

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the American daily Advertiser. PLANTING OF TREES.

Mr. Poulson, You may oblige some of the readers of your paper, by inserting the following extracts from a Pamphlet, lately published by Mr. William Prince, of Long Island

Time of Planting.

"Spring is the season when we feel the most pleasure in making our rural improvements, and from this circumstance, probably, it has become the most general season for planting trees; but experience has proved that the fall planting is the most successful, particularly in the United States, so subject to droughts, as the trees planted in autumn do not suffer from the drought, when those set out in the spring perish in consequence of it.

"As soon as the trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted, let a trench be dug in cultivated ground, the bundles unpacked, and the roots well wet, and immediately covered with earth in the trench, observing to make the earth fine that is spread over the roots, and not thrown on in clods, which would leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots, it having been found, by experience, that the thriftiness of a tree, the first season after transplantation, depends much on the fine fibres of the roots being kept moist, and not suffered to dry from the time the tree is taken up till it is replanted; for, if the trees are left exposed to drying winds, the young fibres of the roots must perish, and the trees, if they live at all, cannot thrive the first season. In planting, let the trees be set two or three inches deeper than before, and in filling in the earth around their roots, let some well rotted stable manure be incorporated with the earth, in quantity proportioned to the size of the tree, from one to three shovels full, and finish by leaving a hollow, or basin, around the tree, to catch the rain and convey it to the roots."

To cause the Trees to grow and continue thrifty.

"The earth must be kept cultivated where they are planted; no young tree can grow thrifty if the grass is suffered to form a sod around it; and, if it should be found necessary to plant them in grass ground, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow, and free from grass, for two or three feet distant around them, and every autumn have some well rotted manure dug in around each tree, and every spring have the bodies of the apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, and any others that it is desirable to promote the growth of, brushed over with common soft soap, unmixed with water; this, with the aid of cultivated ground, and some manure, as before mentioned, will give a thriftiness to the trees, surpassing the expectation of any one who has not seen its effect."

The Disease among Horses called the "Yellow Water."

Symptoms.—This disease is always attended with a violent palpitation of the heart—a drooping of the head and sleepiness of the eyes; the hair of the mane and tail becomes loose.

Remedy.—One quarter ounce gamboge; one half do. salt petre; one ounce alum; one do. copperas.

Pulverize all the ingredients, and put the whole into a bottle with four gills of cold water—stop it tight, shake it well, and let it stand one night—it is then fit for use.

Application.—Give one table spoonful of the mixture three mornings running; then omitting three mornings, repeat the dose as before, and so on, until the horse has taken nine doses. A rowel is to be made in the breast as soon as the use of the medicine commences, turning it once a day. (Scolaris Observer.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEMALE POLICY.

Or, the Mad Mercer—A True Tale.

Those who declaim with the greatest vehemence against the excellency of woman's understanding, generally conclude their argument by an appeal to experience, which they think establishes the opinion, that when she falls from virtue, she exceeds man in the flagrancy of her crimes. But if this (should we even indulge them by granting what they might find it difficult to demonstrate) proves any thing, it is directly the reverse of what they allege it in support of, as it certainly requires superior abilities to exceed to all.

The following instance of female address, though shown in a most unjustifiable cause, will prove this, and may divert by its circumstances even those who feel a just abhorrence of its motive.

A well dressed, good looking woman, went lately to a physician noted for his skill in curing the maladies of the mind, to whom she told a long and circumstantial story of her husband's being subject to an uncommon kind of madness, which affected him periodically, when he would utterly lose his memory so as to forget his nearest relations, and persist with the strongest obstinacy in any extravagant notion which might happen to possess his imagination at that time, though in every other respect, to all appearance, in his reason. She concluded her account with a flood of tears, and sharpened the doctor's attention by a handsome fee, who told her that he would consider the case with the greatest care, but that it was impossible for him to form a proper judgment, so as to be able to prescribe, without seeing the patient.

To this her tender regard made many objections, particularly because the very mention of doctors always heightened his madness, and to have recourse to any violent methods in his own house would expose him before his servants, which she could not bear to do, and he would never forgive, should they even prove successful; but these difficulties were all soon removed, by a proposal which she insensibly led the doctor to make, of bringing him to his house, where no notice would be taken of any noise he might make, and all things were in readiness for whatever should appear necessary to be done. To this she consented, with seeming reluctance, and promised to try to decoy him upon some pretence to come next morning, as she had reason to apprehend that the fit was coming on him. The doctor accordingly promised to be at home, at the time appointed, and the lady at her departure, took care to secure the respect and attendance of his servants by her liberality.

Matters being thus far settled, she went the next morning, some time before the hour appointed with the doctor, to the shop of a noted silk mercer, the natural complacency of whose temper, with other circumstances which will appear in the sequel marked him out as a proper subject for her design. The morning being fine, she walked, attended by a footman in a genteel livery. Having looked curiously round the shop for some time, she told the mercer that she was recommended to him by a person of distinction, one of his best customers, whom she named, to buy wedding clothes for a young lady of fortune in the country with every other thing that might be necessary for the rest of the ladies of the family on the occasion, and pulling a letter of direction out of her pocket, chose them with fancy and judgment, to a very considerable amount, and then, while the mercer was making out the bill, ordered her footman to call a coach.

As soon as it came, she bid the shopman put the things into it, and turning to the mercer, told him that she was the wife of such a gentleman, naming the doctor, and desired that he would please to come home with her in the coach, where her husband would pay him. He accordingly waited on her without hesitation, as he knew by the character that the doctor was a man of fortune, though he was absolutely unacquainted with himself and the circumstances of his family.

When the coach stopped at the doctor's, the lady's footman knocked with authority, and the door was opened by another exactly in the same livery with him, who remembering her liberality the day before, received her with the most obsequious respect. She went in, without asking any questions, and showing the mercer into an outer parlor, with the easy air of mistress of the house, told him she would wait on him directly.

She then went to the doctor, whom she told, with tears in her eyes that she had brought her husband with her, who had not before been so bad; as that morning having disowned all knowledge of her, and every person in the family, and raised a great disturbance in the house of one of his neighbours from whom he pretended to demand money on some imaginary account of dealing. She then intreated him to try all possible means for his recovery, advising him, though, to take care that he had proper assistance at hand, as he was apt to be very outrageous; and then giving him another fee, she said she could not bear to be within hearing of him, much less see him, in those unhappy circumstances, but would go to a friend's in the neighbourhood, and return to call for him in about an hour, when the operation might be over, and conjuring him not to use any harsh means, or put the dear man to any pain that could be possibly avoided, she went away.

The doctor then waited upon his patient, whom he found sitting very composurely, and after some general chat, asked him how he found himself that morning, and desired to feel his pulse. Though the mercer thought this something odd, he had accustomed himself to so much compliance with his ready money customers, that he answered him civilly, and reached him his hand; nor had resolution of presence of mind perhaps to contradict the doctor upon his telling him that it was absolutely necessary for him to lose some blood, but submitted quietly to the operation.

However thinking he had no farther occasion for the doctor's advice, he thanked him very politely, and said, that he had a good deal of business to do that morning; he should be very much obliged to him, to despatch him as soon as he could.

The doctor answered that he was glad to find him in so happy a state of mind, which promised a speedy cure as it shewed that his was not original madness; and then without giving the other time to reply, he called to his man to bring in his cupping glasses, and apply them to the gentleman's head.

"To my head sir!" exclaimed the mercer, in affright "cupping glasses to my head! I do not understand you sir; and d. sire that you will despatch me without any more of your advice or practice, which I neither want nor will submit to." "Poor gentleman!" answered the doctor, poor gentleman! I was in hopes you had a proper sense of your condition! Do not be alarmed sir; though the operation is a little painful, it will soon be over; and there is not the least danger in it. Proceed, John, call in Thomas and William. If you struggle sir, you will only add to your pain, and compel us to tie you down. You shall see sir, that I will despatch you directly.

Despatch me sir, replied the poor man, almost frightened out of his wits indeed, at the sight of three or four ill looking fellows with the instruments of torture ready, "despatch me sir; pray sir do, by paying me my money; here is the bill sir, and give me leave to tell you I am not accustomed to such usage." "Aye poor man, it is just so, just as she told me," returned the doctor, and so sir you want your money? Make haste Thomas. And pray sir, will you please to tell how much; and for what I am indebted to you? "For what sir! for the goods your wife got this morning! Here is the bill sir." Poor man 'tis just so: My wife sir? William fetch the straight waistcoat: I do not like his looks. "Pray sir, who is my wife?" "Why sir, the lady who brought me here." "My wife is she?" "Pray sir, is she not your wife?" "Sir I do not understand you!" "I suppose not sir at present, but you'll remember better by and by. How exact-

ly she described his case! I do not wonder at her saying he was very bad."

By this time the doctor's people had laid hold on the poor mercer, and in spite of his roaring and struggling, clapped half a score of cups on his head. The pain thereof made him mad indeed, so that making a desperate effort as he was a very strong man, he burst from his persecutor and rushed into the street with all the cups sticking upon his head.

Such a sight instantly drew a mob about him, whom he intreated in vain to protect him and assist his escape, asserting his sanity and exclaiming against the usage he had received—but they only laughed at the ridiculous figure he made, and helped the doctor's men to overpower him, who were just dragging him back to his torture, when fortunately a gentleman with whom he was acquainted, happened to go by, who surprised to see him in that condition and being told the reason soon undeceived the doctor, and relieved his patient.

The discovery however, was far from being pleasing to either, as it shewed them the whole deceit of the woman, who had passed on each for the wife of the other. Their first care was to send in pursuit of her, but she had planned her schemes so well as to elude all enquiries. This heightened the difficulties in which they were already embroiled, and made the mercer inexorable in his demand of reparation for the treatment he had received to satisfy which and avoid the expense, vexation and ridicule of a lawsuit, the doctor was by the mediation of friends at length prevailed upon to pay for the goods, and to divide the loss, he suffering that of the money, and the mercer receiving no other satisfaction for his personal damages but the payment of his bill.

On a recent inquiry into the number and condition of Schools in the town of Providence, (R. I.) it appears that the whole number of Academies and Schools in that town alone is sixty-one, and that the whole number of pupils instructed therein is two thousand eight hundred and five. This estimate includes five schools supported at the expense of the town, the Yearly Meeting School under the superintendence of the Friends, and forty one primary Schools, besides several private academies for the instruction of young gentlemen and ladies.—Here is an example worthy of praise and emulation.

Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, 4 years ago, contained a population of 10,000, but by the late census it is reduced to nearly 7000, with a reduction of business generally at the rate of 75 per cent.

It appears from official documents, that the sum collected the last year in London, for the distribution of Bibles, and the propagation of the Gospel by missionaries, &c. exceed thirteen hundred thousand dollars.

ANECDOTE OF ANTIGONIUS.

Whilst Antigonus was prosecuting a war in Asia, a certain author presented him a treatise on justice. "What a fool must this fellow be," said Antigonus, "to prate to me about JUSTICE while I am engaged in a WAR."

This anecdote, furnished by a southern friend, suggests the following lessons:—

1. That WAR and JUSTICE are manifestly repugnant to each other, that it seems like folly to a man engaged in war to talk to him about justice.

2. That the time of peace is the time to cultivate, to advantage, its principles and its spirit.

3. That it behoves all who desire the abolition of war, diligently and faithfully to exert themselves in this season of national tranquillity. For if this season be neglected, the time may soon come, when our countrymen will not endure sound doctrine, nor listen to the principles of justice. It is of little use to reason with a man against drunkenness while he is in a state of intoxication; and men are ever intoxicated while under the dominion of warring passion. (Ohio Philanthropist.)

FOREIGN.

From English papers received at the Office of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

It appears from accounts which wear the appearance of authenticity, that the Divan had assented in an unqualified manner, to the demands of Russia.

The King left Dublin, on his return, the 3d Sept. It was not expected that he would stop longer than five or six days in London, previously to his departure for Hanover, and as the papers still say, for Vienna. The attention shewn to the King, while in Ireland, had in no way been diminished by his stay.

Vienna, Aug. 19.—The following are the circumstantial details of a very remarkable affair, which took place near the Convent of St. Anna, between the Greeks and the Turks, to the great disadvantage of the latter:

The Convent of St. Anna was inhabited by several Greek monks. It is surrounded by a very high wall. Ninety-seven Greeks under the orders of a Servian captain of their own choice, called Anastasi, had thrown themselves into this Convent, where they were attacked on the 25th of July, by 1500 Turks, under the orders of a Bimbacha, (chief of 1000 men) to whom three Jews acted as guides. The Greeks placed behind the battlements the most experienced marksmen, to whom the rest supplied muskets, loaded, without interruption. At first the three Jews set fire to Baskets of corn, which were placed near the wall, and the wind soon spread the flames into the court of the convent, and the convent being constructed of wood, was soon consumed. The Greeks, however, did not give up their resolution to defend themselves. In the wall of the convent, there was a small old door, and through that one of the monks escaped. The Turks, seeing this opening, penetrated by it into the court. The chief then assembled his followers in the church, and barricaded the door as much as possible—while they kept up an unceasing fire from the roof of the church, which was partly wrapped in flames—but those who remained in court, and who could not withdraw in time, were overpowered with numbers, & all put to the sword. The Bimbacha then summoned Anastasi to surrender, promising him pardon which the latter rejected with disdain. At the same time a ball from the roof laid the Bimbacha dead on the spot. Immediately a Turk cut off his head, and carefully wraps it in a piece of cloth, to show that it had fallen in battle.

Meanwhile, the flames, which enveloped by degrees the roof of the church, forced the Greeks to descend. The Turks penetrated into the church—they fought round the high altar, and the Greeks continued their fire with such effect, that the Turks demanded an armistice, which was only granted them on condition of immediately withdrawing. The Turks lost 373 killed, and the Greeks 17 killed and 13 wounded. The seven monks were killed. The three Jews fell into the hands of the Greeks, who nailed them to the cross, after having torn the skin from their bodies, and exercised on them other barbarities.

The 80 triumphant Greeks, after having laid down their arms, passed the frontiers of Buckovina, and were sent by an ex officer of the Austrian guard to Bovanice, where they safely arrived on the 26th of July.

The remains of the Queen were interred at Brunswick on the 24th Aug. It was intended that the funeral car should have been conveyed to the vault with eight horses from the Prince's stables. The citizens of Brunswick however, would not allow this, and drew the car to the church themselves. The houses and gardens before the gates, and the streets thro' which the procession passed, were illuminated. The funeral car was surrounded by a great number of wax tapers. Immediately behind it followed several hundred merchants and citizens with torches. The bells were tolled.—20,000 persons followed the Royal Corps. The Church was hung with black, and 60 young ladies, all dressed in white with black sashes, received the corpse, and accompanied it, with wax tapers to the vault.

There is no point on which a nation that values freedom should fix a steadier eye, than their rights as Jurors. We ought to regard England, "with all her faults," with high consideration, were it only for the introduction of this inestimable system. A Jury who understand their rights, and have firmness to maintain them, forms a barrier between the possible corruption, partiality or sophistry of the Bench (and we have been truly told by an Irish Juror, that this sanctuary of justice has been polluted by a Tressilian, a Scraggs and a Jeffries) and the rights of the People, which power in vain invades, and venality in vain attempts to undermine. There is no civil duty man has to perform, in which he ought to maintain a purer consciousness of right, or evince a greater firmness of independence and patience of investigation.

In the following case, extracted from the Farmer's Journal, an English agricultural paper of merit, of August 10th, we find a useful lesson of sturdy determination. The merits of the case are out of the question. It is the spirit of firmness and independence to which we allude, and which we praise.— If the dissentient, as in common charity we ought to believe, tho't himself right in his opinion, it had been morally criminal in him to have been deterred, by example, from adhering to that opinion. Like Milton's Abdiel.

"Nor number nor example with truth wrought, 'To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind.'" Lincoln.—The King v. Williams. This was an indictment against William Williams, for a riot at Stamford, and breaking windows in the house of Mr. Robert Hunt. Mr. Denham made a powerful address to the Jury, and insisted that there was no riot. The Judge, in summing up, desired the Jury, to dismiss from their minds both the politics and the splendid perversions of Counsel, and to remember that they were engaged in the solemn administration of justice. "If this is not a riot," said his Lordship, "it is impossible to use words, which can express one's meaning—no man can, upon his oath, say it is not a riot.—There can be no manner of doubt, that the people were committing a riot; whether this man was one them is for you to say." His Lordship, in conclusion, very emphatically said, "Consider of your verdict, and recollect your oaths."

The Jury withdrew, and were absent about two hours, when the foreman came into court, and said, he was desired to ask whether, if 11 were agreed in the verdict, and only one held out, those 11 might be discharged? The Judge said it was impossible. At the expiration of five hours, the dissentient Jurymen came into court, and said that the other 11 had agreed to find the defendant guilty, but that he could not reconcile it to his conscience to say that Williams had riotously demolished Mr. Hunt's windows—the Jury, therefore, wished to know whether his Lordship would withdraw him and appoint another in his place? The Judge said he could not. The business of the court ended at 5 o'clock. At half past 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, when the Jury sworn on this indictment had been for ten hours locked up and the dissentient Jurymen declared, that he would sooner eat the mortar of the ceiling than give in, the 11 others, rather than be carted fasting on the circuit to Nottingham [as the law requires in case the 12 cannot agree to return a verdict,] resigned their judgment, and gave in at the Judge's lodgings a verdict for the defendant?

THE RIGHTS OF JURORS.

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A CHRISTIAN. Sir John Mason, on his death bed said, "I have lived to see five princes, and have been privy counsellor to four of them. I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts, and have been present at most state transactions for thirty years together; and I have learnt this after so many years experience—that seriousness is the greatest wisdom; temperance the best physic, and a good conscience the best estate.— And were I to live again, I would change the court for a cloister, my privy counsellor's bustle for a hermit's retirement, and the whole life I have lived in the palace, for an hour's enjoyment of God in the chapel."

I never trusted God, but I found him faithful; nor my own heart but I found it false. Dyer.

PROCLAMATION.

By Major General Andrew Jackson, Governor of the Provinces of the Florida, exercising the powers of the Captain General and of the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, over the said provinces, and of the Governors of said provinces respectively:

Whereas, by the seventh article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain on the 22nd day of February, 1819, and duly ratified, it was stipulated that the "Officers and troops of His Catholic Majesty in the territories hereby ceded to the United States, shall be withdrawn, and possession of the places occupied by them, shall be given within six months after the ratification of the treaty, or sooner if possible." And whereas, it has this day been made known to me, that the following officers of His Catholic Majesty, to wit: Marcos de Villiers, Bernardo Prieto, Louis Gayarre, Civillo Lesassier, Arnaldo Guillimard, Carlos de Villiers, Pedro de Vegas and Mariano Latady, and who according to the said seventh article, ought to have withdrawn from the said ceded territory with the troops of His Catholic Majesty, have without the permission of the existing authorities, remained in this city and its vicinity; and whereas it has been made known to me, that the said officers acting in a distinct body, independent of, and disowning even a temporary allegiance to the government of the United States, as existing in the Florida, have been engaged in stirring up disaffection thereto, and in sowing discontent in the minds of the good people of this province; and whereas it appears that they are the authors of the following false, scandalous, and indecent publication:

"In speaking of Col. Callava's appearance before General Jackson, H. B. ought to have stated, that none of the interrogatories and highly offensive accusations of the General were faithfully interpreted to Col. Callava, any more than the replies of the latter to the former. It was, therefore, out of the power of our chief, not knowing what was said to him, to make the auditory understand how innocent he was of the foul charges with which his unsullied honour was endeavoured to be stained. Such, in sum, are the observations we had to make on the statement of H. B. and we hope that he and the public will be convinced that we acted from no principle of pusillanimity, that if on the one hand we shuddered at the violent proceedings exercised against our superior, we knew also what was due to a government which is on the most friendly footing with our own. We are, &c.

THE SPANISH OFFICERS

Resident in this place." And whereas the said publication is calculated to excite resistance to the existing government of the Florida, and to disturb the harmony, peace and good order of the same, as well as to weaken the allegiance enjoined by my proclamation, heretofore published, and entirely incompatible with any privileges which could have been extended to the said officers, even if permission had been expressly given them to remain in the said province, and under existing circumstances, a gross abuse of the lenity and indulgence heretofore extended to them.

This is, therefore, to make known to the said officers to withdraw themselves, as they ought heretofore to have done, from the Florida, agreeably to the said seventh article, on or before the third day of October next; after which day, if they, or any of them, shall be found within the Florida, all officers, civil and military, are hereby required to arrest and secure them, so that they may be brought before me, to be dealt with according to law, for the contempt and disobedience of this, my proclamation.

Given at Pensacola, this 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the forty-sixth.

ANDREW JACKSON, Governor of the Florida, &c: By the Governor, GEORGE WALTON, Secretary of West-Florida.

The St. Jago, [Jam.] Gazette states that the most melancholy accounts have been received from all parts of the Island, of the deplorable effects of the long continued dry weather. The crops of yams will be almost entirely lost, as well as every other kind of provisions. It

to purchase provisions for their negroes. Many cattle had died for want of water. The next crop of sugar will be much injured—many of the canes being irretrievably withered. The Hon. Thomas Wither Jackson, Chief Justice of the Island died of fever on the 19th, after seven days illness.

Michigan.—The lands in this territory have not been thrown into the market until within one or two years. Attempts, however, are now making to settle it; and a friend of ours at Detroit, writes, that they anticipate taking a rank among the States of the Union within two years. The soil and climate of the territory are both represented as being desirable. The Detroit Gazette of the 5th inst. informs us that the Sciawassa Company have fitted out an Exploring Party, the object of which is, to acquire such information in regard to the soil, water privileges, situation, &c of the interior, as may enable the company to fix upon a location for a county town, in a county which, it is contemplated, will be laid out beyond Oakland. A journal of transactions of the committee will be kept, and the report made by them to the directors will be published.

VALUABLE DOG.

The attention of some brick-makers, who were at work near the Regent's Canal, at Bow Common, was arrested by the conduct of an interesting looking young woman, genteelly dressed, who wandered about the Common, with her eyes raised at intervals, singing hymns, and having her arms clasped across her bosom. She at length approached the bank of the Canal, and after having ejaculated some very loud, but unintelligible words, she suddenly threw off her bonnet and shoes, and sprang into the middle of the water. The beholders instantly ran to her assistance, but were intimidated from venturing in. Fortunately by this time, a foreigner, accompanied by a large Newfoundland dog, came up, when the sagacious animal noticing the unfortunate young woman struggling in the water, jumped in and after several efforts succeeded in grasping her by the collar of her pelisse, and bringing her ashore. She was taken to a public house, where every attention was paid to her, and after a few hours she became perfectly collected. London paper.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

From papers received by the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, and sent by the Hercules from Liverpool. New-York, Oct. 24.

The harvest in Great-Britain had been much injured by a succession of heavy rains, and a great advance had taken place in the price of flour. The owners of the ship, we understand, received the intelligence yesterday morning, and immediately dispatched expresses in every direction. During the day large quantities of flour were purchased for shipment. Thirty-five shillings had been offered in Liverpool for a cargo of Philadelphia flour and refused.

It is affirmed by several editors of Continental Journals, that the Emperor Alexander has positively made his last arrangements for an immediate attack on the Turks, and that he is only waiting for the assent of the other great powers of the Holy Alliance; to whom as well as to G. Britain, he has specially communicated the nature of his plans and the principles of his policy.

The Paris Moniteur, the official journal, says, it is affirmed, that the Emperor Alexander, faithful to the principle which forms the basis of the Holy Alliance, will take no decisive step without the previous consent of his high allies; and on this account couriers had been sent off to the European courts.

The Moniteur contains an article from Frankfort, dated the 5th inst. stating that the Russians had passed the Pruth; but their appearance on the Turkish territory would be no interruption in the existing amicable relations between the Continental Powers. "A Declaration," adds this article, "is shortly expected on the part of the Russian Cabinet, declaring that the operations of the Russian army in Turkey have the same object in view, as the occupation of Naples by the Austrian army."

The Courier of the 14th Sept. says, "with respect to the probabilities of war at the present moment, we have from the first seen no sag-

gestions that would justify a war. The Russian ambassador had left Constantinople, and arrived in safety at Odessa on the evening of Aug. 13th.

It was reported in London on 'Change, that the Turkish government had offered a free pardon to all the Greeks who would return to their allegiance, within 3 months from the date of the proclamation.

The plague had made its appearance at Algiers and Morocco. Barcelona remained nearly in its former state.

A naval action took place between the Greek and Turkish fleets on the 25th July, in the channel between Samos and Chios, which lasted 3 days, and terminated in the destruction of the latter; consisting of 17 ships of war, and 32 transports with 13,000 troops on board.

In the Morea, the Greeks had been reduced to submission.

A desperate battle had been fought, in which the insurgents had been defeated with a loss of 3,000 men. Tripolizza has been reduced by the army of Ypsilanti.

The people of Madrid were in daily expectation of disastrous events, in that capital. Those who had any thing to lose were leaving that city. Gen. Morillo was said to be at the head of a counter-revolutionary project. He had been put on his trial. The Minister of war had been dismissed, to satisfy the club, Fontana d'Or, and all his colleagues had threatened to give in their resignations in consequence.

The king of England, was on his passage from Ireland, having been detained by contrary winds.

The squadron having the king on board, had been obliged to put into Milford Haven, whence they departed on the 11th. A part of the vessels belonging to the royal squadron, arrived at Plymouth on the 12th. The arrival of the other ships with the king was momentarily expected.

Lord Lauderdale is stated to be confined to his bed, by severe indisposition, at Dunbar Castle, in Scotland.

The Duke of Wellington had returned to England. A report was published in the London papers, that a son of marshal Ney had challenged the Duke, which in note from the Duke, is contradicted, in which he says, "the whole statement is false."

The following is the answer which it said the Reis Effendi has dispatched direct to St. Petersburg.

"1. That all the measures which have been put in force by order of the Porte, in the various provinces of Turkey have been directed against rebels, without any intention of attacking the Christian Religion.

"2. That the execution of the Greek Patriarch, far from being an assassination of the Chief of the Greek Church, can only be regarded as the just punishment of a traitor. With respect to the outrage offered to his remains, it can only be the subject of accusation against the fantastical populace. It gave great regret to the Porte.

"3. That, doubtless, a just distinction ought to have been made between the guilty and the innocent, in the sanguinary executions which have taken place; but in civil commotions, it happens too often, that guilty excesses cannot be prevented.

"4. That the Porte engages to reconstruct the churches and chapels which have been destroyed or despoiled; and to make reparation, as far as it shall be in its power, for the disorders, which, to its deep regret, have taken place.

"5. That, finally, the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, would be immediately evacuated by the Ottoman forces, and the former order of things re-established, when the rebels shall have been expelled thence, and peace and tranquility restored."

Extract of a letter from Paris. "You are no doubt aware that the object of Lord Wellington's visit to Paris was for the express purpose of urging the French Government to join us in a league, offensive and defensive, for promptly opposing the projects of Alexander. You are aware of his having had conferences with most of the foreign ministers at Paris; his interviews with the King are said to have been of the most interesting description. My informant asserts, that we have offered to restore the old limits of France to the Rhine, Savoy, the West India colonies, on condition that an army should be put in motion towards Austria, while our naval and military forces should be

operate in the Baltic and Mediterranean. Louis is said to have entered into the project and started Lord Wellington to the Minister at War. The latter was equally well disposed; but he proved, by official documents and private information, that there would be no possibility of forming an army to act with effect in such a scheme, while, if put together as constituted by Napoleon, the present dynasty must be sacrificed as a matter of course. The Duke's conference with Pazzi di Borgo had for its object a remonstrance against an invasion of territory or, indeed, a declaration of war on the part of Russia; with a threat, that if Alexander's views were followed up, a general war in Europe must be the consequence. Having failed in our efforts here, it is supposed we shall look to Spain, and those other means of creating a party in our favour to which we have often resorted on former occasions. With respect to the actual state of things between Russia and the Porte, no one here believes peace can be preserved, or that the autocrat will forego the golden opportunity. Nothing can be more popular than the projected war amongst all classes in Russia; & the best informed persons here say that Alexander is urged on every side to commence hostilities. Nothing, therefore, but unconditional submission on the side of the Turks will lead to a pacification. In this latter case, will the Cabinets of London and Paris acquiesce in the new arrangements?"

Odessa, Aug. 14.—No person here has any doubt that hostilities will speedily commence. It is even thought that the Corsairs which have been despatched to the fleet and head quarters, were bearers of the necessary instructions. A formal declaration by our august sovereign is now looked for.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 1.

#### Ploughing Match.

The Middlesex (Conn.) Gazette gives the following account of a Ploughing Match which took place in that town, at a late meeting of its Agricultural Society:—

"In the afternoon of the 17th inst. the Ploughing Match took place in the north part of the city, in a field of upland sward, belonging to Captain Isaac Bacon. The field was marked out into seven parts; each (after deducting two furrows ploughed prior to starting, for the purpose of trying and regulating the ploughs) containing about six-sevenths of one quarter of an acre.

"Six ploughs started at the same time. One of them was a wheel plough drawn by one yoke of oxen and a horse—owned by Thos. Mather, esq. of Middletown, and conducted by two hired men—it performed its work in a handsome manner. The other five were patent iron ploughs, made by Barnard of Hartford, drawn by one yoke of oxen each, and owned by the following gentlemen, who were competitors for the premiums:

- The 1st by Mr. E. Treat, who finished in 21 1/2 minutes.
  - 2d by Ezra Coe, in 22 1/2
  - 3d by S. Crowell, jr. in 24 1/2
  - 4th by Elihu Coe, in 26 1/2
  - 5th by Jos. Coe, in 26 1/2
- The wheel plough, and Mr. Robert Johnson's plough, (neither of which entered into a regular competition) finished as follows:
- 6th, wheel plough in 27 1/2 minutes
  - 7th, the plough held by Mr. R. Johnson in 30 ms. nearly

It is said that the New-York market was drained of flour before the arrival in port of the ship bringing accounts of a scarcity in England. This was done by a passenger who left the ship when 60 miles from land, and who was in New-York making purchases nearly a whole day incog.

#### A new way to get a Wife and make a Fortune.

At New-Orleans, a young Frenchman has proposed a lottery of 600 tickets at \$50 each, to be purchased by unmarried ladies—The only prize to be himself for a husband, and the profits of the lottery to be for his matrimonial establishment.

Of the 18,000,000 of individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources.

### ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

Intelligence was received last evening from A. Whinn, Esq. Post Master at Elkton, of the robbery of the great mail from the south to the east on Thursday night on the road about three miles this side of Elkton. The robbery was committed by a person who had taken a passage at the stage office in this city to go on in the mail wagon. He proceeded without suspicion until near Elkton, when he knocked down the driver of the mail wagon and tied him and then drove into the woods where he opened the mail—he continued examining and robbing the letters until day light, when, it is supposed, he made off. He entered his name as a Mr. Dyke, or Dykes, and is represented to be a man five feet, seven or eight inches high, wearing a blue coat and white pantaloons. A reward of 300 dollars will be paid by the Post Master of Baltimore for the detection of the robber. Further particulars will doubtless transpire before our next publication.

From the same of Oct. 29.

The Mail.—We have not yet been able to gain any further particulars of consequence respecting the late robbery of the mail near Elkton. The robber took his seat in the wagon at Havre-de-Grace, and having secured the driver as already stated, was employed in plundering the mail until day-light, when he was alarmed by a person passing, who relieved the driver. The Robber, however, made his escape before the driver was released, the person passing not being willing to come to the relief of the driver, until he had gone to a neighbouring house, about a mile and a half off, where he procured the assistance of two men to go with him to the place where the driver was tied. Most of the inhabitants of Elkton are in pursuit of the robber. The person who brought the express to Philadelphia, saw a man, answering the description of the robber, near Wilmington, Del. in company with three other persons.

Three persons have been arrested under suspicious circumstances at Wilmington, and have been committed for further examination. The plundered mail has been sent back to the General Post Office at Washington, whence such letters as are not defaced will be forwarded to their original destination. One of the letters broken open but left behind, contained, says a Wilmington paper, 9000 dollars. ib.

(No tidings had been received in Baltimore yesterday morning (the 31st Oct.) of the mail robbery. The only clue which he left whereby the public may be led to a discovery of him, is a coat with which he covered the driver, on the latter complaining of the cold.)

#### IMPORTANT ADJUDICATION.

On Tuesday last, the County Court of Baltimore, made the following very interesting and momentous decision, upon the act of the General Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors:

First—That the person only of each debtor is discharged by the operations of the statute.

Secondly—That all property of the debtor, subsequently acquired, whether in his own possession or that of a bona fide purchaser, is subject to the effect of a fieri facias, and.

Thirdly—That such execution may issue, as a matter of right, without the formality of a scire facias, however long the judgment may have been dormant.

This appears to be, correctly, the substance of the Court's adjudication, which, to us, appears to involve consequences of the greatest importance of a most serious character. By it we let loose a flood of executions, heretofore considered not only dead and of none effect, but rendered entirely nugatory by the State law. By it, many innocent purchasers will be deprived of their property, honestly acquired for a fair consideration, and turned over to seek remuneration from a quarter hopeless indeed. By it, the title to a great proportion of property in this vast community will be shaken, perhaps destroyed, by being thus subject to a lien never contemplated by the honest and bona fide holders. Fed. Rep.

We regret to learn that Major General Brown of the United-States army, experienced a severe stroke of the palsy last week, at his quarters in the northern part of this state, which has deprived him of the temporary use of speech and of his limbs. He was about removing to Washington, to reside, being the only major general retained in the service.—Hopes are entertained of his eventual recovery. Eve. Post.

The White Mountains appeared to us yesterday morning covered with snow, for the first time this season; the atmosphere was remarkably clear, and their appearance strikingly brilliant against the rising sun. Snow fell in Quebec on the 10th, and a heavy black frost was visible.

Buffalo, Oct. 10.

A correspondent in Michigan, writes as follows:

"The emigration to this country has been unprecedented for the last season. Considerable quantities of land have been entered in the counties of Macomb and Oakland, by settlers, principally from the western parts of New York to the New England states. Mount Clements and Pontiac, the seats of justice for those counties, every encouragement is given to respectable and industrious mechanics—the former is situated on the river Huron, about four miles from lake St. Clair, which is navigable to the village by vessels of large burthen, with several fine sites for mills—the latter in the centre of a fertile country, with numerous local advantages."

#### PAIN IN THE BREAST.

The Acorus Calamus has lately been discovered to be a remedy for pain in the breast. The discovery was accidental: the patient chewing it without any design of using it as a medicine.

From the Frederick town Political Examiner of the 24th ult.

We last week copied an article from the Herald in which the number of persons now sick with the prevailing complaint in this county, was estimated at 2,000. We have since been informed that that estimate is much too low. It is supposed by gentlemen having good opportunities to form correct judgments, that at least from three to four thousand persons are at present sick in Frederick county. We have ascertained that Dr. Wm. Tyler has had upwards of five hundred patients at one time within a few weeks past. Dr. Baltzell has probably had as many. Other physicians of the town have also been constantly occupied. We have therefore, no doubt that the number of sick greatly exceeds Mr. Thompson's estimate.

#### A Friend's Letter to his Watch Maker.

I herewith send thee my pocket clock which greatly stands in need of thy friendly correction; the last time he was at thy shop, he was no ways reformed nor even in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his motions are wavering and irregular, that his pulses are sometimes very quick, which broken not an even temper; at other times he is so sluggish, (notwithstanding I frequently urge him) that when he should be on his duty, as a watch maker, he is so slow, that I find him slumbering and sleeping, or as the vanity of human reason phraseth it, I catch him napping—hence I am induced to believe he is not right in his inward man; examine him therefore and prove him, I beseech thee thoroughly, that thou mayest, by being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his ways, and shew him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder thereon I am verily of opinion, that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted; purge him therefore with thy charming physic from all pollutions, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth.—I will place him for a few days under thy care and pay for his board as thou requirest it.—I entreat thee, friend John to demean thyself on this occasion with right judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman, that need not be blamed. And when thou layest thy correcting hand on him, let it be without passion, lest thou drivest him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for the time to come; by the motion of the light that ruleth the day, and let him learn from that unerring guide, the true calculation of his table and equation, and when thou findest him corrected from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above-mentioned rules, then do thou send him home, with a just bill of charges, drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent in the root of all evil, unto thee, by thy friend. [Nantucket Enquirer.

We have received from Paris of the 15th Aug. which states, that about eight leagues from the city, near Beaumont-sur-Oise, a disease similar to the plague, for which no remedy has been found, carried off thirty persons in a day, after a few hours illness. N. Y. Oz.

"Two Jewish soldiers, in the time of Vespasian, had made many campaigns together, & a participation of danger at length bred an union of hearts. They were remarked throughout the whole army as the two friendly brothers; they fell and fought for each other. Their friendship might have continued without interruption (all death had not the good fortune of the one alarmed the pride of the other, which was in his promotion to be a Centurion under the famous John, who headed a particular party of the Jewish malcontents. From this moment their fortunes were converted into the most opposite enmity. They attached themselves to opposite factions, and sought each other's lives in the conflict of adverse parties. In this manner they continued for more than two years, vowing mutual revenge, and animated with an unconquerable spirit of aversion.—At length however, that party of the Jews to which the mean soldier belonged joined with the Romans, it became victorious and drove John, with all his adherents into the Temple. History has given us more than one picture of the dreadful conflagration of that superbedifice. The Roman soldiers were gathered round it; the whole temple was in flames, and thousands were seen amidst them within its sacred circuit.—It was in this situation of things that the now successful soldier saw his former friend, upon the battlements of the highest tower, looking round with horror, & just ready to consume with flames. All his former tenderness now returned; he saw the man of his bosom just going to perish; and unable to withstand the impulse, he ran spreading his arms, and crying out to his friend, leap down from the top, and find safety with him. The Centurion, (from above) heard and obeyed, and casting himself from the top of the tower, into his fellow soldier's arms, both fell a sacrifice on the spot; one being crushed to death by the weight of his companion, and the other dashed to pieces by the greatness of his fall."

From the Balt. American of yesterday, (the 31st Oct.)

#### The Markets.

The New-York market for flour, was rather dull on Saturday, and purchases could be made for superfine at 8 dollars.

At Philadelphia, it was held on Saturday at seven and a half to eight, but the papers mention no sales.

The Boston Palladium of Friday, states, that in consequence of the reports of the arrival of an express, and the inquiries for flour, corn and rye, those articles had risen considerably in price. Flour had been sold for \$6 75, corn 70 cts. and rye 68 cts.

At Albany, on Friday, wheat sold at \$1 46. Baltimore market a little on the decline.

The Federal Republic of Tuesday quotes superfine flour at 75 and 80 cts. per bush. at 60 and 65 cts. per bush. White Wheat 1 dollar, 30 cts. a bush. 85 cts. per bush. Yellow Wheat 1 dollar, 75 cts. per bush. Corn 70 cts. per gal. (Holland), Whiskey 1 1/2 per gal. On Saturday last, the sales of flour closed at 8 dollars in Alexandria.

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Monday the 19th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, and so continue from day to day until the whole is sold, All the Personal Estate of Ann Merriken Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, (near the mouth of the Potomac creek, at the mouth of the Patuxent river, on the Chesapeake bay,) consisting of Negroes (2) 15 for life and 10 for a term of years, the most of them valuable slaves—Stock of different kinds, among which is a large stock of Sheep, a large quantity of valuable Household Furniture, as also Kitchen Furniture, and a large quantity of Farming Utensils, with many articles too tedious to mention. Terms: Sale: the cash to be paid for all sums not exceeding twenty dollars, and a credit of six months with bond and approved security, with interest for all sums over twenty dollars.

Baruch Fowler Adm'r.

Nov. 1

#### FOUND

Near Love Point, Kent-Island, a BUOY, from its appearance supposed to be one of those from the Men-o-War Shoals—it is very large, and coppered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away. Thos. W. Barnes. Kent-Island, 16th Oct. 3w.

#### Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Francis Mercer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to John Mercer, Margaret Mercer, Es'rs. November 1. 7w.

### EDUCATION.

DEB. 15 informs the public that he has opened a Private School, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He has engaged Mr. Frederick L. Gummer as assistant. The price of tuition is fixed at forty dollars per annum; and quarterly payments will be expected, but not in advance. Board (washing, lodging and fuel included) may be had for \$150. Oct. 25.

#### Commercial Academy,

At the School Room lately in the occupancy of Mr. Curran. NO IMPROVEMENT, NO CHARGE!

#### J. G. DOUBLEDAY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends teaching young ladies and gentlemen in the different branches of an English education, with the use of the globe, upon a plan peculiar to himself, which will insure improvement without corporeal punishment, and will be received by the pupil with studious attention and gratification.

P. S. The Plate taught—Terms, &c. may be known on application to Mr. D. at Mr. Setler's, Market space.

Merchants accounts added, and letters written on moderate terms. AN EVENING SCHOOL. Will commence on October 29th.

#### Just Published

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

The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

#### Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 24th of Nov. next, at 12 o'clock,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about 227 acres, being the real estate of Caleb Dorsey deceased. This land lies in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, and bounded by the lands of Doctor Gustavus Warfield and Richard Snowden Esq.—About 100 acres of this land is cleared and in cultivation, and produces corn, tobacco, &c. in abundance.—The balance is well wooded with hickory, white oak, &c. There are on these premises a two-story log dwelling house, a switzer barn, with other necessary buildings.—A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security.—On the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be executed by Chas. D. Ballard, Trustee. Oct. 25th 1821.

#### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 16th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted)

The land whereon John Young now resides, on the north side of Severn. Containing about 113 acres, one negro man aged about 22 years, two negro boys, one aged about 14 the other 12 years, one negro woman and her two children (girls)—Stock of different kinds, beds, bedsteads, furniture and a variety of farming utensils. 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.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser of the land, to give bond with security for the payment of the purchase money, within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser of the personal property, (excepting the negroes) to give bond with security, for the payment of the purchase money, within six months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. The negroes to be sold for cash, payable on the day of sale. The ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Louis Casaway, Trustee. Oct. 25.

#### NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis on the second Monday in November next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads in said county. By order, Oct. 25. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

#### 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 at Annapolis, Oct. 25.



For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,

**THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,**  
will on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester-Town. Fare as heretofore.  
Sept. 20, 1821.

Considering it will be more agreeable to passengers in the Steam Boat Maryland to arrive at Baltimore and Easton before dark, it is intended from the first of November ensuing, that the

**MARYLAND**

shall start from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore; leave Annapolis at half past 10 o'clock on her passage up, and at half past 11 o'clock on her passage down. Breakfast will be provided on board.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, National Intelligencer, Bond of Union and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and forward their accounts in due time.

**Valuable Land for Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 14th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, A.M. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all that tract of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called 'Holloway or Oliver's Preservation,' late the property of William Conner, deceased, containing by a late survey 159 1/2 acres. This land is surrounded by two creeks, except a small part where it joins the farm of John C. Veems, and extends from there in a narrow slip to opposite to Tracey's Landing, rendering the expense of fencing very inconsiderable. The land is perfectly level, and the whole of it cleared and arable; the soil very fertile and well adapted to the growth of wheat, tobacco and the other productions of this state. The improvements are, two dwelling houses, a tobacco house, and an apple orchard, and the situation equal to any in the state for fishing, fowling, &c. the neighbouring waters affording the first oysters. The terms of sale are, a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the payment of the purchase money, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money a deed will be executed. If the highest bidder should not give bond with good security for the payment of the purchase money, or should not succeed in the sale, the next highest bidder will be considered the purchaser.  
Nicholas Brewer, Trustee.  
Oct. 25.

**State of Maryland, Sc.**

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, October 23rd 1821.

On application by petition of William S. Green, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Callahan, 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. of 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 testamentary on the estate of Mary Callahan, 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 23rd day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of October 1821.  
William S. Green, Executor.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

Broke from the goal of Anne-Arundel county on Tuesday night last, PHILIP CHAMBERLAIN, a prisoner sent from Baltimore county to this county for trial. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a dark complexion, and black hair, and is very loquacious. He has with him a variety of clothing. Said Chamberlain is well known in Baltimore, and was not long since released from the penitentiary.  
Benjamin Gaither, Sheriff.  
Oct. 25

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**W. Bryan, & Co.**  
Have just received an elegant assortment of

**Fall & Winter Goods,**  
which they will sell for cash. Persons wishing to get bargains will do well to give them a call.  
Annapolis, Oct. 11. 6w.

**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 fully authorized to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber,  
Jno. 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 principal dealers at short dates.  
Oct. 11, 1821.

**New & Cheap Goods.**

**NICHOLAS WATKINS,**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of  
**CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,**  
And every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses.

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr. J. Hughes's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.  
Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call.  
Oct. 11.

**REMOVAL.**

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by the late H. G. Munroe, where he has just received his

**Fall and Winter Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.**

which, with his former stock, renders his assortment very complete. He invites his friends and customers to give him a call, and assures them that his prices will be found suited to the times.  
Richard Ridgely.

N. B. He has on hand and intends keeping,

**The best Family Flour & Bottled Porter.**

Oct. 11.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the Alum and Coppers works of Cape Sable, on Magdaly River, near Annapolis, about the 27th ult. a dark mulatto man named Tom Johnson, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, chews a great deal of tobacco, a very cunning and artful fellow, professing to be very religious, which he endeavours to manifest by preaching and praying very vociferously to his fellow servants; he took with him a variety of good clothing, amongst them a drab great coat, and a blue coat.  
The above reward will be given if taken without the state, and lodged in any goal so that he may be recovered again, or twenty five dollars if taken within the state, in either case all reasonable charges will be paid.  
RICHARD BENTON.  
Oct. 11. 6w.

**10 Dollars Reward.**

Strayed away from the subscriber living near the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th of May last, a bright Bay Mare, about five years of age, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, with one hind foot white, and a spot on one of her fore legs, about the size of an English walnut. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her home to me, shall receive the above reward.  
John Hammond.  
June 21. 6w.

**FOR SALE**

A stout active negro woman, about twenty-seven years of age, with or without her female child, aged about six years. The woman is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer. They are slaves for life but would prefer selling them for a term of years. Apply to the Printer.  
Sept. 27.

**Central Tavern.**

The subscriber informs her friends and the public generally, that she carries on the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas, and lately by her deceased husband, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attending as members of the legislature, and the public in general, will find it to their advantage to give her a call, as she pledges herself nothing will be left undone to render general satisfaction to her customers. The best liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to her customers, and the greatest attention and care taken of their horses. She therefore solicits a share of public patronage.  
Priscilla Daley.  
Oct. 25. 3w.

**South River Bridge Company.**

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that the sixth and last instalment of five dollars on each share of stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the treasurer of the said company, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next.

By the act of incorporation, any stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his stock, to the use of the said corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said stock for the use of said corporation, and if any forfeited stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent stockholders shall remain liable for the balance due. By order of the president and directors,  
Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.  
Oct. 15.

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jonathan Childs, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment.  
Nathan Childs, Executor.  
Oct. 18. 3w.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anne M. Minskey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.  
BARRIE FOWLER, Adm'r.  
Oct. 18. 3w.

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.  
BARRIE FOWLER, Adm'r. D.B.N.  
Oct. 18. 3w.

**White Pine Lumber.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,**  
At Mr. Terry's Ship-Yard near the Steam Mill,  
**200,000 feet Plank of different qualities,**  
**50,000 do. of Joist & Scantling,**  
**50 Branches Shingles.**  
The above Lumber will be sold low for cash.  
ALBERT BENTON.  
Annapolis, Oct. 18, 1821. 3w.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 9th November next, at James Hunter's Tavern, One House and Lot in the city of Annapolis. Seized and taken as the property of Benjamin Sewell, and sold to satisfy a debt due John Randall & Son. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.  
Oct. 18.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 1st November next, on the premises, One Negro Boy named Tony. Seized and taken as the property of Henry Darnall, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Williams and Lewis Nett, jr. ex'rs. of James Williams, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.  
Oct. 18.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

**AND FOR SALE,**  
**AT THIS OFFICE,**  
**The Votes & Proceedings**  
of the last session of the Legislature.  
Price—\$1 50.  
June 14.

**Coach & Harness Maker.**

Still continues the above business at his old stand in Corn-Hill-street, and thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same. Orders for work will be received with pleasure, and executed with promptness. He has on hand

**A NEW FASHIONABLE**  
**COACH & HARNESS,**  
which he will sell on terms accommodating to the purchaser.  
Oct. 18.

**NOTICE.**

The Farm near Annapolis belonging to Mrs. Rachel Leads Kerr, of Easton, and now in the occupation of the Messrs. Tyding's is for rent. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Inquire at this Office.  
Oct. 4. 3w.

**New Arrangement of Days.**



**THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,**

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening; and so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.  
Clement Fickars.  
March 22. 1f.

**Flour, Wheat, &c.**

**H. H. WOOD,**  
Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlic, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.  
H. H. W.  
Sept. 13. 8w.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland,**

19th Sept. 1821.  
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 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October 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 correct simple 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.

**Just Published**

**THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,**  
**December Session, 1820.**  
And for Sale at this office  
Price—\$1 50.  
April 12.

**A HOUSE AND LOT**  
subject to a ground rent. Household and Kitchen Furnitures, &c. &c. Terms of sale a credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond and security, bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums under twenty dollars to be paid in cash.  
William S. Green Executor.  
Oct. 25. 3w.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.  
George Barber,  
John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.  
May 17. 25 6w.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Absconded from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named

**JACOB,**

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Deliah, the property of Mrs. Cave V. Edelen, whether it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal.  
Benjamin Holt, Manager.  
Sept. 13. 8w.

**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. 4w.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

**JOHN TRIP,**

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trowsers.  
He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.  
Ephraim Gaither.

**N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.**

August 16, 1821.  
The Eastern Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

By the seventeenth Report of this wonderful institution, made to the Society at their annual meeting in May last, it appears that there had been issued from their Depository the preceding year one hundred and four thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight Bibles, and one hundred and forty-two thousand, one hundred and twenty-nine Testaments, making two hundred and forty-six thousand, nine hundred and fifty-seven Bibles and Testaments during the year.

The receipts of the Society during the year were eighty nine thousand, one hundred and fifty-four pounds, sixteen shillings sterling. Of this sum, fifty-two thousand three hundred and fourteen pounds, nineteen shillings and one penny, was made up of contributions from Auxiliary Societies, and twenty six thousand, two hundred and seventy-two pounds, ten shillings and ten pence, was received for Bibles, Testaments, Reports, and Monthly Extracts.

The true character of this magnificent institution is described with great clearness and force, and with the strictest propriety, in the following extract from a speech of the President, Lord Teignmouth—"It is one characteristic excellence of our Institution, that it is of no sect or party; it invites and accepts the co-operation of all who profess their belief of the Divine authority and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. It has no connection or concern with the political affairs of this, or any other kingdom; its orbit is a circle far beyond that of the political horizon, and can never come in contact with it. Pure in its principles, charitable in its object, catholic in its administration; "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men," is the inspiring and governing spirit of all its operations; and hence it has become the source and centre of that happy union among Christians of various countries, confessions, and denominations, never before witnessed in these times."

The Report occupies a hundred and twelve octavo pages, and contains a summary but highly interesting account of the proceedings of the Society for the year, drawn up in the usual clear, comprehensive, and elegant manner of the former documents of the same kind that they have annually published. In noticing the American Bible Society, the Directors make use of the following language—"In the United States of America, the national Establishment, under the designation of the "American Bible Society," furnishes all the evidence of an active, judicious, and rapidly extending institution.—From its centre, in New-York, this Society carries out its operations to the utmost limits of the American Union, and altho' some few Societies of an earlier date have preferred for local considerations, maintaining their independence, yet the national Society appears to be travelling fast towards a comprehension of the friends of the Holy Scriptures within one well organized and effective institution.

"From the greatness of the scale on which the operations of the American Bible Society are now conducted, it has become impracticable for your Committee to exhibit any such account of them, as would furnish the mind with a just idea of the variety of their details, and the vastness of their combination. For this, your Committee must refer to the Annual Reports of the American Society themselves, now scarcely (if at all) inferior in bulk to our own. It is, however, due to the members of both Institutions, that a summary statement should be given of what this great Society has done

in the way of printing, distributing, collection of funds, and acquisition of Auxiliary Societies."

The Appendix to this report is materially circumscribed, in the quantity of matter, when compared with those that have preceded it. We presume this is owing to the fact, that the operations of the Society have become so extensive, that it would require too much room, labour and expense to publish a more detailed account of them. The contents of it are, however, extremely interesting. They are principally derived from the correspondence of the Society's agents abroad, among whom are Drs. Steinkopf, Paterson, Henderson, and Pinkerton; whose letters will be always read not only with interest, but with delight, by all the friends of the great cause to which they relate.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

A TALE.

King Charles and the Witches.

Once on a time, when the funny King Charles was in great straits, and jeopardy of fortune, as he was sitting in the midst of his courtiers and counsellors after supper in his palace, heavy and worn out in spirit, he declared on his honour as a prince, that he felt himself so oppressed and weighed down, he would grant to any one of them the first reasonable petition he might have occasion to present, who would lighten his fancy that night; whereupon, all the courtiers and counsellors began to strive with one another to divert his majesty, every one telling something that was to be more comical than the tales which had gone before. But their endeavours were all in vain; the more tribulation they put themselves to in order to make the king laugh, and grow again jocose, the more they saddened his royal spirit, till he said in the words of Solomon, "vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

But it happened, that there was that night in the presence a learned discreet doctor of divinity, from the west country, on some concern of the kirk which required a canny handling to bring to a proper issue; and he seeing the weak and feckless striving of the lords and gentlemen, said, "May it please your Majesty, I would do the part of a loyal subject in this matter; but the stories I have to tell are no such wonderful as those which your majesty has graciously endeavoured to endure." The words of which address drew the king's attention, that he desired the doctor [Halket] to tell him one of his tales.

"I doubt most dread monarch," replied the doctor, "that what I have to tell will obtain little credit here; but as your majesty is well known to be, in the words of the prayer-book, a most religious sovereign, perhaps it may be blessed on your majesty's pious frame of mind, with a salutary impression and effect. What I have to say, is of an adventure that befell myself, when I was a lad, before going to the College of Glasgow.

"Your majesty has belike heard that there are certain mystical women in the world called witches.—In the shire of Renfrew, we have had, both in time past, and at present, no small trouble with their pranks, and it is as thoroughly believed among the country folk as the gospel, that the witches are in the practice of gallanting over field and flood after sunset, in the shape of cats and mawkins, to dance the La Volta, with a certain potentate that I shall not offend your majesty by naming.

"I should here explain, that the witches, when they take the shape of hares, charm away the power of pouter and lead, so that unless the gun be loaded with silver, it will not go off, or, if it does go off, it will not kill, especially in the hands of a young sportsman; and that the best antidote to their charm, is for the sportsman, when he is an experienced hand, to put a pair of silver sleeve buttons in his fowling-piece. When he does this, and fires with effect, it is said, and the fact is often well attested, the hare will never be seen again; but beyond the next hedge, some dubious cartlin will in all human probability be found riddled in the hips, saying her prayers backwards; what I have to tell is an undoubted proof of this, for it happened to myself in the

presence of the late Logan of that shire, a man of singular piety, and one of the best shots in the Shire of Ayr.

"Being staying with him, we one day went out to shoot. It was in the afternoon. We started nothing, and we staid late; not easily content, as your majesty may well think, with such profitless sport. But I row we have both had cause to remember long that afternoon; for in the gloaming, as we were coursing with our rejected dogs, the which were as disappointed as ourselves, we started, as we tho't, a hare out of the whin bush. It ran before us, in every gesture, lith, and limb, just like a hare, and the dogs pursued it as if it had been nothing less natural. We followed, never doubting that it was a hare.

"A fine hart's evening had set in, and the new moon, the sickle of time, betokened, in the western heavens, that Nature was binding up the sheaves of our days; but, nevertheless, we followed our game, never suspecting that it was any thing more than a poor terrified mawkin. Logan took a vizey, and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan; I likewise presented, and, in the same moment, my hand was smitten with a cramp, or something no canny, but neither of us, for all that, entertained any doubt of the hare being what it appeared—a hare.

"Well, sir, please your majesty, Logan primed again, and I having beaten the life into my fingers, followed the game, and fired, but missed. This set Logan foremost, and he shortly after also fired. He might as well have whistled; what we had at first thought a hare continued to scamper on unhurt.

"By this time I had loaded again, and again, after running on some twenty paces in the track of the beast, confident I had a hare in view, I fired a second time. It was of no avail. Logan, having in the meanwhile loaded, came up to me.

"In the pursuit, we had followed the hare, as we thought it was, to the walls of an old abbey. It had been a sanctified place in the times of popery, but it was burnt down when Glencairn, at the Reformation, herit the monks' nest throughout Coningham. Many a sad story was told of that place. It would curdle the royal blood in your majesty's sacred veins, were I to relate what is told and believed concerning the deeds done by the popish friars in this ruinous monastery. One day when a farmer, whom I knew, was pulling down a piece of the wall to help to mend a dike, he found the skeleton of a human hand built in with the stones. What more he discovered he never would reveal, but from that day he was an altered man. However, to return from this digression, please your majesty, the moon and twilight shone bright on the abbey walls, and we saw the hare, as we thought, as perfect as possible, cowering along the bottom of the wall. I would have fired, but Logan stopped me. He was a worthy pious man.

"Lend me your sleeve-buttons," said he. They were Bristol stones set in silver. The manner in which he spoke was very solemn. It made the flesh crawl on my bones, and my hair to rise. I said nothing, but took the buttons from my shirt-sleeves, keeping my eyes steadfast on the hare, as we both thought it was. He did the same. The buttons out of my right sleeve he put into his gun. "Put the others in yours," said he. I did so. "In the name of the Lord," cried he, "take aim." We presented together; we both fired in the same moment, and ran to the spot where we thought a hare had been.—And what the devil was it? cried the king.—"Please your majesty," replied the doctor, "it was just a fine fat HARE."

To Increase the strength of Vinegar.

Boil two quarts of good vinegar until it evaporates to one—put it in a vessel and set it in the sun for a week, then to one part add six of weak or indifferent vinegar, and it will make it strong and agreeable.

Keeping pickles or preserves in common earthen or potter ware, is said to be dangerous to health, on account of such vessels being glazed with lead of a poisonous nature, which all acids will corrode or dissolve. The smaller the vessel for pickling the better.

POLITICAL.

From the Federal Republican.

To the People of the United States.

That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles in all free states, is one of the greatest safeguards to the liberty of the people, no one will, I presume, as yet, have the hardihood publicly to deny.—Whenever a nation becomes so inactive and corrupt as to lose sight of, and totally to neglect such an important and salutary measure, its political condition will then have become truly awful indeed. It is in times like these that cunning and ambitious men lay the foundation for carrying into effect their latent and wicked schemes of oppression. Their disregard of the constitution and laws of the country are suffered to pass unnoticed and unchecked; one usurpation of power succeeds to another—until, at length, the decree of the chief becomes the supreme law of the land. If this be not true, all history is false. Hence, then, I solemnly admonish you, as you regard your liberty and happiness, and the liberty and happiness of your posterity, to be on the alert—be vigilant and watchful. This "era of good feeling" may be one of the most unpropitious periods of your political existence. If the fact which I am now about to record shall make no impression on the public mind, I, for one, am free to declare, that I have little or no hope of the Republic.

The constitution of the United States has distinctly marked out the powers of the federal government. To the President it has given the command of the army and navy, and of the militia too when in the actual service of the United States. In other words—the constitution has given to the chief civil magistrate the sword; but it has most wisely withheld from him the purse. Give him the sword and the purse, and I would not give you one straw for your constitution or your liberty. Does not every man of common sense in the country understand this? But we will come, at once, to the fact, to which your attention is now particularly called. On the 2d of December, 1818, a contract appears to have been made between the Department of War and Col. James Johnson, of Kentucky, by which the latter was "to furnish transportation to the troops ordered up the Missouri river."

It is here deemed proper to remark, that I do not find any law authorising an expedition of this kind at the public expense—for I will not admit, that a mere appropriation of money by congress for a particular object, is, of itself, sufficient to justify an expenditure of the public money on that object. To do this rightfully and legally, according to the construction and the practice which prevailed at an early period of our government, it was necessary that there should be also a law authorising the expense. This was the old-fashioned, sound republican doctrine—now scouted and laughed at by the present incumbents in power. But it is, nevertheless, none the worse for that. Under this noted, and, I must add, most extraordinary contract, (if any thing can be said to be extraordinary in these times of corruption and fraud) the Johnson's, (for I must couple the honourable senator from Kentucky with his brother James, because he is in fact, although he could not be in law, a party to the contract) drew immense sums of public money—to such an amount that even the House of Representatives of the United States was awaked from its slumber, and called for some information on the subject. The information was received—it was ordered "to lie on the table," and the house—went to sleep again!

It appears, that from Feb. 17th, 1819, to June 25th, following—a period of about four months, Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, advanced to Col. James Johnson, singly for transporting the troops on this expedition, no less a sum than one hundred and ten thousand dollars! He then, as it will appear, refused making any further advances—believing, no doubt, as well he might, that those already made were quite sufficient for defraying the rightful

charges of the expedition under the contract. But it seems he was altogether mistaken—for on the arrival of President Monroe, at Lexington, in Kentucky, on the 5th July, 1819—when on his second popularity seeking tour—he wrote the Secretary of War as follows:

"Lexington, July 5, 1819. "Dear Sir: To prevent the loss, embarrassment and disappointment to the government and to the country, which would be the inevitable consequence of the failure of the expedition destined for the month of the Yellow-stone river, it will be necessary to make additional advances. I have therefore to request, that you will advance to Col. James Johnson, Fifty thousand dollars on account of the contract made by him with brigadier general Jessup, for transportation on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and that an additional advance of Fifty thousand dollars be made whenever he shall transmit to you transfers, regularly authenticated, of the four steam-boats which he has now employed in the expedition to the mouth of the Yellow stone river, as a further security."

"The people of the whole western country, take a deep interest in the success of the contemplated establishment at the mouth of the Yellow Stone River. They look upon it as a measure better calculated to secure the peace of the frontier, to secure to us the fur trade and to break up the intercourse between the British traders and the Indians than any other which has been taken by the government. I take myself very great interest in the success of the expedition, and am willing to take great responsibility to insure it. With great respect, I am your obedient serv't. [Signed] JAMES MONROE.

"PS. On receipt of the transfer of the steam-boats, you will make the advance fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, instead of fifty thousand, as above stated. [Signed] JAMES MONROE."

Now, I ask, what right, constitutionally or otherwise, the President of the U. S. has to direct the public money to be drawn out of the treasury, except for his own salary? I defy him or his friends to show that any such right exists. If there be none—then the exercise of it is an usurpation of power. If he has the right to direct \$107,500 to be taken out of the treasury, as in the present case,—he has an equal right to direct ten millions, or the whole sum appropriated for the service of the year, to be paid and distributed as may best suit his own views and wishes, or for any object in which he may take "great interest," and for the accomplishment of which he would be "willing to take great responsibility." The principle, in either case, is precisely the same. You have, by the constitution, given him the sword, and he has seized upon the purse. Tamely submit to this, —and rely upon it, you may, ere long, in sober truth, prepare to "roll up the parchment at the point of the bayonet."

In my next, I will state to you some more facts connected with this affair, accompanied by a few remarks from A Native of Virginia.

AGRICULTURAL.



ON SOILS.—BY H. DAVY.

Some soils are much more heated by the sun, all other circumstances being equal, than others; and soils brought to the same degree of heat cool in different times, i. e. some cool much faster than others.

This property has been very little attended to in a philosophical point of view, yet it is of the highest importance in agriculture. In general, soils that consist principally of a stiff white clay, are difficultly heated; and being usually very moist they retain their heat only for a short time. Chalks are similar in one respect, that they are difficultly heated, but being dryer, they retain their heat longer, less being consumed in causing the evaporation of their moisture.

A black soil, containing much soft vegetable matter, is most heated by the sun and air; and the coloured soils, and the soils containing much carbonaceous matter, ferru-

Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements.

Reward.

Notice regarding a reward for information.

B.

Notice regarding a person named B.

PUBLISHED.

Notice regarding a publication.

Reward.

Notice regarding a reward.

TRIP.

Notice regarding a trip.

of Vessels.

Notice regarding vessels.

will copy.

Notice regarding copying.

green matter, exposed under equal circumstances to the sun, acquire a much higher temperature than pale coloured soils.

When soils are perfectly dry, those that most readily become heated by the solar rays, likewise cool the most rapidly; but I have ascertained by experiment, that the darkest coloured dry soil (that which contains abundance of animal or vegetable matter, substances which most facilitate the diminution of temperature.) when heated to the same degree, provided it be within the common limits of the effect of solar heat, will cool more slowly than a wet pale soil, entirely composed of earthy matter.

In instances where successive generations of vegetables have grown upon a soil, unless part of their produce has been carried off by man, unconsumed by animals, the vegetable matter increases in such a proportion, that the soil approaches to a peat in its nature; and if in a situation where it can receive water from a high district, it becomes spongy, and permeated with that fluid, and is gradually rendered incapable of supporting the nobler classes of vegetables.

I found that a rich black mould, which contained nearly one fourth of vegetable matter, had its temperature increased in an hour from 65 to 80 deg. by exposure to sunshine, whilst a chalk soil was heated only to 69 deg. under the same circumstances. But the mould removed into the shade, where the temperature was 62 deg. lost in half an hour 15 deg. whereas the chalk, under the same circumstances, lost only 4 deg.

Deep ploughing may be a very profitable practice in a rich thick soil; and in a fertile shallow soil, situated upon a cold clay or sandy sub soil, it may be extremely prejudicial.

Water is absolutely necessary to the economy of vegetation in its elastic fluid state; and it is not devoid of use ever in its solid form. Snow and ice are bad conductors of heat; and when the ground is covered with snow, or the surface of the soil or water is frozen, the roots or bulbs of the plants beneath are protected by the congealed water from the influence of the atmosphere, the temperature of which in northern winters is usually very much below the freezing point; and this water becomes the first nourishment of the plant in early spring. The expansion of water during its congelation, at which time its volume increases 1-12, and its contraction of bulk, during a thaw, tend to pulverise the soil; to separate its parts from each other, and to make it more permeable to the influence of the air.

#### On Butter.—An Extract.

Those who wish to have their butter good, & to come quick, should by no means, suffer any person to assist them in churning, unless from absolute necessity; for if the churning be irregularly performed, the butter will, in winter, go back; and if the agitation be more quick and violent in summer, it will cause the butter to ferment and thus acquire a disagreeable flavour. Should a gallon of milk be put into a dish a foot diameter at the surface of the fluid, & another gallon into a dish with 5 or 6 inches diameter, one third more cream may be expected from the former and of as good quality. Hence, the shallower the dish the more cream will arise to the surface of the milk. The consistence of cream increases gradually by exposure to the atmosphere. Exposing cream thus, is the process used in England for making Cream Cheese. Cream so exposed soon loses its flavour.—The cause of butter becoming rancid, is its uniting with the oxygen of the atmosphere. Cream also unites with oxygen, which thus thickens it; and when the butter is separated from the cream, the oxygen adheres to the former. Hence, new cream makes the best butter; and hence rancid butter, when melted & passed several times thro' charcoal, which has a superior attraction for oxygen, will become as sweet and as good as ever. Curbush says, "There is very little salt used in the best churning butter; but it is a fact that a certain proportion of acid must be used in the cream, in order to insure a successful churning. Some keep a small quantity of old cream for that purpose; some use a little rennet, and others a few tea-spoons full of lemon juice. Cleanliness in the dairy is at all times an essential requisite." A spoonful of vinegar to every gallon of cream, will probably be found to answer the purpose of hastening the separation of the butter.

#### Capitalization of Carthagena.

By the schr. John, we have received accounts of the city of Carthagena having capitulated on the 25th ult. to the Independents. On the 26th, Colonel Miguel Martinez, aid-de-camp to Gen. Montilla, arrived express at Savanilla, from Torbaco, with the above intelligence, and with an order for all vessels in Savanilla to discharge their cargoes and proceed to Carthagena to take the Governor (Gen. Torres) and the garrison of that fortress to Cuba.

We learn that General Montilla, previous to the capitulation of Carthagena, had bombarded that city, from the Popa, and had occasioned much injury to it from the fire of 6 long guns and two mortars.

Quebec, October 12.

#### Loss of the ship Isaac Todd, Francis Thew, master, a regular trader.

The passengers and crew of the Isaac Todd, (among whom were twelve women, one near 70 years of age) arrived here on the 5th inst. She sailed from London on the 15th July, and met with nothing extraordinary until the 5th Sept. when the vessel was enveloped in a thick fog; about four o'clock, P. M. a heavy gale came on from the N. E. At nine broken water was observed a head, and every exertion used to put the vessel about, but without success; she struck with great violence, and lay with the sea beating over her during the night. The sea being so rough it was not judged expedient to have recourse to the boats. It is not easy to imagine the gloomy forebodings which haunted every soul on board, during the dreadful night—driven on a sunken rock, although (as it appeared next morning) not above 70 yards from land, they knew not where they were; surrounded with impenetrable darkness, and deafened by the incessant roar of breakers. As the morning approached, the scene presented to their view was far from cheering; there appeared, as far as the eye could reach, a high and perpendicular cliff of rock, the sea washing its base. About 8 o'clock, A. M. the boats were hoisted out; and the first, the long boat, went to pieces on the rocks, the others, however, with great difficulty reached the shore. To ascend the cliff, it became necessary to have recourse to ladders, and, after much labour, rope ladders were prepared of sufficient length to reach the summit of the cliff, which was judged to be from 200 to 250 feet in height.—The ladders were dragged up by the seamen, who had to clamber at the risk of their lives, with the assistance of spars. By means of these ladders, they all safely reached the top; and no habitations appearing near, the lightest sails were hauled up, with which they formed tents.

Here the greater part of the crew and passengers remained two days, while the others went in quest of habitations, which were discovered about ten miles from the wreck. The place where they were wrecked proved to be Long Cove, near the entrance of Gaspe Bay.

The Isaac Todd, was a total wreck.

**Gratitude and Fidelity.**—A private soldier of the 9th regiment, about fifteen years ago, finding himself mortally wounded in an engagement with the enemy, requested his comrade who was standing near him, to convey his all, which consisted of a few pounds sterling, and some other articles in clothing, to a person who had formerly been his comrade in the Argyllshire militia, and to whom he considered himself under strong obligations of gratitude. The disinterested soldier, faithful to the instructions of his dying friend, only a few weeks ago, while his regiment was passing through Kilmarnock, had the good fortune to fall in with the object of his search, to whom he generously conveyed over every fraction of the bequest, and which his most urgent necessities had never once suffered him to encroach upon during the long period of fifteen years. English paper.

Lately at Paris, a female was observed at an early hour walking on the roof of a house in the Rue de Berre with only her bed clothes. It was soon discovered that she was walking in her sleep, and a young man mounted the roof at the hazard of his life and rescued her from her impending fate. Foreign paper.

The Censors of Prussia have received directions from the Censor at Berlin, not to permit in any book in future, the words Protestant, or Protestantism, or Protestant Religion. The will of the king is, that this Religion should be called the "Evangelical Religion."

#### To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen—I do not know whether it is not beneath the dignity of the Intelligencer to offer cures for any other evils than those of a political nature—but having been cured of a Corn of thirty years of age, I submit it. J. M.

Cure for Corns.—Apply a rag dipped in Spermacei Oil.

#### Address to a Criminal.

The following is the address of the Chief Justice to Michael Martin, on pronouncing sentence of Death upon him for Highway Robbery.

Michael Martin, You are now placed at the bar to receive the sentence of the law for the crime of which you have been duly convicted. Your trial has been fair and deliberate, and every consideration which might favourably affect the issue has been faithfully and ably presented to the Court and Jury, by the counsel who, at your request, were appointed to manage your defence. The evidence upon which the verdict has been returned, was simple, clear and conclusive, so that no doubt remains of your having perpetrated the offence which is charged against you in the indictment.

That offence is of the most dangerous nature to the community, and cannot be committed but by one of ferocious temper and desperate intentions, willing to sacrifice life in the pursuit of plunder, and utterly regardless of the laws of God and man. The highwayman upon land, is, like the pirate upon the ocean, an enemy of the human race; waging war upon the innocent and defenceless, seeking through blood and slaughter, the fruits of other men's labour and enterprise, and wresting by violence from the unwary traveller, at the peril of his life, his means of subsistence and comfort.

No wonder then that all mankind should hold in abhorrence the crime and its perpetrators. No wonder that the law of society should require the life of him who preys upon the property of its members, and puts their lives in jeopardy. The safety of the citizen in the lawful pursuit of his occupations, in his journeys of business or pleasure, in his interviews with neighbours and friends, demands of the government which is bound to protect him in these lawful objects, that those who infest the road and present to the peaceful traveller the alternative of death or robbery, should be consigned to the heaviest punishment which human laws can inflict. Death is the proper doom of him, who dooms to death all who resist his violence; and to cut off from society one who wages indiscriminate war upon its members, is but a just retribution.

In your case more than common circumstances of boldness and desperation have been proved. Instead of waiting for the night, which covers so many crimes, or of way-laying in some unrequented path the solitary traveller, you, almost in the face of the sun, and in a public road where concealment was hardly possible, with a desperate courage, arrested your victim, and permitted him to save his life only by the sacrifice of his property.

A deed like this is rare in any country, and in this almost unparalleled; it could be committed only by one who is practiced in plunder, and hardened by habit in the most flagitious courses.

But you have been stopped in your career of crime, and are now to suffer the penalties of the law. Death, at all times terrible, and especially to those who incur it by their crimes, will soon terminate your projects, and the space left you will be not too long for the only purpose for which it ought to be used, a review of your past life, and a preparation for the life to come. Stranger as you are among us, nothing is known of your early life, your means of knowledge, the precepts of your youth, or the examples which may have been set before you. To judge by the rapid course of crime, and the audacity of the act for which you suffer, there is reason to fear that your education has been neglected, and that the fear of God has never been before your eyes.

You came to this country apparently friendless and forlorn, but were received with kindness and charity. While industrious and sober, the means of honest livelihood were put into your hands, and nothing but perseverance in the course begun was wanting to place you in circumstances of comfort, and in time, to have entitled you to the privileges and the prospects of a citizen of this country; but, a life of regular labour was burthensome to you—idleness succeeded to industry, and intemperance to idleness—liability from the hospitable roof under which you were sheltered, was the just consequence; and there is reason to believe that you have since preyed upon the community which was willing to receive and protect you. You arrived at the place where you meditated & effect-

ed your great design, proposed with a stolen horse—when obliged, in order to avoid detection, to abandon him, in your flight you stole another, with which you expected to escape; but in this as in most instances of crime, the means of escape have been by an overruling Providence converted into the cause of detection, and the concealed weapon which was prepared to ensure your plunder, and to destroy the lives of pursuers, has been a swift witness of your purpose and intent. In the country from which you came your life would be trebly forfeited, by the succession of crimes committed within a few days.—Thrice have you dared the vengeance of the Almighty by violation; one of his express prohibitions, and once under circumstances which denote an intention to have sealed with blood the execrable projects of avarice.—We know not how to touch the heart of such an offender; but if you know and believe that there is a God, of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, a future life of punishment and reward, an unerring tribunal before which in a short time you must appear, nothing but a stupid hardness of heart can keep you from prostrating yourself in dust and ashes, and crying to the throne of grace for mercy. Death is the penalty prescribed by human laws for transgressions like yours; the offended majesty of Heaven can be appeased only by the broken spirit and the contrite heart. Go, then, to your cell with a resolution to review your past life, to set in array before you the offences, secret or open, which you have committed, and pray for that repentance which worketh salvation.—Open your bible and read there the doom of unrepented sin, as well as the hopes, which may be entertained by the sincerely penitent, and listen to the voice of the minister of peace, who will visit you in your affliction, & try to open you a path to forgiveness in the world above. With a design to prepare you for the solemn interval allowed for reflection, and to fit if possible your heart for the reception of divine truth, under the instruction of the ministers of religion, you have been thus addressed. It remains for us only to recommend you to the mercy of God, and to pronounce the sentence of the law.

That sentence is, that you be taken hence to the prison from whence you were brought—from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

And may God of his infinite grace, through the intercession and merits of the Redeemer have mercy upon your soul.

### FOREIGN.

#### FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 1. We stated yesterday, that the ship Orion brought no papers.—Since then a London paper of the 16th Sept. and a Liverpool of the 17th, have found their way into the city; they however contain little information. The letters which we give, state the prospects of the crops. The king on account of adverse winds had landed at Milford Haven, and travelled across the country to London.

The Court of Common Council of London, are to give a public entertainment in honour of the Coronation, to which the king is to be invited. Thanks were voted by the common council to Mr. Sheriff Waightman, for his endeavours to preserve the peace at the Funeral of Francis and Honey.

Prosecutions have been commenced by order of the Lord Mayor, against the London Gas Company, whose establishments have been declared a nuisance.

It is stated that the water of the river Thames has become unfit for use, and even poisonous, from the effect of the gas water discharged into it. The river is contaminated to a visible extent of 300 yards from the gas stream.

The New Castle gas company, have been fined four hundred and fifty pounds sterling of damages, besides costs, and the amount of the surgeon's bill, for the injury sustained by a female in the accidental explosion of the gas works of the defendants, by which a house was blown up, a child killed, and the plaintiff's wife materially injured.

Three boys, mere children, were condemned for theft in London—two of them were sentenced to transportation. The following is the address of the court to one of them: "John Brickfield, a mere boy in size, you are a giant in wickedness; it is

your duty to be a good man, and you are actually the teacher of a little school of pickpockets, a fact which requires a certificate of its truth, the place to which you are going. You must be transported for life. The new Day of Atonement appears to have given great offence to the soldiery, in consequence of not desiring to visit them in the fortress since his elevation to the supreme authority.

All accounts from the continent concur in representing the harvest to be good and the crops plentiful. Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Sept. 20.

Since our advices by the Hercules and Cadmus, the Cotton Market has continued steady, with a regular but no brisk demand. In Ashes, Naval Stores, and Tobacco, there is no change. Accounts received yesterday of the London Corn Market, and an accidental frost day, caused a suspension of the demand for Wheat and Flour, and the speculators would have accepted lower prices. The prices had previously advanced to 11s to 12s per 70 lbs. for Irish Wheat, and Canada Wheat in bond, was sold at 11s. Canada flour in bond, was held at 38s & 40s, Philadelphia in bond, at 36s & 37 per cwt; for sour Flour in bond, 32s, was paid. The prices are now unsettled. Carolina Rice, for which 17s & 18s was asked, cannot be quoted higher than 14s & 20s.

Ratbone, Hodgson & Co. Extract of another letter dated Sept. 20.

The weather yesterday and the day before being dry, it staggered the faith of the corn folks—a good deal; besides, the price has fallen in London—but this day we have had a good deal of rain, and the weather looked by no means settled—so that if this reaches you in good time, before the accounts by the Hercules, &c. you need not hesitate to buy flour freely up to six dollars.

Rice 17 to 20. Other produce same as our quotations of the 15th. Demand for cotton fair; price steady.

#### THE KING'S RETURN TO LONDON.

The King was detained by contrary winds at Milford Haven till ten o'clock on Monday night. His majesty sailed next day with intention to beat round to the Land's End, and up the channel to Portsmouth, but the wind being adverse, his majesty returned to Milford, and landed there about five o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday last, and set off with post horses on his way to London.

Some idea of the violence of the gale which the royal squadron encountered, may be formed from the circumstances, that the forecables of the two frigates, the Active and Liffey, were completely under water, from the pressure of canvass they were obliged to carry, in order to keep up with the Royal George.—The Lee Corvette and the Camellion brig of war parted company on the passage, and have arrived at Plymouth. Observer.

The turn of his majesty's head, the shape of his hat and clothes, have become quite the fashion in Ireland since the king's visit—ever act of the royal personage has found a crowd of admirers—even the manner in which his majesty drank his wine is imitated in every company by those who wish to have a character as judges of the flavour of Rheinish. The king on public occasions always drank bumpers, but he kept his glass four times longer to his lips than is ordinarily allowed for, swallowing a cheerful glass, and seemed to sip the wine drop by drop, so that the palate had the fullest opportunity of imbibing the flavour of no doubt a rare and rich vintage. The king threw his head gently back as he sipped his glass, but never took the wine from his lips until he had cleared the bumper.

Previously to his majesty's leaving Dublin, he made the following donations, viz: Mendicity Association, 200l; to the Sick and Indigent Room-keepers, 100l; to the Magdalen Asylum, 100l; to the Female Orphan School, 100l; to the Lying-in Hospital, 100l; to the Charitable Association, 50l; to Meath Hospital, 100l; the Richmond Institution, 50l; the Dotset Institution, 50l; the Poor of the Liberty, 100l; Chapelizod, Castleknock, &c. 100l; St. Werburgh's Parish, 50l; Lusk Penitentiary, 50l; Meath Charitable Loan, 100l; Surgeon's Friend Society, 50l; and the Eye Institution, 50l.

The cripple O'Brien, who came from the mouth of the Shannon to Dublin, in a Lilliputian boat, made by himself, received from

Observer. This v. just concl. retiring to the delon. It was a most able del. Queen of led the del. very cl. to the jur. The d. his own. hours. I. vituperou. of deliver. fendant v. Mr. Justice. The D. a very co. following. tion truly. "Algie. quality of. being dis. expected. Pacha as. never put. fortress o. Turkish s. gry, beca. their grea. and this, ty of att. in that w. ever, he t. a walk to. purpose o. tifications. wards th. there was. the barra. speedily i. ted with. plot woul. soldiers a. cannot k. sequently. which the. change of. tion is, in. are so ve. quite ina. MARY. Annapo. On Sur. Rev. Mr. to Miss J. ty. The le. rejected. imprison. The e. men at. was term. and out o. At a m. U. S. nat. tion, it w. able mon. the late. expected. in a shor. The cord. mounted. increased. Famil. culated f. advertis. ot by the. Vertical. ed at the. would l. premium. hibition. society. belief of. given to. the exc. produ. This cer. one, sig. ists and. machin. mended. merits. it may. and ma. to the. will tu. yam w. We. instanc. sincer. this in. tunate. ingeni.

little boat could carry, after the king had... his little bark amidst the crowd of...  
Drover Office, Sunday Morning.  
Lancaster, Nov. 4, 1821.  
LURE ON THE LAKE.  
The King vs. Blagov, Clerk.  
This very interesting trial has just concluded, and the jury, after retiring for a short time, pronounced the defendant GUILTY.  
It was a criminal information for a most glaucous and various libel against her late majesty the Queen of England. Mr. Brougham led the prosecution in a short but very elegant and pathetic address to the jury.  
The defendant cross-examined the witnesses and afterwards made his own defence in a speech of 3 1/2 hours. It was a speech of the most vituperous nature, and in the course of delivering it, the reverend defendant was repeatedly reproved by Mr. Justice Holroyd.  
The Dey of Algiers must be in a very comfortable situation, if the following paragraph states that situation truly:  
"Algiers, July 18.—The tranquility of this place was very near being disturbed lately, in a very unexpected manner. Since Hussein Pacha assumed the government, he never put his foot out of the strong fortress of Kasban, at which the Turkish soldiery are extremely angry, because they cannot gratify their great propensity to revolutions, and this, on account of the difficulty of attacking the Dey by surprise in that well fortified castle. However, he took to his head to take a walk to the lower town, for the purpose of inspecting the new fortifications which are erecting towards the sea-side. Upon this, there was immediately a bustle in the barracks, had not the Dey been speedily informed of it, and retreated with all speed to Kasban, the plot would have broken out. The soldiers are very angry because they cannot kill the Dey, and are consequently deprived of the advantages which the Turks usually gain on the change of the Dey. Their situation is, in fact, hard, as provisions are so very dear, that their pay is quite inadequate."

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 8.

#### MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Welch, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Maria Selby, of this county.

The legislature of Tennessee have rejected the proposition to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The examination of the midshipmen at New York, for promotion, was terminated on Saturday last, and out of 59, 53 passed.

At a meeting of the officers of the U. S. navy at the Philadelphia station, it was resolved to erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Commodore Murray. It is expected, that it will be completed in a short time.

The population in Virginia, according to the recent census, amounted to 1,028,625 souls, having increased 54,001 since 1810.

Family Spinner.—A machine, calculated for domestic use, has been advertised in the Providence Patriot by the name of Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner. It was exhibited at the late fair in Pawtucket and would have received a handsome premium, had it been entered for exhibition according to the rules of the society. Impressed however with a belief of its utility, the society have given to Mr. Brown a certificate of the excellence of the machine, in producing "economy of labour." This certificate is accompanied with one, signed by 3 intelligent mechanics and manufacturers, in which the machine is unhesitatingly recommended to public patronage. Its merits are represented to be, that it may be afforded at a small expense and managed by those accustomed to the old-fashioned spinning wheel. It will turn off, 3 or 4 times as much yarn with less labor and attention. We mention with pleasure every instance of American ingenuity, and sincerely hope that the patentee of this improvement may be more fortunate, than have been many of our ingenious artists.—Boston paper.

One small... with...  
P. S. Since writing the above, we have discovered, in my first pencil writing, in the pocket book, Benjamin Edwards, Wareham.

The Western Farmer says that on the morning of the 16th inst. a full suit of clothes was made for a gentleman, in Manchester, from wool in the fleece, in less than eight hours from the moment it was first taken in hand. The wool was picked, carded, spun, woven and dressed at the Manchester Factory. The work was commenced at 1 o'clock in the morning, and before 7, the suit was completed and worn to the Fair and Cattle Show at Canadaigua.

#### MAIL ROBBERY.

The following is the deposition of Andrew Lynch, the driver of the mail wagon, lately robbed near Elkton. It will prove interesting, as containing the minutiae of a transaction, which has naturally produced great interest, and in the leading facts, corresponds with the statement heretofore made.

State of Delaware,  
New Castle County,  
Be it remembered, &c. &c. appeared Andrew Lynch, driver of the United States mail wagon, from Elkton to Havre de Grace, who being duly sworn, deposed and said, that after he took in his mail bags at Havre de Grace, or ferry on this side of the river, he observed a person standing near the wagon, who he supposed to be a passenger, of about five feet nine inches high, had on a blue coat and white pantaloons—said person requested to be taken into the wagon; deponent permitted him to take his seat, and started about 10 o'clock at night of 26th inst. As deponent approached Charlestown he was inquired of by the person, whether he stopped there—answered him, that he sometimes did. On said occasion he posted on without stopping—no conversation passed between deponent and the person until he had got about a mile on the east side of North East; that while the mail was changing at North East, said person remained in the mail wagon, and deponent stood at the door of the post office, whilst the mail was changing, when the person inquired of the deponent, if there was not a house on the top of the hill, but a little distance from it. From that time nothing transpired, until deponent had got within about 3 miles of Elkton, when said person asked him, how far he had to drive on his route, and was told between 2 and 3 miles. After proceeding a short distance, in a low bottom near a branch, deponent received a stroke from the person on the back of the head which was repeated 3 times, as he supposed, with a club, he fell forward much stunned; after recovering somewhat, he discovered the person on his back, drew his hands behind him, confined them with pieces of a silk handkerchief, and tied him to the foot of the wagon. The deponent inquired of the person what he was going to do with him, and received for answer, be quiet and behave yourself, and I will not hurt you more than I have done. I intend to overhaul the mail, and drove the wagon about 200 yards off the road into an old field, unhooking the tail boards and drew out the large mail bag, took out his knife, and ripped it open, and proceeded to open the papers and letters, and take out their contents. At this time deponent supposed it to be about 1 o'clock in the morning of 26th inst. and continued opening and tearing letters for the space of about two hours, as deponent supposed—during this time deponent asked him how long he intended to detain him in that situation, and complained of being cold, on repeating the question a second time, was told he would put his coat round his shoulders, he came to him with a sailor's jacket, threw it round his shoulders and returned to opening letters. The jacket was a lead coloured lustre. After a short time he jumped into the wagon, and took out the way mail, when deponent observed it was unnecessary for him to open that, as there was little in it—he said he should, this is the mail that stops at Wilmington, it is likely there is something in it for the Wilmington Jackies, cut it open and proceeded to examine the letters—shortly after, whilst he was cutting open the letters, stopped and listened, observed, somebody was coming and it was time for him to be off.—He did not then start, but continued a few minutes longer opening letters, then all at once took up his bundle and started in the direction for North East—suddenly turned about, passed the heads of the horses, and proceeded in the direction for Elkton, and disappeared in the woods, it being then a bout day light. He had scarcely disappeared when deponent descried a man on horseback—deponent hailed him, and informed him that the mail had been robbed—that he wished to be released as he was tied to the wagon. The person answered, he could not then assist him, that he was going to a person on the top of the hill, but would soon return and release him. In about three quarters of an hour he did return, accompanied by a man and boy, unloosed deponent, and told him the reason why he did not come to his assistance before, was that he was apprehensive of danger. Deponent understood this gentleman's name to be Biddle, who resides in the neighborhood of Elkton. This gentleman said he had to go to a Doctor across the river, and could not remain longer.

Sworn and subscribed to at Wilmington, the 27th October, 1821, by  
his mark  
ANDREW M. LYNCH,  
Before THOS. M. DOWELL.

The following letter from the Post Master at Elkton, addressed to the Post Master at Wilmington, Del. appears to open a clue which may lead to the detection of the person who committed the late robbery of the mail.

Post Office Elkton, Md. Nov. 1st. N. G. Williams, Esq.  
Sir—There was found last evening several articles of clothing, about a mile south of this place, in the woods, by a negro boy, when getting chips at the back of a new building (covered with shavings) and believed to have been a part of the dress belonging to the mail robber, when he committed said robbery—search has been made in the woods but nothing more found.—The description of the clothes found are as follows—One fine linen shirt, with name cut out—one pair of fine white drilling pantaloons, darned on each thigh—one striped jaconet cravat—one white cross barred pocket handkerchief, marked B. E. blue border—one pair thread stockings, worn out at the heels—one yellow and white striped toulent

One small... with...  
P. S. Since writing the above, we have discovered, in my first pencil writing, in the pocket book, Benjamin Edwards, Wareham.

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#### MELANCHOLY SPOIL WRECK.

The ship Sea Fox, capt. Weyer, which sailed from this port on Saturday last, bound to Port au Prince, was captured the same night, about 65 miles SE of Sandy Hook, and we regret to add that 8 passengers on board and 4 seamen perished. The persons lost were Mr. Jonathan Otis Walker, Mr. Fredk. Spier, Miss Matilda Dawson, Lt. Easterbrooks, of the British army with his wife and 2 children, a colored girl, servant of Miss Dawson, 3 seamen and the cook of the ship, whose names we have not ascertained. Saved, capt. Weyer, Mr. Boyd, mate, two seamen and the steward of the ship—Messrs Lewis and Geo. Dawson, cabin passengers, and a steerage passenger, name not ascertained.

Mr. Walker has left a wife and numerous friends in this city to lament his melancholy fate. Mrs. Easterbrooks, we understand was the daughter of Dr. M'Neal, of Long Island—Miss Dawson was an accomplished young lady, about 18 years of age, going out on a visit to her father Mr. Wm. Dawson, who resides at Port au Prince. Her two brothers on board had gained the deck after the vessel was captured, and in the act of dragging their sister up the companion way, were struck with a sea, and separated from her. Mr. Spier was a respectable German about 50 years of age, well known in this city. He was going out to Port au Prince to superintend a commercial establishment, and we understand he left a wife and 6 children in this city wholly dependent on his exertions for support.

The two Mr. Dawsons arrived here yesterday afternoon in the sloop Mechanic from Boston. They speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Weyer, on the occasion, and attribute their present safety to his presence of mind, and great exertions by which with the aid of Mr. Boyd the mate, they succeeded in clearing the boat so that the whole of the survivors could embark in it, otherwise they must have perished.

#### The alleged Decision of Baltimore County Court.

From the Baltimore Patriot.  
The public mind has been much disturbed by an alleged decision of Baltimore County Court, at their present term, respecting the legal efficacy of our insolvent system. The first publication in your paper was very incorrect, and the subsequent representations in other papers were by no means accurate. I shall endeavour to give you the fact in its true limits.

The community well know the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States in 1819 which declared that no law of any of the states on the subject of insolvency could avail beyond protecting the person of the debtor, and that the constitution of the U. States permits no such law to discharge a contract. This is the essential import of the decision, and though a sentence of destruction, and a charter of tyranny to many, it became, constitutionally, an unmerciful part of the law of the land. Since the period of the decision, no one seriously doubted that the whole of the U. States was subjected to it, and the circumstance need not now be mentioned as something novel. A late decision of the Court of Appeals has I understand, pronounced the obligatory force of the Supreme Court's judgment, and it is, therefore, unquestionably fixed and installed over the fortunes and feelings of every inhabitant of the U. States. Since the confirming decision of our Court of Appeals, a case against an insolvent being ready for judgment, it became the duty of our Baltimore County Court to prescribe the terms of that judgment. These terms expressly exempted the person of the defendant, in every other respect the judgment was unlimited, and as in ordinary cases. No decree of immediate execution was made, the technical nature and scope of a judgment can not permit such an order, so entirely foreign to its office. After the entry of this judgment was dictated by the court, they were asked, whether on that judgment execution might be issued immediately, and without the intervening, deliberative procedure of a scire facias—(a scire facias, applied to such a case, is a summons to show cause against execution, on which no bail is exacted and which has the duration of an ordinary suit, if an appearance be entered by the defendant at the term to which he is summoned.) To this query, the chief justice intimated that a scire facias was not necessary. When this intimation had escaped a desultory dialogue took place between the bench and bar upon the question, thus prematurely advanced—the question was not judicially before the court, could not then be, and has not yet been decided—and with the dialogue, the investigation terminated.

After an execution on any such judgment shall have issued, the point may be duly presented to the court; whether a scire facias should not precede execution? It may then be treated with the solemn consideration and research which so vital a concern solicits—(for altho' a matter of formal procedure, it is defensive for the debtor, as it affords delay. It do not hold any lenity for the fraudulent, but I have observed, (and the experience of many will suggest the same remark) that the oppression of creditors is nearly commensurate with the fraud of debtors—and all men of enlightened humanity will concede, that the law should shelter the honest as efficiently as it should punish the dishonest. The preliminary of a scire facias will palliate the keen thirst, and check the eager persecution of harsh creditors. It will, in fine, give a humane pause for compromise, and for mercy. This point of practice, now all that remains to cover the honest and unfortunate man, will be duly investigated on the first occasion, that shall regularly authorize the discussion.

A Member of the Bar.

It is reported that...  
Havana, Oct. 21.  
On the 20th Oct. the U.S. brig Enterprise, succeeded in capturing two schooners and one sloop. The sea robbers had the audacity to hoist the red flag.

#### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 22nd day of November inst. on the premises, on Elk-Ridge—One negro man named Nathan, one negro boy named Dennis, one negro man named Joe. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel N. Ridgely, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John Lawrence, for the use of M'Donald & Ridgely. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.  
Benj. Gaither, Shff. A. A. C.  
Nov. 8.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 30th day of November inst. at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis—One hundred acres of land, more or less, upon John Ward resides. Seized and taken as the property of said Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John Crandall, for the use of Richard Crandall. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.  
Benj. Gaither, Shff. A. A. C.  
Nov. 8.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on Friday the 23rd day of November, at the residence of Thomas Stewart, near Magothy river. One black, and four bay horses, one mare, two sows, and five shoats. Seized and taken as the property of Abraham C. Stewart and Thomas Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Nancy Sewell. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
Benj. Gaither, Shff. A. A. C.  
Nov. 8.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, I will sell, on Saturday the 24th day of November inst. at the house of Ambrose Updegraff, on Elk-Ridge—Six Milch Cows, two Steers, two cattle of other descriptions, and one wagon. Seized and taken as the property of the said Ambrose Updegraff, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Samuel Heston, Jonathan Ellicott and Samuel Ellicott, surviving obligees of John Ellicott, Junr. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
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Nov. 8.

#### For Sale, A TRACT OF LAND.

Containing 717 acres, late the property of William Campbell, deceased, situate about 27 miles west of the city of Baltimore, between the Liberty and the Frederick turnpike road, and about four miles from the latter, adjoining the farms of Mr. James Hood and Colonel Owings. One half of the tract is in wood, and is well calculated for raising the first quality tobacco as any in the state of Maryland. The remainder is cleared and under good chestnut rail fencing, and well adapted for small grain and corn. 100 acres are fine meadow land, 50 of which are now in timothy. On the tract there is a good comfortable frame dwelling house, also, another tract nearly adjoining.

Containing 332 acres, well timbered with chestnut. Both tracts will be sold for \$18,000 one third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale. If not sold before the first of November, it will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase may see the land by applying to Mr. James Hood, or Mr. Henry Wayman, living in the neighbourhood.

John M. Henry,  
Edward Campbell,  
Trustees of Wm. Campbell, deceased.  
Nov. 8.

#### SHOATS.

Came to the subscriber's residence near Annapolis, a Brown Shoat, a Sow and Barrow, marked with an under bit in the right ear—the Sow has lost a part of her right ear supposed by the bite of a dog. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

William Nicholls,  
Nov. 8.

#### EDUCATION.

DR. DAVIS informs the public that he has opened a Private School, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He has engaged Mr. Frederick I. Grammer as an assistant. The price of tuition is fixed at forty dollars per annum; and quarterly payments will be expected, but not in advance. Board (washing, lodging and fuel included) may be had for \$150.  
Oct. 25.

#### 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.

#### Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 24th of Nov. next, at 12 o'clock.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about 100 acres, being the real estate of O. D. Dorsey deceased. This land lies in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, and is bounded by the lands of Doctor Gustavus Warfield and Richard Snowden Esq.—About 100 acres of this land is cleared and in cultivation, and produces corn, tobacco, &c. in abundance.—The balance is well wooded with hickory, white oak, &c. There are on these premises a two-story log dwelling house, switzer barn, with other necessary buildings.—A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security.—On the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be executed by  
Chas. D. Warfield, Trustee.  
Oct. 25th 1821.

#### FOUND

Near Love Point, Kent Island, a BUOY, from its appearance supposed to be one of those from the Man-of-War Shoals—it is very large, and coppered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.  
Thos. W. Holmes,  
Kent Island, 16th Oct.

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Friday the 19th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, and on from day to day until the whole is sold, the Personal Estate of Ann Merrick, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, (near the mouth of the Hodkin creek, at the mouth of the Patuxent river, on the Chesapeake bay), consisting of

NEGROES,  
(25 in number) fifteen for life and 10 for a term of years, the most of them valuable slaves—Stock of different kinds, among which is a large stock of Sheep, a large quantity of very valuable Household Furniture, as also Kitchen Furniture, and a large quantity of Farming Utensils, a quantity of Indian Corn, Rye, Wheat, &c. with many articles too tedious to mention, among which is a valuable Gold Watch and Silver one.

Terms of Sale: the cash to be paid for all sums not exceeding twenty dollars, and a credit of six months with bond and approved securities with interest for all sums over twenty dollars.  
Herrick Fowler Adm'r.

#### 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, Casimires, 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 Euterpeiad.

The first volume of the Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by  
John R. Parker,  
No. 2, Milk st. Boston.  
Nov. 8.

#### Notice hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Susanna Beard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, to make immediate



or the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,

**THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,**

will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester-Town. Fare as heretofore.

Sept. 20, 1827.

Considering it will be more agreeable to passengers in the Steam Boat Maryland to arrive at Baltimore and Easton before dark, it is intended from the first of November ensuing, that the

**MARYLAND**

shall start from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore; leave Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock on her passage up, and at half past 11 o'clock on her passage down. Breakfast will be provided on board.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, National Intelligencer, Board of Commissioners, will insert the above once a week, and forward their accounts to this office.

**Valuable Land for Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. if fair, it not the first day thereafter, all that tract of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called "Holloway or Oliver's Preservation," late the property of William Ginner, deceased, containing by a late survey 159 1/2 acres. This land is surrounded by two creeks, except a small part where it joins the farm of John C. Weems, and extends from there in a narrow slip to opposite to Tracey's Landing, rendering the expense of fencing very inconsiderable. The land is perfectly level, and the whole of it cleared and arable; the soil very fertile and well adapted to the growth of wheat, tobacco and the other productions of this state. The improvements are, two dwelling houses, a tobacco house, and an apple orchard, and the situation equal to any in the state for fishing, fowling, &c. the neighbouring waters affording the first orders. The terms of sale are, a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the payment of the purchase money, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money a deed will be executed. If the highest bidder should not give bond with good security for the payment of the purchase money on the day succeeding the sale, the next highest bidder will be considered the purchaser.

Nicholas B. Green, Jr. Trustee.

Oct. 25.

**State of Maryland, Sc.**

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, October 23rd 1827.

On application by petition of William S. Green, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Callahan, 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. Hill, Reg. of 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 testamentary on the estate of Mary Callahan, 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 23rd day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23rd day of October 1827.

William S. Green, Executor.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

Broke from the gaol of Anne-Arundel county on Tuesday night last, PHILIP CHAMBERLAIN, a prisoner sent from Baltimore county to this county for trial. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a dark complexion, and black hair, and is very loquacious. He has with him a variety of clothing. Said Chamberlain is well known in Baltimore, and was not long since released from the penitentiary.

Benjamin Gaither, Sheriff.

Oct. 25.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**W. Bryan, & Co.**

Have just received an elegant assortment of

**Fall & Winter Goods,**

which they will sell low for cash. Persons wishing to get bargains will do well to give them a call.

Annapolis, Oct. 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 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, Jun. 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.

**New & Cheap Goods.**

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, And every art suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses,

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr. J. Higley's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call.

Oct. 11.

**REMOVAL.**

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by the late H. G. Munroe, where he has just received his

Fall and Winter Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.

which, with his former stock, renders his assortment very complete. He invites his friends and customers to give him a call, and assures them that his prices will be found suited to the times.

Richard Ridgely.

**The best Family Flour & Bottled Porter.**

Oct. 11.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the Alum and Copper works of Cape Sable, on Magdaly River, near Annapolis, about the 27th ult. a dark mulatto man named Tom Johnson, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, chews a great deal of tobacco, a very cunning and artful fellow, professing to be very religious, which he endeavours to manifest by preaching and praying very volubly to his fellow servants, he took with him a variety of good clothing, amongst them a drab great coat, and a blue coat.

The above reward will be given if taken without the state, and lodged in any goal so that he may be recovered again, or twenty five dollars if taken within the state, in either case all reasonable charges will be paid.

RICHARD WATSON.

Oct. 11.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Francis Mercer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to

John Mercer, Margaret Mercer, Ex'rs.

November 1.

**FOR SALE**

A stout active negro woman, about twenty seven years of age, with or without her female child, aged about six years. The woman is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer. They are slaves for life, but would prefer selling them for a term of years. Apply to the Printer.

Sept. 27.

**Central Tavern.**

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that she carries on the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas, and lately by her deceased husband, who's boarders and travellers will receive the most attentive attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attending as members of the legislature, and the public in general, will find it to their advantage to give her a call, as she pledges herself nothing will be left undone to render general satisfaction to her customers. The best liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to her customers, and the greatest attention and care taken of their horses. She therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

Priscilla Daley.

Oct. 25.

**South River Bridge Company.**

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that the sixth and last instalment of five dollars on each share of stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the treasurer of the said company, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next.

By the act of incorporation, any stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his stock, to the use of the said corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said stock for the use of said corporation, and if any forfeited stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent stockholders shall remain liable for the balance due. By order of the president and directors,

Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.

Oct. 15.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 9th November next, at James Hunter's Tavern, One House and Lot in the city of Annapolis. Seized and taken as the property of Benjamin Sewell, and sold to satisfy a debt due John Randall & Son. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.

Oct. 18.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

AND FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

**The Votes & Proceedings**

of the last session of the Legislature.

Price—\$1 50.

June 14.

**Chancery Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 16th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted)

The land whereon John Young now resides, on the north side of Severn. Containing about 113 acres, one negro man aged about 22 years, two negro boys, one aged about 14 the other 12 years, one negro woman and her two children (girls)—Stock of different kinds, beds, bedsteads, furniture and a variety of farming utensils. 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.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser of the land, to give bond with security for the payment of the purchase money, within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser of the personal property, (excepting the negroes) to give bond with security, for the payment of the purchase money, within six months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. The negroes to be sold for cash, payable on the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

Louis Gaspar, Trustee.

Oct. 25.

**Commercial Academy,**

At the School-Room lately in the occupancy of Mr. Curran.

NO IMPROVEMENT, NO CHARGE!

**J. C. DOUBLEDAY,**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends teaching young ladies and gentlemen in the different branches of an English education, with the use of the globes, upon a plan peculiar to himself; which will insure improvement without corporeal punishment, and will be received by the pupil with studious attention and gratification.

P. S. The Flute taught—Terms, &c. may be known on application to Mr. D. at Mr. Setler's, Market-space.

Merchants accounts adjusted, and letters written on moderate terms.

N. EVENING SCHOOL, Will commence on October 29th.

**JOHN HUTTON,**

**Coach & Harness Maker,**

Still continues the above business at his old stand in Corn-Hill-street, and thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same. Orders for work will be received with pleasure, and executed with promptness. He has on hand

**A NEW FASHIONABLE GIG & HARNESS,**

which he will sell on terms accommodating to the purchaser.

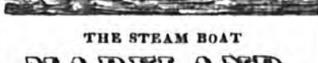
Oct. 18.

**NOTICE.**

The Farm near Annapolis belonging to Mrs. Rachel Leeds Kerr, of Easton, and now in the occupation of the Messrs. Tyding's is for rent. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Inquire at this Office.

Oct. 4.

**New Arrangement of Days.**



**THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,**

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.— But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening; and so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Fickars.

March 22

**Flour, Wheat, &c.**

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market St. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlic, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent. commission, and Pork for 2 per cent. commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.

H. H. W. Im.

Sept. 13.

**NOTICE.**

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet at the City of Annapolis on the second Monday in November next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads in said county. By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Oct. 25.

**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.

**Just Published**

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office.

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of an order of the court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 20th day of November next, the personal estate of Mary Callahan, deceased, consisting

**A HOUSE AND LOT**

subject to a ground rent, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. Terms of sale a credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond and security, bearing interest from the day of sale—Sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid.

William S. Green, Executor.

Oct. 25.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

**50 Dol'ars Reward.**

Absconded from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named

**JACOB,**

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Deliah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelen, whether it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal.

Benjamin Scott, Manager.

Sept. 13.

**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.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

**JOHN TRIP,**

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers. He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

Ephraim Gaither.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

August 16, 1821.

The Eastern Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

POLITICAL.

From the Federal Republic.

To the People of the United States.

In my last communication, I pointed your attention to the contract made in behalf of the general government with col. Jas. Johnson, of Kentucky, for the transporting of troops and provisions up the Missouri river, and the unjustifiable and shameful advance of public money directed to be made to that individual by Mr. Monroe, the president of the United States.

Public notice was not given (says the quartermaster-general, in his letter of 31st Jan. 1820) that proposals would be received for transporting these troops and provisions; although the law expressly declares that "all purchases and contracts for supplies or services, which are or may, according to law, be made, by or under the direction of either the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, or the secretary of the navy, shall be made either by open purchase, or by previously advertising for proposals respecting the same."

which is included the expense of transportation) was \$556,000.—while the expenditures of that department, for the same year, amounted to \$749,248 67. This great excess of expenditure beyond the appropriation for the year, was, doubtless, owing to the exorbitant advances made to col. Johnson, under his secret contract—all of which advances, from 24th July to 8th Nov. 1819, were made under authority of President Monroe's letter, dated 'Lexington, Kenty. 5th July, 1819,' a copy of which is inserted in my last number.

4. After giving col. Johnson credit for his exorbitant demands, as before stated, there still appears to be due from him to the United States, (not to mention his contract for supplying the army with provisions) the sum of \$76,372 65 cts. This, however, will not appear on the list of public defaulters for the next year, because the balance will not have been due "for more than three years prior to the 30th September last." And for the recovery of this sum, no legal steps appear to have been taken.

5. The only security taken for this money, appear to be the steamboats referred to in Mr. Monroe's letter, which the Congress committee pronounce to be "broken, feeble, and subject to constant decay;" so that, from every appearance, we may calculate on a total loss of this sum, as well as between 1 and \$200,000 wrongfully paid under the secret contract before mentioned. But this was a case in which our chief magistrate took "very great interest" and in which he was willing to take "great responsibility."

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Essex Patriot.

"In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread." Moses tells us that the disobedience of Adam bro't a curse upon the ground, and that thorns and thistles should be produced. The curse still continues. We will not meddle with the punishment of the woman. It is as much and sometimes more than she can bear. Man is annoyed by several things besides thorns and thistles, and it requires much of his vigilance, industry, and sweat of his face, to cause the earth to bring forth fruit.

We should have little of the staff of life, few delicious fruits, roots and vegetables, without the plastic hand of man; and every farmer ought to know how to apply such an hand. Agriculture and commerce are said to be sisters. I love them both: but as I am a landsman, my affection is stronger for the former—still love the man who prospers the latter.

Many of our small grains & seeds succeed well by broad cast, others not. We must therefore use hill and drill planting: It is of importance for the farmer to know the proper management of each, for it requires all his diligence and industry to prevent the ravages of his enemies. In broad cast it is sometimes best to let the tares grow until harvest. By extracting them, especially in a dry time, you expose the roots of the wheat to a scorching sun, and your crops are injured. In a wet season it may be of use. Every farmer ought to know this—In hill and drill planting there is no danger in exterminating the weeds, for you can with the hoe cover the naked roots, with fresh earth.

But I intended to confine myself to the culture of cabbage. This

plant is raised or attempted to be raised by most farmers. We are too apt to think if we get seed into the ground when the tide suits, the sign in the right place, and the moon old or new, as different seeds require, we are sure of a crop without giving ourselves further trouble.

We never examine the different state of soils: The first enemy we have to encounter in the cabbage plant, is a small fly about imperceptible. Seeds sown on burnt ground escape in a great measure this insect, because the plants are impregnated with alkali. Still you may raise good plants in old cultivated gardens with the simple application of cold water. The little insect cannot withstand it, but is washed off and drowned in your watering pot. Cabbage from their oily nature never can be injured by cold water; but always flourish from a repeated application. The second enemy we have to encounter, is the cabbage worm. They commit their depredations in the night, and bury themselves in the day. I have read of, and tried many things said to be an antidote to their voracity; such as lime, ashes, birch bark, paper tied round the stems, &c. but so such things answer the purpose—Death and cold water are the best preventatives: They disappear generally about the middle of June. Something depends on the season. It is difficult to have early cabbage without great attention. Water your cabbage when this worm infests it, every night with cold water; they cannot bear the cold and will march off for other food; but should you find a plant cut off, search for and destroy the worm, and from your seed-bed set out another. This must be done in the morning. By this practice you may preserve most of your plants until the destroyer disappears. The third grand enemy are the lice, said to come from an egg or eggs deposited in the leaf by the butterfly. I have heard of many ways to destroy them: such as whipping the green elder, sprinkling them with a decoction of it, and sifting on ashes and dirt. I have tried all, but have found none of them succeed to my wishes. I find nothing so good as water from the watering pot. These insects rage in a dry season. By water you destroy them by thousands, and invigorate your cabbage. They generally attack weakly plants, or make them so by it. When a boy, I have heard it said autumnal rains will kill the lice. My cabbage have been infested with them during the drought, many of them past recovery as I thought. If rain will destroy them, why not the watering pot? I tried it, and to my surprise, many which appeared nearly dead, are now flourishing. A farmer, morning and evening, can attend a cabbage yard, sufficient at least for the consumption of his family, in a few minutes. FARMER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Winchester Republican.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

It is frequently remarked that the most laudable deeds are achieved in the shades of retirement; and to its truth history testifies in every page. An act of heroism, or philanthropy, performed in solitude, where no undue feelings can affect the mind, or bias the character, is worth, to the eye of an impartial observer, whole volumes of exploits displayed before the gaze of a stupid and admiring multitude. It is not long since a gentleman was travelling in one of the counties of this state, and about the close of the day stopped at a public house to obtain refreshment and spend the night. He had been there but a short time, before an old man alighted from his gig with the apparent intention of becoming a fellow guest with him at the same house. As the old man drove up, he observed that both the shafts of his gig were broken, and that they were held together by withes formed from the bark of a hickory sapling. Our traveller observed further, that he was plainly clad, that his knee buckles were loosened, and that something like negligence pervaded his dress. Conceiving him to be one of the honest yeomanry of our land, the courtesies of strangers passed between them, and they entered the tavern. It was about

PRINTING.

A German account of the Invention of Printing.

At the time when this art was invented, Harlem was surrounded with beautiful woods; which the principal citizens made a practice of frequenting daily in fair weather, after dinner, for pleasure and recreation, and particularly Laurence Koster, who from his youth had a taste for engraving, and often visited the shops of such mechanics at that place, with a view of imbibing a knowledge of the art. In one of his wanderings in the woods, Mr. Koster took a piece of oak or bass wood, and having smoothed it, sent certain letters thereon with his knife, and wrapping a paper round it put it in his pocket. Whether from afterwards sitting on moist ground, or from his getting into a perspiration, tending to communicate moisture from the wood to the paper wrapped in his pocket, was not ascertained—but so it was, that when he took the wood and wrapper from his pocket, he found the letters he had cut in the wood impressed on the paper. He then made new experiments, and having found them successful, he improved on the art by finally making the letters of a harder substance—and thus by being enabled to sell books cheaper than those who had manuscripts, he made immense sums of money. But he met with a misfortune which ruined his business. A servant in his employ, named Jan Faustus, after having sufficient experience of the art, which his master had taught him, both in reading and making letters, embraced the opportunity when Koster was at Church with his whole family on Christmas day, to pack up and steal the chief part of his type foundry, and fled therewith to Mentz, where he opened a printing office with one Johan Van Guntzenburg, goldsmith of Stratsburg—and from thence all Europe and the world derived the further knowledge of this art. When Koster returned from church, and found his shop thus plundered, he is stated to have been much distressed—but being a man of wealth and far advanced in years, he never attempted to repair his office.

Our author concludes the rule of the city of Harlem, have, with much justice, erected a monument to the memory of Koster, near the market, representing a printing press, with the following inscription:

Memoriae Sacrum Typographiae Ars Artium Omnium Conservatrix, Hic Primum Inventa L. Costore, Harlemensi, MCCCXXXIX, signifying: to the everlasting memory of the art of printing, the preserver of all arts, here discovered by L. Koster, a Harlemer, &c.

Cork Tree.—It is generally believed that cork is the bark of the cork tree; on the contrary, it is an excrescence formed by exudation on the cuticle, or outer bark of the tree. The trees are stripped the first time before they are twenty years old, and generally once in eight or ten years after. It would appear that this contributes to their health and vigour, for if left unstripped they begin to decay in a few years, and in 30 or 40 years, a whole plantation, that is neglected, is destroyed; but those repeatedly peeled, live and thrive more than 200 years.—When the cork is removed an exudation takes place, which requires consistency by the action of the air, and thus the succeeding layer of cork is formed.

Wolves, we understand, have lately rendezvoused at Lachenay and its environs. One of them, as large as a full sized Newfoundland dog, a few days ago had the audacity to pass close by the door of one of the inhabitants, in broad day light.—Canada paper.

Died, lately, at his lonely habitation on the hills 12 miles S. E. from Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Wilson, who for many years endeavoured to be a solitary recluse from the society of men, except as far as was necessary for his support. His retirement was principally occasioned by the melancholy manner of the death of his sister, by which his reason was also partially affected. She had been condemned to die near Philadelphia, for a crime committed in the hope of concealing her shame from the world, and the day of execution was appointed. In the mean time, her brother used his utmost means to procure her pardon from the governor. He had succeeded and his horse formed and tied as he spurred him homeward, but an unpropitious rain had swelled the streams; he was compelled to pace the bank with bursting brain, and gaze upon the rushing waters that threatened to blast his only hope! At the earliest moment that a ford was practicable, he dashed thro', and arrived at the place of execution just in time to see the last struggles of his sister! This was the fatal blow. He retired into the hills of Dauphin county—employed himself in making grind-stones—was very exact in his accounts, but appeared frequently to be estranged; and one morning was found dead by a few of the neighbours, who had left him the evening previous, in good health.

EXTRACTS.

I speak not against learning in itself; it is a precious gift of God, and may be happily improved in the service of the gospel; but I venture to say, in the spirit of the Apostle Paul's writings in general and of Galatians 6 14, in particular, ACCURSED be all that learning which sets in opposition to the Cross of Christ! ACCURSED be all that learning which fills the room that is due to the Cross of Christ! and ACCURSED be all that learning which is not made subservient to the honour and glory of the Cross of Christ!

Witherspoon.

Lysimachus, for extreme thirst, offered his kingdom to the Getæ, to quench it—His exclamation is wonderfully striking: Ah! wretched me, who, for such a momentary gratification, have lost so great a kingdom! How applicable this to the case of him, who, for the momentary pleasures of sin, parts with the kingdom of Heaven! Horne

The energy of the Cross of Christ, is beyond the force of thunder, and it is more mild than the dew on the tender grass. Maclaurin.

God can give us no greater gift than himself. We may say as one said to Caesar, This is too great a gift for me to receive.—But it is not too great for me to give. an answered Cæsar.

**BUONAPARTE.**  
Madam of a letter...  
I should yesterday with Dr. Antomarchi, Napoleon's physician. You will allow that one cannot help feeling a great interest in converting with a person who has given the last drops of water to such a man, and I therefore readily accepted the invitation to meet him. The Doctor was very circum-spect, but I have collected many interesting gleanings from conversation with him, which I give you as I got them.

Buonaparte occupied himself often with gardening, and under his immediate super-intendance bowers and grottoes were erected in the garden at Longwood. General Bertrand, Madame Bertrand, with the children, and Dr. Antomarchi, assisted him on such occasions. His usual dress was that of a Chinese gardener, nankeen, and a large straw hat. Within the last eight months of life he could scarcely move out, and was obliged either to rest on the sofa, or in his easy chair; he suffered considerably and was in consequence exceedingly morose; he had lost full two thirds of his corpulence.

His last words certainly were "tete ar-mee," but without any connexion, for what he uttered was a conclusive state, and no other words could be distinctly understood.

During his illness his son was the principal topic of his conversation; he never conversed on politics, at least the Doctor said so. Two priests were sent to him by his mother, one an old man. (Buonaparte) and the other a young man. The first could not bear the climate, and was obliged to return to Europe. Since their arrival mass was read every day at Longwood, and the Doctor said, "I'll eat more on bon Christien." Buonaparte expressed much disgust at the old priest's smelling of tobacco—he disliked smoking and smokers. He had entirely left off taking snuff. You have seen it noticed in the papers that he sent a present to Lady Holland. The circumstances that led to it are extremely honourable to her lady ship. Lady Holland was never personally known to Buonaparte, but since his confinement she had been unremitting in her attention to him, by constantly providing him with articles for his table, which she thought would be agreeable to him; also by sending him books, and contributing in many other ways to his domestic comfort. He sent her a Cameo of great value, as a token of gratitude, it was on a snuff box which the Pope presented to Napoleon.

In contradiction to all the anecdotes in English and other newspapers, the Doctor assured me that the Emperor, (he never called him otherwise than "l'Empereur") never had any female attendant in his household, nor was any one in attendance on him during his confinement at St. Helena.

The veneration with which the Doctor spoke of him is beyond any thing of the sort I ever witnessed. Speaking of Bertrand, he always styles him le grand Marechal—Madam Bertrand was always allowed to enter his room without being announced. Napoleon was quite resigned to die in St. Helena. He often conversed with Antomarchi of events of his earliest age, and recollected the most trifling acts of his childhood, the Doctor being a native of Corsica, they generally conversed together in the idiom of the island, which was quite familiar to Napoleon. The house at Longwood was exceedingly small and uncomfortable, & damp beyond conception, the new house was not yet finished, and it was Buonaparte's intention, had he lived, never to inhabit it.

The library of Napoleon consisted of the best classics, and through the kindness of Lady Holland and other friends, he had a fresh supply of what was new and interesting every three months, sent to him under Lord Bathurst's seal. Dinner was always served on the plate (service d'argent) with the imperial arms on it, of which he died at St. Cloud.

Dr. Antomarchi found a proper stone on the island, with which he had prepared plaster, and succeeded very well in taking a cast of his bust after his death, unfortunately it had been shipped to Leghorn, else I might, perhaps, have had a sight of it—The Doctor has intended it as a present to the mother of Buonaparte, whom he styles Madam Mere.

The hair of his head as well as his beard had been shaved, and sent to his relations, his household each retaining some small quantity of it. The Doctor had a small lock of it in a brooch. I had it in my hand, and confess, and am not ashamed to say so, that my feelings were very acute at the moment, and I perceived something like a tear in my eye. The doctor could not obtain permission to embalm the body, nor would the governor (Sir Hudson Lowe) allow any inscription. The remains were first placed in a coffin of tin, then in one of mahogany, these two in one of lead, and the upper one again in mahogany; all four were well secured under the inspection of Dr. Antomarchi.

I could not learn any thing respecting the life of himself, which Buonaparte is said to have written, but it is probable that all events, that nothing was done in it after the arrival of Antomarchi, as he declined in health during the last two years. Montholon, who came over with Bertrand and his family, has permission to return to France; but Bertrand who had been condemned to death, per contrainte, has not yet received that permission. Dr. Antomarchi brought over his journal of the two last years attendance on Napoleon, ready for publication. Several of the London booksellers were anxious to obtain it, and I think he said he had sold them the copy right. The Doctor who is about thirty years old, was sent out to St. Helena by Letitia, mother of Buonaparte.

**SPAIN.**

A letter from Malaga, of the 18th Sept. remarks, "I fully believe this country is not very far from a storm of a civil nature; every thing portends it; and at present there is in fact no government, the whole of the ministers having refused to serve any longer, and Mr. Ferdinand does not like to return to Madrid. Therefore you may be assured that some catastrophe will soon take place, unless it is prevented by the genius of some man at present not to be found in Spain."

Interior Communication—It is stated in the Wheeling Gazette that six hundred wagons have arrived at that place alone, in the last six months, from the Atlantic country, loaded with merchandise, &c. for our western fellow citizens.—Nat. Int.

In consequence of the recent reduction of interest at Boston there has been a considerable increase of business at the Banks in that place—and applications have been made from some Southern Cities for loans.

**These Lands Exempt.**—The following is a list of the lands exempted from taxation on the subject of the patent of the State of Illinois, from our personal acquaintance with the writer, we have no hesitation in recommending him to the confidence of those who may require an agent in Illinois. N. Y. Spectator.

**Edwardsville, Illinois, Sept. 24, 1821.**  
I take the liberty to send you some information respecting the military bounty lands in this state, which, though not generally known, is of importance to the non-resident land holders.

These lands are exempted from taxation for three years from the date of the patent, if not sooner sold by the soldier or his heirs. If the patentee sells his land, it becomes taxable immediately. According to a rule adopted by the auditor of public accounts, if a tract of land is sold on or before the 1st of Aug. it is taxed for the whole of that year; but if sold after the 1st of August, it is not taxed at all that year. The same rule is followed with respect to lands as it belongs to the soldiers or patentees.—Those whose patents bear date on or before the 1st of August, 1818, will be taxed for the whole of the year 1821; while those whose patents are dated after the 1st of August, 1818, will not be taxed until 1822, in which year all the bounty lands in this state will be subject to taxation, as the three years' exemption will then have expired. Indeed, about four fifths of these lands are taxable this year. As the state government has obtained from the General Land Office, transcripts of all locations of military land warrants in this state it will not be possible to evade the tax.

The tax now imposed is \$3.20 per quarter section on land of the first class, \$2.40 on land of the second class, and \$1.60 on land of the third class. The class to be determined by the owner or his agent. I have made it a rule to class all lands committed to my agency, as of the third quality, unless otherwise instructed; by which means the tax is reduced to \$1.60 per quarter section. An annual charge of 50 cents is made for entering land for taxation, paying taxes, and forwarding the official receipts to the landholder. Where ten or more tracts are committed to my agency by one person, the fee will be only 75 cents per tract.

No non-residents' lands are to be sold for taxes before the 1st of January next, but it is expected that a large number of tracts will be offered on the first Monday of May next. Only one year is allowed for the redemption of land hereafter sold for taxes, which may be redeemed by paying the tax and costs of advertising and sale, with an addition of 50 per cent. It is much to be regretted that, for want of requisite information how to proceed, many soldiers will be deprived of their hard-earned bounty.

Recording—It is not necessary to have the original patent recorded, but when the land is purchased from the soldier, or from any other person, the deed is required to be recorded in the county in which the land lies, within one year from the date, in order to hold good against a subsequent sale by the grantor. The whole expense of recording a deed of the ordinary size, and of returning it to the owner, is 3 dollars, exclusive of postage, which must in all cases be paid by the land holder. The mails to and from this place are as safe as on any other post routes in the union. I have known but a single instance in which a letter mailed for this place did not arrive.

In the month of April, 1820, a considerable number of tracts of non-residents' land were sold to individuals, and struck off to the state for taxes, under the provisions of the act of 1819. As that law was considered somewhat oppressive, an act has been passed by the present legislature for the relief of those whose lands were thus sold—This act extends relief to three classes of landholders.

1. Those whose lands have been sold to individuals for taxes. They can redeem their lands by paying into the state treasury, at any time before the 10th of April, 1822, the amount for which the lands were sold, with an addition of 100 per cent. This, on a quarter section sold for the taxes of 1818 and 1819, will make \$27.40—on a quarter section sold for the tax of 1819, it will be \$29.20. But in the former case the landholder will be allowed a credit of \$22.75, and in the latter case a credit of \$17, to be applied to the payment of any other or future taxes. An agent will, therefore, be able to redeem a quarter section from the sale of 1820 with the sum of \$4.65, if sold for two years' taxes, and with the sum of \$3.20, if sold for only one year's tax.

2. Those whose lands have been struck off to the state for taxes. They can redeem their lands by paying into the state treasury, previous to the first day of January next, the amount of single taxes, costs of advertising and sale, and 6 per cent. interest thereon—making \$1.65 per quarter section, on lands sold for two years' taxes, and \$3.20 per quarter section on lands sold for one year's tax.

3. Those whose lands have been charged with a triple tax, but have not been sold for the same. They may be exonerated from the payment of a triple tax, by paying into the state treasury, before the first of January next, the single tax and six per cent. interest thereon from the time when the tax became due. In all cases where the lands have been sold for taxes, or have been charged with a triple tax, the Auditor has classified them in the second class, which makes the tax \$2.40 per quarter section, and they continue to be taxed thus, until the owner or his agent classes them differently. The agency fee for redeeming lands sold for taxes, is 50 cents per tract.

Bank bills of the following description will serve to be transmitted by mail or otherwise for the payment of taxes, and recorder's and agency fees:—United States Bank and branches, and all chartered specie-paying banks in New York, Albany, Troy, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Utica, Hartford, Boston, Philadelphia, District of Columbia, Baltimore, Richmond, Va. &c.

By attending to the preceding information, it is believed that every non-resident landholder may ascertain what measures it will be necessary for him to take, and the exact sum requisite to discharge his taxes. I am, very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
GEORGE CRURCHILL.

**Mammoth.**—A mammoth, in a state of perfect preservation, was lately found near Yakontska, on the borders of the Frozen Ocean. Part of the flesh, the tusks, ears and tail had been cut off by the natives; but the skeleton has been carried to Petersburg, a distance of 6,875 miles. The head weighs 460lb; the horns are 9 and a half feet long, and weigh 400lb; the hide of the back is 10 1/2 feet, and the length 16 1/2 feet; the bristles of the back were of a reddish cast, and many of them measured two feet four inches.

**Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1821.**  
A man who was taken up in Washington, the other day, on a very narrow street, and who was about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was taken up by the Mail Robbers, who searched down and bound the driver of the mail wagon, and committed the late depredation on the mail between Baltimore and Harrisburg. He was examined at length by Mr. Justice Allen, and committed to the jail for the night. He was a tolerable decent looking person—55 or 60 in good money, and \$15 or 16 counter it was found in his pocket.

**From the Philadelphia Gazette of the 20th inst.**  
The driver who brought up the southern mail to-day, reports that during last night the mail was attempted to be stopped by a foot-pat near Elkton, and not far from the spot where the late robbery was committed. The guard immediately fired upon him and he fell to the ground. The mail proceeded on its route. If this should prove true, it will afford an awful warning to these desperate wretches.

(The above statement, which is now going the rounds in the news-papers, is pronounced by the Philadelphia Gazette of the 10th, to be "without foundation.")

Com Bainbridge has been appointed to the command of the port of Philadelphia.

The ship Sea Fox, from New York, lately upset off Study Hook, was fallen in with by the ship John and Adam, arrived at Philadelphia. On getting to the wreck, the officers perceived he had human voices; he immediately returned to the ship, procured axes and boarding the wreck, and cut up open the deck, relieved four fellow-beings from the horrors of a most awful death. The names of the men saved are Bradford Morey, Wm Woodbury, Jacob Smith and Wm Mitchell.

These men it appears were in the forecastle at the time she capsized. Though up to their necks in water they worked their way into the hold, where they subsisted for three days and three nights on flour and hogshard.

**Another Kidnapper caught and Condemned.**  
Dorchester County Court, October Term 1821.

**State vs Levin Anderson.**  
Charge Kidnapping negro Hannah, and aiding and abetting the kidnapping of negro Jim, both entitled to their freedom.  
J. Bayly and J. R. W. Pitt, for the state—  
R. Martin and J. B. Sullivan, for the defendant. Verdict—Guilty—sentence of the court, to be confined in the Penitentiary for the period of ten years. Levin Anderson is a brother of John Anderson, who was convicted at April term of the same court for the same offence, and was sentenced to a confinement of five years.

**From the Boston Gazette.**  
Uncommon Circumstance.—A correspondent in Barnstable county informs us, that on Sunday night last, a shoal of fish, of the Whale species, to the number of nearly 100, came or were driven on the shore, on Indian Neck, and Beachbill Cove, in Wellfleet, on Cape Cod, where they were left by the tide. They were discovered early on Monday morning, by a lad who was gunning, and who marked 57 of the best of them for his father, and then gave information of the others. They measure from 10 to 25 feet in length, and the oil extracted from them is said to be hot little inferior to sperm oil. The value of the whole shoal is estimated at 2,000 dollars, and the father of the lad mentioned, has been offered 1000 dollars for the 57 marked by him. It is expected they will meet him 1500 dollars. These fish are known by the name of the Black Whalefish, and formerly were common on our coast, but have not been seen for many years past. It is said to be peculiar with them, when they find themselves in shallow water, from fright, or other cause, to run on shore and perish.

**Difficulty of apprehending the value of high numbers.**—A very high number is somewhat difficult to comprehend, it may not be amiss, to illustrate by a few examples, the value of the words million, billion, trillion, and quadrillion:—Suppose that a person reckons a hundred pieces to a minute, and continues to do so twelve hours in each day, he will take fourteen days to reckon a million.—A thousand men would take thirty eight years to reckon a billion. If we suppose the whole inhabitants of England and Wales have been constantly employed in counting money since the birth of our Saviour, they could not have yet reckoned a trillion. Though we admit the earth from its creation to have been as populous as at present, and the whole human race to have been counting money, without intermission, they could scarcely as yet have reckoned the five hundredth part of a quadrillion of pieces.—Morrison's Com. Arith.

By a late estimate it appears, that the real estate in this city, belonging to the Corporation, amounts to nearly three and a half millions of dollars; which property is, no doubt, productive, and produces an interest probably of 6 or 7 per cent.—N. Y. Gaz.

**MILITARY HEROINE.**

The following case came before the court of Assize at Metz, in France, early in the month of August.  
A woman was brought up, for examination, on a charge of vagrancy, and also of having used violence to wrong some of the citizens.  
It appeared that she had served as a soldier, from the age of 12 to her 64th year during which she had fought under the command of Luckner and d'Estaing, and had served as a trumpeter for 23 years in Italy, Egypt, Germany, and Russia, where she was taken prisoner and sent into Siberia for the last three years. She had quitted Russia and returned to her native country to end her days in peace. She had claimed no remuneration for her wounds at the hands of the minister.

A miserable quarrel, provoked by the hard heartedness of the landlord of a public house, who insisted upon having 3 pounds of bread in payment for two penny worth of wine which the woman had regaled herself with, was the circumstance that constituted the charge, and which if substantiated, would be punishable by five or ten years' imprisonment. The jury were much moved at the heroic simplicity of this courageous woman, who, from her infancy had lived but to serve her country. She spoke of her wounds as trifles which gave her no concern. She was acquitted unanimously, and a subscription commenced for her, to testify the interest she had inspired.

**Two Days Later from England.**

New York, Nov. 7.  
The ship *Zealandia*, Stoddard, is 25th Sept. Her letter and newspaper bring news from Liverpool, whence she sailed, that she was on board the ship, at Sandy Hook, where she is detained by a strong head wind. The passengers who have come up, inform that the crops had turned out much better than was expected, and that all fears of a scarcity of Bread stuffs had subsided, and that flour had fallen down to the old price.

Sir Robert Wilson has been dismissed from the British service. The causes have been variously stated. It is said by some, that it was in consequence of some conduct of the gallant General's on the day of the Queen's funeral. Others say the cause of offence is contained in a letter which has been found addressed by Sir R. Wilson, to Buonaparte at St. Helena, explaining away the reflections upon the character of the latter, contained in his history of the campaign in Egypt.

A London paper of Sept. 20 states that there were no prospects of the ports being opened; it also states that the crops in Scotland were abundant.

The following is an extract from a circular of the latest date brought by the ship.

Liverpool, Sept. 22, 1821.  
Sir,—For the last three days the corn market has been very flat, owing to a return of fine weather, and to day it has been extremely dull, and prices quite nominal. The average price of wheat for the week ending the 15th inst. was only 61s 6d per qr. and the London market fell 5s per qr. on the 19th. The prospects of the opening of the ports, to the United States, either in November or February, is now so much lessened, that wheat and flour in bond, are quite unsaleable, but sweet flour is nominally at 38, sour at 28. Yesterday, ten thousand bushels Canada wheat sold at 10s 10d to day 'twould be gladly taken for other parcels, but no offer, which shows much uncertainty as to the ports opening to Canada. The continuance of the present fine weather, would further damp the market.

Cotton has been in good demand this week, but without any material alteration, and the market closes in rather more willingness on the part of holders to meet the buyers. The sales of to-day are about fifteen hundred bales, one half of which are uplands, no change of moment is looking for at present, unless the further accounts of your crops be very unfavorable.—Nice very dull, and has given way with grain generally. Your's &c. Murray & Latham.

London Sept. 20.

Letters have been received from Constantinople, dated the 18th ult. They relate entirely to commercial affairs, connected with the recent events which have happened to vessels laden with corn since the embargo. From the silence which they observe respecting other points of political interest, may be inferred, that nothing new of that description had occurred.

September 21.

This is a holiday at the Stock Exchange. A great number of brokers and jobbers have assembled about the Royal Exchange but no sales whatever are reported. Great interest, however, is excited respecting the proceedings at the bank of England yesterday, from the silence of the governor when asked if the report of the bank shortly discarding at 4 per cent per annum, instead of 5, the present rate, was true. It is inferred this important measure is in contemplation, because, had it been otherwise, a direct negative would have been given.

Letters were this morning received from Odessa, dated 21th ult. They entirely relate to commercial affairs; and so little do they enter into speculation relating to hostilities that two have even made no mention of Baron Stroganoff, or of the Russian armies. A foreign vessel had arrived from Constantinople. The Porte freely allowed the passage of the Dardanelles to vessels laden with corn, and if they chose to unload at Constantinople, the government price was 8 1/2 piasters, formerly 9.

We have received this morning, the Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday last. Their contents are of considerable importance particularly in what relates to Spain, where factions grow every day more fierce, and the revolution seems hourly hastening to that close which every unprejudiced observer, who marked its origin and watched its progress, must have anticipated. Scene by scene, and act by act, the drama has gone on, developing its plot and unfolding its characters, with as much consistency as the most skillfully constructed tragedy.—What is now the situation of the country, or what the situation of the King? The former is convulsed with dissensions, conspiracies and civil war; the latter, insulted, defied, and almost dethroned. The very copious extracts which we have given preclude us to day from entering more largely upon the ominous aspect of affairs in that country; but our readers need only peruse the intelligence we lay before them, duly to appreciate a crisis which appears inevitable.

These papers also contain a Turkish document of some interest, though it is too long to give to day. We allude to the manifesto of the Grand Seigneur, which was published in the Austrian Observer of the 7th inst. It is dated in the middle of last month, and addressed to all the Grand Viziers, Miras, Molhass, Waxodes, and other public functionaries of the Ottoman Government. The purport of this manifesto is, to set forth the heinous and paternal protection which the Sultan's Porte has ever extended towards all its subjects, and towards the Greeks in particular; to deplore and condemn the rebellious conduct of the latter in certain provinces of the empire, and lastly, which is the most important part of the document, to forbid that any violence or injury should be offered to the persons or property of the Greeks, except in case of positive insubordination. Any public officer, or other individual, violating this injunction, is threatened with the penal displeasure of the Grand Seigneur. What practical effect may result from this declaration in favour of the unoffending Greeks, it might be hazardous to conjecture. We can only hope that it will check those war-torn massacres and indignities, the details of which have lately been so afflicting to humanity.

The news from Constantinople is to the 18th ult. when tranquility continued to prevail in that capital. Twenty of the male factors, who had been daily occupied in committing massacres, had been executed, and a hundred others sentenced to the bastinado.

**Annapolis, Thursday.**

**From Mrs. West's Tale of the Week.**  
Edward Fitzosborne visited Mrs. West, and in Paris had an opportunity of contemplating and admiring the spectacle of a great nation emancipating itself from the fetters of tyranny and superstition. At length, however, the measures which that great nation was compelled to adopt, obliged even this lover of freedom to make his escape. Wonderful tales are very interesting to most ladies, and Edward had a peculiar talent for relating them. Lady A—Looked, listened, admired, and rejoiced that such a delightful man had escaped the guillotine.

One morning a friend of this lady running into her dressing room, exclaimed, "It is not a divine fellow! And this morning I met more resolute than ever! such spirits and intelligence! so enchanting!—His every fine thing of you, my dear, is so very much struck, I assure you."

Though philosophy was Edward's forte, he did not belong to the school of Democritus. One prime article in his creed was, that an adroit study to less advantage for possessing the good things of this life. Indeed, as his views were not very clear on the subject of a future state, he considered it to be his bounden duty to embrace all the advantages which the present afforded. Gentlemen of his principles do not mean by their general declamations in favour of justice, and honour, and liberal feeling, to convey the precise idea, that such qualities are indispensable requisites in their own characters. They know that the exterior resemblance exactly answers the same end. Spurious nobility, and the major part belong to this class, will give you credit for possessing a virtue, provided you will declaim at the opposite vice. The daring atheist, and sophistical sceptic, find no difficulty in concealing their sentiments, and inducing many to believe, that if not already, they are yet becoming truly religious.

Edward quickly perceived that the heart of lady A—was enthralled, and although there was nothing about her to interest his feelings, yet, for various reasons, the connection he thought would be of advantage to him. Lady A—unwarily acknowledged to him, that her relations had objections to their union; and this drew from him an exposition on the purity & disinterestedness of his attachment, with a declaration that, though it would glow in his breast with unabated fervour, yet he had rather perish the victim of despair, than be guilty of any departure from the strict honour which had ever been the ruling principle of his life. It is not to be wondered at, that so generous a lover could not be renounced by a susceptible lady, who still persisted in her attachment, and overcame the scruples and prejudices of her friends.

A day was actually appointed for their marriage. Various delays, however, arose to retard the concluding ceremony; and a censorious world began to doubt, if indeed the gentleman was so desperately in love with his own solemn protestations assured thereby that he was.

At this period, the beautiful, and as yet innocent Geraldine, arrived. She came to partake of the pleasures of London; resolved to taste the Circean cup with moderation, and then to retire with dignity from the fascinating banquet. But there are periods when, if left to its own stability, the firmest foot would fail; and the best regulated mind, deprived of superior guidance, may also deplore its own depravity.

Our hero was soon introduced to this lady, and the interesting beauty of her countenance could not fail to attract his notice. Developing characters was his favourite amusement. She was happy. Fitzosborne, habitually sceptical, doubted this, and resolved, if it was real, to destroy it. He analyzed her manner and her expressions, with the hope of discovering something to convince him, that she was only a polished dissimulator. Can vanity, said he to himself, be the ruling motive? If it be, the smothered flame shall blaze. If vanity, said he, be her predominant motive, the vanity of a superior mind is not to be gratified by common sense.

Fitzosborne called to visit Geraldine. The expectations of his speedy nuptials, prevented her from reflecting upon the danger of receiving the visits and attentions of a man whose views, principles, character and past life were utterly unacquainted. She consented to amuse him by a display of her musical powers. The apartment reverberated with the magic sounds. Fitzosborne seemed lost in speechless ecstasy. He raised his eyes, suffused with tears, and they met those of Geraldine. He retired to the window to recover his emotion. It was some moments before Fitzosborne was able to converse. I know, said he, in the course of the conversation, and fixing his eye upon her with a very penetrating glance, that your soul was really formed for friendship. I am a physiognomist, Madam. A deep sigh escaped at these words. He spoke to her as if enraptured, of the sparkling intelligence of her manner, and the lively emanations of her fascinating wit. He then rose and took leave, with a more profound sigh than any he had before uttered. Poor man! ejaculated Geraldine, his feelings are too acute for happiness.

Could Geraldine have penetrated the disguises of premeditated villainy, how differently would she have thought and felt. The mind of Geraldine was unsoothed, seduced, and interrupted. Yet she interrupted his praise as he designed, and neither contempt nor abhorrence arose in her breast.

**O Flattery.**  
How soon thy soft insinuating oil,  
Supplies the toughest souls!

What better method can be adopted to convince the female reader of the necessity of shutting her ears to the sycron song, than placing the example of Geraldine fully in her view! What profanation even to support excellence like hers, open to an illicit attack! Yet, the wandering and profligate Fitzosborne, deeply versed in the science of human frailty, no sooner perceived that she vainly listened to his blandishments, than he not only determined to assail her principles, but left a firm conviction that his enterprise would succeed. Her delicacy was assailed, and his duplicity meditated, a copy was sent to her as if engraved, of the sparkling intelligence of her manner, and the lively emanations of her fascinating wit. He then rose and took leave, with a more profound sigh than any he had before uttered. Poor man! ejaculated Geraldine, his feelings are too acute for happiness.

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**FORNICATION**  
Further Extracts from papers received by the Dispatch.  
Madrid, Sept. 6.  
The first intelligence of the events which have transpired at Saragossa produced great ferment in this capital. The discussions at the Club Fontana were most outrageous; the revolutionary orators know no restraint. On the 5th inst. a courier arrived from Saragossa, and it was instantly circulated that Riego was arrested. The most intemperate demagogues exclaimed against his disgrace as a servile deference to the French government. Our government, to calm the public uproar, caused it to be stated in the journals that Riego was on the point of heading an enterprise which might entail the most deplorable disasters upon Spain and even lead to foreign war, and in consequence, it had been deemed expedient to deprive him of his command, and order his retirement to Lerida.  
On the 4th inst. the commotion assumed a most violent character, in consequence of the new nomination of the Minister of War Rodriguez. An immense multitude thronged the Puerte del Sol, and demanded the instant return of the King to Madrid; that the French Ambassador should be sent off; the Cortes immediately convened, and all suspected persons removed from the King's person. Orators had posted themselves in various balconies in the Red San Luis, who urged the people to excesses by their inflammatory harangues. Even a Grandee of Spain (it is affirmed that it was the Duke del Parque) exhibited himself in a gallery, armed with a poignard, and announced to the populace that notwithstanding his advanced age, he had yet strength enough to plunge it into the hearts of tyrants, and to support the right of the sovereign people. His address was hailed with loud acclamations. Towards the evening the populace surrounded the Hall of the Cortes, where the permanent Deputation informed them that they had despatched a messenger to the King, to inform his Majesty of the state of the capital. From thence the people thronged to the municipality, several of the members of which endeavoured to appease them; they insisted that an express should be sent off to the King, desiring him to return to his capital. This the Municipality promised, and the crowd dispersed.  
Yesterday there was the same ferment, his Majesty's answers were demanded, and the authorities were forced to announce that none had been received. The ministers have all sent in their resignations. The troops have been three days under arms. All rational men shudder when they see that 3 or 4 wretches, who take the lead at the Club Fontana, can thus disturb public quiet, and drag us to the precipice. The political chief, Gen. Cousans, who thought to maintain his place and popularity by his coward flattery of the populace, is now deprived of the King's confidence, and despised even by those on whom he lavished his base servility. He has declared himself ill, and tendered his resignation. Reflecting minds see in this a well combined plan to involve us in all the horrors of a civil war; the first thing in furtherance of which was to remove General Morillo, whose courage and fidelity they justly feared; this view was affected, thanks to the intrigues and gold of the American Spaniards. Now it is wanted to force the King to return to his capital, in order to load him with insults, as was the case in November last. God knows where men will stop who have a taste for revolutions.  
Ten O'clock, P. M.  
A courier has just arrived from Saragossa. There is no doubt that Riego aspired to the Dictatorship; some agents who were in the secret divulged the plan. There was a general cry of execration against the conspirator when his views were known. He has been conducted to the fortress of Lerida, under a strong escort. It is impossible to describe our situation. We are on a volcano.  
It is affirmed that a plot to assassinate the King has been discovered, and that several high personages are implicated.  
Paris, Sept. 15.  
A journal of the North cites the following passage of a letter from the Emperor Alexander to the Emperor of Austria: "All my family, including my mother, my army and subjects, demand war; I alone am for peace; and I will prove that I am Emperor."

Madrid, Sept. 6.  
Extract of a private letter in the Monitor.  
"It is now 10 o'clock at night, and some ferment prevails in the capital. I shall state to you what gives rise to it. Yesterday, a courier arrived from Saragossa, with despatches for the Government, the contents of which were not at first publicly known. A few hours afterwards an estafette was dispatched with an order to Gen. Riego to give up the military command of Arragon, and to retire to Lerida, where he would be under the orders of the government. To day another courier has arrived from Saragossa. His despatches were of such importance that they occasioned the assembling of the permanent deputation, which joined the Ministerial Council, and they held a long sitting together. The news was afterwards circulated that the political chief of Saragossa deemed it expedient to cause Gen. Riego to be arrested; that that town and the entire province were in a state of great commotion, and that several corps of troops had received orders to march upon Arragon. There is no doubt in Madrid, that Riego had in view to put himself at the head of a Republic. The club Fontana is crowded; the leading orators zealously defend the cause of Riego, whose conduct and principles they vindicate against the rumoured imputations. Numerous patrols parade the streets. The political chief, who owes his safety solely to the court he pays to the demagogues, has just harangued the people at the Puerte de Sol.  
Mr. Leach, Vice Chancellor of England, is momentarily expected in this capital; he has left London, charged with an important mission to our government.  
Irun, Sept. 7.  
From the Gazette de France.  
During some days past, it was suspected that a secret faction had in view to overthrow the Government. Stones were thrown at the military several evenings successively; a grenade was launched on the promenade, and many similar efforts made to excite disorder. On the 29th ult. groups of the citizens in different quarters, cried "A republic for ever," which excited much alarm. On the following day, an individual named Villamour, who was designated as the principal agent of the faction, was taken into custody, which measure had the effect of calming the general agitation.  
On the 31st, an extraordinary courier arrived from Madrid, bringing the dismissal of Riego, and an order for the departure of the Regiment called the "Constitution," and orders to several officers of other corps to proceed instantly to certain specified places. Gen. Riego was commanded to repair to Lerida, and the Political Chief was authorized to exercise provisionally the civil and military functions of the province.  
Riego, who was at Bujaraloz, about ten leagues from Saragossa, became furious when he read the order, which was accompanied with an injunction from the Political Chief that he should not re-enter Saragossa. He replied that he would return to that city, and the next day presented himself at the gate with a detachment of about 100 cavalry. In the mean time, measures had been taken to prevent his entrance, and the town had all the appearance of a place about to be besieged. Finding that Riego was resolute, a deputation of military officers went out and remonstrated with him as to the serious consequences which would inevitably ensue, if he persisted in his project. He yielded to their counsel and set off for Lerida. Picquets were stationed to prevent a surprise.  
On the 28th and 31st ult. and 4th inst. three Proclamations were addressed by the Political Chief to the inhabitants, informing them that an important conspiracy had been crushed in its birth, and called upon them to maintain the rallying sentiments—"the Constitution or death!" Riego has addressed a proclamation to "the brave soldiers and patriots of the army of Arragon," dated Pina, Sept. 3, in which he exclaims against the irregular manner in which he has been dismissed from the military command of the province—a step, which he considers has been provoked by atrocious calumnies, and solemnly vows his unshaken devotion to the constitution of cause.  
Frankfort, Sept. 9.  
The news from Vienna of the 4th, which we have received by an extraordinary conveyance, is as follows: "The courier who brought the

answer of the Russian cabinet to the note which the Porte sent to St. Petersburg in reply to the ultimatum, made the journey in 15 days.—It is affirmed that the Emperor being absent (his Majesty had set off for Odessa,) the Ministers declared that they could not decide upon it, and that they were bound to confine themselves merely to transmit it to their Sovereign. (The remainder of this article has been suppressed by the Censorship, in several of these journals. The Constitutional concludes it as follows:—but that, in their (the Minister's) opinion, war was more probable than peace.)  
Vienna, Sept. 6.  
The following is the substance of the note which the Ottoman Government has despatched to St. Petersburg, in reply to the ultimatum. It is at least a copy which is circulated in the political circles of this capital:—  
The Porte has always respected treaties with other Powers, and especially with Russia. The energetic and extraordinary measures taken against the Greeks were only directed against rebellious subjects. Every government has the right, and even contracts the obligation, to punish traitors, and all who disturb public order. The Ottoman Government has disapproved of the excesses committed by the populace; but the people had taken up arms en masse to defend their religion and the legitimate Throne. Wallachia and Moldavia could not be evacuated until the insurrection, of which they were the theatre, should be entirely suppressed, and peace and order re-established there. The detention of some ships laden with corn, in the Bosphorus, or in the port of Constantinople, was a measure commenced by the necessity of storing the capital with provisions; besides, it was the local authorities who adopted this measure, without waiting for orders from the government; finally, the Christians provoked this step, because their privateers kept the Dardanelles, in a state of blockade; the Porte, however, is willing to grant a reasonable indemnity to the Russian subjects as shall prove that they have sustained loss by the measure.  
The free navigation of the Streight shall be re-established. The Porte never entertained any other views than the punishment of the guilty, all faithful and pacific subjects will continue to enjoy the protection of the laws, and will not be molested in the exercise of their religious worship.  
Large wt.—Two Turnips have been shown to us from (loavally) Mr. Skinner's stock farm, one of them bears Capt Finley's turnip one pound in weight.—The other exceeds his in circumference, measuring 22 feet four inches and three quarters.  
Balt. Am.  
**HYGIENICAL.**  
MARKED ON Thursday evening last, by the Rev. R. WATKINS, Mr. DENTON MALONE, to Miss ANNE KIRBY, all of this city.  
On the same evening, by the same, Mr. JAMES MILLS, to Mrs. PRISCILLA WHEAT, both of the county.  
**ROBBERY.**  
DIED.—On the morning of the 8th instant, at his residence in the county, in the 59th year of his age, RICHARD MACKENZIE, Esq. formerly a merchant of this city.  
**EXTRAORDINARY CONCERT.**  
P. LEWIS informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he intends giving a  
**CONCERT**  
With his five Children, (the eldest 11 and the youngest only three years of age) the latter on this week. Particulars of which will be given in hand-bills.  
Nov. 15.  
**Public Sale.**  
The subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 27th inst. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at her residence on West River, the following description of property to wit: horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.  
The Terms of the Sale are—for all sums of ten dollars, and upwards, credit of six months will be given the purchaser to give bond, or note, with approved security; all under ten dollars, the cash will be required on the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.  
Sarah Norris.  
Attendance by William O'Hara.  
Nov. 15.

**A Valuable Mill.**  
At 12 o'clock on the 12th day of December 1821.  
If fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, I will offer at public auction, on the premises, my  
**CRIST MILL,**  
with a suitable quantity of adjoining land, situated on the north side of the West River, about three miles from Annapolis, and at the head of a navigable creek. She has been very lately put in complete repair, has one pair of Boer, and one pair of Colnase stones, new and good of their kind, and is in all other respects well fitted up for manufacturing wheat and corn. There being no other mill within five miles of the above on the north side of Severn, she has constant employment, and is an object of speculation. The terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale. Persons inclined to make a private purchase, are requested to apply in the interval to Nicholas, or Henry Brick, in Baltimore.  
Edmund Brick.  
North side Severn,  
Nov. 15, 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, Casimires, 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. 2 3w.  
**Trustee's Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the honorable chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 24th of November next, at 12 o'clock,  
**A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,**  
containing about 227 acres, being the real estate of Caleb Dorsey deceased. This land lies in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, and bounded by the lands of Doctor Gustavus Warfield and Richard Snowden Esq.—About 100 acres of this land is cleared and in cultivation, and produces corn, tobacco, &c. in abundance.—The balance is well wooded with hickory, white oak &c. There are on these premises a two story log dwelling house, switzer barn, with other necessary buildings.—A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security.—On the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be executed by  
Chas. D. Wolfe, Trustee.  
Oct. 25th 1821.  
**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Monday the 19th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, and so continue from day to day until the whole is sold, All the Personal Estate of Ann Merricken Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, (near the mouth of the Bodkin creek, at the mouth of the Patapsco river, on the Chesapeake bay,) consisting of  
**NEGROES,**  
(23 in number) fifteen in life and (8 for a term of years), the most of them valuable slaves.—Stock of different kinds, among which is a large flock of Sheep, a large quantity of edgy valuable Household Furniture, as also Kitchen Furniture, and a large quantity of Farming Utensils, a quantity of Indian Corn, Rye, Wheat, &c with many articles too tedious to mention, among which is a valuable Gold Watch and Silver one.  
Terms of Sale: the cash to be paid for all sums not exceeding twenty dollars, and a credit of six months with bond and approved securities with interest for the sum under twenty dollars.  
Baruch Fowler Adm'r.  
**The Euterpeiad.**  
The first volume of the Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at the rate of dollars per annum, by  
John R. Parker,  
No. 2, Milk-st. Boston.  
Nov. 2  
**Notice is hereby given,**  
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Susanna Beard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to  
John Beard, Ex'r.  
Nov. 2, 1821. 2 3w.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, MURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. AGRICULTURAL.



From the Harford, Con. Farmers Almanac, for 1821. NOVEMBER.

As soon as the produce of your orchard and field is secured, and your farming utensils are carefully housed, put your house and barn in a posture of defence against the storms of winter. It is the part of a prudent man to render the execution of his business easy by judicious plans, and to save by his care what he earns by his industry.

Every economical farmer will have a Tool-House. This may be attached to the barn, or to the cow-house, or wood-house, or standing singly, as local circumstances may render most convenient. The observing farmer, while travelling through the country will be surprised to see so few buildings of this kind. When he sees a plough or a harrow frozen into the ground and standing in the open field; a cart or wagon in the highway half covered with snow drifts; scythes and hoes hanging in an apple-tree or on a fence through the winter; sleds and sleighs on the ground in the barn yard, with a plentiful growth of weeds under and about them through the summer—he will be very apt to say, this man must be rich or he could not afford all this waste.

The tools and implements of the farmer are, from the nature of his occupation, much exposed to injury by the weather, necessarily; but a neglect to house and protect them when not in immediate use, shews a great want of prudence and economy. The expense of such a building is comparatively small; while the convenience, comfort and real savings are considerable. It is a kind of endeavour—a rallying point. It has an effect to prevent your tools from being mislaid, scattered and lost. It also serves you for a workshop, which no farmer can well do without—where, in a rainy day you may mortice your posts, repair your cart, ladders, sleds, ploughs, harrows, yokes, harness, rakes & other things; grind up your axes, scythes, &c.—By the bye, never fail to keep here a good grindstone, and in good order for your neighbour's use as well as your own, and furnish a boy to turn for them occasionally, but especially when grinding up a new axe or a new scythe—it will be cheaper, you may be assured, than to go abroad to do all your grinding.

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 and 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 nearer to the surface, and the land was again harrowed. Chains were then drawn each way at the distance of two and a half 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 from the field. By this time the ground was so much burthened with the growing corn, that it could not be again hoed.—[Concord Patriot.

SEED CORN. I have been for several years in the practice of selecting my seed corn in the field, before gathering my crop, from such stalks as bore no ears, taking those of the best appearance which I think has been

the means of improving my crop. I have also made another experiment on seed corn, which is very simple. I broke an sufficient number of ears of corn in two, to make seed to plant two certain pieces of ground, both pieces of the same quality, and prepared in the same way. I planted one piece with the seed from the butt of the ear, the other from the top end. The piece planted with seed from the butt end produced seven bushels per acre more than that planted with the seed from the top end. Anon.

To improve impoverished Land. Put in two successive crops of buck-wheat—and when in bloom, plough them down. This may be done in one season—and in the fall, sow your wheat, or rye; and you cannot fail of having a promising crop of grain the next year. Rep Adv.

From the Duchess Observer. A premium for Sobriety!—At the Saratoga Agricultural Fair, held at Ballston Spa last week, a premium of \$5 was awarded to Fyler Everett, for working 300 days the last year without the use of ardent Spirits. We think premiums could not be awarded for a better purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXTRACT.

Three pilgrims, a Jew, a Christian, and a Mussulman, set out from Cairo, with a caravan, in order to cross the desert of Salem. For the first part of the journey they moved with the multitude, as a drop in the stream, almost without thinking whether they were going. But reflecting, at length, that they must perish if they missed the way, they began to cast an anxious look before them, and to explore the paths of the desert. In my opinion, said the Jew, we need not long hesitate about our route: Yonder, to the right is the pillar set up by Moses, who as every body knows, conducted thousands in safety through this wilderness; and our wisest course is to follow this landmark, which he has set up to direct us. It is true, said the Mussulman, Moses got safely through this wilderness, but it was by a route which his firmest adherents must own to be extremely difficult. For my own part, I prefer, by much, the path that was trod by the prophet of Mecca: it is distinctly marked by that pillar to the left, which has ever directed the steps of the faithful. I am sorry to see both of you mistaken, said the Christian; the one recommending a road so tedious as to be now almost obsolete, and the other preferring a road in which there are so many pits and precipices, and in which the sabre has been so busy, that the steps are slippery with the blood of the murdered. The straight and only safe, as well as pleasant road, is that which has been marked by Jesus, where yonder midmost pillar rears its head on high, and meets at a distance the eye of the pilgrim. Don't you perceive, right over it, the distant towers of Salem? I perceive them over the pillar on the right, said the Jew. And I swear they are in a line with that on the left, said the Mussulman.—They disputed, they grew warm, they quarrelled; each imagining that he could compel, by force, those whom he could not convince by reason.

In this situation, they were overtaken by a venerable dervise, who, learning the cause of their difference, thus addressed them: "Children, you are not wise. Had you changed your places, your views had also changed; and, having seen the cause of your misunderstanding, you had all been reconciled. Besides, the city of Salem is so great, that a part of it, like the horizon, may be seen over each of the pillars; and it is possible that thousands, who took the direct line by each, have found their way. For my own part, I have known many well meaning people, who having no opportunity of knowing any of the roads, took a different course from all, and I am far from doubting of their safety; for that depends not only on the way, but, in some measure, on the prudence and care of the pilgrim. It is impossible, however, that all these roads should be equally safe and commodious, or

that it should be a matter of indifference which of them is chosen. I have been considering them long, comparing the different accounts and charts of them, as every man ought in a matter of such infinite moment. For I hold no man is at liberty to take what way he pleases, & hazard his life, without weighing the evidence in favour of each, and using his reason to enable him to make the wisest choice. I have done so with care, and my observations I give you. The road by the pillar to the right was once the best and safest in the world, but it has been for a long time neglected and is now much out of repair. That by the left was at first extremely foul, nor is it yet such as could be wished; it has, however, some things to recommend it.

Five times a day the travellers are admonished by public criers, to pray for the guidance of heaven; and all give such punctual obedience that they seem to emulate each other in piety. On this road, too, there is much accommodation for the weak and needy. I dare not therefore reprobate, though I pity, all who choose it; it is because they know no better path. But the way by the midmost pillar is, in every respect, the straightest, the safest, and the most pleasant. On this road, at almost every step, palm-trees shade, and fountains refresh the pilgrim; and did they who enter upon it follow the directions inscribed upon the pillar and the chart with which they are furnished, every other path would soon be forsaken. But, instead of this, multitudes turn aside into bye-paths on the right and on the left, and for some trifles which attract their notice, forget to proceed on their journey. Even they who remain on the road too often spend their time in quarrels and contentions, almost equally fatal; some alleging that all ought to walk on this side of the road, while others contend they ought to walk on that: some searching for the track of this, and others of that predecessor, and each alleging it is death to tread any other part of that fair and beautiful road which is open before them. By these unhappy means, the immense crowd which enters it, is perpetually thinned as it proceeds; and but the few who study only to be on the road, and to advance in it, reach the end of the journey. This, you may perceive, is the way which I myself intend to pursue; and I intend to do it with all my might; keeping my eye upon the chart, without searching for the track of Peter, of Martin, or of John. If you can think as I do, and come with me, it will give me pleasure; if not, we shall part in peace, for why should we quarrel, or contend with any weapons but those of reason? And, indeed, when in our education, reading, habits of life, company and constitution, there must be so much difference, how can it be expected that our opinions should entirely be the same? God knows our frame, and knows that if any one of us had been in the place and circumstance of the other, he must, perhaps, have had his opinion too. He knows that we all wish to take the course which is safest to ourselves, and of course, most pleasing to him, since none of us, I trust, would wilfully and knowingly run the hazard of perishing in the desert. Judge, therefore, my brethren, of each other's conduct with candour. Let each be persuaded, in his own mind, that he does what is best, after whatever road he takes, (and carefully examining and comparing them,) keep bent on getting forward to the end of his journey. Then we may possibly arrive, all of us in due time, where we wish; and talk of the difference of the roads when we meet at Salem."

From the Village Record. THE SPECULATOR. "Miserable man that I am!" sighed Jotham, as he sat at the door at the going down of the sun:—miserable man that I am!" "What ails thee, friend?" said a person who stood near him, although before unperceived. "Hast thou not health? Hast thou not friends?

Hast thou not plenty? Thou hast sheep feeding on the hills, thy numerous herds graze in the valley, & thy grain fields teem with abundance." "True," answered Jotham, "but the shortness and uncertainty of human life, are to me sources of constant wretchedness. I know not what hour I may be called to leave all these blessings. A few live to the good old age of four score years, but how few! They, to be sure, are blessed, but I have no assurance that I shall live again to see my orchards in blossom, and to hear the bleating of my early lambs. I am miserable."

"And dost thou think it would contribute to thy happiness, to have removed the uncertainty of thy exit from this life, and to receive the assurance, that thou shouldst live to the age of four score and ten years?" "Undoubtedly," said Jotham; "I could then proceed on my course with a light heart. I could plan my business for future years. I could plant orchards with the certainty of enjoying the fruit—I could—"

"Enough," said his guest, interrupting him—"Thy desire shall be gratified. I am the spirit that presides over thy years, and am commissioned to fix the date of thy existence. Thou shalt have until the 5th of the 5th month in the year that thou shalt have numbered four score and ten, and in that day, at the going down of the sun, thou shalt die."

Jotham raised his eyes, and the person had disappeared, but he felt the full consciousness of the truth of what he had declared, & resolved to be happy. A thousand plans for amassing wealth—improving his grounds—planting orchards & forest trees—building houses and mills, for a while crowded upon his imagination; but ever and anon, the 5th of the 5th month of the year that he should be 90 occurred with renewed uneasiness to his mind. It was too far off to be worth thinking of, and yet would it return uncalled for with the most alarming acuteness. Jotham was then 37, and he took a slate and pencil to calculate. He had 53 years to live. He reduced the time to months—to weeks—to days—hours, and even minutes.—The day was fixed in his mind as certainly as in the records of fate. He looked at his watch. Three hours had already elapsed—when his family notified him that it was later than usual for him to retire. The sleep of Jotham was disturbed, and the first thought of the morning was the 5th of the 5th month, at the setting of the sun, in the year 1875. But he resolved to put in execution the plans he had formed. Some difficulties intervened, but as he had time enough, he postponed from day to day the commencement of his improvements.

A thousand new troubles now crowded on his mind. He was certain of life but not of health. His days might drag on heavily in pain and disease. He was not sure that his plans for amassing money would succeed. He might become a pauper. Instead of stimulating his exertions, he found that the certainty of long life relaxed them. In the midst of business and pleasure, the day certainly fixed for his death, would come like a dark cloud overshadowing his soul, paralyzing his exertions, and damping his joys. He felt it like the iron belt of the Scottish James, who fell at Flodden field, and from the very circumstance he expected to prove the source of happiness, he derived nothing but uneasiness, and finally the most unceasing misery.

A year had passed away, when at the same hour of the same month, Jotham sat at his porch, and his beard long, his face pale, and his whole body emaciated.—"Miserable man that I am!" exclaimed he. "The day of my death is fixed. The time is ascertained with awful certainty. I am like a criminal under condemnation, and I feel that the distance of time is only an aggravation by procrastinating my misery.—Would to God that my guardian angel would return and restore me to the state of other men."

"Thy wish shall be granted," answered the same person whom he had seen the year before. "But my friend," added he; "let this learn thee to repress thy passions—"

limit thy desires,—exercise that thou mayest enjoy rest,—be temperate that thou mayest possess health, cherish a cheerful reliance upon heaven, and obey the dictates of an enlightened conscience, and thou wilt enjoy a happiness which neither the certainty of great possession, nor long life could ever bestow."

From the Collection of Sermons From the Counter of JEREMY BROADBLOTH, SNOW KEENE, Chaplain New-Haven. "What dangerous action, stood it next to death, to 'Wish it not undergo, for our sakes look?'" How miserable must be the condition of that man, who would risk his life "for one calm look?" What offence could reduce one to such a situation? The unfortunate are often neglected, the impudent despised; the irreligious pitied; the dissolute contemned. But they may all be regarded with kindness and attention by friends or connexions; and even malefactors can command gentle treatment. However much we deprecate vice, human nature is ever inclined to relieve the sufferer. A convicted murderer, as he ascends the scaffold, may boast of more than "one calm look."

There is, however, a being reduced to the condition at which I have hinted; who suffers all the torments of mind, that can be imagined, without vice, and often without fault.—Indeed, the more amiable his disposition is, the milder his temper, the greater his philanthropy and benevolence, and the more exemplary his virtues are, the more exquisite will be his sufferings. Such a being may be met every day in our walks. At church, you will see him, with a downcast look. If his eyes should happen to be raised to the desk, you can not but notice the vacant gaze. Sometimes you will see him at the tavern, or at the post-house, endeavouring to drown sorrow in a glass of ale, or to puff it away in volumes of smoke. Attempt to converse with him, and his brow is immediately wrinkled in frowns, and his countenance shadowed with gloom. He will for a moment exert himself to reciprocate your civility. But it will be for a moment. An irrelevant answer, a broken sentence, or an unmeaning look, soon betrays his shattered mind; while sable melancholy wraps him like the pall of departed peace. Often have I seen him pacing the streets with hurried steps, when no business called. Sometimes you may see him moving "with measured steps and slow," to one end of the town, while his presence is required at another. Sometimes you may see him at Court, or at the Post-Office, dangling his watch-chain, or playing with his cane. He cannot remember what he hears, and endeavours in vain to fix his attention on surrounding objects. He is always in pursuit of novelty; but can never find it; always busy, but never does any business. His house, to him, is a prison, and he goes abroad "to leave himself at home." The wan and sallow visage, the disconsolate look, and emaciated form; all stamp him,—a walking monument of woe. Oh, how I pity him! Unhappy wretch! He would risk any action, stood it next to death, for one calm look!

—Reader, have you not seen this being? Go, contemplate,—

THE HEN-PECKED HUSBAND

VALUABLE RECIPE, for extracting poison from the wound of a rusty nail.—Take a bean, after splitting it, apply one half (flat side) to the wound, bind it on, let it remain till it comes off of itself, and the poison will be extracted, and the wound healed. Experience.

Our correspondent speaks only of the property of the dry bean. We are informed that in its green state also, the bean possesses valuable qualities; by rubbing it upon the common wart, the juice will more certainly and speedily eradicate it than any process of witchcraft ever practised.—Newark Mess.

A Cure for the Dysentery. In one gill of fountain water dissolve as much common table salt or sea salt, as it will take up or melt; add to it one gill of good vinegar. Of this mixture, give once in a quarter or half an hour, to grown persons or to children, such doses as the stomach would bear without puking.

REMINISCENCES.

Dress, &c.—Seventy years ago, wigs and red cloaks, were the usual dress of gentlemen—Boots were rarely seen except among military men—Shoe strings were worn only by those who could not buy any sort of buckles. In winter, round coats were used, made stiff with buckram; they came down to the knees in front.

Before the revolution Boys wore wigs and cocked hats—and boys of genteel families wore cocked hats till within about 30 years.

Ball dress for gentlemen was silk coat and breeches of the same, and embroidered waist coats sometimes white satin breeches. Buckles were fashionable till within 15 or 20 years, and a man could not have remained in a ball room with shoe-strings. It was usual for the bride, bridegroom, and maids and men attending to go to church together, three successive Sundays after the wedding, with a change of dress each day. A gentleman who deceased not long since, appeared the first Sunday in white broad cloth—the second in blue and gold—the third in peach-bloom and pearl buttons. It was a custom to hang the escutcheon of a deceased head of a family out of the window over the front door, from the time of his decease, until after the funeral. The last instance which is remembered of this, was in the case of Gov. Hancock's uncle, 1764. Copies of the escutcheon painted on black silk were more attentively distributed among the pall bearers—rings afterwards, and until within a few years, gloves. Dr. A. Eliot had a mug full of rings which were presented to him at funerals. Till within about 20 years gentlemen wore powder, and many of them sat from 30 to 40 min. every day under the barber's hands to have their hair craped—suffering no inconsiderable pain most of the time from hair pulling, and sometimes from the hot curling tongs. Crape cushions and hoops were indispensable in full dress till within about 30 years. Sometimes ladies were dressed the day before the party and slept in easy chairs to keep their hair in fit condition for the following night. Most ladies went to parties on foot, if they could not get a seat in a friends carriage or chaise—gentlemen rarely had a chance to ride.

The latest dinner hour was 2 o'clock—some officers of the colonial government dined later occasionally. In genteel families, ladies went to drink tea about 4 o'clock—and rarely staid after candle light in Summer. It was the fashion for ladies to propose to visit, not to be sent for.

The drinking of punch in the forenoon in public houses, was a common practice with the most respectable men till about five and twenty years, and evening clubs were very common. The latter it is said, were the more common formerly, as they afforded the means of communion on the state of the country. Dinner parties were very rare. Wine was very little in use—Convivial parties drank punch or toddy.—Half boots came into fashion about 30 years ago—the first pair that appeared in Boston, were worn by a young gentleman, who came here from New York, and who was more remarkable for his boots than any thing else. Within 20 years gentlemen wore scarlet coats with black velvet collars, and very costly buttons, of mock pearl, cut steel, or painted glass—and neck cloths edged with lace, and laced ruff s over the hands. Before the revolution from 5 to 1600 was the utmost of annual expenditure in those families, where carriages and correspondent domestics were kept. There were only 2 or 3 carriages, that is, chariots or coaches in 1750. Chaises on 4 wheels, not Phetons, were in use in families of distinction.

The history of Liberty Tree, is said to be this—that a certain Capt. McIntosh illuminated the tree and hung upon it effigies of obnoxious characters—and that these were taken down by the liberty boys and burnt, and the tree thus got its name. A man used to ride on an ass, with immense jack boots, and his face covered with a horrible mask, and was called Joyce, jr. His office was to assemble men and boys in mob style and ride in the middle of them, and in such company to terrify the adherents to royal government, before the revolution. The tumults which resulted in the massacre, 1770, was excited by such means. Joyce, jr. was said to have a particular whistle which brought together his adherents, &c. whenever they were wanted.

About 1730 to 1740 there was no meat market; there were only 4 shops in which fresh meat was sold; one of them was the corner of State street and Cornhill, where Mr. Hartshorn now keeps. Gentle men used to go the day before and have their names put down for what they wanted. Outside of this shop was a large hook on which carcasses used to hang. A little man who was a justice of the peace, came one day for meat; but came too late. He was disappointed and asked to whom such and such pieces were to go—one of them was to go to a tradesman, (it was not a common thing in those days for tradesmen to eat fresh meat) the justice went out, saying he would send the tradesman a salad for his lamb. He sent an overdue and unpaid tax bill.—Soon after the tradesman met the justice near this place, and told him he would return his kindness, which he did, by hanging the justice up by the waistband of his breeches to the butcher's hook, and leaving him to get down as he could.

Origin of Newspapers.

The following passage, giving an account of the origin of newspapers in England, is from Miss Aikin's "Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth." After giving a history of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, intended by Philip II for the invasion of England, and the eventual overthrow of Protestantism as well as the English government, she remarks—"the intense interest in public events excited in every class by the threatened invasion of Spain, gave rise to the introduction in this country of one of the most important inventions of social life—that of newspapers. Previously to this period all articles of intelligence had been circulated in manuscript; and all political remarks which the government had found itself interested in addressing to the people had issued from the press in the shape of pamphlets, of which many had been composed during the administration of Burleigh or immediately under his direction. But the peculiar convenience at such a juncture of uniting these two objects in a periodical publication becoming obvious to the ministry, there appeared some time in the month of April, 1588, the first number of The English Mercury; a paper resembling the present London Gazette, which must have come out almost daily, since No 50, the earliest specimen of the work now extant, is dated July 23d of the same year. This interesting relic is preserved in the British Museum."

By this statement it seems that it is 235 years since the first newspaper that was ever published in England made its appearance. What a difference in the state of things in this respect between that period and the present!—They have multiplied in that country, on the continent of Europe, and in America, almost beyond enumeration. In a single state in this country, (Ohio) which within thirty years was almost a wilderness, and scarcely inhabited at all except by savages, it is said there are at the present time no less than forty newspapers.—Not only are newspapers scattered in great numbers over the civilized world, but their influence on society is incalculably great. By a steady and uniform circulation through a country, every species of information, civil, political, military, and religious, is communicated with great ease and rapidity throughout the whole community—all classes of people become acquainted with what is passing on the great theatre of human action, particularly in political affairs, their attention is constantly excited, their thoughts turned to their social interests, and the cause of freedom, justice, and social security and enjoyment is guarded and defended with extreme care and sensibility.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have adjourned. Among the other business of the session, the Resolution of the state of Maryland, upon the subject of the appropriation of the lands of the United States to the purpose of education, were fully approved, and their Senators and Representatives in congress instructed accordingly. They also resolved that the apportionment aforesaid ought to be made among such of the States of this Union as have not heretofore received the benefit of an appropriation, with a reference to the exertions and sacrifices of the individual States in the Revolutionary War.—Com. Ad.

From the Council Bluffs.

General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon (Indian agent) arrived in this place on Sunday last from Council Bluffs. The latter gentleman brought down with him a deputation consisting of chiefs and head men of seven bands of the Missouri Indians—The Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loops, Pawnee Republics, O'Mahas, Ottos, Missouris and Kansas, amounting in all to sixteen men. Their destination Washington City.

We learn that the various tribes of Indians inhabiting the country on the Missouri, as high up as the Great Bend, whence our trade has been carried by the enterprise of the Fur Companies, remain friendly towards the whites. The Aracaras, some two hundred miles above, still evince a disposition to be troublesome, which nothing but the show of an armed force will quiet. Some hostility occurred the last summer between the O'Maha nation and the tribes of the Sioux, the Tetons and Ogelalas. It appears that whilst each party was traversing the plains in pursuit of buffalo, they pitched their camps near each other, and as a good understanding did not exist between them, some efforts to conciliate and heal the breach were made by the O'Mahas, and accorded to by the Sioux. Each visited the camp of the other when the usual ceremony of smoking and feasting, mingled with assurances of peace on both sides ensued. The O'Mahas gave and exchanged most of their arms to the Sioux for horses; but whilst this interchange of traffic and civilities were in operation, some of the young men of the Sioux (ever faithless, as is their common character) employed themselves in stealing the O'Mahas' horses. The O'Mahas resented the outrage, and a battle ensued, in which they were driven off the field, with the loss of 13 warriors. The Sioux lost 6 or 8 men.

It is believed that all the diquety, as well as the frequent petty warfare made by one tribe upon another, among the remote Indians, would be silenced by the show of an armed force on the part of the Missouri Indians respectively inhabit, and it would open to our traders a road to the richest fur region in the world.

Views to this effect are contemplated by government, and will, no doubt, be speedily accomplished. Ample means are in the hands of the military at Council Bluffs for the completion of the object, without incurring any expense to government beyond what may be necessary for sustaining the garrison at this post, the expenses of which are daily becoming lighter, and the progress of the troops in cultivating bread stuffs and rearing stock, warrants the belief that they will shortly be less than at any interior post. The present crop at the Bluffs promises a very abundant harvest, more than 15,000 bushels of corn will be stored, besides the product of 40 acres of land cultivated in potatoes, and the fruits of 12 or 14 extensive kitchen gardens. A grist and saw mill, equal to any west of the Alleghany, has been erected at the above post the past summer, which will enable the troops to manufacture their own bread stuffs, and relieve them from the fatigue of staving plank, &c by hand.—Enquirer.

From the Genius of Liberty, printed at Union, Pa.

"Petitions are in circulation, addressed to Congress, for the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac River. With out this additional link in the chain of communication, the great object of the national legislature in making the Cumberland road, connecting the eastern and western waters, will not be accomplished. By it the land carriage between New Orleans and the City of Washington will be reduced to about 70 miles. Thus calculated to facilitate intercourse, and bring more closely together the distant parts of our continent, it becomes an object of the first importance, in a political as well as commercial point of view—serving to strengthen and confirm the bands that unite us as a people.

But to this district of country this improvement is peculiarly advantageous. It will bring us within 60 miles, by land carriage, of Washington and open to us the markets of the Atlantic cities. To them, in future, we must look for a market, the competition has become too formidable in the west. The immense regions of fertile lands daily opening themselves near to New Orleans, bought for at least one sixth of the price paid for lands in this country, and at the same time more productive, together with a certain and safe navigation at all times, will effectually exclude us from this market. To compete against such odds must end in ruin. To the east, however, we find a populous, and mostly poor and exhausted country, wanting our supplies, and suffice it to state the fact, that at this time, the price of flour in New Orleans is stated to vary, according to quality, from 2 50 to 3 50 per barrel—in the eastern cities from 6 to 8 50 per barrel. This improve ment completed, we could carry all our surplus produce, flour, beef, pork, grain, glass, whiskey, &c. to the eastern cities cheaper than to New Orleans.

These are but a few of the advantages of this important work, but they are certainly sufficient to induce any one who has the interest of our country at heart to promote the object in view."

Norfolk, Nov. 12.

NAVAL SCHOOL.

We learn, with infinite pleasure, that a School for the instruction of Midshipmen in elementary literature, and nautical science, is to be opened immediately, on board the U.S. frigate Guerriere, at the Navy Yard Gosport. The school will be under the most rigid naval discipline, organized on the most efficient plan, and conducted by gentlemen in the naval service, well qualified for such a duty.

It has been long a matter of wonder with us, that while classical schools, of the first character were provided by government for the rearing of skillful and intelligent officers for the army, such facilities were entirely withheld from the young officers of our navy, who have been heretofore left to grope their way to preferment, without a friendly light to direct their course. Who can now say, that our naval affairs are not upon an enviable footing?—Hecoco.

A letter to the editors, from Brownsville, N.Y. dated the 7th inst. furnishes the gratifying information that Maj. Gen. Brown is rapidly recovering from the illness which has made a prisoner of him for the last three weeks. The attack in the first instance, although severe and alarming, was by no means so dangerous as represented in some of the newspapers. His perfect and early restoration to health is now confidently calculated on by his family.—Nat. lat.

MANUFACTURES.

Our woollen manufactures have progressed very little, if at all, since the war, says the N. Y. Patron of Industry. This assertion may be correct as to regard some parts of the country; but it is incorrect in respect to the manufactures of the Eastern states; our woollen manufactures are in a state of gradual progression and improvement, inasmuch that they may be found at almost every tail store, and we are informed that a large proportion of the woollen cloths, broad-cloths, cassimeres, &c.) made up into garments, per order, at the shops of the domestic merchant tailors in this town, is of domestic manufacture. It is a fact even that many English cloths are offered as American—so far preferable are the latter esteemed by our population. We have heard a pleasant story of an English gentleman, who happened to be in town not long since, which we will take this opportunity to relate: he wanted a new coat, and being a dealer in cloths himself, was very particular in selecting an excellent cloth. After examining at several stores, he called at one where there was a very large assortment of broad-cloths, and at length selected a cloth which he pronounced of superior fabric, &c. of which he ordered a coat pattern cut, and willingly paid the price (\$10 we think, per yard) which his sagacity and skill has declared it worth. This cloth was homespun and manufactured at a mill in the vicinity of this town. Providence lat.

GLASS CUTTING.

Another establishment for cutting glass, upon a more extensive scale than any in Europe, has recently been got up here by Messrs. Geo. Drummer & Co as an appendage to their wholesale Glass and Crockery Stores, in Pine street. The specimens that have already been turned out, will compare with almost any we have ever seen, from any part of the world. N. Y. E. Post.

St. Clairsville, Oct. 7.

On Wednesday night last, Shandy Hammond, of this county, in a fit of intoxication, put a period to the existence of his wife. He was much in the habit of intemperance, and when in that condition, frequently treated his wife with outrage and violence. From the appearance of the corpse and from his own confession, it would seem that an altercation arose after his wife was in bed, that he struck her several blows about the face, dragged her from the bed, and threw her with violence against the floor. In the fall her neck was dislocated. He is in prison, to abide the sentence of the law.

This seems a fit occasion to remark, that we have too many instances of men, who indulge in intoxication, and then treat their wives in a barbarous and cruel manner. Such ought to regard the catastrophe as a solemn warning. The wretched man now resting under the charge of murder, in his hours of sobriety was a kind and indulgent husband, and when he committed the fatal deed, there is every reason to suppose that he had no intention of destroying life, he would perhaps have shrugged at the suggestion. Who shall dare say, he may indulge the same ungovernable passion, and avoid the same deplorable consequences? [The culprit was tried before the Supreme Court in St. Clairsville last week, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.]

The low price of bread stuffs, is causing considerable changes in rural economy. A gentleman has lately taken a farm in Chenango county, New York, which he intends to stock with one thousand merino sheep. Another gentleman has taken a tract in the same county, which he intends to stock with five hundred. One hundred and fifty full blooded merinos have already been sent on to it, with a number of neat cattle of the tall Bakewell breed.

Steam Boat Lost.

The steam boat Walk in the Water, was wrecked at day break on the 1st inst on her last trip to Detroit for the season. The accident happened about eighty rods from Buffalo light. Passengers and cargo safe, but nothing more than the engine is expected to be saved from the boat.

A very Large Pear.

A pear of the following mammoth size was recently showed to us, weight, 1 pound 3 1/2 ounces, 12 inches in circumference, and 6 inches in length. It grew in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati. Of its peculiar flavour we can say nothing, not having tasted it, but conclude, like Reynolds, that it was very sour.

Mammoth Cucumber.

Thomas Spaculash, Esq. has in his garden at Greenview, a cucumber, 5 feet 3 inches in length, and it is expected it will reach six feet, before it is ripe.

LARGE CARROT.

We saw, yesterday, at the Exchange, a large Carrot, raised by G. F. Warfield, Esq. which weighed 3 1/4 lbs. We learn that this gentleman has also some Beets of enormous size, with a view of which we hope shortly to be gratified.—[Balt. Tel.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE MAIL.

Extract of a letter to the Post Master General.

Fredericksburg, Va. 12th Nov 1821. I am sorry to inform you that a most daring attempt was made this morning on the life of the mail driver from Stafford Court house to this place, with a view, no doubt of robbing the mail. The person engaged in this villainous transaction made a blind with bushes, at a narrow part of the road, which the driver was compelled to pass. He fired at the driver, and there are evident signs of three bullets being discharged at him, but Providence has protected the driver and the mail. This occurrence took place about five or six miles from this place, a short distance on this side, Potomac Run. Mr. Thomas Seddon, a very respectable gentleman from Falmouth, was good enough to ride with me to the place, where we found the blind as described by the driver. We found the fellow's track, and evident signs of his having waded behind the blind for some time for the arrival of the driver with the mail.

"Two men have been taken up to-day on suspicion, but have been discharged. We shall do all in our power to detect the villain or villains."

"One of the bullets was found by the Post Master among the contents of the mail bag. P. P."

On Tuesday morning last, about 10 o'clock, the inhabitants of Halifax township, visited with the most destructive ever witnessed in this part of the country. It very much resembled, if it did not equal those torments, which, about two years ago, made havoc in some of the New England States. None but those who witnessed its fury, and those who have since seen the scene, can form a just idea of its power. It was accompanied by a copious shower of rain, and some flashes of lightning. A great quantity of rain must have fallen on the river Udonos river to within 6 or 7 feet, as high as at the flood of 1817.

Where the whirlwind commenced, where it terminated, we have not been able to ascertain, but its career of destruction appears to be most powerfully marked, about 6 miles east of the borough of York, where the church near the Columbia road, known by the name of Kraits creek church, a strong stone building, had one of its gables ends thrown down. The house and barn of Mr. Philip Gardner were unroofed. The several dwelling houses of Messrs. Martin and David Gardner were unroofed. The buildings are of stone, and those who were in them at the time, describe the effects of the storm upon them as having shaken them to the foundation, and the walls as rocking like a vessel at sea. A heavy farm-pike wagon was propelled out of the shop of Mr. Martin Gardner, some distance, and finally upset in a field. A strong built stone barn of Mr. Daniel Gardner, was moved entire about 12 inches from its foundation. The still house of Mr. Samuel Stone was demolished and laid level with the ground, and a wagon of his carried across a large field.

The extent of the damage done is not known, but in its course fences, fruit and forest trees had to yield to its power. Fences have been swept away so effectually that not a bottom rail was left in its proper position—fruit trees have been torn up by the root, and forest trees broke off like a pipe stem.

Part of the roof of Mr. David Gardner's house was carried away to a distance where they have not been able to find it. Mrs. Gardner was alone with her children, when she found the house giving way, she took her children to seek refuge with her neighbours, but a place of safety could not be found with her neighbours, and she was exposed to the peltings of the pitiless storm, sending forth fragments of timber, rails, leaves, &c. with the velocity of thunder-bolts. This lady having from her situation an opportunity of observing the nature of the tempest, she describes it as descending from above in a cylindrical form, producing a continual whirl.

The roof of the Kraits creek Church (which is a large stone building) was entirely blown off, and the Organ, fitted up in the Church, was so materially injured, as to authorize the fear, that the most thorough repair will be necessary. The Church was considerably injured, in other respects.

In addition to these particulars, we learn, that the most destructive havoc was experienced among the timber, and fruit trees. The largest trees were torn up by the root, or twisted off, and the orchards in the neighbourhood were greatly injured, and some utterly prostrated. The furious rain rained over them, and levelled them with the earth. The incessant rains which fell, in the course of this stormy night, and on the day previous, produced a rapid rise in the Cedurus creek, which passes through this town. Its banks were overflowed; and the gardens of some of our citizens, west of the bridge, were inundated. It is fact began to assume an alarming appearance; and the melancholy incidents attending on the Flood of the 9th August, 1817, were brought vividly to the recollection of the inhabitants. The waters, however, subsided, without injury, and with them, the unpleasant anticipations which they gave occasion.

Since writing the above we have heard that the storm has been felt in its march through Windsor, and Hopewell townships, in this county and in Harford county, Maryland, but whether it carried the same destruction into those parts, as in the settlement of Dreutz creek, we are unable to say. We have not heard of any lives being lost.

The Legislature of New Jersey have appropriated two thousand dollars, annually, to be appropriated to the education of the Deaf and Dumb of that state, at some convenient institution.

Oxford, Nov. 7. Rapid increase of Population.—A black Woman, of this village, has within the last few days been the happy mother of THREE fine boys, all hands on deck, and doing well.

EFFECTS OF EXTREME COLD.

Extract of a letter written by the British Capt. Middleton, F. R. S. describing the effects of natural cold during a winter at Churchill's river, in Hudson's Bay.

"Bottles of strong beer, brandy, strong brine, spirits of wine, set out in the open air for three or four hours, freeze to solid ice. I have tried the sun's refraction to every degree above the horizon, with Elkton's quadrant, but to no purpose, for spirits froze almost as soon as brought into open air. The frost is never out of the ground how deep we cannot be certain. We have dug down 10 or 12 feet, and found the earth hard frozen in the two summer months; and what moisture we find five or six feet down is white like ice. The waters of rivers near the sea, where the current or tide flows strong, do not freeze we use for cooking, &c. but the water we use for cooking, &c. is melted snow and ice. No spring is yet found free from freezing, though dug ever so deep down. All water inland are frozen fast by the beginning of May. The walls of the house we live in are stone, two feet thick; the windows very small, with thick wooden shutters, which are close shut 18 hours every day in the winter. There are cellars under the house, wherein we put our wines, brandy, strong beer, butter, cheese, &c. Two large fires are made in great stoves built on posts every day. As soon as the wood is burnt down to a coal, the tops of the chimneys are closed, stopped with an iron cover; this keeps the heat within the house, though at the same time, the smoke makes out, and is very offensive, which, in four or five hours after the fire is out, the inside of the walls of our houses and thick with ice, be two or three inches cut away with a hatchet. Three or four times a day we make iron shot, of 24 pounds weight, hot, and hang them up to the windows of our apartments."

G. I. GRAMMAR

Presents his warmest acknowledgments to his Fellow-Citizens for their exertions at the Fire on Monday night...

From Mrs. West's "Tale of the Times"

Reading was one of Geraldine's constant amusements, and among her favorite authors the moral pages of Johnson held a distinguished eminence...

Geraldine was no deep theologian, and did not discover the tendency of his views. She thought, indeed, there was something peculiar in his opinions...

Fitzosborne was always careful to veil his scepticism in ambiguous phrases, and Geraldine's solicitude to discover his principles...

She had not discovered, and he was careful that she should not discover, that all was false and hollow...

Tom was industrious, but to nobler deeds. Timorous and stultish, yet he pleased the ear...

Wrapped in the dazzling mysticism he depicted her scrutiny of his knowledge of the human heart...

In a few days a large party was formed by Geraldine, to which Fitzosborne was invited. The blooming Geraldine never appeared more enchanting...

Yet Fitzosborne was wretched. The atrocity of his designs haunted his pillow, not with a sense of remorse, but with the apprehension of danger...

"I know of nothing that can justify, or at least deserve these tears," said Fitzosborne. "It is," replied Geraldine, "of the

spirit of delusion and incoherence that I complain of. That cruel levity which sports with what is dearest to life...

Edward was disconcerted. He had hoped that so much profession might have surprised her into a little acknowledgment...

The sophists who in these days are called enlightened, affect not to palliate their own vices by pleas of necessity and frailty...

Fitzosborne's answer to Geraldine's spirited appeal, was dictated by the most consummate art, and unfortunately had the intended effect...

At this period, Geraldine was visited by her true and pious friend, Lucy Evans. My own sad story, said she in the course of a conversation with her friend...

From the New-England Advocate

SPECULATION

The Magnet, which arrived here on Monday from Liverpool, brought us some of our missing papers, which they do not furnish us with any new political fact...

Gettysburg, Pa. November 14

THUNDER STORM

On Friday night last, we were visited by a very severe storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning...

Copy of a letter received in New-York from a respectable merchant, dated, St. Augustine, 23d Oct 1821.

Perhaps it may be of some use to you to know something of this place; therefore in a very brief manner I will detail what has come under my knowledge since last August, the time I arrived.

There is not, I believe, such an unpromising place in the world as this; with no back country to support it, with no commerce, and with inhabitants the most slothful and parsimonious...

I have been laid up these 60 days with the bilious fever, which has not completely left me. I am distressed and sick at heart at the misery which is around me...

The following is a more particular account of the robbery committed last week on board of the Steam Boat Connecticut...

From the Boston Daily Advertiser

The gold, for the recovery of which and the reward of \$1000 is offered, belonged to Tracy, of New York, and Messrs Wood and Stone, of this town. It was stolen before the departure of the Steam Boat Connecticut...

[It is stated that strong suspicions were fastened upon one or two individuals on board of the Connecticut, and the committee of search were of opinion, if the gold was on board of the boat...

From the Salem Gazette

PROGRESS OF POPULATION

1790. 1800. 1810. 1820  
Virginia, 747,610 890,200 974,622 1,036,623  
Penn'a, 431,373 602,545 810,071 1,046,644  
N York, 340,120 586,030 859,049 1,219,985

1522103 285795 27,3762 3435456

In the three great States of the Union it will be seen that in ten years has completely reversed the relative standing. Virginia, which was the first settled, and always until the last census continued to be the first state in the Union...

AN EXERCISE SERMON

Preached at the request of two scholars, by a Lover of A. M. of a hollow tree.

Beloved, Let me crave your attention, for I am a little man, come at a short warning, to a thin congregation, in an unworthy pulpit.

And now beloved, my text is Malt; which I cannot divide into sentences, because it has none; nor into words, it being but one; nor into syllables, because it is but a monosyllable, therefore I must divide it into letters; M, A, L, T. M, my beloved is moral; A is allegorical, L literal, and T theological.

Mexico Independence

Havana, Oct. 30, 1821

By the arrival of the schooner Margaretta, in 4 days from Campeachy, news has been received in this city, as late as the 25th ult, from the Mexican Capital...

Infant mortality. The wife of Mr. Henry Hallford, living at the corner of Sixth and South streets, was delivered, by Dr. James Mitchell, on the morning of Tuesday last, of three male infants...

The last born weighed lb. 3 oz. The second do. 17 The third do. 17

We understand that Mr. Hallford intends to name his sons, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Philadelphia Union.

New York, Nov. 27

In yesterday's Gazette we gave the commencement of the trial of William and William on a charge of embezzling the funds of the City...

From the New York American. The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, recently assembled in Philadelphia, have finished their session...

The board, until the next general convention, to be composed of the Bishop, together with the 24 trustees heretofore established at the general convention...

The Conscientious Judge

Sir Mathew Hale, when chief baron of the Exchequer, was very exact and impartial in his administration of justice...

He would never receive any private addresses or recommendations, from the greatest persons, in any matter in which justice was concerned...

Upon which, Sir Mathew interrupted him, and said, "He did not deal fairly, to come to his chamber about such affairs, for he never received any information of causes but in the open court, where both parties were to be heard alike..."

Anecdote of Logan

Logan's master having one day given him a bitter apple to eat, he devoured it without repugnance. Astonished at this act of obedience, his master asked him how he could eat a fruit so disagreeable to the taste...

OBITUARY

DIED—In this city yesterday morning, Mrs. SUSANNAH WELLS, in the 75th year of her age...

On the 2d inst, in the 57th year of his age, the Rev. JOHN WATKINS, late Rector of Port-Jobacco Parish, Charles county, in which he was officiating minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church more than thirty years.

At his farm in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Penn. on Saturday the 27th ult Mr. Adam Eves, aged about 104 years. There is something remarkable in the history of this old man...

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the Court of Appeals of the Western Shore, state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 3d day of December next...

Benjamin Gaither, Late Sheriff of A. A. County.

Public Sale

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, on Friday the 7th December next, at the late residence of Robert Arnold, lower end of the county...

THE PERSONAL ESTATE of Robert Arnold, deceased, consisting of Horrae, Cattle, Fodder, some Joiner's Tools, Household Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—A credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale...

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ fieri facias from Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 5th day of December next, at the house of Sabret Journey, in said county...

500 Dollars Reward

Will be given for securing in the goal of Baltimore county, a coloured man named Tom Johnson, formerly the property of Mr Maxey of West River. He ran away from the Alum and Coppas Works of Cape Sable, on the River Magothy, about the 15th of October last, and is supposed to be lurking about Baltimore, Annapolis, West River, or Upper Marlborough...

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Agent, Baltimore.

CAUTION

I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or in any other way trespassing or passing through my lands (except by the public roads passing through them) purchased of H. H. Harwood, esq and the one on which I reside, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

A Valuable Mill

At 12 o'clock on the 12th day of December next, If fair, I will, the next fair day thereafter, if not, at a public auction, on the premises, my

CRIST MILL

with a suitable quantity of adjoining land, situated on the north side of Severn River, about three miles from Annapolis, and at the head of a navigable creek. She has been very lately put in complete repair, has one pair of Burr, and one pair of Cologne stones, new and good of their kind, and is in all other respects well fitted up for manufacturing wheat and corn.

Trustee's Sale

By virtue of a decree of the honorable chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 24th of Nov, next, at 12 o'clock.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about 227 acres, being the real estate of Caleb Dorsey deceased. This land lies in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, and bounded by the lands of Doctor Gustavus Warfield and Richard Snowden Esq. About 100 acres of this land is cleared and in cultivation, and produces corn, tobacco, &c. in abundance.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ fieri facias from the Court of Appeals of the Western Shore, state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 3d day of December next, at the residence of Richard G. Watkins, in Anne Arundel county...



For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,

**THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,**

will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester-Town. Fare as heretofore. Sept 20, 1821.

Considering it will be more agreeable to passengers in the Steam Boat Maryland, to arrive at Baltimore and Easton before dark, it is intended from the first of November ensuing, that the

**MARYLAND**

shall start from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore; leave Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock on her passage up, and at half past 11 o'clock on her passage down. Breakfast will be provided on board.

The Editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Head of Union and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

**State of Maryland, Sc.**

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, October 23rd 1821.

On application by petition of William S Green, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Callahan, 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. of 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 testamentary on the estate of Mary Callahan, 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 23rd day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of October 1821 William S Green, Executor

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 22nd day of November inst on the premises, on Elk-Ridge—One negro man named Nathan, a negro boy named Dennis, one negro girl named Joe. Seized and taken as the property of Isaac Richardson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Mary J Thomas, W. A. of Philip Thomas. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash. Benj. Gaither, Sheriff, A. A. C. Nov. 8.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 23rd day of November inst, on the premises—Three head of Horses. Seized and taken as the property of Isaac Richardson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Mary J Thomas, W. A. of Philip Thomas. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash. Benj. Gaither, Sheriff, A. A. C. Nov. 8.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 30th day of November inst, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis—One hundred acres of land, more or less, whereon John Ward resides. Seized and taken as the property of said Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John Crandall, for use of Richard Crandall. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash. Benj. Gaither, Sheriff, A. A. C. Nov. 8.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on Friday the 23rd day of November, at the residence of Thomas Stewart, near Magoths river—One black, and four bay horses, one mare, two sows and five shoats. Seized and taken as the property of Abraham C. Stewart and Thomas Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Nancy Sewell. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Benj. Gaither, Sheriff, A. A. C. Nov. 8.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, I will sell, on Saturday the 24th day of November inst, at the house of Ambrose Updegraff, on Elk-Ridge, six Milch Cows, two Steers, twelve calves of other descriptions, and one wagon. Seized and taken as the property of the said Ambrose Updegraff, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Samuel Heston, Nathan Elliott and Samuel Elliott, surviving obligees of John Elliott. Jan. 8 to commence at 12 o'clock. Benj. Gaither, Sheriff, A. A. C. Nov. 8.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**W. Bryan, & Co.**

Have just received an elegant assortment of

**Fall & Winter Goods,**

which they will sell low for cash. Persons wishing to get bargains will do well to give them a call. Annapolis, Oct 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 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, Jun. 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.

**New & Cheap Goods.**

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,**

And every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses, which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr. J. Hughes's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call. Oct. 11.

**REMOVAL.**

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by the late H G Munroe, where he has just received his

**Fall and Winter Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.**

which, with his former stock, renders his assortment very complete. He invites his friends and customers to give him a call and assures them that his prices will be found suited to the times. Richard Ridgely.

N. B. He has on hand and intends keeping.

**The best Family Flour & Bottled Porter.**

Oct. 11. 6w.

**REMOVAL.**

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

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

**FALL & WINTER GOODS,**

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Gords 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.

**Public Sale.**

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 27th inst, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at her residence on West River, the following description of property to wit: horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The Terms of the Sale are—For all sums of ten dollars, and upwards, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond, or note, with approved security; all under ten dollars, the cash will be required on the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Sarah Norris. Attendance by William O'Hara. Nov. 15. 2ts

**For Sale, A TRACT OF LAND,**

Containing 777 acres, late the property of William Campbell, deceased, situate about 22 miles west of the city of Baltimore, between the Liberty and the Frederick-town turnpike road, and about four miles from the latter, adjoining the farms of Mr. James Hood and Colonel Owings. One half of the tract is in wood, and as well calculated for raising the first quality tobacco as any in the state of Maryland. The remainder is cleared and under good chestnut rail fencing, and well adapted for small grain and corn. 100 acres are fine meadow land, 30 of which are now in timothy. On the tract there is a good comfortable frame dwelling house. Also, another Tract nearly adjoining, Containing 332 acres, well timbered with chestnut. Both tracts will be sold for \$18,000 on third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale. If not sold before the first of November, it will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase may see the land by applying to Mr. James Hood, or Mr. Henry Wayman, living in the neighbourhood. John M. Henry, Edward Campbell, Trustees of Wm. Campbell, deceased. Nov. 8. 4w.

**SHOATS.**

Came to the subscriber's residence near Annapolis two Brown Slats, a Sow and Barro, marked with an under bit in the right ear—the Sow has lost a part of her right eye supposed by the bite of a dog. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. William Nicholls. Nov. 8. 3w

**EDUCATION.**

DR DAVIS informs the public that he has opened a Private School, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He has engaged Mr. Frederick L. Grammer as an assistant. The price of tuition is fixed at forty dollars per annum; and quarterly payments will be expected, but not in advance. Board (washing, lodging and fuel included) may be had for \$15. Oct. 25.

**South River Bridge Company.**

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that the sixth and last in statement of five dollars on each share of stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said company, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next.

By the act of incorporation, any stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his stock, to the use of the said corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said stock for the use of said corporation, and if any forfeited stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due. By order of the president and directors, Thos. Francis, Treasurer. Oct. 15.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

AND FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, The Votes & Proceedings of the last Session of the Legislature. Price—\$1 50. June 14.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Francis Mercer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to John Mercer, Margaret Mercer, Ex'rs. November 1. 7w.

**The Euterpeid.**

The first volume of the Euterpeid or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by John R. Parker, No. 2, Milk st. Boston. Nov. 8.

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Susanna Beard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to John Beard, Ex'r. Nov. 8, 1821. 3w.

**JONA HUTTON**

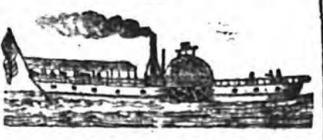
**Coach & Harness Maker,**

Still continues the above business at his old stand in Corn-Hill-street, and thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same. Orders for work will be received with pleasure, and executed with promptness. He has on hand A NEW FASHIONABLE COACH & HARNESS, which he will sell on terms accommodating to the purchaser. Oct. 18. 6

**NOTICE.**

The Farm near Annapolis belonging to Mrs. Rachel Leeds Kerr, of Easton, and now in the occupation of the Messrs. Tyding's is for rent. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Inquire at this Office. Oct. 4. 8

**New Arrangement of Days.**



**THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,**

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month— But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening; And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore. Clement Vickers. March 22

**Flour, Wheat, &c.**

H. H. WOOD, Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlic, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent. commission, and Pork for 2 per cent. commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business. H. H. W. 1m. Sept. 13.

**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.

**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. 5

**Just Published**

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1820. And for Sale at this office Price—\$1 50. April 12.

**Reasonable Goods**

Laid in now, to which he invites the particular attention of his friends, and the public in general, is a quantity of part as follows: Super White Broad Cloth, Blue and Black Cloths, Fancy Vestings, Coats, Canebrake Buttons, Second Quality, and various other Goods. With an assortment of Hard Ware & Cutlery. Likewise GROCERIES of almost every description. He is determined to sell the above Goods cheap. Those who wish to buy bargains are invited to call. Nov. 5. 3w.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm. George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office. May 17. 28 6w

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Abandoned from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named

**JACOB,**

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Delilah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edeler, whether it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal. Benjamin Scott, Manager. Sept 13.

**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.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

**JOHN TRIP,**

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers. He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home. Ephraim Gaither.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro, at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law. E. G. August 16, 1821.

The Eastern Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their accounts.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

POLITICAL.

From the Federal Republic.

To the People of the United States.

Having in my two last communications to you, called your attention to the conduct of our executive rulers relative to the illegal contract made with col. James Johnston, of Kentucky, for the transportation of troops and provisions up the Missouri river; to the exorbitant and unconstitutional advances of the public money to that individual; & to some of the consequences which have already flowed from these iniquitous proceedings, I now take the liberty of bringing to your view some other facts relating to the War department, from which you may be enabled to form an opinion for yourselves of the "wise system [I quote the words of the court paper—the National Intelligencer, as used the other day] of responsibility, of competition and economy, so happily introduced by the present Secretary" into that department.

By the statement which I shall now make and exhibit to you, it will be perceived, that the public functionaries have without right or authority seized upon the public property and public money of the nation entrusted to their care, and loaned or given the same to individuals—but for what consideration, as yet, a profound secret: No one can know that except the parties directly, or indirectly, concerned.

1. To George W. Murray, of New York, there was loaned of lead belonging to the United States the quantity of 23 tons, 2 qrs. and 10 lbs.

2. To the same G. W. Murray, there was subsequently loaned of lead belonging to the U. States the quantity of 28 tons, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. and 4 lbs. This property thus illegally loaned has not been returned; and although the loan was made several years ago, no steps appear to have been taken by the government to recover back the property or the value of it—and Murray is now understood to be insolvent.

3. There were loaned at the city of Washington, to Messrs. Stull & Williams, 600 barrels of musket powder, containing sixty thousand pounds—value 21,600 dollars. Out of the 600 barrels of powder loaned 200 barrels only appear to have been returned by Stull & Williams: They became insolvent.

4. To one Daniel Bussard, of Georgetown, D. C. there was loaned or advanced by the present Secretary of War, the sum of ten thousand dollars "to enable him to erect works on Point Creek, suitable for manufacturing powder." This loan of the public money to Bussard, for three years, and "without interest," was to enable him to make good the deficiency of Stull & Williams, with whom he was originally concerned. He had, however, in February last, delivered but 187 barrels of powder on account of Stull & Williams. For the 10,000 dollars loaned to him, without interest, he has promised, within three years from the date of the loan to deliver, on his own account, 40,000 pounds of powder.

5. To Messrs. Dupont, de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del. there were loaned in June, July and August, 1817, the enormous quantity of three thousand five hundred and twenty eight barrels of powder, containing 352,902 lbs. This unlawful loan appears to have been made by lieut. col. Bumford, with the consent or by the direction of George Graham, then acting secretary of war, now President of the U. States Branch Bank at Washington city—and doubtless, with the privity and consent of his particular friend James Monroe, President of the United States, whose constitutional duty it is, to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed." The considerations which induced this loan of the public property are not generally known. Certain, however, it is, that the government, or the country, has received no pecu-

niary advantage from it—for there remained unpaid or outstanding, of this loan, in February last, a quantity exceeding two hundred and seventy thousand pounds of powder! No compulsory steps appear to have been taken to recover back the property, or the value of it.

6. On the 21st December, 1817, Colonel Bumford and Mr. Graham, as above, loaned 50,000 pounds of powder belonging to the public, to one Peter Bauduy, and took his bond with security. No part of this property appears to have been returned. The principal has abandoned, and the sureties are insolvent. No legal proceedings were ever instituted to recover back the property or its value. It does not appear at what time, or whether there was even ever a demand made of Bauduy to return the property loaned.

7. To Israel Whelan, of Philadelphia, there appears to have been loaned in 1817, 400 barrels of powder belonging to the United States. I cannot say whether this property has been returned or not.

8. To John R. Mills, there appears to have been loaned four hundred barrels of public powder. No part of it returned—and the whole supposed to be lost.

Taking these facts (which no respectable or responsible man will care to deny) in connection with the secret contract made between a branch of the war department and Colonel James Johnston, of Kentucky, what think ye now, Messrs. Editors of the National Intelligencer? Will ye still tell us of the "wise system of responsibility—of competition & economy, so happily introduced" into the war department.

Can it be possible that the people will, after so many proofs and exhibitions of facts like these, continue to be lured and gulled by mere empty words—to every one of which the facts in the case, flatly contradict or give the lie? If they do—then, indeed, may it be said—and said truly—"They are their own worst enemies."

A Native of Virginia.

AGRICULTURAL.



In the cultivation and improvement of a farm there is no labour more necessary than that which is spent in skilful ploughing. Frequent ploughing was the favourite doctrine of the Roman farmers—they practised it to a great extent, and considered their crops in a great measure dependant upon it. In England at the present time, ploughing is considered of vast importance to their farmers; indeed, one of their agricultural writers, Jethro Tull, goes so far as to contend that frequent ploughing will of itself so much enrich the soil as to ensure plentiful crops. Though in that he was mistaken, and attributed too much to a useful operation without combining it with other causes, yet we may, with strict propriety, adopt the language of a Massachusetts writer, "That the plough is the great source of agricultural riches, and the natural instrument of the farmer's prosperity." By the frequent use of the plough you may restore an old field, and with the aid of manure render it fertile; but if you neglect the plough, the best land will soon become hard and sterile, and not yield a crop that will pay for gathering.

The immediate consequences of frequent ploughing, says a writer in the Encyclopedia, "is to expose different quantities of the soil to the action of the air and sun, which will not fail to exert their solvent powers upon it. In consequence of this action, the earth is partly reduced to powder; many of the roots of vegetables, with which it always abounds, are dissolved and purified; and the earth produced from them mixes with the rest, as well as the effluvia they emit during their dissolution. The earth soon begins again to exert its prolific powers, and a crop of vegetables is produced. By a repetition of the ploughing, these are turned with their roots upward, are exposed to the solvent powers of the air and light; in consequence of which, they die, are purified, and more of the native soil is reduced to powder, and

mixed with them. By a frequent repetition of this process, the soil becomes vastly more tender, and approaches to the nature of garden mould, and its fertility is considerably increased." M. H. Patriot.

METHOD OF CURING HAMS.

By William Coxe, of Burlington.

To 12 hams common size take 8 lbs of brown sugar, 1 1/2 of well crystallized salt petre, and 5 of fine salt. Rub the hams with this mixture, and let them be one week, in the cask, with the skins downward—then make a pickle of the strongest coarse salt of sufficient strength to bear an egg; and about two or three quarts of ley from hickory ashes refined by boiling and scumming, when cold cover the hams with it and keep them down by a weight; let them lie 3 or 4 weeks, according to their size, then hang them up in the smoke house, after 24 hours commence smoking them with sound hickory wood, and repeat this every evening until sufficiently smoked.

There is some difference in the subsequent practice of the best managers. Those prepared by the dealer first mentioned, have been wrapped up in the finest, dryest and sweetest clover hay, and then tightly sewed up in strong canvas bags, they are then kept hanging up in the smoke house, or pickled for shipping; this mode is not always successful in preserving them from the fly. Burying them in very dry hickory ashes, and packing them in boxes kept in the smoke house, and occasionally changed, and dried through the summer, has been found in my practice the most effectual mode of preserving them.—When wanted for use they should be put in water the preceding evening, to dissolve the ashes adhering to them. If dipped in ashes when first taken from the pickle, it forms a coat which is useful in preserving them from the fly.

There is a great variety in the minute details of even good managers—but the use of sugar and salt-petre are the material points, common to them all. In my opinion, a great deal depends on the nature of the flesh of the several breeds of hogs. There is in our country a prevailing attachment to large animals: I have, like my neighbours, been deluded by this false taste. After a fair trial of the large breed of hogs, I have abandoned them as coarse in flesh and deficient in flavor, and at the same time unprofitable in keeping; requiring to be kept long with a larger portion of food, according to their size.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT OSAGE MISSION.

Arrival of the Family. From the Rev. Mr. Dodge, dated Osage River, Aug. 6, 1821.

Dear Sir, In the midst of surrounding cares and pressing calls, I break away for a few moments to announce to you the safe arrival of the Great Osage Mission, in the land of their destination. We arrived here on the 2d of August inst. after a long and perilous journey by land and by water. Excepting in the instances of sister Newton and her babe, our lives have been spared; and as it respects health, it has been far better enjoyed, than might reasonably have been anticipated, when we consider that about sixty persons have been packed into two keel-boats, for the space of nearly five months. A number of the family have had a kind of seasoning to the climate; and some of them, as well as a number of our hired men, have been violently attacked with a bilious affection; but the Lord has helped our young Physician inasmuch that he has been remarkably successful in baffling the disease. Our family now appear to enjoy a comfortable state of health. May the Lord confirm and preserve our health, and give us grace to improve it.

The family appear to be greatly animated with the prospects before them. As respects temporal concerns, no district of country, I ever saw, ever promised more to its first inhabitants. Land as much as any one could wish, and that of the first quality, is completely open for cultivation. In regard to spiritual concerns, it is, as we expected to

find it, a land of darkness. Gross darkness hath covered the people; There is therefore, business enough to be done. Whatever our hands find to do, may God enable us to do it with our might.

The family are in very good spirits; and harmony has very generally prevailed in all our deliberations and decisions. We have not decided upon a site for our establishment, not having opportunity yet to see the chiefs of the nation. They are now absent on a summer hunt; but we have sent for them, and are hourly expecting their return. We have had several places recommended to us, some of which we have received, but where we shall finally fix is yet uncertain. May the Lord direct us to the right spot.

I would have sent the journal up to this time, had I had leisure to copy it. Let this suffice for the present. Give our kindest respects to the members of the Board, and other Christian friends. Request them to continue their prayers for us, that we may be humble and faithful. We dwell where Satan's seat is, and where he has long reigned. It cannot be expected, that he will give up his dominion without a struggle. Against the sword of the Gospel, however, he cannot stand. O then, pray for us, that we may wield this sword to the best advantage.

Description of the Usage Village, and some account of its Inhabitants.

The village is situated about 28 miles west of Union, near the Vedrigis, on an extensive plain skirted with trees and natural mounds. These mounds lie chiefly to the north of the village, from one to four miles distant.

They rise in regular forms, to the height of about 200 feet, with a table top. The plain below continues on a level, till you arrive at the foot. The tops of these several mounds are level with one another, and lead the imagination at once to conceive of these as some ancient fortifications or towers of safety, reared by some vast army. The place where the village stands, is what is usually called prairie, which is open land without trees or shrubs, and many of the prairies in this country are immensely extensive, and have a strong rich soil, producing grass, flowers, &c. The village contains about 250 lodges, and probably 3000 souls. Their lodges are generally from 50 to 100 feet in length, irregularly situated within half a mile square. They are constructed of poles, matings, barks and skins. The poles are set in the ground with a crotch at the top, and cross poles to support the roof. The side poles or posts are about 5 feet in height, the middle or ridge posts are about 20 feet. Some have barks set up against the cross poles. Most however have plank which they have split out, fastened in the ground one beside the other. The roofs are covered with skins and matings. These lodges being made of very light materials, can be taken down and removed or rebuilt in a short time. When a lodge need to be rebuilt, their wives meet in the morning, remove the covering, take up the posts; and each woman digs a hole in the ground with a knife, removing the dirt with her hands. Thus 20 or 30 holes are dug at once, the posts are set over again, the covering replaced with the intended improvements, and the whole is accomplished in a few hours. In the middle of their lodges they make their fires on the ground, without any chimney, leaving the smoke to pass out through a hole in the top of the roof. In some lodges they have two, in others, three fires.—They have neither floors nor seats; but spread their skins or matings for strangers to recline upon. They sit in circles round their fires, part of the family round one fire, and part around another. Their clothing consists of leggins of deer skins, with a blanket or buffalo robe over their shoulders. The females, in addition, have short skirts and covering for the breasts. They are remarkable for hospitality. No sooner does a stranger, who comes on friendly designs arrive among them, than he is welcomed to their lodges. His horse is immediately taken care of by the wives. The house which he enters is thronged with spectators. Presently he is invited from lodge to lodge to partake of their

simple fare. The numerous invitations cannot be dispensed with, without giving offence. The consequence is, that you are often called to eat as often as 15 or 20 times the same morning and evening.—They are irregular in their meals.—They have a number of cooks, whose business it is to wait on visitors, and conduct them from one lodge to another. When you have entered a lodge, and spoken to the man, you immediately take your seat. They are not accustomed to compliments; and they deem it very strange if you attempt to shake hands with the women and children. When the food is ready, it is presented in a wooden dish, with as many ladles as visitors.

The more freely you eat, the more you please them. The cook if he choose takes the residue, and then leads you to another lodge. The females perform the hard labour. The men do the hunting, go to war, and much of the time have nothing to do but smoke, whilst the laborious wife or daughter is backing wood across the plain, bringing water, or planting corn. In their hunting parties, the women take care of the horses, and prepare their encampments, and do all the drudgery, while the men spend their leisure time in smoking and diversions. The men are generally speaking of a fine stature, have a frank open countenance, are robust, active and healthy. The women though strong and active, are much disproportioned in height. The young men present a noble appearance. Their children are remarkably submissive to parental government. They live in the practice of polygamy. When a young man marries into a family, he removes to the lodge to assist in supporting the wife's parents, and upon performing certain exploits, in hunting, stealing horses, and the like, he is entitled to all the remaining sisters. In councils they appear with dignity, and in speeches they are eloquent. A council held among them excites great attention. If any thing new is communicated they listen eagerly. In their government, having no natural confederacy, they have little energy. The influence of their chiefs is limited to their respective parties. They are constant in their devotions. They black their faces with mud and cry to the Great Spirit. At the dawning of the day, in different directions round about their lodges, you may hear hundreds crying aloud. In this they are indeed a reproof to thousands who profess to worship God in spirit and in truth, who at the same time are too indolent or too negligent, to leave their couches of repose to pay their morning homage to Him whom they profess to love.

The Conscientious Judge.

Sir Matthew Hall, while chief justice of the Exchequer, was presented a buck for his table by a gentleman that had a trial at the Assizes; so when he heard his name he asked, "if he was not the person that had sent him venison?" And finding he was the same, he told him, "He could not suffer the trial to go on, till he had paid him for his buck." To which the gentleman answered "That he never sold his venison, and that he had done nothing to him, which he did not do to every judge that had gone that circuit," which was confirmed by several gentlemen then present; but all would not do, for the lord Chief Baron has learned from Solomon, that "a gift perverteth the ways of judgment;" and therefore he would not suffer the trial to go on till he had paid for the present; upon which the gentleman withdrew the record, and at Salisbury, the Dean and Chapter, having according to custom presented him with six sugar loaves in his circuit, he made his servants pay for the sugar before he would try their cause.

The House of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, have unanimously adopted resolutions approving the resolutions of the legislature of Maryland relative to the appropriation of the public lands of the U. S. to "purposes of education."

To moderate your love of glory, reflect first on the understandings of those whose praises you seek, or how fluctuating are the helps of such of the desert.

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Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements.





**American Linen.**  
We had yesterday the opportunity of seeing a piece of linen, containing twelve yards, spun by Mrs. Magill of Middletown, Conn. wove at Poughkeepsie, in this state, and bleached at Paterson, New-Jersey, of very superior fineness, firmness, and beauty. It was made of flax purchased promiscuously from stores as brought to market, which had ripened the seed before it was gathered, and was torted and dressed in the ordinary manner practised in the country. This linen is fine and handsome enough for any person's use, and will bear a comparison with the handsomest specimens that are imported.—*N. F. Advertiser.*

From a late English paper.  
The stamps on newspapers in London amount weekly to 300,000. In the country to 650,000—nearly a million weekly, and 50 millions per annum.

At the Sheep Fair in Sussex, England, on the 2d ult. 10,000 were penned. Ewes sold for 20 to 25s. Lambs 12 to 13s.

The fashion of short sleeves for the ladies has become universal in Paris. Their arms are bare to the tip of the shoulder. The physicians exclaim against it; but,

Fashion in every thing bears sovereign sway. And wags and prigs have both their day.

**A CURIOUS COURTSHIP.**  
A young gentleman and lady happened, one Sabbath, to sit in the same Pew. During the course of sermons the youth read something in the eyes of the fair, which made a much deeper impression on his soul, than the pious lecture of the parson; as love is seldom at a loss for an expedient, he presented her with the following verse in the Second Epistle of John: And now I beseech thee lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another.—A far perusal, she in answer, opened at the first chapter of Ruth, and the sixteenth verse.—And Ruth said, entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Thus was the treaty proposed, which in a little time was fully ratified by the parson.

**A Valuable Mill.**  
At 12 o'clock on the 12th day of December next, If fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, I will offer at public auction, on the premises, my

**GRIST MILL,**  
with a suitable quantity of adjoining land, situated on the north side of Severn River, about three miles from Annapolis, and at the head of a navigable creek. She has been very lately put in complete repair, has one pair of Burr, and one pair of Cologne stones, new and good of their kind, and is in all other respects well fitted up for manufacturing wheat and corn. There being no other mill within nine miles of the above on the north side of Severn, she has constant employment, and is an object of speculation. The terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale. Persons inclined to make a private purchase, are requested to apply in the interval, to Nicholas, or Henry Brice, in Baltimore.

Edmund Brice.  
North side Severn.  
Nov. 15, 1821.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 5th day of December next, at the house of Sabret Journey, in said county—One Negro Woman named Milley, and one Negro Girl named Anne. Seized and taken as the property of Sabret Journey, and will be sold to satisfy debts due John Clayton and John Randall, junior, and John Ridgely and David Ridgely, executors of Abalom Tidgely. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock A. M. for cash.  
Benjamin Gaither,  
late Sheriff of A. A. county.  
Nov. 22.

**50 Dollars Reward**  
Will be given for securing in the goal of Baltimore county, a coloured man named Tom Johnson, formerly the property of Mr. Macey of West River. He ran away from the Alum and Copperas Works of Cape Sable, on the River Magothy, about the 15th of October last, and is supposed to be lurking about Baltimore, Annapolis, West River, or Upper Marlborough—at the latter place he has a woman who passes for his wife, and when he was about going away, he said he should go there. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, not of a very dark complexion, aged about 40 years, chews a great deal of tobacco, is extremely artful and cunning, and professes to be very religious. Apply to P. G. LECHLEITNER, At the Alum and Copperas Works, Cape Sable, or to ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Agent, Baltimore.  
Nov. 22. 4w.

**PRINTING**  
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,**  
**THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,**

will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.  
Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester-Town. Fare as heretofore.  
Sept. 20, 1821. tf.

Considering it will be more agreeable to passengers in the Steam Boat Maryland to arrive at Baltimore and Easton before dark, it is intended from the first of November ensuing, that the

**MARYLAND**  
shall start from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore; leave Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock on her passage up, and at half past 11 o'clock on her passage down. Breakfast will be provided on board.  
The Editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Bond of Union, and the Post Gazette, will insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

**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.

**New & Cheap Goods.**  
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,**  
And every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses.

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr. J. Hughes's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.  
Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call.  
Oct. 11.

**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. 3w.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 30th day of November inst, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis—One hundred acres of land, more or less, whereon John Ward resides. Seized and taken as the property of said Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John Crandall, for the use of Richard Crandall. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.  
Benj. Gaither, Sheriff, A. A. C.  
Nov. 8.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the Court of Appeals of the Western Shore, state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 3d day of December next, at the residence of Richard G. Watkins, in Anne Arundel county—One Negro Man named Sam. Seized and taken as the property of Richard G. Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Robert D. Wheeler. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, A. M. for cash.  
Benjamin Gaither, Late Sheriff of A. A. County.  
Nov. 22.

**CAUTION.**  
I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or in any other way trespassing or passing through my lands (except by the public roads passing through them) purchased of H. H. Harwood, esq. and the one on which I reside, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.  
Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.  
Nov. 22. 3w.

**For Sale.**  
**A TRACT OF LAND,**  
Containing 777 acres, late the property of William Campbell, deceased, situated about 22 miles west of the city of Baltimore, between the Liberty and the Frederick-town turnpike road, and about four miles from the latter, adjoining the farms of Mr. James Hood and Colonel Owings. One half of the tract is in wood, and as well calculated for raising the first quality tobacco as any in the state of Maryland. The remainder is cleared and under good chestnut rail fencing, and well adapted for small grain and corn, 100 acres are fine meadow land, 30 of which are now in timothy. On the tract there is a good comfortable frame dwelling house. Also, another Tract nearly adjoining, containing 332 acres, well timbered with chestnut. Both tracts will be sold for \$18,000 on third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale. If not sold before the first of November, it will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase may see the land by applying to Mr. James Hood, or Mr. Henry Wayman, living in the neighbourhood.

John M. Henry, Edward Campbell, Trustees of Wm. Campbell, deceased.  
Nov. 8. 4w.

**EDUCATION.**  
DR. DAVIS informs the public that he has opened a Private School, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He has engaged Mr. Frederick L. Grammer as an assistant. The price of tuition is fixed at forty dollars per annum; and quarterly payments will be expected, but not in advance. Board (washing, lodging and fuel included) may be had for \$15.  
Oct. 25.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
AND FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,  
**The Votes & Proceedings**  
of the last session of the Legislature.  
Price—\$1.50.  
June 14.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Francis Mercer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to  
John Mercer, Margaret Mercer, Ex'rs.  
November 1. 7w.

**The Euterpeiad.**  
The first volume of the Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by  
John R. Parker, No. 2, Milk st. Boston.  
Nov. 8.

**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

**State of Maryland, Sc.**  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, October 23rd 1821.  
On application by petition of William S. Green, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Callahan, 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. of 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 testamentary on the estate of Mary Callahan, 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 23rd day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of October 1821.  
William S. Green, Executor.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, on Friday the 7th December next, at the late residence of Robert Arnold, lower end of the county,  
**THE PERSONAL ESTATE**  
of Robert Arnold, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Fodder, some Joiner's Tools, Household Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—A credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale—under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.  
Sarah Arnold, Adm'x.  
Nov. 22. 3w.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.  
George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.  
They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.  
May 17. 29 6w

**50 Dollars Reward.**  
Absconded from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named

**JACOB,**  
He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Delilah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelen, whither it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal.  
Benjamin Scott, Manager.  
Sept. 13. 12

**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.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

**JOHN TRIP,**  
Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.  
He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.  
Ephraim Gaither,

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.  
August 16, 1821. 16 G.  
The Eastern Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

**Coach & Harness.**  
Still continues the above business, his old stand in Corn Hill street, and thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same. Orders for work will be received with pleasure, and executed with promptness. He has on hand  
A NEW FASHIONABLE  
**GIG & HARNESS,**  
which he will sell on terms accommodating to the purchaser.  
Oct. 18.

**NOTICE.**  
The Farm near Annapolis belonging to Mrs. Rachel Leeds Kerr, of Easton, and now in the occupation of the Messrs. Tyding's is for rent. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Inquire at his Office.  
Oct. 4.

**New Arrangement of Days.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening; And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, as as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.  
Clement Vickers.  
March 22. tf.

**Flour, Wheat, &c.**  
H. H. WOOD,  
Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent. commission, and Pork for 2 per cent. commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.  
H. H. W. lm.  
Sept. 13. 12

**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 thereon  
Oct. 25.

**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. 6

**Just Published**  
**THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,**  
December Session, 1820.  
And for Sale at this Office  
Price—\$1.50  
April 12.