

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

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Charleston Courier.

THE CORAL GROVE.

Deep in the wave is a Coral Grove, Where the purple mullet, and gold fish rove, Where the sea-flower spreads its leaves of blue...

SCORNERS REBUKED.

Whitfield being informed that some lawyers had come to hear him by way of sport, took for his text these words: "And there came a certain lawyer to our Lord."

EXTRACT—FROM COWPER.

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He is not a man of sense who denies either the Being or the Providence of God, there is no wisdom in Atheism; it is "the fool" who says in his heart there is no God...

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When Dr. Beadon was rector of Eltham, Kent, the text he once undertook to preach from was, "Who art thou?"

HUMILITY.

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On the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, Josephus says there were 50,000 horse, and 200,000 foot drowned in pursuit of Israel.

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THE WIFE

The treasures of the deep are not so precious As are the concealed comforts of a man Lock'd up in woman's love.

MIDDLETON.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune—Those disasters which break down the spirits of a man...

OAKWOOD.

WOMEN.

In all countries, women are civil, obliging, tender and humane, they are timorous and modest; always inclined to be cheerful...

VERY GOOD.

An Irish Counsellor having lost his cause, which had been tried before three Judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer...

RECEPT TO CLEANSE THE TEETH AND IMPROVE THE BREATH.

To 4 ounces of fresh prepared lime water, add one drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with the water in the morning before breakfast...

From the Emporium.

BE UP AND DOING.

It is an old maxim, that "they who wait for lead men's shoes, generally go barefoot;" and one which every body repeats...

MARINER'S COMPASS.

That admirable, excellent and useful invention of the Mariner's Compass, and the virtues of the lodestone, were utterly unknown to the ancients...

THE FIRST NAVIGATORS.

Builders of ships, and merchant adventurers to all the then known parts of the world, were the Phoenicians...

THE DYING A PURPLE COLOUR.

Was invented at Tyre, but found out by mere accident: a dog having seized the fish conchis or purpura, it was observed that he had dyed his lips with that beautiful colour...

THE MAKING OF GLASS.

Was first found out by the Cydonians, of certain sands on the side of a river near Ptolemais, that were crusted into a luminous body by a hard frost...

THE ART OF WRITING.

By which a man may communicate his mind without opening his mouth, and imitate his pleasure at 22 letters, which may be joined 585,261,673,847,664,000 ways...

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Though among the English it derives its pedigree from the dunghill, Uquadeo magnum sordidum primordia reum, yet the Lord Bacon reckons it among the singularities of art...

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If "no man can serve two masters," what is to be done by the editor of a newspaper, who is plagued with as many dictators as he has readers?

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Was Berthold Swartz, of Colled in Germany, by profession a monk, who being addicted to the study of chymistry, and compounding a physical medicine of nitre...

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Will Wildfire is as brisk a booby as ever broke bread...

Will Wildfire is as brisk a booby as ever broke bread; and inordinately fond of quizzing and boring his unhappy auditors with his coarse attempts at railery...

We were scarcely rid of Will, when Deacon Thoroughwood made his appearance.

"I did expect," quoth the Deacon, "from some promises you made, when you began your paper, that it was to have been a religious publication. Instead of that, not even your 'moral department' is always devoted to divine topics..."

The next assaillant that opened upon us, was Jeremy Rattlehead, jun. Esq.

The next assaillant that opened upon us, was Jeremy Rattlehead, jun. Esq. a young gentleman whose skull seems to have been cracked by injudicious attempts to stuff it with more literature than there was room to stow away...

We were forced to bend a little, before this torrent of eloquence.

We were forced to bend a little, before this torrent of eloquence. But when it had subsided, we replied that an editor, by attempting to be very learned, is more apt to puzzle than instruct a majority of his readers...

"Although we grant he had much wit, Was very shy of using it, And being loth to wear it out, He rarely carried it about, Except on holidays or so, As men their best apparel do."

"Draw his wit as seldom as his sword."

"That abortive efforts to be witty were eminently ridiculous, and made a man seem to be a much greater fool than nature intended him for. That even genuine wit, when it appeared out of time and place, made a fool of its author..."

In addition to the above mentioned carpers, and cavillers, farmer Slouch dislikes our agricultural articles...

In addition to the above mentioned carpers, and cavillers, farmer Slouch dislikes our agricultural articles, and says we might as well undertake to show a bear how to bite, give his dog Growler a lecture on barking, or tell Gooty Gargulous how to set her tongue a running...

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVII.]

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THE CORAL GROVE.

Deep in the wave is a Coral grove, Where the purple mullet, and gold-fish rove, Where the sea-flower spreads its leaves of blue...

That never are wet with falling dew, Not in bright and changeable beauty shine, Far down in the green and glassy brine...

The floor is of sand, like the mountain drift, And the pearl shells spangle the flinty snow; From coral rocks the sea plants lift Their boughs, where the tides and billows flow...

The water is calm and still below, For the winds and waves are absent there, And the sands are bright as the stars, that glow...

In the motionless fields of upper air: There with its waving blade of green, The sea flag streams through the silent water...

And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen To blush, like a banner bath'd in slaughter: There with a light and easy motion, The fan coral sweeps thro' the clear deep sea...

And the yellow and scarlet tufts of ocean, Are bending, like corn on the upland lea: And life, in rare and beautiful forms, Is sporting amid those bowers of stone...

And is safe, when the wrathful spirit of storms, Has made the top of the wave his own: And when the ship from his fury flies, Where the myriad voices of ocean roar, When the wind god frowns in the murky skies...

And demons are waiting the wreck of the shore, Then far below, in the peaceful sea, The purple mullet, and gold fish rove, Where the waters murmur tranquilly, Through the bending twigs of the coral grove...

EXTRACT—FROM COWPER. Happy the man who sees a God employed, In all the good and ill that chequer life! Resolving all events, with their effects And manifold results, into the will And arbitration of the wise Supreme...

The greatest oft originate, could chance Find place in his dominion, or dispose One lawless particle to thwart his plan; Then God might be surpris'd, and unforeseen Contingence might alarm him, and disturb The smooth and equal course of his affairs.

OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE. He is not a man of sense who denies either the Being or the Providence of God, there is no wisdom in Atheism; it is "the fool" who says in his heart there is no God...

And surely to imagine, that he who made the world, should take no care of the world, which he hath made, but, as it were, forgetting that he had made it, should deliver it up, to chance and fate, is an opinion equally foolish with the other.

There are some who well know, that "there be a God, and if he observes and take cognizance of human affairs, he must one day punish them for their villanies and their blasphemies."

Therefore they endeavour to persuade themselves, there is neither a Providence nor a God. Through the corruption of their hearts, and being given over to a reprobate mind, they are so unfortunate as to succeed in their endeavours; and by such as they can reduce to a like degree of desperate wickedness, they may be accounted wise men.

But he who dwelleth in Heaven, knoweth their devices, and laughs them to scorn. He knows a day is coming, when his vengeance will cause them to feel the truths which no evidence would induce them to believe. The greatest and best persons of all ages have believed in a God who governed the world, and wherein can the wisdom of man consist but in observing and studying the works, and dispensations of that God, from the beginning to this day?

How senseless is the man, who passes his life without attending to them. By his mercies and his judgments doth our God continually speak to us, and signify his mind, and show forth the glories of his kingdom, for which we are ever more bound to praise him.

"The works of the Lord are great, sought out, studied and traced, by all them that have pleasure therein."

Diligently mark, and carefully treasure up in our minds, the special Providences of the Almighty is the way to preserve and cherish our faith and hope in him; it furnishes the grounds of our thankfulness and praise, it stirs up our finest feelings and very best affections towards him, holy joy, humble reverence and hearty love; it supports us under all our sufferings, and affords us comfort in all our sorrows.

When adversity presses hard upon a man, when he is stripped of his possessions, and threatened with torture; when enemies persecute, and friends betray or forsake, or when pain and sickness harass him upon his bed, and sleep departs from his eyes;—gracious Lord, what shall become of him, if at such an hour, a writer shall inform him, there is no help for him in his God; that there is neither Redeemer nor Creator; that the universe is the sport of contending demons; a scene of rage and desolation, and instead of being full of the loving kindness and mercy of the Lord? is he peopled only with devils, that of cheating & thieving, of perjury, robbery and murder, melts away and vanishes into nothing.

HUMILITY.

There are some men, whose very humility, perhaps, is shutting their eyes upon the hopes and happiness of the Christian.—There are some men who bow so very low before the throne of God, as not to see the sceptre of mercy which is stretched out to them. There are men whose eyes are so occupied and absorbed by the sword of wrath, which hangs over the path of the sinner, as not to see the sheath which mercy carries beside it for the true penitent.

PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA.

On the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, Josephus says there were 50,000 horse, and 200,000 foot drowned in pursuit of Israel. The Israelites amounted to 600,000 effective men, besides women and children and aged men. A modern traveller says, the place where it is supposed the Israelites passed, the sea is not quite twelve miles broad, in the channel about fourteen fathoms of water, and nine at the sides.—Bruce the celebrated traveller, says, that Diodorus affirms that the indigenous inhabitants of that very spot had a tradition from father to son, from their very earliest and remotest ages, that once this division of the sea did happen here, the words of this author are of the most remarkable kind, we cannot think this Pagan is writing in favour of revelation, he knew not Moses, nor says a word about Pharaoh and his host, yet records the miracle of the division of the sea in words nearly as strong as those of Moses, from the mouths of unbiassed and undesigned pagans.

SCORNERS REBUKED.

Whitfield being informed that some lawyers had come to hear him by way of sport, took for his text these words: "And there came a certain lawyer to our Lord." Designated he read, "And there came certain lawyers to our— I am wrong, a certain lawyer, I was almost certain that I was wrong. It is a wonder to see one lawyer; but what a wonder if there had been more than one?" The theme of the sermon corresponded with its commencement, and those who came to laugh, went away edited.

EXTRACT.

Humility does not consist in telling our faults, but in bearing to be told of them, in hearing them patiently and even thankfully, in correcting ourselves when told, in not hating those who tell us of them.

THE WIFE.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious As are the concealed comforts of a man Lock'd up in woman's love. I scent the air Of blessings, when I come but near the house. What a delicious breath marriage sends forth— The violet bed's not sweeter!

MIDDLETON.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune.— Those disasters which break down the spirits of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who has been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force, to be the comforter and supporter of her husband, under misfortune, and abiding, with unshaking firmness, the bitterest blast of adversity.

As the vine which has long twined its foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is riddled by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by providence, that woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had returned from a blooming family, kni to gether in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous, they are to comfort you." And indeed, I have observed that a married man, falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single man; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence, but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self respect kept alive by finding, that tho' all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love, of which he is the monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

Sketch Book.

WHIMSICAL INTERRUPTION.

When Dr. Beadon was rector of Elltham, Kent, the text he once undertook to preach from was, "Who art thou?" After reading the text, he made (as was his custom) a pause, for the congregation to reflect upon the words; when a gentleman, in a military dress, who at the instant was marching very sedately up the middle aisle of the church, supposing it a question addressed to him, to the surprise of all present, replied, "I am, sir, an officer of the sixteenth regiment of foot, on a recruiting party here, and having brought my wife and family with me, I wish to be acquainted with the neighbouring clergy and gentry." This so deranged the divine, and astonished the congregation, that though they attempted to listen with decorum, the discourse was not proceeded in without considerable difficulty.

HOAX.

From the Emporium.

BE UP AND DOING.

It is an old maxim, that "they who wait for lead men's shoes, generally go barefoot;" and one which every body repeats, and scarcely any body believes, if we take people's practices as the test of their faith.— Hence it is, that we see the children of wealthy parents so often make a sorry figure in life, and drag out a useless existence, year after year in abject dependence, if not in abject want, worthless members of society, and burthens to themselves. Richard III. petulantly asked, why laws were made, if men were not rogues by nature; and it may be asked, with equal point, why the author of our being made labour necessary, as the means of sustaining life, if we were not naturally indolent. In sober truth, gentle reader, and without any philosophical chicanery about it, you are not naturally less fond of ease than myself; and if you are more industrious than your neighbours, give the credit to those who superintended your education, rather than to your own dispositions. But to you I have nothing to say.— Idle! hark ye—be up and doing: For you is the lesson—read, read!

I never see a young man living upon expectation, but my eye instinctively wanders, first to his elbows, and then to his shoes; and if they be whole, I am led to doubt his honesty, and would, if I was not afraid of giving offence, advise him to be up and doing something before the bailiff comes a long, and want overtakes him. For the time, which hope whispers he shall partake some day, may not come time enough to afford him a decent burying. None among the whole host of fortune seekers, are more in need of patience, and more in danger of waiting patiently in vain, than those who depend on death for deed, or a luncheon—that naughty tyrant is apt to strike first where nobody wishes he should, so contrary is his disposition, so careless is he of human wants and wishes.

An honest trade is a great blessing, and this parents owe to their children—nothing more. With an honest trade, any industrious man can live and save money, if he is saving, in the bargain. Then it should happen that, in the course of events, a fortune luckily comes to him, who all his life has been up and doing, it will assuredly not come amiss; and if he has been beforehand with business, and is already rich, my word for it, it will be easier far to keep two estates, than it would be to keep one, after feeding the fancy up on it for years, and perhaps the mouth upon the prospect of it, for at least as long a time.

If any, therefore, would be wise, let them be up and doing, whatsoever their prospects may be. To a young man who expects money, I would say, it is very certain that riches sometimes take wings and fly away, instead of coming to us,—to those who do not, I would say, The grain grows not where it is not sown, and charity is cold as winter. To one, to both, to all, I say, Be up and doing while yet it is day; for the labourer will receive his reward—Mother Earth is kind, and if her sons want, it is their own fault.

I will tell you a story, gentle reader, before we part. Two youths (it was, many centuries ago) embarked in their little skiff upon a large river, bound to a port many miles above. "This stream," said Neptune, their patron, flows more and more rapidly the lower you go down it, while the higher you ascend, the more calm and tranquil its waters become; your oars are small, but they will enable you gradually to ascend—go, make good use of them, and shortly I will furnish you with others infinitely better." They both put out into the middle of the stream; and Theseus, who was the elder, obeyed the injunctions of his patron, by immediately applying himself to the means he had of stemming the current, & soon began to make considerable progress. Isis, on the contrary, threw himself down on the bottom of his boat to sleep, resolved to make no exertions until the promised oars were put into his hands; and down he went, four times as fast as his brother went up. After a while, Neptune went out to seek his young friends, and took the oars he had promised on his shoulder. He found Theseus already more than half way to his journey's end, and gave him the present, for which he thanked him, and easily reached the place of his destination; but Isis was found far, far below, amid the rapids; and the oars and all his exertions were then in vain: he could not gain an inch against the current, which soon carried him to destruction.

OAKWOOD.

WOMEN.

In all countries, women are civil, obliging, tender and humane, they are timorous and modest; always inclined to be cheerful, they do not, like men, hesitate to perform a generous action. To woman, in civilized or savage state, I never addressed myself in the language of delicacy and friendship, without receiving a friendly answer. With men, it is frequently otherwise. If hungry, thirsty, cold, wet or sick, woman has been uniformly kind and generous.—Ledyard.

VERY GOOD.

An Irish Counsellor having lost his cause, which had been tried before three Judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer, and the other two but indifferent, some of the other barristers were very merry on the occasion. Well, now, says he, who could help it, when there was an hundred Judges on the bench. An hundred said a stander by, there were but three. By Saint Patrick, replied he, there was one and two cyphers.

RECEIPT TO CLEANSE THE TEETH AND IMPROVE THE BREATH.

To 4 ounces of fresh prepared lime water, add one drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with the water in the morning before breakfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove the offensive smell arising from those decayed.

Authors Famous for Inventions.

THE INVENTOR OF GUNS

Was Berthold Swartz, of Colleen in Germany, by profession a monk, who being addicted to the study of chymistry, and compounding a physical medicine of nitre, a spark of fire fell into it and made it fly upward. Whereupon he made a composition of powder, and including it in an instrument of brass, found it answered his intention, and by this accident came the invention of guns, which grew into use about the year 1400, in a fight between the Genoese and the Venetians, at Clodia Fossa, in which the Venetians having got, it seems, the retreat from the German Monk, made such slaughter among their enemies, that they stood amazed to find so many of their soldiers killed and wounded, and yet neither knew by what means it came to pass, or how to prevent it. Lippius will have it the invention of demons, and not of men. Sir Walter Raleigh ascribes it to the Indians, and Petrarck and Valturius give the invention to Archimedes, who by that means utterly destroyed the whole fleet of ships commanded by Marcellus at the siege of Syracuse.

MARINER'S COMPASS.

That admirable, excellent and useful invention of the Mariner's Compass, and the virtues of the loadstone, were utterly unknown to the ancients, and must without controversy be ascribed to the Chinese, & brought from thence by Paulus Venetus an Italian; but the contrivance of the box, and dividing the winds into thirty two points upon the compass, seems due to the Germans or Dutch, since the names of the several points in all countries of the world, do still continue in the German and Dutch languages.

THE FIRST NAVIGATORS.

Builders of ships, and merchant adventurers to all the then known parts of the world, were the Phoenicians, who inhabited near the sea side; but their invention extended no further than to open vessels, which afterwards had great improvements, for the Egyptians made ships with decks, and galleys with two banks of oars of aside. Ships of burden and stowage were first made by the Cypriots, smacks, hoys, cock-boats and skiffs by the Liburnians; brigantines by the Rhodians, and vessels of war by the Pamphilians. The Bostians invented oars, Debalus of Crete masts and sails, the Tuscans anchors, the ruler, helm and art of steering was found out by Typhis, who took his hint from seeing a kite in flying guide her whole body by her tail.

THE DYING A PURPLE COLOUR

Was invented at Tyre, but found out by mere accident: a dog having seized the fish conchitis or purpura, it was observed that he had dyed his lips with that beautiful colour, which being afterwards tried, and taking effect, it was worn by the greatest persons of quality for many ages, and now is the peculiar mourning of divers sovereign princes.

THE MAKING OF GLASS

Was first found out by the Cyprians, of certain sands on the side of a river near Ptolomais, that were crusted into a luminous body by a hard frost, and afterwards made fusible in that city. This art of making glass was carried into England by one Renaud, a foreign bishop, about the year of Christ 602, which has been found of great use in adorning our churches & mansions.

THE ART OF WRITING.

By which a man may communicate his mind without opening his mouth, and intimate his pleasure at 10,000 leagues distance only by the help of 22 letters, which may be joined 5852616738197664000 ways, and will express all things both in heaven and earth in a very narrow compass. It seems that author of this miracle is lost, and is put down with Inventa Aesopota by Mr. Thomas Head, who thus laments the author's name being buried in oblivion, and extols the invention.

Who'er he was that first did show the way, 'T' express by such like magic marks our mind, Deserv'd retrieve unto a longer day, Than fate to mortals mostly has assign'd.

PAPER.

Though among the English it derives its pedigree from the dunghill, Uquadeo magnanimus sordidus primordia rum, yet the Lord Bacon reckons it among the singularities of art, and says there are very few things that can compare with it for use and excellency. It was invented by the Egyptians, and made at first of sedgy weeds, called papyrus, growing upon the shores of the river Nilus, from which weed it took its name paper. By this invention Ptolomy, king of Egypt, was put into a capacity of furnishing his vast library at Alexandria, and finding that Attalus king of Pergamus, by the help of Egyptian paper, had taken up a resolution to erect a greater library than Ptolomy's, he prohibited, under great penalties, the carrying paper out of Egypt. Attalus encountering this disappointment, invented the use of vellum and parchment, which he made of calves and sheep skins, which from the materials was called membrum, and from the place where it was invented Pergamena. Which exceeding in use and durability the former invention, the Egyptian paper grew out of use, and our paper made out of 123 has succeeded it, though our ancestors have not transmitted to posterity the author's name that first enriched the world with so great a benefit.

BRACHYGRAPHY.

Or the art of writing in characters, or short hand, was invented, says Dion, by Mecenas, others say by Aquila his freed man, and that Tertius Persamius and Philargius improved the invention, but when all is done, they had help from Tullius Titus, a freed man of Cicero, who made some progress in it, but it owes its perfection to Seneca.

We are indebted to the Flemings for the art of making cloth, arras hangings, dornix, worsted, sayes and tapestry. From them we had also the invention of clocks and watches; but both those arts are now improved by English artificers, that they exceed the Dutch, the Germans, the French and all the world in making woolen cloth, clocks and watches.

FAULT FINDERS.

If "no man can serve two masters," what is to be done by the editor of a newspaper, who is plagued with as many dictators as he has readers? He needs more patience than Job, and more fortitude than Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. No two of his sovereigns can agree what sort of a mandate to issue, and yet all stand ready to launch their tiny thunderbolts, if even their very wishes are not anticipated. No extreme of exertion, nor integrity of intention, can prevent our critical directors from keeping up a buzz of disapprobation as constant as the roar of the water fall in our vicinity. We shall relate some of our experiences under this sort of domination, which, if they have not all happened exactly as set down, would we believe actually come to pass, if our multitude of masters were to act as they feel, and speak as they think.

Will Wildfire is as brisk a booby as ever broke bread; and inordinately fond of quizzing and boring his unhappy auditors with his coarse attempts at railleury, always backed by a horse laugh of his own. Will, the other day, broke into our apartment, and slapping us on the shoulder, with a hand as heavy as a beetle, vociferated, "How now, Mr. Longface! Do you know you ought to be publishing so many long winded articles about religion and morality?—Leave preaching to the parson. Who made you regulator of public morals, and trumpeter for the church militant? A column of blank paper would be worth something, but a newspaper sermon as long as the moral law, is the greatest bore in creation." Will was going to be profane as well as saucy, when perceiving us about to lend a foot to help him out of doors, he took timely leave of absence.

We were scarcely rid of Will, when Deacon Thoroughwood made his appearance. "I did expect," quoth the Deacon, "from some promise you made, when you began your paper, that it was to have been a religious publication. Instead of that, not even your "moral department" is always devoted to divine things. Your anecdotes, and other light articles, savour exceedingly of the vanities of this world, and excite that merriment and laughter which is very improper in frail mortals who must render an account for every idle word. The chief business of man in this world is to prepare for a better, and not only every thought, word and action, but every paragraph in a newspaper, should tend to edification and growth in grace." We succeeded in pacifying the good Deacon, by assuring him that a portion of our paper should be, as it generally had been, appropriated to moral and religious subjects. But that he could not better insist upon a newspaper's being exclusively devoted to religious topics, than he could require men, in this world, to be always employed in acts of devotion. That as respects the levity of which he complained, we conceived that innocent mirth was not incompatible with religion—"purs and undefiled." That even ridicule and laughter might be employed to useful purposes.

The next assailant that opened upon us, was Jeremy Rattlehead, Jun. Esq. a young gentleman whose skull seems to have been cracked by injudicious attempts to stuff it with more literature than there was room to stow away. "How are you, dilettissime! Why your paper is getting to be dull as the predictions of a Dutch Commentator, on the works of some musty old puddle-pated latin historian! Burnish your intellect—brush up your faculties—put your brains in requisition—give us now and then a spice of your bestattics. Multum in parvo—liads in a nutshell—pithy paragraphs, teeming with "high matter," and carrying stings in their tails like so many flying dragons.—Tackle your Pegasus, and drive him rough shod over the necks of the fools of fashion. Don't you know what Burns says, "Man was made to grin. Come out, then, like an Irish rebellion. Let the shafts of your satire fly as thick as the hailstones which covered the ground a foot deep in dog days. Get the laughers on your side, and you make yourself an emperor, even in our free government."

We were forced to bend a little, before this torrent of eloquence. But when it had subsided, we replied that an editor, by attempting to be very learned, is more apt to puzzle than instruct a majority of his readers. That wit is a dangerous weapon, and even its most successful use is attended with the hazard of destroying the dignity of the person, who wields it. That it was prudent, in general, to imitate the conduct of Butler's hero, who

"Although we grant he had much wit, Was very shy of using it, And being loth to wear it out, He rarely carried it about, Except on holidays or so, As men their best apparel do."

That a later poet has declared that a man of sense will

"Draw his wit as seldom as his sword," That abortive efforts to be witty were eminently ridiculous, and made a man seem to be a much greater fool than nature intended him for. That even genuine wit, when it appeared out of time and place, made a fool of its author; and that newspaper topics rarely furnished materials proper for wit to work upon. Finally we told him, that by endeavouring to adapt our paper to his "witty whims and opinions," we should doubtless offend every man of sense in the community.

In addition to the above mentioned carpens, and cavillers, farmer Slouch dislikes our agricultural articles, and says we might as well undertake to show a bear how to bite, give his dog Growler a lecture on barking, or tell Goody Garrulous how to set her tongue a running, as trouble him with directions about planting potatoes and raising Indian corn. Oliver Oldenham, Esq. quarrels with our articles relating to domestic economy, and says that his mother did without them, of course they can be of no use to his wife or daughters. Simon Smellungus threatens to sue us in an action of scandalum magnatum, for publishing something about "worms in the head of sheep;" by which he says we meant to insinuate that there are maggots in the scull of him, the said Simon. Fanny Fluidicoid is vexed because of late, she says, we either slight or satirize the ladies. Some of our customers call on the supervisors to make a more frequent appearance; others tell us that his room is preferred to his company. Some

DESCRIPTION OF A MISER.

BY SOUTHEY.
This man of half a million
Had all these public virtues which you praise...

BOARDING-HOUSE.

Mrs. Anna Gambrell,
Respectfully begs leave to inform the public that she has become the owner of that large and commodious house in this city...

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders 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.

Was taken up Adrift

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

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 running back 51 feet. Seized and taken as the property of said Tydings, at the suits of Gideon White and John Ernest. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, P. M. Terms Cash.

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 probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM,

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 apprehension 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 Monday in May to the Wednesday following, from nine until eleven o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of making 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 BEWER, 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 Tuesday 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, about seventeen miles from Baltimore, and eight from Annapolis. It is one of the most desirable abodes in Maryland 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 products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportation 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 flourishing condition. The water by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford during the summer season, fish and crabs in the utmost 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 situation 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 landscape. The improvements are a commodious frame dwelling house, servants' house, ice house, stables, &c.

This estate will, for the accommodation 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 purchase may have an opportunity of viewing the property at any time previous to the day of sale, by calling on Mr. John Gibson, who at present resides on it, and who will point out the boundaries between the different parcels.

THE TERMS OF SALE

Are, one fourth cash, and the remainder to be paid in four equal annual instalments. Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of that portion of purchase money 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 Rippey, Trustee. April 18.

The Editors of the Federal Republican 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, Bacon, 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 assortment 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 fashionable patterns, colours, and figures. 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 customers 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.

April 11.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

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

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

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the 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 small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Feb. 28.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For farther particulars 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 sheriffally election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 27.

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.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

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 neighborhood.

JOSEPH ALLEIN. 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 tobacco, and uncommonly slovenly in his dress. I will give One Hundred Dollars if taken any where in the State of Maryland or District of Columbia, and Two Hundred Dollars if taken elsewhere, and brought home or secured in goal, so that I get him. If brought home all reasonable expenses will be paid.

WILLIAM HILL. April 11.

The Full Blooded Horse OSCAR JUNIOR,

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

COACH & HARNESS

New Establishment IN WEST-STREET, JUST ABOVE THE FARMERS BANK.

Where he intends keeping a supply of Carriages, Gigs, &c.

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

West street, Annapolis. 6w. March 14.

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.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

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

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinets, 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 Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book-Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages; 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 appointments will be made on the 10th of May next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board, WM. E. PINKNEY, Secretary. April 18.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, and the National Intelligencer, Washington, and Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks and forward their accounts.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT, Now occupied by Richard J. Crab, on near the Beth 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.

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 S. Shaw.

George Shaw, Hordio 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.

April 4. George Shaw.

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 WEDDON. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

Just Published

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

The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—With the amendments ingrafted thereon. Oct. 25.

Andrew Nicholls,

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

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.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Charleston Courier.

THE CORAL GROVE.

Deep in the wave is a Coral grove, Whose purple mallet, and gold-bell rove, Where the sea-flower spreads its leaves of blue...

EXTRACT FROM COWPER.

Happy the man who sees a God employed, In all the good and ill that chequer life! Resolving all events, with their effects...

OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

He is not a man of sense who denies either the Being or the Providence of God; there is no wisdom in Atheism; it is 'the fool' who says in his heart there is no God...

WHIMSICAL INTERRUPTION.

When Dr. Beadon was rector of Eltham, Kent, the text he once undertook to preach from was, 'Who art thou?' After reading the text, he made (as was his custom) a pause...

HUMILITY.

There are some men, whose very humility, perhaps, is shutting their eyes upon the hope and happiness of the Christian...

PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA.

On the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, Josephus says there were 99,000 horses, and 200,000 foot drowned in pursuit of Israel.

SCORNERS REBUKED.

Whitfield being informed that some lay-ees had come to hear him by way of sport, took for his text these words: 'And there came a certain lawyer to our Lord.'

EXTRACT.

Humility does not consist in telling our faults, but in bearing to be told of them, in hearing them patiently and even thankfully; in correcting ourselves when told, in not hating those who tell us of them.

THE WIFE.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious As are the concealed comforts of a man Lock'd up in woman's love!

MIDDLETON.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune...

OAKWOOD.

In all countries, women are civil, obliging, tender and humane, they are timorous and modest; always inclined to be cheerful; they do not like men, hesitate to perform a generous action...

VERY GOOD.

An Irish Counsellor having lost his cause, which had been tried before three Judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer, and the other two but indifferent...

RECIPE TO CLEANSE THE TEETH AND IMPROVE THE BREATH.

To a ounce of fresh prepared lime water, add one drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with the water in the morning before breakfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove the offensive smell arising from those deposits.

From the Emporium.

BE UP AND DOING.

It is an old maxim, that 'they who sleep for lead man's sake, generally go barefoot,' and one which every body repeats, and scarcely any body believes...

MARINER'S COMPASS.

That admirable, excellent and useful invention of the Mariner's Compass, and the virtues of the lodestone, were utterly unknown to the ancients...

THE FIRST NAVIGATORS.

Builders of ships, and merchant adventurers to all the then known parts of the world, were the Phoenicians, who inhabited near the sea-side; but their invention extended no further than to open vessels...

THE DYING A PURPLE COLOUR.

Was invented at Tyre, but found out by mere accident: a dog having seized the fish conchid or periwinkle, it was observed that he had dyed his lips with that beautiful colour...

THE MAKING OF GLASS.

Was first found out by the Cypriotes, of certain sands on the side of a river near Paphos, that were crusted into a laminous body by a hard frost...

THE ART OF WRITING.

By which a man may communicate his mind without opening his mouth, and intimate his pleasure at 10,000 leagues distance only by the help of 22 letters, which may be joined 8852616738497664000 ways...

PAPER.

Though among the English it derives its pedigree from the dunghill, Usque adeo magnarum serdent primordia rerum; yet the Lord Bacon reckons it among the singularities of art, and says there are very few things that can compare with it for use and excellency...

BRACHYGRAPHY.

Of the art of writing in characters, or short hand, was invented, says Dion, by Moecmas, others say by Aquila his freed man, and that Tertius Porcaminus and Philargius improved the invention...

Authors' Notices for Inventors.

THE INVENTOR OF GUNS.

Was Barthold Swarts, of Colleen in Germany, by profession a monk, who being addicted to the study of chemistry, and compounding a physical medicine of niter, a spark of fire fell into it and made it fly upward...

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That admirable, excellent and useful invention of the Mariner's Compass, and the virtues of the lodestone, were utterly unknown to the ancients...

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Of the art of writing in characters, or short hand, was invented, says Dion, by Moecmas, others say by Aquila his freed man, and that Tertius Porcaminus and Philargius improved the invention...

FAULT FINDERS.

If 'no man can serve two masters,' what is to be done by the editor of a newspaper, who is pledged with many dictators as he has readers, he needs more patience than Shadrach, Meshach and Avihuza. No two of his avocations can serve what one of a man's life is, and yet all stand ready to launch their fiery thunderbolts, if even their very wishes are not anticipated...

Will Willshire is an Irish lawyer, a man broke a brass, and immediately found of applying and boring his tubular sections with his course attempts at railway, always backed by a horse laugh of his own. Will, the other day, broke into our apartment, and slapping us on the shoulder, with a hand as heavy as a beetle, vociferated, 'How now, Mr. Longstaffe! Do you know you ought to be publishing so many long printed articles about religion and morality? Leave preaching to the parson. Who made you regulator of public morals, and transporter for the church militant? A column of blank paper would be worth something, but a newspaper person as long as the moral law, is the greatest bore in creation.' Will was going to be profane as well as saucy, when perceiving us about to hand a foot to help him out of doors, he took timely leave of us.

We were scarcely rid of Will, when Deacon Thoroughwood made his appearance. 'I did expect,' quoth the Deacon, 'from some promise you made, when you began your paper, that it was to have been a religious publication. Instead of that, you even your moral department, is always devoted to divine topics. Your anecdotes and other light articles, savour exceedingly of the vanities of this world, and excite the merriment and laughter, which is very improper in fraternal meetings who must render an account for every idle word. The chief business of man in this world is to prepare for a better, and not only every thought, word and action, but every paragraph in a newspaper, should tend to edification and growth in grace.' We succeeded in pacifying the good Deacon, by assuring him that a portion of our paper should be, as it generally had been, appropriated to moral and religious subjects. But that he could no longer insist upon a newspaper being exclusively devoted to religious topics, that he could require more, in this world, to be always employed in acts of devotion. That as respects the levity of which he complained, we conceived that innocent mirth was not incompatible with religion, and laughter might be employed to useful purposes. The next instant that opened upon us, was Jeremy Rattlehead, son Esq, a young gentleman whose skull seems to have been cracked by injudicious attempts to stuff it with more literature than there was room to stow away. 'How are you, dilettante! Why your paper is getting to be dull as the predictions of a Dutch Commissioner, on the works of some mighty old pedagogue Latin historian. Bury your intellect—brush up your faculties—put your brains in requisition—give us now and then a little of your bestastics. Multum in parvo—fill up a nutshell—pithy paragraphs, coming in their tails like so many flying dragons—Tackle your Pegasus, and drive him rough shod over the necks of the boob of fashion. Don't you know what Barrow says, 'that was made to'—grin. Come out, then, like an Irish rebel! Let the shafts of your satire fly as thick as the hailstones which cover the ground a foot deep in dog-days. Get the laughers on your side, and you make yourself an emperor, even in our little government.' We were forced to bend a little, before this torrent of eloquence. But when it had subsided, we replied that an editor, by attempting to be very learned, is more apt to puzzle than instruct a majority of his readers. That wit is a dangerous weapon, and even its most successful use is attended with the hazard of destroying the dignity of the person, who wields it. That it was prudent, in general, to imitate the conduct of Butler's hero, who— 'Although we grant he had much wit, Was very shy of using it, And being loth to speak it out, He rarely carried it about, Except on holidays or so, As soon as his best apparel do.' That a later poet has declared that a man of sense will— 'Draw his wit as seldom as his sword.' That abortive efforts, to be witty, were eminently ridiculous, and made a man seem to be a much greater fool than nature intended him for. That even genius will, when it appeared out of time and place, make a fool of its authors, and that newspaper topics rarely furnished materials for wit to work upon. Finally we told him, that by endeavoring to adapt our paper to his whims and opinions, we should doubtless offend every man of sense in the community. In addition to the above mentioned caregivers, and cavillers, former Shooz shillies our agricultural articles, and says we might as well undertake to show a bear how to bite, give his dog Growler a lecture on barking, or tell Goady Gurrulous how to set her tongue a running; as trouble him with directions about planting potatoes and sowing Indian corn. Oliver Oldenham, Esq, quarrels with our articles relating to domestic economy, and says that his mother did without them; of course they can be of no use to his wife or daughters. Simon Smuggler threatens to sue us in an action of scandalum magisterium, for publishing something about 'worms in the head of sheep,' by which he says we meant to insinuate that there are maggots in the skull of him, the said Simon. Fanny Frazzled is vexed because of late she says, we either neglect or despise the ladies. Some of our customers call on the proprietors to make a more frequent appearance; others tell us that the room is preferred to his company. Some

AL. TAILOR, his Friends and his removed. Post Office, and a general... R GOODS, Cassimere, Castings, which in the best and... College. errors of this kind... NEY, Secretary. AND LOT, and J. Crabb, Esq. Possession will be... CE. Having this day... CE. Being anxious to... MAKING. at his Shop, in... Business, &c. or a portion of... ALB, and most rea... of Maryland, of Rights—ingrafted there... nicholls, ma the voters of... LISHED or Shaw's Store, ME OF HAR- MEPORT'S and Dater... AND COURT OF... 1803, Inclusive... 30.

STATE RIGHTS.

A proposition has been at length presented, in Congress, by Mr. Stevenson, to bring up the question of the respective and relative powers of the general and state governments.

We like the frank and manly manner in which this proposition was presented by the mover; though, from all that could be gathered from the indications at the last session of the legislature, some have been induced at least to doubt whether the deliberate opinion of the people of the state of Virginia is really with him on this point.

A letter of a recent date from a gentleman in London, who has access to good sources of information, to his friend in Boston, states, upon the authority of a distinguished individual in Paris, and a relation of one of the administrators, that "new instructions have gone to America to the French minister, which authorize the hope of a removal of all difficulties between France and the U. States, as to commercial affairs."

The number of steam boats now employed in navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is seven.

From the Boston Gazette.

A late Philadelphia paper refers to the good fortune of a man in that city, who by the death of a relative, has been suddenly raised from a state of abject poverty, to one of great affluence. Now though "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," we have an instance to offer in our own vicinity, of an individual whose prospects look even more "goldenly" at the present time, than the person before mentioned.

The seat of the Earls of Leicester was "Kenilworth," that castle so famous for its contentions prior to and during the reign of Elizabeth, and the incidents of which are so admirably illustrated in the novel which bears the name. In point of magnificence and extent it is the third in the kingdom.

Pemaco, March 30.

It gives us great pleasure to state, that the acting Governor has received instructions from the President to discharge the Spanish officers confined by him in compliance with Gov. Jackson's proclamation of the 29th September, 1821; and we feel well assured that the duty has been met with the utmost cheerfulness.

We publish to day some extracts from the reported debate in the House of Representatives on the subject of the Spanish officers.

It will at once occur, to all here, that the subject was not at all understood by the house; some of the members appearing to suppose that the gentlemen in question were confined in the calabos, and many of them seeming to understand that they were no longer Spanish officers, and that they had returned to the provinces to claim the right of citizenship under the treaty.

HOAX.

In consequence of an advertisement appearing in some of the city papers, stating that two nightingales, who had been taught to sing the words of "Robin Adair," and other favourite songs of Mr. Phillips, were to be seen, and would be offered for sale at Gray's ferry, a large number of our citizens, amateurs, male and female, crowded to the spot, panting with expectation, and determined to purchase these melodious vocalists.

OHIO COTTON.

The editor of the Cleveland Herald states, that cotton of a good quality, and in no degree inferior to that produced in the southern states, was raised the last season in Euclid, in the county of Cuyahoga, which bounds the shore of Lake Erie, north lat 41 deg. 21 min. The pains taken to forward its growth, he observes, does not appear to have been greater than are ordinarily bestowed on the corn crop.

THE COTTON CROP.

The principal part of the last year's crop of the valley having been disposed of, and being ready for shipping, dealers in the article are enabled to make tolerably accurate estimates of the quantity grown. We have conversed with a number of the best informed cotton buyers and freighters, and find their estimates of the quantity vary from twenty five to thirty thousand bales, averaging 350 lbs. per bale. Assuming the middle ground as near the truth the exports of cotton from this valley will amount, at 12 1/2 cents per lb. to one million two hundred thousand dollars. It will be seen that we have estimated the price one or two cents below the average current price during the winter season, and the estimate of the quantity being from all accounts a moderate one, the value of exports will more probably exceed than fall short of the above sum.

ALMANAC PREDICTIONS.

Several journals this year, the sun will rise before certain people discover it, and yet before they have done their day's work. On the 4th of July next, many sober people will be drunk, when they are aware of it.

There will be many eclipses of male and female virtue this year, some visible and some invisible.

Many young ladies will be married, who are not yet courted; and many who are courted, will wait another year.

There will be several long debates in Congress, and upon the division, the numbers will be the same as if there had been no debate at all.

From the Merchants' Advertiser.

The April packet ship James Monroe, captain Lee, arrived yesterday in the very short passage of 23 days from Liverpool. We have received papers of that place of the 1st of April and London papers to the evening of the 30th of March.

An express reached London on the 30th March with information that the French funds fell 2 per cent on the 29th. The rumour got up in consequence of this intelligence, was, that there was news of fresh insurrections in France, and that the negotiations between Russia and Turkey were broken off. The last report the Courier flatly contradicts, and repeats the belief that the differences will be adjusted.

As to the troubles in France, the same paper, says, they have been greatly exaggerated and never possessed a character of serious danger to the government. The party in the chamber of deputies made a handle of them to create alarm in the public mind, and the papers which supported them laboured in the same vocation.

The issues of the Bank of England up to the 9th March, exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly four millions. At a meeting of the proprietors in answer to a question whether it was the intention of the Bank to lower their discounts to 3 per cent, the chairman refused for the present to give any information, as it might occasion dangerous speculations.

Mr. Zea, the minister of Colombia in France, is said to have obtained a loan of two millions with some English merchants. Colombian stocks at London were 3 per cent above par.

The accounts from Madrid to March 20th mention nothing of interest.

The king of Denmark is afflicted with St. Anthony's fire.

It is said there will be another meeting of Sovereigns at Vienna the ensuing summer, at which the King of England will be present.

The report of a conspiracy in Poland, a London editor thinks, may be nothing more than a plan invented to give the Russian Government an excuse for acting with more rigour towards that unhappy nation.

Ireland continued in a disturbed state. Two fresh murders had been committed, and several houses burnt to the ground.

The marriage of George IV with a Danish Princess, daughter of the present King of Denmark, and aged only 29 years, continues to occupy the attention of the London Editors.

CONSPIRACY IN POLAND.

A private letter from Poland, contains the following statement:—The arrest of M., Secretary of the Ancient Minister, has led to the discovery of a very important correspondence, which has brought to light a conspiracy formed to insurrectionize Poland at the moment of the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte. It is said that the grand Duke Constantine has let off in order personally to give an account of this affair to the Emperor.

This plot had extensive ramifications with Turkey, Italy, Spain and even in America, and it appears that several European thrones were included in the conspirators' plan of attack.

It is confidently affirmed that an association has been discovered at Warsaw, which has communications with the secret societies in the south of Europe. Two important personages have been arrested.

Paris, March 27

The Inspector General of the School of Art at Châlons has just gone to town in consequence of some marks of insubordination among the pupils in that school. Several of these young people have been sent back to their parents.

Letters from Montdidier, Somme, say that fires are seen almost every night in the surrounding country. The authors of these outrages even have the audacity to commit them in the day time. To prevent these misfortunes and to secure the general safety, the magistrates have placed military posts in several villages.

Vienna, March 15.

The Privy Councillor Tatischeff is furnished with full powers from the Emperor for the purpose of trying, in concert with the cabinets of Austria and England, all means compatible with the dignity of that Sovereign to restore the good understanding with the Ottoman Porte. This new proof of the solicitude and moderation of Alexander must abridge the negotiation at length put an end to the uncertainty respecting the question of war.

Russia requires only the execution of the treaties by virtue of which the Turks are bound—first of all to evacuate Moldavia & Wallachia, and place Hospodars at the head of the government of those two principalities. Hitherto, the answers of the Divan on these two points have been evasive, and its actions by no means satisfactory.

Russia feels mean time all the inconveniences of war without reaping any of the advantage. For more than six months numerous armies assembled on the frontiers of Turkey occasion great expence, while the revenue is diminished by the stagnation of commerce in the eastern provinces.

The Emperor Alexander is not only very far from all projects of conquest, but he makes his highest ambition consist in consolidating the tranquillity of Europe.

Odessa, Feb 25.

Within these few days war is very much spoken of. The government has made large contracts for the supply of the armies. The Emperor whom we did not expect till May, will come it is said next month. A traveller from the banks of the Danube says, that the Turks are working with the greatest activity to place Bender and Ismail in a state of defence, and that they are in force on that frontier.

POSTSCRIPT.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The bill for levying tolls on this road, finally passed the House of Representatives of the U. S. on Monday.

Latest from Europe.

By the ship Cincinnati, in 23 Days from Portsmouth, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 1st April.

The accounts brought by this conveyance relative to the state of matters in France, evidently justify a persuasion that that country is in a very critical state. The affair at Rochelle turns out to have been of a more serious nature than was at first suspected, and quantities of arms are stated to have been seized at Brest and at Paris, belonging to the opponents of the present system.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Gen. Girard, in a speech on the Budget, and alluding to the cause of these commotions, eulogized Napoleon, whom he denominated the immortal Captain, whose name will go down to posterity with those of Alexander and Caesar. This allusion excited a storm of applause and murmuring, on which the general said: "Patience, gentlemen, I thought a word of that immortal French army might find an echo in this Chamber—which so many of its trophies are decorated."

To this general Foy replied, "Patience, the time will come again"—others, members on the right exclaimed, "No, never." If these are not symptoms of a revolutionary character, we do not know what the word revolution means.

Circumstantial accounts of the death of Ali Pacha, are again reiterated in letters from Constantinople, dated the 25th Feb.—His head is said to have been exhibited on the gate of the seraglio on the 24th, where it was to continue for three days.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 1st.—There is no doubt that the British West India Colonies will be opened to the Americans (this month, but I suppose the regulations and laws will not be completed, so as to go into operation in the Islands before next July.

An account from Trieste of the 12th of March states that the Ottoman fleet had landed 10,000 men at Patras. Another account from the same place, of the 15th, states that an engagement had taken place between the Greek and Turkish fleets off Patras, in which the former succeeded in capturing 25 transports. The Greeks it is said had 75 sail and the Turks only 60 in the engagement.

London, April 1.

Thursday's Paris papers announce, on the authority of the Nantes Journal, that 25 officers of different ranks have been arrested at Rochelle, in consequence of the information given by some of their associates have yet tampered to determine its extent or its precise objects.

The most important circumstances of provincial news, contained in the Irish papers, may be summed up in the murder of an unfortunate man named O'Neill, and the recovery of Miss Gould, who has been restored to her friends much harassed by fatigue, but otherwise uninjured.

We understand the real or the principal cause of the decline of the French funds to be the receipt of some unpleasant intelligence from Brest, relative to the temper of the military in that place, who were reported to be in a state of insubordination. What added much to the impression this news made at Paris was the entire uncertainty as to the actual extent of the danger. Nothing was known but that the gates of Brest were closed by order, and that no individuals were suffered to enter or to go out. With so imperfect a degree of information it would be idle to speculate what may be the actual grounds for the alarm.

The British stocks fell in consequence of the rumours from France only 1-8th per cent.

FROM SCOTLAND.

We have been favoured (per the swift ship Friends,) with the Glasgow Herald of the 1st inst. Sir Samuel Achmuty, late of this city, is to assume the command of the military forces in Ireland. The Edinburgh Advertiser gives a different account of the names which led to the late fatal deed: between Sir Alexander Inglis and Mr. Stuart, from which it appears that Sir A. B. was the aggressor; Mr Stuart has given notice that he is ready to appear and stand his trial, whenever called upon.

G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has begun to make, and will every day, have

STRAWBERRY AND LEMON ICE-CREAM.

Ladies and gentlemen who will favour him with a call, will find gentle accommodation, as Mr. Grammer has given him the privilege of his room, next to the shop, for that purpose. Families and Parties will be supplied on a short notice, and in the genteel style. He likewise takes the opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the citizens of this place, for the patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business. Nothing in his power shall be wanting to prove himself, for the future, deserving of it.

He has for sale, Madeira, Old Port, Claret and Malaga Wines in Bottles, of the best quality at the Baltimore retailing price. Cordials of different flavours, best Havana Cigars, Mould and Dip Candles, and all other articles generally found in a Confectionary and Caking Establishment.

Annapolis, May 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anno-Arundel county court and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 13th instant, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, One Negro Man named James. Seized and taken as the property of William C Davis, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Ann Monroee. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, for Cash.

Berjamin Gaither,

sheriff A. A. county.

May 2.

DIED.—At Dice, (New York) on the evening of the 10th inst. BURNETT WALKER, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

Mr. Walker was a native of Ireland, he came to America when he was about ten years of age, and settled in Maryland, he sustained through life a fair and respectable character, and was for many years clerk of the court of appeals for the state of Maryland, and for some time mayor of the city of Annapolis. Since the year 1813, Mr. Walker has resided in the city of Washington, with his only daughter, the lady of Major Daniel Clark, of the Army of the U. States. Major Clark is now stationed at this place, and Mr. W. was on a visit to his daughter at the time of his death. It may be acceptable to the friends of the deceased to know that his remains were attended by a numerous concourse of people, and committed to the grave with the rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church to which he belonged.

(Times paper.)

HACKS, GIGS AND SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.

The subscribers have for hire Hacks, Gigs, and Saddle Horses; which gentlemen can have by the day, week, or for such time as may suit them. The Hacks and Gigs are convenient, and their Saddle Horses pleasant. Their drivers are careful, steady and obliging men.

Application may be made at the Bar of Mr. Williamson's Hotel, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-House, or to either of the subscribers.

Henry Matthews, John Smith.

P. S They will receive Horses at

LIVERY,

and pledge themselves that every attention shall be paid them while in their keeping. Church-street, Annapolis, May 2.

At an Orphans Court holden for Anno-Arundel county the 30th day of April, 1822, present James Mackinnon, Thomas H. Dorsey and Henry Duvall, Esquires.

Among other proceedings were the following, to wit: On application of Robert Welch of Ben. of the city of Annapolis, for letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Ward, late of Anno-Arundel county, deceased, it is Ordered, that the Court will proceed to grant the said letters to the said Robert Welch of Ben. on the first Tuesday in June next, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, and provided a copy of this order be published once a week for four weeks previous to the said first Tuesday in June next, in the following newspapers, the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, published in the city of Annapolis.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true copy taken from the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Anno-Arundel county, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1822.

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

May 2.

Public Sale.

Will be disposed of on Tuesday the 21st day of May, at 12 o'clock, A.M. at the residence of the late John Gibson, on the north side of Magothy river, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming and Garden Utensils, &c. Also, for a term of five years, a stout active Negro Boy, 16 years of age. He understands all kinds of plantation work, and has likewise been occasionally accustomed to waiting in the house. The terms of sale are Cash.

May 2.

Sheriff's Election.

The subscriber respectfully informs the voters of Anno-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in 1824.

JOHN W. DUVALL.

May 2.

Sunday School.

The subscribers to the SUNDAY SCHOOL, or any other persons wishing to contribute, are respectfully informed, that the annual contribution of 50 cents is now become due, and requested to deposit the money at the Store of Messrs Shaw & Gambrell.

May 2.

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an Election of 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. April 11.

May 2.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

R. RIDGELY, & CO.

Have just received, and offer for Sale a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

Among which are,

White and brown Drillings, Cotton Cassimere, Striped Florantines.

Long and short Hankins, White and coloured Marseilles, Black Florantines, Broadenings, Gingham and Calicoes in great variety.

Bengal Stripes, Canton and Hankin Crapes, Figured Canton Crapes, Ribbons and Baretines, Figured Black Levantine, Plain do. do.

Black Florantines and Florentines, do. Italian Lustring, White and do. 4-4 Italian Crapes, Green Gause, Hat and Arm Crapes, Bababans and Flag Handkerchiefs, Spittlefield do.

Ribbons assorted, Imitation Merino Shawls, Jaconet Muslin do.

White and Black Silk Hose and half Hose, Cotton do.

Beaver, Kid, Silk & Dog skin Gloves, Linen, Cambric, and Cambric Handkerchiefs, and Jaconet Muslins, Mull, Leno and Book do. plain and figured.

Jubilee Cord, and Satin strips do. Black Bombazetts, twilled, plain and figured, Coloured do. do. do. do.

6-4 and 8-4 Super, Table Diaper, Bird eye and Russia do.

7-8 and 8-4 Irish Linens, Shirting Cambrics, Russia and imitation Sheetings, Osnaburgh, Burlap and Hessians, Bowlas, Russia Duck, and white Rolls, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also Grass and Grain Saythes, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Chain Traces. With a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short dates.

They constantly keep a supply of

GROCERIES.

May 2.

NEW GOODS.

SHAW & GAMBRIEL,

At their Store heretofore occupied by George Shaw, Church st. Annapolis, Have received a Supply of

NEW GOODS,

of the latest importation, Comprising a variety of the articles included under the denomination of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationary, which they offer for sale upon liberal terms.

May 2.

C. HAYDEN,

DENTIST,

(Late a Student of Mr. H. H. Hayden, of Baltimore.)

Respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, in the line of his profession. In so doing, he forbears entering into a circumstantial detail of the various operations that are occasionally requisite for the preservation of the teeth, or for supplying their deficiencies when lost by premature decay, disease or neglect; suffice it to say, that he performs every necessary operation that may be required in his profession, and in all of which he is regulated (and that with the most scrupulous attention) by the maxims and experience of his preceptor, which have been warranted by more than twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore.

If tenderness and care in the different operations—if beauty & elegance in the finishing and setting natural and artificial teeth, and most implicit candour in his advice, are inducements, those who may honour him with their confidence, may be assured of meeting with satisfaction. Any person wishing to be waited on at their residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings at Mrs. Robinson's.

"This will certify, that Mr. C. Hayden, having attended the necessary course of lectures at the University of Maryland, and having studied and practised under my immediate direction and instructions, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the profession of a Dentist, is thereby considered fully qualified and competent both in theory and practice, to the various cases that may occur, and as such is recommended to the confidence and patronage of all such as may in any degree, require professional assistance.

HORACE H. HAYDEN, Dentist, Baltimore.

August 2, 1821?

May 2.

POETRY.

From the Liverpool Mercury.
ADDRESS TO THE MUMMY, AT BELZONI'S EXHIBITION.
Alas! thou hast walked about, (how strange a story!)
In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago,
When all Memnonium was in all its glory,
And time had not begun to overthrow
Those temples, palaces and piles stupendous
Of which the very ruins are tremendous.
Speak! for thou long enough hast acted
Dumny;
Thou hast a tongue—come—let us hear
Its tone;
Thou art standing on thy legs, above ground
Mummy!
Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,
Not like thin ghosts, or disembodied crea-
tures,
But with thy bones and flesh, and limbs and
features.
Tell us—for doubtless thou canst recollect,
To whom should we assign the Phinx's
fame?
Was Cneops or Cephrenes architect
Of either Pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's Pillar really a misnomer?
Had Thebes an hundred gates as sung by
Homer?
Perhaps thou wert a Mason, and forbidden
By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trade;
Then say what secret melody was hidden
In Memnon's statue, which at sun rise
played;
Perhaps thou wert a Priest; if so, my strug-
gles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its jug-
gles.
Perchance that very hand now pinion'd flat,
Has hob-nob'd with Pharaoh, glass to
glass;
Or dropp'd a half penny in Homer's hat;
Or doff'd thine own to let Queen Dido
pass;
Or held, by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the great Temple's dedication.
I need to ask thee if that hand when arm'd
Has any Roman soldier maul'd and
knuckled,
For thou wert dead, and buried, and em-
balmed?
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suck-
led.
Antiquity appears to have begun,
Long after thy primeval race was run.
Thou could'st not develop, if that wither'd
tongue
Might tell us what those sightless orbs
have seen,
How the world look'd when it was fresh
and young,
And the great Deluge still had left it
green;
Or was it then so old that history's pages
Contain'd no record of its early age?
Still silent, incommunicative elf!
Art sworn to secrecy? then keep thy
vows;
But prythee tell us something of thyself,
Reveal the secrets of thy prison-house;
Since in the world of spirits thou hast thum-
ber'd,
What hast thou seen what strange adven-
tures number'd?
Since first thy form was in this box extend-
ed,
We have above ground seen some strange
mutations;
The Roman empire has begun and ended,
New worlds have risen—we have lost old
nations;
And countless kings have into dust been
humbled,
While not a fragment of thy flesh has crum-
bled.
Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy
head
When the great Persian conqueror Cam-
byses,
March'd armies o'er thy tomb with thun-
dering tread,
O'erthrew Osiris, Orus, Apis, Isis,
And shook the Pyramids with fear & wonder
When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder?
If the tomb's secrets may not be confess'd,
The nature of thy private life unfold;
A heart has throbb'd beneath that leathern
breast,
And tears adown that dusky cheek have
roll'd;
Have children climb'd those knees, and
kiss'd that face?
What was thy game and station, age and
race?
Statue of flesh—Immortal of the dead!
Imperishable type of evanescence!
Posthumous man, who quit'st thy narrow
bed,
And standest undecay'd within our pres-
ence,
Thou wilt hear nothing till the judgment
morning,
When the great trump shall thrill thee with
its warning.
Why should this worthless tegument en-
dure,
If its dying guest be lost for ever?
O let us keep the soul embalmd and pure,
In living virtue, that when both must se-
ver,
Although corruption may our frame con-
sume,
The immortal spirit in the skies may bloom.

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
Updressing and Paper Hanging.
JONATHAN WELDON.
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

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 1824.

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 McKubin, a General Assortment of
GROCERIES,
Also Flour, Bran, Corn, Shorts, Bacon, Lard, Pork, &c.

Likewise **GOOD CIDER VINEGAR** fit for pickling. He has also on hand a supply of Herrings. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
April 18.

Spring & Summer GOODS,

GEORGE M'NEIR, TAILOR,

Has just received a very neat assortment 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 fashionable patterns, colours, and figures. 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 customers may direct.
April 18.

SPRING GOODS.

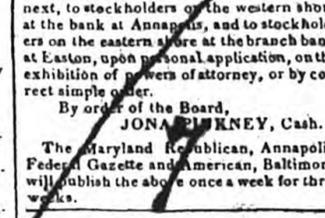
The subscriber has received From
PHILADELPHIA.
A very choice selection of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Which he offers at a small advance upon cost prices. He invites his friends and customers to give him a call and look at his assortment.
RICHARD BRIDGELY
April 11.

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 of 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,
JONAS PINKNEY, Cash.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN, Annapolis,

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 Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.
Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the 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 expediting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay 50 cents and take them away.
Feb. 25.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For further particulars 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 sheriffally election to be held in
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 11.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at the Office.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book-Keeping and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Cicerone, &c. as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages, 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 examined 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. Annapolis.
John M. Newburn.
Jan. 17.

NOTICE.

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

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR,
Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop
One door below the Post Office,
Where he has on hand a general supply of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casuets, Gords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, Nov. 25.

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 tobacco, and uncommonly slovenly in his dress. I will give One Hundred Dollars if taken any where in the State of Maryland or District of Columbia, and Two Hundred Dollars if taken elsewhere, and brought home or secured in gaol, so that I get him. If brought home all reasonable expenses will be paid.
WILLIAM HILL.
April 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.

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.

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.

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.

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,
M. 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,
On the Baltimore road distant 10 miles from Annapolis, containing 263 acres, this farm is well set with clover. A farm called
Howard's First Choice,
Formerly occupied by Mr. Baldwin; adjoining the Rising Sun Farm, containing 120 acres, and now occupied by Sabres Journey. A farm called
"Connexion,"
Containing about 250 acres, formerly owned by Major Thomas Dorsey, nine miles from Annapolis on the Baltimore road; the land lies on the west side of the main road and is occupied by one Richard Scott. A farm called
"Prospect Plains,"
formerly occupied by Mr. Henry H. Brown, and now by Mr. Mordecai Welch; containing about 271 acres, lying on Round Bay, where one day will be established a Naval Depot.
Sundry farms on the Bodkin Neck, a great part of which is in wood, and the land of excellent quality. Apply to
RICHARD CATON,
Baltimore,
Or to Mr. JOSEPH SANDS, in Annapolis, who has a copy of the terms of sale April 25.

For Sale,

A LIKELY Mulatto Woman,
Between 18 and 20 years of age, stout and healthy, and accustomed to house work. Apply at this office.
April 25.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, on the last day of the holidays, a Negro Man named
Philip Chew,
about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and very black. Whoever will secure the above fellow in the goal of this county, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.
EDWARD GARY.
April 25.

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 property 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 patronize her.
Annapolis, April 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 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 1 o'clock P. M. Terms Cash.
WM. O'HARA, Sh'ff.
April 18.

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.
J. BARBER.
January 17.

300 Dollars

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 10th of last November, three negro men, viz:
JIM,
Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, round face, set, and had on when he went a blue cloth coat, black cassimere pantaloons, a new fur hat. As he can write, it is probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.
TOM,
Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, black complexion, down look when spoken to, he had on a pair of white home made kersey and a hat.
WAPPIN,
Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of black complexion, had on a suit of white home made kersey with yellow stripes. I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above named negroes, if taken out of the state, or the dollars for each if taken in the state as I get them again.
JOSEPH W. FAYNOLE
April 18, 1822.

NOTICE.

Ordered, That the Corporation will meet every day from the second Monday in May to the Wednesday following, from nine until eleven o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of making 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 Tuesday 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, about seventeen miles from Baltimore, and eight from Annapolis. It is one of the most desirable abodes in Maryland 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 products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportation 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 flourishing condition. The water by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford during the summer season, fish and crabs in the utmost abundance; and in the winter the wild fowl which always thrives on 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 situation 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 landscape. The improvements are a commodious frame dwelling house, servants' houses, ice house, stables, &c.
This estate will, for the accommodation 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 purchase may have an opportunity of viewing the property at any time previous to the day of sale, by calling on Mr. John Gibson, who at present resides on it, and who will point out the boundaries between the different parcels.
THE TERMS OF SALE
Are, one fourth cash, and the remainder to be paid in four equal annual instalments. Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of that portion of purchase money 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.
Adolphus Ridout, Trustee.
April 18.

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This property is situated in Anne-Arundel county, on the north side of Magothy river, and immediately on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, about seventeen miles from Baltimore, and eight from Annapolis. It is one of the most desirable abodes in Maryland 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 products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportation 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 flourishing condition. The water by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford during the summer season, fish and crabs in the utmost abundance; and in the winter the wild fowl which always thrives on 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 situation 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 landscape. The improvements are a commodious frame dwelling house, servants' houses, ice house, stables, &c.
This estate will, for the accommodation 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 purchase may have an opportunity of viewing the property at any time previous to the day of sale, by calling on Mr. John Gibson, who at present resides on it, and who will point out the boundaries between the different parcels.
THE TERMS OF SALE
Are, one fourth cash, and the remainder to be paid in four equal annual instalments. Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of that portion of purchase money 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.

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MISCELLANEOUS

From the Saturday Evening Post.

TO-MORROW.

How sweet to the heart is the thought of to-morrow. When Hope's fairy picture's bright colours display! How sweet, when we can from futurity borrow. A balm for the griefs that afflict us to-day. When wearisome sickness has taught me to languish For health, and the comfort it bears on its wing. Let me hope, Oh! how soon it will lessen my anguish— That to-morrow will ease and serenity bring. When travelling alone, quite forlorn unbefriended, Sweet to hope, that to-morrow my wandering will cease. That at home, then, with care sympathetic attended, I shall rest unmolested, and slumber in peace. Or when from the friends of my heart long divided, The fond expectation, with joy how replete, That, from far distant regions, by Providence guided, To-morrow will see us most happily meet. When six days of labour, each other succeeding, With hurry and toil, have my spirits oppressed, What pleasure to think, as the last is receding, To-morrow will be a sweet Sabbath of rest. And when the vain shadows of time are retiring, When time is fast fleeting and death is in sight, The Christian—believing, exulting, ex- piring— Beholds a to-morrow of endless delight.

EPIGRAM.

"LIVE WHILE YOU LIVE," the epicure will say. And seize the pleasures of the passing day; "LIVE, WHILE YOU LIVE," the pious preacher cries, And give to God, each moment as it flies. Lo! in my view may both united be; I live to Pleasure, when I LIVE TO THEE!

ADMONITION.

The Baptismal admonition of the Hindoos is as impressive on the bystanders as it is beautiful: "Little babe, thou enterest this world weeping, while all around you smile—contrive so to live, that you may depart in smiles, while all around you weep."

SAD MIRTH & JOYFUL MOURNING.

As there is a sad mirth so there is a joyful mourning: Look up to the voluptuous man, however laughter may appear in his face, yet sadness ever centres in heart; his carnal delights are not only vain but vexing, like music, they play him into a melancholy fit; Whilst the banquet lasts, the sensualist sinks; but when the reckoning comes, his spirit sinks, his burning candle presently goes out in a sinking snuff, his shining sun instantly sets in the watery cloud. Solomon gives us the sum of this: Even in laughter the heart is sorrowful, and the end of that mirth is heaviness. But now come to the penitential person, as his tears are the joy of angels, so they are the joy of his heart and the solace of his soul; the saltier his tears the sweeter his comforts; the deeper his sighs, the fuller his joys; the beams of consolation always shine into his house of mourning, so that his soul is in travail with a Barnabas, and his labours bring forth the fruits of peace: inasmuch that I may truly say, to mourn for sin, is to weep for joy. These pure and pleasant streams of consolation (which are the world's wonders) which flow and run in those crystal rivers of eternal pleasure, at God's right hand, come from a weeping spring.—Why then is the mouth of wickedness opened against the way of holiness? As if grace was the cavalry to intomb joys; and impie- ty the womb to bring forth felicity; but if experience may be heard, my soul hath felt both, and I find such damps of spirits in the worldly pleasure, and such refreshings of soul in the depth of godly sorrow, that I shall esteem one drop of such spiritual joy, more than an ocean of their mirth.

EXTRACT.

When we have no help in ourselves what can remain, but that we look up to a higher and greater power? And to what hope may we not raise our eyes and hearts, when we consider that the greatest power is the best?

MENTAL PLEASURES.

Those who have resources within themselves, who can dare to live alone, want friends the least, but at the same time, best know how to prize them the most. But no company is far preferable to bad, because we are more apt to catch the vices of others than their virtues, as disease is far more contagious than health.

METHOD.

God has provided a method in business; for he makes the task easy, hinders confusion, leaves abundance of time, and instructs those that have business depending—both what to do and what to hope.

From the New-York Statesman.

MISS M'CREA.

"LORD! a tale of fate, ye nations, hear, Eternal ages tell it with a tear."—BARLOW. The remains of this interesting and unfortunate young lady, who was massacred by the Indians in the campaign of 1777, have lately been discovered by an association of young gentlemen of Washington county, and deposited in the church yard at Fort Edward, in the presence of a crowd of spectators. Her bones were found to be little decomposed, and the marks of the tomahawk are said to have been still visible upon her skull. Altho' the removal of her ashes were undoubtedly intended as a mark of respect, we cannot but think it manifested a want of taste. The spot where she slept was romantic, sequestered, and charming, and its scenery harmonized with the story of her misfortunes. It is thus described in Silliman's Tour to Quebec: "This beautiful spring, (where she fell) which still flows limpid and cool, from a bank near the road side, and this fatal tree (to which she was tied) we saw The tree which is a large and ancient pine, 'fit for the mast of some tall admiral,' is wounded in many places by the balls of the whites fired at the Indians; they have been dug out, as far as they could be reached, but others still remain in the ancient tree, which seems a striking emblem of wounded innocence, and the trunk twisted off at a considerable elevation by some violent wind, that has left only a few mutilated branches, is a happy, although a painful memorial of the fate of Jenne M'Crea. Her name is inscribed on the tree with the date 1777, and no traveller passes this spot, without spending a plaintive moment in contemplating the untimely fate of youth and loveliness."

Our readers will find the story well told in the work, from which the above is an extract; also in the sixth book of the Columbiad, and in Marshall's Life of Washington. At the suggestion of one of the city papers, that the subject was susceptible of poetical embellishments, FLEASO has handed us the following beautiful lines, the last stanza of which is an Impromptu, written in a moment to accord with an idea expressed in the foregoing remark. Her lover is coming, her bosom throbs high, And love beams enchantingly bright in her eye; This night, she exclaims, before Heaven's pure shrine, My warrior youth is forever made mine— Is that his dear form, stealing slow through the shade, Is it thus he would come to his own beloved maid? Oh, no, 'tis the savage—death flies from his bow, And life's current sullies her bosom of snow. The night winds are up with the gathering storm, They wave their dark tresses, they chill her soft form; Cold, cold is her heart once so joyous and light, Her eye of soft wildness no longer is bright— The bridal bed's ready, but where is the bride? The death drops have gathered and rolled from her side, The grave is her bridal-bed—gone is her bloom. And her morning of brightness hath eaded in gloom. Her lover is coming—he speeds on the way, He chides the dull moments of tedous delay, Hope beats in his breast for that heavenly hour, Which giveth him forever his heart's beloved flow'r. He reaches the spot—she is stretch'd on the bier: No sigh rends his bosom, he sheds not a tear; But dumb with deep anguish, he hurries a-main, And lies on the battle-field ghastly and slain. Let her rest where she fell, in her beautiful prime, Ere the bloom of her cheek had been wither'd by time— By the clear flowing spring, let her relics recline, And her epitaph still be engraved on the pine. FLORIO.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE

Of a British Soldier, in a Campaign in North America.

In the year 1779, when the war with America was conducted with great spirit upon that continent, a division of the British army was encamped on the banks of a river, and in a position so favoured by nature, that it was difficult for any military art to surprise it. War in America was rather a species of hunting than a regular campaign. "If you fight with art," said Washington to his soldiers, "you are defeated." Acquire discipline enough for retreat and uniformity of combined attack, and your country will prove the best of engineers." So true was the maxim of the American general, that the English soldiers had to contend with little else. They sallied out of their impenetrable forests and jungles, and, with their arrows and tomahawks, committed daily waste upon the British army, surprising their sentinels, cutting off their stragglers, and even when the alarm was given, and pursuit commenced, they fled with a swiftness that the speed of cavalry could not overtake, into rocks and fastnesses whither it was dangerous to follow them. In order to limit as far as possible this species of war, in which there was so much lost and so little honour, it was the custom with every regiment to extend its out posts to a great distance beyond the encampments; to station sentinels some miles in the woods and keep a constant guard round the main body. A regiment of foot was at this time stationed upon the confines of a boundless savannah. Its particular office was to guard every avenue of approach to the main body; the sentinels, whose posts penetrated into the woods, were supplied from the ranks, and the service of this regiment was thus more hazardous than that of any other. Its loss was likewise great. The sentinels were perpetually surprised upon their posts by the Indians, and were borne off

their stations without communicating any alarm, or being heard of after.

Not a trace was left of the manner in which they had been conveyed away, except that on one or two occasions, a few drops of blood had appeared upon the leaves which covered the ground. Many imputed this unaccountable disappearance to treachery, and suggested an unanswerable argument, that men thus surprised might at least have fired their muskets and communicated the alarm to the contiguous posts. Others, who could not be brought to consider it as treachery, were contented to receive it as a mystery which time would unravel.

One morning the sentinels having been stationed as usual over night, the guard went at sunrise to relieve a post which extended a considerable distance into the wood. The sentinel was gone! The surprise was great; but the circumstances had occurred before. They left another man and departed, wishing him better luck. "You need not be afraid," said the man with warmth, "I shall not desert."

The relief company returned to the guard house. The sentinels were replaced every four hours, and, at the appointed time, the guard again marched to relieve the post.—To their inexorable astonishment, the man was gone! They searched round the spot, but no traces could be found of his disappearance. It was necessary that the station, from a stronger motive than ever, should not remain unoccupied; they were compelled to leave another man, and returned to the guard house. The superstition of the soldiers was awakened and terror ran through the regiment. The colonel being apprised of the occurrence, signified his intention to accompany the guard when they relieved the sentinel they had left. At the appointed time they all marched together, and again to their unutterable wonder, they found the post vacant, and the man gone!

Under these circumstances, the colonel hesitated whether he should station a whole company on the spot, or whether he should again submit the post to a single sentinel. The cause of the repeated disappearances of men, whose courage and honesty were never suspected, must be discovered; and it seemed not likely that this discovery could be obtained by persisting in the old method. Three brave men were now lost to the regiment, and to assign the post to a fourth, seemed nothing less than giving him up to destruction. The poor fellow whose turn it was to take the station, tho' a man of incomparable resolution, trembled from head to foot.

"I must do my duty," said he to the officer, "but I should like to lose my life with more credit."

"I will leave no man," said the colonel, "against his will."

A man immediately stepped from the ranks, and desired to take the post. Every mouth commended his resolution. "I will not be taken alive," said he, "and you shall hear of me on the least alarm." At all events I will fire my piece if I hear the least noise. If a crow chatters, or a leaf falls, you shall hear my musket. You may be alarmed when nothing is the matter; but you must take the chance as the condition of the discovery.

The colonel applauded his courage, and told him he would be right to fire upon the least noise that was ambiguous. His comrades shook hands with him, and left him with a melancholy foreboding. The company marched back and waited the event in the guard house.

An hour elapsed, and every ear was on the rack for the discharge of a musket, when, on a sudden, the report was heard. The guard immediately marched accompanied as before, by the colonel and some of the most experienced officers of the regiment. As they approached the post, they saw the man advancing towards them, dragging another man on the ground by the hair of his head. When they came up to him, it appeared to be an Indian, whom he had shot. An explanation was immediately required.

"I told your honour," said the man, "that I should fire if I heard the least noise. The resolution I had taken has saved my life. I had not been long on my post when I heard a rustling at some short distance—I looked, and saw an American hog, such as are common in the woods, crawling along the ground, and seemingly looking for nuts under the trees and amongst the leaves. As these animals are so very common, I ceased to consider it for some minutes; but being on the constant alarm and expectation of attack, and scarcely knowing what was to be considered a real cause of apprehension, I kept my eyes vigilantly fixed upon it, and marked its progress among the trees; still there was no need to give the alarm, and my thoughts were directed to danger from another quarter. It struck me however, as somewhat singular, to see this animal making by a circuitous passage, for a thick coppice immediately behind my post. I therefore kept my eye more constantly fixed upon it, and as it was now within a few yards of the coppice, hesitated whether I should not fire. My comrades, thought I, will laugh at me for alarming them by shooting a pig; I had almost resolved to let it alone, when, just as it approached the thicket, I thought it gave an unusual spring. I no longer hesitated; I took my aim, discharged my piece, and the animal was instantly stretched before me with a groan which I conceived to be that of a human creature. I went up to it, and judge my astonishment when I found I had killed an Indian! He had enveloped himself with the skin of one of these wild hogs, so completely, his hands and feet were so entirely concealed in it, and his gait and appearance were so exactly correspondent to that of the animal, that imperfectly as they are always seen through the trees and jungles, the disguise could not be penetrated at a distance, and scarcely discovered upon the nearest view. He was armed with a dagger and tomahawk."

Such was the substance of this man's relation.—The cause of the disappearance of the other sentinels was now apparent. The Indians, sheltered in this disguise, secreted themselves in the coppice; watching the moment when they could throw it off, burst upon the sentinels without previous alarm, and too quick to give them an opportunity to discharge their pieces, either stabbed or rescued them, and bore their bo-

dies away, which they concealed at some distance in the leaves. Whatever circumstances of wonder appear in the relation, there are many now alive who can attest its authenticity.

TURKISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

The German papers have published the following curious declaration of war, issued in 1683 by Mahomet IV. against Leopold, Emperor of Germany:—

"By the Grace of God, the great God, in Heaven, We Molo Mahomet, god of the earth, renowned and powerful Emperor of Babylon and Judea, from the rising to the setting of the sun, king of the earthly kings, mighty ruler of Arabia and Mauritania, born triumphant sovereign of Jerusalem, possessor of the tomb of Christ the crucified, declare to thee, Emperor of Germany, to thee, king of Poland, and to all the chiefs of thy land, as well as to the Pope of Rome, his cardinals and bishops, that We are resolved to attack thee with thirteen kings, 1,300,000 men on horseback and on foot, with Turkish courage unknown to thee and thine. We will visit thee in Vienna, thy capital, and pursue thee, and the King of Poland and all thy allies, sword in hand, burning, plundering, murdering and destroying thy country and subjects. As for thee, thou shalt suffer the most horrible death that can be imagined. As thy government is weak and cruel even among Christians, we will wrest from thee, with fire and sword, thy Empire and Kingdom, and likewise overthrow and annihilate the See of Rome and its triple crown.

"This, Emperor of Germany, and King of Poland, is our declaration to thee and to all thy dependants; and we moreover inform thee that these words will speedily be followed by deeds, for which thou hast to hold thyself in readiness.

"Given in our powerful city Stamboul, containing 1659 streets, 90 hospitals, 1000 public baths, 997 fountains, 120 markets, 115 stables for mules, 480 inns for foreigners, 1652 great and small schools, 412 mosques and churches. This great and powerful city is four German miles in circumference, and on its walls are 360 strong towers. Our ancestors wrested it from the hands of the Christians, whose wives and children were murdered before their eyes.— Thus will we treat thee and all Christians, to prove our hatred and disdain.

"Given in the 25th year of Our age and the 7th of Our potent reign (Signed) "MOLO MAHOMET."

FROM THE LONG ISLAND PATRIOT.

EAST INDIAN CONJURORS. In "Harriet's Struggle through Life," a recent English work, we have the following instances of slight-of-hand, in which the Asiatics may be reckoned at least equal to their American or European brethren:

"At a chateau, or treat, given to a large party of officers, in a grove of mango-trees, a travelling conjuror and son made their grand salaam in the course of the afternoon, offering to show their exploits. The boy, who might be 11 or 12 years old, knelt down about three score yards distance. An officer was desired to take a melon and place it on the boy's head. The father, driving a crotch stake in the ground, near to us, charged his match lock gun with powder, and then requested any of the company to load it with a bullet, which he produced.— Kneeling down, he took his aim by resting the point of his long gun on the crotch, and, firing, shot through the melon. This he performed three times, and these was no appearance of imposition, the boy being closely watched by officers, who stood a little apart on each side of him. We credited the father accordingly for his shot; but he so completely deceived us in other feats of dexterity, that, at the close of his performances, we concluded there must have been some deception in his firing at the melon, though we could not discover it.

One of his tricks was as follows:—He put the boy into a round show basket, with a lid to cover; but first sent the boy with another such basket empty, which he placed on the earth, about the same distance he had been fired at. When the lid of the basket was tied down over the boy, the father spoke, and the voice answered, as from the boy in the basket close to us. The man ordered his son to remove into the basket that had been carried and placed at the distance of sixty yards or more, empty; and in about the time it might have taken to walk that distance, the son called to his father, the voice sounding as from the farther basket. On this the father untied the lid, opened and turned the basket up empty; and ordering the boy to show himself, he did so, by rising up from the distant basket. This feat was repeated, but we could not discover it.

I have seen a girl, about 15 years of age, suspended in the centre of a large tent, without any apparent means of supporting her from falling. She was huddled all in a heap, and swaddled-thick with clothes, so as to show only her face, which looked sickly. We were not allowed to touch either her or the bundle she was wrapped in; but we cut the air above and below her every way, with our swords, as we walked around her, without being able to account by what means the bundle, with the girl in the middle, was suspended."

"If the stories told about the suspension of Mahomet's coffin in the air, deserve any credit, it is not more rational to conclude, that this must be done by some such trick as that practised by the Asiatic conjuror, than by the attraction of the loadstone? In the one case, this thing may be accounted for without a miracle—in the other, the principles of science will not be answerable for the foolish prejudices of the vulgar.

LAWYERS.

According to the Asiatic Researches, a very curious mode of trying the title of land is practised in Hindostan. Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the plaintiff and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by the insects, in which case his client is defeated. In this country, it is the client, and not the lawyer, who puts his foot into the hole.

CURIOSITY RIVER.

In the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, there is a river of the most extraordinary & singular qualities. It rises in the Sierra Morena mountains, empties itself into the Mediterranean near the town of Huelva, & is named the Tinto, from the colour of its water, which are at yellow as topaz, hardening the sand, and petrifying it in a most extraordinary manner. Its stone happens to fall and rest upon another, they both become in a year's time united & conglutinated. All the plants on the banks of this river are withered by the waters whenever they overflow, as are also the roots of trees, which it dies of the same hue, with itself.—No kind of verdure will come up where its water reaches, nor any fish live in its stream. When given to cattle to drink, it kills worms in them; but in general, no animal will drink it, except goats, whose flesh nevertheless, has an excellent flavour.—These singular properties continue till the river runs into it and alters its nature; for when it passes by Niebla, it is not different from other rivers, and falls into the Mediterranean six leagues lower down, at the town of Huelva, where it is two leagues broad and admits of large vessels which come up the river as high as San Juan del Puerto, three leagues above Huelva.

A LETTER.

A young Lady who was obliged to submit her letters to the inspection of her husband, sent the following to a friend. It is an expression of her matrimonial happiness, and on being shown to the husband he highly approved of it.

"I cannot be satisfied my dearest friend, blest as I am in the matrimonial state, unless I pour into your friendly bosom, which has ever beat in unison with mine, the various sensations which constantly swell with the liveliest emotions of pleasure, my almost bursting heart. I tell you my dear husband is the most amiable of men; I have now been married seven weeks, and have never found the least reason to repent the day that joined us. My spouse is in person and manners, far from resembling ugly, cross, old, disagreeable and jealous monsters, who think by confining to secure, a wife, it is his maxim to treat as a bosom friend and adviser, and not as a plaything, or hired menial slave, the woman of his matrimonial choice; neither party he says should always obey implicitly, but each yield to the other by turns. An ancient maiden aunt, near seventy, a cheerful pleasant and venerable old lady, lives in the house with us; she is the delight of both young and old. She is civil to all the neighbourhood round—generous and charitable to the poor—I am certain my husband likes nothing more than he does me. He flatters me more than the glass, and his intoxication (for so I must call the excess of his love) often makes me blush for the unworthiness of its object, & I wish I was more deserving of the man whose name I bear.—To say all in one word, my dear, and to crown the whole, my former adopted lover is now my indulgent husband, my fondness is returned, and I might no doubt have a prince, without the felicity I find in him. Adieu, may you be as blest as I am unable to wish that I could be more happy."

* * * By reading the first, and every second line from that down, the real meaning will be discovered.

"WOMEN, OR, POUR ET CONTRE." I. Without our hopes, without our fears, Without the homethat plighted love endears, Without the smile from partial beauty won, Oh, what were man?—A world without a sun.

The World was sad, the Garden was wild, And man the Hermit sigh'd 'till woman smiled. CAMPBELL.

The only two that in my recollection Have sung of Heaven and Hell, or Marriage, are Dante and Milton, and of both the affection Was hapless in their nuptials, for some harm Of fault or temper ruined the connexion, (Such things, in fact, it doth ask much to marry.)

But Dante's Beatrice and Milton's eve Were not drawn from their spouses, yet conceive. BYRON.

Is there a heart that never loved, Nor felt soft woman's sigh? Is there a man can mark unmoved, Dear woman's tearful eye? Oh! bear him to some distant shore, Or solitary cell, Where none but savage monsters roar, Where man ne'er deigned to dwell. FITZSIMMONS.

Neither their sighs nor tears are true, Those idly flow, these idly fall, Nothing like to ours at all, But sighs and tears have sexes too. COWLEY.

As much pity it to be taken of a woman weeping, as of a goose going barefoot. BURTON.

In grace in all her steps, Heaven in her eye! In every gesture, dignity and love. MILTON.

Oh woman! woman! whether lean or fat, In face an Angel, but in soul a Cat. PETER BUNN.

EXTRACT. It is better to be laughed at than ruined—better to have a wife who, like Maria's Mammyra, cheapens every thing and buys nothing; than to be impoverished by one whose vanity will purchase every thing, but whose pride will cheapen nothing.

EXTRACT. All men have the same origin, are of equal antiquity as to ancestry, and nature made no difference in their formation; strip the nobles of the world, and you cannot discern their nobility, dress them in rags, and you find that poverty and riches are the only distinctions. MACHIAVELLI'S FLORENCE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I did not intend to have addressed you concerning the notable contract entered into between J. G. Swift on the part of the war department of the United States, and Elijah Mix of New York, until the period should have arrived for my communicating with you on the subject of public contracts generally; but as so much has lately been said about this particular contract, I have concluded, at once, to give you my opinion and views of it—particularly as they take a somewhat different range from those which I see expressed in the newspapers and by the debates on the subject in congress. If I am not correct in these opinions and views—it will be because the constitution, and the laws made under it, are no longer considered as of binding force, but have become obsolete and dead.

The facts in this case are these: 1. J. G. Swift, on the part of the war department, (and who was chief engineer of that department, though in the present agreement he does say in what capacity he acted) made an agreement of less than fifteen lines, with the Elijah Mix of N. York, dated 25th July, 1818, for the delivery of one hundred and fifty thousand perches of stone at "Old Point Comfort," and at the "Rip Rap shoals in Hampton Roads, Virginia, for the sum or price of three dollars a perch for every perch of stone delivered at the above mentioned places."

2. It further appears, that this contract was not made pursuant to law—for, it is admitted on all sides, that no public notice whatever was given, that such a contract would be made, or previously advertising for proposals respecting the same.

3. It furthermore appears, that this contract was not only secretly made, and therefore, illegally made, but the price allowed was just double, what the same service could have been performed for, as stated in the remarks of Mr. Stuart, one of the members in the house of representatives; and, consequently, the nation sustains a loss by this illegal contract, of \$225,000.

4. The contract was made without any security being taken for its specific performance, although it appears, from information derived from the New York delegation in congress, that the contractor, Mix, was not, at the time, worth one hundred dollars.

5. It further appears, that Mr. Vandeventer, chief clerk in the office of Mr. Calhoun, secretary at war, was a party concerned in this contract, though not as he says, originally so; but that he afterwards became so. Indeed it would, as it might be supposed, look too barefaced for Mr. Vandeventer to acknowledge himself original partner of his brother in law in this contract, seeing that he, Mr. Vandeventer is the only witness to its execution by J. G. Swift and Elijah Mix, while all the other contracts made in that year (1818) by Mr. Swift, in behalf of the war department have two subscribing witnesses to their execution, for confirmation of this, see executive state papers, 2d session, 13 congress, vol 5. As to the excuse and apology made for the war department, that this bid of Mr. Mix was the lowest one that was made for the performance of the service, they are, under the circumstances of the case, ridiculous and absurd in the extreme; and the attempt to palm them upon the people as good and sufficient, is really an insult offered to their understandings. He must, to be sure, be the veriest bungler imaginable in trick and contrivance, who would not resort to something of this sort, of getting other bidders, if it were only for the sake of keeping up appearances; and we do know that there are men always to be found who would feel no scruples of conscience in lending their names in a matter of this kind, because it costs them nothing; always bearing in mind, as such men do, that one good turn deserves another. But why was the law disregarded in this case, (and some others which I shall hereafter advert to) and totally set at naught? Let him whose constitutionality it is to take care that it be faithfully executed? answer this question. "Too much already has by your judgment, been said in this case, by your representatives about Mr. Vandeventer and Mr. Mix. It is not to obscure individuals like these, that you are to look for redress in a case of such vital importance. The law has not been broken by them, but by the president and his secretary of war. If you want proof of this, attend to the following plain and explicit provision in the act of congress of the 3d of March, 1819, vol. 9, page 262, sec. 5. "All purchases and contracts for supplies or services, which are, or may according to law, be made by or under the direction of either the secretary of treasury, the secretary of war, or the secretary of the navy, shall be made either by open purchase, or by previously advertising for proposals respecting the same." In respect to this contract with Mr. Mix, it is not even alleged, that any public notice whatever had been given, that proposals would be received for the delivery of stone at the places designated. Mr. Cooke, a member from Tennessee, and chairman of a committee appointed some time ago to examine into this subject, expressly states, that public notice of the intention to make such a contract was not given. Hence I say, and every unprejudiced man must also say, the contract in question was made in secret, and consequently, in direct violation of the law of the land. The secretary of war has, it seems given his sanction to the act, and the president has approved the conduct of the secretary of war. The president of the U. States then, ought, according to my notion of republican government, to be held responsible for all the evil consequences growing out of this and similar abuses, where he knows them to exist (as in this case) and does not apply the constitutional corrective. To say otherwise would be at once to place the chief magistrate of this country beyond the control of the people, and thereby to acknowledge in form (as I am afraid we sometimes do in fact) that the "KING CAN DO NO WRONG."

A Native of Virginia.

This circumstance goes to explain the reason why this gentleman a few years ago was returned as a public defaulter. A considerable sum of money was, it seems, "advanced" to Mr. Mix, on account of foreign intercourse. But that is all the information on the executive chose to give to the people about it. These are the very sort of men to get advances, because they stand in need of them, and are, moreover, such right good patriots, that it would be deemed quite anti-republican to refuse them little favours of this kind. Our rulers never forget in matters of this kind, the old rule, that one good turn deserves another.

A MIXED AFFAIR.

We beg our readers to peruse the following article from the New York Evening Post. It discloses as finished a piece of roguery as we ever heard of, and the editor pledges himself to prove it.

FACTS.—We happen to know something about this Mr. Mix, and something so important, too, that we cannot (consistently with our sense of duty) withhold it from the public on this occasion. Mr. Butler has said that there were suspicious appearances about the contract with Mix; and Mr. Cambreleng said "he did not think the government ought to have made a contract with Mix." Whether these gentlemen were justified in their expressions respecting this man, let the following incontrovertible facts now decide. These facts are given me by the most respectable witnesses, and I here by pledge myself for the legal proof of them, whenever a direct denial shall render that necessary and proper.

In the year 1811, Elijah Mix negotiated a promissory note for, say, between three and four thousand dollars, with Hones and Town's endorsement to Samuel Stillwell, under an understanding that Stillwell should not put it afloat in the market without first apprising Mix of his intention; but Stillwell wishing to purchase some goods of Hones and Town, asked them if it would be convenient to take in part payment their own endorsement? With marks of surprise, they denied that there was any such endorsement in existence. Stillwell was positive, and returned to get the note to exhibit to them, meeting Mix at the door, he told him of the negotiation, and of their having forgot their own endorsement—adding, that he was going back to satisfy them. Mix heard him in silence, took the alarm, consulted a friend, and immediately left the state. It was then discovered that he effected the forgery by the following ingenious artifice:

Some time before, having to pay Hones and Town a sum of money, he wrote a receipt for them to sign, near the top of the leaf in his receipt book, in such a manner, as to enable him to cut off their signatures from the receipt and leave them attached to the blank paper below, and then, by turning the paper back for rent, he returned, the signatures on one side into an endorsement on the other; and then, by writing a note and signing it himself, payable to Hones & Town, instantly Hones and Town appeared as indorsers for the same sum. This he did, and immediately became possessed, with more than a conjurer's addressness, of the indorsement of Hones and Town, for upwards of \$3000. For this piece of dexterity, the grand jury of New York, at the subsequent sessions, saw fit to find an indictment for forgery against Mr. Mix, which he took good care should never reach him; and never of course be tried. And now, reader, you have become somewhat better acquainted with the man with whom the agent of the government has, since the above transaction, made a contract, by the nonfulfilment of which, strange as it may appear, he has transferred to his pocket, out of the pockets of the people, the trifling sum of two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, and has retired to spend the money, with leisure and dignity, at Georgetown—where, as we have been told, he has been living in a style of splendor that vies with that of the most opulent men in the place. N. Y. Evening Post.

New-York, May 1.

The Mobile Commercial Register, of the 8th inst. received yesterday by the brig Fenwick, contains the following article.

Com Adv. Mobile, April 8.

By an arrival this morning from Port Rogers (formerly called Key West) on the coast of Florida, we learn, that on the 24th of March, that the Island was taken possession of in due form, in the name of the United States, by Captain Perry, of the U. States schooner Shark. We understand the island is miles long, by 2 broad, contains extensive salt ponds, capable of making three to four hundred bushels of salt, and is an eligible situation for supplying vessels with provisions. The harbor is said to be equal to any in the Gulf of Mexico, both for safety and depth of water. The settlement has been lately formed by a company of enterprising gentlemen from this place. The following extract of a letter furnishes some of the particulars of the ceremony of taking possession.

Fort Rogers, Thompson Island, March 27. We have been present at the taking possession of this Island, in the name of the United States. This step was taken in consequence of a letter from Mr. S. to head quarters, and Captain Perry, who received orders to examine the harbor, &c. speaks favourably of it. Mr. Warner, the American agent at Havana, arrived in the Shark. Pursuant to orders, they landed on the 25th, and planted the American standard, under a salute from that vessel.

Charlemagne, it is said, was entombed in a sitting posture, with a crown on his head, and a sceptre in his hand. The notions of some men in our own days, seem to be equally fantastical, as a proof of which, may be produced an article in an English paper, in which it is stated, that the late Dr. Barry, of Willingford, was buried in his gown and bands, with his hair powdered, a nose-gay in one hand, and a book in the other.

Naples, March 8, 1822.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Mount Vesuvius, which had been for several months in a state of total inaction, on Friday, the 22d February, showed signs of renewed vigour, on the following night it was in a very great activity, and on Sunday night (the 24th Feb.) the volcano exhibited a very grand eruption. A broad stream of lava descended the cone, and seemed to turn off in an angle, and run down the mountain towards Resina and Portici; the flames above the crater were lofty and continued, an unremitting discharge of fiery masses, which were thrown up in the air to a great height, issued from the mouth, and the groans of the mountain were heard in Naples, like distant thunder. About ten o'clock on that evening the view from the city was particularly striking—the wide river of fire ran on in majestic slowness; innumerable pale torches were seen coasting its sides, on which some bold and curious persons ascended every now and then to be treading; the flames were reflected across the bay, and threw a strong glare on the buildings and on the faces of thousands of spectators, who had gathered on the Molo, Santa Lucia, and other open places, to gaze at the magnificent configuration.

On Monday (25th Feb.) the eruption was much less considerable; in the evening, the

Princess of Parma, the King's wife, ascended to the hermitage of San Salvatore. On Tuesday (26th) loud rumbling noises were heard in Naples, at very short intervals. During all the day, the quantity of smoke which issued from the volcano, was so great that the sun was quite discoloured; its reflex was of a murky red tint, and the atmosphere was heavily clouded. Religious processions were made in the little town at the foot of the mountain, which have so often suffered from their dangerous neighbourhood. Towards evening, as appearances promised a good night's work, we set off from Naples to view the operations nearer; the road to Resina was covered with people going and returning, like a fair; when we reached the spot where strangers are, on common occasions surrounded by guides, asses and mules, to conduct them up the mountain, we found that no animals were to be procured, and it was with difficulty we could get a stupid old man for a ciccone, who rendered us no other service than carrying a torch. The ascent was thronged with people, some pushing on eagerly to the objects of their curiosity, and others returning and discussing what they had seen; far below San Salvatore we saw the stream of fire rolling along a wide hollow, and approaching the path by which we were going up; it was then, however, at a considerable distance, its course was very slow. On reaching the hermitage we refreshed ourselves as well as the crowd there assembled would permit; we then continued, and for shortness traversed the lava chiefly formed by the eruption of January, 1821; we reached the foot of the cone just where the stream was descending, we found it about thirty feet wide; it was not liquid lava, but composed of ashes, ignited stones, and old masses of volcanic ejections, swept along in its course and heated again; these lumps rolled over each other, producing a strange clinking noise; some of them were of very great size, and the whole stream, though descending a steep cone, moved but slowly. Beyond this principal stream, midway up the cone, was an opening, whence very large stones and other burning matter were continually thrust out; this mouth led a scattered stream, beyond which was another narrow stream, proceeding (like the principal one) from the crater; they both united with the main body in the deep hollow below, and rolled on towards the road which leads from Resina up to the hermitage. The quantity of spectators standing by the sides of the burning river was astonishing; we, with a great many of the more adventurous, determined to ascend the cone, we therefore passed a little to the left of the great stream, and began to scramble through the deep loose cinders and ashes which cover this part of the mountain, and render it at all times a most fatiguing climb.

A little path or tract formerly existed, in which the guides had laid masses of lava to facilitate the mounting, but it was just in that line that the present eruption descended, and we were in consequence obliged to go up over the sand and cinders, in which we stuck up to our knees; and at every third step lost one on an average. After a most breathing toil of an hour and a half, we found ourselves with a few others, on the edge of the grand crater, hence the coup d'oeil was terrifically sublime; the flames rushed out of the mouth and threw themselves in the air in a broad body to the elevation of at least a hundred feet, whilst many of the fiery stones flew up twice that height, the flames fell back into the mouth and then burst out again, as though impelled by a fresh impulse, like the blast of a bellows; in the descent some of the stones and lumps of cinder returned into the mouth, but the greater part fell outside of the flames like the jets of a fountain. While we were standing on the exposed side of the crater, very intent in observation, all of a sudden the volcano gave a tremendous roar; it was like the crash of a long line of artillery, & was instantly succeeded by such a discharge of stones as we had never before seen, at the same moment the wind which was very high, gave an irregular gust, which directed a good part of the stones towards where we were posted, our situation was for a minute or two very perilous, but there was no shelter near, and we stood still, looking at the descending shower which fell around us; we however, happily sustained no other injury than a short alarm, and having some ashes dashed in our faces by stones which fell near us. Two or three gentlemen who were ascending the cone after us, were not quite so fortunate, for many of the stones falling outside of the ridge, rolled down the side with great velocity, loosening and carrying with them lumps of cold lava, &c. some of which struck those persons on the legs with great violence, and nearly precipitated one of them headlong to the foot of the cone. After this, we thought we had seen enough, and turned to go down; the descent is as easy as the ascent is difficult; the cinders and ashes slide away beneath the feet; nothing is necessary but to step out (the quicker the better) to keep one's equilibrium and to avoid the fixed & large stones and pieces of lava—we were not more than ten minutes in reaching the point, whence it had taken us an hour and a half to mount. In coming down we were struck with the strange appearance of the torches of companies ascending and descending; they formed a pale wavering line from Resina to the hermitage, and thence to the cone they were scattered about in thick and fantastic groups. On reaching the hermitage we found it so crowded that we could not enter; the large flat around was covered like a crowded fair by people of all nations and of all ranks by the beautiful and accomplished Countess of Fiquelmont, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, to the Austrian serjeant and his wife who had come to see that blazing mountain; numbers of people had come from the towns and villages below with bread and wine, and fruit and aqua-viv, all of which articles seemed in very great demand. The motley scene was lit by the silvery moon, and the red towering flames at the summit of the volcano. We took some slight refreshment, and repaired homewards in the midst of as gay groups as ever returned from scenes of festivity and joy. When we got lower down, we found that the lava had approached very near to the road, and had already seized upon a fine vineyard, which was blazing very brilliantly. After our retreat, we learned that the lava traversed the road. On Wednesday, the 27th, the eruption was in a great measure tranquilized; still, however, crowds of people continued going up the mountain, and an Austrian officer, who had come from Capua to see it, was unfortunately killed on the ridge of the cone, by a large stone striking him on his head. On Thursday scarcely any thing but smoke issued from the crater, and it has continued in this peaceful state ever since.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 9.

The Senate of the United States have refused to confirm the nomination, by the President, of Col. Towson and Col. Gadsden, to their respective appointments. The votes in that body stood for confirming 17, against 25.

FIRES.

Thirty Houses were consumed by fire in Norfolk, on the night of the 30th ult. In Baltimore on Friday morning last, 14 or 15 buildings, were reduced to ashes by the same devouring element.

NEW MILITARY POST.

The Buffalo Journal of the 23d ultimo, says, "we learn that the War Department has determined to establish a military post at the Sault St. Mary's between Lakes Huron and Superior. It is to be occupied by a detachment of 250 of the 2d regiment, now at Sacket's Harbour."

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

One of the most important incidents on Saturday last, was the rejection, by the President, of the bill to authorise the erection of toll-gates on the Cumberland road.

Nat. Intel.

The reason assigned by the President for this veto, is, that Congress do not possess the power, under the constitution to pass such a law. It is tho't the bill will not be re-passed.

MASONIC.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at Washington City, to his friend in Pittsburg.

You doubtless have seen sometime since, a notice in the National Intelligencer, calling a meeting of Masons in the Senate Chamber: as you may probably not know the object, or the proceedings of the meeting thus called, I will state them—it was to obtain the sense of those Masons now in our city, from different parts of the Union, on the propriety of establishing a GENERAL GRAND LODGE, a considerable number attended, among whom were some of the most distinguished men in the country, and after some discussion, they unanimously agreed that it was expedient and necessary to proceed to the formation of a General Grand Lodge, and for this purpose appointed a committee of eleven to open a correspondence with the several Grand Lodges throughout the Union, and to recommend to them the appointment of delegates, to meet in this city in February next, to consider the subject, and if three fourths of those represented should agree to the formation of such a lodge, to empower them to proceed to the formation of a constitution, which is to be submitted to the approval of the State Grand Lodges. Mr. Baldwin from your city is one of the committee.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated March 2d, to a gentleman in Boston.

You will see by the paper I send you, that there has been some disturbance in this city for two or three nights past; but as little is said with regard to the cause of this commotion, it is necessary that I should give you some account of it.

There is a large number of catholic missionaries employed by government to preach in the different arrondissements of this city, and throughout the country, in order to reclaim such as have embraced infidelity, and bring back to the bosom of the church, those who have wandered, and to restore that church to the state of purity, in which it was before the revolution. From the nature of their employment, & the manner in which they are paid, you might well expect that they would have not only zeal to build up the kingdom of their Lord, but also to support that of the Bourbons. Accordingly we find them singing in the churches, in a very lively air.

Vive le France—Vive le Roi, "Voujours en France le Bourbons et la foi" At other times, "Vive le Roi, "Vive la loi, "Vive la croix," &c.

With regard to the design of government in employing these men, and the effect likely to be produced on the minds of the people, as it respects genuine religion, I shall make no remark, except that there have been several lost sheep brought back, on the shoulders of these good shepherds, into the catholic fold, and so safely housed, that I do not think any wolf of Calvin or Luther, will ever be able to catch them. Brebis heuence! But it so happens, that there are here, as in most other places, many stiff necked, untameable, wild as the young ass's colt, and who cannot be made to listen with pleasure to these good missionaries. On the contrary, they speak of them with contempt; say that they preach des sottises, whilst they daily load their mortal bodies with roast beef, fowls, pates de Strasbourg, &c. all well diluted with the best of old Burgundy and Champagne. There are also some others, who do not think that faith in Jesus Christ and in the Bourbons, are inseparably connected. Many of these, and if I mistake not, the greater part of them, are such as profess to be "bon Catholiques."

Last Thursday evening, the missionaries assembled at the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, in order to preach and sing; but, instead of finding an attentive audience, they found themselves so much hissed, that they could not proceed. Presently a crowd was collected around the church, and much noise succeeded. The strong arm of military power was thought necessary, three or four hundred gens d'armes were called out, who succeeded in preventing the missionaries from receiving further insults. Some were wounded, several arrested, a mong whom were General Demarecy, and M. de Corcelles, members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Friday evening, the crowd collected again; the streets near the church were filled with gens d'armes, the shops all closed, and none but women permitted to enter the church.

Third of March.—Last night, the missionaries rested from their labours, and all was peaceful. I suppose they will preach again to-night, and I expect more difficulty.

What will be the issue of this, I do not venture to predict; I leave you to make your own reflections. I will only add, that lately two applications have been made to government for permission to form bible societies, and have been refused.

To the People of the United States.

The contract to which I have alluded in my last communication, concerning the purchase of stone for the public buildings, was made by Mr. Mix of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1818. At that time, the said Mix was a public contractor, on account of money advanced to him out of the appropriations for the Contingent Expenses. I have a copy of the thing it is for, some folks to have seen, and such large Contingent Appropriations of intercourse with foreign nations, treasury report to congress of this session, does not inform the public in what capacity Mr. Mix acted, or what services actually rendered to the country for the money thus "advanced" to him—that he is in the opinion of our rulers, as it were, a piece of information which would be thought of sufficient importance to be given to the people with; or, which it might have been deemed expedient to communicate to them. But this is not all. On a further examination of official documents, and of the treasury books, it appears that, on the 1st of September, 1820,—more than two years after this famous contract with Mix was made,—he still remained as a public contractor on the public books, although he had been in the habit of drawing from the public treasury, agreeably to his contract, the neat little sum of nine or ten thousand dollars per month, commencing in July, 1818. So that it may be fairly presumed, he has been permitted to draw out of the treasury nearly two hundred thousand dollars, without being compelled to pay the money with which he stood charged, more than three years prior to the 30th of September, 1818! What will those whom you pay to take care of the public treasury say to this? This is another sample, among thousands, almost, of others which could be furnished, of the manner in which our public affairs are conducted by those entrusted with their management. Can it be any wonder, then, that the treasury is empty, as the National Intelligencer was compelled lately to acknowledge? or, that you have to borrow money to pay ordinary expenses? But I will leave Mr. Mix and his contract, as I hope, for ever, and will proceed to give you some information immediately under the control and direction of the President and the Treasury Department. This information ought, some time ago, to have been communicated to you by that most patriotic, impartial and disinterested public journal called the "National Intelligencer," because the editors do, in their prospectus, absolutely promise to give to their patrons, and to the public, the information in question, and a great deal more; for all of which they are (as they will themselves admit) most liberally paid. But it does not happen—I will not say from what cause,—that the paper abstains from communicating to the public many of the official reports made to Congress, in which the people have a deep interest; particularly such as serve to prove a wanton and highly culpable misapplication of the public money, and the maladministration of the public affairs.

If any notice has been taken by the National Intelligencer, of the report made by the committee on the expenditures on the public buildings, about the beginning of the present month, it has entirely escaped my notice. I believe I may venture to assert, that the report has not been published in that paper; but the editors will, doubtless, give to their numerous patrons substantial reasons for this, no doubt, entirely accidental omission.

This report, however, (whether it be the wish of any body to smother it or suppress its circulation or not) does, to my mind, disclose some most important facts. It appears by a document which accompanied the report of the committee, that out of the money appropriated by Congress, for completing the public buildings of the city of Washington, and drawn for that purpose from the treasury, the sum of 23,613 dollars 24 cents was not applied to the object for which it was appropriated and drawn, but has been actually withheld and illegally pocketted by the late commissioner, Samuel Lane, and some of his friends, to whom he too (allowing higher examples) undertook to make "advances." The sum retained by the commissioner himself, agreeably to this report, amounts to 13,028 dollars 80 cents; and the sum retained by his friends (of whom a particular list is given in the document accompanying it) amounts to 10,594 dollars 44 cents, making together, as before stated 23,613 dollars 24 cents—a sum nearly sufficient to pay the President's salary for one whole year. The largest sum which appears to be in the hands of any one of the late commissioner's friends, amounts to 2,437 dollars 92 cents. This sum appears to be due from one Solomon Davis, who is called "Superintendent of the Marble Quarry;" and who, it is supposed, merely drew money to pay the hands employed there. The committee add, "it now appears that there is not, at this time, any money on hand to defray the expenses on continuing the work on the centre building of the capitol. What proportion of the list marked B herewith submitted, or of the balance due from the estate of the late commissioner, will be eventually recovered, the committee have not the means of judging."

A few brief remarks on this affair, shall close the present communication. An opinion prevails, pretty generally, that the greatest extent of the public losses, through the defalcations of individuals, takes place at a considerable distance from the seat of the general government. This is a very great mistake. The reverse of this is the truth. That greater dilapidations are committed on the treasury at Washington, through the negligence (or any thing else which you may please to call it) of those stationed there for the purpose of guarding your interests, I have no doubt, and the fact will be unquestionably proved, by the examinations which shall be made by an impartial, capable committee of investigation on these matters. In the case of Mr. Lane, the commissioner of the public buildings, now under consideration, what are the facts? All his disbursements of the public money were made at the seat of government, and on one object only,—namely, the building, rebuilding, or repairs of the public buildings. For this service, he has given him a regular salary of \$2000 a year, payable, like the other salaries, quarterly. He gave, it is believed, no security for the discharge of his duty,—because congress did not suppose it could be necessary to take security from a man who had been so long to draw the money which might be used, with one hand, out of the treasury, and pay it away to the workmen with the other. He was not authorised to make any use of the public money—all that he had

In the... became... quarter... some... he actually... and are... have exhibited... of a public... come... with... or... by the chief... I apprehend... pared to another... and some of his... the sale of jobs... in the city... of these sales... though I do not... account of any... to the treasury... shall be my... this matter is... result.

From the... UNDERSTAND

Including... and the... from the... West, to the... on the north... of Mexico on...

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Spanish... 250 broad... about 46,... about 20,0... the Prov... people pr... Spain in... listed in t... The div... by the U... of nation... moral a... dence; b... blessings... placed w... human v... hearts, b... worthy c... ter has a... in times... immedia... revoluti... energy... is a deve... occasion... And eve... time are... there is... feeling... Prepare... whose v... war, ac... and in... of mar... set for... theme... If th... judge...

In this regard, was to pay the money as it became due, and settle his accounts quarterly as the law directs. But this, it seems, has not been required of him; although he actually lived in the President's house, and ate and drank at the table. Thus, you have exhibited to you, the disgusting spectacle of a public defaulter (and having become such without the semblance of excuse or apology) being kept as a kind of inmate of the chief magistracy of the nation. But I apprehend this defalcation is trifling, compared to another from the same individual, and some of his predecessors, arising from the sale of lots belonging to the U. States, in the city of Washington. The amount of these sales must be immensely large—though I do not recollect to have seen an account of any money having been paid into the treasury, arising from that source. It shall be my special care to investigate this matter also, and to inform you of the result.

A Native of Virginia.

From the Portsmouth Journal.
INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

MEXICO.

Including the kingdom of New-Mexico and the province of Guatemala, extends from the Pacific Ocean on the South and West, to the uncertain limits of Louisiana on the north, and to Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico on the east.

The population of Mexico alone, exclusive of New-Mexico and Guatemala, was estimated by Humboldt in 1808, at 6,500,000. Since the beginning of their contest with Spain, the inhabitants of those Provinces have taken a census, which may be considered tolerably accurate. They report the number to be, in

Mexico,	5,400,000
Guatemala,	1,800,000
New-Mexico,	800,000
Total,	8,000,000

The city of Mexico, the capital, contains, according to Humboldt, 137,000 inhabitants. The independence of the "Mexican Empire" was declared on the 24th Aug. 1821. The Republic of COLOMBIA consists of the Provinces of Venezuela and New-Grenada; and probably includes also the neighbouring provinces of Guiana, and Guiana and Maraybo. It is, to the north, the Spanish Main on the north to Buenos Ayres and Peru; and from Dutch Guiana on the east, to the Pacific Ocean; and contains about 3,500,000 inhabitants. Its principal city is Santa Fe de Bogoto, containing a population of 40,000.

It will be recollected that the provinces of Venezuela and New Grenada separately declared their independence; and since the year 1809, have maintained a bloody contest with the arms of Spain, than any of the other provinces. On the 18th Dec. 1819, they united themselves under one government, on the model of that of the United States, and assumed the name of the "Republic of Colombia."

Buenos Ayres, beginning at the 28th degree of south latitude, extends nearly 1600 miles to the north, where it is bounded by the unknown regions of Amazonia and Motto Grosso, and from the Atlantic on the east, about 1000 miles, to Chili on the west. Its population is estimated by Humboldt at 1,100,000. The city of Buenos Ayres is supposed to contain about 60,000 inhabitants, and Monte Video about 30,000. The Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres declared its independence in 1816; but though it encountered no opposition from the government of Spain, it has been distracted by civil wars, particularly with the Banda Oriental, the eastern shore of the La Plata; and by contests with the neighbouring provinces. It is said now to enjoy entire tranquility.

Peru is perhaps the least known of all the Spanish provinces. It is more than 3000 miles in length, from New Grenada to Chili, and stretches westward from Buenos Ayres to the Pacific Ocean. The Pariaos have estimated its population at 1,700,000.

Lima, its principal city, was founded by Pizarro, and now contains about 53,000 inhabitants; of whom 17,000 are Spaniards, 9,000 negroes, 3,000 Indians; and the remainder race, the descendants of Spaniards and Indians.

Peru was liberated from the power of the Spaniards last summer, by an army from Buenos Ayres and Chili, under the command of Gen. San Martin. On the capture of Lima, on the 12th June, 1821, they proclaimed their independence.

They have entered on a career of almost unbroken improvement. And though much disorder and confusion may attend the beginning of their career, they will soon attain the knowledge and freedom and civilization of the happiest states of Europe.

ST. SHAW.

We understand that Captain JOHN SHAW has been suspended for six months, by the Court Martial assembled in Boston, and that sentence has been approved by the President of the U. States. Bost. Gaz.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Rochester, Monroe County.

The first frame house in this village was erected in 1812, but owing to the continuance of the war, very little was done in the way of building until the summer of 1815. Since that time this place has continued to increase in a ratio hitherto unparalleled in the state of New York. The last year has added upwards of 200 to the number of our buildings and about 500 to our population. The village, embracing the settlement on each side of the river, contains at this time about 3100 inhabitants; and when its local advantages are taken into view, not the least doubt can be rationally entertained, but it will continue to grow and increase till it shall have doubled and doubled again the number of its present population. We are told by those who have the best means of knowing the fact that upwards of 200,000 dollars in cash has been paid in this village, within the last six months for wheat, pork, and pot and pearl ashes. From this circumstance a judgment may be formed of the fertility of the surrounding country. The facility afforded by the navigation in every direction, will always make this place the depository for a great part of the produce which shall be raised in the adjoining counties. Most of the pork and ashes will this spring be shipped as usual from this port for Montreal, but it is said a great part of the flour on hand, will find its way to the New York market, by way of the Erie canal. Although this village is so favourably situated for trade that it can already number between 20 and 30 respectable mercantile establishments, still we do not think it will depend mainly on commerce for its future growth and prosperity. The extensive falls in the Genesee river at this place connected with its other local advantages, must necessarily render it in a short time a very large manufacturing town. We have already made a very good beginning in this respect. Our principal mechanic establishments are 3 flouring mills, with 3 or 4 run of stone each, (and two more to contain 8 run of stones are erecting) 3 trip hammers, 3 tanneries, a nail factory, a looking glass manufactory, a paper mill, a brewery, an oil mill, 5 hat factories, a patent plough factory, &c. besides these, we would not particularly an extensive cotton factory, which gives employment to about seventy hands. The yarn and cloth manufactured in this establishment is of superior quality, and it is sold wholesale and retail on terms very advantageous to the purchasers. We have at present 10 schools in the village, & our public buildings are a court house, gaol, Presbyterian meeting house, Episcopal church and a Methodist chapel.

[Rochester Republican.]

From the New York American of the 2d. Gambling in the Stocks.

United States Bank Stock, which, since the origin of the bank, seems to have been the special aim and prey of jobbers & gamblers, was yesterday sold at 98, having fallen in one day 8 per cent and since a month or six weeks, from 115—and all this with out any sort of relation to the real and fair value of the stock, but simply from the nature of the contracts entered into for its sale or purchase. All this is well enough understood here in New York, but our country readers, and those out of the state, might without some explanation, suppose that a real depreciation had occurred in the stock. The truth is, that from the great abundance of unemployed capital floating in our market during the past summer, a vast amount of U. S. bank stock was purchased on speculation, chiefly by the brokers, in the hopes of a rise, and money borrowed at low interest, on a hypothecation of it, to enable the purchasers to pay for it. The revival of commerce in part, the excessive importations, in a great degree, having increased the demand for money; the loans on bank stock are required to be paid as they fall due, and in order to pay them, the stock is thrown into a market now as bare of money as before it was redundant of it, and sold for what it will bring. The market being thus overstocked, the price naturally falls, and the sales being imperative, it falls even lower than, notwithstanding the glut, it should do.

At a meeting of the half yearly Court of Proprietors of the Bank of England, on the 22d March, a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared. As the allegation had been frequently made and generally believed that the bank had occasioned much of the distress of the country, by contracting its issues, on the resumption of specie payments—a statement was made at the meeting, by which it appears, that the fact was the reverse. The issues of the bank were larger in the year ending in March 1822, than in the preceding one, by nearly four millions sterling; and larger by 23,500,000 sterling in the year ending in March 1821, than in the year before. At the meeting nothing was determined in regard to the reduction of discount to 4 per cent.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The first order of the East Company for the importation of tea, was in 1668; it was for their agents to send one hundred pounds weight only! In 1814 the quantity of tea consumed in England was 24,740,000 lbs; yielding a revenue to the government of more than four millions sterling!

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants who left Ireland for the United States from 1812 to 1821, both years included, was 30,653. The number of passengers who embarked for England for do. the same period was 33,608; during the same period from Scotland, 4727.—Total from the United Kingdom, 68,988. During the same period there embarked for the British dominions in America, 90,972, viz. 47,323 from Ireland, 23,783 from England, and 19,773 from Scotland. The whole number of emigrants to North-America from the British dominions during the period of ten years, amounted to 150,000.

BIBLE SOCIETY.
The Fifth Anniversary of the Sierra Leone Auxiliary Bible Society was held at that place on the 29th January last. His Excellency Sir Charles McCarthy, Governor of the Colony, presided. The report is a long and interesting one—22 Arabic Bibles, 111 Bibles and English Gospels, 596 English Bibles and 1101 English Testaments, had been dispersed by the Society in the course of the last year.

From a Report of the Collector of the Customs at Sierra Leone, it appears that the trade of that place is in a flourishing condition. The amount of duties in the year ending on the 31st of Dec. last was 1105,060, being an increase of 38,335 sterling on the revenue of the preceding year.

AMERICAN INGENUITY.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that a new mathematical instrument has been recently invented by Mr. Wm. Bolles, a young man of "Griswold in this State. It is called a Trigonometer, and consists of 3 straight graduated rulers, and two graduated arches, so adjusted as to admit of solving all the problems of plane trigonometry without calculation, and sooner than the mathematician, provided with tables, could turn to a sine, tangent, secant, or logarithm of a number, and the result given by the instrument, quite as exact as any traversa tables extant would give it in case of right angles; and all obtuse angles are solved by it with equal facility. Indeed, if well graduated, verniers were applied, it must be as exact as calculations by the tables in common use; and enable the sailor, engineer, surveyor, architect, or carpenter, to solve all the problems in plane trigonometry, without studying the art, or having more learning than is necessary to keep a mechanic's book.

Connecticut Courant.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND.

Population of England in 1821,	11,260,355
do. Wales do.	717,108
do. Scotland do.	2,092,014
Include the Army and Navy	310,000
	14,397,677

MURDER OF WM. SEEVER.

A man named Van Orden, whilst under confinement in the Baltimore penitentiary, it is reported, confessed to a fellow prisoner that he was the murderer of the late William Seever. Orden, who we understand has, in consequence, been removed to the Alexandria jail for trial, was shortly after the perpetration of the horrid deed, apprehended on suspicion, examined in this city and discharged, for want of sufficient evidence. An intelligent friend, tells us, Orden at that time, gave very contradictory statements, when closely questioned on the subject, seemingly incompatible with innocence; but still there was not sufficient testimony against him to justify detention.

Wash. Gaz.

RECIPE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

It is said to be a specific for the Rheumatism to apply a cabbage leaf, to the part affected—Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the proteruberant stalk at the back and place it on the part with a change of flannel, at going to bed. It will produce a local perspiration, and effect a cure.

HEMP.

Mr. Day's valuable machine, for cleaning Hemp, has been found to answer the most sanguine expectations of the public.—The hemp, which this machine turns out, is unrivaled, much stronger than that dressed in the old way, more beautiful, and yields a large quantity. It already commands a higher price than Russia Hemp.

[Kentucky paper.]

APPROVED METHOD OF CULTIVATING BARLEY.

Steep the seed in well or spring water for twelve hours, stirring it frequently from the bottom of the tub or vessel all around; and previous to each stirring, all the floating grains, seed weeds, &c. should be carefully skimmed off; thus nothing will remain for seed but sound and perfect grain. The first water should be drawn off at the end of six hours, and immediately replaced by fresh, this, again drawn off at the end of six hours more; it should be sown, broadcast, the following day, being mixed with a sufficient quantity of wood ashes or plaster to dry it as much as it will be necessary for the purpose of sowing.

Thus managed, if the ground be in proper tilth, and fitly prepared, this grain will make its appearance on the fifth or sixth day after sowing; whereas, if the seed be sown dry, it will probably be three weeks or more before it comes up, particularly if the season be dry. I cannot more forcibly recommend this practice than by giving a brief sketch of an experiment made in England, and taken from the Bath and West of England Society's reports. A farmer selected four acres of the same field, treated and prepared it for seeding exactly in the same way, he then divided it into two equal parts; he sowed one part with dry seed, in the common way, the other with steeped seed, as here recommended, and the consequence was, that the latter produced a double crop, although the seed in both cases was the same save the difference of treatment. The superior quality and condition of the crop seemed to keep pace with the increased quantity.

EASTMAN'S STRAW CUTTER.

I presume you are quite impatient to hear from me, respecting your CYLINDER straw cutter; I should have written to you sooner, but wished to be perfectly satisfied, that the machine would answer the purpose intended for. Five months trial has convinced me that this straw cutter far surpasses any that has been offered to the public. I have taken the knives off, ground them and put them on without any difficulty. I have cut about 2,500 bushels of straw and find that the knives bear on the steel as hard now as the day I took them from your shop; to sum the whole together the machine is simple in its construction, substantially strong, and easily kept in order, and will cut of good straw, 50 bushels per hour in any case; no person I think who wants a straw cutter will purchase any but yours.

I am yours,
Very respectfully,
THOMAS DUER.
Mr. Jonathan Eastman.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 29.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Condit in the chair on the bill making further appropriations for the Military Service of the United States for the year 1822.

Mr. Gilmer submitted the following:
"For the purpose of holding treaties with the Cherokee and Creek tribes of Indians, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the state of Georgia, pursuant to the fourth section of the first article of the agreement and cession concluded between the United States and the State of Georgia, on 24th April, 1802, the sum of \$30,000.

And the appropriation as proposed by Mr. Gilmer was agreed to.
Mr. Coche moved to add a proviso, to preclude all persons from receiving any moneys under that act, who were in arrears to the government. The question was put and carried.

Tuesday, April 30.

Mr. Smith of Md from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the fiscal concerns of the government, made report thereon.

[It estimates that the revenue for the present year will be adequate to the necessary expenditures, and will leave in the treasury at the end of the year, a surplus of 713,548 dollars.]

COMPENSATION BILL.

Mr. Hardin moved that the house take up for consideration the bill to reduce the compensation of the members of congress, &c. and on that motion he called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered, and the question being taken, it was carried—yeas 120, nays 46. And the house spent some time in debate on the bill.

At 5 o'clock precisely the house adjourned.

Wednesday, May 1.

Mr. Conkling presented for consideration the following joint resolution,
"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendments to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution.

"That no increase of the compensation of members of Congress shall take effect during the continuance of the Congress by which it shall have been made. And no law shall be passed fixing the pay of members of Congress at a greater sum than six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every 20 miles in going to and returning from the seat of government."

Mr. F. Johnson laid on the table the following resolutions, and gave notice that he should call for the consideration of the same on Saturday next.

Resolved, That the practice which has obtained in the public offices in this city, (of not attending to business until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and closing the offices at 3 o'clock in the evening,) is inconvenient to those who have business to transact in them: is not such reasonable attention to the public service as should be given, nor such attention as the salaries allowed by law are entitled to command, and that the said practice ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That the President of the U States be requested to cause the respective secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy, and the post master general, to report to this house, on the 2d day of the next session of congress, the number of active and well qualified clerks and accountants, that will be necessary to perform the duties of their respective offices and departments, by requiring a reasonably constant, and diligent attention to business.

Resolved, That the number of officers and seamen of the navy of the U. S. ought to be limited by law; and that the number of neither should exceed so many as can be actively and usefully employed in the public service.

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, on the 2d day of the next session of congress, a plan for a peace establishment of the navy of the U States, in conformity to the principles declared in the foregoing resolutions.

Thursday, May 2.

An engrossed bill, further to regulate the Post Office Department, was read a third time, when Mr. H. Nelson called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered, and the bill was passed as follows—Yeas 91, nays 56.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Hardin proposed that the House proceed to the consideration of the Compensation Bill—but, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822, was again taken up for consideration. And after spending some time therein the

House adjourned.

Friday, May 3.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill, making certain appropriations for the military service.

Mr. Cullen, after a few remarks to shew the necessity of acting on this bill without further debate, called for the previous question.

The call was sustained by the house, yeas 73—noes 49.

The question of engrossment was then put, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas 131, nays 20.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the house then again went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Campbell of Oh. in the chair, on the bill concerning the disbursement of public money. The bill having been read, and the first section, prohibiting all advances of public money, being under consideration—

Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment, the purport of which was, to except from the operation of the section the Commissary-General of purchases—and after a few remarks by Messrs. Baldwin, Coche, & Bassett, the committee rose and reported that they had made some progress, but had come to no determination thereon. After the transaction of some other business—the house adjourned.

RHODE-ISLAND.

The citizens of Rhode-Island have voted, by a considerable majority, against the call of a convention to amend their State Charter.

W. BRYAN,

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, an elegant assortment of

GOODS.

To which he solicits the particular attention of his friends and the public; believing that there is nothing less or more necessary, than for them to call and examine, to convince them that he can sell as cheap as his neighbours for Cash.

May 9. 6w.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell the two story FRAME BUILDING in Green-street, now occupied by him. The situation is pleasant and the house convenient.

He will likewise dispose of the LOT OF GROUND fronting 25 feet on Church and Francis-streets, and lying between his shop and the store of D. Ridgely, & Co.

The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known on application to WILLIAM COE, sen.

P.S. To rent THE BRICK BUILDING opposite Williamson's Hotel, and formerly occupied by Mr. N. J. Watkins as a Shop. For the terms apply as above. Annapolis, May 9.

FRESH SPRING

GOODS.

D. RIDGELY, & CO.

Have just received, and offer for Sale a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Among which are,

- White and brown Drillings,
- Cotton Casimeres, Striped Florantines,
- Long and short Nankins,
- White and coloured Marseilles,
- Black Florentine, Searucker,
- Ginghams and Calicoes in great variety
- Bengal Stripes,
- Canton and Nankin Crapes,
- Figured Canton Crapes Robes,
- Sensaws and Sariets,
- Figured Black Levantine,
- Plain do. do.
- Black Florences and Florentines,
- do. Italian Lustering,
- White and do. 4-4 Italian Crapes,
- Green Gauze, Hat and Arm Crapes,
- Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
- Spittlefield do.
- Ribbons assorted,
- Imitation Marino Shawls,
- Jaconet Muslin do.
- White and Black Silk Hose and half Hose,
- do. Cotton do.
- Beaver, Kid, Silk & Dog skin Gloves,
- Linen Cambric, and Cambric Handkerchiefs,
- Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
- Mull, Leno and Book do. plain and figured,
- Jubilee Cord, and Satin stripe do.
- Black Bombazetts, twilled, plain and figured,
- Coloured do. do. do. do.
- 6-4 and 8-4 Super. Table Diaper,
- Bird eye and Russia do.
- 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens,
- Shirting Cambrics,
- Russia and imitation Sheetings,
- Osnaburgh, Barlap and Hessians,
- Dowls, Russia Duck, and white Rolls,
- Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also Grass and Grain Scythes, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Chain Traces. With a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short dates.

They constantly keep a supply of

GROCERIES.

May 2. 17.

G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has begun to make, and will every day, have

STRAWBERRY

AND LEMON ICE-CREAM.

Ladies and gentlemen, who will favour him with a call, will find genteel accommodation, as Mr. Grammer has given him the privilege of his room, next to the shop, for that purpose. Families and Parties will be supplied on a short notice, and in the genteel style. He likewise takes this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the citizens of this place, for the patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement of business. Nothing in his power shall be wanting to prove himself, for the future, deserving of it.

He has for sale, Madeira, Old Port, Charet and Malaga Wines in Bottles, of the best quality at the Baltimore retailing price. Cordials of different flavours, best Havana Cigars, Mould and Dipe Candies, and all other articles generally found in a Confectionary and Caking Establishment, Annapolis, May 2.

HACKS, GIGS AND SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.

The subscribers have for hire Hacks, Gigs, and Saddle Horses, which gentlemen can have by the day, week, or for such time as may suit them. The Hacks and Gigs are convenient, and their Saddle Horses pleasant. Their drivers are careful, steady and obliging men.

Application may be made at the Bar of Mr. Williamson's Hotel, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-House, or to either of the subscribers.

Henry Matthews,
John Smith.

P. S. They will receive Horses at

LIVERY,

and pledge themselves that every attention shall be paid them while in their keeping.

Church-street,
Annapolis, May 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 13th instant, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, One Negro Man named James. Seized and taken as the property of William C. Davis, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Ann Munroe. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, for Cash.

Benjamin Gaither,
late Sheriff A. A. county.
May 2.

NEW GOODS.

SHAW & GAMBRILL,
At their Store heretofore occupied by George Shaw, Church-st. Annapolis.

NEW GOODS,

of the latest importation, Comprising a variety of the articles included under the denomination of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationery; which they offer for sale upon liberal terms.

C. HAYDEN, DENTIST,

(Late a Student of Mr. H. H. Hayden, of Baltimore.)

Respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, in the line of his profession. In so doing, he forbears entering into a circumstantial detail of the various operations that are occasionally requisite for the preservation of the teeth, or for supplying their deficiencies when lost by premature decay, disease or neglect; suffice it to say, that he performs every necessary operation that may be required in his profession, and in all of which he is regulated (and that with the most scrupulous attention) by the maxims and experience of his preceptor, which have been warranted by more than twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore.

If tenderness and care in the different operations—if beauty & elegance in the finishing and setting natural and artificial teeth and most implicit candour in his advice, are inducements, those who may honour him with their confidence, may be assured of meeting with satisfaction. Any person wishing to be waited on at their residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings at Mrs. Robinson's.

"This will certify, that Mr. C. Hayden, having attended the necessary course of lectures at the University of Maryland, and having studied and practised under my immediate direction and instructions, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the profession of a Dentist, is thereby considered fully qualified and competent both in theory and practice, to the various cases that may occur, and as such is recommended to the confidence and patronage of all such as may in any degree, require professional assistance."

HORACE H. HAYDEN, Dentist,
Baltimore.
August 2, 1821.

Public Sale.

Will be disposed of on Tuesday the 21st day of May, at 12 o'clock, A.M. at the residence of the late John Gibson, on the north side of Magothy river, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming and Garden Utensils, &c. Also, for a term of five years, a stout active Negro Boy, 16 years of age. He understands all kinds of plantation work, and has likewise been occasionally accustomed to waiting in the house. The terms of sale are Cash.

Sunday School.

The subscribers to the SUNDAY SCHOOL, or any other persons wish to contribute, are respectfully informed, that the annual contribution of 50 cents is now become due, and requested to deposit the money at the Store of Messrs. Shaw & Gambrill.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book-Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Catechism, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages; 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 examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board,
WM. E. PINKNEY, Secretary.
April 18.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, and Federal Gazette Baltimore, are requested to insert the above notice a week for four weeks and forward their accounts.

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 Mcwburn, U.
Jan. 17.

NOTICE.

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

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

Oct. 11, 1821.

200 Dollars Reward.

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

Negro Man named MICHAEL, about 25 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 tobacco, and uncommonly slovenly in his dress. I will give One Hundred Dollars if taken any where in the State of Maryland or District of Columbia, and Two Hundred Dollars if taken elsewhere, and brought home or secured in goal, so that I get him. If brought home all reasonable expenses will be paid.

WILLIAM HILL, Im
April 11.

At an Orphans Court holden for Anne-Arundel county the 30th day of April, 1822, present

James Mackubin, Esquires.
Thomas H. Dorsey and Henry Duvall,

Among other proceedings were the following, to wit: On application of Robert Welch of Ben. of the city of Annapolis, for letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Ward, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is Ordered, that the Court will proceed to grant the said letters to the said Robert Welch of Ben. on the first Tuesday in June next, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, and provided a copy of this order be published once a week for four weeks previous to the said first Tuesday in June next, in the following newspapers, the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, published in the city of Annapolis.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true copy taken from the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1822.

THOS. H. HALL, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.
May 2.

Sheriffalty Election.

The subscriber respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in 1824.

JOHN W. DUVALL.
May 2.

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.

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 1806, inclusive.
Price—\$6 50.
Sept. 27.

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, Bacon, Lard, Pork, &c.

Likewise GOOD CIDER VINEGAR fit for pickling. He has also on hand a supply of Herrings. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
April 18.

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

GEORGE M'NEIR, TAILOR,

Has just received a very neat assortment 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 fashionable patterns, colours, and figures. 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 customers 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 call on him a call and look at his assortment.

RICHARD RIDGELY
April 11.

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 Hanging.

JONATHAN WEEEDON.
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

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

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

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

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

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight, and take them away.
Feb. 28.

ATTENTION!

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

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 sheriffalty 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 6.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

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.

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.

For Sale,

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

The Rising Sun Farm,

In the Baltimore road distant 10 miles from Annapolis, containing 268 acres, this farm is well set with clover. A farm called

"Howard's First Choice,"

Formerly occupied by Mr. Baldwin, adjoining the Rising Sun Farm, containing 20 acres, and now occupied by Sabre Journey. A farm called

"Connexion,"

Containing about 250 acres, formerly owned by Major Thomas Dorsey, nine miles from Annapolis on the Baltimore road; the land lies on the west side of the main road and is occupied by one Richard Scott. A farm called

"Prospect Plains,"

formerly occupied by Mr. Henry H. Brown, and now by Mr. Mordecai Welch; containing about 271 acres, lying on Round Bay, where one day will be established a Naval Depot.

Sundry farms on the Bodkin Neck, a great part of which is in wood, and the land of excellent quality. Apply to RICHARD CATON, Baltimore, Or to Mr. JOSEPH SANDS, in Annapolis, who has a copy of the terms of sale.
April 25.

For Sale,

A LIKELY Mulatto Woman,

Between 19 and 20 years of age, stout and healthy, and accustomed to house work. Apply at this office.
April 25.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, on the last day of the holidays, a Negro Man named

Philip Chew,

about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and very black. Whoever will secure the above fellow in the goal of this county, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

LEONARD GARY,

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 property 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. Stalls 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.

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 running back 31 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.

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.
G. & J. BARBER.
January 17.

300 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber, in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 10th of last month, three negro men, viz:

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

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

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

I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars for each if taken in the state, and I get them again.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS
April 18, 1822.

NOTICE.

Ordered, That the Corporation will meet every day from the second Monday in May to the Wednesday following, from nine until eleven o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of making transfers of assessable property within this city upon the assessing 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 Tuesday 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, about seventeen miles from Baltimore, and eight from Annapolis. It is one of the most desirable abodes in Maryland 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 products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportation 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 flourishing condition. The water by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford during the summer season, fish and crabs in the utmost 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 situation 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, present a beautiful landscape. The improvements are a commodious frame dwelling house, servants' houses, ice house, stables, &c.

This estate will, for the accommodation 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 purchase may have an opportunity of viewing the property at any time previous to the day of sale, by calling on Mr. John Gibson, who at present resides on it, and who will point out the boundaries between the different parcels.

THE TERMS OF SALE Are, one fourth cash, and the remainder to be paid in four equal annual instalments. Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of that portion of the purchase money 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 Ridout, Trustee.
April 16.

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

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Payment to S. Smith and Buchanan further examined.

I have repeatedly said, that if, in the course of this investigation into some of our public affairs, I should be fairly convicted of any error of wilful misrepresentation I trust I am incapable I would cheerfully retract and place the matter in its true light. My great aim in this arduous task is, to open the eyes of the community to the manifold wrongs which they have received from those entrusted with the management of the national concerns; to expose, as far as truth and justice will call for the exposure, (and no farther,) the illegitimate and illegal proceedings of the men now in power; and to restore the country to its primitive simplicity and to sound and correct principles. But the public will not expect it of me to answer every miserable scribbler, who, from mere personal or party views, may think fit to find fault with, or object to my statements. These remain uncontroverted; and must remain so, while the laws of the country and the official memorials in the public departments are to be appealed to, as evidence of the facts on which my several communications are founded.

In my letter No. 26, addressed to you, I said, that the \$1,162 dollars therein mentioned as having been paid to Smith and Buchanan, of Baltimore, were paid without the authority of law, and in violation of the constitution, which expressly declares, that "no money shall be paid out of the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." This charge was made in consequence of S. Smith's letter of exculpation, published in the National Intelligencer, and dated the 29th of last month. Taking his statement as the basis of the charge, I now repeat it, and I hope I shall be able incontrovertibly to show, to the entire satisfaction of every intelligent, upright man in the country, that I was correct in making it—the explanations and assertions of a person who signs himself a "subscriber," to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is not for the information of the "subscriber" that I write this—because it is evident to me, that he does not wish to see a full and correct exposition of this case; or if he does, that he is entirely ignorant (and is determined to remain so) of the subject on which he has thought fit to address the public.

As the charge is of a very serious nature, and concerning which I hope an equally serious investigation will take place by the proper authority, I deem it proper to take a more detailed and comprehensive view of it than has hitherto been taken. For this purpose it will be necessary again to state the leading facts in the case, as stated in the letter of Mr. Smith before referred to. Here are his own words: "Captain Warrington took near Java, a British vessel, subsequent to the period at which the peace existed agreeably to treaty, and took out of his prize the sum of \$1,162 dollars, which was libelled in New York. The libel was dismissed. My house of Smith and Buchanan had received a power of attorney from the owners to receive the money. I applied in person to the secretary of the navy for payment. He wrote to Capt. Warrington, who informed him that the money had been expended for the use of the ship. In consequence the secretary ordered payment, and I received the amount and remitted it to the owners." Upon this statement of the facts, I say the money in question was paid to S. Smith, without the authority of law—because congress had made no appropriation for the payment of claims arising under the second article of the treaty of Ghent, which article simply provided for the restoration of captured property by the one or the other of the belligerent parties. Mr. Smith says, on getting a power of attorney from the owner to receive the money, "he applied in person to the secretary of the navy for payment"—that is to say—he applied to the U. States' treasury for payment. But why did he apply to the treasury for payment? Surely there was no legitimate claim on the treasury for this money, any more than there would have been if it had been taken by the commander of a private armed vessel, or even by a vessel having no commission to cruise against the enemy. Why was not application immediately, and in the first instance, made to the captor, who, alone, was responsible to the claimant to whom the court had awarded restitution of the captured property? Suppose, for example, that the money taken out of the prize, as it is called, had amounted to eight millions of dollars, instead of eight thousand; must the public treasury in that case also be resorted to for reimbursement? The principle in either case is precisely the same—and it is for principle that I am contending. I say, therefore, that the British claimant in this case had no right to demand payment of his claim at the U. States' treasury; and I further say, that it was illegal and unconstitutional in the officers of government to pay it; because congress had made no appropriation for paying either that or similar claims. Why Mr. Smith, who was once acting Secretary of the Navy, and has been so long a member of one or the other house of congress, should, in the first instance, as he says he did, apply to the treasury, instead of the district court, or Capt. Warrington, for this money, is to me inconceivable.—There may be, perhaps, though I will not say there is, something more in this transaction than, with the present lights shed upon it, fairly meets the eye. Be this as it may, we shall know more about the matter after it shall have been more thoroughly investigated. But we are told by the applicant "subscriber" to the Federal Republican who seems to know a good deal about the application of the money in this case, that "captain Warrington having the money in possession, and wanting repairs or supplies for his ships, had applied it to this object, charging it [the money] of course to the navy department." Now I cannot believe that captain W. admitting that he had used this money, would be so stupid as to charge the navy department with it. If he made any entry of it whatever, in his accounts with that department, (which, by the way, would be improper for him to do,) he would, according to my notion of accounting, credit the navy department with the amount, and afterwards charge the expenditures under their proper heads. I merely mention this to show the writer's ignorance of the subject on which he attempts to inform us.—He proceeds: "This money had gone into the public service of the navy. It had applied the place of an equal sum which, without this application, would have been applied for out of the navy appropriations of the year. Was it not, therefore, proper

that it should be repaid out of these appropriations?" Let us stop here, and take a retrospect of this matter. We are told by Mr. S. Smith, that when he applied to the Secretary of the Navy for the money, he wrote to captain Warrington, "who informed him that the money had been expended for the use of the ship." Now if all this has taken place, (and I will not say that it did not take place,) it is not reasonable to suppose, that, when captain W. wrote to the Secretary of the Navy that he had expended this money as stated, he would, at the same time, have stated how it had been expended? And if he had designed to make the navy department his agent, attorney or banker in this transaction—is it not to be fairly presumed that that experienced officer would, at once, have drawn on the department in favour of the British claimant for the amount which he had expended on the ship? In that case, captain Warrington not Smith and Buchanan, would have been charged under the proper head of appropriation on the navy books, provided it should appear that he had a just right for to draw money to be expended on the ship. It is not, however, pretended that he made any such draft or requisition—but upon his simple declaration (and we have not proof even of that) that he had expended the money, the amount is paid out of the treasury to S. Smith and Buchanan, as attorneys for the claimants, and they are charged and held accountable. Did captain Warrington request the money to be paid to them? No; it is not pretended that he did make any such request. Seeing, then, that captain W. made no requisition on the Secretary of the Navy, in favour of the British claimants in this case, let the Secretary of the Navy, or his Baltimore friend, be pleased to tell us upon what authority, and out of what specific appropriation these \$8,000 were paid to Smith and Buchanan? For unless it can be satisfactorily shown, that there was good and sufficient authority for doing this—I say the act was illegal.

But this is not all; the facts in this case warrant the belief, that Capt. Warrington not only did not make a requisition on the navy department for this money but that he gave the U. States no credit for it in his accounts with the navy department. I arrive at this conclusion thus: Smith & Buchanan, as attorneys for the British claimant, received this money from the public treasury in 1815. In 1821, six years afterwards, they were still charged with it on the public books. We shall hardly be told, I imagine, that during these six years Capt. Warrington neither rendered nor settled an account with the navy department. If he did render accounts, as we must take it for granted he did, he could not have given credit for the money in question, or charged the disbursement of it, else Smith & Buchanan's account, which stood charged with it, would have been closed as a matter of course. But now, it seems, since this intermeddling "Native of Virginia," with his "vituperative" allegations, has called the public attention to this subject, Capt. Warrington is at last, to be charged with the money in question, and we, the people, credited with the aforesaid sum of eight thousand one hundred and sixty two dollars; so that we have really gained something by these "vituperative allegations." Upon a review of this whole affair, the following reflections naturally suggest themselves.

What would the officers of our government have said to any respectable merchant in the ordinary walks of life, and who was a plain honest man (not a political brawler or demagogue,) had he presented such a claim to the treasury for payment? Why he would in all probability have been either laughed at or treated with contumely. He would have been told (which would have been right, if done civilly,) "go to the captors, against whom the court has decided; that the treasury cannot pay such claims, because the law has made no provision for the payment of them." This would have been all perfectly right. But when a great and influential partisan, one who assists in getting himself and his particular friends in possession of the "loaves and fishes," when he represents a claim of this sort—says he "wants the money and must have it," why then, to be sure, right or wrong, lawful or unlawful, the strong box must be opened and the cash paid over; the receiver, consenting to be "charged and held accountable," (and so to remain to the day of judgment if nothing more be required of him,) for the money thus illegally and unconstitutionally paid away; and if any one should think it fit and proper to give to the people a fair, plain and honest statement and exposition of such conduct, he is immediately denounced as being actuated by "malice," or as "impugning the republican administration!" But I feel much more pity than resentment towards those miserable unfortunate men, who get their living by the indiscriminate abuse of all men who happen to think and to act differently from those in power, and who, therefore, can dispense favours.

I have endeavoured to make the case which forms the subject of this communication, plain and clear to every understanding. I have taken some pains to do this, because, in my judgment, it involves a principle of vital importance; and I will conclude by saying, that "he who will fairly answer my argument, shall have my thanks."

A Native of Virginia.

Washington, May 8.

THE BREAKING UP.

At length has terminated the first session of the seventeenth Congress. The Senate adjourned at a little after two o'clock yesterday, and the House of Representatives at a little past three.

New York, May 8.

A charity sermon was preached on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, New York, for the benefit of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The popularity of the preacher, as well as the universal desire that prevails to aid this benevolent institution, induced an unusual attendance, the large church being filled to overflowing before the service commenced, and thousands were unable to obtain admittance. We understand the collection amounted to nearly a thousand dollars.—Mer. Adv.

A DEAR COURTSHIP.

In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, sitting at Boston, David Tucker was tried for a breach of marriage promise made to Mary Fuller, and fined \$750 for his faithless ways. In this case, no proof of a specific promise was adduced, but it was proved that the defendant behaved towards the plaintiff as if engaged to her.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at Boston from England.

London, April 2.

The statement in some of the morning papers relative to Lord Stratford's interview with the Reis Effendi is wholly incorrect. It is not true that his Lordship's representations were received with coldness, or that the hopes of an amicable adjustment have become fainter. On the contrary, we understand that his Lordship, whose conduct during the whole negotiation cannot be too highly praised, has succeeded in removing many of the principal difficulties, and that there are now confident hopes of a speedy and favourable issue to the negotiation. Courier.

April 3.

We have received Paris papers of Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The foreign news in these papers is of little interest. The pacific termination of the negotiation between Russia and Turkey was confidently believed at Vienna on the 19th ult. Indeed there can be little doubt upon the subject.

The accounts are repeated of the death of Ali Pacha. When his head was exhibited at Constantinople, a scroll was attached to it containing a statement of his crimes, and concluding thus: "Behold the head separated from the body of that traitor, Depeledendi Ali Pacha, from whose cunning, perfidy and Tyranny, the faithful are at length delivered."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg dated March 6, contained in the Globe of April 3d, observes, the question of war or peace depends upon the negotiation of M. de Tatischeff at Vienna. This diplomatist is entrusted with the particular confidence of the Emperor Alexander, and has very full powers to hasten the negotiation without the constant sending of couriers backwards and forwards between Vienna and St. Petersburg, a distance of 600 leagues. The Russian Cabinet demands a speedy and categorical answer. The march and maintenance of 150,000 men on the war establishment, has caused extraordinary expenses quite disproportionate to the revenues of the empire. The Austrian and English ministers at the Russian Court have declared the neutrality of those powers in case of war. And the Russian Cabinet does not seem convinced of the success of the negotiation of the two mediating powers, and the preparations continue with the same ardour. Orders have been sent to the commanders in chief and commanders of corps to be ready to attack upon the first signal. The roads were still impassable for artillery, and this difficulty alone it is supposed has retarded the opening of the campaign.

An article from Trieste, dated March 14th, observes that letters from Corfu from the friends of the Greek cause, confirm the news of the defeat of the Turkish fleet.

Paris, April 2.

The intelligence which we have received from Frankfort gives consistency to the rumors which have been in circulation on 'Change since Saturday last, and which relate to some movement of the Russian army, which, it would appear, are preparatory to the commencement of hostilities. It is said that advices to this effect have been received by the Ambassador of a great Power. All these reports produced an intense sensation on 'Change yesterday—the decline in Funds became more sensible, because considerable sales, it is thought, were made on the account of German bankers. It is almost needless to say, that a rise in the Funds announces peace, and that a decline excites fears of war.—Constitutionnel.

Frankfort, March 28.

Yesterday's advices put an end to doubts of which our speculators had been the prey during several days previously. Several of the principal commercial houses of this town have received Estafettes from Vienna, with the important intelligence that the Porte had refused to accede to the demands of Russia; and that all the negotiations at Constantinople are broken off.

Vienna, March 22.

The negotiations with Turkey appear to experience, on the part of this Power, obstacles which diminish the hope that has been so long entertained of the maintenance of peace. This state of things has caused a material decline in our funds.

Paris, April 1.

Letters received in Paris from Constantinople, dated the end of February, announce that on the 25th of the same month the Porte held a grand Council at which were present the Commandants of the Janissaries, and the Chiefs of the Corporations of the Metropolis. On the following day some tumults were raised, which were only appeased by the rigorous orders of the Government. It is affirmed, that after the suppression of these commotions, the Reis Effendi delivered to the Ambassadors of the Allied Courts a Note, which is not so satisfactory as had been hoped, and which does not justify all the hopes which had been excited by preceding communications.

A duel has taken place between two Deputies of the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Lefont and General Semle, in consequence of an interruption by the latter, in the midst of a violent harangue against the liberals, denouncing them as being destitute of justice or generosity, and as unwilling to acknowledge the royal clemency. General Semle rose, and in a loud voice exclaimed, "You are a contemptible fellow, and it is I who tell you so." This occurred 29th March, and next day they fought with pistols, and having each fired three times without injury, the seconds parted them.

At Agen were circulated bulletins of the victories gained by General Berthon, at the head of 20,000 men—and the fabricated documents also state that discontent is universal, and that Paris is full of revolution.

We learn from Chelons sur Marne, that seditious songs have been industriously circulated among the youth of the school of arts.

St. Petersburg, March 9.

We expect that the new tariff will soon be published, by which it is probable that trade will be rendered more brisk, an extraordinary stagnation having arisen from the incredibly great importation, and the want of sale caused by the difficulty of communication with the interior, from the mildness of the winter.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 16.

DESTRUCTION OF SQUIRRELS.

The Figma Gazette of March 28, states that four thousand two hundred and seventy-one of these animals were destroyed in that country in three days hunting. The Dayton paper mentions that one thousand squirrels were shot in that neighbourhood on the 29th ult.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Major Hyde, Post-Master of Jefferson, (Georgia,) lately detected the mail carrier on the route from Milledgeville to Jackson County, in robbing the mail by the use of false keys. The villain was committed to prison, but contrived afterwards to make his escape.

From the Intelligencer of the 10th.

NATHAN TOWSON, late a Colonel in the army, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Pay-Master-General of the army—the office he formerly held.

THE FRIGATE POTOMAC.

Was yesterday hauled up to her destined site, on the new plan invented by Commodore Rogers. The success of the experiment has been complete. lb.

THE NEXT MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW.

There is every probability of having at our next Cattle Show, a large concourse of distinguished farmers, from this and other states; but we fear that the number of animals exhibited, will not equal public expectation. It is to be apprehended that many who have fine animals, will not send them from the fear, either of the trouble or of their being excelled. If all were actuated by this sort of indolence or pride, we should have nothing for exhibition; it is well known that many of the animals which took premiums at the last show, might have been beaten by hundreds of the same species, if it had been anticipated that such would be brought. The society have at considerable expense, erected a number of additional pens, and made such accommodations as ought to induce all true friends of these rational and useful exhibitions, to bring out whatever their farms can produce, in any degree excellent or worthy of notice; such as are not offered for premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale under the regulations of the Society, without expense to the owner. Be it remembered, that the Exhibition takes place on the last two days of this month, that pieces of silver plate valued at \$500 are to be appropriated. That notice of animals intended to be offered for premiums must be given three days prior to the show, to J. S. Skinner, Post-Master of Baltimore; that they must be in the pens assigned them on the ground at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick road, before 9 o'clock on the first day of the Show. The limits and rules of the Maryland Agricultural Society embrace, and apply to the District of Columbia, as well as to the State of Maryland; but one fifth of the premiums are discretionary and not subject to any local restrictions.

All Editors of papers friendly to the objects of this society, are requested to insert the above occasionally until the day of exhibition.—American Farmer.

SALEM, May 4.

Capture of the Sea Serpent in the form of a Seal.

The Kennebeck Gazette of Saturday states that an animal, which, when first discovered in the water had the appearance of the Sea Serpent, as described in former seasons, was captured in the harbour of Kennebeck on Thursday last. He was first seen and fired at on Wednesday and slightly wounded—the next morning he was again seen by Mr Isaac Wilder, who pursued him into shoal water and threw a spear into his head, but the animal soon extricated himself from the spear and made for the boat with his jaws extended, when Mr. Wilder thrust the spear into his mouth, and a boy who was with him dispatched the animal by beating him on the head with an oar. It proved to be an enormous SEAL, weighing 370 pounds.

Had not the numerous Sea Serpents which have amused us in the neighbourhood for several successive summers, been so fortunate as to escape capture, they would probably, as this has done, have metamorphosed themselves, when brought upon terra firma, and thereby have prevented our ascertaining their true character. [Register.

New York, May 10.

OUR STOCK MARKET.

Yesterday our Honourable Board were under the disagreeable necessity of depressing United States stocks to 102, and we are still of opinion that we must bring it down once more to 98, before we can make anything by way of speculation. I offered to purchase 1000 shares at 106 1/4, deliverable on Monday, but as my brethren required security I resented the insult offered to the honour of a broker, and refused to accept the stock under such conditions.—Our worst must be our bond, so by this little essay of spirit and dignity, I save a floating idea of bringing it down to par.

Good notes with unexceptionable endorsements can be shayed by one of our Insurance Companies, at one per cent. per month.—Dog Cheap. The press for money in the market is dreadful—there is plenty of it, but it has got between the forefinger and the thumb of a few strong men who hold it tight. Bank Directors are doing good business. They reject good paper at the board, but as the holders are pressed, they send them to some of our brokers, not to me, whom they supply with the ginger, so that the note is shayed out of doors, with the trifling addition of one per cent. But as I don't think proper to tell the secrets of our board, nothing more will be said on this subject.

We shall have to pay our respect to Mr. Cheeves, of the mother bank; and beg him to circulate more paper, and sell less specie, and discount more notes, or we shall have to vote the U. S. Bank, to be a powerful and dangerous aristocracy, gradually encroaching on more limited and humble institutions, and pressing hard upon the poor and the nation.

Our board of brokers are expected to bring down the rate to 98 per cent. They can do so, as they offer ordinary bills, and are understanding that no one is to be allowed to stand this long. [Advocate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10. COMMITMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, two young men, members of the Bar, (Messrs. and Meredith) were committed to the custody of his Honour, Judge Hollowell, for contempt of Court. They are to be confined until the 1st June. We are not particularly acquainted with the merits of the case, but we are ready to presume that there is sufficient cause for his Honour's proceeding in this manner—for we have often served many of our professional gentlemen not only "travel out of the record," but transcend the bounds of decorum in the conduct to the court, the jurors and the witnesses. [Bell's Gaz.

From the New London (Conn.) Advocate. SERIOUS JOKE.

A gentleman from one of the back parts in this state, relates the following circumstances, which took place recently:—A party of young people had collected together one evening for amusement, when it was proposed by some of them to couple themselves, and go to a young justice and be married. This it was thought would be a fine fun, and a clever joke on the young Squire. All was ready in a twinkling, the company marched off—some of the damsels led off with great glee young men less young of fourteen; and all soon appeared before the Squire. Though the young man was young, he understood his duty, and married them in due form. He immediately complained of himself to the proper authority for a breach of the law, which provides that the intention of the parties shall be published previous to marriage. The consequence is that the whole are legally married.

From the N. York Mercantile Advertiser. DESTRUCTION OF THE STATE ARSENAL AT ROME.

We regret to learn by the following letter to the Commissary General, that the Arsenal at Rome was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 2d instant. At this distance we understand there were about 700 stand of arms and accoutrements, the principal part of which, it will be seen, were destroyed.

Rome, May 5. With feelings of sincere regret, I have to inform you of the destruction of the State Arsenal Arms and equipments, at that place.

Yesterday, at 4 P. M. the alarm of fire was given, and every exertion was made by the citizens in the vicinity to stop its progress without avail, as the building was on fire every part when they arrived. The doors and shutters being closed, the fire had made great progress when discovered, and no possible exertions could have saved it. It is not known how the fire was communicated; the building had not been opened for several days previous, and the fire commenced within the walls. It is, however, surmised, that a spark of fire must have been blown by the wind, through a crevice under the door, from a nearly extinguished fire of chips, which had been burning in the morning a short distance from the Arsenal.

It may be proper to state, that this heap of chips was fired without my knowledge and against my positive and repeated orders, by a man who had lately occupied the guard house. The walls have fallen down, the muskets, bayonets, locks and iron about the building, have been removed from the ruins, except those that are buried under them, and I await your orders as to their disposal. Fifty of the muskets received from Onondaga, had been taken to the gunsmith's to clean, and are saved.

I am, sir, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEO. BROWN. GEN. ALEXANDER M. MUIR.

MAMMOTH CALF.

A Cow belonging to Mr. Preserved Hartley of Palmyra, Ontario County, N. Y. lately brought him a calf that weighed when calved, one hundred and thirteen pounds!

SMALL POX.

Between thirty and forty persons are afflicted with the small pox in the small village of Praystown, (Pa.) which contains about two hundred inhabitants.

KENTUCKY—EXTENSIVE GAOL LIMITS.

An act has passed the Legislature of Kentucky, enlarging the prison bounds to the full extent of each county.

KENTUCKY CURRENCY.

The Louisville Morning Post, of the 14th April, states that on that day 2050 dollars in the State Commonwealth (State Bank of Kentucky) paper had been paid for one thousand specie dollars!!!

Lexington, Ky April 30. We are happy to state that the alarm which so suddenly arose respecting our currency, has as suddenly subsided. Specie and eastern funds have declined very considerably during the past week, and Commonwealth's Bank Notes have much improved.

CUT WORM.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. I have expressed a belief that the application of burnt sod would drive away the cut worm from corn, and have requested you to publish the result. It were needless to state the injury sustained every year by the cut worm. I indulged the belief that it should benefit the community by suggesting this remedy for a most destructive insect; but I find in Mr. Barlow's paper, that it is an old prescription for the worm. A little ashes sprinkled round the plants, soon stopped in rain, will make the worm retreat.

GREAT HURRICANE IN ALABAMA.

On the night of the 13th instant, our country was visited by one of the most awful and destructive hurricanes which was ever experienced. It passed within about three miles of this place, from SW. to NE. destroying fences, houses, orchards, and... Nothing related it every habitation by which it passed was... in many instances not one log of a building was left upon another. Such scenes of distress as have been produced by this awful visitation, have never been witnessed in this part of our country. In some instances almost every member of large families has limbs broken, or is in some other way seriously wounded. But in the midst of judgment there is mercy. We have not heard certainly of the loss of a life in any instance. Rumours have reached town of the death of several from the winds they received, but these rumours are, hitherto, in all instances, proved unfounded. It is utterly beyond our ability, to paint the distressing situation of the sufferers in language calculated to give our readers a knowledge of half the truth. In one instance a large log house was prostrated to the ground, in which there were fifteen persons of these and more or less injured, some arm, and one a leg and an arm broken. The attempt to particularise the injury which has been sustained by different individuals, would be totally useless; it would require more space than every column of our paper would afford. The storm appears to have extended its ravages about a mile in width; we have heard of its ravages for about twenty miles to the SW. and nearly fifty to the E. (Alabamian.)

THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States Schooner Shark, off the Moro Castle, Havana, March 30, to his friend in Norwich, Connecticut. "In consequence of our having been sent particularly to ascertain the qualities of an island, in the Gulf of Florida, west of the Havana, merely for the purpose of taking on board Mr. Warner, the American Consul, who was desirous of accompanying him. Presuming that a description of the island, and of the numerous excursions which it afforded us, will in some degree be acceptable to you, I will endeavour to relate them as short and concise as possible. "Key West," is a small island immediately on the edge of the Florida stream, situated about twenty-five miles N. by W. from the Havana, and eighty-five miles from the Matanzas, and is contiguous to most parts of any of the West Indies; it is adjacent to West Florida, lately ceded to our Government, it is approached with very irregular soundings; the east part of the Island is open to the sea, but the northern and western parts are surrounded by small sand bars; it is at present in an uncultivated state, but by industry it might be made capable of affording large quantities of the West-India productions; it has a fine harbour, and number of water springs, but of very inferior quality; it is the resort of all vessels that wish to make a harbour in rough weather. Most kind of wild animals, serpents fish and fowls, common to the United States, are to be found here in great abundance. Large quantities of fish and turtle are carried to the Havana, by smacks, constantly employed for that purpose. We were divided by the captain into different parties, some in hunting, others in fishing, exploring, surveying and in search of marine productions, but we met with little success. On the 24th, Mr. Hemming, a gentleman from Mobile, together with a number of men, arrived here, they brought with them a negro properly formed to erect a house of 20 feet, and as he is a gentleman of fortune, and rather a persevering character, I have no doubt but what he will constantly attend to the cultivation of the land; probably he is laying the foundation of a great city; we left shipman Moorhead and one man on the island. On the 25th, all the officers attached to the Shark, together with Consul, and Mr. Hemming, went on shore, took possession of the Island in the name of the United States of North-America, changed the name of Key Island, to that of Thompson's Island, and the harbour contiguous to, to be called Port Rodgers, fired a salute of thirteen guns, and hoisted the American Ensign, for the first time; we then partook of sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion, by Capt. the Purser, and Doctor.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday 18th May inst. at 9 o'clock, his Household and Kitchen Furniture, of every description. Terms at the sale. Immediately after the sale of his furniture, &c. he will offer at the premises without reserve, the Brick House and Lot in Fleet street, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Phillips; the house is two stories, substantially built, and is in good order, having lately undergone a thorough repair. At the same time will be offered, the blue framed House adjoining the above mentioned premises, which has also been repaired, and a sufficiency of ground is attached to each tenement so as to make it convenient and comfortable, the whole being subject to a ground rent of twenty dollars per annum. Persons desirous of purchasing will please view the premises. The terms, which shall be liberal, will be made known at the sale. The subscriber intending to leave Annapolis, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts, and those in any manner indebted to him as desired to make payment. May 16. B. WELCH, of Ben.

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A single man, industrious, honest, and acquainted with the management of a farm, who can come well recommended for sobriety, will meet with a situation by applying to JNO. A. GRAMMER, North side Severn, May 16. 1f.

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"From these facts the courts of England and Austria will judge whether it is Russia or Turkey which has provoked war. The Porte demanded no satisfaction whatever for these hostile circumventions on the part of Russia, the result of which only disturbed the peace of the Ottoman empire but an instant. "But the Porte will not suffer that a foreign court, the known supporter of all the rebellions against the authority of his Highness, should come and interfere in the domestic affairs of the empire. If some Christian temple had been unjustly demolished it shall be restored after tranquility shall have been completely re-established. His Highness will grant an amnesty to his Greek subjects of the Archipelago and Morea, when they shall have laid down their arms. "The Ottoman troops shall continue to occupy Wallachia and Moldavia so long as the Divan shall consider those provinces as menaced by the Cossacks and Helarists assembled on the eastern banks of the Pruth. With respect to the nomination of the Hospodar, the Sublime Porte acknowledges that Treaties, among others that of Bucharest, prescribe it: hence she has no intention to refuse it, nor to make any change in the form of Government, guaranteed by conventions to those two Principalties, as she has declared to the Wallachian and Moldavian Boyars: only Russia having violated the Treaty of Bucharest (as has been mentioned above) has no right to claim the execution of that Article. 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Public Sale.

The following anecdotes from Biographical Sketches of Fishmen of note—and as the name of Captain Stackpole is familiar to us from the events of the late war, it may be read with interest. CAPT. STACKPOLE, OR STACKPOOLE. Was descended from the ancient family that name in the county of Clare, and as a skilful and fearless commander, but was unfortunately slain in a duel, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—Four years preceding the catastrophe, a naval officer enquired of Lieutenant Cecil if he knew Captain Stackpole, of the Statura. Lieutenant Cecil replied he did, and had the highest opinion of him as an ardent and skilful seaman; adding, at the same time, that he believed him capable of doing occasionally a long bow. This answer was publicly talked of in the gun-room of the Statura, and at length reached the ears of Captain Stackpole, who, having ascertained that the words were spoken, declared that he would call Lieutenant Cecil to account for them, when and wherever he met him. It was so far fortunate that he did not meet for four years; but the opportunity at last offered, when the ship Statura was lying in the harbour of Port Royal, Jamaica, and the Argo, of which Cecil was senior lieutenant, happened to be at that port. Immediately as captain Stackpole was aware of the circumstance, he sent his first lieutenant, Mr. White, on board the Argo, with a message to Lieutenant Cecil, purporting he must either meet him immediately, or make a suitable apology for the slanderous words he had used. Lieutenant Cecil, in reply, said, that four years having elapsed since the words were spoken, which was charged with having uttered, it was impossible for him to recollect how they were correct or not; but as a brother officer, and a man of honour, he had noted the words, and he could not act otherwise than as he had done. As to an apology, he wished captain Stackpole to understand, that under all circumstances, he would have no objection to apologizing to any naval officer in his majesty's navy; but to do so in the presence of the captain of the ship, was impossible, the captain of the ship being reputed throughout the navy

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The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the institution, to cooperate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to re-establish and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them. It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Monday in August next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it. As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention. Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which government and duty equally invite. ALUMNUS. P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals. May 16. t1A.

NOTICE.

The trustees of the poor of Anne Arundel county, wish to purchase a small parcel of land not exceeding ten acres, within eight miles of the city of Annapolis, and with or without improvements, sufficient for the accommodation of the poor of the county. They will meet on the first Monday in June next, at the Alms House, and will then consider any proposals which persons disposed to sell, may make in the mean time through William Brewster, esq. the President of the Board, and the Trustees of the Poor, will also receive proposals through their president, on the said first Monday of June next, for supplying the paupers with wood, groceries, clothing, and all such articles necessary for their accommodation. Proposals are expected to be made in writing, setting forth the quantity of land, its location, improvements (if any,) and cash price. May 16. t1J.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court, March 13th, 1822. On application of Thomas Reynolds, executor of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis. W. SMITH, Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of next November, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May 1822. THOS. REYNOLDS. 6w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elizabeth Battee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Thos. Franklin, in Annapolis, and those indebted to make immediate payment. JAMES DEAL, Esq. May 16. 4w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, May 11th, 1822. On application by petition of Sarah Arnold, administratrix of Robert Arnold, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette. Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Arnold, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, 11th day of May 1822. Sarah Arnold, Adm'r. May 16. 4w.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

D. RIDGELY, & CO. Have just received, and offer for Sale a handsome assortment of Seasonable Goods, Among which are, White and brown Drillings, Cotton Cassimeres, Striped Floridines, Long and short Nankins, White and coloured Marseilles, Black Floridines, Searucker, Gingham and Calicoes in great variety, Bengal Stripes, Canton and Rankin Crapes, Figured Canton Crapo Robes, Senshaws and Sarisnets, Figured Black Levantine, Plain do. do. Black Florences and Florentines, do. Italian Dustring, White and do. Italian Crapes, Green Gauze, Hosiery and Arm Crapes, Bandanna and Flg Handkerchiefs, Spittlefield do. Ribbons assorted, Imitation Merino Shawls, Jaconet Muslin do. White and Black Silk Hose and half Hose, do. Cotton do. Beaver, Kid, Silk & Dog skin Gloves, Linen, Cambric, and Cambrio Handkerchiefs, Cambrio and Jaconet Muslins, Mull, Leno and Book do. plain and figured, Jubilee Cord, and Satin stripe do. Black Bombazets, twilled, plain and figured, Coloured do. do. do. do. 6-4 and 8-4 Super. Table Diaper, Bird eye and Russia do. 7-8 and 8-4 Irish Linens, Shirting Cambrics, Russia and imitation Sheetings, Osnaburgh, Burlap and Helians, Dowlas, Russia Duck, and white Rolls, Umbrellas and Parasols. Also Grass and Grain Scythes, Hilling and Weeding Files, Spades and Shovels, Iron Chain Traces. With a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short dates. They constantly keep a supply of GROCERIES. May 2. 2tf.

Sheriff's Election.

The subscriber respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in 1822. JOHN W. DUVALL. May 2. 2

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages; 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 4th of June next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications. By order of the Board. WM. E. HINKNEY, Secretary. The number of places now in the English rooms is between thirty and forty. May 16. 3

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court, March 13th, 1822. On application of Thomas Reynolds, executor of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis. W. SMITH, Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

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HACKS, GIGS AND SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.

The subscribers have for hire Hacks, Gigs, and Saddle Horses, which gentlemen can have by the day, week, or for such time as may suit them. The Hacks and Gigs are convenient, and their drivers are careful, steady and obliging men.

Application may be made at the Bar of Mr. Williamson's Hotel, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-House, or to either of the subscribers.

Henry Matthews, John Smith.

P. S. They will receive Horses at

LIVERY,

and pledge themselves that every attention shall be paid them while in their keeping.

Church-street, Annapolis, May 2.

NEW GOODS.

SHAW & GAMBRILL,

At their Store here before occupied by George Shaw, Church-st Annapolis, Have received a Supply of

NEW GOODS,

of the latest importation, Comprising a variety of the articles included under the denomination of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationery, which they offer for sale upon liberal terms.

May 2.

C. HAYDEN, DENTIST,

(Late a Student of Mr. H. H. Hayden, of Baltimore.)

Respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis in the line of his profession. In so doing, he forbears entering into a circumstantial detail of the various operations that are occasionally requisite for the preservation of the teeth, or for supplying their deficiencies when lost by premature decay, disease or neglect; suffice it to say that he performs every necessary operation that may be required in his profession, and in all of which he is regulated (and that with the most scrupulous attention) by the maxims and experience of his preceptor, which have been warranted by more than twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore.

If tenderness and care in the different operations—if beauty & elegance in the finishing and setting natural and artificial teeth, and most implicit candour in his advice, are inducements, those who may honour him with their confidence, may be assured of meeting with satisfaction. Any person wishing to be waited on at their residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings at Mrs. Robinson's.

"This will certify, that Mr. C. Hayden, having attended the necessary course of lectures at the University of Maryland, and having studied and practised under my immediate direction and instructions, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the profession of a Dentist, is thereby considered fully qualified and competent both in theory and practice, to the various cases that may occur, and as such is recommended to the confidence and patronage of all such as may in any degree, require professional assistance."

HORACE H. HAYDEN, Dentist, Baltimore, August 2 1821.

Public Sale.

Will be disposed of on Tuesday the 21st day of May, at 12 o'clock, A.M. at the residence of the late John Gibson, on the north side of Magothy river, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming and Garden Utensils, &c. Also, for a term of five years, a stout active Negro Boy, 16 years of age. He understands all kinds of plantation work, and has likewise been occasionally accustomed to waiting in the house. The terms of sale are Cash.

May 2.

Sunday School.

The subscribers to the SUNDAY SCHOOL, or any other persons wishing to contribute, are respectfully informed, that the annual contribution of 50 cents is now become due, and requested to deposit the money at the Store of Messrs. Shaw & Gambrill.

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—\$5 50, Sept. 27.

W. BRYAN,

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, an elegant assortment of

GOODS.

To which he solicits the particular attention of his friends and the public; believing that there is nothing less or more necessary, than for them to call and examine, to convince them that he can sell as cheap as his neighbours for Cash.

May 9.

G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has begun to make, and will every day, have

STRAWBERRY AND LEMON-ICE-CREAM.

Ladies and gentlemen who will favour him with a call, will find genteel accommodation, as Mr. Grammer has given him the privilege of his room, next to the shop, for that purpose. Families and Parties will be supplied on a short notice, and in the genteel style. He likewise takes this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the citizens of this place, for the patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business. Nothing in his power shall be wanting to prove himself, for the future, deserving of it.

He has for sale, Madeira, Old Port, Claret and Malaga Wines in Bottles, of the best quality at the Baltimore retailing price. Cordials of different Flavours, best Havana Cigars, Mould and Dipt Candles, and all other articles generally found in Confectionary and Caking Establishments.

Annapolis, May 2.

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 at the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, esq Annapolis.

Jan. 17.

NOTICE.

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

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

Oct. 11, 1821.

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 tobacco, and uncommonly slovenly in his dress. I will give One Hundred Dollars if taken anywhere in the State of Maryland or District of Columbia, and Two Hundred Dollars if taken elsewhere, and brought home or secured in goal, so that I get him. If brought home all reasonable expenses will be paid.

WILLIAM HILL, Im

At an Orphans Court holden for Anne-Arundel county the 30th day of April, 1822, present James Mackubin, Thomas H. Dorsey and Esquires. Henry Duvall.

Among other proceedings were the following, to wit: On application of Robert Welch of Ben. of the city of Annapolis, for letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Ward, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is Ordered, that the Court will proceed to grant the said letters to the said Robert Welch of Ben on the first Tuesday in June next, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, and provided a copy of this order be published once a week for four weeks previous to the said first Tuesday in June next, in the following newspapers, the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, published in the city of Annapolis.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true copy taken from the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county. I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1822.

THOS. HALL, Reg. Wills, A. A. County. 4w.

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 being grafted thereon Oct. 25.

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, Bacon, Lard, Pork, &c.

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

April 18.

Spring & Summer GOODS,

GEORGE M'NEIR, TAILOR,

Has just received a very neat assortment 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 fashionable patterns, colours, and figures. 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 customers 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 BRIDGELY

April 11.

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 Hanging. JONATHAN WHEEDON. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

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

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

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

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send 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 other particulars 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 sheriffial 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.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell the two story FRAME BUILDING in Green-street, now occupied by him. The situation is pleasant and the house convenient.

He will likewise dispose of the LOT OF GROUND fronting 25 feet on Church and Francis-streets, and lying between his shop and the store of D. Kidgely, & Co.

The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known on application to

WILLIAM COE, Esq.

P.S. To rent THE BRICK BUILDING opposite Williamson's Hotel, and formerly occupied by Mr. N. J. Watkins, as a Shop. For the terms apply as above.

Annapolis, May 9.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX FOR ANNE ARUNDEL County will meet on Monday the 20th day of May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers

By order, W. M. S. GREEN, Clk.

Andrew Nicholls,

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

For Sale,

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

The Rising Sun Farm,

On the Baltimore road distant 10 miles from Annapolis, containing 268 acres, this farm is well set with clover. A farm called "Howard's First Choice," Formerly occupied by Mr. Baldwin, adjoining the Rising Sun Farm, containing 120 acres, and now occupied by Sabret Journey. A farm called

"Connexion,"

Containing about 250 acres, formerly owned by Major Thomas Dorsey, nine miles from Annapolis on the Baltimore road; the land lies on the west side of the main road and is occupied by one Richard Scott. A farm called

"Prospect Plains,"

formerly occupied by Mr. Henry H. Brown, and now by Mr. Mordecai Welch; containing about 271 acres, lying on Round Bay, where one day will be established a Naval Depot

Sundry farms on the Bodkin Neck, a great part of which is in wood, and the land of excellent quality. Apply to RICHARD EATON, Baltimore, Or to Mr. JOSEPH SANDS, in Annapolis, who has a copy of the terms of sale.

April 25.

For Sale,

A LIKELY Mulatto Woman,

Between 19 and 20 years of age, stout and healthy, and accustomed to house work. Apply at this office.

April 25.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, on the last day of the holidays, a Negro Man named

Philip Chew,

about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and very black. Whoever will secure the above fellow in the goal of this county to that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

LEONARD GARY.

April 25.

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 property 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 patronize her.

Annapolis, April 11, 1822.

Take Notice.

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

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

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

G. & J. BARBER, January 17.

300 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 1st of March, three negro men, viz:

JIM,

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, round face, set, and had on when he went away a cloth coat, black cassimer pants, and a new fur hat. As he can write his name he has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM,

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

WAPPIN,

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

I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension 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 meet every day from the second Monday in May to the Wednesday following, from nine until eleven o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of making 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, to be disposed of at public sale, on Tuesday the 21st day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. if fair, if not on the said 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, about seventeen miles from Baltimore, and eight from Annapolis. It is one of the most desirable abodes in Maryland 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 products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportation 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 flourishing condition. The water by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford during the summer season, fish and crabs in the 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 situation 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, present a beautiful landscape. The improvements are a commodious frame dwelling house, servants' houses, ice house, stables, &c.

This estate will, for the accommodation 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 purchase may have an opportunity of viewing the property at any time previous to the day of sale, by calling on Mr. John Gibson, who at present resides on it, and who will point out the boundaries between the different parcels.

THE TERMS OF SALE

Are, one fourth cash, and the remainder to be paid in four equal annual instalments. Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of that portion of the purchase money for which credit is 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 Bidwell, Auctioneer.

April 18.

The Editors of the Federalist, the publican and Baltimore Patriot, are requested to insert the above notice a week or five weeks, and forward the accounts to this Office for collection.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

MURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN OF NATIVE POETRY

The following verses, by Percival, are among the finest specimens of American poetry we have seen:

I saw on the top of a mountain high, A gem that shone like fire by night; It seemed like a star, that had left the sky, And dropped to sleep on the lonely height...

From the Charleston Courier.

Let us love while life is young, And the vital stream is glowing; When the heart is newly strung, And the tide of health is flowing.

Let us pluck the Paphian rose, When its bud is first unfolding; Ere its wither'd petals close, In the misty darkness moulding.

Flock it, when the morning dew Twinkles on the new blown flower, And the vernal sky of blue, Opens through the melting shower.

Flock it, when the air is sweet, And the winds no more are chilling; When the loving swallows meet, And the soft-eyed doves are billing.

Weave it in a wreath of bloom, Let it bind your hearts together; Now when life is all perfume, Warm and bright as April weather.

Now when life is dancing on, Like a brook, when flowers are blowing, Curling upwards towards the sun, Or its mirror'd beauty flowing.

Even those waving locks of jet, By the touch of age, are thinning; While the cheek is blooming yet, And the eye is bright and winning.

Love, in life's delightful spring— You will find returning passion; Wait, till youth has taken wing— Love will then be out of fashion.

If you have a bosom, bright Longer than the form around it, Beauty never will requite Love like that, but only wound it.

From the Commercial Advertiser. TO SPRING.

BY WILLIAM RAY, Author of a volume of Poems, recently published.

So sweet—so pure—so calm and bright, Thy beautiful countenance appears, Thou must have sprung from heavenly light; Been born of some celestial sphere— Clothed by a rainbow richly gay, And nursed by yonder milky way.

At thy descent creation smiles— Nay—hills and valleys laugh and sing; The rivers, like a thousand Niles, Their fertilizing tribute bring, And clap their hands with joy to see The world from death like winter free.

Yet, oft, methinks, I see thee grieve, For thou hast dark and dismal hours— At noon—at noon—and at evening— Weeping in dew-drops and in showers, As if thy swelling heart would burst In floods, to quench all nature's thirst.

But cheering sun beams soon dispel The cloudy sorrows of thy face; And on thy smiling features dwell The bloom of beauty—charm of grace— The feathered minstrels chaunt their lays, In wild—devo't—unconscious praise.

To Spring, the bird of heaven's own blue, Her feeble anthem pours along; Of bolting notes and brighter hue, Myriads of warblers catch the song; While grating beasts in hoarse strains, Roar acclamation from the plains.

There's not on earth—there's not in air— A creature by the Almighty made, That feels not—owns not—sees not there, His bright beneficence displayed;— Creative wisdom—mercy—power— Give in the skies—fall in the showers.

Nature inanimate—if such In vast creation can be found, Unites to show his love as much, And spreads his mighty wonders round, At those possessed of living souls, Where thought expands, and vision rolls.

The humblest flower that decks the vale— The gloomiest cypress of the grave— The breath of heaven their leaves inhale, And whisper back that "God is love." Stream speaks his praises as they flow, And winds soft hallelujahs blow.

But man—God's image—where art thou— Lost in the world's bewildering maze! Come forth—a grateful heart arise, And join the vocal song of praise— The bounteous Lord of Lords adore, And King of Kings—forevermore.

"The floods clap their hands"—Psalms.

SPRING—A PICTURE OF THE FRAILTY OF HUMAN LIFE.

At this season, we need not go far to seek for images of frailty and death. They present themselves to us on all hands; being connected with almost all the beauties of nature. Undoubtedly it was the divine intention in this respect, to remind us of the uncertainty of the things of this world, and to direct our natural propensity to place our affections on eternal objects. In the spring, the plants receive a new life, and it is also in the spring that the greater part of them perish. Though the days of spring appear serene and sunny, they are often covered with

clouds, rain, and tempest. The moon sometimes appears in all the lustre of its charms. Often, before the sun has gained the meridian, the splendour which flattered us with the hope of a fine day disappears. Sometimes also this hope is realized, and the days of spring shine in full beauty. But how soon do these fine days pass away!—How rapid is their flight! Before we can well enjoy them, they are gone. Thus it is that the best of our life flies away. Let us look back on those days of youth, which may be called the spring of our life. How short lived have our pleasures been! Where are now those happy moments, those ravishing delights, which we then enjoyed? What is become of our constant cheerful mood, and those roses of youth which ornamented our cheeks; we have now lost all taste for those noisy pleasures, which then encompassed us. What then remains of those beautiful days that are fled away!—Happy if they had been sanctified by being devoted to our Creator's glory.

How forcibly the spring points out to us the frailty and end of life! How extensive its charms! Behold the trees are covered with blossoms! But we must not exult too much in their appearance; they will shortly return to that dust from whence they came. All that brilliant race of flowers must die in the same spring which gave them birth. Thus does human life vanish away. And unforeseen death hurries us to our graves, though our former health seemed to indicate we might live many years. Sickness and death often come upon us the more suddenly, as their snares are disguised with the charms of youth and health. O ye who are adorned with such charms, the honour of our gardens, the glory of our valleys, how transitory is your beauty! But what an instructive picture for me! I shall soon perhaps feel the stroke of that death which I carry in my bosom. The rose lives as it were but a day, and as for me, I may die in an instant!

While we properly enjoy the spring of nature, and the blessings of life, as they are bestowed by the Creator, let us mix serious reflections with these enjoyments. The thoughts of death are very consistent with the enjoyment of every innocent pleasure. Instead of making us melancholy, it should teach us to rejoice in the Lord always, and guard us against making a bad use of earthly pleasure, and inspire us with the desire of solid and eternal felicity. If the visible world possess such charms, what must be the infinite beauties of the invisible! When my life shall fade as the leaf, and wither as the green herb may I say with christian fortitude "Although my life fades like a spring flower, and though those cheeks, where the roses of youth glowed shall become a prey to corruption, I have a hope full of immortality, and shall possess a body over which corruption shall have no power." How happy should I be this day, if death should break my chains, and put me in possession of sovereign and everlasting felicity.

SPIRITUAL FELICITY.

With regard to spiritual felicity, we are not confined to humble views. Clear and determinate objects are proposed to our pursuits, and full scope is given to our most ardent desires. The forgiveness of our sins and God's holy grace to guide our life; the protection and favour of the great Father of all, of the blessed Redeemer of mankind, and of the spirit of sanctification and comfort; these are objects, in the pursuit of which there is no room for hesitation and distrust.

Had Providence spread an equal obscurity over happiness of every kind, we might have had some reason to complain of the vanity of our condition. But we are not left to so hard a fate. The son of God hath removed that veil which covered true bliss from the search of wandering mortals, and hath taught them the way which leads to eternal life.

INDUSTRY.

The following admirable Summary of what may be called the history of industry, is from one of the sermons of the eloquent and pious Dr. Barrow.

To industrious study is to be ascribed the invention and perfection of all those arts whereby human life is civilised, and the world cultivated with numberless accommodations; ornaments and beauties.

All the comely, the stately, the pleasant and useful works, which we view with delight, or enjoy with comfort, industry did contrive them—industry did frame them.

Industry reared those magnificent fabrics and those commodious houses; it formed those goodly pictures and statues; it raised those bridges, those aqueducts; it planted those fine gardens with various flowers and fruits; it clothed those pleasant fields with corn and grass; it built those ships whereby we plough the seas, reaping the commodities of foreign regions. It hath subjected all creatures to our command and service, enabling us to subdue the fiercest, to catch the wildest, to render the gentler sort more tractable and useful to us. It taught us from the wool of the sheep, from the hair of the goat, from the labours of the silk worm, to weave our clothes to keep us warm, to make us fine and gay; it helpeth us from the inmost bowels of the earth, to fetch divers needful tools and utensils.

It collected mankind into cities, and compacted them into orderly societies, and devised wholesome laws, under shelter whereof we enjoy safety and peace, wealth and plenty, mutual succour and defence, sweet conversation and beneficial commerce.

If by meditation, did event, all those sciences whereby our minds are enriched and ennobled, our manners are refined and polished, our curiosity is satisfied, our life is benefited.

What is there we admire, or wherein we delight, that pleases our minds, or gratifies our senses, for which we are not beholden to industry?

Both any country flourish in wealth, in grandeur, in prosperity? It must be impugned to industry; to the industry of its governor, settling good order; to the industry of its people following profitable occupation.

So did Cato in that notable oration of his, in Salustius, tell the Roman senate, that it was not by the force of their arms, but by the industry of their ancestors, that the commonwealth did arise to such pitch of

greatness. When sloth crept in, then all things corrupt and decay; then the public state doth sink into disorder, penury, and a disgraceful condition.

From the Rhode Island American.

If it for food and raiment, and for shelter alone, that we came into the world? Do we talk of our souls, and live as if we, and all that surrounds us, were made of dull matter. Are the relations of life for our convenience merely, or has the fulfilling of these duties none but promised and distant rewards? Man has another and higher nature, even here, and the spirit within him finds an answering spirit in every thing that grows, and affectionate relation not only with fellow man, but with the commonest things that lie scattered about the earth.

PHILIP, KING OF MACEDON.

He once happened to fall to the ground when engaged in some gymnastic exercises. As he rose he observed the impression of his body in the sand. "Heavens," cried Philip; "how small a space hath nature allotted us, and yet we are vain enough to desire to command the universe."

DYING.

A bold death is no evidence of an innocent life. Felons, when they know that they can do no better, brace their nerves and die like a very Hercules. He must be a pitiful fellow, that would shame himself in the eyes of a whole city. The best way would be to make them expire by themselves. I would rather judge of a man by his living, than by his dying, and of a woman too. Valerius.

OLD MAIDS.

A sprightly writer expresses his opinion of old maids in the following manner: "I am inclined to believe that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person, 'she will certainly die an old maid' is the particularly reserved towards the other sex, 'she has all the squeamishness of an old maid' is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns, 'she is cut out for an old maid.' And if she is kindly humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of an old maid. In short I have always found that neatness, modesty, economy and humanity, are the never failing characteristics of 'an old maid.'

NAIVETTE OF A FRENCH GIRL.

At the marriage of Count D'Artois, the city of Paris agreed to distribute marriage portions. A smart little girl of sixteen, named Risle Nonson, having presented herself to inscribe her name on the list, was asked who was her lover? she said, with great simplicity, "I have no lover; I thought the city was to furnish every thing." This answer created much mirth, and a husband was soon found for her.

WHALE HUNT.

From an account of the Western Isles, by Doctor Hibbert.

I had landed at Mr. Leisk's of Barra Voe in Yell, when a fishing boat arrived with the intelligence that a drove of Calfing Whales had entered Yell sound. Females and boys, on hearing the news, issued from the cottages in every direction, making the hills reverberate with joyful exclamations of the event. The fishermen armed themselves with a rude sort of harpoon, formed from long iron pointed spits; they hurried to the strand, launched their boats, and at the same time, stored the bottom of their boats with loose stones. Thus was a large fleet of yawls soon collected from various points of the coast, which proceeded towards the entrance of the Sound. Some slight irregular ripples among the waves showed the place where a shoal of whales were advancing. They might be seen sporting on the surface of the ocean for at least a quarter of an hour, disappearing, and rising again to blow. The main object was to drive them upon the sandy shore of Hamna Voe, and it was evident that the animals, with their enemy in their rear, were taking this direction. Most of the boats were ranged in a semicircular form, being at the distance of about 50 yards from the animals.

A few skiffs, however, acted as a force of reserve, keeping at some little distance from the main body, so that they might be in readiness to intercept the whales should they change their course. The sable herd appeared to follow certain leaders, who, it was soon feared, were inclined to take any other route than that which led to the shallow on which they might ground immediately. The detached crews worked with all their might, in order to drive back the fugitives, and by means of loud cries and large stones thrown into the water, at last succeeded in causing them to resume their previous course. In this temporary diversion from the shore, the van of the boats was thrown into confusion; and it was a highly interesting scene to witness the dexterity with which the Shetlanders handled their oars, and took up a new semicircular position in the rear of the whales. Again the fish hesitated to proceed into the inlet, and again a reserve of boats intercepted them in their attempt to escape, while a fresh line of attack was assumed by the main body of the pursuers. It was thus that the whales were at length compelled to enter the harbour of Hamna Voe. Then did the air resound with the shouts that were set up by the boatmen, while stones were flung at the terrified animals, in order to force them upon the sandy shore of a small creek; but before this object could be effected, the whales turned several times, and were so often driven back. None of them, however, were yet struck with the harpoon; in deep water, they would at all hazards betake themselves to the open sea.

The leaders of the drove soon began to ground, emitting at the same time a faint murmuring cry, as if for relief; the hand at the bottom of the bay was disturbed, and the water was losing its transparency. The shoal of whales which followed increased, as they struck the shore, the middleness of the bay—they medly collided, and broke from the want of leaders, uncertain of their

course, and so greatly intimidated by the shouts of the boatmen, and the stones that were thrown into the water, as to be easily prevented from regaining the ocean. Crows of natives of each sex, and of all ages, were anxiously collected on the banks of the Voe, hailing with loud acclamations the approach of these visitants from the northern seas; and then began the work of death. Two men armed with sharp iron spits, rushed breast high into the water, seizing each a fin of the nearest whale, bore him drearily along to the shallowest part of the shore. One of the deadly foes of this meekest of the inhabitants of the sea deliberately lifted up a fin, and beneath it plunged into the body of the animal the harpoon which he grasped, so as to reach the large vessels of the heart. A long state of insensibility followed; the animal lashed the water with his tail, and deluged the land for a considerable distance another deathlike pause ensued, throes still fainter and fainter were repeated with shorter intermission until at length the victim lay motionless on the strand.

The butcher afterwards set off in a different direction, being joined by other persons assuming the same functions. Female whales, appearing by their hasty and uncertain course, to have been wrested from their progeny, and sucklings no less anxiously in pursuit of those from whose breasts they had received their nutriment, were severally arrested in their pursuit, by the relentless steel of the harpooner. Numerous whales which had received their death-wound soon lined the bay, while others were rolling about among the muddy and crimsoned waves, doubtful whether to flee, and appearing like oxen to wait the turn of their slaughterer. Wanton boys and females, in their anxiety to take a share of the massacre, might be observed to rankle with their tortures the gaping wound that had been made, while, in their blood thirsty exultation they appeared to surpass those whose more immediate business it was to expedite the direful business. At length the sun set upon a bay that seemed one sheet of blood; not a whale was allowed to escape; and the strand was strewn over with carcasses of all sizes, measuring from 6 to 20 feet, and amounting to no fewer than the number of 8. Several of the natives then went to their homes in order to obtain a short repose, but as the twilight in this northern latitude was so bright as to give little or no token of the sun's departure, many were unremotely intent upon securing the profit of their labour, by separating the blubber, which was of the thickness of three or four inches. It was supposed that the best of these whales would yield a barrel of oil; and it was loosely computed that the whole were on an average worth from two to three pounds sterling a piece, the value of the largest being as much as six pounds.

From the London Observer.

BILGE WATER NOT WHISKEY.

Court of Requests, Holborn.

A case of rather a curious nature, and which was characterized rather by the absurd credulity of the parties than by its novelty, came before the Commissioners on Thursday last. A man of the name of O'Regan attended the court, to shew cause against a summons which had been issued, called upon him to a debt of 18s. which was alleged to be due by him to a person who stated his name to be Higgins. The parties were both Irishmen, and exhibited a good deal of irritation, as well as confusion, in their respective stories. With some difficulty the following facts were collected from their respective statements:—On Tuesday week, about nine o'clock in the evening, a man dressed in the costume of a sailor, and wearing a large rough coat, similar to that commonly worn by sea-faring men in bad weather, entered the shop of O'Regan, who is a dealer in salt fish, and other "haberdashery," as he called it, in St. Giles's, and beckoning him to the back part of the room, and at the same time looking very significantly, said, "May be you would not like a drop of the real thing," to keep Christmas with? "What do you mean?" says O'Regan. "Whiskey, to be sure," says the man. "Faith, and it's I that would," replied O'Regan "providing it was good and cheap." "Och, by the piper of Kilrush," says the man, "there hasn't been a nater, cleaner, more complete drop of Putshen (whiskey illicitly distilled) smuggled across the Herri-brook (the Irish Channel) for many a long day, and as for cheapness, you shall have it for an old song." "You don't mean to say its after being smuggled?" says O'Regan. "By my soul, but I do," rejoined the man, "it's I and Jack Corcoran, a friend of mine, brought it safe and sound into the Thames last Sunday in the shape of butter-firkins from Cork." "Could a body taste it?" pursued O'Regan. With a couple of "why nos," says the man, "I've a blather full of it under my axter, (his arm-pit,) if you'll lind us a hold of a glass—O'Regan said he had n't a glass handy, but brought a cup, and the bladder being produced, a fair taste was poured forth, which O'Regan, having tipped it off—after collecting his breath, which had been dissipated by its strength—swore was the darling of a drop—it was the next kin to aqua fortis—Aqua fortis, you mean, says the man—Aqua fortis is a fool to it. The next question was, as to the price? Och, by the powers, says the honest smuggler, as your'e a country-man and friend, you shall have it for ten shillings a gallon, and less than that I would n't give it to my mother. O'Regan thought this too much, and proposed eight shillings a gallon; but, after much chaffering, he agreed to give nine shillings. The man could n't sell less than an anchor, four gallons. This was too much for O'Regan; but he finally determined to get a friend to go partners, and Higgins, who lodged in his house, was called down and also indulged with a taste, which he also pronounced beautiful. It was then arranged, with strong injunctions of secrecy, that the tub should be brought the next night, in a half bushel sack, as if it were coals, and the hour of nine was appointed. The smuggler then departed, but was true to his appointment. He came at the hour fixed on the Wednesday night, and in the disguise proposed. The commodity was then carried into a little back parlour, with great mystery, and de-

posited in a cupboard, and the doors being all shut, he demanded his oagh. To be sure, says Higgins, but first and foremost, (for he was the more cautious than his friend,) let us see if it is as good as the sample was Och, the d—n—burn me, says the smuggler, it's a deave you. Sure I know you would n't, replied Higgins, only just I'd like to wet my whistle with another drop, as you may say. Touch my honour, touch my lie, says the smuggler; and seizing the tub with some indignation, he called for the poker, and then striking the barrel on each side the bung hole, out started the bung. He next called for a table spoon and a cup, and lading out about a noggin, alias a quortey, handed it to O'Regan, who having taken a suck—by the twist of his eye, and the smack of his lips, evinced his satisfaction. Higgins finished it; and exclaiming, it's the dandy! passed his hand into his pocket, without further hesitation, and produced his eighteen shillings. O'Regan did the same—and the cask being safely locked in the cupboard, the smuggler was let out with as much caution as he had been admitted. O'Regan and Higgins then held a council upon the division of the spoils; and the latter went up stairs to fetch down a two gallon jar, while the former ran to the public house to borrow a messers. They soon met again in the parlour, and the tub was brought out. They endeavoured at first to get the bung out in the same manner which they had observed the smuggler pursue, but not being equally acquainted with the subject, they could not succeed. This difficulty, however, was soon obviated. O'Regan obtained a large gimble from a next door neighbour, & a hole bored in one of the ends, the liquor began to flow, very freely into the measure which was held to receive it. Higgins remarked that it looked very muddy, and on the pint being full lifted it up to have another sup; but he had no sooner taken a gulp than, to the dismay of O'Regan he exclaimed "Och, Holy Paul, its bilged!" mentioning a very unwholesome liquid. "Bilged," says O'Regan, and, snatching the measure from his partner, took a mouthful himself, which he as quickly spilted about the floor; and then, in an agitated tone, cried out "surst enough Higgins it is bilge, and precious bad it is as ever I drank." They now eyed each other for some time with mutual surprise, and then sympathetically agreed that they must have been "done." It was still, however, a matter of surprise to them how their friend, the smuggler; could have taken good whiskey (which that they had tasted from the bung hole certainly was) from such nastiness. In order to solve their doubts, they procured a pail; and, having emptied the cask, they proceeded to break it to pieces, when, to their astonishment, the mystery was unravelled, and their folly, in being made the dupes of a pretended smuggler, made fully manifest; for immediately under the bung hole they found a small tin box, capable holding about half a pint, which, being tightly tacked to one of the staves, kept the pure liquor, a small quantity of which still remained, from that which was of a very opposite character. It was no laughing matter, and they were not, therefore, very merry on the occasion, and still less so when Higgins demanded of O'Regan the repayment of his 18s.—this O'Regan refused, and a quarrel ensued, which, after having terminated in a regular set to, attended with painful consequences to both, was followed by Higgins applying to this court for the summons which led to their appearance before the commissioner. The whole of the circumstances, with infinite trouble, having been thus unravelled.

The commissioner declared his inability to afford Mr Higgins any redress. There was clearly no debt incurred—there was a mutual compact entered into for an illegal purpose; for, had the liquor which they had purchased been smuggled spirits, they were liable to pay a large penalty for having bot it. But, putting aside all these considerations, it was clear that Higgins had, with a proper degree of caution, endeavored to satisfy himself of the quality of the article before he paid his money—and thereby showed that he was not acting under a confidence in any guarantee on the part of O'Regan; and consequently could have no claims on him. In this view of the case, he should dismiss the summons without costs.

The parties then retired, amidst the laughter of the bye standers—and Higgins, who was evidently much mortified, swore he would take the worth of his eighteen shillings out of O'Regan's bones.

From a Scotch paper. REFLECTIONS ON THE LOSS OF A NOSE.

A man who has lost his nose has peculiar advantages as well as disadvantages; he cannot follow his nose, but then he cannot be said to be poking it into every thing. He cannot blow his nose, but then he saves pocket handkerchiefs. He cannot be stuffed up in his nose, but then he cannot take snuff, which is, however, another saving. If he goes to sleep, you can't tickle his nose, and when he is awake, he can't run his nose against a post. Let him drink what he will he never will have a red nose, and never be exposed to the nickname of "Nosy;" and let him be as impertinent as he will, he may defy you to pull his nose. "Sir," said a man to another with a false nose, "I'll pull your nose." "Sir," said he, "I shall put my nose in my pocket."

We are credibly informed that a short time since, whilst excavating a canal, at Jerusalem South, (Long Island, N. York) for the purpose of conveying water from a pond to a flour mill, the skeletons of a number of Indians were discovered, and at the head of each was found a bottle of rum; a kettle, tomahawk, &c. These instruments, must have taken place more than a century since. Those who have tasted of the rum, state it to be of the most exquisite flavour. Jam. L. I. Farmer.

A horse belonging to Capt. Holford, lately trotted in England seventeen miles in 58 minutes and 33 seconds. He carried ten and a half stone, and was to perform the match within the hour for 200 guineas. Mr. Williams' horse, which beat the afore-mentioned American horse, was backed to lose three miles in nine minutes. The match was lost by 40 seconds.

AGRICULTURAL.



ENGRAFTING OF FRUIT TREES.

[We copy from the Zanesville Express, the following summary of a method of engrafting, in a letter from a gentleman in South Carolina to the editor of the American Farmer.]

It is necessary in the first place, that the farmer should in some degree acquaint himself with the analogy that exists between the saps of different trees, and the tendency which some trees have to unite with and flourish upon stalks differing very materially from their parent stem. The whole of the Icosandria class (apple, pear, hawthorn, rose, plum, cherry, &c.) seem disposed to graft on each other. The apple and pear, apple and quince, cherry and plum, and even wild and tame cherry will not graft together in all instances—while the peach and rose succeed well. Much difficulty is said to exist in uniting the peach to the rose, yet when it is accomplished, the growth is as luxuriant, and much more hardy than from its own root. In order that grafts of any kind may grow well, particular attention should be paid to their culture and the manner of their insertion, together with a judicious choice of the substance employed to heal the wound. The old method, [and the one now generally pursued in the western country] of applying 3 or 4 lbs. of clay, &c. has been successfully superseded by the writer of the letter in question. The only object in covering the wound at all being to exclude the air from it, he recommends for that purpose instead of clay, a salve composed of "one measure of olive oil or hog's lard, three measures of melted bees' wax;" to be well mixed while hot, & when cool, worked till sufficiently pliant.

March and April are the usual months for grafting, but if occasion require it may be put off till May, and even till June, with equal and perhaps greater certainty of success than earlier, if the grafts be kept sufficiently moist to prevent their withering.—Stocks for grafting should be about the size of a large goose quill, if they are older, select limbs of the same size to graft them in, so no limbs are found suitable, head down the main stalk and wait till they grow—the grafts will be the nearer in consequence of the delay. The twig for engrafting should be chosen from a young healthy tree if possible, and cut before the buds begin to swell. A warm moist day is the best proper for the operation of grafting—all the instrument required is a sharp knife: with this cut the stalk off even and smooth, split it about half an inch, cut off a bit of the twig to be inserted containing two or three buds, cut it wedge shaped, having one edge thicker than the other, and put it gently into the split, carefully fitting the bark of the stalk on the thick side; then cover as much of the stalk and graft as was wounded in the operation, with enough grafting wax to keep out the air.

EARLY POTATOES.

From Parker's Report to the New-York Agricultural Society

Sometime in the month of Feb. last, I took a bushel of potatoes, and after putting a layer of loam into a box, I put in a layer of potatoes, and then another layer of loam, and so on till I had buried the whole bushel. I then placed my box in a warm part of my kitchen. In about a fortnight they began to germinate. Being covered with a rich soil, the sprouts were very large and strong, and their growth very rapid till they were nearly an inch long. The growth then, for several days, appeared to change its direction. I could see no difference in the length of the sprouts for sometime, but from their roots a vast number of fibres shot out with great rapidity. When the fibres had extended themselves about half round the potatoe, on the 28th of March I prepared my drills, scattered a small quantity of compost manure along the bottom of the drill, I then cut each potatoe into two pieces, and placed them on the manure, then scattered a small quantity of manure on each piece of potatoe. I say a small quantity, because in raising early potatoes, I use but little, comparatively speaking. In most cases I use very liberally. If potatoes be planted in a rich soil or be manured highly the tops will grow very luxuriantly, but will continue to grow too long for the benefit of an early crop, for the bottom seldom grows much till the top has nearly attained its height. I am fully convinced, that an inferior soil, with an ordinary quantity of manure, will yield an earlier crop than a very rich one. The manure used will be sufficient to warm and force the plant for a while, when, for want of strength, of earth, its growth becomes less rapid; and then it begins to bottom. Rich land will produce the largest crop, but it will be longer coming to maturity.

For potatoes, I consider vegetable manure, or light compost, far preferable to any other.

On the 19th June, I carried potatoes to market, some of which measured 6 1-2 inches in circumference.

CULTURE OF CARROTS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Roxbury, March 10th, 1822.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request for my mode of cultivating and preserving carrots through the winter, I now enclose you the same—although, as a treasurer of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society I have paid premiums for much larger crops than my own, where much more labour and manure was made use of, as you will see by referring to our Repository, of Oct. 1817, 1819, and 1820, when striving for premiums.

I am, dear sir, your's respectfully,

JOHN PRINCE.

FOR ONE ACRE.

I always cultivate carrots on the deepest loamy soil, that has been previously under some hard crop for one or two years—then as early as your soil is fit, plough it as deep as the implement with a strong team will carry it; in a few days harrow it, & plough again to make it as fine as possible, and between the 20th May and 10th June, spread on 20 or 30 ox cart loads of about 30 to 35 bushels each of fine, old manure, & plough it in lightly, and harrow thoroughly, so as to be well mixed with the soil, and then brush, harrow and level it—on a side hill, be careful not to have it throw up and down, as they are apt to wash, and by which I nearly lost my last crop; the field in which

they were having a great many fruit trees made it inconvenient having them any other way. The seed should be sown as soon as possible after leveling the surface.

SEED AND PREPARATION.

I have always used for field culture the common orange carrot, and the seed should be thoroughly rubbed and winnowed, till all the rough edges are off, and finally made as clean as parsley seed—then take about 1 1-2 lbs. and add warm water to make it fully wet, and turn it over occasionally for two or three days, till it swells and is on the point of sprouting; then mix with it half a bushel of dry wood ashes, which allows it to be sown more freely, and even: half a pound would be an abundance if it could be sown as soon as wished, and all the seed were good.

SOWING, &c.

I have generally used the Northumberland turnip drill—any other machine may answer as well; only gauge it accurately, so that it be evenly sown, or it may be done by hand—we sometimes sow it in rows, 3 feet apart, if it is intended afterwards to sow Kuta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, &c. &c. between it—but if alone, I should recommend 13 to 15 inches from row to row—the seed should be covered, and pressed down by the feet in following the machine, or by a light roller, (which I think important for almost all seeds)—and by treating the seed as before described, it vegetates and gets over the surface before the weeds, and is much more easily thinned and dressed out, the seed if sown in its dry state, is very slow in springing up, and the weeds generally get much ahead before the carrot is sufficiently visible, or is rooted from enough to prevent being pulled up with the weeds.

Success in cultivating this vegetable, depends entirely on early attention and thinning, weeding and hoeing, the plants should not be left for a crop nearer than 3 or 4 inches, and should at all times be kept free from weeds, and the earth loosened with a hoe—(a Dutch scuffling hoe is very useful)—most of the labour after sowing may be performed by children than men.

HARVESTING AND PRESERVING IN THE WINTER.

Carrots grow more in October than any previous month—the first of November is early enough to gather them; my method has been to cut off the tops near, but not quite to the crown of the plant, with sharp hoes; they are greedily eaten by oxen, cows, sheep or swine—then run a plough deep, drawn by a pair of oxen or horses, as close to a row as can be directed, and down by another row a rod or two off, when they are seen standing very regularly, and are easily pulled by boys and thrown in heaps till carted off; by this method I think more than half the labour is saved, and the earth is left in good order for the next season. I have succeeded in keeping them, as well as all other roots in pits, prepared as follows: Dig the earth about one foot deep and four feet wide, of any length you please (but I should recommend not more than 150 or 200 bushels to be kept in one heap) and on a dry situation, or a deep trench should be dug around the heap, at a small distance from it to keep off the water—then lay the roots on this ground, and pile them up a bout 3 1-2 feet high—they should then be covered six or twelve inches with straw, meadow hay, or any such refuse article, and part of the earth which was thrown out, put on, only enough at first to keep down the straw—and as the cold weather increases, add more, till finally it may be eight or twelve inches thick, which is enough for our most severe winters—(As such a body of vegetables of themselves produce much heat,) they are more likely to be injured by being too warm, and especially when first put up. I have had them live in the ground where they grew, through the winter as well as parsnips. By the above management I think 500 to 700 bushels per acre may be calculated on—and we have paid premiums for 900 bushels, where I presume no more pains were bestowed.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

FOUNDER IN HORSES.

Paris, Bourbon Co. Ky.

Dear Sir,

After a journey devoid of interest, owing to the lateness of the season, I have arrived in Kentucky, and being desirous of communicating a cure for "Foundering," recently known, I make one effort to conduce to the value of your present work, the American Farmer.

One of the writers in your "Farmer" calls foundering, "chills and founder," and compares it to inflammatory rheumatism. I apprehend he does not understand the disease in all its stages;—it evidently proceeds from surfeit. A horse rode until heated and fatigued, and fed too plentifully while warm and hungry, and swallowing his food too greedily, that he may lie down and rest his wearied limbs; and the stable being wet or damp, and the horse in a copious sweat, are reasons the best that can be given, for the formation of the disease.

Instead of rising up refreshed, the poor animal is stiff and useless. If he had got leave to cool perfectly, and been fed sparingly, he would have escaped this sore complaint.

The cure is a lump of alum the size of a walnut, reduced to powder and dissolved in warm water; the horse must be drenched with this liquid, which in a short time will show him into profuse perspiration, and he will be able to pursue his journey the next day, and if not badly foundered in a few hours.

You will keep it out of sight that this communication comes from a woman, as I wish to escape the

"World's dread laugh, which scare
"The firm philosopher can scorn."

Yet it is a fact that I always prized fine horses, and endeavoured by every means in my power, to alleviate their pain.

Pray do not put yourself to the expense of sending seed you have to purchase. I hope you received the last seed I sent you enclosed in a letter from Missouri, particularly the "Purvie Sensitive Plant" seed.

P.S. The valuable remedy for the founder was communicated by Col B. Chambers, who experienced its good effect on his own horses, and others.

The authoress of the above is amongst our most valued and useful correspondents, worth a million of idle men, who neither write nor think any thing useful to society, and yet who call themselves the lords of creation.

[Editor]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 23.

STATE vs. WAYMAN.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman residing near Poplar Springs, Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, April 29th, 1822.

Dear Sir, I am satisfied it will give you great pleasure to hear that our mutual friend Henry Wayman has succeeded on the trial of the suit brought against him by the State of Maryland, on his contract to collect the public moneys. After having finished the business which brought me to this city, I was induced, by way of passing my time, to stroll up to the Court House, and finding that a jury was about to be impanelled to try this case, the interest I felt for a friend was sufficient to detain me for the purpose of hearing the matter investigated. The evidence was full and conclusive, and clearly established the truth of every matter alleged in Mr. Wayman's handbill, so much so indeed, that the jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant. Although the case was conducted by the District Attorney, Mr. Boyle, with great zeal and industry, yet it is due to this gentleman to say, it was also conducted with a liberality and fairness, that showed his solicitude for the attainment of justice between the parties.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

In the Maracaibo papers an official statement is given of the present population of the Republic of Colombia, which is nearly equal to that of the United States, at the period of the declaration of Independence. It is stated that the seven departments of Oronoco, Venezuela, Z. Ila, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Cauca, and Magdalena, including 23 Provinces, contain 2,144,600 inhabitants. Each department is entitled to four Senators, making 28, and the Provinces to 73 Representatives.

The population of Panama & Veraguas, is 80,000. They are entitled to three Representatives.

The population of the seven Provinces of Quito, is estimated at 550,000, and when its independence is established, will have 19 Representatives.

Thus the Republic of Colombia will comprise a population of 2,144,600 inhabitants, and the congress will be composed of 44 Senators and 93 Representatives.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

AN INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

Wethis morning passed the site of a country seat belonging to a gentleman, of whose fortune the following interesting particulars are related, which we presume it may not be improper to publish, as the story is told without reserve. Many years ago two young and enterprising adventurers left Europe, one for America and the other for the East Indies. Before their departure they mutually agreed that if one should die a bachelor he should make the other his heir. The one who went east was remarkably successful in trade, and accumulated a fortune of two millions. He died a few years since, leaving the whole of his estate to his early friend, whom the intelligence found residing in moderate circumstances on one of the Islands in Lake Champlain. He is said to be little elated by this sudden tide of prosperity, which would be sufficient to overwhelm some minds. His intended residence is in a retired and rural situation, bearing no marks of parade and ostentation. The fidelity of his friend, the fulfilment of a verbal promise after the lapse of many years, and the romantic circumstances connected with the story, render it not less interesting than that of Damon and Pythias to which it bears a striking analogy.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Philadelphia, May 16.

The committee appointed by the Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, have made a detailed report of their proceedings to the Board. They have explored the whole country from opposite the Pea Patch on the Delaware, to the mouth of the Christians—and from Back Creek on the Elk, to White Clay Creek and Elk Forge, on the North, below the granite ridge—and in conclusion they say—that the district which they have examined, is admirably adapted to canal purposes, and that in their opinion a canal can be cut without difficulty and at a very moderate expense, be cut on any one of the routes contemplated. They have, however, declined to recommend one route in preference to another, until they shall have caused the whole to be re-surveyed, and critically examined by able and experienced engineers. Books of subscription are to be opened on Monday next, and it now remains to be seen, whether there is public spirit enough in this community, to patronize a work which promises a liberal reward to the subscribers—which is confessedly of much national importance—and cannot fail greatly to enrich the commerce of Philadelphia. The payment to be made at the time of subscribing is but a trifle per share—nor is it probable that any further call will be made by the Board for several months.

Nat. Gaz.

[Reported for the American.]

MARINE COURT—May 3, 1822.

HENRY HULL vs. James Maurice.

Important decision on the legal construction of the term "sale for cash."

Although perhaps to most mercantile men in the city the verdict rendered in this case may not appear extraordinary, there are very many of our citizens to whom it will pretty certainly so appear, and the entire novelty no less than the great and daily importance of the principle established to all men in any way interested in commercial dealings, demands that it should be generally made known.

Hull, the plaintiff, consigned to Maurice, the defendant, a certain amount of property to sell on commission, and instructed him to sell for cash. Soon afterwards he sold a part of it to one Walsh, a man then in good credit, for cash, according to the acceptance of that term among mercantile men, and made immediate delivery of it to Walsh, but did not then receive the money—and when he called on Walsh for payment, a day or two afterwards, found that in the mean time he had called. The question before the court and jury was who should lose the amount, Hull the owner, or Maurice the commission merchant. As the case has never been determined before, and is exceedingly important to be known to all the

evidence is given at length from the minutes of the judge.

Anthony Kerr sworn for the plaintiff, testified that in the fall of 1819, Hull the plaintiff, in his presence contracted with Maurice the defendant, to receive and sell for him twenty two barrels of pork on commission; that the plaintiff instructed him to sell for cash, or if he did sell on credit, to consult with witness, and Maurice advanced forty dollars at the time. The next thing he heard about the matter was from Maurice himself, who told him that he sold the goods to one Walsh, and Walsh had failed without paying the money. The plaintiff on this single testimony rested his case.

Mr. Rose for the defendant, briefly opened the defence to the jury. That the defendant had received the property on sale from the plaintiff as stated by Mr. Kerr the witness, and that his instructions were to sell for cash, he should not deny. That he had sold the property to Walsh as stated by the witness, he should also concede, and further that he had not insisted upon and received the money before he delivered the goods to Walsh. Still however, he should contend that he had fully complied with the undertaking he entered into with the plaintiff. That undertaking was to sell for cash, and the meaning of that term in the mercantile world, as he should prove by abundant witnesses, was no more nor less than this—that the purchaser, if he be a man of acknowledged credit, receives the goods from the seller immediately on the purchase, and then in two or three days, or as soon after the sale in part as the vendor chooses, he is bound to call and pay him, he having his bill rendered him at the time of delivery.

Alexander Cornell, a clerk of the defendant, was first called and sworn. He said he entered the same on the books of the defendant as for cash, and gave an order on Lowrie the assessor, for the quantity sold. That he called on Walsh soon after the delivery—that is, in two or three days, for the money, just as he was accustomed to call on other cash purchasers. That Walsh lived three miles out of town—was not at home when he called, & witness did not get the money, and presently afterwards heard that he had failed.

John Wilson sworn—Testified that the usual course of business on cash sales was to deliver the goods before the payment of the price—that is, where the standing of the purchaser was fair as to solvency—where doubtful, goods usually withheld till payment actually received. Agens and principals, he further said, pursued the same course. Witness himself sells goods on commission, and, if he is instructed to sell for cash, would deliver the goods first, if the purchaser was a man in good credit.

Abraham Lyons next called—Testified that in the usual course of trade, the delivery of the goods precedes payment, where the sale is for cash.

Mr. Carter sworn—Had known Mr. Walsh in 1819, and the early part of 1820, and sold him goods. His credit was then good. Never heard any thing pro or con respecting his solvency till he heard that he had failed. Walsh, about the time of his failure, owed him \$20, which he had difficulty to get.

The counsel for the respective parties contested the cause with great ingenuity and persevering zeal. There being besides no case on record in which the point had been settled, enhanced the difficulties of the case.

His honour Justice Swanton very briefly charged the jury on the facts of the case—remarking to them in substance that they should be very much guided in their verdict by what they should consider the fair expectation, in the mercantile community, of the term sale for cash; and if, in that view, they should be of opinion that the defendant had acted in perfect good faith, it would be their duty to find a verdict in his favour. Still, however, although they might be of opinion that, according to the fair and proper acceptance of the term sale for cash, he had a right to part with the goods before the money was counted down before him, yet if they should believe the defendant's conduct had not been fair and honourable, or any wise tainted with fraud and collusion, they would return a verdict against him.

The jury retired, and after a pretty long consultation, came into court with a verdict for the defendant.

Boston, May 11.

At the present term of the Municipal Court we understand an auctioneer of this city was found guilty of selling a composition watch of little worth, falsely pretending that it was of great value, and belonging to a Sea Captain, in jail, who was in great distress, and for whose benefit it was sold—and thereby intentionally cheating and defrauding the purchaser. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of forty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Huntsville, (Alab.) April 19.

CANINE SAGACITY.

A few weeks since, a negro boy, who was plunging in a field of Mr. Brandon's in this neighbourhood, stopped his horse to fix something about the gear. While in this situation, the horse took fright, and started at full speed towards that part of the fence at which he had been brought in, the point of the collar of the horse struck, and he came finally so fastened to the pantaloons of the body, (which were of buckskin,) and the horse had drawn the boy in this situation, about eighty yards towards the fence, which was yet twenty yards before him, the pannel about five rails high, for which he was evidently making, when a large mastiff of Mr. Brandon's, voluntary spring forward, seized the horse by the upper lip, and held him securely until the boy was released.

For the truth of this statement we can vouch, as we have it from Mr. Brandon's own lips, who is a man of the utmost respectability.

CLAIMS ON FLORIDA.

We perceive by an advertisement in the London Observer, of the 7th of April, that the grantees of land under the British Government in East Florida, from the year 1763 to 1788, are notified that they may procure authenticated copies of their grants, and that a professional gentleman will shortly proceed to this country for the purpose of claiming these grants. N. Y. Gaz.

TEA TREES.

A colony of Chinese established itself in Brazil, soon after the King of Portugal fixed his residence there, and applied to the cultivation of tea with so much success that they have now three millions of trees in full bearing.

WOAHOO.

From the Navigator in the Bay of Waahoo, on the 12th Nov. 1821. Consumed by fire, the Royal Palace, Owhyhean Majesty, consisting of a large and elegant wicker work, surrounded by a seat and only a few minutes. This fire commenced at eleven o'clock, and in twenty minutes the whole was a ruin. On one side, adjoining the palace was a fort, within the wall of which the corner of a grass fence, were piled upwards of a thousand casks of powder, and on the other side, three large and magnificent wooden buildings brought down from America, and erected by our expiring countrymen. For a moment the extent of the fire seemed doubtful, and was pictured in every countenance; flames spread on every side and threatened the destruction of the village; fortunately, however, by the unparalleled exertions and daring spirit of the American who were present, with a watering party from the Globe with buckets the destructive element was stopped before it had spread beyond the precincts of the royal residence.

The Sandwich Islands are now becoming a place of great commerce, and the natives making rapid strides towards civilization. From the frequent visits they have had of late years from Americans and English they are daily assuming their manners and customs, and abolishing their own. No longer is seen the bow or the spear—no more heard the shrill sound of the War Gong or the agonising shrieks of the War Gongers for the sacrifice—Superstition is doing away—Idolatry has ceased, the "children of hell" is now heard to break on the Sabbath, and the cheering rays of christianity have already begun to beam on these children of nature. There are now residing amongst them several of the Missionary Society from the United States with their wives and families; there is a school kept by them, and a number of the young generation are taught the arts of reading, writing, drawing, &c. which together with the exemplary conduct of all the society, the moral and religious precepts delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bingham and the Rev. Mr. Thurston in the church, is daily increasing amongst those children of nature a high sense of moral rectitude.

Since the commencement of the year 1820, no less than twenty eight ships and brig have visited those Islands, for the objects of trade or procuring supplies.

The natives themselves are now the owners of ten square rigged vessels, none less than 120 tons, besides a number of schooners and sloops, all of which they keep constantly going from Island to Island, with sandal wood, provisions, &c. they are principally manned with natives, sailing with skill and regularity. While Captain Gardner remained at Woahoo, one of these vessels arrived from a voyage to Kamehameha, she was commanded by a white man, but manned entirely by natives. For a quantity of salt he carried to the governor of Kamehameha, she brought in return a quantity of dried salmon, coriander, canvas, cutlery, &c. the governor also made his Owhyhean Majesty a present of a large tract of land and sent him a deed of it. They were pleased with the success of the voyage, and would soon undertake another.

On the south of the Island of Woahoo, is one of the most commodious harbours in the world; no wind or waves ever enter there to endanger the safety of a vessel—There can be obtained provisions of every kind, and a ship be repaired if needed; for this last year it has been a resort for all the whale ships cruising in the northern latitude, for refreshments and supplies.

In coming out of the harbour, bound to the northward, between Woahoo and Aiooi, there is a long low point and a reef extending six or eight miles from the S. W. part of Woahoo; to pass in safety, steer S. W. from the harbour until the western hills bear north—then a vessel may haul to the northward with safety.

Providence, May 13.

A few days ago, a large quantity of American brown cottons was bought up in Boston, for the South American market. It is sincerely hoped, that this adventure will be a profitable one to the merchants concerned, and that, hereafter, the products of American manufacturing industry will form no inconsiderable proportion of our exports. We cannot doubt, that American 3-4 cloth at from 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 cents here, will do as well, among the South Americans, as Calcutta white cloths, but their prices ever so low. Let purchasers only take the trouble to calculate the difference in weight between equal surfaces of American and Indian, and the superiority of the former will be apparent.

The parcel of goods above mentioned, is said to have consisted of about 80,000 yards. Now supposing them to be all narrow goods, their exportable value is \$10,000. The raw cotton from which they were spun has cost New England (paid in cloth) about \$3,575. Gained by New-England Agricultural and Mercantile labour, \$6,125.

The distance from the mouth of the Arkansas River to Little Rock, the seat of government of Arkansas, is computed at 500 miles—and the distance thence to the Cherokee Missionary Establishment on the Arkansas at 130 miles. Recently a steam boat ascended the river the whole distance from the Mississippi river to within 12 miles of the Missionary establishment. What a country is this, where there are rivers navigable for four hundred miles, which were but just beginning to hear of.—Nat. Int.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CULTURE OF POTATOES.

A correspondent has requested us to insert the following: "The first year, he says, I cut the potatoes in three pieces, the top, the middle, and the bottom parts. (I suppose every person knows the top of the potatoe from the bottom as the principal eyes are on the top) and planted these in three rows. The top plant was ten days earlier than the middle plant and much greater crop; the middle plant was earlier than the bottom and a better crop; the bottom produced a very indifferent crop." For some seasons past I have only planted the top eyes, and may safely say I have the best crop, and the driest potatoes in the country. Now you will be deterred from this plan on the ground of waste; for after the top is cut off, the remainder keeps better than entire. As proof of this, lay a whole potatoe on the top of the ground, or in any exposed place, and it will show that the top plants grow larger and are many inches long, before the rest of any grows from the bottom. Am. Farmer.

FROM FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

Colonel Wm. A. R. Major William Bradford... arrived at Fort Smith on Saturday evening last...

THE CHEROKEES AND OSAGES. A war party of the former passed Fort Smith about 20 or 25 days since...

A PEPPAT MEXICO. From the Kentucky Commentator. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mexico...

From the Morning Chronicle. Mr. Allen observed yesterday in a country paper...

IN THE CULTURE OF POTATOES. As requested us to in the first year, heavy crops were produced...

ter having passed the mountain, have been... This country produces all the fruits of the West India...

I have been informed that at the time the city was captured...

From the Portland Argus of May 7. EASTERN BOUNDARY. We lately copied an article from a New York paper...

It appears by the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in seventeen hundred and eighty-three...

From the Morning Chronicle. Mr. Allen observed yesterday in a country paper...

Having argued the case as counsel for the representatives of Evans...

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the Wilmington Gazette, May 17. The sixtieth anniversary of the American Bible Society...

EXCHANGE. At Louisville, Ken. on the 2d of May, specie was from 90 to 90 per cent. advance...

At Louisville, Ken. on the 2d of May, specie was from 90 to 90 per cent. advance...

It is reported by persons on board of S. B. Velocipede...

TULIPS. We understand that there is now in full bloom, at Prince's Nursery...

EXCELLENT EVASION. A benevolent Quaker was applied to by a respectable gentleman...

THE GRIDIRON. The paper, which has been noticed before...

THE GRIDIRON. To-morrow will be published, the first number of the Gridiron...

ERIE CANAL.

The following facts, from the Utica Sentinel, show the extent and flourishing condition of commerce upon the Erie Canal...

GROWTH OF NEW YORK. It has been remarked, and probably not without good reason...

OBITUARY. Departed this life on Sunday last, Mr. JOHN THOMPSON...

COMMUNICATED. Amidst the reiterated triumphs of the tomb...

GENERAL STARK. This gallant veteran departed this life at his residence in Manchester...

A Dwelling House for Sale. On Saturday the first day of June...

NOTICE. Will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 31 day of June...

City Ordinance.

A BY-LAW. Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis...

W. M. HOHNE, & Co. In addition to their stock of GROCERIES...

NOTICE. The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County...

Notice is hereby Given. That the subscriber of the city of Annapolis...

The University of Maryland. ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed...

ALUMNUS. P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state...

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

D. RIDGELY, & CO.

Have just received, and offer for sale a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Among which are,
White and brown Drillings,
Cotton Casimeres, Striped Florentines,

Long and short Nankins,
White and coloured Marseilles,
Black Florentine, Searucker,
Ginghams and Calicoes in great variety,

Bengal Stripes,
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Figured Canton Crapes Robes,
Senshaws and Sarisnets,
Figured Black Levantine,
Plain do. do.

Black Florences and Florentines,
do. Italian Lustring,
White and do. 4-4 Italian Crapes,
Green Gauze, Hat and Arm Crapes,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Spittlefield do.

Ribbons assorted,
Imitation Merino Shawls,
Jaconet Muslin do.
White and Black Silk Hose and half Hose,

do. Cotton do.
Beaver, Kid, Silk & Dog skin Gloves,
Linen Cambric, and Cambric Handkerchiefs,

Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
Mull, Leno and Book do. plain and figured,
Jubilee Cord, and Satin stripe do.
Black Bombazetts, twilled, plain and figured,

Coloured do. do. do. do.
6-4 and 8-4 Super. Table Diaper,
Bird eye and Russia do.
7-8 and 1-4 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cambrics,
Russia and imitation Sheetings,
Osnaburgh, Burlap and Heavens,
Dowlas, Russia Duck, and white Rolls,
Umbrellas and Parasols

Also Grass and Grain Scythes, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Chain Traces. With a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short dates

They constantly keep a supply of

GROCERIES.

May 2. tf.

HACKS, GIGS AND SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.

The subscribers have for hire Hacks, Gigs, and Saddle Horses, which gentlemen can have by the day, week, or for such time as may suit them. The Hacks and Gigs are convenient, and their Saddle Horses pleasant. Their drivers are careful, steady and obliging men.

Application may be made at the Bar of Mr. Williamson's Hotel, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-House, or to either of the subscribers

Henry Matthews,
John Smith.

P. S. They will receive Horses at

LIVERY,

and pledge themselves that every attention shall be paid them while in their keeping

Church-street,
Annapolis, May 2.

NEW GOODS.

SHAW & GAMBRILL,
At their Store heretofore occupied by George Shaw, Church at Annapolis,
Have received a Supply of

NEW GOODS,
of the latest importation,
Comprising a variety of the articles included under the denomination of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationery; which they offer for sale upon liberal terms.

May 2. tf.

Sunday School.

The subscribers to the SUNDAY SCHOOL, or any other persons wishing to contribute, are respectfully informed, that the annual contribution of 50 cents is now becoming due, and requested to deposit the money at the Store of Messrs. Shaw & Gambrill.

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—\$2 50.

Sept. 27.

W. BRYAN,

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, an elegant assortment of

GOODS.

To which he solicits the particular attention of his friends and the public; believing that there is nothing less or more necessary, than for them to call and examine, to convince them that he can sell as cheap as his neighbours for Cash.

May 9.

G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has begun to make, and will every day, have

STRAWBERRY AND LEMON ICE-CREAM.

Ladies and gentlemen who will favour him with a call, will find genteel accommodation, as Mr. Grammer has given him the privilege of his room, next to the shop, for that purpose. Families and Parties will be supplied on a short notice, and in the genteel style. He likewise takes this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the citizens of this place, for the patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business. Nothing in his power shall be wanting to prove himself, for the future, deserving of it.

He has for sale, Madeira, Old Port, Claret and Malaga Wines in Bottles, of the best quality at the Baltimore retailing price. Cordials of different flavours, best Havana Cigars, Mould & id Dpt Candles, and all other articles generally found in a Confectionary and Caking Establishment.

Annapolis, May 2.

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 Baltimore. Annapolis

Jan. 17. tf.

NOTICE.

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

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

Oct. 11, 1821.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages; 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 4th of June next.

Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board,
WM E. PINKNEY, Secretary

The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and forty.

May 16.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Patriot and Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above notice a week for four weeks and forward their accounts.

At an Orphans Court holden for Anne-Arundel county the 30th day of April, 1822, present

James Mackubin,
Thomas H. Dorsey and Esquires,
Henry Duvall.

Among other proceedings were the following, to wit: On application of Robert Welch of Ben. of the city of Annapolis, for letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Ward, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is Ordered, that the Court will proceed to grant the said letters to the said Robert Welch of Ben. on the first Tuesday in June next, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, and provided a copy of this order be published once a week for four weeks previous to the said first Tuesday in June next, in the following newspapers, the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, published in the city of Annapolis.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true copy taken from the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1822.

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

May 2. 4w.

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.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,
May 11th, 1822.

On application by petition of Sarah Arnold, administratrix of Robert Arnold, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Arnold, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal the 2nd day of May 1822.

Sarah Arnold, Adm'x.

May 1. 6w.

Spring & Summer GOODS,

GEORGE M'NEIR, TAILOR,
Has just received a very neat assortment 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 fashionable patterns, colours, and figures. 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 customers 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.

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 WELDON,
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

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

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

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

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

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

Feb. 28.

ATTENTION!

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

Jan. 17. tf.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell the two story FRAME BUILDING in Green-street, now occupied by him. The situation is pleasant and the house convenient.

He will likewise dispose of the LOT OF GROUND fronting 25 feet of Church and Francis-streets, and lying between his shop and the store of D. Ridgely, & Co.

The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known on application to

WILLIAM COE, Esq.,
P. S. To rent THE BRICK BUILDING opposite Williamson's Hotel, and formerly occupied by Mr. N. J. Watkins as a Shop. For the terms apply as above.

Annapolis, May 9

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.

For Sale,

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

The Rising Sun Farm,
On the Baltimore road distant 10 miles from Annapolis, containing 268 acres, this farm is well set with clover. A farm called

"Howard's First Choice,"
Formerly occupied by Mr. Baldwin, adjoining the Rising Sun Farm, containing 120 acres, and now occupied by Sabret Journey. A farm called

"Connexion,"
Containing about 250 acres, formerly owned by Major Thomas Dorsey, nine miles from Annapolis on the Baltimore road; the land lies on the west side of the main road and is occupied by one Richard Scott. A farm called

"Prospect Plains,"
formerly occupied by Mr. Henry H. Brown, and now by Mr. Mordecai Welch; containing about 271 acres, lying on Round Bay, where one day will be established a Naval Depot.

Sundry farms on the Bodkin Neck, a great part of which is in wood, and the land of excellent quality. Apply to

RICHARD CATON,
Baltimore.
Or to Mr. JOSEPH SANDS, in Annapolis, who has a copy of the terms of sale.

April 25. 4w.

For Sale,

A LIKELY
Mulatto Woman,
Between 19 and 20 years of age, stout and healthy, and accustomed to house work. Apply at this office.

April 25. tf.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, on the last day of the holidays, a Negro Man named

Philip Chew,
about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and very black. Whoever will secure the above fellow in the goal of this county, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home at reasonable charges paid.

LEONARD GARY, tf.

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 property 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 patronize her.

Annapolis, April 11, 1822

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of

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

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

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

G. & J. BARBER, tf.

Sherrifalty Election.

The subscriber respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in 1822.

JOHN W. DUYALL.

May 2.

300 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber, Calvert county, Maryland, on the 23rd of March, three negro men, viz:

JIM,
Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, black complexion, round face, 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 probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM,
Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, slender made, black complexion, and down look when spoken to, he has a suit of white home made Kersey and a 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 apprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or fifty dollars for each if taken in the state, and I get them again.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS,
April 18, 1822.

NOTICE.

The trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county, wish to purchase a small parcel of land not exceeding ten acres, within eight miles of the city of Annapolis, and with or without improvements, sufficient for the accommodation of the poor of the county. They will meet on the first Monday in June next, at the Alms House, and will then consider any proposals which persons disposed to sell, many make in the mean time through William Brewer, Esq. the President of the Board, and the Trustees of the Poor, will also receive proposals through their president, on the said first Monday of June next, for supplying the paupers with wood, groceries, clothing, and all such articles necessary for their accommodation.

Proposals are expected to be made in writing, setting forth the quantity of land, its location, improvements (if any,) and cash price.

May 16. 2. JI.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court, March 13th, 1822.

On application of Thomas Reynolds, executor of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

W. SMITH,
Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of next November, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May 1822.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
May 10. 6w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elizabeth Battee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Thos. Franklin, in Annapolis, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JAMES DEALE, Exr.
May 16. 4w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to sale on Thursday the 30th May instant, at the late residence of Samuel R. Lusby, in South River Neck, -

The Personal Estate

Of said Lusby, consisting of several young Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums above twenty dollars, six months credit, bond and security, with interest from the day of sale, being given; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Rebecca Lusby, Adm'x.
May 16.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single man, industrious, honest, and acquainted with the management of a farm, who can come well recommended for sobriety, will meet with a situation by applying to

JNO. A. GRAMMER,
North side Severn, May 16.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

THE VIOLET.

Among all the sweet blooming flowers of the spring, That deck every meadow, and scent every vale, There is none to my heart such a transport can bring...

EXTRACT.

Gloomy indeed would be the situation of man, if his contracted sphere were the boundary of his anticipations; if the pleasures, the vanities, for all its vanity, of this world, were his only hope...

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The account which has been published of a late eruption of this mountain, has induced a classical friend of ours, to translate from the Latin, the following description of an eruption of the same mountain, which took place in the 79th year of the Christian era...

LETTER I.

Your request that I should write something relative to the death of my uncle, merits my acknowledgments. His death will indeed, be rendered illustrious, if celebrated by you...

RETIREMENT.

Is the best state for the mind of man, solitude almost the worst. In complete solitude the eye wants objects, the heart wants attachments, the understanding wants recreation...

TITLE TATTLE.

The Yellow Fever when raging with its utmost violence in Philadelphia, was considered an evil of no ordinary magnitude, but we have a plague in this neighbourhood...

WOMAN.

You are stars of the night, ye are gems of the morn, Ye are due drops whose lustre illumines the thorn, And rayless that night is, that morning unblest...

LET THERE BE LIGHT.

Let there be light! Jehovah said, And nature sprang to birth; Darkness before his presence fled, And beauty crowned the earth...

THE HUMBLE PREACHER THE MOST USEFUL.

A very pious man being ordained minister in Fifehire, some of his people left hearing him, and went to other churches, in the neighbourhood. He one day meeting some of them, asked them whether they were going...

WHEN HE SAW ME READING BY MY MOTHER.

When he saw me reading by my mother, spook of her patience and my security, yet I was still bent on my pursuits. The day now dawned, although the light was very languid...

SCARCELY HAD WE TIME TO CONSIDER.

Scarcely had we time to consider, when darkness spread, not like a cloudy or moonless night, but as if a room was shut up and the lights extinguished. Then were heard the shrieks of women and children, and the cries of men...

NOBLE EXAMPLE OF DISINTERESTEDNESS.

From Wik's History of the Persecution of the Protestants in the South of France, recently published in London. To such an infamous perfection was the system of perjury and subornation carried...

LETTER 2.

You observe that the letter which I wrote you, in which I related the particulars of my uncle's death, has raised your curiosity to know the dangers which befel us at Misenum...

MEN.

Spent large sums in procuring the best devised furniture, the most perfect mechanism of wood, brass, and iron; great pains and expenses are bestowed in keeping them from going to decay. Years are spent in the study of the various parts of mechanism...

TIME OF TERROR, DANGER IN EVERY WHERE.

Time of terror, danger in every where; it was suspected that Perrier had some one concealed; nightly visits were more frequent. In this state of agony, he sometimes complained of the hardness of his lot...

VELOCITY OF LIGHT.

It has been demonstrated that light takes about eight minutes in moving across one half of the earth's orbit; consequently it moves at the astonishing rate of 200,000 miles in a second...

REMARKABLE WORDS.

There is a word in the English language, to which if you add a syllable it will make it shorter. SHORAR is the word required, to which if you add it will then be SHORARAR. This is a paradox; for the word being actually made longer, becomes really shorter...

CONUNDRUMS.

Q. Why is a Clergyman's horse like the King? A. Because he is guided by a Minister. Q. What is that which makes every body sick but those who swallow it? A. Flattery. Q. Why are there three objections to taking a glass of brandy and water? A. Because there are THREE SCARFLES TO A DRACHM.

ANECDOTE.

A well known simpton, who had for many years been employed in carrying corn to mill for a poor-house in the town where he lived, was one day accosted by the miller in the following manner: "John, they say that you are a fool—that you don't know anything."

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

From the Morning-Chronicle.
It will be remembered, that on board the Brigantine Strong, that lately sailed from this port to Messurado, the American colony established in Africa, were sundry blacks stolen from their native country. They are now on their way to the land of their ancestors, and we presume, they will shortly enjoy that state of felicity, so beautifully portrayed by the poet Gray, in describing the muse of music.

And oft beneath the odorous shade
Of Africa's boundless forest laid,
She deigns to hear the savage youth repeat,
In loose numbers wildly sweet,
Their feather'd cinctured chiefs and sable loves.

We have appropriated this passage of the poet to this particular case, by inserting two words not to be found in the original—These little captives departed in high spirits, and with extravagant and antic manifestations of joy. They even attempted to act what may be called one of nature's comedies, on the occasion of their departure. One of the characters represented the negro catcher, in search of his prey. Another personated the native son of Africa, in the act of flight from his pursuing foe. He catches the victim, binds his hands behind his back, and overcomes all his prayers, entreaties, and resistance, by the assistance of the scourge. Another, and another, is caught and added to the group, all of whom express by their countenances, symptoms of supplication and entreaty, who are like wise disciplined into obedience, by the instrumentality of the whip. Children of nature, may these be the only birds, the only scourgings that you are destined to suffer!

Our acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Ashmun, to whom the temporary superintendence of these children of Africa is confided, is of a slight and occasional character; we saw however, enough to induce us to wish for more of his company, and more of his conversation. He appeared to us, to be a man of an uncommon cast—mild, polished, and urbane in his language, courteous in his address, firm, prompt and decided in his purpose, blending in harmonious union, the characters of the christian, the scholar and the gentleman, in an unusual degree, alternately exciting surprise, confidence and delight. Himself and his lady, have both embarked with the children of Africa, for the now dreary shores of the Messurado, and in this merciful expedition, we commit him with humble confidence, to the care of the God of mercy.

Stockbridge, (Mass.) May 15.
BOTANICAL CURIOSITY.
An apple tree, in Capt. Lincoln's garden, in this town, which was girdled about the first of May 1820, to the depth of half an inch within the bark, bore in 1821, and is now in full bloom. The tree was girdled on account of its sterility, but here that season so as to break down several limbs by the weight of its fruit.

THE POPULATION OF PARIS.
In 1817, was 714,000 souls divided into two separate classes, namely—the inhabitants who live by salaries of office & public professions or any income whatever, who are neither artisans or workmen, amount to 366,400, and the labouring class amounting to 348,000 individuals.
But these two distinctions are not sufficient to discover the quantity of actual consumption; for this purpose M. Benoiton establishes two others: "The opulent consumers" and "the indigent consumers." The former comprises 47,000 married men, and 47,000 married women; 27,700 bachelors between the ages of twenty and forty years; 25,000 spinsters; 9,600 widowers; 20,000 widows, 10,700 bachelors at and above the age of forty, and 20,000 spinsters at the same age; this gives 95,000 men and 105,000 women, making a total of 200,000 individuals belonging to the class opulent consumers.

The class of indigent consumers are as follows: 85,000 married men and 85,000 married women; 24,000 male and 24,000 female children at and under the age of five years; 14,844 males, between the age of five and twenty, and 19,304 females, at academies or boarding houses and schools; 67,506 young men living with their parents as apprentices or otherwise; and 66,046 young women in the like situation; 16,000 soldiers; 1,000 nuns and charitable sisterhood; 32,730 unmarried men between the ages of twenty and forty years, and not included in the preceding Nos.; 37,700 females of the same age and in the same situation; 4,200 widowers; 27,000 widows; 40,000 bachelors above the age of 40, 4,800 females in the same situation; making a total of 248,280 men, and 265,700 women of this class; altogether 514,000 individuals; which number added to the preceding class, makes 714,000 souls the population of Paris.

To estimate the extent of consumption in articles of workmanship and manufactures, M. Benoiton takes into consideration the number of persons who have the pecuniary means of making use of them, and according to the above statement the following is the result: The consumption of articles of dress and ornaments during the year 1817 was 71,900,000 francs, in articles of trade and workmanship, 35,799,000 francs; and in sundries, 217,000,000 francs. Total consumption of material and manufacture and other expenses, 324,699,000 francs, or in English money, 12,987,840*l.*

It will doubtless be observed that M. Benoiton has not noticed, in the above estimate, some objects which are probably but little calculated to appear in such a table, such as theatres, lotteries, women of the town, gambling houses, &c. All these are doubtless objects of expense, and often of ruin; but ought they to appear in an estimate of consumption? In speaking of this class of profits, which are certainly the most deplorable species, M. Benoiton says the scourge, prostitution, brings the Revenue of Paris 800,000 francs—and, that before the Revolution the number of unfortunate females amounted to 15,000.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR A TETTER WORM.
Take a piece of beef suet about the size of an Indian walnut, sulphur, root, black pepper and rat, each a like quantity, mix all these ingredients together, simmer them over the fire until all are liquidated—then make a thick plaster on linen or brown paper, and on going to bed place it as warm as possible on the part infected four nights successively, and each morning remove the plaster and wash it clean with soap suds, then make a strong solution of blue stone and vinegar, and wash it immediately with this solution.

CHESAPEAKE CANAL.
From the Wilmington Gazette, May 21.
The committee appointed, by the board of directors of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal company, for that purpose, have explored the whole country from the mouth of the Christina, to opposite the Pea Patch, and from Back Creek on the Elk, to White Clay Creek and Elk Forge, on the North, below the granite ridge, and say that the district is admirably calculated for canal purposes, and that in their opinion a canal can be cut on any of the routes contemplated, without difficulty and at a very moderate expense, though they decline giving preference to any one of them, until they shall have caused the whole to be surveyed.—Subscriptions were to be opened yesterday, and it is to be hoped that the public spirit of the citizens of Philadelphia will display itself, in its usual manner, on the present occasion.

From the Alexandria Gazette of May 14.
THE GRAND NAVAL EXPERIMENT.
It will not, it is presumed, be considered intrusive, or derogating from the credit due to Com. Rodgers' invention, to state that the plan of hauling up vessels on an Inclined Plane, for the purpose of coppering, sheathing, caulking, &c. although new in the United States, is in full operation, at present, on the river Clyde, in Scotland.
The inventor, an inhabitant of Glasgow, has obtained a patent from the British government, and has formed a company to carry through his invention. A canal, or slip, has been dug on the margin of the Clyde, about a half a mile below Glasgow, where the writer of this article saw the plan carried into effect, in February, last.

The ways are formed of cast iron, with steps, if the expression may be used, at regular and short distances, to arrest and retain the vessels after their gradual elevation by the force of the powerful windlass by which they are hauled up.
There is also an "Inclined Plane" upon a larger scale at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, for vessels of greater burthen. The plan has not been yet attempted with vessels of a frigate tonnage; but the principle being known, it is of course capable of further extension.

It is calculated that the expense of coppering and repairing vessels, by this mode, will be diminished at least one half.

The master of a New York brig examined, with the writer, the principle of this invention, then just commencing, near Glasgow, in September last, he was much struck with it, and said he should explain it on his return to New York.
The same intent on may have taken place contemporaneously in both hemispheres; and it is only to prevent a controversy for the merit of it, that this article is written. And as this writer, when in London, in 1812, saw a card from the earl of Stanhope, to the then American Consul, claiming for his country, the invention of the application of steam vessels, and denying it to Fulton; the like claim may be set up by the inventor of the "Inclined Plane," in Europe, when Commodore Rodgers may have an equal merit.

Lancaster, (Pen.) May 21.
The state of the foreign markets promises a considerable increase in the price of flour. The crops in the Southern parts of Pennsylvania are by no means flattering. The winter has been unusually severe upon the fall crops, owing chiefly to the want of a covering of snow. Many counties in our state will not average half a crop, and we understand Maryland, Delaware and the Southern counties of Virginia promises no better.

Extract of a letter dated Richmond Court House, (Va.) May 13, 1822.
"I have recently rode through Fauquier, Prince William, Stafford, and King George counties, Va. the wheat never perhaps promised less to the husbandman than now.—The only good crops I saw were at Kinlock, the residence of Thomas Turner, Esq. and Travellers' Rest the beautiful farm of John Gray, Esq."

Fredonia, (N. Y.) May 15.
We last week published what we considered a pretty nuckle story about pigeons, from a Geneva paper, but we have one this week, originating nearer home, which beats it all hollow. We have been informed that an innumerable host of pigeons commenced building their nests about five or six miles southeast of this town, and have extended themselves as far as Big Valley in Cattaraugus county, which is not less than thirty miles and that the range is three miles wide. It is impossible to make any thing like a correct calculation of the number of pigeons within the bounds, as every tree is literally covered with their nests. They hatch several times in a season and one young brood has already come off, and as they fly very low while young, it is said, that 150 to 200 dozen have been killed in a day, at or near the village of Dunkirk, by knocking them down with poles.

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated April 20, received by the steam ship Robert Fulton.
"A circumstance occurred here a few days since which has caused considerable sensation in the city. An officer, with about 300 soldiers, attacked one of the printing offices; demolished the materials, and shamefully abused the persons employed in it, as well as others, who attempted to oppose his proceedings. The printer's offence was, the publishing some strictures on the conduct of the Captain General. A remonstrance to the Spanish Cortes, against this wanton abuse of power, was drawn up the next day and signed by more than 3000 inhabitants. All is conjecture as to what will be the termination of this affair; but we are in daily expectation of a revolution in the government of the Island."

POPULAR IGNORANCE.
A house in Clyde street, Glasgow, Scotland, which had been occupied for some time by Mr. Provand, partly as a dwelling and partly as a manufactory for paints, was, on Sunday the 12th February, completely sacked by an infuriated mob, every pane of glass being broken, and the whole furniture torn down and tossed into the river. The cause of this outrage is discreditable to the intelligence of the populace, for it is said they were collected together, and urged on, by the report that a number of children had been seduced into the house from time to time, and made away with for the purpose of making red paint with their blood! Some who were above being gulled by such nonsense, got an idea that dissecting operations were carried on in the house, and they became equally indignant at the unfortunate proprietor.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.
London dates to 13th April.
New York, May 22.

By the arrival of the ship Maria from London, and last from Cowes, we have received London papers to the 13th of April inclusive.
The disturbances in Ireland do not appear to have subsided, and the executions of the White Boys continue.
Lucien Buonaparte is slated, in the Paris papers, to have been requested, at the demand of a neighbouring power, and the ministers of several of the states of the Holy Alliance, to quit Brussels; where he was on affairs connected with the marriage of his son.

FRANCE.
General Berton is stated to have fled to Portugal, where he was received with open arms by the Constitutionalists. Notwithstanding the departure of their leader, the Liberaux of France appear not to have abandoned all hopes of effecting a counter revolution. New attempts to excite commotion had been made at Strasburg and at Marseilles. At the latter place, a plot was formed by Col. Caron to corrupt a regiment in the garrison, and induce it to march upon Toulon for the purpose of seizing the arsenal, with all its arms, ammunition, &c. The chief of the conspiracy had fled in consequence of a discovery, and others who were implicated had been arrested, and their papers taken possession of. At Toulouse, the Prefect had issued an order directing that the theatre of that place should be closed till further orders, and that every assemblage on the public highway that refused obedience, should be dispersed by force. This measure originated in the excesses of the young men who attended the Theatre, and who are represented for the most part, as strangers in Toulouse, belonging to the school of law and surgery, and who had manifested criminal intentions by uttering shouts in opposition to that of Vive le Roi, and of a character evidently seditious. A depot of arms had been seized containing a considerable quantity of muskets, bayonets, pistols and infantry sabres.

Accounts had reached Paris from Constantinople that M. De La Tour Maubourg could not succeed during his stay, to obtain from the Divan any official recognition of his quality. The Intendencia of Austria, (say the Paris paper) M. Dr Lutzow, had equally renounced all hope of an arrangement, and had forcibly expressed his dissatisfaction at the insolence of the Porte.
MASSACRE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN.
The London Courier of the evening of the 13th April, gives the following particulars of this event, which there seems to be strong grounds for believing, from the manner in which it is stated in that paper, and from the cause assigned. The assassination of so distinguished an individual as Riego, who is looked up to by the Spaniards as the Father of his country, and the guardian of their liberties, was sufficient we must acknowledge, to rouse all Spain against the perpetrators of so dastardly an act.

From the London Courier of April 13.
We have received the following letter from Paris this morning, and lay it before our readers precisely as it has reached us. It is proper to mention, that it is not from any of our own correspondents, and therefore we cannot vouch for its accuracy. With this fair qualification we submit it to the public.
With respect to the alleged assassination of Riego, we perceive that the Morning Chronicle mentions the same circumstance upon the authority of a private letter of the 8th inst.

"Paris, April 10.
"A private letter from Madrid states, that on leaving the Cortes, Riego, and the most distinguished Constitutional Members were assassinated by the Seriviles, that the populace of Madrid instantly rose en masse, penetrated into the Royal Palace and massacred all the Royal family. We know not what credit is due to this intelligence, which we have traced to General B—, who states he had seen the letter to the above purport."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
The most interesting reading article that we find, is the minutes of the proceedings from time to time in the Turkish Divan, upon the proposition of Russia—a compliance with which, to the utmost, the English Minister repeatedly declared would be the only means of procuring peace.
Hostilities had not commenced at the latest adjices, but we can find no reason to change the opinions we have heretofore advanced upon this subject. All accounts speak of hostilities with as much positiveness as though the work of carnage had commenced. The Courier of the 10th, says, when speaking of the news from the continent, "we cannot discover in the numerous reports from different quarters the least hint of a pacific kind."
A letter from the "Southern frontiers of Russia, dated March 10, says—"The Janissaries have fought with the Asiatic troops in Jassy; about 500 men were killed on both sides. During the massacre, the city was set on fire in several places, for the purpose of plunder. The wind being high, 400 houses were burnt."

It is stated, that on the 12th of March, the Turkish squadron gave chase to three Russian ships, in the Black Sea, of which they captured two, under pretence that they had Greek property on board. The Ottoman fleet appears to have sailed for the Isle of Candia, with 16,000 men, to make a descent there. An army entirely composed of Asiatics, and which is estimated at 130,000 men, was cantoned in the vicinity of Constantinople, which capital, according to accounts from Odessa, was perfectly tranquil on the 8th of March. Subsequent advices, received in London, of the 15th, say, that the population were to be immediately armed—that an order for a levy en masse had been issued, and that the foreign ministers had been officially advertised of the rejection of the Russian ultimatum. In consequence of which, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the Turkish capital—and the orders which the Divan dispatched in rapid succession to the army, did not permit a doubt that the Turks would be the first to attack—and it was generally thought that hostilities commenced on the 1st of April at the latest— for, on the departure of the Courier, the Turkish army, about 160,000 strong, and perfectly equipped and supplied, was but a few days march from the Danube, and was about to effect immediately the passage of that river. If, as is supposed, the Russian had been informed of this movement, they would themselves have advanced—from whence it would result, that the first blow would take place between the Pruth and the Danube. This intelligence, the London Courier says, is considered authentic.

Late accounts from Smyrna corroborate these statements, and add that the roads in the vicinity of Smyrna were crowded with troops, proceeding towards Constantinople. A great number of extra caravans had been employed by the Turkish authorities, for the purpose of transporting soldiers and military stores towards the head quarters, on the banks of Pruth. The same advices also confirm the accounts of the issue of a firman by the GRAND SEIGNIOR, for embodying all males from the age of 15 to an advanced time of life. For some months past, the inhabitants of Smyrna had been kept in a state of great ignorance as to the relations of Russia and Turkey, but the preparations to which we have alluded, had produced a strong sensation, and war was looked upon as certain. The Turks had shown no disposition of late to molest foreigners, but great fears were entertained that the commencement of hostilities might lead to fresh excesses. The strictest orders had been sent to all the Pachas in Europe to arm and exercise all the young men in their Pachaicks. In proportion as they had acquired some knowledge in the use of arms, they were to be sent to one of the two armies of reserve, which these Pachas were ordered to form.

Other accounts say, that no idea could be formed of the "infatuated exultation of the Turks—all classes cry 'to arms!' and, happily, signalize their enthusiasm by the massacre of the Greeks. As soon as a battle shall have taken place, the GRAND SEIGNIOR quits Constantinople to head the army in person, and the famous standard of MAHOMET will be displayed. Such is the impetuosity of the Janissaries, that persons who had no doubt of the success of Russia, now feel more than doubt, when they contemplate the mass of an infuriated and fanatical population which will unceasingly rally round the standard of the Prophet."
The greatest misery appears to reign throughout all Moldavia: the land untilled; the merchandise seized by the Turks; the streets covered with half putrid horses and only a few half naked Gypsies to be seen. An article dated St. Petersburg, March 13, confirms this wretched picture, and adds that the Janissaries absolutely refuse to quit Constantinople, where, in case of war (which they ardently desired) they reckoned on a general pillage and massacre of the rich Greeks. Orders had been transmitted to the Russian head quarters for the divisions cantoned in the several districts of Besarabia, to march and take up concentrated positions along the Pruth. It was even said that parties of cavalry had already exchanged shots. It was generally believed at Warsaw that the first courier would bring news of an action, which, there was every reason to expect would be most sanguinary.
A Grand Alliance is talked of between England, France and Austria, to which Denmark, it is said will be invited to accede. Whatever may be in this, a great stir appears to have taken place among the European powers, in consequence of the Turkish rejection of the Russian proposals. At Vienna, important orders had been addressed to the Superior Council of War. At Berlin, an Extraordinary Council had been held, and a Cabinet Courier dispatched to Vienna, and estafettes sent to the generals commanding troops in the different fortresses. All the English naval officers on the continent of Europe had received peremptory orders to return. These are very proper precautionary measures, and we do not apprehend that they indicate any thing like a participation, on the part of the powers named, in the contest between Russia and Turkey.

MARYLAND.
Annapolis, Thursday.
THE FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA.
The Frigate now on the stocks at Philadelphia will not be launched for some time. She is to be named "The Susquehanna." Arrangements are making to lay the keel of a very large ship of War.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 15th of March, say, that the American Company has received information of breaking out of a dreadful volcano, in the Island of Unimak, one of the Azores Islands; and its first eruption, which was very violent, covered Onalsk, and some more distant islands, with ash and ashes.

PALM TREE CORDAGE.
The owner of the ship Ajax has favoured us with a beautiful specimen of the material of which the India cordage is made. The fibre is elastic, more durable, and stronger than rope made of hemp. It is said to be excellent for making sieves and stuffing mattresses. Well qualified judges say it is four times more durable for rigging, than cord made of hemp, and it is supposed that the trial about to be made, of the 30 tons now imported, will prove the assertions here made. From the ingenuity of our manufacturers, we should not be surprised to learn, that this article has been applied to uses heretofore unthought of; and that it would become an article of extensive importation.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.
Comment is unnecessary after a re-reading so simple and complete as the following. Had Mr. Jefferson known who the "Native of Virginia" was, and had he recollected that this very author knew him, intimately, when the transaction took place, he would have suffered the matter to pass over in silence, and would have avoided an exposure of details, which tend as much to his discomfiture as they are honourable to the "Native of Virginia."

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
In the sixth letter which I addressed to you, as published in the pamphlet form, I stated, among other things, that Mr. Jefferson, formerly president of the United States, had twice received the money on a bill drawn by him on public account—first in Paris, [or in Europe if you please] where he negotiated it in 1789, and afterwards at the public treasury at Washington in the year 1809. I further stated, that Mr. Jefferson had not a right, upon any principle of law or morality, thus to take this money a second time; that he had no more right to go to the public treasury to demand this money than any other individual in the community; because it was the common property of all—until, at least, it should be claimed and demanded by the rightful owner.

"To the charges Mr. Jefferson, it seems, has 'condescended' to make answer by a letter addressed to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, dated the 13th May 1822, and published in that paper of the 17th of the same month. I say he has made answer to the charges; but he has not, in direct terms and in plain language, plead guilty or not guilty. He has, however, 'condescended' to give us some further explanations of this affair—but he has not, in direct terms, denied—because he cannot now deny what in his better days he admitted, that he received the proceeds of the bill of exchange in question in Europe in the year 1789, when he credited the amount in his account current with the United States in the manner stated in my letter above referred to.

In a contest with so distinguished a personage as Mr. Jefferson, it must be evident, that I, "a plain unlettered man," (as these essays sufficiently prove,) stand on very unequal ground. But having truth and justice on my side—a good cause and ample testimony, I fear not the issue. I now plead myself to the public to make good my charges; and to Mr. Jefferson I will say, "out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee."

It must be cause of mortification and regret to Mr. Jefferson's friends, (and few men have more, professionally as a least,) to find that he has not met this question with fairness, or with his usual command of temper; and that he has descended to apply epithets to the author of these essays, neither necessary to the vindication of his own conduct, nor to the right understanding of the subject under consideration.

We will now proceed to the further examination of the case as developed by Mr. Jefferson himself.
He says—that in October 1792 he settled his account, [as minister to France,] and a balance of 800 67-100 dollars appeared to be due from him, (but erroneously, as he now alleges)—that he paid the money on the same day, delivered up his vouchers and received a certificate of it. He adds—that the articles of my draughts on the bankers could be only provisionally paid, until their accounts also should be received to be confronted with mine; and it was not until the 24th of June 1801, that I received a letter from Mr. Richard Harrison, the auditor, informing me that my accounts as minister to France had been adjusted and closed, that he had a certificate of that fact in 1793, which he paid the balance found against him—adding, the bill drawn and credited by me under date of the 21st October 1789 for 2000 florins, 2870, having never yet appeared in any account of the Dutch bankers, and in your debt only as a provisional charge. If it should hereafter turn out, as I incline to think it will, that this bill has never been used or negotiated by Mr. Grand, you will have a just claim on the public for its value. This, (continues Mr. J.) was the first intimation to me that I had too hastily charged myself with that draught."

We will stop here for the purpose of making a few remarks. To those who are totally unacquainted with the manner of settling and stating an account, and who are determined, before hand, to give full credence to any and every thing which a man may say, he it right or be it wrong, this declaration of Mr. J. may pass for a full and ample explanation of the whole, and fair; but with men who choose to think and examine for themselves, it will not (I repeat) be quite so satisfactory. "I had, says the first intimation to me that I had too hastily charged myself with that draught."

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New York, May 26. I have just received from Mr. J. Jefferson, in the constant and uniform habit of crediting the U. States, or what is the same thing, of charging himself with the amount of every draft in the name of receiving the money, which he drew on our bankers at Amsterdam. Has he now discovered that he has done this too hastily? That is to say, he now thinks it would have been better for him to have given the U. States no credit whatever for the large sums which he received from time to time on bills drawn on the bankers and sold or negotiated by him—because, in the course of human events, more bills than one might be lost in their transmission; in which case he could only be charged, in the settlement of his accounts at the treasury, with the actual amount of bills which the bankers had paid and charged in their accounts with the U. States. Thus, as it would seem, he now thinks he would have had all the chances afforded him of profiting by every accident which might happen in the transmission of bills in the confusion then prevailing. But in 1789 Mr. J. thought and acted differently—and he thought and acted right. He charged himself and credited the government with the money as he received it—as every correct and faithful man would do.

He admits, in his account rendered in 1790, and in 1792, that he had received the money for the bill in question, & he does not directly deny it now. Will he, can he, in the face of his own declaration in writing to the contrary, publicly say, that he did not receive the money for this bill in Europe? This is the point on which the matter rests; the pivot on which the argument turns. If he did receive the money in Europe, (no matter whether at Cowes or at Paris) he certainly had no right to receive it a second time from the public treasury of the United States. This is admitted, I believe, on all sides. Now, that he did receive the money in Europe on this bill, is proved by the acknowledgment of the receiver himself, who credits the amount in his account, as settled at the treasury, thus: "Cash received of Grand, for bill on Willink and Van Staphorst, 2870 guilders—\$1148." But now Mr. J. says that credit was given too hastily. And wherefore? Because in the confusion which then prevailed in France, the bill was lost! Will Mr. Jefferson distinctly say so? I apprehend he will not, though he has said what amounts to the same thing—namely, that the credit was given too hastily, and that it was an error of which he had no intimation or suspicion until the year 1804, twelve years after his account had been acted upon and passed at the treasury. And what does he do then? Here are his own words: "I determined, however, as I had allowed in my account and paid up the balance it had produced against me, to let it remain while there was any possibility that the draught might be still presented by the holders to the bankers; and so it remained until I was near leaving Washington, &c."—at which time Mr. Jefferson acknowledges that he again received the money on this identical bill. Now I ask every man of common sense and common honesty, whether Mr. J. in the extract from his letter just given, does not even now admit, that if the draught in question had been presented for payment before he got the money out of the treasury it must have been paid? And is not this, therefore, a new admission on his part that he had received the money for this bill in Europe; and, of course, that he had not charged himself with it too hastily? I put it to every candid man upon earth, to say, whether this is not the irresistible inference to be drawn from his own declarations as published in the Richmond Enquirer. If Mr. J. had, in reality, erroneously or too hastily charged himself with the amount of this bill; if he had not actually received the money for it in Europe at the time it was drawn—why let it remain awhile, to see whether it might still be presented to the bankers for payment? Why wait a moment in doing himself justice? Why not apply for and receive the money at once? Nay, more—if he had not actually negotiated this bill in Europe, and received the money for it there, if, as he now intimates, and attempts to make the public believe, the bill was parted from by him without consideration, and in that situation lost, why did he not immediately advertise it, and forewarn the drawers from paying it, if presented? He does not pretend to have done this; but was willing to let it remain awhile, before he took the amount of it from the public treasury, to see whether it might still be presented to the bankers. And so, in the face of all this, Mr. J. now says, he charged himself with the amount of this bill too hastily! and that his doing so was an error!

But it is alleged, that this bill was brought to the debit of Mr. J. on the settlement of his account at the treasury, provisionally. Now, I deny that it was any more charged to him provisionally, than the numerous other bills which he drew on the same bankers, and included in the same account. It stood precisely the same footing with the rest. Was, like the others, to be confronted with the banker's account, when rendered for the purpose of a joint and fair examination and comparison. And now, for example, suppose that one bill or even three of the bills drawn by Mr. Jefferson on our bankers at Amsterdam, and which he himself with, had been lost or destroyed, that they never reached their place of destination; and suppose that these (as was usually the case) amounted to a great many thousand dollars—who, I ask is exclusively to profit by this loss or destruction? Will the drawer, after having acknowledged, and after getting the money for these bills, and not getting an intimation that they never would—shall he therefore, be permitted to draw from the public treasury an equal to the aggregate amount of these bills, setting up, no better right to the money, than that he had charged himself with it too hastily? The principle in the case of a single bill of this kind is precisely the same as in that of the many. And it is now principle and right that we are opposing—not about the paltry sum which was wrongfully taken from the public treasury.

I hope that the whole of Mr. Jefferson's letter of vindication will appear in the paper which publishes this reply to it, at the same time. I shall abstain from doing many more extracts from that most extraordinary, and all must say, unaccountable communication—a communication most minutely calculated to bewilder & deceive a reader, and to draw him from the real issue in controversy—which are simply and solely, whether Mr. Jefferson did, while in the United States in France, negotiate, and receive the money for a certain bill of exchange, drawn by him, on public accounts, on our bankers in Holland, and so, &c. If he did, whether he has a right on the suggestion that this bill was lost, to draw the amount of it, twenty years afterwards, from the treasury of the U. States. "Desiring (says Mr. Jefferson) of leaving nothing unsaid behind me, (this was in March, 1809,) I drew the money from the treasury, but without any interest, although I had let it lie there 20 years, and had actually, on that error, paid 838 dollars 67 cts. an apparent balance against me, when the true balance was in my favour, 250 dollars 33 cts." He let the money lie in the treasury 20 years!—Here he makes the feeble attempt to impose a belief that he has not only suffered the United States to retain his money for 20 years—but that his patriotism and pure and disinterested love of country induced him furthermore to yield up to the public the interest which had accrued on that sum! And yet this same and shrewd gentleman tells us in the next preceding paragraph to that above quoted, on its being intimated to him that the lost bill would probably never be found, and that, therefore, he could have the amount of it, that he was willing to let it remain awhile, for the avowed purpose of seeing whether the rightful owner might not present it for payment! And this he immediately after calls his money, which he permitted to lay 20 years (and without charging any interest) in the United States treasury!

Mr. Jefferson next speaks of his "pocket diary," on turning to which he is, he says, enabled "to state clearly" the enigma about this lost bill. It seems that he was not in Paris, as I had supposed, when he drew this bill; but at Cowes in England on his return to the U. States. He then gives us a copy of the entry in his diary at the time he drew this bill in October 21, 1789—and then adds, "I immediately credited it [the bill] on my account with the U. States in the following words: 1789, October 21, By my bill on Willink, Vanstaphorst and Hubard, in favour of Grand and Co for 2,800 florins, equal to 2650 livres 18 sous." But he carefully avoids saying whether he received the money for the bill thus drawn or not, and on that fact rests the very gist of the argument.—To ascertain whether he did, or did not receive the money, we must again refer to the evidence which has been before stated, on that point, and particularly to his account rendered to, and settled at the Treasury, and yet remaining, as it is to be presumed, among the archives of that department.—There is a plain difference in the phraseology of the account from which an extract is given by Mr. J. as above, and that which he rendered to the Treasury. In the former he gives the credit thus: "By my bills on Willink &c." In the latter he states, "By Cash received of Grand for bill on Willink, &c." It is not for me to reconcile this discrepancy. I will leave that task to others. One more extract from Mr. Jefferson's explanatory letter, and I have done.

"The sum of the whole then is, that I drew a bill on the U. States' Bankers, charged myself with it on the presumption that it would be paid; that it never was paid by the U. States Bankers or any body else. It was surely just that I should return the money I had paid for it." This hardly necessary for me to make a single remark on the sentence which I have underscored. That Mr. Jefferson should, in the very teeth of the facts, of the evidence before us, and in his own breath, gravely say that he had paid the money for this bill—and that therefore it was but just to return him the amount of it—when he had, by his own acknowledgment, sent it to Grand & Co, and received the money for it;—I confess, not only matter of utter astonishment, but of regret. Better, far better, would it have been for him to admit the facts in the case, at once, as originally stated—and which cannot be controverted—and place his loss solely upon his right to profit by the loss of the bill—or, in other words, to receive the amount of it twice, which he has actually done.

And now to place this case beyond the reach of cavil or doubt, and to shew most conclusively, that this bill had been negotiated by Mr. Jefferson in Europe, and that he had received the cash for it there, and that such was the understanding of the matter at the treasury in 1809, when he last received the money, I will here state another fact, not hitherto made public. On the statement of Mr. J.'s last account on which he received the 1148 dollars, one of the accounting officers of the treasury did suggest, in writing, the propriety of taking bond and security from Mr. J. to indemnify the United States against any claim which might be made on the government for payment of this bill.—If the bill had not been negotiated, if it had not been sold; and if Mr. Jefferson had not before received the avails of it—this precaution surely could not have been necessary. All that would have been necessary in such a case would, as I have before stated, be to advertise the lost bill, and caution the bankers against paying it.

The fact which I now state, I have from the most credible and authentic source; and its truth can be tested by reference to the document. But it seems the measure suggested, of taking the bond of indemnity was not adopted; and the government is now liable, in law, and in good faith, for the payment of this bill to the rightful owner of it.

I had intended to have said something in reply to Mr. Jefferson's ill-natured and personal remarks on me; but as that is a subject in which the people at large are not interested, I shall not at this time at least, say any thing about it. It is the facts, and the facts only, in the case under consideration, in which the people can necessarily feel much interest. Whether these facts which I have stated, and which I trust have been substantiated, be mere "morbid ejections of spleen"—I will leave it to the honest and virtuous part of the community to judge. It is of very little importance to the public to know who is the real author of these fragments. It is sufficient for them to know that his facts and his inferences are correct. Who he is, will not probably, be soon known—though the editor of the public journal who had the independence to give original publicity to my several communications has a responsible name to vouch for their correctness. This much I can assure him, and the editors of the Richmond Enquirer too, and Mr. Jefferson also—that the real author is, in sober truth,

A Native of Virginia.

Postscript. I do wish, though I hardly expect it, that the editors of those gazettes, who have copied Mr. Jefferson's letter to be published, should also publish this answer. I am particularly desirous that the Richmond Enquirer should publish it. The senior editor of that journal, I know, is a great advocate for principles—and so am I. There is nothing that I can discover, or

POSTSCRIPT.

The ship Strong, Captain Olin, of Baltimore, left Cape Henry, on Friday last, with 50 coloured people, for Africa.

Latest from Europe.

New York, May 26.

The ship Thames, capt. Marshall, arrived this day from Liverpool. She sailed on the 16th of April. The editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received by this vessel, London papers to the 12th, London shipments to the 16th, and Liverpool papers to the 16th of April; all inclusive. It appears from a second edition of the True Briton of Saturday evening, the 13th of April, that the story of the assassination of Biego and of the Royal family of Spain was not believed, and we learn from the same paper, that the Emperor of Russia has left the dispute between Russia and Turkey to be settled by Austria and England, and that the French funds had risen 2 percent. on account of this intelligence.

The Fountain Flowing.

WM. MURDOCH,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received, and intends keeping, a general supply of

Soda, Magnesia, Balls-town and Rochelle WATERS, Strawberry, Lemon, and Ginger Syrups.

(Twenty Tickets for a Dollar.)

He has likewise commenced making and intends keeping a supply of

ICE CREAMS.

Private families can be served on the shortest notice. He likewise has good

ICE

for sale, and will supply families with any quantity. Parties will be furnished with

Cakes & Confectionary

of every description, at a short notice, and on moderate terms.

Annapolis, May 30. 3w.

NOTICE.

Will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 3d day of June, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, One Negro Boy named Harry, Seized and taken as the property of Richard Lockerman, and will be sold to satisfy county assessment due for the years 1820 and 1821. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms cash.

Gassaway Winterson, Dep. Col. A. A. C.

As the above property belongs to me, I hereby forbid the sale. Mr. Winterson is aware of this circumstance, for I was present when he called at Mr. Lockerman's house, and informed him that the negroes belonged to me, and that he had no right to execute them to pay Mr. J.'s tax. I am willing to pay the assessment on the negroes, and so informed the sheriff.

R. M. CHASE.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius so as to prepare them for being read under the Professor of Languages; 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 4th of June next. Candidates are requested to make personal application in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board,
WM. P. PINKNEY, Secretary.

The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and forty.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals & making transfers.

By
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

May 23

A Dwelling House for Sale.

On Saturday the first day of June, I purpose offering for sale, the three story Dwelling House at present occupied by Alexander G. Magruder, Esq. There are eight rooms, besides apartments appropriated for servants. It has a good garden, carriage house, and stable, attached to it. The terms of sale are, one third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, with interest. Notice will be given on the day of sale at what time possession can be obtained.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

May 23

To those who are desirous of the manner of keeping an account, or who are every thing which is right or wrong. Mr. J. may pay for a plan of the whole, or who chooses to think and advise, it will not be satisfactory. It is to me that I had myself with that draught.

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FRESH SPRING GOODS.
D. RIDGELY, & CO.
 Have just received, and offer for Sale a handsome assortment of
Seasonable Goods,
 Among which are,

White and brown Drillings,
 Cotton Cassimeres, Striped Florentines,
 Long and short Nankins,
 White and coloured Marselles,
 Black Florentine, Séarsucker,
 Gingham and Calicoes in great variety,
 Bengal Stripes,
 Canton and Nankin Crapes,
 Figured Canton Crapes Robes,
 Senhaws and Barsinets,
 Figured Black Levantine,
 Plain do.
 Black Floreances and Florentines,
 do. Italian Lustring,
 White and do. 4-4 Italian Crapes,
 Green Gauze, Hat and Arm Crapes,
 Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
 Spittlefield do.
 Ribbons assorted,
 Imitation Merino Shawls,
 Jaconet Muslin do.
 White and Black Silk Hose and half
 do. Cotton do.
 Beaver, Kid, Silk & Dog skin Gloves,
 Linen Cambric, and Cambric Handkerchiefs,
 Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
 Mull, Leno and Book do plain and figured,
 Jubilee Cord, and Satin stripe do.
 Black Bombazetts, twilled, plain and figured,
 Coloured do. do. do. do.
 6-4 and 8-4 Super. Table Diaper,
 Bird eye and Russia do.
 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens,
 Shirting Cambrics,
 Russia and imitation Sheetings,
 Osnaburgh, Burlap and Hessians,
 Dowlas, Russia Duck, and white Rolfs,
 Umbrellas and Parasols.
 Also Glass and Grain Scythes, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Chain Traces. With a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short dates.
 They constantly keep a supply of

GROCERIES.

May 2. 4. f.

HACKS, GIGS AND SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.

The subscribers have for hire Hacks, Gigs, and Saddle Horses, which gentlemen can have by the day, week, or for such time as may suit them. The Hacks and Gigs are convenient, and their Saddle Horses pleasant. Their drivers are careful, steady and obliging men.

Application may be made at the Bar of Mr. Williamson's Hotel, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-House, or to either of the subscribers

Henry Matthews,
 John Smith.

LIVERY,

and pledge themselves that every attention shall be paid them while in their keeping
 Church-street,
 Annapolis, May 2.

NEW GOODS.

SHAW & GAMBRILL
 At their Store heretofore occupied by George Shaw, Church st Annapolis,
 Have received a Supply of
NEW GOODS,
 of the latest importation,
 Comprising a variety of the articles included under the denomination of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Outfry, Stationery, which they offer for sale upon liberal terms.
 May 2. 5. f.

Sunday School.

The subscribers to the SUNDAY SCHOOL, or any other party wishing to contribute, are respectfully informed, that the annual contribution of 50 cents is now become due, and requested to deposit the money at the Store of Messrs. Shaw & Gambrill.

JUST PUBLISHED

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.

W. M. HOHNE, & Co.
 In addition to their stock of
GROCERIES,
 &c. &c. at the store formerly occupied by Messrs. George & John Barber, at the head of the dock, and near the market-house, have for sale,
OILS & PAINTS
 AND
Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

of the best quality, purchased for cash, which they offer for sale as low as can be obtained in this city for cash.
 Annapolis, May 23, 1822. 3w.

W. BRYAN,

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, an elegant assortment of
REASONABLE

GOODS.

To which he solicits the particular attention of his friends and the public; believing that there is nothing less or more necessary, than for them to call and examine, to convince them that he can sell as cheap as his neighbours for Cash.
 May 9. 4. 6w.

G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has begun to make, and will every day, have

STRAWBERRY AND LEMON ICE-CREAM.

Ladies and gentlemen who will favour him with a call, will find genteel accommodation, as Mr. Grammer has given him the privilege of his room, next to the shop, for that purpose. Families and Parties will be supplied on a short notice, and in the genteel style. He likewise takes this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the citizens of this place, for the patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business. Nothing in his power shall be wanting to prove himself, for the future, deserving of it.
 He has for sale, Madeira, Old Port, Claret and Malaga Wines in Bottles, of the best quality at the Baltimore retailing price. Cordials of different flavours, best Havana Cigars, Mould and Dipe Candles, and all other articles generally found in a Confectionary and Caking Establishment.
 Annapolis, May 2.

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 Baltimore, or Newburn.

Jan. 17.

NOTICE.

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

STOCK OF GOODS,
 offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.
 Oct. 11, 1821. 34

BOARDING-HOUSE.

Mrs. Anna Gambrell,
 Respectfully begs leave to inform the public that she has become the owner of that large and commodious house in this city, formerly the property of the late Mr. 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.

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 1st.

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.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,
 May 11th, 1822.

On application by petition of Sarah Arnold, administratrix of Robert Arnold, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Arnold, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 11th day of May 1822.
 Sarah Arnold, Adm'x.
 May 16. 6w.

Spring & Summer GOODS,

GEORGE M'NEIR, TAILOR,

Has just received a very neat assortment 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 fashionable patterns, colours, and figures. 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 customers may direct.
 April 18.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of the city of Annapolis hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John T. Barber, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, unto Joseph Sands, who is authorised to settle the above estate. All those indebted are requested to make payment as above directed
 Savannah Barber, Adm'x.
 May 23 2 of John T. Barber. 3w.

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 WELSH,
 Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822. 22



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce-street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.—Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 20 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 small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight, and take them away.
 Feb. 25.

ATTENTION!

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

The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Monday in August next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable 'Alma Mater,' should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

ALUMNUS.

P. S The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.
 May 16 3 t. l. a.

For Sale,

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

The Rising Sun Farm,

On the Baltimore road distant 10 miles from Annapolis, containing 268 acres, this farm is well set with clover. A farm called

"Howard's First Choice,"

Formerly occupied by Mr. Baldwin; adjoining the Rising Sun Farm, containing 120 acres, and now occupied by Sabret Journey. A farm called

"Connexion,"

Containing about 250 acres, formerly owned by Major Thomas Morsey, nine miles from Annapolis on the Baltimore road; the land lies on the west side of the main road and is occupied by one Richard Scott. A farm called

"Prospect Plains,"

formerly occupied by Mr. Henry H. Brown, and now by Mr. Mordecai Welch; containing about 270 acres, lying on Round Bay, where one day will be established a Naval Depot.

Sundry farms on the Bodkin Neck, a great part of which is in wood, and the land of excellent quality. Apply to

RICHARD CATON,
 Baltimore.

Or to Mr. JOSEPH SANDS, in Annapolis, who has a copy of the terms of sale.
 April 25. 4w.

20 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, on the last day of the holidays, a Negro Man named

Philip Chew,

about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and very black. Whoever will secure the above fellow in the goal of this county, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.
LEONARD GARY:
 April 25. 1f.

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 Home Feed,
 At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.
G. & J. BARBER,
 January 17.

300 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 21st of March, three negro men, viz:

JIM,

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, round face, and 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 probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM,

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender made, black complexion, and down look when spoken to, he had a suit of white home made kersey and a 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 apprehension 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.

The trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county, wish to purchase a small parcel of land not exceeding two acres, within eight miles of the city of Annapolis, and with or without improvements, sufficient for the accommodation of the poor of the county. They will meet on the first Monday in June next, at the Alms House, and will then consider any proposals which persons disposed to sell, may make in the mean time through William Brewer, esq. the President of the Board, and the Trustees of the Poor, will also receive proposals through their president, on the said first Monday of June next, for supplying the paupers with wood, groceries, clothing, and all such articles necessary for their accommodation.

Proposals are expected to be made in writing, setting forth the quantity of land, its location, improvements (if any), and cash price.
 May 16. 3 t. l. a.

State of Maryland, &c.

Calvert County Orphans Court, March 13th, 1822.

On application of Thomas Reynolds, executor of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

W. SMITH,
 Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of next November, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this the 6th day of May 1822.
THOS. REYNOLDS.
 May 16. 6w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elizabeth Battee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Thos. Franklin, in Annapolis, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
JAMES DEALE, Ex'r.
 May 16. 4w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale on Thursday the 30th May instant, at the late residence of Samuel R. Luby, in South River Neck,

The Personal Estate

Of said Luby, consisting of several young Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums above twenty dollars, six months credit, bond and security with interest from the day of sale being given; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.
 Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Rebecca Luby, Adm'x.
 May 16.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single man, industrious, honest, and acquainted with the management of a farm, who can come well recommended for sobriety, will meet with a situation by applying to
JNO. A. GRAMMER,
 North side Severn, May 16.