

IN COUNCIL.
Annapolis, March 4, 1822.
Ordered That the act, entitled, An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state, be published five times in all the papers of this state and the National Intelligencer.
By order,
NINTIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland.
An Act, entitled, An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore, shall not, after the passage of this act, pay any order drawn by any person, who now is, or may hereafter be placed on the pension list, unless the same be accompanied with an oath or affirmation of such pensioner, as the case may be, to be taken before some mayor, notary public, alderman or justice of the peace, of the town, county or state, where such pensioner shall reside, that the person or persons so signing the said order, is the person to whom the said pension was granted.
Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the governor and council be requested to cause this law to be published in such newspapers as they may deem advisable, to give the most general circulation to the same.
March 21. 5w.
Maryland,
Prince-George's County, to wit:
I do hereby certify, that Samuel Martin of the county aforesaid, living near Piscataway, this day brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a BAY GELDING, supposed to be six or seven years old, sixteen hands high, the left hind foot white, has a wart on the back part of the right ear, some white hairs in his forehead, nearly resembling a star; the said gelding trots and gallops, has no appearance of having been shod for some time past. Given under my hand and seal this ninth day of March 1822.
Raphael C. Edelen, (Seal.)
The owner of the above described Gelding, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
March 21. 3w.
MR. FLUSSER,
Acquaints the friends of his Academy, that he will for the future take young Misses, not yet advanced to the study of Grammar or Arithmetic, at 6 dollars per quarter.
March 7.
Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 30th day of March instant,
All the right title, claim and interest of John Young, in and to all that tract of land called "The Venter Enlarged" and part of "Little Piney Neck," lying on the north side of Severn, adjoining the lands of Charles Waters, and whereon Samuel Gardner now resides, containing about 1384 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Terms—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and on payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a conveyance. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
Louis Cassaway, Trustee.
March 7.

NOTICE.

Having been materially injured by gunners, and other trespassers, on my farm on the north side of Severn River, and by horses and cattle, which the owners annually turn into my woods for support during the summer,

REMOVAL.
JONA. HUTTON,
Having removed his
COACH & HARNESS
Shop to his
New Establishment
IN WEST-STREET, JUST ABOVE THE FARMERS BANK,
Where he intends keeping a supply of Carriages, Gigs, &c.
Requests his friends particularly, and all others who may have work to dispose of in his line, in future to call at that place. No effort shall be omitted to please those who may countenance him. His Carriages will be made of the best materials, and every attention paid in their construction, to unite in them durability and neatness. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and faithfully and promptly executed.
West street, Annapolis.
March 14. 6w.
NB. A Lad of 15 or 16 years of age will be taken as an apprentice to the above business. J. H.
Treasury Office,
Annapolis, March 8th, 1822.
Pursuant to the provisions of An Act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 22d day of February 1822, entitled, "An act authorizing a loan of \$100,000," Proposals will be received at the Treasury Office, until the first day of April next, for the above amount, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and redeemable in fifteen years, at the pleasure of the state.
No proposal will be received for a less sum than \$500 in amount, nor will certificates of a less denomination be issued.
B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, American, Patriot, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican, Baltimore, will insert the above, daily, until the first day of April next, and forward their accounts.
Treasury Office,
Annapolis, March 8th, 1822.
Pursuant to the provisions of An Act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 23d day of January 1822, entitled, "An act relating to the University of Maryland," authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$30,000—
Also, pursuant to the provisions of An act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 9th day of February 1822, entitled, "An act relating to the Maryland Penitentiary," authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$28,000—
Notice is hereby given, That subscription books will be opened in the city of Annapolis, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and in the city of Baltimore, at the Bank of Baltimore, on Friday and Saturday the 29th and 30th of March instant, for the sale of said stock. This stock will bear an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and redeemable at the expiration of thirty years. If not redeemed at the time, it is to bear an interest of six per centum per annum from that time, until paid.—The purchaser or purchasers shall, upon subscribing for the said stock, and before they receive the certificates therefor, deposit the amount subscribed for in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or in the Bank of Baltimore, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the Western Shore; and that before any subscription for said stock is taken, such premium for the same, as the Treasurer may deem reasonable, will be required.
No subscription will be received for less than \$500 in amount, nor will certificates of a less denomination be issued.
B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, American, Patriot, Federal Gazette, and Federal Republican, Baltimore, will insert the above, daily, until the first day of April next, and forward their accounts.
Garden Seeds.
A very large Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS,
Early and late of all kinds, of the best quality and at low prices, for sale whole sale and retail, At No. 57. South street, Baltimore, by
E. S. Thomas.
CATALOGUES to be had at the Store.
March 14, 1822. 4w.
The following papers will insert the above four times:—Republican Citizen in Frederick town; Herald, Hagerstown; Republican & Gazette, Annapolis; Star & Gazette, Eastern, Maryland.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern, that I will no longer permit such conduct, and will take all legal measures to punish those who shall hereafter either trespass on my shores and enclosures, or shall permit their horses and cattle to pasture on my lands.
N. BRICE.
Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1822.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of W. BATES & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by W. Bryan.
W. Bryan,
R. Biddle,
Feb. 28.

In Council.

Annapolis, March 8, 1822.
Ordered, That the further supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Examiner at Frederick town; the Star at Easton and Nat. Intelligencer. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT

To the act entitled, "An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of November next, except as to Charles and St. Mary's counties, it shall be the duty of the several inspectors of tobacco, before they proceed to discharge the duties of their respective appointments, to take, in addition to the oath (or affirmation,) already prescribed by the original act, to which this is a further supplement, the following oath, or affirmation, as the case may be, "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of inspector of tobacco for the warehouse; that I will, whenever I shall draw samples there in the manner prescribed by the provisions of this act select, without fear, affection, prejudice or partiality, such samples as in my conscience and judgment, I shall deem a fair sample of the average quality of the tobacco in the hoghead from which such sample shall be drawn, as far as can be ascertained by the breaks directed hereafter to be made; and further, that I will use every diligence to ascertain the true quality of tobacco inspected by me whenever I shall suspect that any fraud has been used or practiced in the packing thereof."

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said inspectors as aforesaid, to break each and every hoghead by him inspected, in not less than five different places.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, as aforesaid, (when required by the owner or his agent to draw samples of the tobacco which he or they shall inspect, to draw the same; and such samples to be drawn, shall consist of not less than three bundles, to be of the average quality of the tobacco in the hoghead from which the sample shall be drawn, as far as can be ascertained by the breaks hereafter directed to be made.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every inspector, when required so to do by the owner of any tobacco by him inspected, to confine the said sample so by him drawn, in one bundle, by tying them together with a strong tape, run through the head of said sample, in such manner as may appear to him most likely to prevent the said bundle from separating; and it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, to confine on the said sample so united together, a slip of paste board, and to seal the said tape and paste board, with sealing wax, and to impress the said wax, with the stamp hereinafter directed to be provided, so that the name of the inspection where the said tobacco shall be inspected, may be legible on the said wax. And it shall be the duty of the said inspector, to write on the said paste board, the number of the hoghead from which the sample shall have been drawn, the name of the owner thereof, and the name of the said inspector.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the governor and council for the time being, to cause to be prepared, a stamp for each and every inspection of tobacco as aforesaid, for which an inspector is or shall be appointed, and on which stamp, the name of the inspection for which it shall or may be prepared, shall be engraved, and to cause the same to be forwarded to the inspector or inspectors thereof, to be by him or them used in stamping the wax, by which the tape through the said sample as aforesaid shall be secured as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the council, to transmit to the clerks of the several counties, to which such stamps shall be sent, the amount of the expense incurred by the state in procuring the same; and it shall be the duty of the said clerk, to lay the same before the levy court of the county, who are hereby instructed and required, to cause the said sums so as aforesaid expended by the state for the use of such county, to be assessed on the assessable property of the said county, to and for the use of the state, if the warehouse for which they are furnished be public property, and if they be private property, then the levy court are instructed to cause the inspector to retain a sum equal to the expense so incurred.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the inspectors aforesaid, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act, are hereby permitted to demand and retain for themselves, five cents for each sample by them stamped according to the provisions of this act, to be received by them on the delivery of the tobacco from which the same shall have been drawn.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid, when required by the owner or his agent to draw duplicate samples, so to do, and to stamp the samples so drawn, according to the provisions of this act, the owner or his agent first agreeing to pay him the sum aforesaid for every duplicate sample thus furnished.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the levy court of the county where an inspection warehouse shall be located, to cause a part of the warehouse to be provided for the safe keeping of samples, and it shall be the duty of the said inspector or inspectors to take care that the boxes (to be provided by the owners), in which the samples shall be deposited, shall not be injured, nor the same opened, unless by the permission of the owners thereof, or their agents; and it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, to attend once in each of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, in every year, for showing the said samples to dealers, which days shall be appointed by the said levy court, and notice thereof shall be published in as many newspapers in the District of Columbia and Baltimore, as they shall deem necessary to give information of the days so appointed; and the provisions of this section are hereby declared not to extend to the city and county of Baltimore.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every inspector of this state, to make an entry of the tobacco by them inspected, which may have been inspected at some other warehouse, and to incorporate a statement of the quality thereof so inspected, in the quarterly reports to be by them made as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several inspectors, on the first Monday of April, July, October, and January, in each and every year, to report to the treasurer of the state for the western shore, the quantity of tobacco inspected, re-inspected and delivered from his inspection house; and the form of such report, to be signed by the inspector shall be as follows:

A report of the tobacco inspected at, and delivered from — inspection warehouse during the quarter commencing on the — day of — in the year eighteen hundred and — ending on the — day of — in the year of eighteen hundred and —

Domestic Growth.	Growth of the State.	Re-inspected.	Total.
Number inspected.			
Number delivered.			

And it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore for the time being, to cause copies of the said reports to be forwarded forthwith to the editor of "The American Farmer," to be by him published for the information of the people of this state; and if any inspector shall refuse to comply with the directions of the aforesaid last section, upon conviction thereof, he shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be applied to the benefit of the county in which he is an inspector; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore for the time being, to give notice to the judges of the county courts of said counties, or Baltimore City Court as the case may be, to cause the same to be submitted to the grand jury, of all such commissions.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will expose to Public Sale,

On Wednesday, 10th April next,

At the late residence of Mrs. Mary Leatherwood, deceased, about 4 miles from Merrill's tavern, on the road from Ellicott's Mills to Elk Ridge Landing, and about three miles from the said Mills, the

FARM,

On which the said deceased resided, containing 200 acres, more or less.— This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Stockett, Jr. Pugh and Luther Martin, Esq. The land is productive, and well supplied with never failing springs; about 25 or 30 acres are in meadow. The improvements are, a stone dwelling, barns, stables, spring-house, dairy, and other necessary houses, with an excellent orchard of fruit of every description.

At the same time & place will be sold, Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs,

A variety of Farming Utensils, and sundry Household and Kitchen Furniture; also the grain in the ground.

Any person wishing to purchase the above described farm, will please apply to Mr. Jesse Leatherwood, living on it.

TERMS—For the real property one half of the purchase money must be paid cash, and the balance in two equal payments at 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, bearing interest from the date. For the personal property a credit of nine months will be given on all purchases above five dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security: all sums of five dollars and under must be paid cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Samuel B. Leatherwood, Adm'r. on the personal property.

N. B. A good deed for the land will be made to the purchaser on the last payment being made. S. B. L. March 14.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Scott & Price, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY PRICE.

Has removed to his stand opposite Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-House, in Church-street, where he has on hand and intends keeping

Groceries and Fresh Fruits of various kinds, fresh Confectionary of a superior quality, and many other FANCY ARTICLES.

all to suit the Ladies and Gentlemen that may please to give him a call. He thanks a generous public for past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same.

LEONARD SCOTT. HENRY PRICE. March 4, 1822 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, authority to administer the personal estate of Richard Mackubin, late of the said county, deceased, and requests all persons having claims against the deceased to present them legally vouched, and those indebted to make early payment.

GEORGE MACKUBIN. March 7.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821. 24

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,

One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general supply of

FAIR & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassibets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Annapolis, Nov. 8 20 3w.

60 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken if brot home, or lodged in gaol so that I get him again. HENRY A. HALL. West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT.

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Ben. esq. Annapolis. Jan. 17 10 James McBurn.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and plaster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Also, Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to John Weekes. Jan. 17. 10 6w.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and at most reasonable terms. He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging. JONATHAN WEEDON. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments ingrafted therein

Oct. 25.

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffship of said county at the election of October 1822.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

RICHARD JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF

APPEALS OF THE STATE OF

MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, inclusive,

Price—\$6 50.

Sept 27.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Calvert county, near Herring Bay, on the 10th October last, negro JIM, about 38 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, long and bushy wool on his head, prominent cheek bones, and hollow jaws; his teeth are remarkably white, and stand very uneven, one out & the other in, more particularly the upper front teeth. He was seen in the neighbourhood of Huntingtown and the Court house a few weeks before Christmas, about which time also he was at the quarter of John G. Mackell, esq. on St. Leonard's creek, where he has a sister named Amy. I will give 30 dollars if he is taken in Calvert or Anne Arundel county, and secured in gaol so that I get him again, and 50 dollars if he is taken elsewhere, provided I get him again: and in either case I will pay all reasonable charges if he is brought home.

PETER EMERSON. Feb 28, 1822. 6w.

The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert the above once a week for eight weeks, in their country paper, and forward their bills addressed to me at Friendship, Anne-Arundel county P. E.

W. BRYAN,

Having purchased the stock of W. Bryan, & Co. will continue his business in their former stand where persons who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their interest to call. Feb. 28. 6w.

Carriages & Horses.

The public are informed that the subscriber keeps for hire a Hack, and excellent Horses; his driver is careful and obliging. He also keeps for hire excellent Saddle Horses. Gentlemen can be accommodated with either on application at Mr. Williamson's Tavern, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-house, or at the subscriber's dwelling on Church-street, opposite Mr. Williamson's. H. MATTHEWS.

N. B. Horses will be taken at live by the day, week, month or year. Feb. 7. 6w.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

February 16th, 1822.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator of Ann M. Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of October, 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of February 1822.

BABUSH FOWLER.

Feb 21. 6w.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted. They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of

Shirts, Bran, and Horse Feed,

At their New Warehouse on the wharf,

where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms. J. BARBER.

January 17. 10 if.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber,

Jno. T. Barber,

Adam Miller,

John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

24

TO RENT.

That well known establishment lately kept by J. Dwyer, deceased, and known by the name of the Crown Tavern. For terms apply to

Priscilla Dwyer.

Annapolis, Feb. 28.

THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route

Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock

from Commerce-street wharf, Baltimore,

Annapolis and Easton; leaving Annapolis

at half past 12 for Easton, and on Tuesday

the 7th will leave Easton, by way of

Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis

and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 10

o'clock; and continuing to leave the

above places as follows: Commerce-street

wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays & Thursdays,

and Easton on Sundays & Tuesdays,

at 8 o'clock, till the first of November,

and then leave the above places an hour sooner, so as to arrive before day.

Persons wishing to go from Easton to the

ford can be landed for 50 cents each, the

same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia

will be put on board the Union Line

of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, to

arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route

from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester

town, on Monday the 1st day of April,

leaving Commerce-street wharf at 9 o'clock

every Monday; and Chester-town wharf

Tuesday at same hour; for Queen's-town

and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on

board from either of the above places.

Passengers at the risk of the owners.

A person's expecting small packages,

or other freight, will send for them when

the boat arrives, pay freight and take them

away. Feb. 28. 4



The Full Blooded Horse

OSCAR JUNIOR,

Will stand at the farm of Mr. Richard Harwood, of Thos. on Beard's Creek, South River, at the moderate price of Six Dollars each Mare. If paid before the first day of October, Five Dollars will be received. He is a chestnut sorrel, of fine figure. His sire OSCAR, his dam Sissy to Dr. Edelen's celebrated mare FLORET-TA.

Corn, Wheat, Rye or Oats,

will be taken at the current price.

CLEMENT WELDEN,

Manager.

March 14. 2

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For further particulars inquire at this office. Jan. 17. 10 if.

Prince-George's County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that John B. Jones, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a BAY MARE, about six years old, thirteen hands, two inches high, switch tail, trots and canters, no other perceivable mark. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 26th day of February, 1822.

James Kemp.

True Copy.

Test. Aq. Beall, Clk.

Prince-George's county.

The owner of the above described

Mare, is requested to come, prove

property pay charges, and take her

away. John B. Jones.

March 7. 3 3w.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the former residence of A. C. Hanson, Esq. deceased, on Elk Ridge, on Friday the 2nd day of March next.

Eight Valuable Negro Men,

One of whom is a rough Carpenter—

and one a Miller. They will not be

sold out of the state.

Terms of sale.—Cash to be paid on

the day of sale, or on the ratification

thereof.—On payment of the purchase

money, and ratification of the sale, the

subscriber is authorised to convey.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Louis Cassaway, Trustee.

Feb 28.

The creditors of Alexander C. Hanson,

deceased, are notified to exhibit

their claims, with the vouchers there-

of, to the chancery office, within four

months from the day of sale. A. C.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of

Anne-Arundel county, and the city of

Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for

the office of Sheriff of said county, at

the sheriffship election to be held in

1824. Annapolis, Oct. 25. 21

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the American Farmer.

CABBAGE PLANTS—HOW BEST

RAISED.

Mr. Skinner.

A very erroneous practice has long pre-

valued with respect to the method of propa-

gating cabbage plants; and although I may

be laughed at by experienced gardeners,

or I don't profess to be a nice gardener,

yet I venture to suggest a mode which I be-

lieve will approve after trying it.

The common practice has been to sow

cabbage seeds on very rich ground, in order

to have early plants, and many estimate the

value of their plants by the size of them, in

proportion to their large size—but I do not.

If you sow your seeds early, on very rich

ground, they progress rapidly; and if sown

late, as is commonly the case, soon ac-

quire a small stem, and small top—

and if sown then, they will be too large to

transplant before the proper time, for a win-

ter crop.

If you sow your seeds late in the spring,

you cannot be certain of succeeding. The

plants, as soon as they appear above ground

are frequently destroyed by a small black

fly, especially if the weather proves dry,

and it is difficult to preserve them. I have

tried many remedies without success.

Some years ago, after I had sown a large

quantity of cabbage seeds early in the spring,

I determined to procure a variety, and from

seed stores I was furnished with eight

different sorts—they did not come to

land as soon as I expected, and I believe

they were sown about the first of May, on

rich ground; the season proved dry,

and soon as they appeared above ground,

they were destroyed by the flea. I entirely

lost them, and was obliged to have

consequence to my bed sown early in the sea-

son.

Instead of sowing my cabbage seeds on

rich ground, I have for several years past

sown the poorest part of my garden, and

own my seeds as early in the spring as the

ground will admit. The continual moisture

of the spring will soon cause cabbage seeds

to vegetate and grow on poor ground, and

the flea does not often injure them when

sown early. If any are wanted for early

planting, they can be sown by sprink-

ling a part of the bed with fine soil around

the manure heap; and a portion of the

plants can be thus forced all through the

season, so as to have them of proper size

at any time. Those on the poor ground

not matured soon acquired a dwarfish ap-

pearance, and will remain so all the season,

unless watered or manured as directed, or

transplanted to rich ground, when they will

grow vigorously if the season should prove

favorable.

I do not prefer to transplant large plants,

or small plants do not wither and fall so

much as large ones. I shall hereafter pur-

sue this method, and I ask others to try it,

before they condemn the practice.

FODDER.

From the Boston Palladium.

An extract of a letter on the subject of sowing

Indian Corn for Fodder.

I have found the advantages of sowing

Indian Corn for fodder so many, that I

hope it will be brought into general use—

the quantity which can be produced on an

acre, when compared to any other fodder,

is immense, and the quality, (if cut in pro-

per season, and well dried,) is superior to

the best hay.

The manner in which I proceed, is to

sow the land as is usual for corn, and

at the same time. I sow it out in

rows, a foot wide, and sow an half

inch distant from each other, so as to admit

small horse plough between the rows.

I break manure in the furrows, and then

sow Southern Corn on the manure, so that

the seed may be about six or seven inches

apart, and cover them, the same depth as

usual, when planted. Southern Corn will

bring much greater quantity than northern

Corn.

When the Corn is about eight or ten

inches high, it will be proper to pass a horse

plough up and down, between each row.

It will pull all the large weeds, and cover the

small ones. It is important that this plough-

ing and weeding should be done faithfully.

About the middle of July it will be fit to

cut, which should be done while it is sweet

and tender, and before it begins to be hard.

It is cut, it extends the land unnecessarily,

and the stalk grows hard and tough,

and loses its nutritive quality, consequently

becomes unfit for use. Care should be

taken not to cut it too near the ground, for

it will sprout again, and in September you

will have another crop. The value of this

crop of fodder, more than any other, de-

pends on the success of during it, as rain

destroys it, and it is unfit. If possible,

article, to be used as green fodder. You

will be amply repaid in an abundant quan-

ty of rich milk from your cows, and your

butter will be as sweet as a violet, without

sugar, and as yellow as gold, without any

assistance of dye stuff.

MISCELLANEOUS

RELIGION.

From the lone watch tower, by the howling

deep;

Where winds and waves their midnight re-

vels keep.

The feeble taper gleams along the tide,

And happy proves the wand'ring seaman's

guide.

So, o'er the turbid flood of changeable life,

Even whose deepest calms are deadly strife,

Religion's light reflects a cheerful ray,

To guide poor mortals on their dangerous

way.

When reason fails, and hope is well, nigh

o'er,

And close at hand impends th' eternal

shore;

This last refuge—she alone appears,

To calm their woes, and dissipate their

fears;

'Tis the sheet anchor, which at length they

cast.

And in the haven safe they ride at last.

CHRISTIANITY

Is the best bred religion, although the

manner of its most rigid professors seem

to contradict this assertion. There is not

a single quality required in the composition

of the true Christian, which is not equally

requisite in the character of the well bred

man; nor a single deviation from politeness,

which does not, under the christian law,

become a crime, because it tends to defeat

two great objects of that holy institution,

which are to promote peace and good will

on earth, and to qualify us for the kingdom

of heaven.

Every virtue enjoined by christianity as

a duty, is recommended by politeness as

an accomplishment. Gentleness, humility,

deference, affability, and readiness to assist

and serve on all occasions, are as necessary

in the composition of a true christian, as in

that of a well bred man. Passion, morose-

ness, peevishness, and supercilious self suf-

ficiency, are equally repugnant to the char-

acters of both; who differ in this only,

that the true christian really is what the

well bred man but pretends to be, and would

be still better bred, if he was.

BLAIR.

ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

TONGUE.

From the Sermon of the Rev. William

Turner

"Let not the wrong examples of too ma-

ny of your elders betray you into an ima-

gination, that what one lets fall in common

conversation, is of no significance; for if it

be merely insignificant, it is surely unwor-

thy of rational creatures to utter, and an

abuse of the attention and time of those

to whom it is addressed; but it is far from

being insignificant, to you it is attended with

many important consequences. All about

you will take from it their opinion of your

head and heart. If what you carelessly let

fall be only unmeaning impetuosity and

nonsense, they will despise you as weak

and unfurnished understanding; but if it be

the licentious sallies of an unrestrained tongue,

do many young persons bring blemishes on

their own reputations, that can never alter

words be removed, so necessary is it to keep

the tongue both from what proceeds from

evil in you and from what may bring evil

on you.

"And surely with no less caution should

it be kept from what ever may produce evil

to others. Be careful therefore to refrain

from all evil speaking, detraction and cen-

soriousness, with regard to characters; ei-

ther treat them with tenderness, or treat

not of them at all. They are of a delicate

texture, and of uncalculable value; handle

them therefore as you would the finest and

richest fabrics of the loom, display their

beauties as much as you please, but conceal

their imperfections, if you observe any, and

try if you can repair, or at least excuse

their defects, when noticed by others. 'Tis

weakness to sully them. 'Tis cruelty to

tear out a rent. In short, whenever repa-

lations are concerned, recollect and follow

that golden rule—Do as you would be

done unto, speak as you would be spoken

of in a like case. Thus should you as the

Precept advises, keep your tongues from evil."

YOUR COMPANIONS

You will be influenced by your associa-

tion. If you mix with the trifling, you

will trifle; if you mix with the gay, you

will be thoughtless; if you mix with the

wicked, you will be wicked.

"Be not deceived: evil communications

corrupt good manners.—I Cor. xv. 33."

"Can a man take fire in his bosom and

his clothes not be burned?—Prov. xi. 27."

INEQUALITY OF THE EARTH'S

SURFACE

Some have imagined that the Earth would

have been much more beautiful, and would

have been much more convenient, if the whole

had been a plane surface; and others have

gone so far as to adduce the mountainous

parts of the world as a proof of the imper-

fections of the works of Nature. But, in-

dependently of the beautiful variety which

they give to the surface of the globe, they

are the sole cause of all our springs, and

the origin of rivers, without which we have a

difficulty in conceiving how animal and

vegetable life could have been preserved.

Like the good man, who, elevated by his

rank, his virtues, and talents, stands erect

in conscious integrity, and dispenses bless-

ings of every kind around him. They

raise their towering heads towards Heaven,

to draw from thence the fertilizing waters,

and when purified, by suffering them to

percolate through their precious beds, they

pour them forth, in a thousand streams, to

fertilize and bless every region of the earth.

I see the rivers in their infant bed.

Deep, deep, I hear their lab'ring to get free!

I see the leaping straits, the actual range—

The gushing sources, to receive the rains—

The melting snows, and ever-dripping fogs—

Strewn'd biggish above, lies the sand—

The pebbly gravel next—the layers then—

Of mingled moulds, of motuceptive earths,

That while the steaming moisture they trans-

mit,

Retard its motion, and forbid its waste.

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On Thursday last we witnessed in the city of Prince George, an interesting and novel sight, a ploughing match, by the County Agricultural Society. The cup was of the value \$100, with an appropriate inscription, and was made free to all citizens of the county, and to all members of the Agricultural Society. On the previous Saturday, a committee appointed by the Society, attended at the county poorhouse for the purpose of marking out the ground, and to all members of the Society, and to all members of the Agricultural Society. On the previous Saturday, a committee appointed by the Society, attended at the county poorhouse for the purpose of marking out the ground, and to all members of the Society, and to all members of the Agricultural Society.

On the morning of the day of trial, about ten o'clock, the ploughmen met upon the ground, soon after which the spectators began to assemble. The former consisted chiefly of proprietors of farms; the latter, about 250 in number, were composed of citizens of Prince George, the counties adjoining, and of this town. The judges of the match were selected by the committee of the society, from the persons on the ground. All the arrangements being completed, the ploughing commenced about ten o'clock. We scarcely ever witnessed a more animating spectacle. Ten ploughs of the most approved construction, drawn by select teams, and held by gentlemen of the county, (thereby exhibiting to their laborers and dependents a valuable example in the most active operation upon a space of two and a half acres of ground, presented a scene at once interesting and beautiful. The cup was awarded to Jonathan Binford, a member of the Society of Friends, aged about 35. The plough used was Wood's No. 3, and he completed his quarter acre with ease in 12-1/2 minutes.

Mr. Gary (keeper of the Oaks) provided refreshments, and a good dinner on the ground. In the evening a trial of skill took place among the slaves, and four premiums were awarded. This (we believe) is the first exhibition of the kind in Virginia, but we hope it will be succeeded by many similar ones. Nothing can tend so effectually as contests of this nature, to excite a spirit of emulation among farmers.

THE ENGLISH STRY.
We learn by the brig Dispatch, that a fire broke out back of the city on the 1st of March, which destroyed a large number of wooden buildings containing sugars to a large amount—200 houses are said to have been destroyed.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The last sailing ship Cadmus, captain Whitlock arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, having sailed from the harbour on the 4th Feb in company with 4 ships for this port and others which had with herself been detained several days by head winds. Capt. W. was on shore the last of Jan. and brought a Liverpool paper of that date, which however we did not obtain. A package of papers intended for the Cadmus was put on board the Wm. Tell the day she sailed, and she brings no letters or papers later than the 31st Jan. As the arrival of the other vessels may be hourly expected, this deficiency will probably be soon supplied.

It appears that a definitive arrangement has been offered by the Porte to the Emperor. The Porte has agreed to withdraw its troops from Wallachia, provided the Emperor will withdraw his from the frontiers of Turkey. It has also agreed to rebuild the churches of the Greeks, and forgive their breach of allegiance. The English journals announce that it is the intention of Ministers to impose a property tax—this is a plan said to be devised to relieve the agriculturalists. Ferdinand of Spain has yielded to the voice of prudence, and made concessions to his Ministers—the tranquility of Spain, and the safety of his throne demanded this step.

The King of Portugal has also banded to the new order of things, which go bravely on. The weavers in Wiltshire lately turned out in a body in a riotous manner and proceeded to Bradford to break the spring looms, &c. They had committed some excesses when the ringleaders were arrested and imprisoned. The King of Portugal has acknowledged the independence of Chili. Letters from Madrid, to the 14th of Jan. announce the situation of the whole of Andalusia to the government. The Deputies of the Cortes were still engaged in warm debate on the restrictions of the Press.

Spain.
Extract of a letter from Madrid, Jan. 29. "The new Tariff has been received from Madrid, by which the duties on various foreign and domestic articles are greatly lessened, and many prohibitions annulled. Iron Hoops, which were formerly prohibited, are now admitted. Najit are still excluded, and as there are but few manufactures in Spain, and those at a distance from us, the article is very scarce. The Cortes have enacted severe laws against the abuse of the liberty of the Press. We have a report from Madrid that Turkey has declared war against Russia."

From the Providence Patriot.
Naval Affairs.—Rumors have been very busy for several weeks on the subject of naval concerns in Boston. The following statement is believed to be correct: Captain Shaw and Lt. Abbott of the Navy, advanced charges of misconduct against Mr. Binney, the Navy Agent at Boston, which implicated Captain Hull. These charges have been investigated by Capt. Porter sent on for the purpose of investigation, and George Blake, Esq. District Attorney, and Grand wholly gratuitous—in consequence of which Captain Shaw and Lieut. Abbott have been put under arrest for trial. A Court martial has been held to commence its session on the 20th inst. in Boston, which will consist of the following members: Captain Perry, Morris, Macdonough, Warrington, Spence, Downes, and Creighton. Numerous witnesses are summoned to attend the trial.

QUICK WORK.
The schooner General Jackson, has been to Charleston, delivered her cargo, taken in to be returned to Baltimore, in the shortest space of 13 days.

MARYLAND PENSIONERS.
The following list has been published, as the duty to be taken by persons claiming to be pensioners, on the basis of the Maryland Pension Act, passed on the 1st of March 1822. The list is published in the law of the State, and will annex it thereto by way of instruction for those concerned.

NOTES.
The affidavit must be accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county court of the county where the affidavit is made, that the person before whom it is taken is a justice of the peace, or if taken by a judge of the state, a similar certificate.

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. THOMAS G. WATKINS, of this city, to Miss ANNE E. BEARD, daughter of Mr. Stephen Beard, Head of South River.

OBITUARY.
Departed this life in Anne Arundel county, on the 16th instant, after a protracted and painful decay, Mr. LAURENCE SUTLEY. The deceased was one of those exemplary characters who adorn and give a dignity to the humble walks of life. By nature and habit averse to the bustle of the contentious world, he kept the "even tenor of his way," and literally did unto others what he wished others to do unto him. His integrity was proverbial, and the universal sentiment which his death has excited, affords another proof, that an honest man's is the noblest work of God.

Mr. Green.
That the horse of mine, which Mr. A. Gambrell bought at Public Sale, was what is called hip shot, both he and every body else at the sale knew. The price at which he was sold, (\$15.) shows that he was not considered a first-rate horse. The only question in which I have any concern is, whether I had any knowledge of his being lame, otherwise than hipshot, while in my possession, before the morning of sale. Mr. Gambrell has taken great pains to prove that I had. I certify, I oppose the following certificate of any more which I might produce if necessary.

This is to certify, that during the month of October 1821, I sold a certain hipshot sorrel horse to Mr. John N. Stewart; at which time he was not lame, nor had Mr. Stewart and myself any conversation about lameness. Nancy Sewell.

If the horse had been lame, while Mrs. Sewell's property, as Mr. A. Warfield certifies, and as Mr. Brown and Mr. Glover say Mr. Wm. Sewell acknowledged in their presence, I was not informed of it, and am not answerable for it. Mr. William Gambrell swears, that in riding with me on my way to Severn Church, he discovered my horse to be lame; that he mentioned it to me, and that I replied, "that he was lame, &c." This I absolutely deny; and I prove the utter improbability of my saying any such thing by the following certificate:

I hereby certify, that on a certain rainy Sabbath, between the hours of one and two o'clock, I saw Mr. John N. Stewart, on his return from Severn Meeting House, to which place Mr. Stewart said he had been to hold meeting, but from the smallness of the congregation, he only sang and prayed with them, and returned. I saw the horse which Mr. Stewart rode at the time, and which he has since sold to Mr. Augustine Gambrell, and he had not the least appearance of lameness, at that time. Thomas G. Waters.

Annapolis, March 19th 1822.
This is to certify, that on the 18th day of March 1822, I was at the house of Mr. Thomas W. Turner, and heard Mr. William Gambrell, (while in conversation with Mr. John N. Stewart,) tell him, (Stewart,) that the Sabbath alluded to in his affidavit at which time it states the horse being lame, was on a rainy Sabbath, and the same day that the said Stewart came up to hold meeting at the Severn Meeting House, and went back so soon, there being so few people out to attend meeting. John H. Williams.

To the certificate of Mr. Dennis Miller I oppose the following of Mr. Montgomery Waters. I hereby certify, that during the time Mr. John N. Stewart owned the hipshot sorrel horse which he sold to Mr. Augustine Gambrell, I saw Mr. Stewart bring the said horse out to trade with a horse, having, being myself there, and saw the horse led and rode about at this time, and did not discover the least appearance of lameness in said horse. This, as well as I can recollect, was about two or three weeks previous to said Stewart's selling said horse to said Gambrell. Montgomery Waters.

March 14th, 1822.
But it has been said, that I acknowledged to Mr. P. Hammond, jun. that the horse was lame. I have happily been aware of the trap, and have laid for me, and have it in my power to meet this part of the subject as fully as the rest. Mr. Thomas W. Turner was in company with me at the time alluded to, and the following is his certificate.

I hereby certify, that on the 27th of Dec. 1821, I went with Mr. John N. Stewart to see Mr. Philip Hammond jun. for the purpose of offering the conversation that should pass between said Stewart and Hammond, respecting a certain horse that Mr. Stewart sold to Mr. Augustine Gambrell; and on our way we met Mr. Hammond going to his Father's; when the conversation took place respecting the horse Mr. P. Hammond jun. observed to Mr. Stewart that his horse appeared to be lame at the time alluded to in his certificate, and Mr. Stewart replied, that if you did, friend Hammond, I did not heed you. Mr. Stewart asked Mr. Hammond whether (Stewart) acknowledged the horse to be lame, to him, (Hammond,) and his reply was, "No."

And I further certify, that when at Mr. Philip Hammond's Sen I was present during the conversation that Mr. P. Hammond, Sen. and Mr. Rezin Hammond, of Philip, allude to in their certificates, and did not hear Mr. John N. Stewart acknowledge the horse to be lame. Thomas W. Turner.

March 11th, 1822.
Now, Sir, you will remark, that Mr. Turner went with the for the express purpose of "bearing the conversation that should pass." It is to be presumed therefore, that he paid attention. Besides, I went for the very purpose of refuting the report that I had made such an acknowledgment to Mr. P. Hammond. Mr. Turner knew that I went for this purpose, and accompanied me as a witness. It is probable, then, that I should have gone and directly acknowledged what it was my express object to refute. Or, if I had acted so inconsistently, it is probable that it would have made no impression on the mind of Mr. Turner? Mr. P. Hammond himself confessed, that I had not made such an acknowledgment to him—So Mr. Turner positively certifies. And while we were at his father's, Mr. Turner was present during our conversation. Mr. Turner went as a witness, "for the purpose of hearing the conversation," and he did hear it. But he heard no such acknowledgment as that spoken of by Mr. R. Hammond, and Mr. P. Hammond, &c.

Sir, I might here say, with the confidence that I have given entire satisfaction to every impartial reader. But to show how a plain case may be distorted, and what erroneous impressions the certificate of Mr. Rezin Hammond is calculated to make, I subjoin the certificate of Mr. Mulliken himself attested by four gentlemen who were present at the time of the conversation to which Mr. Hammond alludes.

We the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we were present when Mr. Augustine Gambrell asked Mr. Osborn W. Mulliken whether he had ever seen Mr. John N. Stewart riding a lame hipshot sorrel horse. Mr. Mulliken said, that sometime early last spring, as he was riding from Mr. Stephen Beard's, in company with Mr. Stewart, to Bicknell's quarter meeting, (the time he did not recollect, but he thought it was in the spring,) Stewart's horse appeared to be lame, and Mr. Mulliken, told Mr. Stewart that the horse was lame, and Mr. Stewart said something that Mr. Mulliken did not recollect what Mr. Gambrell asked Mr. Mulliken for his certificate, he refused, and said that it would be of no use to Mr. Gambrell, as he was not positive that the horse was hipshot, neither would he know the horse if he was to see him again; and that he did not know whether it was the same horse or not, that Mr. Stewart said Mr. Gambrell, and Mr. Gambrell said, if Mr. Mulliken would not give his certificate, he would publish what he had said, and it would do as well; and that if he had his certificate it would be of little use to him. And Mr. Mulliken said, if he was determined to publish any thing he had rather that Mr. Gambrell would publish what he had said than for him to give his certificate, and that he was welcome to do as he pleased, he would not give any certificate about it. Given under our hands this 9th of March 1822.

Richard Disney, of Thos. Wesley Disney, Nicholas Miller, Thomas Warfield of Saml. I do hereby certify, that the above conversation did take place between myself and Mr. Gambrell, on the 23d of February last, and since I have found by inquiry, that it was in the fall of 1820, the quarter meeting was at Bicknell's.

O. W. Mulliken.
Thus it turns out, that the "certainty" in the year 1821, was at least many months before I ever possessed the horse at all, and in fact, was a year before, as Mr. Mulliken now certifies that the time to which he alludes, he has since discovered, was in the Fall of 1820, and the horse came into my possession in the Fall of 1821.

March 21.
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Treasury Office.
Annapolis, March 8th, 1822.
Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 23d day of January 1822, entitled, "An act authorizing a loan of \$100,000." Proposals will be received at the Treasury Office, until the first day of April next, for the above amount, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and redeemable in fifteen years, at the pleasure of the State.

No proposal will be received for a less sum than \$700 in amount, nor will certificates of a less denomination be issued. B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md. The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, American Patriot, Federal Gazette, and Federal Republican, Baltimore, will insert the above, daily, until the first of April next, and forward their accounts.

Treasury Office.
Annapolis, March 8th, 1822.
Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 23d day of January 1822, entitled, "An act relating to the University of Maryland," authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$30,000.

Also, pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 9th day of February 1822, entitled, "An act relating to the Maryland Penitentiary," authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$25,000.

Notice is hereby given, That subscription books will be opened in the city of Annapolis, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and in the city of Baltimore, at the Bank of Baltimore, on Friday and Saturday the 29th and 30th of March instant, for the sale of said stock. The stock will bear an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and redeemable at the expiration of thirty years. If not redeemed at the time, it is to bear an interest of six per centum per annum from that time, until paid. The purchaser or purchasers shall, upon subscribing for the said stock, and before they receive the certificates therefor, deposit the amount subscribed for in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or in the Bank of Baltimore, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the Western Shore; and that before any subscription for said stock is taken, such premium for the same, as the Treasurer may deem reasonable, will be required.

No subscription will be received for less than \$500 in amount, nor will certificates of a less denomination be issued. B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md. The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, American Patriot, Federal Gazette, and Federal Republican, Baltimore, will insert the above, daily, until the first day of April next, and forward their accounts.

REMOVAL.
JONA. HUTTON,
Having removed his
COACH & HARNESS
Shop to his
New Establishment
IN WEST STREET, JUST
ABOVE THE FARMERS BANK,
Where he intends keeping a supply of
Carriages, Gigs, &c.

Requests his friends particularly, and all others who may have work to dispose of in his line, in future to call at that place. No effort shall be omitted to please those who may countenance him. His Carriages will be made of the best materials, and every attention paid in their construction, to unite in them durability and neatness. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and faithfully and promptly executed. West street, Annapolis, 6w.

March 14, 1822.
NB. A Lad of 15 or 16 years of age will be taken as an Apprentice to the above business. J. H.

Garden Seeds.
A very large Assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
Early and late of all kinds, of the best quality and at low prices, for sale wholesale and retail, At No. 57, South street, Baltimore, by
E. S. Thomas.
CATALOGUES to be had at the Store.
March 14, 1822. 6w.
The following papers will insert the above four times:—Republican Citizen in Frederick town; Herald, Hagerstown; Republican & Gazette, Annapolis; Star & Gazette, Easton, Maryland.

In Council.

Annapolis, March 3, 1822.
Ordered, That the further supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco," be published five times in the Maryland Gazette, and that the same be published in the following papers, to wit: the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Examiner at Frederick; the Star at Annapolis; the Star at Easton; and the National Intelligencer, at Washington.
By order, NINTIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT

To the act entitled, "An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of November next, except as to Charles and St. Mary's counties, it shall be the duty of the several inspectors of tobacco, before they proceed to discharge the duties of their respective offices, to take, in addition to the said affirmation, already prescribed by the said act, the following oath, or affirmation, as the case may be: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of inspector of tobacco for the warehouse; that I will, whenever I shall draw samples there in the manner prescribed by the provisions of this act, without favour, affection, prejudice or partiality, such samples as in my conscience and judgment, I shall deem a fair sample of the average quality of the tobacco in the hoghead from which such sample shall be drawn, as far as can be ascertained by the breaks directed hereafter to be made; and further, that I will use every diligence to ascertain the true quality of tobacco inspected by me, whenever I shall suspect that any fraud has been used or practised in the packing thereof."

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said inspectors, as aforesaid, to break each and every hoghead by him inspected, in not less than five different places.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, as aforesaid, (when required by the owner or his agent to draw samples of the tobacco which he or they shall inspect, to draw the same; and such samples to be drawn, shall consist of not less than three bundles, to be of the average quality of the tobacco in the hoghead from which the sample shall be drawn, as far as can be ascertained by the breaks hereafter directed to be made.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every inspector, when required so to do by the owner of any tobacco by him inspected, to confine the said samples so by him drawn, in one bundle, by tying them together with a strong tape, run through the head of said sample, in such manner as may appear to him most likely to prevent the said bundle from separating; and it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, to confine on the said sample so united together, a slip of paste board, and to seal the said tape and paste board, with sealing wax, and to impress the said wax, with the stamp hereinafter directed to be provided, so that the name of the inspector, where the said tobacco shall be inspected, may be legible on the said wax. And it shall be the duty of the said inspector, to write on the said paste board, the number of the hoghead from which the sample shall have been drawn, the name of the owner thereof, and the name of the said inspector.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the governor and council for the time being, to cause to be prepared, a stamp for each and every inspection of tobacco as aforesaid, for which an inspector is or shall be appointed, and on which stamp, the name of the inspector for which it shall or may be prepared, shall be engraved, and to cause the same to be forwarded to the inspector or inspectors thereof, to be by him or them used in stamping the wax, by which the tape through the said samples as aforesaid shall be secured as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the council, to transmit to the clerks of the several counties, to which such stamps shall be sent, the amount of the expense incurred by the state in procuring the same; and it shall be the duty of the said clerk, to lay the same before the levy court of the county, who are hereby instructed and required, to cause the said sums so as aforesaid expended by the state for the use of such county, to be assessed on the assessable property of the said county, to and for the use of the state, if the warehouse for which they are furnished be public property, and if they be private property, then the levy court are instructed to cause the inspector to retain a sum equal to the expense so incurred.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the inspectors aforesaid, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act, are hereby permitted to demand and retain for themselves, five cents for each sample by them stamped according to the provisions of this act, to be received by them on the delivery of the tobacco from which the same shall have been drawn.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid, when required by the owner or his agent to draw samples, so to do, and to stamp the samples so drawn, according to the provisions of this act, the owner or his agent first agreeing to pay him the sum aforesaid for every duplicate sample thus furnished.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the levy court of the county where an inspection warehouse shall be located, to cause a part of the warehouse to be provided for the safe keeping of samples, and it shall be the duty of the said inspectors or inspectors to take care that the boxes (to be provided by the owners), in which the samples shall be deposited, shall not be injured, nor the same opened, unless by the permission of the owners thereof, or their agents; and it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, to attend once in each of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, in every year, for showing the said samples to dealers, which days shall be appointed by the said levy court, and notice thereof shall be published in as many newspapers in the District of Columbia and Baltimore, as they shall deem necessary to give information of the days so appointed, and the provisions of this section are hereby declared not to extend to the city and county of Baltimore.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every inspector of tobacco, to make an entry of the tobacco by him inspected, which may have been imported into the warehouse, and to incorporate a statement of the quality thereof as ascertained, in the quarterly reports to be by him made as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several inspectors, on the first Monday of April, July, October, and January, in each and every year, to report to the clerk of the state for the western shore, the quantity of tobacco inspected, re-inspected and delivered from his inspection house; and the form of such report, to be signed by the inspector shall be as follows:

A report of the tobacco inspected at, and delivered from, inspection warehouse during the quarter commencing on the day of _____ in the year eighteen hundred and _____, ending on the day of _____ in the year eighteen hundred and _____.

Inspected.	Re-inspected.	Delivered.	Total.

And it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore for the time being, to cause copies of the said reports to be forwarded forthwith to the editor of "The American Farmer," to be by him published for the information of the people of this state; and if any inspector shall refuse to comply with the directions of the aforesaid last section, upon conviction thereof, he shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be applied to the benefit of the county in which he is an inspector; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore for the time being, to give notice to the judges of the county courts of said counties, or Baltimore City Court as the case may be, to be by them submitted to the grand jury, of all such commissions.

March 14 3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will expose to Public Sale,

On Wednesday, 10th April next, At the late residence of Mrs. Mary Leatherwood, deceased, about 4 miles from Merrill's tavern, on the road from Ellicott's Mills to Elk Ridge Landing, and about three miles from the said Mills, the

FARM,

On which the said deceased resided, containing 200 acres, more or less.—This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Stockett, Dr. Pugh and Luther Martin, Esq. The land is productive, and well supplied with never failing springs; about 25 or 30 acres are in meadow. The improvements are, a stone dwelling, barn, stables, spring-house, dairy, and other necessary houses, with an excellent orchard of fruit of every description.

At the same time & place will be sold, Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs,

A variety of Farming Utensils, and sundry Household and Kitchen Furniture; also the grain in the ground. Any person wishing to purchase the above described farm, will please apply to Mr. Jesse Leatherwood, living on it.

TERMS.—For the real property one half of the purchase money must be paid cash, and the balance in two equal payments at 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, bearing interest from the date. For the personal property a credit of nine months will be given on all purchases above five dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security; all sums of five dollars and under must be paid cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Samuel B. Leatherwood, Adm'r. on the personal property.

N. B. A good deed to the land will be made to the purchaser, on the last payment being made. S. B. L. March 14.

MR. FLESSER,

Acquaints the friends of his Academy, that he will for the future take young Misses, not yet advanced to the study of Grammar or Arithmetic, at 6 dollars per quarter.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 30th day of March instant,

All the right, title, claim and interest of John Young, in and to all that tract of land called "The Venter Tract," and part of "Little Piney Neck," lying on the north side of Severn, adjoining the lands of Charles Waters, and whereon Samuel Gardner now resides, containing about 138 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Terms.—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and on payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a conveyance. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Lewis G. Gwynne, Trustee. March 7.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to practical dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821. 25

REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop, One door below the Post Office. Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Annapolis, Nov. 8. 21 3w.

60 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken, if bro't home, or lodged in jail, so that I get him again. HARRY A. HALL, West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Ben. esq. Annapolis. James Newburn. Jan. 10 11

NOTICE.

Having been materially injured by gunners, and other trespassers, on my farm on the north side of Severn River, and by horses and cattle, which the owners annually turn into my woods for support during the summer,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE To all whom it may concern, that I will no longer permit such conduct, and will take all legal measures to punish those who shall hereafter either trespass on my shores and enclosures, or shall permit their horses and cattle to pasture on my lands. N. BRICE. Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1822.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received. He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS. On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Reparing. JONATHAN WEDDON. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights—With the amendments incorporated therein Oct. 25.

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffship of said county at the election of October 1822.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, Price—\$6 50. Sept. 27.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Calvert county, near Herring Bay, on the 10th October last, a negro man, about 35 or 40 years of age, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, long and bushy wool on his head, prominent cheek bones and hollow jaws; his teeth are remarkably white, and stand very uneven, one out & the other in, more particularly the upper front teeth. He was seen in the neighbourhood of Huntingtown, and the Court house a few weeks before Christmas, about which time also he was at the quarter of John G. Mackall, esq. on St. Leonard's creek, where he has a sister named Amy. I will give 30 dollars if he is taken in Calvert or Anne Arundel county, and secured in gaol so that I get him again, and 50 dollars if he is taken elsewhere, provided I get him again, and in either case I will pay all reasonable charges if he is brought home.

PETER MERSON.

Feb. 28, 1822. 5w. The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert the above once a week for eight weeks, in their country paper, and forward their bills addressed to me at Friendship, Anne-Arundel county P. F.

Maryland,

Prince-George's County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Samuel Martin of the county aforesaid, living near Piscataway, this day brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a BAY GELDING supposed to be six or seven years old, sixteen hands high, the left hind foot white, has a wart on the back part of the right ear, some white hairs in his forehead nearly resembling a star; the said gelding trots and gallops, has no appearance of having been shod for some time past. Given under my hand and seal this ninth day of March 1822.

Raphael C. Edelen, (Seal.) The owner of the above described Gelding, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 2

SAMUEL MARTIN. March 21. 3w.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

February 10th, 1822.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator of Ann M. Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann M. Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of October, 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of February 1822. BARUCH FOWLER. Feb. 21. 6w.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted. They have on hand, and intend keeping an assortment of

Shirts, Brans, and Horse Feed. At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms. G. & J. BARBER. January 11.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber, Jun. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, Jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office. 25

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, March 3, 1822. Ordered, That the act, entitled, "An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state, to persons who served in the Revolutionary war, and the National Intelligencer." By order, NINTIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore, do not, after the passage of this act, any order drawn by any person, now in, or may hereafter be placed on the pension list, unless the same be accompanied with an oath or affirmation of such pensioner, as the case may be; to be taken before some notary public, alderman or justice of the peace, of the town, county or state, where such pensioner shall reside; that the person so person signing the said order, is the person to whom the said pension was granted.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the governor and council be requested to cause this law to be published in newspapers as they may deem advisable, to give the general circulation to the same. March 21. 5w.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

20th March, 1822.

The president and directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the stock of said bank for six months, ending the thirty-first instant, and payable on or after the FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by certified duplicate order.

By order of the Board, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, to Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places on hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's town and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expending small packages, or other freight, must for them when the boat arrives, and light and take them away. Feb. 28.

The Full Blooded Horse

OSCAR JUNIOR,

Will stand at the farm of Mr. Richard Harwood, of Thos. on Beard's Creek, South River, at the moderate price of Six Dollars each Mare. If paid before the first day of October, Five Dollars will be received. He is a chestnut sorrel, of fine figure. His sire OSCAR, by dam Sister to Dr. Edelen's celebrated mare FLORET-TA.

3 Corn, Wheat, Rye or Oats, will be taken at the current price. J. SEYMOUR WEDDON, Manager. March 14.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For further particulars inquire at the office. Jan. 17.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffship election to be held in 1822.

Annapolis, Oct. 25. 25