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MISCELLANEOUS From the National Gazette.

ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL

The fate of the Sailor belonging to the American ship Emily, executed by the Chinese of Canton. On Saturday 6th Oct. 1821, the day appointed for the trial of Francis Terranova, a man on board the ship Emily of Baltimore, on a charge of murder on the person of a Chinese woman, were assembled on board ship nearly all the American residents at Canton, the supercargoes of the several vessels then in port, with their respective captains, to witness the trial of the man named seaman, when the following circumstances occurred:—

The Pan-yu, or criminal judge of the district in which Wampoa is situated, at an hour left Canton, and with an immediate retinue proceeded to the ship on board of which the trial was to take place. The Hong merchants and linguists were all in attendance. Upon the Pan-yu reaching the deck of the ship, he addressed himself to the Americans, and through the linguist declared that the property and the person were under his protection, and that he would sustain, he would reimburse, upon a proper representation, the damages he advanced to the air of judgment and took his seat. The Hong merchant who secured the ship for his linguist, were then called upon, and making the usual protestations acknowledged themselves in their different capacities. The Pan-yu then assured us of his friendly disposition, of his desire to avoid her than create trouble, of the sacredly he was about to discharge, and appeal to Heaven for the judgment of the mores by which himself was actuated.

He then asked what defence the Americans were prepared to make for the prisoner. It was replied our evidence can prove at the bar, which is said to be the instrument that caused her death, was safely delivered by the accused, into the hands of the man, and that the fall overboard at the distance of 30 feet and upwards from the ship, that she was seen from on board the Hero of Malown, an English vessel, near the Emily, to fall overboard whilst the act of scuttling her boat; and that no or any such instrument was thrown at her, and caused her falling into the water; but from the relative situation of the boat with the ship, it was impossible to strike the woman on the side of the head, on which the wound was inflicted; and that the jar could never have cut the hat in the manner in which we then saw it. We declared as our belief, that the woman having been swept by the strength of the tide some distance from the ship, in her anxiety to regain her station had by a misstep, fallen overboard, and whilst in the act, had struck her head against the pivot on which the scull moves, or the sharp edge of the boat, which caused the wound upon the head.

This defence we urged in a general way, and stated our ability to substantiate by evidence, what we had then declared. The Pan-yu then called for the Chinese witnesses; the husband of the woman drowned, a woman belonging to a hoppo boat alongside, and two children from 8 to 12 years of age, who gave their evidence on their knees, their heads bowed to the earth, but which the Pan-yu had never explained to us. We requested that the woman, who appeared to be the principal witness, should speak in English, as she understood it far better than the linguist, who from ignorance could not explain her testimony, or from the fear of offending the Pan-yu, who we had already discovered, had prejudged the matter, and was eager for the man's conviction, gave us incorrect statements. This request was refused, but we were then informed that this woman saw the jar thrown and the woman fall overboard in consequence of the blow.

We immediately attempted to convince the Pan-yu, that from the position of the hoppo boat, riding astern of the ship, it was impossible for this woman to have witnessed the transaction, and that she declared, before several gentlemen, who were then present, her total ignorance of the affair, until her attention was called to the cries of a child, when she saw a hat floating on the surface of the water; and a man scuttling anxiously towards it. We urged that as she had given contradictory statements, her evidence should be wholly dispensed with. The instruments of torture were then produced, but not applied, and the woman interrogated by the Pan-yu, adhering to what she had just stated, was examined by him, by saying, "she had spoken differently, to gain the favour of the Americans, but she now spoke truth; if not, he assured us Heaven would punish her." We then proved that the children, produced as witnesses, saw no part of the affair, as they were brought from some, some time after it had occurred. To this, nor to any thing we urged, would the Pan-yu listen, and invariably silenced eloquence and the linguist, when they were explaining our statements. He said he had himself seen the woman and the jar; he believed the man guilty;—if he had judged wrongfully, it was Heaven's business, and in a passion rose from his chair to conclude the trial. We then complained of his conduct to the Hong merchants, & accused them of a breach of their contract, inasmuch as they had not heard our witnesses. The Pan-yu was prevailed on to resume his chair, and an American sailor was brought forward, but the judge seemed determined not to hear him, and after about half an hour spent in the greatest confusion, the Pan-yu, in a rage left the deck and repaired on board his own boat, leaving the Hong merchants and linguists to see he was obeyed. Thus concluded this mockery of justice, where the Chinese

had agreed to receive foreign evidence upon the same footing as their own, and equal conditions should be proposed in return. After the Pan-yu had left the ship, the Hong merchants in his name demanded the prisoner. We expressed our dissatisfaction in the most pointed manner, and accused them of a breach of faith, reminding them of the promises and engagements, and expressed our conviction that the man was wronged, and this trial was only a pretence to obtain possession of his person. We notwithstanding acknowledged ourselves amenable to the laws of the country, and declared no resistance would be made to their enforcement, but as they had violated every principle of honour and good faith, and as a contract violated by one party, is not binding on the other, we positively declined surrendering the man except to force, & with him we struck the flag and surrendered the ship. We are now in your power—the ship is surrounded by men and boats—we are in number only about forty—you as many hundred—take the man—but the flag shall never wave over the heads of those it cannot protect against injustice. This circumstance, though in itself of no importance, had such an effect on the Pan-yu, that he refused to take the man if striking the flag was to be the consequence. The Hong merchants however made many attempts to overreach us by their promises of a fair trial at Canton; but experience had taught us wisdom, and we knew what faith should be placed in their representations. In short we were resolute, and striking the flag was the "sine qua non" of our negotiation.

When the Pan-yu discovered our resolution not tacitly to submit to his unreasonable demands, he sent on board the ship and put Atom, the linguist in chains; and soon after Pacqua, the security merchant, suffered the like disgrace. Shortly after in a violent passion he left ship and ordered the Hong merchants to follow him to the city, where he would lay a statement of the case before the viceroy of the province. We were at first greatly at a loss in accounting for the strange and unheard-of violation of every article agreed upon for the occasion; but we have since discovered, that the Hong merchants, relying on the piety and accommodating disposition of the Americans, and their own cunning to get possession of the man under almost any circumstances, deceived both the Pan-yu and us; and as the organ of communication between the parties, delivered false messages.

On the 7th October, the day following the trial, all business and shops with the Americans were suspended; Pacqua and Atom were thrown into prison and a strong reinforcement of soldiers sent to Wampoa, to watch more effectually the movements of the proscribed Americans. This state of things continued for more than two weeks without any communication between the parties at issue. Although a deputation of Hong merchants waited on the committee for a further explanation of the object of striking the flag, which had on the former occasion prevented them from taking possession of the convict. It was replied, we believed the man innocent, and to deliver him to your sanguinary laws would amount to murder on our own part. We shall therefore surrender the man to nothing but force, and striking the flag implies submission; besides which, it transfers the quarrel to our country, should they feel disposed to oppose it. We denied our right to deliver up any man into the hands of foreign justice, yet readily acknowledged that the same laws that afford protection exact proportionate responsibility. We are not at all prepared to resist the enforcement of any law, unjust and cruel as it may be; but though necessary makes us the subjects of your statutes, every good feeling forbids our becoming their executors.

On Thursday, the 23d, the Americans were apprized that on the following day the Chinese would proceed in force to Wampoa, to take possession of the convict. In consequence of this information, nearly all the supercargoes, some residents, and many captains repaired on board the American shipping to witness the transaction. It was clearly understood that though we made no resistance, we should look upon it nearly in the same light as an act of hostility. Early in the morning of the 25th, the Hong merchants, with their train, and a large number of war boats, arrived at the Emily. Some hours after the Pan-yu came alongside, when some soldiers came on board the ship, took possession of the man, who made no resistance, and conducted him into a man of war boat alongside the Emily.

Their object being accomplished, they returned to Canton with their prisoner, and confined him in the council house of the Consulate, where he remained until his departure for execution. The next day, the 25th, the weather being unfavourable, the Mandarin performed no duty. On the 26th his trial commenced, with closed doors, and was continued during the day. On Saturday the Chinese boat, the second man in the province, with many other mandarins of distinction, attended for a short time, and after about one hour's session this day the trial was concluded. It is here necessary to remark, during the whole course of the trial, we had no information of their proceedings. On the 27th, (Sunday) at about 4 o'clock in the morning, he was called up and informed the Viceroy required to see him—he with many soldiers as attendants, proceeded as directed to the Viceroy's palace, (after having partaken of some refreshment,) and thence was carried in a chair to the place of execution—the very spot that 4 years ago witnessed the execution of the murderers of the Wampoa. It is believed, and upon good grounds, that the unfortunate man was ignorant of the death that awaited him, until his arrival at the fatal place, where he was fastened to a cross, and there strangled.

The next day his body was delivered to the Americans, and taken to Wampoa, where it was interred with all proper ceremony, and the embargo on the trade was at the same time repealed. In conclusion, I shall only say that the execution of this man is in direct opposition to their own laws, which expressly states, "no man can be executed without the order of the Emperor;" yet the Chinese evade that by saying it was not them, it was the rope that killed him. Their conduct throughout speaks for itself, without needing any comment.

ARMY EXPENDITURE. Letter from the Secretary of War, Department of War, 1st March, 1833.

Pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th ultimo, I have now the honour of submitting a comparative view of the expenses of the army proper, and military academy, for the years 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, and estimates for 1822, arranged under the various heads of expenditures according to the present and former organization of the Department of War. The military disbursements for the years 1816 and 1817, as explained by the letter from the second auditor, accompanying this report, are so blended with the arrears of prior years, pay and subsistence of the militia and claims of certain states and individuals, arising out of the late war, as to preclude the possibility of ascertaining the expenses of the army for those years, and so as to put it out of my power to embrace them in the comparative view called for; though it is believed, if it could be embraced in the comparison, the result would not vary materially from that founded on the expenditure of the year 1818, in which year a separation was made, for the first time, between the current expenses of the army, and the arrears growing out of the expenditures of the late war.

Table A, accompanying this report, is the statement of the second auditor, and exhibits a view of the expenditures of the army proper, including the military academy, from the year 1818 to 1821, inclusive; from which it appears, that the expenditures after deducting for the increased expense on account of the Seminole war, in 1818, were, respectively, for those years, \$3,702,495 04, \$3,374,731 95, \$2,811,414 11, and \$2,180,093 33; adding to the expenditure of the last year the arrears of the Quartermaster's department, and subtracting the expenditure incident to the reducing the military establishment in June last, the estimate for the expenditure of the year 1822, including the balances of such of the appropriations of the last year as are required for the service of this, amount to \$1,800,424 85.

Table B, is an abstract of the general returns of the army, for the years 1811, 1819, 1820 and 1821, showing the number of officers and enlisted men, as reported by the last returns received at the Adjutant General's office, together with the academic staff and military school at West Point, which is added the number of the military establishment, by the present organization, for the year 1822. From the exhibit in the table, it appears that the average strength of the army, including officers and cadets, for the year 1818, was 8,199; for 1819, 8,405; for 1820, 9,693; for 1821, 8,109; and that, from the organization of the present military establishment, if the rank and file are kept full, the strength for 1822, will amount to 6,442.

It also appears, from the same table, that the commissioned officers were, in proportion to the cadets and rank and file of the army, in service, for those years, thus: In 1818, as 1 to 11.75. In 1819, as 1 to 12.11. In 1820, as 1 to 13.57. In 1821, as 1 to 12.18. In 1822, as 1 to 10.25.

Table C, exhibits the result of the comparative view of the expenditures of the army for the years 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, and estimates of the expenditures for 1822. To illustrate distinctly the operations of the present system, in controlling the disbursements of the army, through the instrumentality of a proper organized staff, the items composing the expenditures of the army have been classed under two divisions, viz: First, Those which are fixed by law, and which cannot be materially affected by administration, such as pay to the officers and men, subsistence to the former, and the allowance to them for servants, forage, transportation of baggage, &c. Secondly, Those items which are embraced under the general character of supplies for the army, and which may be reduced by correct administration; such as subsistence to soldiers, clothing, quarter masters' and medical stores; as most of the articles, embraced under the above denomination, are exposed to fluctuation in price, and a considerable reduction took place in the medical, subsistence and clothing supplies, within the periods compared, proper allowances have been made on that account amounting, in the price of provisions, from forty to thirty nine and a half per centum, and in that of clothing and medical stores, from seven to eight and a half per centum. The contracts made by the different departments, and the price currents for those years, in the principal cities, have been the guides in fixing on those allowances. To the quartermaster's disbursements, no additions have been made, as any reduction, which may have taken place in the price of supplies, furnished by that department, has been more than balanced by the increased expenditures to which it has been subject from the extension and multiplication of the frontier posts.

From Table C, it appears that the expenditures of the army, additions being made as above stated, for the reduction in prices of stores and supplies in the years subsequent to 1818, so as to raise the prices of those years to the standard of those of that year, would amount to, In 1818 \$3,702,495 04 In 1819 3,661,735 16 In 1820 3,061,884 00 In 1821 2,327,592 13 And by estimates for 1822 1,929,179 91

From the above data and average strength of each year, conformable to an abstract of the general returns of the army, table B, it results, as exhibited in table C, that the average cost of the army, for each individual, taking the aggregate of the officers, professors of the military academy, cadets, and enlisted men, in the service of the United States, for 1818, was, In expenditures not materially affected by administration, on an average, each \$151 93

In expenditures which may be affected by administration, on an average, each 299 64 Total average cost for officers and enlisted men, &c each, for 1818 \$451 57

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. For the year 1819, In expenditures of the 1st class, each \$158 72. In expenditures of the 2d class, each 275 98. Total average cost, each \$434 70.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. For the year 1820, In expenditures of the 1st class, each \$140 45. In expenditures of the 2d class, each 178 43. Total average cost, each \$318 88.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. For the year 1821, In expenditures of the 1st class, each \$126 62. In expenditures of the 2d class, each 150 40. Total average cost, each \$277 02.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. For the year 1822, Conformably to estimates, of the 1st class, each \$155 30. Conformably to estimates, of the 2d class, each 144 16. Total average cost, each \$299 46.

From the above it appears that there has been an actual annual reduction in the average expense of each officer and soldier in the service. In the year 1819, of \$16 87 each; In 1820, of 135 69 each; In 1821, of 164 55 each. And by estimates for 1822, of 153 11 each.

The act of congress for organizing the general staff, agreeably to its present organization, was not approved until the 14th of April, 1818, and the change in the system for controlling the disbursements of the army, under the superintendance of the chiefs of each department located at Washington, could not be sufficiently matured before the close of the year 1819, which, with the additional expense to which the quartermaster's department was unavoidably subjected, in the year 1819, from occupying advanced military posts on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, will account for the comparatively little reduction in expenditure in that year.

The expenditure for the year 1822, compared with the aggregate of individuals composing the military establishment, the favourable contrast with the expenses of 1818, 1819, and 1820, is not so with 1821. This difference is accounted for from the present organization of the military establishment, the officers being in larger proportion to the rank and file, than under the former organization; but, if we should suppose the proportion to be the same, the comparison, founded on the estimates for 1822, would be more favourable in its results than in the expenditures of the preceding year. From table C, it further appears, that the army for the year 1818, being 8,199 strong, including general staff, professors of the military academy, cadets, and enlisted men, cost, for that year, \$3,702,495 04, and that for the same numerical force, at the rate of the expenditures in 1818, would have cost, For 1819 \$3,564,105 30 For 1820 2,589,900 12 For 1821 2,333,276 98 And, on the estimates for the year 1822 1,929,179 91

After making an allowance for the difference in prices of articles of supplies, as above stated, the results in favour of the latter years are, respectively, \$138,389 74, \$1,112,594 92, \$1,319,218 06, and \$1,247,222 50. Such are the results, as founded on the statement of the second auditor of the treasury department, but which, for the reasons which he has assigned in his report, may not be strictly correct, as the account of the expenditure of each year are not kept separately. It is, however, confidently believed, that any inaccuracy in the mode of ascertaining the amount of the expenditures of the several years, cannot, in any considerable degree, vary the result. This great reduction in the expenditure has been effected by the present organization, principally by the more minute control, which, through it, has been given both to the disbursements of public money and the preservation of public property. Its beneficial effects have been no less striking in the prompt rendition and settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers. All of the accounts for supplies, and disbursements in the department of the commissary of subsistence, for the year ending the 1st June last, the period at which the contracts for supplying the army expired, are settled, except a few small ones, amounting, in the whole, to \$5,405 46, though there were seventy one contracts formed, and ninety one disbursing officers attached to this department during that year.

The settlements in the other subordinate branches of this department are not less prompt. It is believed that the system has attained nearly all the perfection of which it is susceptible, as, by reference to the table marked C, it will be seen that those expenditures liable to be affected by administration, and which are principally on account of the soldiers, will be but little reduced in this year, when compared with those of last year, and it is not doubted but that, if preserved, the system will hereafter prevent the accumulation of unsettled accounts, and of any considerable losses in the expenditure for the army. Taking every circumstance into consideration, the number and distance of the posts, the quantity and quality of the supplies, and the large proportion of officers and cadets, which, while it better fulfils the object of a peace establishment, renders the army more expensive, when compared with the aggregate of individuals, including officers, cadets & privates, it is believed that, at no period, has the expense of the military establishment been, in proportion to its size, so small as under its present organization.

Table marked D, contains a comparative statement of the expense of supplying the army, from the 1st of June, 1816, till the 31st of May, 1817, under the former system, and the same under the present from the 1st of June, 1820, till the 31st of May, 1821. The new system commenced its operation on the 1st of June, 1819, and, as some additional expenses were necessarily

incurred in the first year, it was thought that the operation of the system would be more fairly tested by taking the subsequent year. The year from the 1st of June, 1818, was assumed, under the old system, in preference to the two subsequent years, under the belief that it presents the fairest test of the operation of the former system, the accounts of that year being more completely adjusted, and not involved in the increased expenditure on account of the Seminole war.

I have the honour to be, &c. J. G. CALHOUN, Hon. P. F. BANNOUR, Speaker House of Representatives U. S.

THE MARYLAND PROPOSITION & MASSACHUSETTS REPORT, No. 1.

Gentlemen: I have just read the Massachusetts report and resolutions against the Maryland Proposition, and beg a place in your paper for a few remarks upon them. That report was made by a joint committee of both branches of the Legislature, and, it is understood, was accepted and concurred in both by the Senate and House of Representatives, without examination or debate. This latter circumstance is the more to be regretted, because it is manifest, upon the slightest examination of the report, that it is full of errors with respect to facts, to law, and the views it has given of the Maryland report and resolutions, and its reasoning upon them—and because the decision of so respectable a body as the Massachusetts Legislature, given upon the faith of that report, will have great influence in defeating a plan, which, if carried into full execution, would have contributed very largely to enlighten the mind, and elevate the character of the American people—to give stability to their free institutions—and to insure the harmony of the numerous states which compose this great confederacy.

The object of the Maryland Proposition, most of your readers know to be, to obtain of Congress appropriations of public lands for the purposes of education in the states in whose favour none have yet been made, proportional to those made in favour of the states formed out of the public lands. This proposition, upon the face of it, is evidently founded upon the strictest justice. It is incumbent, then, upon those who oppose it to shew the contrary; and this is attempted in the Massachusetts report by shewing that the school reservations in the West have been paid for by the purchasers of the lands adjacent to them.

To treat this argument with perfect fairness, it is necessary to remind your readers that the public lands are laid off into townships six miles square, and then divided into 36 sections; one of which sections (No. 16) is, by a compact with Ohio on its admission into the Union as a state; (which compact has been extended, it is believed, to all the other new states,) reserved in perpetuity in every township, for the support of common schools. A condition is imposed on the new states, to exempt the lands sold by the United States, within their limits respectively, from taxation for five years after the sale.

It is admitted, that the United States are bound by this compact, and cannot resume the school reservations. But that is not proposed by Maryland. She asks only for herself, and the other states similarly situated, that grants of land for the purposes of education, proportional to those already made to the new states, may be extended to them also.

This demand, I humbly apprehend, cannot be refused, unless the new states have paid a full equivalent for their school lots. This, in the opinion of the Massachusetts committee, they have done, in the higher price, which the inhabitants have paid for their lands, than they would have paid had the school reservations not been annexed to them.

This, I think, is a fair view of the argument of the Massachusetts committee, as also, of a writer in your paper a few days since, signing himself Nestor. Let us examine and see if it be sound.

Is it a fact that the purchasers of lands in the new states have paid a higher price for them, in consequence of the school reservations being annexed to them, than they would have paid without that advantage? Unless an answer to this question can be given in the affirmative, then the purchasers of land in the new states have not paid for their school lots.

To arrive at a correct result, it is necessary to test the reasoning upon the subject by a reference to a plain, acknowledged, and indisputable principle of political economy in relation to price. It is this: (That the price of any thing offered for sale depends upon the relation which supply bears to demand. This principle might, if it were necessary, be illustrated by many familiar examples. Take agricultural products, for instance. Every planter and farmer knows that his tobacco and wheat will sell high or low, according as a demand for them is great or small in relation to the quantity raised and offered for sale.

It is the same with land. If a great number of farms in any neighbourhood are offered for sale, and there are but few purchasers, they will sell low. If, on the contrary, there are many purchasers, and very few farms offered for sale, competition will raise the price very high. To apply this principle to the public lands, let it be recollected that school lots are annexed to all the public lands offered for sale. The quantity of these lands is unlimited—the demand for them limited. It is plain, then, according to the above principle, which nobody will dispute, the public lands would not bring more than some 10, 15, 20, or 25 cents an acre, and probably not even so much, if a price was not fixed by law, below which they should not be sold. A complete proof of this is, that you can buy excellent military bounty lands, the owners of which are at liberty to sell them for what they please, for forty dollars per quarter section, or 160 acres—that is, for 25 cents per acre. To these military bounty lands are annexed school reservations in the same proportion as to the public lands of the U. States, offered for sale. And yet these public lands sold, till within

In Council,

Annapolis, March 4, 1822. Ordered, That the further supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Examiner at Frederick town; Griever and Herbert's Paper Hagerstown; the Star at Eastern and Nat. Intelligencer; By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number Inspected.	Domestic Growth.	Growth out of this State.	Re-inspected.	Total.

And it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore for the time being, to cause copies of the said reports to be forwarded forthwith to the editor of "The American Farmer," to be by him published for the information of the people of this state; and if any inspector shall refuse to comply with the directions of the aforesaid last section, upon conviction thereof, he shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be applied to the benefit of the county in which he is an inspector; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore for the time being, to give notice to the judges of the county courts of said counties, or Baltimore City Court, as the case may be, to be by them submitted to the grand jury, of all such omissions. March 14 5w

PUBLIC SALE.

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

FARM,

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

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

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

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

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

N. B. A good deed for the land will be made to the purchaser, on the last payment being made. S. B. L. March 14. 4

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, at Mc. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, 139 acres of land, called "Benison's Park" and part of "Pleasant Field." Seized and taken as the property of Cassandra Gassaway, executrix of Nicholas Gassaway, at the suit of Dr. Allen Thomas. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock, P. M. Terms cash. WM. O'HARA, Sh'ff. March 28. 3w

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, one issued out of Anne Arundel county court, the other by Gideon White, esq. a justice for A. A. county, and to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday the 16th April next, at Mr. James Hoiner's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest of John Tydings, either in law or in equity, in and to a house and lot in the city of Annapolis, situate on South-East street, fronting 25 feet, and running back 81 feet. Seized and taken as the property of said Tydings, at the suits of Gideon White and John Ernest. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms cash. WM. O'HARA, Sh'ff. March 28. 3w

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of W. BRYAN, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by W. Bryan. W. Bryan, R. Ridgely. Feb. 23. 6w

NOTICE.

JOHN & 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. 26

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. 22 3w

60 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken if bro't home, or lodged in goal so that I get him again. HENRY A. HALL, West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7. 3

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT, Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, Ben. esq. Annapolis. James Mcburn. Jan. 17. 11

NOTICE.

Having been materially injured by gunners, and other trespassers, on my farm on the north side of Severn River, and by horses and cattle, which the owners annually turn into my woods for support during the summer, **THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE** To all whom it may concern, that I will no longer permit such conduct, and will take all legal measures to punish those who shall hereafter either trespass on my shores and enclosures, or shall permit their horses and cattle to be on my lands. N. BRICE. Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1822.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the **Cabinet Making Business, &c.** Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received. He will likewise furnish and superintend **FUNERALS.** On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He will also attend to the business of **Upholstering and Taper Hanging.** JONATHAN WEEDON. Annapolis, Jan. 22. 14

Just Published

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

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffalty of said county at the election of October 1822. 15

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. 26

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Calvert county, near Herring Bay, on the 10th October last, negro JIM, about 38 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, long and bushy wool on his head, prominent cheek bones, and hollow jaws; his teeth are remarkably white, and somewhat uneven, one out of the other in, more particularly the upper front teeth. He was seen in the neighbourhood of Huntingtown and the Court house a few weeks before Christmas, about which time also he was at the quarter of John G. Mackall, esq. on St. Leonard's creek, where he has a sister named Amy. I will give 30 dollars if he is taken in Calvert or Anne Arundel county, and secured in goal so that I get him again, and 50 dollars if he is taken elsewhere, provided I get him again, and in either case I will pay all reasonable charges if he is brought home. PETER EMBERTSON. Feb. 28, 1822. 6w

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

Maryland,

Prince-George's County, to wit: I hereby certify, that Samuel Mann of the county aforesaid, living near Piscataway, this day brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a BAY GELDING, supposed to be six or seven years old, sixteen hands high, the left hind foot white, has a wart on the back part of the right ear, some white hairs in his forehead, nearly resembling a star; the said gelding trots and gallops, has no appearance of having been shod for some time past. Given under my hand and seal this ninth day of March, 1822. Raphael C. Edelen, (Clerk.) The owner of the above described Gelding, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL MARTIN. March 21. 3w

The owner of the above described Gelding, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL MARTIN. March 21. 3w

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE OSCAR JUNIOR, Will stand at the farm of Mr. Richard Harwood, of Thos. on Beard's Creek, South River, at the moderate price of Six Dollars each Mare. If paid before the first day of October, Five Dollars will be received. He is a cheastnut sorrel, of fine figure. His sire OSCAR, his dam Sister to Dr Edelen's celebrated mare FLORET TA. Corn, Wheat, Rye or Oats, will be taken at the current price. CLEMENT WEEDEN, Manager. March 14. 4

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

Take Notice. All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted. They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of **Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed,** At their Warehouse on the wharf, where they may be supplied on the most moderate terms. G. & J. BARBER. January 17. 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, Jno. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821. 26

ATTENTION! A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For further particulars inquire at this office. Jan. 17. 11

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 specially election to be held in Annapolis, Oct. 25. 24

Annapolis, March 4, 1822. Ordered, That the act relating to the payment and grant of pensions be published five times in all the papers of this state, and the National Intelligencer. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland.

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

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

MARYLAND PENSIONERS. The following has been handed to us for publication, as the oath to be taken by persons claiming to be placed on the pension list of Maryland under the late act of assembly on that subject. Those printers who wish to publish the law of the late session, will annex it thereto by way of instruction for those concerned. State of Maryland, County, to wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of 1822 personally appeared before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for _____ county, (or judge of the judicial district, or notary public, in the case may be,) who made oath on the Holy Evangelical of Almighty God, that he is the identical person who was placed on the pension list of the state of Maryland, in conformity with a resolution of the said state, sworn to before me, _____

The president and directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of said bank for six months, ending the thirty-first instant, and payable on or after the **FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL** next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Eastern, 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.

THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND, Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Eastern. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Eastern, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Eastern, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays & Thursdays, and Eastern on Sundays & Mondays, and then leave the above places on hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.— Persons wishing to go from Eastern to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Eastern. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her regular route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester-town on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Feb. 23. 6w

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, No. 11, Church-street, Annapolis. Three Dollars per Annum.

THE MARYLAND PROPOSITION AND MASSACHUSETTS REPORT. To the Editors. Gentlemen, My last I endeavored to show that the report taken by the committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, that a full equivalent had been paid for the reservations of public land, for the support of schools, in new States, was altogether untenable.

It is important that these erroneous representations should be made known; because it was under their influence that the Massachusetts legislature concurred in the report of their committee. Their decision in respect to the Maryland proposition has been very different if a correct view of it had been presented. If it be shown that they acted under an erroneous representation, their decision ought not to have weight in public opinion, and with the members of Congress from Massachusetts elsewhere, to which it would be justly filed under other circumstances.

It is incorrectly stated, by the Massachusetts committee, that Congress are at liberty to alter their system in relation to school reservations in the new States, where the rights of purchasers have not intervened. In proof of which I refer to the compact made by Congress, not with individuals of a township, but with the State of Ohio, contained in the law of the admission of that State into the Union. This compact has been extended to the rest of the new States, upon their admission into the Union, and, it is believed, to the Massachusetts committee.

The Massachusetts committee represent the sale of every acre of the public lands as an event, of the certain and speedy accomplishment of which the Legislature of Maryland seem to entertain no doubt. There is not a sentence in the Maryland report which can justify the imputation of so extravagant and preposterous an expectation.

In the next page of the report of the Massachusetts committee is the following sentence in relation to "the claim set forth by the State of Maryland, in behalf of herself and the old States": "The boundless and trackless regions of Louisiana, for instance, which are yet not only unexplored, but over the greater part of which even the eye of an American citizen has never wandered, is [are] taken to be a present valuable and available fund."

I have read the Maryland report carefully twice over, and I can find it no part of a single sentence in which the "boundless and trackless regions of Louisiana" are taken to be a present valuable and available fund.

Half of the reasoning of the Massachusetts report is bottomed upon the erroneous supposition that Maryland claims for herself and others an appropriation of public lands, for the purposes of education, proportioned to the amount of public lands possessed by the United States. Hence you find that committee, in one part of their report, in speaking of the "boundless and trackless regions of Louisiana," using the following language, viz: "If these lands can be taken into the amount, for the purpose of swelling the quantity upon which our proportion is to be calculated, all being taken, as it is to be, of equal value, we cannot perceive why it would not be equitable to satisfy our claim out of the same lands."

The Massachusetts committee state, that the Legislature of Maryland proposes, that they "that is, the lands should be distributed among those States, in proportion to their respective population." I must again repeat, that I have read the Maryland report carefully twice over, and I can find in it no part of such a proposition; nor, indeed, any other proposition in relation to the distribution of the lands among the several States entitled to them. That matter is left entirely to Congress, as well as the mode in which the aggregate amount of land to which those States have an equitable claim, shall be granted. Were I to give my opinion upon both of these topics, I should say, that Congress should provide by law, for ascertaining, by a calculation similar to the one made in the Maryland report for the same purpose, the aggregate amount of land to which the old States would be entitled, according to the same ratio of appropriation as has been observed in regard to the new States.

That that aggregate quantity should be laid off, in the same manner as military bounty lands, under the direction of the President, and then sold according to the existing laws in relation to the sale of public lands, at such times as Congress may direct.

That the proceeds should be paid over to commissioners, appointed by each of the States interested, according to a compound ratio of population and territorial extent, giving weight to territory on account of future population. This plan would probably obviate more objections, and reconcile more conflicting interests, than any other.

According to this scheme Congress would always have it in their power to hasten or retard the sales, according as revenue from other sources than the public lands, should be abundant or otherwise. It may be well to remark here, that the reservations of school lots in the new States, although bearing a certain proportion to territorial extent, nevertheless operate beneficially according to population, for, as they lie in the centre of each township, and cannot be sold, their value must be proportioned to the rent they will bring. In unsettled townships partially settled they will produce but little, because men will not rent lands where they can buy the fee simple cheap; in townships thickly settled, where land is in demand, the rent of the school reservations will be high. So that, ceteris paribus, as rent will be in proportion to population, the value of the school lots, as a fund for the promotion of education, will increase with it, an advantage incident to the local situation of the new States carved out of the public lands, which cannot be extended to the old States; for, when the lands appropriated to their benefit shall once be sold, the fund becomes fixed, and cannot increase. This shows that, after all, if the grants now asked for by the old States should be given, the new States will still be in a better situation than the old States, and renders their opposition to the Maryland proposition unreasonable in the same degree.

Although many other mistakes of minor importance might be pointed out in almost every part of the Massachusetts report, yet, as they are generally the consequence of some one or other of those which have already been noticed, I shall not remark upon them at present, but content myself with bringing into notice one more essential, and I may be permitted to add, most extraordinary error.

The Massachusetts committee say, that "considering these school reservations, beyond townships actually sold, as altogether contingent, depending upon the will and judgment of Congress, and to be affected by varying views of policy, [a supposition which has been shown, in the beginning of these remarks, to be entirely inconsistent with the solemn compact between the U. States and the new States.] your committee cannot but regard, with extreme surprise, the language of the Legislature of Maryland, in which they speak of the whole 14,576,000 acres, being the aggregate of what these reservations will be, throughout the whole of the unurveyed territory of the United States, as land, which has already been given to the favoured States and Territories," and thereupon found a demand for an immediate allowance of a proportionate amount in behalf of the excluded States.

I shall not stop to repeat what has already been shown, that the demand of Maryland has an entirely different foundation, but wish merely to call attention to the fact, that the words, "has already been given to the favoured States and Territories," which are quoted by the Massachusetts committee, in the language of the Legislature of Maryland, which they cannot but regard with extreme surprise, are nowhere to be found in the Maryland report, nor any other language conveying the idea imputed by that committee to the Legislature of Maryland—a fact which will, no doubt, be regarded by every one, "with extreme surprise"—a fact which hardly admits of an explanation, and certainly requires no comment.

The Massachusetts committee, in the course of their report, having stated in substance, that the expression of opinions dissenting from their own, by those for whose judgment they entertain the highest deference and respect, had induced them to change the subject with all the attention, which other engagements would permit. It remains for us only to express our extreme regret, that the "other engagements" which that committee to whom it is understood, that the subject of the Maryland proposition had been referred at a session of the Legislature previous to the one in which their report was made, were, during the whole of the interval between the two sessions, and until the report was made, so very numerous and pressing, and that so respectable a body as the Legislature of Massachusetts, should have pinned their faith so completely upon the views of their committee, as to accept their report, and adopt the resolutions at the end of it, without examination and without debate.

MISCELLANEOUS

To the Editor of the Evening Chronicle. Sir—The following new verses to a very popular tune, I am persuaded will be read with peculiar interest and delight by the lovers of chaste poetry.

From the Franklin Repository. Though hope displays her fairy bowers, And pleasures brightly shine, Still do we mourn the faded flowers. Of auld lang syne. As exiles view 'mid rushing seas, The vales they must resign, We oft look down the steep of years To auld lang syne. Those angel flowers no more we meet, Which when we loved to twine, The forest birds sing not so sweet, Since auld lang syne. Our hearts have felt the waste of years, And absent friends repine, Joy's lily friends are wet with tears, For auld lang syne. Oh! they were days too bright to last— That never more can shine; And we must grieve 'till life is past, For auld lang syne. But hold my friends—stain not this hour, And present bliss decline; A thorn is knit with every flower, Of auld lang syne.

CONSCIENCE.

Oh! Treacherous Conscience while she seems to sleep On rose and myrtle, lull'd by Syran song, While she seems, nodding o'er her charge, To drop On headlong appetite the slacken'd rein, The sly informer minutes every fall, And her dread diary with horror fills; Nor the gross act alone employs her pen: She dawning purposes of heart explores, Unnoted, notes each moment misappal, In leaves more durable than leaves of brass: Writes our whole history, which death shall read In every pale delinquent's private ear, And judgment publish, 'till to more worlds Than thine; and endless age in groans resound, And think, 'till thou still thou canst be wick too soon!

THE BLACK PREACHER.

"Pleety locks and black complexion Cannot fortice nature's claim; Skins may differ, but affection Dwells in white and black the same."

COWPER.

MEASRS. EDITORS.—On a Sabbath morning, as I was returning from a visit to a relation, accompanied by a young friend, our attention was suddenly arrested by the mingled sound of many voices near the highway, which, upon a nearer approach, we ascertained to be a gathering of coloured people, (slaves,) assembled in the worship of God.

Never having before witnessed such an assembly, nor heard the doctrines asserted or the morals proposed, that this sighted people acknowledge, (judged, the truth is, I did not expect to hear any code of the one or the other,) curiosity prompted me to propose to my companion that we should become witnesses of the scene. The spot chosen for the meeting was the shade afforded by an aged locust tree, that seemed but half to shelter the congregation from the rays of the sun. As we approached the crowd, every eye seemed fixed upon us with tremulous anxiety, and their expression told me that the company was agitated with the fear that we came to disturb them. Anxious to undisturb them, we seated ourselves on the green sward that grew beneath our feet, determined to give to the service the most respectful attention. The company standing, and we seated, prevented my yet seeing the oracle of the day, whilst I distinctly heard his announcement in a clear and impressive tone of voice, with proper cadence, and nearly with grammatical precision, so much so, that I now felt exceedingly anxious to see the face of the preacher. But as the slightest movement by us might have been misconstrued, we retained our seats till the psalm was finished, when all was the most deathlike silence. Nothing now remained but to divert the company from my young friend and myself, although humbly seated as we were in the midst of them, all seemed yet distrust, not unminged with dismay, except with the preacher. He now arose, and with perfect equanimity, in a short but perspicuous exordium, claimed the attention of his congregation—reminding them that they had assembled there to bury a fellow servant, that on an occasion like that, so awful, so solemn, every light and trifling thought should be chased from their minds; and as this man had fallen, so should we all, that if the minds of any were disposed to stray from the solemn scene, and the humble servant of the day, let them look around to the fresh grave near them—if that did not warn them of a coming day, if that did not teach them humility and a reverence for holy things, let them leave them in the hands of his and their God."

By this time you may well imagine that I was half petrified with astonishment, and I involuntarily exclaimed to the slave nearest me, "Who is he, and to whom does he belong?" believing, from his wan and haggard appearance, that labour under some task master, rather than voluntary service, had increased the marks of age, I had just time to learn, in reply, his name and master, when he read aloud his text; which, in my admiration of the man, the precise words and words have been forgotten: It was a passage from some one of the disciples of the Saviour, and the scene where a mixed multitude gathered around him, and he taught them the will of his father. He made many remarkable allusions of the passage selected; and spoke of the alluring promises of that gospel he had been labour-

ing to teach them; he described distinctly the sufferings of the Saviour, "persecuted by the Jewish scribes," and the goodness of the Father in giving up his only begotten Son to die for the crimes of rebellious man. In short, his whole discourse was of that grand and mighty case, that often makes us forget that I was the listener to an ungodly slave; and whilst I admit that I have learned more learned lessons, I never yet saw heard more purely christian doctrines advanced and pushed home to the minds of an audience, by more striking illustrations.

I was much struck with his delicate allusion to his sectarian creed. By it I learned that he belonged to that sect, who hold with baptism by immersion. He said he had followed his Saviour through toil and trouble for twenty-three years, through good and through evil report, and that he had followed him even down into the water—and that by the help of his God he hoped to follow him to his grave. He dwelt with rapture on the joys of that Heaven in an other, the sure reward of a pious life in this world, where he said there were no distinctions, where old Jerry and his fellow servants may be as happy as they deserve.

I feel unable to do justice to the discourse of this venerable black man, and have ever since been haunted by the reflections it has given birth to. It has redeemed, in my estimation, the whole unfortunate race from the unmerited prejudices of my early years. I confess that I felt humbled under its influence. The doctrines so modestly endeavoured to be inculcated, were so chargeable in themselves, that the recollection flashed upon me how often I have heard the educated minister of the gospel of peace, holding their titles to Heaven much clearer, waste a great portion of the time of service, in elaborate defences of their various church tenets—often so warmly and uncharitably expressed, as almost to hazard the assertion that there was the only avenue to it—whilst for this man no hint escaped save an innocent allusion—preaching simply the broad doctrine of the fall and redemption, prayer, and mercy. I could but accord to him more of the christian spirit than to any man I have yet heard.

I have since enquired into the private character of this remarkable slave, and find that I wished, unimpeachable—he is represented to me as the best of servants. Now, if he who labours six days under a task master, and draws from his own labour only a subsistence, can on the seventh bless the Power that so ordains it, he must be more than an ordinary man; and ought it not to inculcate upon us, who are the masters of all our time, and every action, a lesson of patience never be forgotten? Or is man happier the more numerous the shackles that bind him? Or religion the more inestimable that has so influenced the character of this humble slave?

I believe that could the vehement declaimer or fiery sectarian have heard this sermon, or the advocates for specious churches well endowed, have witnessed this scene, they would have left it comfortless; whilst I left it determined no more to languish under ill, that to this man's, are like an atom to the universe, and should I ever forget the impressions wrought upon my mind by this scene, it will only be then that I can be miserable. Sure I am that if ever I become seriously enamoured of things thought holy; if ever I become free from the "shadows, clouds and darkness that rest upon it," I shall own the instrumentality of him who in this world is a slave himself.—W*****L*****old Jerry B. Amherst, August, 1821.

PRIDE.

Pride is a necessary and indispensable attribute of dignity. We mean well regulated and consistent pride. The dignified, the good and worthy man, is proud to withstand temptation—his pride is of that kind which does honour to his Maker, for he disdains and is too proud to be guilty of a mean and unworthy action. His pride consists in governing himself, for he will not submit to the dictation of habit or practice. He is too proud to be cold and ungenerous, because his pride teaches him to be kind and affectionate. He is too proud to wound the feelings of others, because he takes pride in comforting and soothing them. He is too proud to look disdainfully on the poor, because to relieve them is one of his favourite pursuits. He is too proud to be a hypocrite, because he delights in candour and sincerity. In short, he is too proud to mislead the unsuspecting, for the purpose of furthering selfish views, because he looks upon insincerity with horror and detestation. How different is the portrait of the man who is proud without dignity—he is as miserable as he is contemptible—he is as deficient in the head as he is cold at heart. He often has a little money and foolishly imagines that "filthy lucre" will hide the deformities of both. He has a narrow and contracted soul, he struts about in society with all the consequential gravity of a major domo, but deprive him of his cash or of his dependence, and he sinks into abject insignificance and contempt. Here lies the error of society: Men of cash, oftener than men of mental worth and value, are courted, flattered and coaxed—and so far does this "longing after cash go, that if it is even known that some handle is only as the agents of others, yet because they handle it, they are admired and respected! "Money," says the adage, "makes the mare go"—and money, generally, is the rule by which a man's respectability is measured. Fed Rep.

"LOVE ONE ANOTHER"

A Welsh parson preaching from his text, "Love one another," told his congregation, that in kind and respectful treatment to our fellow creatures, we were inferior to the brute creation. As an illustration of the truth of this remark, he quoted an instance of two goats in his own parish, that once met upon a bridge so very narrow, that they could not pass by without one thrusting the other off into the river. "And," continued he, "how do you think they acted? Why, I will tell you. One goat laid himself down, and let the other leap over him. Ah! beloved, let us live like the goats."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday April 1. Mr. F. Johnson, from the select committee to whom was re-committed the bill to provide for delivering up persons held to labour or service in any of the States or Territories, who shall escape into any other State or Territory, reported the same with amendments—which, on motion of Mr. Harris were ordered to be laid on the table. Mr. Condict submitted the following resolution—

Resolved, That for the purpose of bringing the present session of Congress to a more speedy close, the stated hour of meeting of this House shall hereafter be 10 o'clock in the morning.

On motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Smith of Md moved a re-consideration of the vote taken on Saturday, by which permission was refused to the member from Virginia, (Sir Garnett) to spread upon the journals his reasons for voting against the resolutions of this House to recognize the independence of the South American governments. After a few explanatory observations by Mr. Garnett the motion to re-consider was supported by Mr. Mercer, Mr. Wright, Mr. Moore, of Alabama, and Mr. Williams, of N. C. when the question was taken thereon and carried.

Mr. Taylor, called for the Yeas and Nays, which were thereupon ordered. Mr. Taylor thought it would be a precedent of a dangerous nature for the House to authorize a practice of this kind. If a member has a right to record his reasons for voting in the negative, it would be equally the right of those who voted in the affirmative, to spread their reasons on the record. The only case to be found, of a reason for a vote being spread upon the Journal, was that of Mr. Poindexter, then a Delegate from the Territory of Mississippi, having no right to vote and whose motion respecting his own opinions was to be found on record—but that case was altogether different from the present, though the Delegate was not in that permitted formally to record his opinion. In the present case the member has voted; yet even that case admitted of much controversy and question. The vote of the gentlemen from Virginia (Mr. Garnett,) was doubtless an independent and honest one, but he thought it inexpedient and improper to incur the journals with the speeches of members in support of their respective opinions. Mr. Garnett then submitted his declaration which he had reduced to an abbreviated substitute for that proposed by him on Saturday, to be entered on the journal, which was as follows

I, Robert S. Garnett, a member from Virginia, make the following declaration: That I voted against the recognition of the independence of the late American Provinces of Spain, because, considering it a question of policy, not of principle. I believed that no immediate advantage could grow out of it to either country, whilst many considerations, affecting the interest of both, rendered it at this time inexpedient. I am not opposed to the independence of the late Provinces; on the contrary, in common with the rest of my countrymen, I heartily rejoice in its accomplishment, and in the prospects of freedom and happiness which it opens to them.

Tuesday April 2.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed specially to inquire into the subject, made a report of some length concluding with the expression of the opinion of the Committee, "that the Army has been reduced according to the provisions of the act of the last session for fixing the Military Peace Establishment;" which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gorham, from the Committee on the Suppression of the Slave Trade, reported a bill in addition to "An act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy;" which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Walker moved that the House do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a bounty of land to the non-commissioned officers and privates who enlisted and served twelve months during the late war against Great Britain, and who by existing laws are not entitled to receive a bounty in land.

The bill for the Senate, to abolish the United States Trading Establishment with the Indian tribes, was twice read, and Mr. Rankin moved to refer it to the committee of the whole, to whom has been referred the bill, reported in this House, to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes. On suggestion of Mr. Taylor, however, that the bill might require particular examination of its details by a committee, the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Anne Arundel County, near Big Point, a Negro man called Ned, he is about twenty two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout well made, very black complexion. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State of Maryland, or fifty dollars will be given if taken fifty miles from home, twenty dollars if taken twenty miles, and ten dollars if taken in the neighborhood. JOSEPH ALLEN. March 29.

For Sale.

The lower house in the Row of New two Story Brick Buildings in Corn Hill Street. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to THOS. FRANKLIN. April 4.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE. By the ship Belvidera at Baltimore, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 15th of February.

IRELAND. The spirit of insubordination which had slumbered for a while in the South and West of Ireland has broken forth during the last fortnight, with aggravated symptoms.

FRANCE. The new bill for the regulation of the press has been warmly debated in the Chamber of Deputies, and the amendments proposed by the advocates of liberty rejected.

The Paris papers of Thursday have arrived at our office. They are almost exclusively occupied with the debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the law of the Press.

SPAIN. The yielding of Ferdinand to the revolutionary party in dismissing a part of his ministers, has produced a temporary submission of the insurgent provinces.

AFRICA. Intelligence of an unpleasant nature, as respects the new British Settlement at Algoa Bay, was received in London on Thursday.

PERSIA AND TURKEY. The Porte had received the following intelligence from Bagdad:—The Persians have entirely ceased hostilities, and peace may be considered as concluded between the two powers.

JENNINGS'S GUNS. A curious invention in fire arms has lately been accomplished by an ingenious mechanic of this place, by the name of Isaiah Jennings.

From the London Globe, of Feb. 4. Parliament will be opened to-morrow by the King in person, as it will be the first occasion of his Majesty's meeting his Parliament since his coronation.

Mr. Buel has been appointed to the post of Curate, 20 for a Proctor, and 10 for a Bailiff.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 11.

At March Term of Montgomery County Court, the Grand Inquest for that county, presented as "serious grievances" the non-attendance of the Honourable Judge Chase.

I have been Judge Chase's family physician for the last fourteen years. During this period his health has been infirm, and his complaints have in several instances assumed a most dangerous aspect.

April 2, 1822.

The frigate Macedonian, sailed from Boston on the 3d inst. on a cruise.

SHOCKING CONSEQUENCES OF JEALOUSY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster, (Penn.) to his friend in Baltimore, dated April 3.

A shocking outrage was committed in this place the night before last—as you know some of the parties concerned I will endeavour to give you the particulars.

Lechler has made his escape. It is supposed by some he will make towards your city. You know him—would it not be well to give notice to your officers.

SAGACITY OF THE HARE.

An extraordinary instance of the sagacity of the hare, is described in the Sporting Magazine of this month, as having been witnessed during a run with a well known pack of hares in the west of England.

THE FOLLOWING INVENTION IS CERTAINLY AN INGENIOUS ONE.

The following invention is certainly an ingenious one, whether it will prove a beneficial one to this country is another question.

JENNINGS'S GUNS.

A curious invention in fire arms has lately been accomplished by an ingenious mechanic of this place, by the name of Isaiah Jennings.

Mr. Buel has been appointed to the post of Curate, 20 for a Proctor, and 10 for a Bailiff.

Since a part of the pirates that now threaten our neighbouring waters, two or three of these guns, on board a merchant vessel, in the hands of skilful marksmen, would be able to cut off a whole boat's crew.

An article, dated Vienna, Jan. 23th, extracted from the Hamburg Gazette, under the head of Constantinople, Dec. 20th, says that every thing was then quiet at the latter place.

New-York, April 4.

That human being who would run the gauntlet for freedom, so desperately, as the poor African appears to have done, whose story is given below, should surely never again be brought under the lash of a task master.

The Captain of a vessel from North-Carolina, called upon the police for advice respecting a slave he had unconsciously brought away in his vessel, under the following curious circumstances.

Three or four days after he had got to sea, he began to be haunted every hour with tones of distress seemingly proceeding from a human voice in the very lowest part of the vessel.

The fellow's story is, now he is released, that being determined to get away from slavery, he supplied himself with eggs and biscuit and some jug of water, which latter he was just on the point of depositing in his lurking place.

A Milch Cow has been purchased in New York for \$103. She was raised in Connecticut, and has yielded an average of twenty quarts of milk a day.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Euphrates, capt. Stoddard, arrived at New York the 2d inst. from Liverpool. She sailed on the 10th of February.

The British parliament was opened on the 5th of February. His Majesty, in his speech, says he has reason to entertain hopes that the differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte will be satisfactorily adjusted.

Ireland is evidently in a state of great disturbance, and many murders, burglaries, and daring outrages continued to be committed.

France is still agitated. The ultra ministers are rendering themselves very obnoxious, and it is rumored that unless the king retraces his steps, he will require aid from the Holy Alliance.

It seems there have been insurrectionary movements at Brest, Bellort and Kochfort; the military have been the principal leaders.

The constitutional system is evidently gaining ground in Spain. Some partial excitement had taken place at Burgos about the end of January, but not of a nature to disturb the general tranquility.

Paris, Feb. 5. We have advices from Madrid of Jan. 28. The government has at length wisely acknowledged the independence of the South American States.

London, Feb. 6. In consequence of the above Intelligence, Columbus sailed, which were purchased this morning at 69, rose very rapidly, and 77 was refused for a considerable number on change this afternoon.

London, Feb. 5. His Majesty proceeded this day, with the usual state, to open the session of Parliament. In the most popular days of his late Majesty, we never witnessed a greater degree of interest excited in the public mind.

cholets marcus. It was also reported, but not credited, that the Turks had stormed the castle of Jannina, and that Ali Pacha had perished.

An article, dated Vienna, Jan. 23th, extracted from the Hamburg Gazette, under the head of Constantinople, Dec. 20th, says that every thing was then quiet at the latter place.

The Greek cause we regret to say, does not gain ground. In proportion to the rumors of peace between Turkey and Russia, their hopes depressed, because, in the Russian ultimatum, there is no provision for their independence.

Advices from Trieste the 5th January state, that in Livadia and Attica the Greeks made but little progress, and that those towns had Turkish garrisons, as well as the castle of Lepanto.

London, Feb. 5. Yesterday we received by express Madrid papers to the 29th of last month.

On the preceding day an important debate occurred in the Cortes on the report of the special committee appointed to consider the affairs of America.

It appears, that on the 19th of Jan. the Cortes, in a secret sitting, appointed a committee of 9 to take into consideration certain propositions on the affairs of America, which had previously been deliberated on in a council of state.

To open a kind of judicature for the adjusting grievances, consisting of deputies from the provinces and commissioners from the Cortes.

To empower the commissioners from the Cortes to suspend, with respect to the ultramarine provinces, such articles of the constitution as they may judge injurious to the said provinces.

To suspend, with regard to America, the decrees relative to the suppression of monarchical establishments and privileges of the clergy.

To establish freedom of commerce between the Peninsula and the ultramarine provinces.

To concede to the said provinces freedom of commerce with foreign powers, limiting the said intercourse to the period of six years.

To settle the distribution of the common lands, not only near the towns, but in the interior of the country, according to a law passed by the last Cortes.

To resort to the assistance of a foreign power. (One of our private letters states, that it has been proposed to transfer the rights of Spain over certain provinces for an equivalent.)

The archbishop of Seville was chosen president of the committee, which it appears set aside the propositions of the government; for the report which was made in the sitting of the Cortes of the 24th recommended:—That there should be sent to both Americas, commissioners instructed to hear and receive whatever propositions the said governments may make, and to transmit the same to the mother country, in order that the Cortes may decide thereon, without prejudice however, to measures being taken by the government for receiving propositions from persons authorized by the said government, and referring them to the Cortes.

The Cortes proceeded to discuss this report, as we have stated, on the 27th. The Conde de Toreno, who had been a member of the committee, and several deputies, supported the report. On the contrary, other deputies strongly condemned it, though their opposition did not rest on the same grounds.

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DOM.

ANDT.

The New York papers of Thursday contain a long and interesting article on the subject of the mail.

In addition to the above, there is a long and interesting article on the subject of the mail.

One hundred and thirty-five copies of the New York papers of Thursday have been received by the post.

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In Council

Annapolis, March 4, 1822. Ordered, That the further supplement to the act entitled, 'An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco'...

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To the act entitled, 'An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.'

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of November next, except as to Charles and St. Mary's counties, it shall be the duty of the several inspectors of tobacco...

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

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, as aforesaid, when required by the owner or his agent to draw samples of the tobacco which he or they shall inspect, to draw the same...

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every inspector, when required so to do by the owner of any tobacco by him inspected, to confine the said samples...

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the council, to transmit to the clerks of the several counties, to which such stamps shall be sent, the amount of the expense incurred by the state in procuring the same...

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Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the inspectors aforesaid, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act, are hereby permitted to demand and retain for themselves, five cents for each sample by them stamped according to the provisions of this act...

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid, when required by the owner or his agent to draw duplicate samples, so to do, and to stamp the samples so drawn, according to the provisions of this act...

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the levy court of the county where an inspection warehouse shall be located, to cause a part of the warehouse to be provided for the safe keeping of samples...

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every inspector of this state, to make an entry of the tobacco by them inspected which may have been inspected at some other warehouse...

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

And it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore, for the time being, to cause copies of the said reports to be forwarded forthwith to the editor of 'The American Farmer'...

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

Table with 4 columns: Inspected, Growth of the State, Re-inspected, Total. Includes rows for Number inspected and Number delivered.

And it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore, for the time being, to cause copies of the said reports to be forwarded forthwith to the editor of 'The American Farmer'...

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 1st of April, 1822.

- List of names under letters A through Z, including: A: Demp. Atwell, Edward P. Anderson, Amanda Long, Mrs. Julia A. Annapur, Mr. Allison; B: Bruce Baraca, Kithun Brington, John T. Brinkley, Union Bruce J, Mrs. Sarah Hattie, Richard Brewer, Nicholas Breckhead, D. R. Brown, Thomas Buchanan 2, Thos. Beers, Edward B. Davis, Allen T. Brewer, Thomas Bucknell, Mrs. Frances Bryce, Francis Bealmar; C: James Clark, Cornutus Carlin, John C. Campau, Robert Clark, George Campbell, Wm. Caton, Edward Cook, Milton Calburn, James Chambers, Walter Cross; D: Lane Duckett, Dant. Dehobids 2, Joshua C. David, Andrew Dorey, John Doris, Isaac Duckett, Alpheus Dodge; E: John Elbert, Rachel Elliot, Gideon W. Elliott, Aison Eyriss; F: Geo. Forde, Chas. Fair 2, Benj. F. Fendall, Richd. Frazier; G: Mr. Gibby; H: Wm. Howard, Christopher Johnson, Joseph Leonard, Wm. Holmes, Thos. Wm. Hall, Thomas Hanson, Abraham Harwood, Mrs. Sarah Ann Hall, John Huston, Isaac Huston, Robert Hancock, Lot Hallett, Richd. H. Hall, John Hall, Jacob Harrison, John Huston, Peter Houston, Joseph Huston 2; I: Mrs. Sarah Johnson 2, Leonard Richard, Rev. Wm. Williston, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Ursh Jenkins, Wm. Jones, Jason Jones, Benj. Johnson, Mrs. John Johnson of Mr. Frank; J: Mrs. Sarah Johnson 2, Leonard Richard, Rev. Wm. Williston, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Ursh Jenkins, Wm. Jones, Jason Jones, Benj. Johnson, Mrs. John Johnson of Mr. Frank; K: Robert Kirby, Thomas Kell, Bernard Kelly, Saml. Keer, John Keen; L: Abm. Low 2, P. O. Lechtlightner 2, Wm. Leach, Miss Elizabeth Lamar, Mrs. Margaret Lamb, Mrs. Elizabeth Luby; M: Thos. Meredith, Wm. F. Miller, Gilbert Middleton, Phila Marshall, Thomas Mearns, John Mattson, Charles Mackahan; N: Philip Norris; O: Dennis O. Orme; P: Wm. Prentiss, Cassaway Findell, Whaley Pettibone, Thos. Wm. Pinkney; Q: George Quiller 2; R: Charles Ridgely, Mrs. Ann Richardson 2, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, Jas. G. Ringgold 2, John G. Rogers, Charles Rumay, Wm. Robinson, Thornton F. Robinson; S: Miss Grace Ann Spriggs, Nathan Sever, John Stewart, John Stres, Ed. S. Stockett, Solomon Sturrow, Mrs. Jane Spruans 2, Thomas Sewell, Thomas South, John Shaffer, Fredk. A. Schley, Henry Staley 2, Geo. F. Smith, Capt. T. Smith, Gilbert Smith, Ralph S. Smith, Mrs. Rebecca Sulistron; T: John Tydings, Clement Vickers; U: Levin S. W. Wise, Joseph White 4, G. C. Woods, Clement Woodson, Gustavus Warfield, Henry W. Waters, Capt. Wm. Wilson, C. J. Whetmore 2; V: Jacob Waters, Rev. Wm. Williston, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, Miss Mary A. Woodward, Wm. W. Whetcroft, Chas. Waters, Niels J. Watkins, John W. Welch, Richd. Williams; W: James Munroe, P. M.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, 139 acres of land, called 'Benson's Park' and part of 'Pleasant Field'...

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, one issued out of Anne Arundel county court, the other by Gideon White, esq. a justice for A. A. county, and to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday the 16th April next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest of John Tydings, either at law or in equity, in and to a house and lot in the city of Annapolis, situate on South-East street, fronting 25 feet, and running back 41 feet. Seized and taken as the property of said Tydings, at the suits of Gideon White and John Erugat. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms cash. WM. O'HARA, Sh'ff. March 28.

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

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, Cassimers, 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 22 3w.

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

For Sale, THE HOUSE AND LOT, Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, esq. Annapolis. James Newburn, Jan. 17 22 3w.

NOTICE. The subscribers having this day formed a Co-Partnership, their business will be conducted under the firm of Shaw and Gambrell, at the Store heretofore occupied by G. Shaw. George Shaw, Horatio Gambrell. Annapolis, March 25, 1822. 3w

NOTICE. The subscriber being anxious to settle his business, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, or close their accounts by bond or note. George Shaw, April 4. 2

CABINET MAKING. The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received. He will likewise furnish and superintend FUNERALS, On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging. JONATHAN WEEDON. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

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

Andrew Nicholls, Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffship of said county at the election of October 19th.

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 MARYLAND From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive. PRICE—\$6 50. Sept. 27.

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the subscriber living in Calvert county, near Herring Bay, on the 10th October last, negro JIM, about 38 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, long and bushy wool on his head, prominent cheek bones, and hollow jaws; his teeth are remarkably white, and stand very uneven, one out & the other in, more particularly the upper front teeth. He was seen in the neighbourhood of Hunting-town and the Court-house a few weeks before Christmas, about which time also he was at the quarter of John G. Mackall, esq. on St. Leonard's creek, where he has a sister named Amy. I will give 30 dollars if he is taken in Calvert or Anne Arundel county, and secured in gaol so that I get him again, and 50 dollars if he is taken elsewhere, provided I get him again, and in either case I will pay all reasonable charges if he is brought home. PETER EMERSON. Feb. 28, 1822. The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert the above once a week for eight weeks, in their country paper, and forward their bills addressed to me at Friendship, Anne-Arundel county P. E.

The Full Blooded Horse OSCAR JUNIOR, Will stand at the farm of Mr Richard Harwood, of Thos. on Beard's Creek, South River, at the moderate price of Six Dollars each Mire. If paid before the first day of October, Five Dollars will be received. He is a chesnut sorrel, of fine figure. His sire OSCAR, his dam SISTER to Dr Edelen's celebrated mare FLORETTA. Corn, Wheat, Rye or Oats, will be taken at the current price. CLEMENT WEEDEN, Manager. March 14 22 3w

REMOVAL. JONA. HUTTON, Having removed his COACH & HARNESS Shop to his New Establishment IN WEST-STREET, JUST ABOVE THE FARMERS BANK, Where he intends keeping a supply of Carriages, Gigs, &c. Requests his friends particularly, and all others who may have work to dispose of in his line, in future to call at that place. No effort shall be omitted to please those who may countenance him. His Carriages will be made of the best materials, and every attention paid in their construction, to unite in their durability and neatness. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and faithfully and promptly executed. West street, Annapolis, March 14 22 3w

Take Notice. All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long-standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted. They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed, At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms. GEORGE & JOHN BARBER. January 17 22 3w

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, John T. Barber, John Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 6th Oct. 1821.

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

IN COUNCIL. Annapolis, March 4, 1822. Ordered, That the act, entitled, 'An act to regulate the payment of pensions granted by this state, be published five times in all the papers of this state, and the National Intelligencer. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Executive Council Maryland.

An Act, entitled, 'An act to regulate the payment of pensions granted by this state.' Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That after the passage of this act, no order drawn by any person, now is, or may hereafter be placed on the pension list, unless the same be accompanied with an oath or affirmation of such pensioner, as the case may be; to be taken before some mayor, or notary public, alderman or justice of the peace, of the town, county or state, where such pensioner shall reside, that the person or persons signing the said order, is the person to whom the said pension was granted.

Sec 2 And be it enacted, That the governor and council be requested to cause this law to be published in newspapers as they may deem advisable, to give the most general circulation to the same. March 21 22 3w

MARYLAND PENSIONERS. The following has been handed to us for publication, as the oath to be taken by persons claiming to be placed on the pension list of Maryland under the late act of assembly on that subject. Those printers authorized to publish the law of the late session, will annex it thereto by way of instruction for those concerned. State of Maryland, County, to-wit: Be it remembered, that on the day of 1822 personally appeared before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for county, (or judge of the judicial district, or notary public, as the case may be,) who made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that he is the identical person who was placed on the pension list of the state of Maryland, in conformity with a resolution of the said state, Sworn to before me,

Farmers' Bank of Maryland, 20th March 1822. The president and directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of said bank for six months, ending the thirty first instant, and payable on or after the FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND, Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce-street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places an hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester-town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce-street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting mail packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take mail away. Feb. 28.

ATTENTION! A valuable lot of NEGROES for sale unusually low for cash. For further particulars inquire at this office. Jan. 17 22 3w

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the sheriffship of said county, at the annual election of Oct. 19th. Annapolis, Oct. 28 23

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Report of the Adjutant-General, James Gadsden, Jan. 2, 1832, of the Army of the United States, under the command of Major-General Brown—aid before the House of Representatives, March 12, 1832. (Abstract.)

Table listing military ranks and staff positions such as Major General, Brigadier General, and various staff roles with corresponding counts.

Aggregate, 251. Strength of the Army by regiments & corps. Corps of Engineers, total, 23. Four regiments of artillery, 1977. Seven regiments of infantry, 3367. Ordnance Men, 53.

Men, 5420.

Table listing various military units and their counts, including Lt. Colonels, Captains, Majors, and other ranks.

The army is distributed at about fifty posts and places along the sea coast and inland frontiers. The following are the only places at which the troops amount to or exceed 100 men.

Table listing military posts and their respective troop counts, such as Fort Independence, Boston, 114; Harbour of New York, 113.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 8.

Important News from Spain via Gibraltar.

By the brig Active, capt. Noble, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 27th Feb. It appears that the Spanish Cortes, contrary to the recommendation of the King, adopted, on the 12th Feb. the opinion of their committee relative to sending commissioners to South America, and the day following they further approved of the following three additional propositions, viz. that the Cortes should annul the Cordova Convention between Gen. O'Donoghue and the Mexican leader Iturbide, as also any other treaty, act, or stipulation, relative to the acknowledgement of the independence of Mexico by the same general; that the government be urged to declare to other governments that Spain has not given up her right to her provinces beyond the seas, and that, therefore, she will consider as a violation of the existing treaties, the partial or absolute acknowledgement of their independence before the difference between them, and the mother country shall have been adjusted—and lastly, that government be like wise urged to endeavour by every possible means to preserve and speedily to reinforce such points in those countries as still maintain their relations with the mother country, & refuse to make common cause with the malcontents. On the 14th the king closed the session, and is said to have expressed himself highly satisfied with the legislative measures adopted by the assembly, as he conceived them to have so greatly promoted the work of the political regeneration of Spain, that a few more efforts of the same nature must bring it to the very acme of perfection.

It might be inferred from all this, that nothing but an immediate war with Spain would be the consequence of the recognition by our congress of the independence of the South American governments. We expect, however, when this fact is known at Madrid, that the king and the Cortes will alter their tone. It is not to be expected that Spain, in her present unsettled state, will think of hostilities with this country. Nor do we imagine, after having given such decided proofs of her inability to retain her South American provinces, after the consolidation of power which has taken place, that the Cortes are serious in asserting it to be their intention still to attempt their reduction. We are satisfied if they do, they will again be baffled.

The Gibraltar papers detail the riotous proceedings of the brigands in the interior of Spain; but the government does not seem to be under any apprehension as to the consequence.

Intelligence had been received at Gibraltar that that famous veteran Ali Pasha, seated quietly at his last gasp. He is said to have only 400 men left, and that they are beset with the scurry.

The Turks continue to hold possession of Patras, making frequent sorties on the Greeks, from whom they carry off considerable booty. In the mean time, the war continued to be one of extermination, and the most horrible excesses are said to be practised by both of the contending parties.

Plattsburgh, N. Y. March 23. On Thursday the 16th March inst. Mr. John Thompson was killed in Chesterfield, by a large tree falling on him in the woods—notwithstanding the tree was large, the man retained his senses while lying under it, and talked with his companion who cut the tree twice in two and rolled the log off. Mr. Thompson survived about five or six hours after taken up.

A man who lately died at Otley, in England, at the age of 83, was, previous to his decease, the subject of a very extraordinary phenomenon. For some time he had been afflicted with extreme pain in his left leg, in consequence of a severe strain, and about two months before his death the leg separated above the ankle with a report like that of a pistol, and fell completely from the body.

The National Intelligencer states, that subscriptions, are now making by the officers of the navy, with a view to the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the justly lamented Commodore Decatur.

Seventy-seven young gentlemen received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the commencement in the University of Pennsylvania on Thursday last.

JUVENILE COURAGE

On Saturday last, during the sale in the forenoon, a lad by the name of Mansfield in attempting to cross from Craigie's bridge to Charlestown, in a small skiff, was upset when he had reached about the middle of the channel; at this critical moment two lads, David, aged 14 and William aged 12, sons of Mr. David Carnes, observing Mr. Mansfield in his predicament, immediately launched a small boat from the wharf, and immediately rowed to his assistance. They succeeded in rescuing him from a watery grave, amid the applause of a number of spectators assembled on the bridge. Does not this act of juvenile heroism merit a reward? Boston Even Gaz.

A PHEASANT

Was killed a few days since by Tompkins Dew, Esq. of Whitney Court, in this county, which attracted the notice of the sportsmen present by the immense size of its claw. On examining its contents, more than half a pig of that destructive insect, the wire worm, was found, proving that, where not too numerous, these birds must be beneficial to farmers.—Hereford (Eng. Jour.

SINGULAR.

A singular circumstance took place some time ago at Dean Scales, in the Parish of Dean; as two men were blasting stone for lime near that place, a Partridge flying by at the same time was shot dead by one of parties. Ibid.

A Greek of the Morea, pointing to the pearls and rubies which adorned the dress of a Pacha, infamous for his extortions, exclaimed, "Behold the TEARS and BLOOD of Greece."

From Bells' Weekly Messenger.

SINGULAR ROBBERY

The coins recently deposited by the hand of the right reverend the Bishop of Chester within the foundation stone of the new church of Ashton under Lyne, were a few nights since very ingeniously stolen from the cavity of the stone, and a scrap of paper containing the following lines, was found in the place of them— "This stone the curious fact reveal'd 'That various coins were here concealed; 'And told the world in language fair, 'A bishop's hand had placed them there! 'To make such information known, 'It must have been a clever stone; 'So clever—that it perhaps can say, 'Who't was that stole the coins away."

DOG AND GOOSE

A Canadian goose, kept lately at East Barnet, in Hertfordshire, was observed to attach itself in the strongest and most affectionate manner to the house dog, but never presumed to go to the kennel except in rainy weather. Whenever the dog barked, the goose would cackle, and run after the dog, she supposed the dog barked at, and try to bite him by the heels. Sometimes she would attempt to feed with the dog; but this the dog, who treated his faithful companion with indifference, did not suffer. This bird would not go to the barn with the others at night, unless driven by main force; and when in the morning they were turned into the field, she would never stir from the yard gate but sit there the whole day in sight of the dog. At length orders were given that she should no longer be molested. Being thus left to herself, she ran about the yard with him all night; and what is particularly remarkable, whenever the dog went out of the yard and ran into the village, the goose always accompanied him, contriving to keep up with him by the assistance of her wings; and in this way of running and flying, followed him all over the parish. This extraordinary affection of the goose towards the dog, which continued till his death, two years after it was first observed, is supposed to have originated in his having saved her life from a fox, in the very moment of distress.—While the dog was ill, the goose never quitted him, day or night, not even to feed; and it was apprehended that she would have been starved to death, had not a pan of corn been set every day close to the kennel. At this time, the goose generally set in the kennel, and would not allow any one to approach it, except the person who brought the dog's or her own food. The end of this faithful bird was melancholy; for when the dog died, she would still keep possession of the kennel; and a new house dog being introduced which in size and colour resembled that lately lost, the poor goose was unhappily deceived, and going into the kennel as usual, the new inhabitant seized her by the throat and killed her. Lond. Mag.

RIOT AT PHILADELPHIA

From the Aurora of April 10. The unhappy contention that has arisen in the congregation of the catholic church in St. Mary's in this city, reached a very serious and melancholy crisis yesterday. It seems the day appointed, under the charter, for electing the lay trustees of the church. The dispute is essentially upon the appointment of pastors. The bishop claiming the exclusive right to appoint a pastor, and as is alleged, as many pastors as he may deem fit. On the other side, the trustees claim the right as well of the rejection or refusal of pastors so appointed, when contrary to their judgments.—The various law questions which have engaged several of our courts during the last and present year, have, at length, been virtually determined by the clause of the constitution which declares that no man shall be bound to contribute to the support of any pastor, without his previous consent. The bishop insisting on the exclusive power, and the trustees standing upon the constitution, it became a point to be determined by the election of trustees.

Yesterday being the day of election, those who adhere to the pretensions of the bishop, prepared a ticket, composed of persons of their views—those for the lay trustees' right to choose their own pastors, we understand, determined to re elect their former trustees, who had discharged their trust to their satisfaction; and, who should succeed, was the consideration.

The trustees had caused due notice to be given of the hours at which the election should commence and close. The mode of selecting judges of election, even in our civil elections, is imperfect, and subject to much abuse. There being no mode provided by which choice of judges of election is to be made, but by a viva voce acclamation, or by separating affirmatives and negatives to different places, and counting heads; there is no provision against interlopers, or of persons who hold no lawful right to vote; and thus an assemblage may be made by unauthorized persons more numerous than those who are rightfully voters—and this major number may elect judges of election—tho' the votes of those who choose them, could not be received in electing trustees.

It appears that one of the parties had determined to preoccupy the place of election. It is also said that persons in great numbers had been brought thither, so as to outnumber the legal voters, and it is said, 2500 persons, each with a tough oak stick, took possession of the avenues to the election, many of whom had no lawful right to be there; certain it is, that a conflict ensued, in which much blood was shed, and what extent of injury has been done, is uncertain. The mayor and about one hundred constables were called in, and more than fifty persons have been committed to prison as parties in the breach of the peace.

After a very desperate affray, in which a great number of persons were severely bruised and beaten, and some it is said dangerously shocked and odious to contemplate, judges of election were appointed—the election proceeded—and we understand it terminated in the re election of the former trustees, placing the question on the constitutional ground—and as the power of the purse and the choice of pastors are thus united, the dispute is now as to principle closed and settled for ever.

The animosity that has been displayed in this whole affair is to be deplored—but we trust will now cease.

LATER ACCOUNT.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

The Election at St. Mary's Church. We are furnished with detailed statements from the opposing parties, giving an account of the election yesterday at St. Mary's Church. They clash in many particulars. We had determined to say nothing on a subject which has excited so much sensibility involved such important rights and affected the interests of so many. But the inquiries, and the publications already made our readers if we remained silent. We shall therefore, as accurately as our information enables us, lay the essential facts before the public, divesting them of all colouring and of every thing calculated to excite or continue public feeling. It is our sincere desire, it is the desire of this whole city, to see harmony restored to the Catholic community and to have them enabled once more to prostrate themselves in peace before their God.

It appears that on Sunday last, agreeably to the act of incorporation, immediately after divine service, the Rev. Mr. Hogan, from the altar, announced that on the following Tuesday, (yesterday) between the hours of 11 and 1, an election for 8 Trustees would be held at the Church of St. Mary's. It further appears that a considerable number of persons, supporters of the Bishop, were early in the morning in the graveyard, in which stands the church. In the morning about six o'clock those in favour of the present trustees assembled in Fourth street in front of the church. The two parties were now separated only by a cast iron railing about six feet high raised on a parapet about four feet high. Owing to the extreme pressure from without, this railing was overturned and blows and brickbats were quickly interchanged. This lasted for about 10 or 15 minutes, when the Mayor of the city, accompanied by some peace officers, entered the church yard by the gate on Fourth street. To the credit of both parties be it said, they submitted at once to authority.

The party in Fourth street now, about 10 o'clock, represented to the mayor that they had chosen their judges but that the other party would not allow them to enter the church. The mayor immediately directed way to be made for the judges, and they entered the church and placed themselves at the windows on the south side to receive votes as soon as the election should be opened. It was now respectfully represented to the mayor that the persons thus put in as judges, were not legally chosen, inasmuch as the judges by law should not be chosen until 11 o'clock. The mayor expressed his desire that every thing should be done not only peaceably but legally. So soon as 11 o'clock arrived, judges of the election were proposed and elected by the party in the church yard. These judges proceeded into the church; the judges who had been elected in Fourth street leaving the windows on the south side of the church they were taken possession of by the judges elected in the yard, while those who had been elected in Fourth street took possession of the windows on the north side of the church. The judges on both sides received the votes which were offered until 1 o'clock,

at which time agreeably to law, the poll closed. During all this time the most perfect tranquillity prevailed. The votes were now summed up on both sides, but from some hurry, irregularity or inadvertence in the officers, the votes taken on the north side were not added to those taken on the south, nor those taken on the south side added to those taken on the north.

It is represented that the judges on the south side proclaimed that they had taken 509 votes for the trustees friendly to the bishop, and 74 votes for the trustees friendly to Mr. Hogan, and that therefore the trustees friendly to the bishop were elected by a majority of 435. The names of the clerical trustees were then announced. Immediately after this the judges on the north side of the church proclaimed that the trustees friendly to Mr. Hogan were elected by a majority of 297, and that the trustees had reappointed Mr. Hogan Pastor of the Church.

Thus it appears that two sets of trustees are declared elected, of course the matter will go before the Supreme Court, when the whole subject will be investigated, & right and justice be administered according to law. We presume the list of voters, tickets, tally papers, &c. &c. will all be required.

From the Franklin Gazette.

We stated yesterday, after particular inquiry, that "the friends of the Rev. Mr. Hogan succeeded in electing trustees of their own sentiments" in St. Mary's Church. It now seems that the other party claim the victory too. There were two sets of judges, both of whom received the votes of members of both parties. The judges for the friends of the bishop announced a majority of 435 votes in favour of what they denominate the "Catholic ticket." The judges for the friends of Mr. Hogan announced a majority in their favour of 287 votes. The public can make their own inferences from these facts. The subject is an unpleasant one; and we should never allude to it, were it not expected as a matter of course, that the newspapers of the city should inform the world of whatever is passing here of a nature interesting to a considerable portion of the community.

New Brunswick, (N. J.) April 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States schooner Nonsuch, to a friend in this city.

"A duel took place on the 4th of February, at Port Mahon, between Midshipmen Worthington and Guilford, in consequence of a misunderstanding occasioned by Midshipman Parveyance, all of the U. States frigate Constitution, in which Mr. Worthington was shot dead the first fire, and the latter escaped without injury."

FROM FRANCE.

The British brig Phoebe, Anderson, has arrived at Savannah from Havre in 35 days. She has brought Paris papers to the 9th of February, which the Savannah editors state, do not contain any thing of interest—being exclusively occupied with violent debates in the Chambers of the Legislature. There is not a word in the papers on the situation of affairs between Russia and Turkey. Capt. Anderson left Havre on the 18th of February, at which time all was quiet, and the rumor of war had nearly subsided.

Niagara, March 16.

THE LOVER'S LEAP

A Melancholy Catastrophe took place near the Albion Mills, district of Core, on Tuesday last, a young woman who had for some time been an inmate in the house of John Secord, Esq. in a fit of distraction, threw herself over a precipice, said to be 100 feet high, although she was not dashed to pieces, (as might have been expected) The concussion was so great that she survived but a few hours. It is said she had set her affections on a young man, who had not made a proper return, which was the cause.

ENTERPRIZING BLACKS.

The officers and crew of the brig Traveler, which sailed from this port on a whaling voyage, are all of them blacks, with the exception of the cook, who is a white man. New-Bedford paper.

PHILADELPHIA ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The committee appointed to receive the donations to this institution, in consequence of the melancholy fire in January, have reported their receipts independently of the grant of \$10,000 from the Legislature of that state, to amount to the handsome sum of \$32,417 01—in all, \$42,417 01.

Bridgeport, April 10.

SHELL "FISH STORY."

The following fact has been related to us, of a sailor, belonging to the crew of the brig Leopard, of this port, when on her passage from New-Orleans to New-York, during the last month. While at anchor near the Carysford Reef, in about three fathoms water, a young man named David Kingsley, having declared his intention of going into the water and 'catch a turtle,' accordingly after some jostling from his shipmates, and being stripped, he plunged in, and disappeared for some moments, when all was breathless anxiety and alarm for his safety; at length, and to their astonishment, at the distance of 25 or 30 rods from where he entered the water, he again appeared on the surface, puffing and wheezing in concert with a fine green turtle, of about 50 pounds weight, which he held close in his arms, and which was secured, taken on board the brig and brought into New-York, as an additional trophy of the daring enterprise of American seamen.

WHITE SLAVES.

Two whitemen, lately convicted of Vagrancy in Christian county, Kentucky, were sold for three months. The bidders were two blacks and a white.—N.Y. Spec.

REMARKABLE DEATH.

Mrs. Patient, widow of Mr. Patton, W. Va. Wills, which renders her death most remarkable is the singular fact, that she had frequently expressed her hope to "die long enough to see her daughter married, and then she should die cheerfully;" her wish has been literally accomplished. Her daughter was married on Tuesday last; the affectionate parent took a small piece of the bride cake, drank the health of the bride and bridegroom in a glass of wine, and instantly expired. Chelton Chron.

THE SLAVE TRADE

Washington, April 10. The New-York by the ship "Enterprise," arrived on last from Africa, that she had taken 1700 slaves, which she was to have taken 2000.

PIRATICAL DOGS

A New-Orleans paper contains a letter from Lt. Keenan, of the United States brig Enterprise, to Capt. Antonio, March 5, that he had with his convey of sixty sail hoisted the United States flag, near the Douha, in the Gulf of Mexico. On the day of the hoisting, the vessel being dispersed, a frigate was discovered in pursuit, and afterwards she made a retreat towards the Gulf of Mexico.

HUMANITY DISGRACED.

On Saturday last, Mr. John Brown, Charlestown, discovered near the toll bridge on Charles River Bridge, between the city and one and two o'clock, a large canoe, which had drifted down with the tide. On going to examine the canoe, he found it to contain the remains of a man and woman, which had been garbled by some unfeeling monster, the bones being all missing. Among the above were a young female whose hair was braided and tied up in the modern fashionable style; other five were males, one of whom was a coloured person. What must have been the sorrows of the survivors who have buried friends within the last week, as those who were above are decidedly of an opinion that the vital spark had not fled more than a few days. They were decently interred by Mr. Symmes, funeral undertaker of Charlestown. Boston Patriot.

PLEASING TO THE FRIENDS OF CHRISTIANITY.

From the Christian Watchman of April 10. Latest Foreign Missionary Intelligence. English Magazines for February have been received by the Triton, just arrived from Liverpool. They contain encouraging accounts of the progress of several Missionary operations in the South Sea Islands. At Hushine, one of these islands, the Missionaries reside there, Messrs. Ellis and Barff, in their letter of June 17, 1830, observe, that the little church of Christ in this place continues to flourish. They are printing the gospel of John, and have commenced the translation of Isaiah. The inhabitants of the island are about 2000, more than one half of which attend public worship on the Sabbath, and at other times. A new church of fifteen members had been formed in May last, in another of these islands, of persons whose conduct had secured their profession. The Sunday school contained 230 boys, 120 girls, and 12 teachers. The children were regular in their attendance, and their behaviour, commendable. Their collections for the support of religion in May last, were double in amount to those of former years.

LUTHER'S MONUMENT.

The following account of the public exhibition of the monument lately erected to the memory of Martin Luther, at Wittenberg, is extracted from a German newspaper:—"The erecting of the monument was commemorated with great solemnity on the 31st of October. The day being extremely fine, the concourse of people was very great, all the whole ceremony was conducted with a degree of order and solemnity suitable to the occasion, and which made a profound impression on the spectators. The statue of the great reformer, by M. Schadow, in masterpiece. Before the statue was uncovered, the ancient and celebrated hymn, 'Ein feste Berg ist unser Gott,' was sung in chorus, and had a surprisingly sublime effect. Dr. Nitsch then delivered a suitable discourse, at the conclusion of which, a signal being given, the covering of the monument fell, and disclosed the work. Many of the spectators, overpowered by their feelings, fell on their knees in adoration of the Almighty, who gave us the great man. The preacher then sang the solemn prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer; after which, the whole solemnly sang the hymn, 'The Lord appeared and restored to us his work through his servant.' "In the evening, a bright fire was made in iron baskets placed around the monument, and was kept up the whole night. The houses, not excepting the steeple, were illuminated; the town was lit up, the towers, the castles and the barracks were distinguished by suitable inscriptions, and a lofty illumination between the towers of the town announced the feeling with which the inhabitants of Luther's birthplace honoured his memory. The students from the Halle, Berlin and Leipzig, conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, and went at eleven at night to market place, where they sang several academic songs. The memory of this day will leave in the hearts of the people of Wittenberg, and of all Protestants, an impression of respect and gratitude to the majesty the King of Prussia, to whom we are indebted for this solemn commemoration."

REB ROY.

In the list of subscribers to "Keith's History of the affairs of Church and State in Scotland," published in Edinburgh in 1734, there occurs amongst the names a considerable portion of the nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, that of Robert Magreger, alias Reb Roy. It would appear that this well known person was at some period of his life possessed of a degree of literary taste and knowledge.

FRANCE.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND. The Packet ship Columbia, Captain...

DISGRACE.

Mr. John Sayre, of New York, has been disgraced...

THE FRIENDS OF IANIFY.

Watchman of April 1st. The friends of Ianify...

SITUATION OF IRELAND.

The state of unhappy Ireland continues to grow more and more deplorable...

SENTENCE OF DEATH WAS PASSED.

THIRTY FIVE OF THE WHITE BOYS. Many were sentenced to be transported...

FRANCE.

Rennes, Feb. 17. We know not what news or what fears...

PARIS, Feb. 24.

There is an interesting trial between Bertrand and Mitholon on the one side...

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 15.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the proposed bill...

POSTSCRIPT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15. An immense concourse of citizens of various grades...

Editor's Correspondence.

Washington, April 14. The Secretary of State, has received information...

Extract of a Letter, dated

AUN CALES, 10th March. An embargo was laid yesterday, on all foreign vessels...

NOTICE.

The Members belonging to the Victoria Fire Engine Company, are requested to meet...

300 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, being a Carver county, Maryland, on the 5th April...

JIM.

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion...

TOM.

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion...

WAPPIN.

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow...

NOTICE.

Ordered, That the Corporation will meet every day from the second Monday in May...

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this institution having determined to appoint a Professor...

WALTER CROSS.

Takes the liberty of notifying his friends and the public generally...

GROCERIES.

Also Flour, Bran, Corn, Shorts, Bacon, Lard, Pork, &c.

Spring & Summer GOODS.

Has just received a very neat assortment of Goods of the first quality...

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Thursday the 18th of April, at 11 o'clock, AM...

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, one issued out of Anne Arundel county court...

300 Dollars Reward.

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SPRING GOODS.

A very choice selection of Spring and Summer Goods, which he offers at a small advance...

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Anna Gambrill, Respectfully begs leave to inform the public...

For Sale.

The lower house in the Row of New two Story Brick Buildings in Corn Hill Street...

LIST OF LETTERS.

- Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 1st of April, 1822. A Robert Kirby, Thomas Kell, Bernard Kelly, Saml. Kree, John Kean...

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company...

Was taken up Adrift.

This day, near Love Point, a SAIL BOAT with two masts, about 23 feet long...

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

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Charleston Courier. THE PIRATE LOVER.

Thou hast gone from thy lover, Thou lord of the sea! The illusion is over, That bound me to thee, I cannot regret thee, Though dearest thou wert, Nor can I forget thee, Thou lord of my heart!

THE DYING BELIEVER TO HIS SOUL.

Deathless native, arise, Soar, thou prince of the skies, Pearl of price, by Jesus bought, To his glorious likeness wrought, Go, to shine before his throne; Deck his mediatorial crown; Go, his triumphs to adorn; Made for God, to God return.

THE SOUL.—HARVEY.

Let me pause awhile on this important subject. What are the schemes which engage the attention of eminent statesmen, and mighty monarchs, compared with the grand interests of an immortal Soul? The support of commerce, and the success of arms, though extremely weighty affairs, yet if laid in the balance against the salvation of a Soul, are lighter than the downy leaf that poised against a scale of gold.

soul, a work of continual occurrence, a work of endless consequence, sue in vain? Serious case.

"Thy soul, thy soul is thy all; if this is secured, thou art greatly rich, and wilt be unspeakably happy; if this be lost, the whole world acquired will leave thee in poverty; and all its delights enjoyed, will abandon thee to misery."

"Not all thy luminaries quenched at once, Were half so sad, as one bright mind Which gropes for happiness, and meets despair."

Night Thoughts, No. IX.

HOME.

How many sensibilities and tender emotions are excited, how many poignant reflections may be conveyed, by a single idea! one word may call up a thousand ideas to delight or agonise, and the most expressive and energetic that language affords, either to soothe or torment, is the syllable—Home.

He who is blest in his domestic relations amidst the abstractions of business and the insults or the ingratitude of a selfish world, consoles himself with the reflection, that he will meet with a recompense for all his toils and disappointments—at Home.

He who is engaged in distant occupations, in the pursuit of gain, or in the investigation of science, pleases himself with the hope that he will find some dear deserving connexion to participate his good fortune, or to whom he may impart his knowledge—at Home.

While the cup of innocent pleasure invites the taste, while the charms of society enliven the hour, the moments of reflection are most delightfully filled up in every feeling heart by the still greater endearments which await it—at Home.

When the storms of life or of the elements overtake us, as we are journeying on, 'tis the first ray that penetrates the heart, and the latter chill the vital frame, they cannot wholly overcome him who is able to reflect, that he has some one to feel for him or take care of him—at Home.

All the various pursuits in which every human being who has any rational aim is engaged, tend to a single point, and that point is to be happy and beloved—at Home.

How wretched then must he be, who under the pressure of calamity, the tyranny of wrong, and the sufferings of infirmity, has no kind consolation—at Home.

How can he struggle with fortune, and not despond, who knows that all his toil, and his care, and all his solicitude find no grateful recompense—at Home.

Wretched is that man, though he may be the object of envy or applause, though the public may hail his name with deserved honour, and call him blest, who feels the vacuity of reciprocal tenderness, and a prison in his Home.

Wretched is that man, who cannot enjoy the friends he loves, nor the society in which he delights, nor even his own natural and rational pleasures—at Home.

Wretched is that man, who expending health and renouncing pleasure for the sake of his domesticities, meets only with the gall of bitterness and the stings of contumely—at Home.

Wretched is that man, whose heart throbs with benevolence for all, whose bosom pants to give and receive felicity in the circle of his duties, who has no congenial mind, no tender friend, no affectionate partner—at Home.

In fine, as the prime blessings of life, or the most aggravated and irreparable ills, arise from domestic intercourse and relations of how great importance is it to enter into such associations and to form such connexions, as are capable of endearing the thoughts of private enjoyment, of calling forth all the finer sensations of the soul, & of blunting the edge of the most oppressive woes—at Home.

Happiness depends neither on fortune nor on fame, it is neither attached to the palace, nor despises the cot, neither delights in luxury, nor spurns at rags, but is alone to be found or missed, to be enjoyed or lamented, in the retirements, whether splendid or mean, of domestic life and—Home.

MAJOR.

THE PEEVISH WOMAN.

It requires patience and experience to get along in this world comfortably in the common transactions of life. Those things which, abstractly, are considered of little consequence, are often productive of much evil. This is clearly to be seen in the domestic concerns of a family. Its peace and happiness essentially depend upon the knowledge and disposition of the mistress. If she is intelligent and amiable, and supports the dignity of her station, and respects the dignity of her person and manners, and suggests the dignity which properly belongs to her station, the domestic affairs of the family usually go on prosperously. But if she is ignorant and passionate, one day putting herself on a level with her servants, and the next day treating them as though they were of a different species, she soon loses her influence, lessens her dignity, and disturbs the quiet of her household. A peevish woman will on moment cherish her children almost to suffocation, and the very next moment find fault with them, or if she has no children of her own, and undertakes to bring up the daughters of a poor relation or neighbour, she complains that they have always been an affliction—that they have done ten times more mischief than all their young ever has or ever will be worth—and that, although she is continually talking to them, they will not mind her. This by the way, is just what might be expected, for she spoils them by her neglect and fretting; Peggy accidently spills a bowl of milk, or breaks a plate, by tumbling over the fire shovel, which her mistress left in the way, who in a violent passion, immediately cries out, "there, you good for nothing slut! I told you it would be so, but you would not mind me—this is the way you are going on, it is—breaking and spilling every thing in the house—you waste and destroy more than fifty of you would earn—I had a thousand times rather do all myself—get you gone, I won't keep you another day. No, I will never let you do any more work for me, as long as I live." So Peggy turns about, and down she sits; but by the time she has fairly taken possession of a chair, her mistress exclaims,—"What you abominable hussy, sit idle, will you? have you nothing to do? Here, go in-

stantly, and bring a pan of milk, and turn it into the kettle, and break it if you can—I know you will—how careless you take hold of it!" Poor Peggy, half frightened and half vexed, in her anxiety to save it, lets it fall. The pan is dashed into pieces, and the milk running about the floor. "Oh! Peg, you nasty baggage! What a fool! I never in my life saw any thing like this.—You always act just so. You saucy trull, I cannot keep my hands off you." Thus, with tongue and hands, she almost sets Peggy into hystericks. Nineteen twentieths of the mischief which the girl really does, is owing to an excessive caution to avoid it.—The mind of the poor girl is never calm, nor her nerves ever steady, because her mistress, is continually fretting, censuring and threatening. She at length becomes totally regardless of all these, and if mischief is done in the absence of her mistress, she does not fear to tell a lie to screen herself.—Thus the poor girl is ruined—but the cause and consequence are justly chargeable to the injudicious and improper conduct of her mistress.—Anon.

The Crooles are excellent horsemen, they sit firm and upright, and never rise in the saddle. They have excellent bridles differing from the English make, and a kind of saddle well adapted to the country. They use small stirrups, so that the feet cannot enter far. This form is much safer, and with a little practice, pleasanter than the large English stirrup. The saddle consists of a frame shaped before and behind, this is placed over a rug and upon it are put other rugs and skins, which at night in the country, form a bed, the frame serving for a pillow. The whole is called a risardo, and an English saddle silla.

Black cattle, as is well known, are more abundant than in any other part of the world. They are a fine breed, all horned, large and handsome, are excellent for meat, and for draught. Cows give but a small quantity of milk. Milk however, is tolerably cheap, like beef, it is sold by the eye, so much for a rial, according to the judgment of the vender. It is sold by dirty boys who carry it through the streets on horseback. Butter is very bad and dear, being about 1s. 1d. sterling per pound. Their cheese too, is miserable, but some from Chili is of an excellent quality.

Oxen work by pairs, a strong beam of wood about six feet long lies one end on the head of each, and is fastened by straps round the bottom of their horns. From the middle of this beam is the draught, and here sits the driver with his goad. They are not made to draw a great weight, and as well as the draught horses, are very ill managed.

The oxen killed for the market come from the estancias, or farms, in herds from one to three hundred. They are wild and dangerous, except to a man on horseback, and are driven by means of a few tame oxen in front. About 600 oxen are killed daily for the use of the city. They are killed on large open grounds, are never knocked down, but drawn to the carts and thrown down with the lasso by peons, or labourers on horseback, and their throats instantly cut. Immense quantities of hogs are fed by picking the flesh off the heads, necks, feet, &c. and the offal. The carcass of an excellent ox may be bought in market at about five dollars. Sheep are numerous, but the mutton is ordinary, and the fleece not of the finest quality. The carcass is sold at from one to two rials, that is 7 or 2d and 1s 3d sterling; it commonly weighs about 26 pounds.

Buenos Ayres probably contains more dogs than any other place on earth, it costs nothing to keep them, as they feed on the meat that is continually thrown into the streets. They are of all kinds and sizes.—There is a breed which has no hair, nor anything upon their skin, which is black. In the country, at a distance from the town are herds of wild dogs, which are dangerous to one who travels alone.

MAJOR GENERAL GREENE. From the 2d volume of President Dwight's Travels.

"Of Providence, the Honourable Nathaniel Greene, a Major General in the army of the United States, and during the latter part of the revolutionary war, Commander in Chief of the army in the southern states, was a citizen. This gentleman was born at Warwick in the year 1740. His parents were of the sect of Friends. In early life he was fond of study and reflection, and particularly attached to the history of military transactions. In Providence he established himself as a merchant, and acquired a distinguished character, in the estimation of his fellow citizens. After the battle of Lexington, he went as Brig. General at the head of three regiments to Cambridge. In August, 1776, he was raised to the rank of Major General, and very honourably distinguished himself in the following December and January, by his gallant behaviour at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, as he did in the succeeding year at the battle of Germantown. In March 1778, he accepted the place of Quarter Master General, on condition of retaining his rank and command during the periods of action.—This year he signalled himself, June 26th, at the battle of Monmouth, and in the action on Rhode Island the following August.

After the defeat of General Gates at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780, he was appointed to the chief command of the military force in the southern states. Upon this command he entered in circumstances which would have discouraged almost any man. After the miserable defeat above mentioned, that part of the country was, in a sense, overrun by the British. Multitudes of the inhabitants had already joined the enemy. Multitudes more were on the point of following their example. The rest, tho' sufficiently firm and resolute, were continually wounded by the defection of their neighbours, and perpetually in fear of the ravages of invasion. Col. Williams had, indeed with the aid of his generous companions, Tracy, Bannan, Campbell, Shelby and Cleveland, checked the progress of the enemy by the gallant action at King's mountain, as had General Sumpter by two honourable efforts at Broad and Tiger rivers. But their force was too small to obstruct in any serious degree, a well appointed and vigorous enemy, commanded by officers of distinguished talents.

In these circumstances, General Greene commenced the arduous business of recovering this country from the British. At his arrival, he found himself at the head of 3000 men, including 1200 militia. These he divided, and sent one part under Brig. General Morgan into the district of Ninety Six, the other he himself led to Hick's Creek, on the north side of the Pedee.—Morgan was attacked by Lt. Col. Tarleton, a brave and skilful partisan at the head of a superior force. But he repulsed the attack, and gained a complete victory. Lord Cornwallis, with the whole British army, pursued Morgan's detachment, at the head of which Gen. Greene, after a rapid journey, placed himself, and conducted it with such facility and success, as to reach the main body, after one of the most vigorous pursuits recorded in history. He was, however, still pursued with the same celerity until he arrived in Virginia, but he completely eluded the vigilance of the enemy.

The moment the pursuit ceased, having received a reinforcement, he marched after Lord Cornwallis; and gave him battle at Guilford Court House, now Martindale.—Victory declared for the British; but it cost them so dear, as to produce all the consequences of a defeat. Lord Cornwallis retreated, Greene immediately following him, and finding he was directing his course to Virginia, returned to South Carolina; and marched at the head of about 1100 men within a mile of Camden, then defended by Lord Rawdon with 900 men. The British commander attacked him. He was again defeated; but with so little advantage to the victors, that his Lordship found himself obliged to burn a considerable part of his baggage, and retire to the south side of the Santee. Greene, in the mean time, directed his several detachments with such skill; and the highly meritorious officers by which they were led, employed with such activity and gallantry, that a great part of the British posts in Carolina and Georgia were rapidly retaken; and a considerable number of the troops by which they were defended, made prisoners. He then made an unsuccessful attempt on the post at Ninety-six; and was obliged to raise the siege by the approach of Lord Rawdon. He next moved his force to the south side of the Congaree. The British having collected theirs, passed that river also; and took post at the Eutaw Springs on the south side of the Santee.—Here Greene determined to attack them in their encampment; and the consequence of his attack was a victory, which ended the war in this part of the Union. General Greene took the command of the southern troops near the close of the year 1780. The battle of the Cowpens fought on Jan. 17th, and that of the Eutaw Springs on the 6th of Sept. following. Troops under his command were chiefly new raised, half armed, half clothed, and often half fed. They were however, brave determined men; and wanted nothing but the usual advantages of war to meet any soldiers in equal numbers, on fair ground. Within nine months therefore, did this illustrious man, aided by a band of gallant officers recover with these troops the three southern States from a veteran army of superior force and commanded by officers of great merit, and furnished with every accommodation. The country he found in a state of extreme suffering and despondency. His progress through it was a source of personal hardship, intense labour, and unremitted anxiety. Seven months he was in the field, without taking off his clothes, even for a single night. At times he was obliged to ask bread of his own soldiers, themselves miserably supplied with food.—"Nisi desperandum" was the motto of his military life. The very letters which he conveyed to Congress, and to Gen. Washington, accounts of the difficulties with which he struggled, contain also proofs of his invincible fortitude and resolution.—When he was advised, after he had retreated from Ninety-six, to retire into Virginia, he answered, "I will recover South Carolina, or die."

With this gentleman I was well acquainted. His person was above the middle stature, well formed, and marked with uncommon dignity. His mind possessed vast resources, was bold in conceiving, instantaneous in discerning, comprehensive in its grasp, and decisive in its determinations. His disposition was frank, sincere, amiable and honourable; and his manners were easy, pleasant, affable and dignified.—Seldom has the world witnessed superior respectability.

This great man died June 19th, 1786, at his own house in Georgia, when he had commanded his 17th year.

EARLY RISING.

I do not know a practice which I should more recommend than early rising, whether devotion, health, beauty, or improvement of the mind, were the objects in view. How cheerful and how animated are the meditations of the morning! What a delightful bloom flushes into the cheeks from its balmy exhalations! What an unspeakable cheerfulness glides into the soul, from hearing the devotional matins of the lark, and from beholding the new born scenery of nature! How necessary is such a regimen to preserve that sweetness of complexion and of breath which are the very essence and perfume of beauty! When people think of accounting to God for the talents they have received, they overlook the hours which are lost in morning sloth and unreasonable indulgence. I have inured myself for many years to this habit of early rising. In the spring months of April and May particularly, I grudge every moment that is wasted after five. I consider it as a rude neglect to all those sweets which opened to salute me, and always find so much more deducted from the firmness of my health and the vigour of my understanding.—Bennet's Letters.

A MISER.

The late Dr. Barrett, is said to have resisted until nearly the last day medical advice, upon the sole grounds of its expensiveness. Some humane person remonstrated with him, and his answer was, he could not afford the doctor's fee. This matter, said the friend, presents itself to me in a light in which it does not, probably strike you. I take it that you are worth thirteen guineas a day. I am quite sure medical advice will save you one day, and if it only prolongs your life one day, costing but a guinea, you will be actually a gainer by so trifling a loss of twelve guineas.—"Do you see me now," replied the old miser.—"I did not take that view of the case. I agree with you, send for the physician."

SAGACITY OF A DOG.

Among the instances of sagacity in a dog, we question whether any is more remarkable than the following:—

At Martinus a man, who had engaged to take cattle from Biggar, in Scotland, to London, borrowed a dog to assist him in driving. The dog soon came home; and the owner concluded that the person who had taken him away was also returned. In this he was mis taken, for some days elapsed before he arrived. He then said he had lost the dog in the metropolis. This animal not only found his way through so many towns, but must have contrived to get food on the journey.—Late English paper.

Too many, instead of sincere contrition wish nature renovated, that in the career of iniquity they might not hesitate, or take time for reflection while pursuing the alluring objects.

Notes on South America. Written during a late residence at Buenos Ayres, by an English gentleman.

In the corn farms, wheat, barley, and a little maize are grown. The land is, generally speaking, a rich loam covered with fine vegetable mould, varying little in quality, except from its situation, being more or less dry. On digging deep tosa, a kind of indurated clay, which contains lime, is found. The shore of the river is a fine sand, with here and there lumps of tosa, as hard as a rock.

The ground is scratched over with a rude plough, and the seed sown and harrowed in. None of the land is fenced, except the gardens and peach grounds.

Wheat, to which the soil is very favourable, produces about thirty-six bushels per acre, barley about the same; then the land is left to rest. There is no succession of crops. The quantity of seed is surprisingly small; two or three pecks an acre, according as it is sown early or late, are sufficient. With all these advantages the farmers are poor—they pay first fruits and tithes, labour is high, and the market narrow & precarious.

There are no barns, grain is trodden out in the open air by horses, and then ill dressed in the wind. The bakers buy the wheat, and grind it with mules, which work in a circle unshod. The mill stones are badly cut and uncovered. There are no wind mills in Buenos Ayres.

Grain is sometimes entirely destroyed by weevils, which in this mild climate multiply astonishingly.

Though they have plenty of wool from their sheep, neither the farmers nor their wives ever think of spinning it, but go to the town to buy their few miserable garments, whilst their dirty lazy children, run about half naked.

Estancias occupy a large portion of these immense plains, where not a tree is to be seen. These are covered with luxuriant grass, which at times, in summer, is burnt to dust. Beyond these are found only roving Indians, ostriches, cattle and horses—which have no master.

These estancias raise vast quantities of black cattle, horses and mules, some of which are driven to market for sale, and some slain for hides and tallow. Many who live on these farms possessing several thousand head of cattle, are content to exist, from year to year, in a mud cottage, never tasting bread, nor lying down on anything better than an ox hide. They can hardly be called civilized beings, as they can do nothing but ride on horseback, throw the lasso and balls and kill or slay oxen. Tables, they have none, and use in the place of chairs, the heads of horses and oxen.

Their famous nooses, or slings, consist of three balls tied to three thongs of hides, each twelve inches long, which meet in the middle. They are used on horseback, one of these balls is taken in the hand, and the other two swung over the head for a few moments, and then thrown at the object with great force. They will hurl them with an unerring aim, and entangle and tie together the legs of a horse or ox, at a distance of thirty or forty yards. The lasso, which is of hide rope, very long, is a noose running in an iron ring. This they will throw with astonishing dexterity so as to catch the head or feet of any animal, though running and they riding at full gallop after it.

There are numerous firing grounds in the vicinity of the towns. Firing being scarce, they are compelled to use straw, weeds, &c. and the bones and carcasses of oxen, horses and sheep. The heads and feet of the cattle killed for the town, are piled upon the killing grounds for sale, as a regular article for firing. Two or three hundred carcasses of horses may sometimes be seen near a brick-kiln. The same fuel is used for burning lime, and for this purpose sheep are sometimes slaughtered at the door of the kiln, and immediately thrown in to burn.

The bakers burn chiefly a kind of stie, which covers some part of the country, and are its only forests. The rest of the inhabitants burn wood brought from the north side of the river and the Porona, &c. and some peach wood grows near the town.—Smelts, &c. use coals from England, the demand for which appears to increase, and our merchants take good care to supply it.

Very good hats are made in the town, by a Frenchman, yet, though furs are cheap, the manufactory would not answer, were it not that imported hats pay 50 per cent. duty.

Horses are extremely abundant & cheap, from four to ten dollars is the common price of one, yet a Chilian horse, which is a superior animal, sells for three or four hundred. They are so common that a he-go on horseback who rides about asking alms, is no uncommon sight.

Our proverbs will not all apply in this country. The horses are small and of no particular cast. In England they would be thought nothing of, rough heels, large carcasses, white legs and faces are not thought blinishes. There are, however, excellent horses among them, mostly pacers; they are generally sure footed, and capable of enduring fatigue, and without the vices of kicking or biting. The tail is always kept long and flowing, which is both natural & graceful; very few are ever shod, and those chiefly on the fore feet.

EXPLOSION OF A MINE IN OHIO.

A singular explosion took place on the 15th ult. about 11 miles N.W. from Cincinnati, at a salt well situated on Taylor's creek branch of the Big Miami, where Generals Harrison and Findlay have persistently employed a number of men in search of saline springs.

After the well or shaft had been dug to the solid rock, the miner's auger was introduced, and a perforation made in the rock to the depth of 300 feet—when boring at this depth the auger struck into an extensive subterranean cavern of water—the rolls plunged down several feet, and the water instantly rushed up to 13 feet of the earth's surface.

The boring rods sunk so low that they could not at that time be withdrawn—the water rose very copiously, and was accompanied with an inflammable gas, supposed since to be carburated hydrogen.

At this stage of the business five men descended into the well in order to extricate the rods, and inadvertently filled for a light, which when brought to the mouth of the pit, instantly set the gas on fire, and it exploded with a vehement report.

Two men on the top of the pit were severely injured, but those in the bottom much more so—having the skin scorched on their hands, their faces burnt, their hair singed, their linen and light apparel consumed, no lives however were lost, but it is said that two are dangerously wounded.

The force of the explosion carried away the boarded covering from the pit head, and the report was heard to the distance of a mile or more.

The inflammable gas continued for eight days to rise up through the hole of the rock, causing the water to bubble briskly at its surface.

When flame was afterwards communicated by way of experiment, the gas would ignite and continued to burn at the water's edge. The less informed country people were somewhat alarmed, imagining that the water was burning.

On the eighth day after the opening of the vein, the gaseous ebullition ceased rather abruptly, and has not since been resumed.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—NEW YORK.

Where now, ye lying vanities of life! Ye ever tempting, ever cheating trait! Where are you now?—And what is your account! Vexation, disappointment and remorse!

The People, vs. George Polhemus, } Larceny.

The prisoner was brought up this morning (April 5) for trial, on a charge of larceny, for stealing a box coat, the property of Mr. Lynch, to which he pleaded not guilty. He appeared to be a young man, of very decent appearance. The evidence against him was, that he had a company with others, hired a carriage to carry them a short distance, that on leaving the carriage he had taken the article mentioned off with him, he was afterwards found in a grocery store, in the suburbs of the city, by Mr. Lynch, the coat was recognized, and Polhemus was secured.

He accounted for the coat in this way, he purchased the cloth of which the coat was made, in a store in Broadway, and employed a Mr. Burgess, a tailor, in Greenwich, to make it up, that he was afterwards sued for the making, and judgment had against him. After an attempt to prove a good character, which failed, the witness saying "he had been a wild young man," and believed "he had been led away," the recorder told the jury, the proof against him was positive and satisfactory, that if his story was true, he could make it appear so, it was an easy matter to bring the storekeeper from whom he purchased the cloth, the tailor who made it up, or the magistrate before whom the proceeding was had, in relation to it, he not having done either of them, he intended was plain and resistible. The jury convicted him without retiring from the box.

MORAL.

This case shows us that we ought to take good care what kind of company we keep. Low we employ our time in early life, for this is the time when the blood runs high, and the passions are turbulent. Youth is a kind of nursery, that wants the attention of care and labour, the young trees must be watered, pruned and nourished, or they will be cramped and choked to their growth and finally wither and die, without bearing any fruit, or if they do, by a forced growth, come to maturity, the fruit is of such a suspicious character, that we are embarrassed in deciding to what order it belongs.

Had Polhemus been bred in his time, and character, and not wanted the one, and ruined the other, the dilemma he is in, would not have come upon him. Idleness and bad company, are the bane of life, they are the hot beds from which proceed all sorts of bad and vicious weeds, they grow rank and wild, they live to destroy, and destroy to live, until like the rabid viper, or the tree of Gumbia, they die by their own poison, let those whose business it is (and whose business is it not?) take care of idleness and bad company. [Nat. Adv.]

BIRTHS, &c IN RUSSIA.

From a St. Petersburg paper of Dec. 29.

According to the statement just published by the Synod (which, however, includes only the Greek church), the number of the births, &c. in the Russian empire, in the year 1849, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Births, Deaths. Rows for Males, Females, Total, and a note about 90,696 more than in the year 1848.

Dying 41,102 more than in the year 1848.

The number of births exceeds that of the deaths by 663,025. Among the deaths were 235,670 males under five years of age. It is worthy of remark, that if we except the first ten years of infancy, the greatest mortality takes place at the age of 60 to 65 years, for in these years there died 13,215 males—that is, the 20th or 25th part of the whole.

Among the deaths of the male sex (the age of the females is not stated) there were 18,741 above 80, 5,754 above 90, 1,094 above 100; 324 above 105; 179 above 110; 90 above 115; 56 above 120; 23 above 125; 13 above 130; and two the extraordinary age of between 140 and 150.

Translated from a Spanish Catechist. A VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The beautiful island of Cuba, was discovered by Columbus, in 1492; it is situated in the torrid zone, near the tropic of Cancer, at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico.—The intensity of the heat is considerably mitigated by frequent rains, and tempered by cooling northern breezes. It abounds in rivers, mountains covered with excellent timber, flocks, birds, grain, tobacco, cotton, flowers, and in fine its fertility is such, that it seems to flourish in a conical spring.—The purity of the air has never been tainted by the pestiferous breath of wild beasts, and the entrails of the earth teem with a variety of rich minerals, for it contains in its bowels, gold, silver, copper, iron, crystal and lead-stone. The ports rank with the best in the world, both for capacity and commodiousness, and the complaisance of the inhabitants, prepossesses in their favour the minds of strangers. The women are hand some, courteous, very sensible, and endowed with singular talents, for the cultivation of which, they seem to have a strong inclination. Gratitude and attachment are the characteristics of both sexes. The principal officer is that of Gouverneur of the island, and the vice-roy is the chief subaltern. It is divided into three provinces, each of which has its corresponding deputacion according to the constitution. It has two dioceses, the Metropolitan of all Cuba, and the Episcopal See of Havana. There is in this capital a commander in chief of the army. It contains an eschequer, a treasury for the army and marine, a custom house, a post office, a tribunal of commerce, an University, and a medical college—it is moreover, adorned with divers public establishments, which contribute no less to utility than to amusement—as a chamber of political economy, another of anatomy, a school for navigation and drawing, a botanical garden, and other institutions for the purpose of acquainting young ladies with the accomplishments which are proper for their sex. The fortifications of the city are formidable, the walls impregnable. The houses are in general commodiously built, and the structure of some are specimens of excellent taste. The theatres are decorated with every embellishment of fancy, and the agreeableness of the public walks is very inviting, in fine, Havana may be considered as the key to the new world, and the safeguard to the Indies, it is for this reason that three castles and a golden key are exhibited on its banners.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples of the 5th Feb. state that a band of conspirators principally men known by their dishonourable life, some who had escaped from justice and among whom a person of respectable rank might not be found, had with the aid of a secret society formed the plan of massacring in one night, every respectable person in Palermo holding a public situation. The 12th of January was fixed for carrying the project into execution. On that night the conspirators were to repair to the grand theatre, where the civil and military authorities, and all the distinguished personages of Palermo would be assembled to celebrate the king's birthday. After sacrificing their victims, the conspirators were to repair to the fortress, hoist the tricoloured flag, and proclaim the American constitution. It is said that they calculated on the assistance of the Spaniards, and particularly of such of the Italian carbonari as had taken refuge in Spain. All the details of this conspiracy having been communicated to cardinal Gracova, archbishop of Palermo, by one of the conspirators, the Neapolitan police, assisted by the Austrian military prevented the meditated massacre. A great number of persons were arrested; some have been shot & others sent to Naples.

DREADEFUL RIOT IN ST. GILES'S.

During the whole of Sunday afternoon the parishes of St. Giles and Bloomsbury were one scene of riot and disturbance, out of one of those brawls which take place between the low Irish residing in that quarter. About 3 o'clock, a mob of about 200 persons assembled in Buckeridge street, armed with sticks and other weapons, and commenced a most desperate fight, each party being decorated with distinguishing colors.—Five women employed themselves in collecting brickbats for their respective champions, and at length one party beat the other into High Holborn. It was of course expected that the fight would be renewed, and so it turned out, for about four o'clock the same afternoon, Mr. Patrick Egan, captain of the Lumereekers' rushed into the street in a sort of war dance, and flourishing his shillelah over his head, uttered a shrill kind of fillaloo. At the moment John Fitzpatrick, leader of the Galaway people, issued from an opposite alley in the same warlike manner, and in the next instant, there were more than 300 men, women, and children in the street. The Lumereekers now rushed to the "consilau," with the cry of "Garrytown!" and broken heads, and black eyes, and bloody noses were dealt about on all sides, without regard to sex or age, and no less than 20 men were conveyed to the hospitals and doctors' shops, four of whom are reported to have died soon afterwards. At length Samuel Forzman, one of the constables of the parish with about 20 assistants, arrived, but were speedily repulsed, and it was not till Sir Robert Baker sent a strong detachment of the Bow-street patrol, that anything like order could be maintained.

The officers charged upon them with their drawn swords, and succeeded in apprehending about 20 of the principal rioters who were lodged in the strong room of St. Giles's watch house. They were examined yesterday at Bow street, and several were held to bail. Of the several prisoners at the bar, not one but had a pair of black eyes, or a broken head, besides minor scratches, and bruises without number. The prisoners were called upon by the magistrates for their defence, but they all spoke at once, and it was impossible to ascertain the nature of it, except that one of them "knewed a ha'p'orth of it, and went along to the watchhouse quiet and easy." Eventually they were all ordered to give 48 hours notice of bail for entering into securities to keep the peace towards all the King's subjects. It is stated in the course of the examinations, that these rows would be neither so frequent, nor so atrocious, if it was not for a Mr. McCarmick, who keeps a large depot of SHILLELAHS, and hires them out a penny a ROW! London paper.

DEFAULTER.

It is said a deficit of EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has been discovered in the accounts of the Collector of the port of Savannah.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 25.

For the Maryland Gazette.

JUDGE CHASE.

It has been made known to the public, through the medium of several newspapers, that the Grand Jury of Montgomery county, at a late session of the court, presented as a grievance the absence of Judge Chase for several terms. It is rather an unusual circumstance for grand juries to give publicity to their presentiments through the medium of the press—there are some occasions, perhaps, which render it proper, but I do not conceive that any good could result from it—nor do I think it important that the public should be informed that a presentiment of this kind had been made. But inasmuch as it has been made public, justice seems to demand that it should also be made known, that this presentiment was made without Mr. Chase's knowledge.—I thought his being called upon for his defence, or his excuse. Had he been apprised of the intention of the grand jury, it is more than probable that this presentiment never would have been made. The certificates of the two eminent and highly respectable physicians which have been communicated to the public, go to prove, that the state of Mr. Chase's health, for many years past, has been such as to make it imminently hazardous for him to leave his home. Independent of this, it is known to the writer, that a few years since Judge Chase left his home for the purpose of attending the Montgomery court, and proceeded on his journey as far as Georgetown, where he was arrested by sickness, and could proceed no further. It is also within the knowledge of the writer of this article, that Judge Chase expected, in consequence of an arrangement made to the effect with one of the other judges, who was also prevented by sickness from attending, that no court would have been held at the last March term, in Montgomery, but that it would have been postponed until May, at which time it was his intention, should Providence have permitted him, to attend. Had the grand jury been acquainted with these facts, I cannot persuade myself to believe, that they could have deemed it their duty to have made any complaint of the nonattendance of Judge Chase, when it is so perfectly manifest, that it has been owing to those infirmities and afflictions which belong to human nature, and which it has been the good pleasure of God that he should in a peculiar manner be called upon to endure. It would seem also to be not only a premature step upon the part of the grand jury, but one also which it could not have been necessary for them to take. It is well known, that a return is annually made to the legislature by the clerks of the several courts of the attendance of all the judges in the state—the legislature therefore have been regularly informed of the periods of Judge Chase's absence from Montgomery. Why then have not the legislature noticed it as a grievance? The reason is obvious.—The legislature meets at the place of Judge Chase's residence, where they have an opportunity of knowing the cause of his absence.—Finding it to proceed from an afflictive dispensation of Providence, they have lamented the occurrence, but never dreamed that it was any part of their duty to call him to an account for it.

It is much to be regretted that this presentment should have been made—I impute no improper motives to the grand jury—they were actuated no doubt by what they deemed a laudable zeal for the public welfare. But as the proceeding was premature and unnecessary, and calculated to wound the feelings of a venerable and most excellent man, a large portion of whose long life has been devoted to the public service, who as long as his health and his strength would permit, discharged most faithfully and conscientiously every public duty imposed upon him, whose character is the most pure and exemplary, who adorns his christian profession by his christian practice, who loves mercy, does justice, and walks humbly with his God, when such a man's feelings are unnecessarily wounded, it cannot but be a source of deep regret to every virtuous and benevolent mind.

JUSTICE.

DUELS.

The Boston Centinel, in noticing the late duel at Port Mahon, in which Midshipman Worthington was killed, says.—"We have seen other letters from Port Mahon, not only authenticating this fact, but stating further, that two other meetings took place on the same day, between the Midshipmen engaged in the affair which caused the death of young Worthington. One of them was settled without the exposure of life, and the other after exchanging one blow, which proved ineffectual. A fourth meeting was expected, but one of the parties was arrested, and is to be tried by a court martial."

From the Washington Gazette of Saturday evening.

THE COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

Have reported again, in part, recommending as a commencement of the work of national economy to set the example of beginning by Congress, and to reduce the per diem and mileage allowances to the old standard of SIX dollars per day, they also recommended a correspondent reduction of the salaries of the legislative clerks, &c. which it is calculated for the 17th congress, would amount to a saving at the yearly rate of \$99,000, and thereafter it would probably extend to the amount of \$100,000 per annum, added to which, if the other branches of the government were pared down on a similar plan of reduction, would form an inconsiderable sum in the current expenditures of the nation.

FINANCIAL COINCIDENCE.

Under the head of London, 23d Feb. we find that Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart have proposed to the Bank of England a plan of exchanging the five per cent. four per cent. stocks, that will have a similar effect, of saving the annual interest of the funded debt of Great Britain, to that proposed by Mr. Crawford, which the house of representatives have recently adopted in the shape of a bill. England will thereby save about £1,250,000 sterling, and we shall save a yearly interest of \$60,000, or a total of upwards of 2,000,000. This is a coincidence of the financial operations of both countries worth remarking.—Wash. Gaz.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of the 17th. MR. SUMMERFIELD.

A Clergyman from England, of the Methodist persuasion, has lately delivered several Sermons in this city, which have been attended by most unexampled congregations, of all denominations of Christians.—He is truly powerful both in argument and eloquence.—He is an able and strenuous advocate of the doctrines of Christianity.—His last Discourse was delivered yesterday morning in Dr. Wilson's Church, Washington Square, in the presence of most of the Clergy of this city, and a concourse of at least four thousand persons. His text was from the Epistle to the Hebrews, Chapter xiv. "Seeing then that we have a great high priest that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession."

From the Washington Gazette. INTERESTING DECISION.

The following case, yesterday decided in the Circuit Court now in session, is on a point of general interest to the community. James Gettys, vs. The Bank of the Metropolis.

Trover to recover a note drawn by Henry Drain in favour of Patrick Dowling. It was proved that the note had been deposited in the Bank of the Metropolis for collection by Patrick Dowling, who endorsed the same—that an order was afterwards given by Patrick Dowling, on the bank to deliver the note to the plaintiff, having assigned it to the plaintiff, who received the note, endorsed his name on it, and left it in the Bank for collection—that the note was protested when it became due, and more than a month after the protest, Patrick Dowling called at the bank and demanded the note, describing it as Henry Drain's note, of the teller of the bank, who not knowing anything of the parties whose names appeared on the note, delivered it to Patrick Dowling. The amount of the note was afterwards settled between Henry Drain, the drawer, and Patrick Dowling, & the latter thereupon delivered up the same to the farmer who destroyed it.

Under the above circumstance, the court (on the prayer of Mr. Jones, counsel for the defendant) instructed the jury that they must be of opinion, from the evidence, that the bank had been guilty of gross negligence, and had not used the caution and circumspection which a prudent man would use in the management of his concerns, and that an actual loss had been sustained by the plaintiff by such negligence, before the verdict would be entitled to a verdict.—Verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the note and interest.

GREAT HAUL.

We are informed that there were caught in the Potomac river, at Holly's lower landing, (opposite the white house) on the 1st inst. at one haul, 25,000 line shad, and at the same tide, at his upper landing were caught at two hauls, 24,000, making in the whole 49,000. [Alexandria Gaz.]

ST. DOMINGO.

In consequence of the late warlike demonstrations at Sanama, by a French fleet from Martinique, the failure of which is already known to the public, the captain of the squadron, Martineau, has thought it necessary to address a letter on the subject to the governor of Hayti, explaining his views, in which he distinctly admits, that the landing on the island was for the purpose of reinstating the royal authority of Spain, and to form a centre of reunion for the faithful subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or at least an asylum for those inhabitants who might be obliged to abandon their property.—In justification of this extraordinary proceeding, the French commander states, that he had been called on by the inhabitants, whom he represents to have been in great distress, for protection.

The reason assigned by Martineau, for interfering in this instance may be true, nothing is more likely than that those opposed to the new system should be anxious for the restoration of an order of things to which they were attached. But it is evident from the result that the number of inhabitants who solicited his aid, was too insignificant to warrant an attempt which had in view nothing short of the overthrow of independence in St. Domingo, and placing the natives under the galling yoke of his Catholic Majesty. Besides, though it had been otherwise, it does not appear that the French commander acted under any proper authority. In a late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, a motion was made by one of the members to authorize the fitting out of an expedition for the purpose of subjecting the island of St. Domingo. The proposition was received with indignation by the whole house, and instantly withdrawn. It is evident from this, that the French government could give no instructions having such an object in view, and, therefore, that capt. Martineau acted altogether on his own responsibility. The consequences to the commercial interests of France have been such as, we doubt not, will lead to the recall, if not disgrace of this officer. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

From the Federal Republican of the 19th inst.

The following squadsions of observation were left at Smyrna, on the 19th Feb. by Captain Dickinson, of the Meda, arrived here on Thursday, viz. French, 9 sail, English, 3; Austrian 5. A Dutch frigate sailed a few days before for Misson, to return. The presence of the above squadsions tended to keep the Turks in awe and afforded great protection to the Franks and resident merchants. The Turkish fleet of about 60 sail, including transports, had come out from Constantinople, and were seen off Mor, the beginning of February, the Grecian fleet were lying in different parts of the Archipelago waiting. No satisfactory news of war between the Russians and the Porte had been received, but daily expected there.

LARGELY.

Alexander Leitchow, late a Clerk in the Farmer's Bank at Richmond, (Va.) has been found guilty of having embezzled out of an honorarium per cent. 200,000. A rest of judgment is necessary in judging of the fraud in the indictment. The court have been by a clear error misled.—The Jury on the 1st inst. of Mr. Leitchow, were out three days, and at our last advice, had not agreed upon a verdict.

MILITIA OF NEW YORK.

The Adjutant General of the State of New York, has made a return of the militia force of that state, which may be fairly rated in round numbers at 150,000 men.

U. S. SHIP FRANKLIN.

By a private letter received from a friend on board the U. S. Ship Franklin, we have the pleasing intelligence of the safe arrival of that beautiful ship at San Juan, on the 7th of December last, and was to sail on the 9th for Valparaiso. Commodore Stewart is availing himself of the best opportunity of doubling Cape Horn. All were well on board when this letter was written, with the exception of Mr. Smith the Purser's Steward. N. Y. D. Adv.

WILLIAM P. DUVALL.

Of Kentucky, recently Judge of the U. S. Court in East Florida, has been appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida.

DEWIT CLINTON, the present Governor, and John Taylor, the present Lieutenant Governor, of the State of New York, have publicly declined being nominated candidates for these offices at the next election in that state.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Boston Centinel announces for sale samples of printed Silk Handkerchiefs from the dyeing establishment of Messrs. Barrett, Tilletson & Co. of that city, which in point of colouring, pattern and execution, have been pronounced equal if not superior to any transatlantic fabrics of the kind.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.

We have contradictory accounts for the Seneca relative to a serious inundation which occurred in most of the Province, previous to the departure of his vessel, which, it is said, destroyed the crops a grain. We should be glad to be able to give something authentic on this subject.

EARLY PRODUCTIONS.

A box of ripe Strawberries was sold in Boston market on Wednesday during the snow storm, for eight dollars. Cucumbers upwards of eight inches in length, fresh from the vines, were exhibited the same day.

APPREHENSION OF LECHLER.

A Lancaster (Pa.) paper of the 16th inst. We have received information on which we place some reliance, that John Lechler, for whose apprehension a reward of \$600 was offered on suspicion of his having murdered his wife and Mrs. Haag, has been taken in Columbia county, and may be hourly expected in this city.

Keene, April 13. NATURE'S SPORT.

A remarkable calf was last week taken from a heifer owned by Mr. David Clark of Rindge, having no less than eight legs, two bodies, one head, three tails, and a large trunk, (as the account states) measuring three feet! The owner sold the calf for \$50, and for 50 dollars. The skin is now at the tanner's to undergo a partial dressing, when it is to be stuffed in its true and perfect shape, and exhibited for the gratification of the public.—Sentinel.

DRUNKARDS.

A fisherman of the name of Isaac Carpenter at Pompey in this state, lately drank three quarts of raw whiskey within a few hours of each other, which occasioned his death. He is said to have left two wives behind him. Another lover of the bottle, in Manlius, named Burton, having drunk too freely, and laid down to sleep, he was killed by the falling of a tree, which some of his neighbours were cutting down at a short distance from the spot where he lay.

QUICK WORK.

Some 40 or 50 of the inhabitants of Scopus, in praying that their minister, the Rev. S. Mattison, was not so well accommodated with a house as he ought to be, lately went into the woods and cut down timber, with which they reared a two story frame 18 by 21, in the space of three days, from their assembling, and without any charge.

HARD TIMES FOR LAWYERS.

We understand that the number of entries upon the Docket of the Court of Common Pleas for this city and county, in the present session, does not exceed thirty. N. Y. Statesman.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL.

The Literary Gazette of the 2d February gives the following particulars of the hero of the new novel, entitled "The fortunes of Nigel," by the author of Waverley. He was the founder of Herriot's Hospital, one of the richest at Edinburgh. His name was George Herriot, and he was jeweller to King James the VI. Herriot was the son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh, being bred to his father's business, he was appointed, in 1597, goldsmith to the queen of James, and soon after constituted goldsmith and jeweller to the king himself, with a right to all the profits and emoluments of that lucrative office. Upon the accession of James to the English throne, Herriot followed the court to London. By assiduous attention to business, he had become eminent and rich. He afterwards jeweled to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. when he went to the court of Spain in 1623. These jewels were never paid for by James, but when Charles I. succeeded to the throne, the debt to Herriot was allowed to his trustees in part of their purchase money in the barony of Broughton, then crown lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. These lands are now part of the foundation of this hospital, for the maintenance, relief and bringing up of poor and fatherless boys, freemen's sons of the town of Edinburgh, the revenue of which is upwards of £5000, per annum, and is rapidly increasing.

A DUEL.

A duel was fought near London on Bagshot heath between a gentleman cobbler and a journeyman taylor. Shuddering at the idea of powder and ball, they both agreed to fight with the implements of their trade. The contest was obstinately maintained on both sides. The taylor succeeded in clipping the nose of the cobbler with his shears, but the cobbler finally pinned him to the ground with his pegging awl. London paper.

HOUSE of R. Mr. Hardin, appointed to inc public expend made a report length upon with the exp government resolutions. Resolved, T loans for the su of peace, is u Resolved, T to the people the redemption Resolved, T are such sort to a system rect taxation. Resolved, T adout such a dispense with the pay and wa ernment to w administration o Resolved, T modified with AR. r the re es an extensiv sury, Mr. Car pies be printy ble. Mr. Eastin into consider act to reduce establishment— Mr. Tatnal first sections testing the qu disposed to re establishment Mr. T. del the length in made Mr. Pains adduced a va of the positio Mr. Sterli on the same of the house Mr. Eastin ing asked for as to have ea Mr. Wood should the fir first section amendments Mr. Cork his sentiment being late, f rise and rep to, and The Hou The unfin today, in re tra number committee of finance Mr. Cool the table, w 62, noes 43 On moti sets, the il from the S for the elec prior to the after a few atory of the Mr. M'Co read a thir the Senate An eng officers, w gaged in t a third mo The Ho nraire of t on, (Mr. N hill in add to reduce lishment of The que the first se Mr. Co Mr. J. S of consid Mr. W ty of con by pro so as to r visions of the Surg General Mr. M at length Floyd in Some effect of The q motion of large ma The q out the question—yes t On me committe A DISPU The S Dowg "Tulle In-c House Febma the Un house v made e the Un cific of e tude, a tions lecting it affe whether made t ers, to of Col port the inf Pap Mr. M fair Mr. B Mr. I Mr. I Mr. A Mr. I Mr. I

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 15.

Mr. Hardin, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire whether any part of the public expenditure could be retrenched, made a report thereon, in part, and at great length upon the various subjects connected with the expenditures and revenue of the government, including with the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the policy of resorting to loans for the support of government in time of peace, is unwise and inexpedient.

Resolved, That this government owes it to the people to take efficient measures for the redemption of the public debt.

Resolved, That the resources of this nation are such as to render unnecessary a resort to a system of internal, direct and indirect taxation.

Resolved, That this government ought to adopt such a system of retrenchment as will dispense with useless expenditures and bring the pay and salaries of the officers of government to what they were during the administration of former Presidents.

Resolved, That the tariff ought to be new modified with a view to revenue.

After the report was read, which furnishes an extensive view of the state of the treasury, Mr. Cambreleng moved that 1000 copies be printed, and that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Eastin moved that the committee take into consideration the bill in addition to the act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment—which was agreed to—ayes 69.

Mr. Tallan moved to strike out the four first sections of the bill, for the purpose of testing the question whether the house was disposed to reduce the army from its present establishment.

Mr. T. delivered a speech of considerable length in support of the motion he had made.

Mr. Pinnett, who seconded the motion, adduced a variety of arguments in support of the position taken by Mr. Tallan.

Mr. Sterling of N. Y. then took the floor on the same side, and occupied the attention of the house for nearly an hour, when Mr. Eastin replied—and Mr. Bassett having asked for a division of the question, so as to have each section put separately.

Mr. Woodcock announced his intention, should the house refuse to strike out the first section, hereafter to propose some amendments thereto, when Mr. Cooke expressed a wish to express his sentiments on the subject, and the hour being late, he moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was agreed to, and

The House adjourned.

Tuesday April 16.

The unfinished morning business of yesterday, in relation to the printing of an extra number of copies of the report of the committee on the subject of retrenchment and finance being first in order—

Mr. Cook moved to lay the motion on the table, which was put and carried—ayes 62, noes 43.

On motion of Mr. Wood of Massachusetts, the House agreed to consider a bill from the Senate, supplementary to an act for the relief of purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, 1820—and, after a few remarks by Mr. Rankin, explanatory of the necessity for the bill, and by Mr. M'Gow in opposition to it, the bill was read a third time—passed, and returned to the Senate.

An engrossed bill for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons engaged in the Seminole campaign was read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair) on the bill in addition to the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States."

The question recurred upon striking out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Cooke opened the debate, to whom Mr. J. Speed Smith replied in a speech of considerable length, presenting a variety of considerations on the subject, concluded by proposing to amend the first section, so as to retain in addition to the present provisions of the bill, the Adjutant General, the Surgeon General and one Inspector General.

Mr. M'Duffie expressed his sentiments at length in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Floyd in his favour.

Some remarks ensued in relation to the effect of the question before the House.

The question was then taken, and the motion of Mr. Woodcock was carried by a large majority.

The question then recurred upon striking out the first section as amended. The question was taken in the affirmative and negative—ayes 11, noes 13.

On motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. the committee rose and reported.

And then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 17.

DISPUTED TERRITORY ON THE N. W. COAST.

The Speaker laid before the house the following communication—

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 16th of February last, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to that house whether any foreign government had made claim to any part of the territory of the United States upon the coast of the Pacific ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, and to what extent; whether any regulations have been made by foreign powers affecting the interests of this republic; and whether any communications have been made to the government by foreign powers, touching the contemplated occupation of Columbia river. I now transmit a report from the Secretary of State containing the information embraced by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, April 15, 1822.

Papers transmitted with this report—

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Baker, charge de affaires, from Great Britain, 19th July, 1815

Mr. Baker to Mr. Monroe, 23d do.

Mr. Bagot to Mr. Adams, 20th Nov. 1817

Mr. Rush to the same, extracts 14th Feb. 1818

Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush, do 20th May, do

Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, 25th July, do

Mr. Prevost to Mr. Adams, 17th Nov. do

London papers.

Snobours of Mr. Prevost.

Act of surrender and acknowledgment.

B. Sketch of the settlement of Fort George, with the cleared land.

b. Mr. Keith to Mr. Prevost.

c. Mr. Prevost to Mr. Keith.

C. Chart of the entrance into Columbia river.

D. Plan of the establishment made by the Russians, south of Cape Mendocino, about seven leagues north of Bodega.

E. Notes and authorities.

The chevalier de Poletica to Mr. Adams, translation. 11th Feb 1822

Edict of his imperial majesty. Mr. Adams to the chevalier de Poletica. 25th Feb. 1812.

The chevalier de Poletica to Mr. Adams, translation. 28th Feb. 1822.

Mr. Adams to the chevalier de Poletica, 30th March, 1822.

The chevalier de Poletica to Mr. Adams, translation. 2d April 1822

Extracts from the above document.

After quoting the words of the resolution, requiring the information contained in the documents the report of the Secretary of State observes—

"At the time when the subject of the proposed occupation of the Columbia river, was presented to the consideration of Congress, at their last session, the minister of Great Britain, at two several interviews with the Secretary of State, suggested that Great Britain had claims on the North West Coast of America, with which he conceived that such occupation, on the part of the United States would conflict; and requested to be informed what were the intentions of the government of the U. States in this respect. The Secretary of State declined answering those enquiries, or discussing those claims, otherwise than in writing. But no written communications upon the subject have been received."

The Secretary of State to Mr. de Poletica. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, 30th March, 1822.

Sir—I have the honour of receiving your letter of the 25th ult. which has been submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States.

From the deduction which it contains of the grounds upon which the Articles of the Regulation of the Russian American Company have, now, for the first time, extended the claim of Russia, on the north west coast of America, to the 51d deg. of N. latitude, its only foundation appears to be the existence of the small settlement of Nov Archangelsk, situated, not on the American continent, but upon an island, in latitude 57, and the principle upon which you state that this claim is now advanced, is—that the 51st degree is equidistant from the settlement of Nov Archangelsk and the establishment of the United States at the mouth of the Columbia river. But from the same statement it appears, that in the year 1799, the limits prescribed by the emperor Paul to the Russian American Company were fixed at the 55th degree of latitude, and that in assuming now the latitude of 51, a new pretension is asserted, to which no settlement, made since the year 1799, has given the colour of a sanction.

This pretension is to be considered, not only with reference to the question of territorial right, but also to that of prohibition to the vessels of other nations, including those of the United States, to approach within one hundred Italian miles of the coast.—From the period of the existence of the United States as an independent nation, their vessels have freely navigated those seas, and the right to navigate them is a part of that independence.

With regard to the suggestion that the Russian government might have justified the exercise of sovereignty over the Pacific ocean as a close sea, because it claims territory both on its American and Asiatic shores, it may suffice to say, that the distance from shore to shore on this sea in latitude 51 north, is not less than 90 degrees of longitude, or 4000 miles.

As little can the United States accede to the justice of the reason assigned for the prohibition above mentioned.

The right of the citizens of the United States to hold commerce with aboriginal natives of the north west coast of America, without the territorial jurisdiction of other nations, even in arms and munitions of war, is as clear and indisputable as that of navigating the seas—that right has never been exercised in a spirit unfriendly to Russia, and although general complaints have occasionally been made on the subject of this commerce by some of your preceptors, no specific ground of charge has ever been alleged by them, of any transactions in it which the United States were, by the ordinary laws and usages of nations, bound either to restrain or to punish. Had any such charge been made it would have received the most prompt attention of this government, with the sincerest and firmest disposition to perform every act and obligation of justice to yours, which could have been required. I am commanded by the President of the United States to assure you, that this disposition will continue to be entertained, together with the earnest desire, that the most harmonious relations between the two countries may be preserved.

Relying upon the assurance in your note of similar dispositions reciprocally entertained by his imperial majesty, towards the United States, the President is persuaded that the citizens of this union, will remain unmolested in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, and that no effect will be given to an interdiction manifestly incompatible with their rights.

I am happy to renew the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[TRANSLATION.]

The Chevalier de Poletica to the Secretary of State.

Washington, 21st March, (2d April) 1822.

Sir, I had the honour yesterday to receive the letter which you were pleased to address to me, dated 30th March last, N. S. and, not being authorised to continue the discussion to which it refers, I find myself under the necessity of taking the contents of that letter ad referendum, reserving myself to communicate it to my government as soon as possible.

In the mean time I shall take the liberty of submitting to your consideration some observations which have been suggested to me by certain passages in your letter, which require particular notice.

In the first official letter which I had the honour of addressing to you, dated 16th (28th) February last, I thought I had succeeded in clearly demonstrating that the rights of Russia to the possession of a certain extent of the North West Coast of America, as far as these rights can be rendered legitimate by the first discovery, the first occupation, and a possession not contested for more than half a century—that these rights, I say, go back to times considerably earlier than the reign of the Emperor Paul I.

When this sovereign granted, in 1799, to the Russian American Society its first charter of incorporation, there had never been a question about abandoning to that company the right of sovereignty over one determinate portion of the North West Coast of America in all its plenitude. The question was purely and simply of conceding to the said company a part of the sovereignty, or rather certain exclusive privileges of commerce; and it is in this view that the act of 1799, to which you refer, sir, fixed the limits of the operations of the Russian American Company.

The rights of sovereignty belonging to Russia could lose nothing of their local extent in consequence of the concessions made to that Company in the reign of the Emperor Paul. That these rights extended, in the opinion of the imperial government, far their south than the 55th degree of latitude, appears evident from the structure of the 3d article of the act of incorporation, which authorizes the Company to form establishments south of the 55th degree of north latitude.

But, what will dispel even the shadow of doubt in this regard, is the authentic fact, that, in 1789, the Spanish packet St. Charles, commanded by Captain Haro, found in the latitude 48 and 49, Russian establishments to the number of eight, consisting in the whole of 20 families and 462 individuals. These were the descendants of the companions of Captain Tchirikoff, who were supposed still then to have perished.

With such titles justifying the rights claimed by Russia, you yourself, sir, will agree, that it is perfectly immaterial whether the Russian establishment at Novo Archangelsk be small or large. If the rights of the territorial possession were measured according to the dimensions of the points occupied, what would become of those of the United States upon a very considerable extent of the same North West Coast? for the only American establishment ever yet known is certainly very inferior in stability to that of Russia at Novo Archangelsk.

In the same manner the great extent of the Pacific Ocean, at the 51st degree of latitude cannot invalidate the right which Russia may have of considering that part of the ocean as closed. But, as the Imperial government has thought fit to take advantage of that right, all further discussion on this subject would be idle.

As to the right claimed for the citizens of the United States of trading with the natives of the country of the northwest coast of America without the limits of the jurisdiction belonging to Russia, the imperial government will not certainly think of limiting it, and still less of attacking it there. But I cannot dissemble, sir, that this same trade beyond the 51st degree will meet with difficulties and inconveniences, for which the American owners will only have to accuse their own imprudence, after the publicity which has been given to the measures taken by the imperial government for maintaining the rights of the Russian American Company in their absolute integrity.

I shall not finish this letter without repeating to you, sir, the very positive assurance which I have already had the honour once of expressing to you, that in every case where the American government shall judge it necessary to make explanations to that of the Emperor, the President of the United States may be assured that these explanations will be always attended to by the Emperor, my august sovereign, with the most friendly, and consequently the most conciliatory disposition.

Be pleased to accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

PIERRE DE POLETICA.

Mr. Cooke remarked that the gentleman from Va. [Mr. Floyd] who moved the resolution was not in his place, he therefore moved to lay the communication on the table, which was agreed to. The communication and documents were ordered to be printed.

An engrossed resolution providing for the security of the public mail by the adoption of Inlay's plan therefor, was read a third time and passed.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair) on the bill in addition to the act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment—after which

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

And then the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 18.

Mr. Gorham's resolution, laid on the table yesterday, calling for information respecting the French ship La Penue, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Floyd laid the following resolution on the table.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this house, if not injurious to the public good, any letter or communication, which may have been received from Jonathan Russell, Esq. one of the ministers of the United States, who concluded the treaty of Ghent, and the signature of that treaty, and which was written in conformity to the indications contained in said minister's letter dated at Ghent, 25th December, 1814.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill in addition to an act to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment.

The question recurred upon concurring with the committee of the whole in their amendments to the bill—but after a few prefatory remarks, Mr. Tallan moved that the bill with the amendments be laid on the table—which was agreed to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bringing further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cooke moved to strike out the appropriation for Fort Delaware, but after a few explanatory remarks by Mr. Smith of Md the motion was withdrawn—and the appropriation for that fort and for forts Washington and Monroe, were respectively agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved to strike out the appropriation of \$50,000 for Fort Calhoun. This motion gave rise to a discussion which spread into a wide debate—the committee, before any question was taken thereon, rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the Herald, Fox, at Boston, in 33 days from Liverpool, gives us dates, Ten Days later from Europe, than have been before received.—The summary of the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, we present in this paper.

The most important facts disclosed are, that France is in a state of increased excitement, indeed of actual convulsion. Deep dissatisfaction extends through all the Departments, and in some Napoleon II has even been proclaimed. The causes of this agitation are obvious, and are well described in the following remarks of a Liverpool Editor.—"The safety of France, as we have contended ever since the restoration, lay in the equisite of each of the extreme parties into which it is divided.—That equisite is broken. The preponderance of either party would have been equally ominous.—The Ultra royalists now predominate, and in the state to which their blind and heady measures are pushing that country it cannot long continue. Their wisdom lay in removing the fuel out of the way by which revolutions are fed, they have accumulated it, and put it now thin the reach of the factions."

In fact, from present appearances the alternative in France now is—Revolution or Despotism. Patriot

Office of the Commercial Advertiser, New York, April 20.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Ten Days Later from England.

Threatened Counter Revolution in France.

By the ship Herald, arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, London papers have been received of the 11th of March, containing the highly important intelligence that every appearance seemed to indicate the approach of another revolution in France. The measures which have been for a long time incautiously pursued, by the adherents of the Bourbon family, to restore the ancient order of things, and which, in consequence of the very recent restrictive impositions on the press, have burst upon the nation like a flash of lightning (in these accounts are to be believed,) have diffused almost universal discontent throughout the country. Complaints were pouring in from all quarters, reiterated attempts were making to oppose the constituted authorities, and if private letters are to be credited, a revolution had already broken out in the interior, headed by General Benton, who is stated to have assembled a considerable force in opposition to the government, and to have issued a proclamation, containing sentiments hostile to the Bourbon family, and recommending their expulsion. A similar feeling is stated to be spreading throughout the departments, where Napoleon II is said to have been proclaimed as the rightful sovereign. Disturbances are even said to have taken place among the law students in Paris, and the cries of "Vive le Roi," and "Rien que la Charte," heard among the contending parties. It was necessary to call out the Gen'd Arms before these commotions were suppressed.

That France is at present in a very convulsed state there can be no doubt. The British government had received dispatches in great haste from Paris, which were considered of such importance, that Lord Londonderry, who had just sat down to dinner, on learning their contents, instantly rose from the table and hastened apparently in great agitation to his office. The Courier, alluding to the subject remarks, that "the peril is indeed the greater, because France is literally surrounded with the combustible materials of revolutionary explosion; and that Spain, the North of Italy, and Germany, are to many sources whence the torrent of disaffection to legitimate government may receive inexhaustible supplies."

The London Globe, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser, from our correspondent in London says, five persons charged as parties in the conspiracy of Saumur have been tried and sentenced to death by the military commission sitting at Tours. Saumur appears to be a favourite seat of disaffection. A plot was discovered and defeated in December last. The present conspiracy in that town may have contributed to impress the recent disturbances in Paris with a like character.

Two members of the Chamber of Deputies have been arrested, on suspicion of attempting to reproduce the scenes of the revolution.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

As usual, we have contradictory statements as to the intentions of these two powers, neither of which, in our opinion, are entitled to much attention. A letter from Odesa dated Feb. the 12th, states that a great number of Russian officers had arrived there, with long leaves of absence, from which a continuance of peace was inferred, and it is said to have been currently reported on the Exchange at Liverpool, the 13th of March, that Lord Walpole, the British minister had arrived in London from Vienna, with a copy of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. On the other hand it appears from the language of Mr. Tierney, in the House of Commons, that he believed ministers were fully aware of the certainty of an approaching rupture. The Chancellor of the Exchequer neither confessed nor denied this statement, on which the Morning Chronicle remarks, that there is now an almost universal conviction in the best informed circles, that a Russian and Turkish war is inevitable. We are inclined to think that this is the most correct view of the subject.

The Emperor Alexander was looked for at Minsk to join the Imperial Guards, and then proceed to the g and army. It was also rumoured that he was forming an offensive and defensive alliance with another power. These are any other than symptoms of a pacific disposition.

A letter from Odesa states that the Shah of Persia has refused the intervention of the English Minister, and has issued a formal declaration of war against the Porte.

Notwithstanding the rumours of war, & of revolutions, and of insurrectionary movements, stocks at Paris and London appear to hold their ground. This, at least, is no proof of alarm on the part of the respective governments.

Letters from St. Mores, of the 28th and 29th January, state that all the fortresses in the Peninsula were then in the power of the Greeks—and that there had arrived at Argos an Agent from the United States of America, announcing to the Greeks that the Congress would send them five frigates, with ammunition for 20,000 men.

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The British Luminary of March 10, contains the following article, and with this imposing head:

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Received late last night from our correspondent at Paris.

We have just received the following very important communication from our exclusive correspondent at Paris. From other sources we learn, that a general rising against the Bourbons is deemed inevitable. All is suspicion and alarm. Several eminent political characters in London, have had their Paris letters stopped by the French Police. Momentous events are known to be in progress.

If the agents of the Police have not intercepted it, you will receive a letter by this Morning's Courier, throwing some light on the state of things here, and relative to the uncertainty that prevails with regard to Benton's operations. I have since writing, heard that the fact of his force being dispersed, is doubted by the Patriots; on the contrary, there is a very general belief that he has reached Nantes. If the ministers were satisfied with the despatches said to have been received from the Prefects, and other authorities, why are they not published! This is a question asked by all parties. As to those who have prophesied the downfall of the present system, they maintain, that such is the opinion throughout France. If Benton can only hold out ten days, there is no doubt of a general rising; even to-morrow's post from the departments may clear up a number of points which are now involved in obscurity. Meantime the general tone of the Ultra Journals of this day is thought to furnish a conclusive argument in favour of the opinion, that the Patriot general is at hand.

It is singular that the proclamation of Benton, has not yet appeared at Paris. I should not be surprised if it reached London before we got it here—so badly are things managed."

LATE FROM FRANCE—DIRECT.

By the brig Orion, Smith, arrived at Boston from Bordeaux, papers of the 17th ult. have been received, containing Paris dates of the 13th. These papers state that the rebel in Tours, Saumur and Angers, have been dispersed without difficulty, several have been arrested, and the troops have manifested the most loyal disposition.

There appears to have been large collections of the people in different streets, hostile to the mission, which has produced the necessity of ordering out bodies of infantry and light cavalry to be stationed in different positions. A proclamation was issued by the police, announcing the disturbances occasioned by the mobs, and the determination of government to disperse them, and requesting all good citizens to abstain from mingling in the crowd.

First Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

An annual meeting of this Society will be held at Mount Zion Meeting-House, on Saturday the 4th May at 11 o'clock in the morning.

April 25. 2w.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet on Monday the 20th day of May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

April 25.

For Sale,

On a long credit and on very liberal terms; the following tracts of Land, viz:

The Rising Sun Farm,

DESCRIPTION OF A MISER.
BY SOUTHEY.

TOWNSMAN.
This man of half a million
Had all these public virtues which you
praise;
But the poor man rung never at his door:
And the old beggar at the public gate,
Who, all the summer long, stands hat in
hand,
He knew how vain it was to lift an eye
To that hard face. Yet he was always
found
Among your ten and twenty pounds sub-
scribers,
Your benefactors in the Newspapers.
His aims were money put to interest
In the other world, donations to keep open
A running charity-account with Heaven:
Retaining fees against the last assizes,
When, for the trusted talents, strict ac-
count
Should be required from all, and the old arch
lawyer
Plead his own cause as plaintiff.

STRANGER.
I must needs
Believe you, Sir, these are your witnesses
These mourners here, who from their car-
riages
Gape at the gaping crowd. A good March
wind
Were to be pray'd for now, to lend their
eyes
Some decent rheum. The very hiring
mute
Bears not a face blanker of all emotion
Than the old servant of the family:
How can this man have liv'd, that thus his
death
Cost not the soiling one white handker-
chief!!!

TOWNSMAN.
Who should lament for him, Sir, in whose
heart
Love had no place, nor natural charity?
The parlor spaniel, when he heard his step,
Rose slowly from the hearth, and stole aside
With creeping pace, she never raised her
eyes
To two kind words from him, nor laid her
head
Uprais'd upon his knee, with fondling whine.
How could it be but thus? Arithmetic
Was the sole science he was ever taught,
The Multiplication table was his Creed
His Paternoster and his Decalogue
When yet he was a boy, and should have
breath'd
The open air and sunshine of the fields,
To give his blood its natural spring and play,
He in a close and dusky counting house,
Smoke dried and sturd, and shiv'led up
his heart
So, from the way in which he was trained up,
His feet departed not; he toil'd, and toil'd.
Poor muck-worm! through his three score
years and ten,
And when the earth shall now be shovel'd
on him
If that which serv'd him for a soul were
still
Within its husk, 'twould still be dirt to dirt.

STRANGER.
Yet your next Newspapers will blazon him
For industry and honourable wealth,
A bright example.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

Mrs. Anna Gambrill,
Respectfully begs leave to inform
the public that she has become the
owner of that large and commodious
house in this city, formerly the prop-
erty of the late Mrs Stevens, and
occupied by her for many years as a

Boarding-House.

This House is pleasantly situated, and
possesses every convenience. She is now
in possession of said property, and is
ready to accommodate

Boarders & Travellers

by the year, month or day. There is a
STABLE

attached to the premises, which will
contain a large number of Horses.

Her charges will be moderate; and
she pledges her best exertions for the
convenience and comfort of all who
may patronise her.

Annapolis, April 11, 1822

South River Bridge

Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stock
holders in the South River Bridge
Company, that an Election for Nine
Directors to manage the affairs of said
Company for one year, will be held
at Williamson's Hotel in the city of
Annapolis, on Monday the 6th day of
May next, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

HENRY MAYNARDIE, Pres't.

April 11.

Was taken up Adm't

This day, near Love Point, a SAIL
BOAT with two masts, about 23 feet
long, 7 feet 3 inches wide, her gun-
wales painted green, with yellow
mouldings, streak under the gunwales
red, and bottom paved with pitch.
She appears to be old, has been re-
paired with sassafras timber. The
owner is requested to prove property,
pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN DENNY.

Love Point, Kent Island,
April 11, 1822

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, one
issued out of Anne Arundel county court,
the other by Gideon White, esq a justice
for A. A. county, and to me directed, will
be sold to the highest bidder on Friday the
10th May next, at Mr. James Hunter's
Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all the
right, title and interest of John Tydings,
either at law or in equity, in and to a house
and lot in the city of Annapolis, situate on
South East street, fronting 25 feet, and run-
ning back 81 feet. Seized and taken as the
property of said Tydings, at the suits of
Gideon White and John Ernest. Sale to
commence at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms Cash

WM. O'HARA, Sh'ff.

April 18.

300 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in
Calvert county, Maryland, on the 8th April,
three negro men, viz.

JIM,

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches
high, black complexion, round face, well
set, and had on when he went away a blue
cloth coat, black cassimere pantaloons and
a new fur hat. As he can write it is prob-
able he has forged a pass for himself and
the others.

TO M,

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches
high, slender made, black complexion and
down look when spoken to, he had on a
suit of white home made kersey and a wool
hat.

WAPPIN,

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches
high, a thick square built fellow of a brown
complexion, had on a suit of white home
made kersey with yellow stripes.

I will give one hundred dollars for the ap-
prehension of each of the above described
negroes, if taken out of the state, or fifty
dollars for each if taken in the state so that
I get them again.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS.

April 18, 1822.

NOTICE.

Ordered, That the Corporation will
meet every day from the second Mon-
day in May to the Wednesday follow-
ing, from nine until eleven o'clock in
the morning, for the purpose of mak-
ing transfers of assessable property
within this city upon the assessors
books, and that due notice be given
thereof in the public papers.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

April 18.

Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high
court of chancery of Maryland, will
be disposed of at public sale, on Tues-
day the 21st day of May next, at 12
o'clock, A.M. if fair, if not on the next
fair day thereafter, the farm of the
late John Gibson, Esq called

"The Seven Mountains."

This property is situated in Anne-
Arundel county, on the north side of
Magothy river, and immediately on
the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, a-
bout seventeen miles from Baltimore,
and eight from Annapolis. It is one
of the most desirable abodes in Mary-
land either for one who derives his
support from agricultural pursuits, or
a man of fortune who is desirous of
obtaining an elegant rural retreat—
The soil is fertile, and abundantly
stocked with wood, and is peculiarly
well adapted to the culture of Indian
Corn and Tobacco, and all the prod-
ucts of a garden. It bears every va-
riety of the best and earliest vegeta-
bles, and its proximity to Baltimore,
and the convenient water transporta-
tion which its situation affords, give it
advantages as a market farm that are
possessed by few others. It abounds
with delicious grapes, and the choicest
grafted fruit trees in full bearing—
These have been collected with great
care, and are now in the most flourish-
ing condition. The water by which
the place is almost surrounded, and a
fish pond that has been made at con-
siderable expense, afford during the sum-
mer season, fish and crabs in the ut-
most abundance; and in the winter the
wild fowl which always throng the
shores furnish a plentiful supply for
the table of the proprietor, and at the
same time a very lucrative article of
traffic. The farm is well supplied with
the ordinary game of the country,
Partridges, Pheasants, &c and there are
also on it a few fallow deer. Its situ-
ation is truly delightful. It commands
a noble view of the Chesapeake on the
east; and on the south & west the
Magothy river, and the country on the
opposite shore presents a beautiful land-
scape. The improvements are a com-
modious frame dwelling house, serv-
ants' house, ice house, stables, &c.

This estate will, for the accommo-
dation of purchasers, be divided into
three parcels of about two hundred
and fifty acres each, every part being
bounded on one side by the water.—
Any person who is disposed to pur-
chase may have an opportunity of
viewing the property at any time pre-
vious to the day of sale, by calling on
Mr. John Gibson, who at present re-
sides on it, and who will point out the
boundaries between the different par-
cels.

THE TERMS OF SALE

Are, one fourth cash, and the remain-
der to be paid in four equal annual
instalments. Bonds with approved
security will be required for the pay-
ment of that portion of purchase mon-
ey for which credit allowed. On the
payment of the whole of the purchase
money deeds conveying the land will
be executed. The sale will take place
on the premises

Addison Roper, Trustee.

April 18.

The Editors of the Federal Re-
publican and Baltimore Patriot, are
requested to insert the above twice a
week for five weeks, and forward their
accounts to this Office for collection.

WALTER CROSS,

Takes the liberty of notifying his
friends and the public generally, that
he has received, and will constantly
keep for sale, at his store fronting the
Dock, formerly occupied by Mr. James
M'Kubin, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Also Flour, Bran, Corn, Shorts, Ba-
con, Lard, Pork, &c.

Likewise GOOD CIDER VINEGAR
fit for pickling. He has also on hand
a supply of Herring. He respectfully
solicits a share of public patronage.

April 18.

**Spring & Summer
GOODS,
GEORGE M'NEIR,
TAILOR.**

Has just received a very neat assort-
ment of Goods of the first quality—
This selection is suited to the present
and approaching season. It has been
made from the latest importations, and
consequently comprizes the most fa-
shionable patterns, colours, and fi-
gures. He invites his friends and
those disposed to patronize him to call
at his shop, one door below the Post-
Office, and examine for themselves.

He will with pleasure make up his
materials after such fashion as custo-
mers may direct.

April 18.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has received from
PHILADELPHIA.

A very choice selection of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Which he offers at a small advance
upon cost prices. He invites his
friends and customers to give him a
call and look at his assortment.

RICHARD RIDGELY

April 11.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

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

FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL
next, to stockholders on the western shore
at the bank at Annapolis, and to stock hold-
ers on the eastern shore at the branch bank
at Easton, upon personal application, on the
exhibition of powers of attorney, or by cor-
rect 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.

**THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND,**

Will commence her regular routs on
Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock
from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for
Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis
at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thurs-
day the 7th will leave Easton, by way of
Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis
and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half
past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the
above places as follows: Commerce street
wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Sat-
urdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thurs-
days, at 8 o'clock, till the first of Novem-
ber, and then leave the above places one
hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.—
Persons wishing to go from Easton to Ox-
ford can be landed for 50 cents each, the
same from Oxford to Easton.

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

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

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

Feb. 28.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell,
unusually low for cash. For farther par-
ticulars inquire at this office.

Jan. 17

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

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

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

For Sale,

The lower house in the Row of New
two Story Brick Buildings in Corn
Hill Street. For terms, which will
be accommodating, apply to

THOS. FRANKLIN.

April 4.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living
in Anne Arundel County, near Pig
Point, a negro man called Ned, he is
about twenty two years of age, five
feet eight or nine inches high, stout
well made, very black complexion.
The above reward will be given if
taken out of the State of Maryland,
or fifty dollars will be given if taken
fifty miles from home, twenty dollars
if taken twenty miles, and ten dollars
if taken in the neighbourhood.

JOSEPH CALLEIN.

March 28.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the
subscriber living near
Upper Marlborough,
Prince-George's county,
Maryland, the 7th
of last November, a
Negro Man named

MICHAEL, about 28 or 30 years of
age; he is 6 feet or upwards high, and
uncommonly large. His complexion
dark or reddish, not very black; he
has a small face and head for a man
of his size; very fond of chewing to-
bacco, and uncommonly slovenly in
his dress. I will give One Hundred
Dollars if taken any where in the
State of Maryland or District of Col-
umbia, and Two Hundred Dollars if
taken elsewhere, and brought home
or secured in goal, so that I get him.
If brought home all reasonable ex-
penses will be paid.

WILLIAM HILL.

April 11.

**The Full Blooded Horse
OSCAR JUNIOR,**

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

Corn, Wheat, Rye or Oats,
will be taken at the current price.

CLEMENT WEEDEN,
Manager.

March 14.

REMOVAL.

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

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

West street, Annapolis.

March 14.

N.B. A Lad of 15 or 16 years of
age will be taken as an apprentice to
the above business.

J. H.

Take Notice.

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

They have on hand, and intend keeping,
an assortment of
Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed,
At their New Warehouse on the wharf,
where persons may be supplied on the
most moderate terms.

January 17.

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 con-
cerns 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.

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 accommo-
dating terms for cash, or to punctual
dealers at short dates.
Oct. 11, 1821.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR,
Respectfully acquaints his Friends and
the Public, that he has removed
his Shop,
One door below the Post Office,
Where he has on hand a general sup-
ply of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cas-
sinets, Cords and Vestings, which he
will sell or make up in the best and
most fashionable manner, at a short
notice, and on accommodating terms.
Those who wish to purchase bargains,
will find it to their advantage to give
him a call.
Annapolis, Nov. 8.

St. John's College.
The Visitors and Governors of this Insti-
tution having determined to appoint a Pro-
fessor, whose duties shall be to teach the
English Language grammatically, Writing,
Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and
to carry students through the Latin Gram-
mar and Corderius, so as to prepare them
for being placed under the Professor of Lan-
guages, and the salary being fixed at
\$300 per annum, together with one half of
the whole amount of the tuition money, and
the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per
annum, give notice that the appointment
will be made on the 10th of May next.—
Candidates are requested to make personal
application, in order that they may be ex-
amined as to their qualifications.
By order of the Board,
WM E. PINKNEY, Secretary.
April 18.

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

James Merburn.

Jan. 17

NOTICE.
The subscribers having this day
formed a Co-Partnership, their busi-
ness will be conducted under the firm
of Shaw and Gambrill, at the Store
heretofore occupied by S. Shaw.
George Shaw,
Hortatio Gambrill.

Annapolis, March 25, 1822.

NOTICE.
The subscriber being anxious to
settle his business, requests those who
are indebted to him to make payment,
or close their accounts by bond or
note.

George Shaw.

CABINET MAKING.

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

He will likewise furnish and superintend
FUNERALS,
On the shortest notice, and most rea-
sonable terms.

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

Just Published

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

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of
Anne Arundel county, and the city of
Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for
the Sheriffalty of said county at the
election of October 1824.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,
**THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-
RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS
Of Cases Argued and Deter-
mined 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.

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