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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE INFIDEL.

By M. H. PERKINS.  
I've heard on Afric's dreary shore,  
The serpent's hiss, the panther's roar,  
No footstep mark'd the sands;  
No human voice the desert cheer'd,  
Save now and then were faintly heard,  
The yell of savage bands.

I've seen the red volcanic tide,  
Impetuous sweep the mountain's side,  
And wrap the plain in fire;

And heard the shepherd's plaintive moans,  
Mingling with Etna's hollow groans,  
On passing gales expire.

In twilight's faint and dusky beam,  
I've seen the mord'rer's weapon gleam,  
Bath'd in the victim's gore;

Ghastly and pale, with many a wound,  
The mangled cors'le breathing found,  
Stretch'd on the blood stain'd shore.

I've heard, amid the foaming deep,  
Whose tempest-howl, and whirlwinds sweep,  
Hart rending cries "to save,"

The shrieks of many a trembling soul,

And mark'd the sea's tremendous roll,

Which swept them to their grave.

Nor shepherd's moans, nor panther's roar,  
Nor wreck, nor curse, upon the shore,  
To me such pain has given,

As seen on the couch of death,

The infidel resign his breath;

Without the hopes of heaven.

From the Franklin Gazette.

By W. B. TAPPAN.

NEW YORK.

Oyster City, now in tears  
Osterness, thou weepest sore;  
Gather, the angry cloud appears,  
As heavily the tempests pour;  
Wail thy gates the voice of woe  
Heard—there lingers fell despair!

The beauty of thy house is low,

Te pale Destroyer walketh there!

Te aged father's heart is given,

Is prop'd hurried to the grave;

The babe, sweet cherub, lately given,

Bath fled—heav'n claims the boon it gave.

Is Rama, lamentation's sigh,

The midnight burst of grief was known,

In thee, how oft the mother's cry

Bath told her bosom's treasure flown!

While in the street the trophied king,

Rides forth upon his phantom steed,

And bids his lance new conquests bring,

And bids again fresh victims bleed:

Te ours the sympathizing part

'o pluck away the rankling spear,

Is ours, upon the broken heart,

To pour compassion's holy tear!

O Trou' who, on the storm careering,

Didst the red thunder to thy foes,

O Trou' who in the calm appearing,

Speak'st to the trembler, sweet repose,

Wash thy help, for help is thine,

Did the Death Angel now forbear,

Though 'neath thy foot-stool terrors shine,

Thy mercy seat, O Goud is there!

### AGRICULTURE.

Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil,  
Your nation's glory is a cultured soil!

Rome's Cincinnatus of illustrious birth,

Increased his laurels while he till'd the earth

### EXTRACT.

It does not usually happen that the subjects which engross the conversation of men in general, are those which are really the most interesting and important. Religion, with all its train of lovely and infinitely momentous associations is but too often banished from social intercourse; the name of the Redeemer is unheard; the joys of heaven and the terrors of perdition are unfelt; all in fact is a blank, as far as concerns the best, the spiritual, the immortal part of our nature.

To many persons it may appear a paradox not a little difficult of solution that while the interests of the soul are currently allowed to be the most important which belong to human nature, religion is so seldom an object of general conversation.—Many reasons might however be given to account for the circumstance.

With regard to the world at large, it is evident, they dislike, because they dread, the subject. Too many persons deliberately prefer being blinded for life to opening their eyes to the awful circumstances of their condition. To drive away serious examination into our state before God, is one of the principal methods employed by our spiritual enemy to pull us into a fatal security; and our own hearts are but too ready to take a part in his evil devices.—Thus it is that the world agree to forget the thoughts of death, and judgment and eternity; and though they admit that such things must arrive at last, and that perhaps soon or suddenly, they systematically banish them from their thoughts and conversation.

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal  
August 24.  
CHARLES THOMSON, Esq.

A gentleman from the west, who has long cherished a high regard for the character of that irreproachable patriot and Christian, the late Secretary of the American Continental Congress, had a few weeks since no small gratification in spending several hours with this venerable saint of patriarchal aspect, now on the verge of heaven. Many are still living, who will remember with what confidence every act of the old Congress, to which his name was attached, was at once received by the people of these United States, in times of peculiar trial.

He is about six feet in height remarkably erect in his gait, neat in his person, dignified in his deportment, interesting in conversation, and has outlived nearly all his contemporaries, being in his 92d year.

He resides about ten miles from Philadelphia, in an ancient and retired, but spacious mansion, on a very extensive and well-cultivated farm, to which he has given the name of Harriton.

The traveller called early in the day, and found Mr. Thomson reading Young's Night Thoughts. He paused a little, after entering the door, before he discovered himself, being surprised and charmed at the distinct, audible, emphatical, appropriate and feeling manner, with which the good old man pronounced one of the finest passages in that admired author.

After a due introduction, Mr. Thomson made the following remark, in reference to what he had just read: "I am a stranger in a strange land; I am looking about me to see what I am, and what there is for me to do."

The traveller was much pleased with his miscellaneous observations, interspersed with anecdotes of former times. He was surprised to hear him, at his advanced age, speak with so much intelligence on various topics, philological, religious, and political; yet occasionally, he noticed signs of a second childhood.

It appears that he was the third son of John Thomson, and that he was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, in the town of Gortede, and parish of Manarrow, in the first week of November, 1729, but that the particular day cannot be specified. He came to America, with his father, when about ten years old, accompanied with his brothers. His father died on board the ship in which they were passengers, after entering the capes of Delaware; and by an act of injustice, his property, of considerable amount, was withheld from the sons then in their minority, in a foreign country, without kindred, without friends, without money, left to follow the leadings of Divine Providence; yet they amply experienced the protecting care of Him, who is the Father of the fatherless.

Charles had a great taste for learning, and was so fortunate as to secure the patronage and instruction of that distinguished scholar, Dr. Allison, and became one of the greatest proficients in Latin, Greek, and French, in the country.

The longevity of his family is worthy of notice. Taking the children of John Thomson in regular order, these are their names with their respective ages: 1. William, who died at the age of 93; 2. Alexander, who died at the age of 80; 3. Charles, who is now in his 92d year; 4. Matthew who died at the age of 91; 5. John, who died at the age of 70; and 6. Mary, who is in her 84th year, and makes one of the family of Charles.

Mr. Thomson, in the course of conversation, said, it was strongly impressed upon his mind, that he should live till he entered upon his hundredth year. The traveller asked him how he felt under such an impression, and whether he was willing to be so long from his Father's house, in this wearisome pilgrimage. He promptly replied, "I have no will about it. I leave it all to my blessed Saviour. He has been a good Saviour to me;" and the tears of gratitude started into his eyes.

At one time, he mentioned with tenderness and respect, the two worthy ladies who had been his bosom companions in life. He then made this remark: "I have been a happy man. I have always been a happy

man, a very happy man. My family always loved me, and I always loved them; the tear of affection glistering in his eyes.

At dinner, he asked a blessing with uplifted hands and solemn and reverential tone of voice, using nothing more nor less than the words of the Lord's prayer. Recollecting his own criticisms and version, instead of saying, "Lead us not into temptation," he said, "Bring us not to a trial."

He was an intimate and warm friend of the late Dr. Franklin, and agreed with him in every thing except religion. To counteract the deistical sentiments of this great philosopher, he devoted more attention to the Bible, and with a critic's eye, than he otherwise would have done. It was his diligent searching of the Scriptures, with a view to the conviction of his distinguished compatriot, which first led him to contemplate a version of the Septuagint.

The traveller had mentioned to Mr. Thomson, a gentleman, with whom, many years since, he was well acquainted. Gen. R. A\*\*\*\*\*, now of M. who was one of the revolutionary officers, and who held a department under the order of the old Congress. Mr. Thomson recollects him; and as the traveller took his leave of him, he said, in reference to General A. "Tell him I wish him prosperity and happiness, peace with God, and peace with the world. Tell him to bear lightly on the world. Money, money, money, is the god of this world."

The last sentence he had several times uttered with great emphasis, in the course of the interesting interview, which the traveller will not soon forget.

### DESCRIPTION

Of the Great Plague in London in 1665.  
By Thomas Vincent, an Eye witness.

It was in the beginning of the year of our Lord, 1665, that the Plague began in our city of London, after we were warned by the great Plague in Holland, in 1664, and the beginning of it in some remote parts of our land the same year;—not to speak anything whether there was any signification and influence in the blazing star, not long before, that appeared in the view of London, and struck some amazement upon the spirits of many. It was in the month of May, that the plague was first taken notice of; our bill of mortality let us know but of three which died of the disease in the whole year before; but in the beginning of May, the bill tells us of nine which fell by the plague, just in the heart of the city; the other eight in the suburbs. This was the first arrow of warning that was shot from Heaven amongst us, and fear quickly begins to creep upon people's hearts;—great thoughts and discourse there is in town about the plague, and they cast in their minds whether they should go if the plague should increase. Yet when the next week's bill signifies to them the decrease from 9 to 3, their minds are something appeased; discourse of that subject cools; fears are hushed, and hopes take place that the black cloud did but threaten, and give but a few drops, but the wind would drive it away. But, then, in the next bill the number of the dead by plague is mounted from 3 to 14, and in the next to 43, and the disease begins to increase and disperse.

In June, the number increased from 43 to 112, the next week to 168, the next to 257, the next to 470, most of which increase was in the remote parts; few in this month within or near the wall of the city; and few that had any note for goodness or profession, were visited at first; God gave them warning to bethink and prepare themselves; yet some few that were choice, were visited pretty soon, that the best might not promise to themselves a supersedeas, or interpret any platoe of Scripture so literally as if the Lord had promised an absolute general immunity and defence of his own people from this disease of the plague.

Now the citizens of London are put to a stop in the carrier (carrier) of their trade; they begin to fear whom they conversed with, and deal with, lest they should have come out of infected places. Roses and other sweet flowers wither in the garden, are disregarded in the markets,

and people dare not offer them to their noses, lest with their sweet savour, that which is infectious should be attracted; rue and wormwood are taken into the hand; myrrh and zedoary into the mouth; and without some antidote few stir abroad in the morning. Now many houses are shut up where the plague comes, and the inhabitants shut in, lest coming abroad, they should spread infection.—It was very dismal to behold the red crosses, and read, in great letters, "Lord have mercy upon us," on the doors, and watchmen standing before them with halberds and such a solitude about those places, and people passing by them so gingerly and with such fearful looks, as if they had been lined with enemies in ambush, that waited to destroy them.

Now rich gentlemen provide themselves to depart; if they have not country houses they seek lodgings abroad for themselves and families; and the poorer tradesmen, that they may imitate the rich in their fears, stretch themselves to take a country journey, tho' they have scarce wherewithal to bring them back again. The ministers, also, many of them take occasion to go to their country places for the summer time, leaving the greatest part of their flock without food or physic in the time of their greatest need.

In July the plague increaseth and prevaleth exceedingly; the number 470, which died in one week, ariseth to 725 the next week, to 1089 the next, to 1843 the next, to 2010 the next. Now the plague compasseth the walls of the city like a flood, and poureth it upon it. Now most parishes are infected, both without and within; yea, there are not so many houses shut up by the plague as by the owners forsaking of them for fear of it; and though the inhabitants be exceeding decreased by the departure of so many thousands, yet the number of dying persons doth increase fearfully. Now the counties keep guards, lest the infected persons should, from the city, bring the disease unto them. Most of the rich are now gone, and the middle sort will not stay behind, but the poor are forced, through poverty, to stay and abide the storm.

In August how dreadful is the increase.—From 2010 the number amounts to 2817 in one week, and thence to 3830 the next; thence to 4237 the next; then to 6152 the next, and all those of the plague, besides other diseases.

Now the cloud is very black, and the storm comes down upon us very sharp.—Now death tides triumphantly on his pale horse through our streets and breaks into every house almost, where any inhabitants are to be found. Now people fall as thick as the leaves from the trees in autumn, when they are shaken by a mighty wind. Now there is a dismal solitude in the London streets; every day looks with the face of a sabbath day, observed with greater solemnity than it used to be in the city. Now shops are shut up, people rare, and very few that walk about, insomuch that the grass begins to spring up in some places, and a deep silence in almost every place, especially within the walls; no rattling coaches, no prancing horses, no calling in customers or offering wares; no London cries sounding in the ears; if any voice be heard, it is the groans of dying persons breathing forth their last, and the funeral knells of them that are ready to be carried to their graves. Now shutting up of visited houses (there being so many) is at an end, and most of the well are mingled among the sick, which otherwise would have got no help.

Now we could hardly go forth but we should meet many coffins, and see many with sores and limping in the streets.—Among other sad spectacles, methought two were very afflicting; one of a woman coming alone, and weeping, by the door where I lived (which was the midst of the infection) with a little coffin under her arm, carrying it to the new church-yard; I did judge that it was the mother of the child, and that all the family besides was dead, and she was forced to coffin up and bury, with her own hands, this last dead child. Another was of a man at the corner of the Artillery wall that, as I judge, through the dizziness of his head with the disease which seized upon him, had

dashed his face against the wall, and when I came by he lay hanging with his bloody face over the rails, and bleeding upon the ground; and as I came back he was removed under a tree in Moorfields, and lay upon his back. I went and spoke him, he could make me no answer, but rattled in the throat, and, as I was informed, within half an hour died in that place.

Now the plague had broken in much among my acquaintance, and of about sixteen or more whose faces I used to see every day in our house, within a little I could find but four or six of them alive; scarcely a day passed over my head, for, I think, a month or more together, but I should hear of the death of some one or more that I knew, the first day, that they were smitten; the next day, some hopes of recovery; and the third day, that they were dead.

In September, when we hoped for a decrease, because of the season, because of the number gone, and the number already dead; yet it was not come to its height; but from 6102, which died by the plague in the last week of August, the number is mounted to 6938 the first week of September; and when we conceived some little hopes in the next week's abatement to 6544, our hopes were quite dashed again, when, the next week, it did rise to 7165, which was the highest bill, and a dreadfull bill it was! And of the 130 parishes in and about the city, there were but four parishes which were not infected, and in those few people remaining that were not gone into the country.

From 7165, which died of the plague in one week, there is a decrease to 5588 the next, which was the latter end of September; the next week a farther decrease to 4929, the next to 4327, the next to 2665, the next week to 1031, then thereto was an increase the first week in November to 1414, but it fell the week after to 1050, and the week after to 333, and so lessened more and more to the end of the year, when we had a bill of 97,306, which died of all diseases, which was an increase of 79,000 over what it was the year before; and the number of them which died by the plague was reckoned to be 68,396 this year, when there were but six which the bill speaks of who died the year before.

### LOVE TOKENS.

Mr. Pratt, in his Gleanings through Holland, gives a description of some curious tokens that were intended to be presented by a Dutch maiden, (who had arrived at that age, when many persons were particularly cautious of displaying their knowledge of chronology,) to her lover, on whom she was about to bestow her hand. N. Whig.

Our Dutch virgin however, in her own adoration, did not forget to accommodate her intended bridegroom, whose taste, she assured us, she had consulted no less than her own (lucky familiarity, you will say) in the choice of her decorations. But to demonstrate in a more particular manner her loving kindness towards him, she now shewed her fellow passengers a curious tobacco pipe of the finest porcelain, on which was painted in glaring colours a drowsy Venus, and a squatly pair of Cupids, the one taking snuff and the others sending their whiffs at one another. Of this instrument, the stopper was silver, and the chain to which it was attached, of the same metal: and, that the gift might be complete, our ancient maiden had bought a china spittoon, on which also were depicted certain emblems of her delicate passion. How few of our English maidens would have thus administered to the accomplishments of their lovers! A tobacco-pipe and spittoon box as a nuptial gift! Profit, yet votaries of the

**INTERESTING TO FARMERS.**  
It is now sufficiently certain, that the horse-hairs, or grubs, by which so many horses are annually destroyed, are produced from eggs or nits, which are deposited chiefly in the inside moist surface of the tongue, and are from thence conveyed with food into the stomach.

—Any person who chooses, may reddit it to experiment for himself. In the season for it, let a few hairs be clipped, having these nits adhering to them, moisten the inside of the hand by the application of a little spittle, and close it upon the nits, and he will find them hatched in a few seconds.

It is therefore recommended, to be careful to remove these eggs by scraping them off with a knife, or washing them off with an infusion of tobacco every third day through out the season in which they are deposited.

If this be done, there is no doubt but the destruction which is made by this hateful insect, may be completely prevented.

The eggs are deposited on the fore part of the knee, and back part of the shoulder of the horse, by a certain species of fly. The fly is called *musca equi*. These eggs or nits become ripe in the course of four or five days.

When thus ripened, the slightest application of warmth and moisture is sufficient to bring forth, in an instant, the latent larva, that is, the insect of the first form. At this time, if the tongue of the horse touch the eggs, its little door (*operculum*) is thrown open, and a small active worm is produced, which readily adheres to the stomach.

[American Farmer.]

#### THE LATE PLOT.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Boston—dated Charleston, August 19.

"You may feel desirous to know the actual truth in relation to a late attempt to disturb us, by some of the blacks, and I wish our friends at the north should be satisfied, that severe as *this* has been the retribution which the law has awarded, it was due to justice, and consistent with humanity.—

Those who are at a distance cannot judge correctly of our situation. Our slaves are the labouring class, and such a class exist everywhere, and is always the majority in numbers. A negro cannot by marriage mingle with the white, he cannot as a soldier or a magistrate command a white man. In a word the pride and ambition of a negro has no room to act. His colour is an insurmountable barrier to actual equality. This is equally true in the north as in the south. In every community of white men, negroes are a degraded cast, and therefore incited to vent in crime those feelings which lead the whites to the pursuit of worldly ambition. The state prisons of the north verify this remark. A vast proportion live in idleness and support themselves by plunder. A slave in the southern states enjoys perfect freedom from the cares of life. His food and clothing are provided, and his master identifies him with his domestic establishment—his labour is light, and he has no anxiety for his future support. It would thus be taking from them the protection of a kind master to liberate the blacks, if it were even practicable, but none but a madman can contemplate it; it would fill the community with men degraded by their colour, and exasperated by the reflection, that their liberty was only nominal. The slaves concerned in the late plot were almost without exception substantially free. They were mechanics, who consumed a great part of their earnings, much more than a taxed Englishman ever retains."

There were many the property of ladies who exercised little controul over them, and in two instances, had been actually nursed and reared by them.

With no reason to rebel, these deluded creatures, partly from religious fanaticism, and partly from the instigation of base incendiaries, who from pretended humanity interferred in our domestic concerns, actually planned and concerted to desolate our city with conflagration, rapine and indiscriminate murder—and yet some unprincipled editors have stated they saw no justification for the severe punishment inflicted. The plot was one which could only have ended in the utter extirpation of its authors, although it would have been productive of many affecting scenes. The citizens when suddenly called up, would have required a little time to act efficiently, but all efforts, like the late intended insurrection, are utterly hopeless of success. The late example has produced a wholesome effect.

Never was Charleston more quiet, and centuries will hardly witness another attempt. The plantations are unaffected—the scheme was confined to less than one hundred, most of whom have been tried and variously punished. They were with scarce an exception, methodists who had seceded from the white methodists, and the "class leaders" were the instigators and leaders in the plot. Proving satisfactorily that religion, in the hands of the ignorant and uninstructed, is the fruitful source of delusion, while under the direction of pious and learned men, it produces nothing but peace and good will. We believe humane and intelligent men in every quarter of our common country will rejoice that the hand of desolation has been arrested, and that a community that delights in affording its hospitality to them, is once more in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility."

#### A NEW COMET.

Another Comet has made its appearance, which has been observed in Europe and in this country. The *Charleston Courier*, of the 1<sup>st</sup> inst., says, that it has a tail apparently 15 feet long, and that it is passing from west to east with great rapidity, in the southern quarter of the heavens.

#### CROUP.

Dr. Reddelin, of Wismar, has communicated to the Royal Society of Gottingen, through Professor Blumenbach, the following successful treatment of Croup, after the usual remedies had been tried without effect:

The patient was a female, aged 19, who, on the third day after being seized with the croup, was unable to swallow, had begun to rattle in the throat, and seemed approaching rapidly her dissolution. Dr. Reddelin intimated, by means of a quill, a mixture of Spanish snuff and macecco into her nostrils, and after repeating this mixture a second time, it excited sneezing and vomiting; this occasioned the discharge of two long membranous cylinders from the trachea (windpipe,) upon which the rattling immediately ceased, and the patient was rescued from instantaneous suffocation. One of the tubes, when slit open, measured nine French lines in breadth; they were quite white, and bore a strong extension without injury to their fibrous texture.

## FOREIGN.

#### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Amity, arrived at New-York bringing London papers to the evening of the 14<sup>th</sup> of August, and Liverpool to the 16<sup>th</sup>.

The most important intelligence furnished by this arrival, is the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, (late Lord Castle-reagh) who committed suicide on the morning of the 12<sup>th</sup> of August, by opening an artery in his neck with a pen-knife. From the time this melancholy event was known until the sailing of the Amity, it entirely occupied the public attention.

The insanity of his Lordship when he committed the fatal deed, and for several days previously, is clearly established. Before his departure from London, he was observed to behave wildly at times, and was careless and even slovenly in his dress and appearance. And on his return to his house the Friday preceding his death, it was thought expedient to keep every instrument by which he could do violence to his person, out of his reach. The small pen-knife, not more than an inch long, escaped attention.

The King, previously to his departure, was the first to discover the change that had taken place, and to communicate the same to Lord Liverpool. The King remarked in the last audience his Lordship had had with him, that his conversation was very incoherent, and His Majesty immediately wrote to Lord Liverpool about it. At the time of committing the act, his Lordship was making active preparations for proceeding to the continent, in order to be present at the approaching Congress. He had even appointed the next Thursday for his departure, and a steam packet was engaged to convey himself and suite on that day to Calais.

[American Farmer.]

#### THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The King had left the capital for Scotland, and the people of Edinburgh were looking forward with the greatest impatience to the moment when his Majesty's arrival shall be announced. To such a height, indeed, had this expectation arisen that it was with difficulty the streets could be walked, owing to the crowds of people who had assembled from all parts of the country, to glut their eyes with the sight of royalty.

#### SPAIN.

The latest Madrid papers, which are of the 7<sup>th</sup> of August, inform us that a change of Ministry had taken place in accordance with the wishes of the people. On this change the Universal of the 6<sup>th</sup> expresses its satisfaction, because it was an event which showed that his Majesty is at last convinced of the urgent necessity of making those reforms in his royal household which the nation considers indispensable for its welfare and for the tranquility and dignity of the monarch."

[Extracts of Private Letters.]

"Madrid, Aug. 3.—Here is a short picture of our situation—no Government—under military despotism—the King as headstrong as ever, and a prisoner—his advisers jealous of him, and each other—not consistency—not talent nor money—direct contributions—insurrection in the provinces—dread of fire—murders—exiles—absence of all confidence—military censorship—suppressions—confiscations—this is our actual situation; from what has happened, judge what will happen—streams of blood must flow."

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 3.

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on their books to a considerable amount. The following letter from the Duke of Wellington, within three days before the event took place, was read by the Coroner.

"Apsley House, Aug. 9.  
Dear Sir.—I called upon you with the intention of talking to you on the subject of the health of Lord Londonderry, and to request of you that you will call on him. I told his Lordship that he was unwell, and particularly requested him to end for you, but lest he should not, I sincerely hope that you will contrive by some pretence to go down to his Lordship. I have no doubt he is very unwell. He appears to me to have been exceedingly harassed, much fatigued, and over worked during the late Session of Parliament; and I have no doubt he labours under mental delirium; at least this is my impression. I beg you'll never mention to any one what I have communicated to you, respecting his Lordship.

I am, &c.

WELLINGTON.

To Charles Bankhead, M. D. &c.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Marquis was observed to be very low spirited on Friday and Saturday last, and would often say that he was surrounded by spies, and enquire whether he was in the house, as he was sure there were people watching him, and on being informed that his Private Secretary was down stairs, he said there were other peoples as well. Last Sunday he took a walk, when he came home he was very incoherent in his conversation. His attendant removed every means of self destruction out of his reach. His pistols were taken away, and it was supposed that nothing was left in his reach of a destructive nature. On coming out of his room in the morning, and going into his dressing room, Dr. Bankhead followed him, and just as they got in, the Marquis said, "It is of no use," and immediately fell into the Doctor's arms and was a corpse in a moment. It was discovered that he had cut the carotid artery, which leads to the brain, with a small penknife with the point turned the reverse way to what they usually are, which he had taken out of his writing desk. He was expected to go to Vienna, to the Congress, the latter end of this week, which preyed on his mind very much. He observed to a gentleman at the House of Commons, on Tuesday, that the very harassing Session, they had just finished, would be the death of him. Mr. Canning is talked of as likely to succeed the Marquis. He is at present at Hendy on Thames."

A private letter says—"For the last ten days, the Marquis has been suffering under a nervous fever, accompanied by a depression of spirits. On Friday he underwent the operation of cupping."

From the *Liverpool Mercury*, August 10.

#### INQUEST ON THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

On Tuesday afternoon a jury of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity of the late Marquis, was empannelled. The inquest was held at the house of the deceased Lord, where directions were given to admit any person who desired to be present. In half an hour they drew out a verdict as follows. "That on Monday, Aug. 12, and for some time previously, the Most Noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, under a grievous disorder did labour and languish and became in consequence delirious and of insane mind; and that whilst in that state, with a knife of iron and steel, he did inflict on himself on the left side of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of which he instantly died, and that no other person except himself was the cause of his death."

Conjecture is already busy in finding a successor for Lord Londonderry in the cabinet. Somewhat Mr. Peel will be the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Grant succeed to Mr. Peel. Others confidently assert, that Sir Charles Stewart, Ambassador at Paris, will be the new Minister. Others, again, predict that Mr. Canning will relinquish his appointment as Governor General of India, and go in at the head of the cabinet. This selection would undoubtedly be a judicious one.

The Liverpool Mercury mentions as curious historical coincidences, that when the King visited that country, whilst Prince of Wales, Percival was assassinated. Last year, whilst his majesty was on a visit to Ireland, during the first week, the Queen died; and lastly, during the first week of the royal tour to Scotland, his confidential minister, the very life and soul of the cabinet, has died by his own hand.

have been bestowed. Sixteen Bibles remain on hand, which the board are induced to believe will be sufficient to supply the present demand, as the managers have been very diligent in inquiring into and supplying the wants of all in the respective districts. An additional supply of Testaments, it is believed will be immediately necessary. Sixty dollars have been remitted to the parent society, as a part of our surplus funds, and \$30.93 remain on hand, subject to the disposal of the board.

Such is the brief and simple recital of our proceedings during the past year. And although, comparatively but little has been done to promote the great objects of our institution, yet let it be remembered, that we have been engaged according to the Apostolic precept, in "well doing," and that we ought not therefore to become "ugly." If the experience of our society has afforded no striking illustrations of the great benefits conferred by such institutions, it can readily be accounted for, by the short period it has existed, by the limited sphere to which its immediate operations are confined, and by the circumstances of its being located in a part of the country which was settled at a period almost as early as any other portion of the union—hence it may be presumed, and experience has proved it to be the fact (in this instance at least), that the scarcity of Bibles is not so great in ancient Christian settlements, as in those of later periods. But although it may be our happy lot to live in a community, where the word of God is to be found in almost every dwelling, yet we ought not therefore to think that our labours are at an end—that we have finished the work assigned to us, and that nothing more remains for us to do. Very different indeed should be the reflections which our own happy situation ought to excite in our minds. If God has vouchsafed to us, and to those around us, the inestimable blessing of possessing in our own language the records of his will, it ought indeed to fill our hearts with the devoutest gratitude, and call forth our most fervent thanksgiving. But if we duly appreciate the value of this precious book, and learn from it by our own experience, how admirably calculated it is to enlighten our minds, to purify our hearts, to dispel our doubts, to invigorate our hopes, to soothe our afflictions, and to make us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the Saints in light, then indeed shall we feel it to be our duty and delight, to promote its circulation as far as may be in our power, in order that all our fellow creatures may participate with us in its blessings—or shall we think our labours at an end, until the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea?"

If the Bibles which have already been distributed, and those which remain on hand, should be found sufficient to supply the demands in our own neighbourhood, for some time to come, yet even in this case we have accomplished but a very inconsiderable part of our object. As an auxiliary to the "American Bible Society," that great and wonderful institution, which may well be termed the glory of our age and country, we have engaged to use our exertions to provide for those, who are destitute of the Bible in every part of the world. And who can calculate the number of human beings who have never seen the word of God, & who without the aid of Bibles Societies have no means of procuring it? Millions of Bibles have already been circulated by these excellent institutions, but many millions more are yet required to supply the wants of those who have never tasted the "bread of life." How greatly then does this view of the subject enlarge the sphere of our society's influence! It extends it even to the "utmost parts of the earth." And shall we for a moment think of relaxing our exertions, when so many millions of our fellow creatures are still walking in the "valley of the shadow of death," and when so many benighted regions of the earth still remain to be enlightened by the bright rays of the Gospel? No Christian friends, we feel assured that this will not be our case—We will not basely desert the cause we have undertaken—the cause of our God and Saviour.

At a period like the present, when Bibles abound in almost every part of the world, when their reports furnish the most interesting information respecting the anxiety which is every where manifested among the destitute, to obtain a copy of the Scriptures, when this information is almost daily circulated amongst us, few can remain unmoved upon this. And as he has done much for us, let us do all we can for Him. Let us be diligent in the discharge of those duties which are more peculiarly incumbent upon us; and despising the vanities, the follies and the unsatisfying pleasures of the world, let us substitute a nobler prize for our ambition"—the prize of "the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Let us go on and persevere in the good work we have been engaged in, and adoring our characters with every christian grace, continue faithful to the end. Then when the triumphant hour shall arrive, when the followers of the Lamb shall be seen clothed in the robes of his righteousness and salvation, and arranged in shining circles around the throne, "may we hope to be of the blessed number, and join with them in singing "Glory be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb, for ever and ever."

\* Hannah Moore.

#### COMMUNICATED.

#### A BODY FOUND.

Last week the body of a very gentle looking young man was found in the water near Maggoty. How long he had been there it is impossible to say; his flesh had been torn by the crabs, and it appeared as if violence had been used on various parts of the body. He was not known in the neighbourhood, and it is supposed from circumstances which have since transpired that he came from the lower part of the bay, and that he was murdered and thrown overboard near the spot where found. It is supposed this shocking circumstance took place 5 or 6 days before the body was found.

The dress was a blue coat, black waistcoat, jeans trousers and ruffled shirt. He had on a gold finger ring marked with initials, which are not retold, and twenty cent pieces were found in his pocket.

Mr. Richard Merriken, the Coroner, will no doubt, if applied to, furnish all the information collected by the jury of inquest relative to the deceased.

#### METHODISM.

The Methodist Missionary Society, York, England, which has been but eight years established, has in the four quarters of the globe, 150 missionaries, besides school masters—30,000 members, 200,000 hearers, and 10,000 heathen children under tuition. Contributions last year, £26,581 equal to 117,000 dollars; loss, however, than three-fourths of the amount actually expended during the same period.

#### THE KING OF PERSIA.

It is said, has been recently converted to Christianity by the arguments of the celebrated missionary, Mr. Martyn. Such conversion must have an important effect in spreading the lights of the Gospel through regions of darkness, ignorance, and idolatry.

London paper.

#### MASONIC.

The proposition to establish a General Grand Lodge of free and accepted Masons at the city of Washington, has been recently rejected by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

#### SQUIRRELS.

These destructive animals are stated to be making great ravages among the corn in Ohio. Myriads of them were found in every direction, and it was feared many of the farmers would lose the whole of their crops. Several hunting parties had been formed, and in many instances thousands of them have been destroyed, but still the numbers did not appear to be in the least diminished. Great quantities of them were killed in fields with clubs and stones, or they were literally thronging the streets and house tops of the villages.

At the late College, Schenectady, degrees were conferred on Mr. Edward Livingston, (Md.) (from Pennsylvania). L. L. D. was conferred on John Sergeant, John Sergeant,

CROPS.

Extract of a letter.

The crop of wheat in general, appears to be very

and weight, on

and drought. This

is nearly lost, and

allow us to promise

that for some time

we have been dearer than

the crop of wheat.

A passenger in

Charleston, from

that all was quiet

appeared and

upon the throne.

held by the Royal

Juan de Ulloa

&lt;p

From the Village Record.  
At the late commencement of Union College, Schenectady, New York, besides degrees, conferred on several gentlemen whom we have not the pleasure to know, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Mr. Edward Sparks, professor of languages in St. John's College, Annapolis, (Md.) (formerly of Chester County, Pennsylvania). And the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Honorable John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

#### CROPS IN TUSCANY

Extract of a letter from Luchora, dated 1st of July, 1822.  
The crop of wheat in Tuscany and Italy, in general, as well as in the south of France, appears to be very scanty, both in quantity and weight, on account of excessive heat and drought. The first crop of Indian corn is nearly lost, and the drought does not allow us to promise much from the second. This article (corn) is not to be supplied by land women (ay) gion has not yet raised them, and they are unknown to the country. They have raised a degree beyond what any woman named in Roman history, with which the les, has concluded. Of devout and sacred scriptures one of the most interesting transactions was the Saviour of the world. Their example is the most eminent in.

They are the first ministered to him, and the first to have been born, and the first to have furnished saints, and the church of Christ with the honour of the world. To realize this ex- sex—let us end devout and honor highly distinguished and as he has done it all for His discharge of those peculiarly incon- ceivable pleasures. It is a nobler prize than the wing for the country. A gang of fourteen, (six of whom were arrested) were met in the Grand Prairie between the Illinois and Cariassas. We have just learned that seventy-five started last night from the Vermillion; night before last were arrested in this place as they were absconding with their master's horses—it is said that a mulatto of Mr. Nevill Declouet, leads those who have not yet been taken. A mulatto belonging to Mr. Actaeon de la Elouisse, had stolen his master's horse, saddle, and gun and was making off when he was arrested. The rascal asked if he was formerly a servant of judge Porters, and thought that he picked up law enough while dusting his master's law books to hold him from harm in case of arrest. Another fellow belonging to Dr. Alphen, called on Mr. Robin to borrow his horse. Robin lent him his horse and away the fellow went full speed, but fortunately the horse fell and he was arrested. This fellow had learned that the plot had been discovered and that it was known that he was at the bottom of it, and but for the falling of his horse would have made his escape.

A true copy, DAVEZAC, Sec.

EXTRACT.

St. Martinsville, 9th July, 1822.  
The good people in this place are all on alert. The freedom and equality granted to the blacks by the Mexican Constitution, have set the slaves in this neighbour hood on the wing for the country. A gang of fourteen, (six of whom were arrested) were met in the Grand Prairie between the Illinois and Cariassas. We have just learned that seventy-five started last night from the Vermillion; night before last were arrested in this place as they were absconding with their master's horses—it is said that a mulatto of Mr. Nevill Declouet, leads those who have not yet been taken. A mulatto belonging to Mr. Actaeon de la Elouisse, had stolen his master's horse, saddle, and gun and was making off when he was arrested. The rascal asked if he was formerly a servant of judge Porters, and thought that he picked up law enough while dusting his master's law books to hold him from harm in case of arrest. Another fellow belonging to Dr. Alphen, called on Mr. Robin to borrow his horse. Robin lent him his horse and away the fellow went full speed, but fortunately the horse fell and he was arrested. This fellow had learned that the plot had been discovered and that it was known that he was at the bottom of it, and but for the falling of his horse would have made his escape.

Though only four months old, they are now larger than the common geese of this country."

Mer. Adv.

POSTSCRIPT.

In Philadelphia last week there were 100 deaths.

According to the report of the Board of Health, the number of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the week ending on the 30th ult. was 90. Ten of this number died in the country.

Moblie, Sept. 5.

We learn from Pensacola, that 15 persons were buried in one morning who had died of the yellow fever. Dr. Bronnagh, president of the legislative council, was severely infected. The governor, and all the principal inhabitants, are said to have left the city.

New York, Sept. 29.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sunday, Sept. 29.

No new case of yellow fever was reported to the Board this day.

FROM PORTO RICO.

U. S. Ship Cyane, Harbour of St. John's, Porto Rico, Aug. 31, 1822.

"The Cyane arrived after a safe and pleasant voyage (all well), of 24 days from Hampton Roads, at Porto Rico, where it seems our arrival was as well timed as it was ever possible for any vessel to be in any port. The very day previous to our arrival, intelligence had reached Porto Rico of the capture of one of their favourite pirates, the Panchita, by the Grampus, capt. Gregory; some wounded men also were brought to the island, who suffered in the action. The circumstance of the capture of their vessel, and the appearance of their mutilated countrymen, had so aggravating an effect on the feelings of the populace, or lower order of people, that they rose almost en masse, and threatened vengeance on all Americans in the island, in retaliation. Three American vessels at the time were lying in port, and there were several Americans settled on shore as commercial agents. Our countrymen were much alarmed, as well as in real danger; two were assailed by ruffians, but fortunately escaped unhurt, by prudently retreating. The Englishmen in the place were also in no less danger than the Americans, for they were abused and threatened likewise.

Our appearance during this popular commotion seemed to still it. Capt. Spence immediately had communication with the military and civil Governors of the place, both of whom appear to be dignified, polished, and courteous officers. What were the official communications I do not know, but judging from the result, and circumstances attending the negotiation, there must have been much courtesy and good understanding in the correspondence between our Captain and the Governors, civil and military, of the Island. A temperate, though firm policy appears always the wisest, which I should judge from the negotiation above mentioned. A few days seemed sufficient to place us on the most amicable footing, and the proud Spaniards appear now to strain points of courtesy with us, as they are made to understand our feelings towards them. We have shown them temperately,

LARGE APPLES.

In the course of the last week, we had occasion to notice some remarkable Apples raised on the orchard of Mr. Joshua Lippscott, of New Jersey. We have since seen some of greater size, and of excellent quality, the production of an orchard belonging to Mr. Guier, on the Ridge Road.

On an average most of these apples weigh 22 ounces, and many of them measure in circumference 17 inches. They are of the Pippin order; and are named in some of the Long Island books, the "Gloria mundi," which we presume may be literally translated into the boast of the world.

Phil. Gaz.

SICKNESS IN OHIO.

The Columbus Gazette informs us that a very serious state of sickness exists in that vicinity. The disease is said to be bilious fever.

SETTLERS.

The arrivals in Quebec this summer, up to the 9th Sept., were 474, which brot out 10,153 settlers.

#### THE GREEKS.

Accounts received at Gibraltar from Greece, confirm the intelligence of the capture of Napoli de Romagia, the strongest fortress not only of the Morea, but of European Turkey. Corfu and Modon were negotiating to surrender, and the entire Peninsula was soon expected to be freed of barbarians. In Thessaly, victory had also accompanied the standard of the Greeks, who had made themselves masters of Badrasuk. Hasan Pacha, who commanded in this quarter, had lost 5000 men, and had been compelled to retreat. Three Turkish Bey's and three hundred Spahis were among the prisoners.

A Turkish and English fleet, consisting of forty six vessels, commanded by Ali Bey, approached the Isle of Crete on the 8th of June, where they surprised eight Greek vessels, captured only two. The Turks then landed 4000 men, of which 800 were cavalry; but the English vessels, six in number, and on whom it appears the Musulmen had relied for support, struck their flag, and would take no part in the bloody work mediated by the followers of the prophet. After consulting for a week on what was to be done in consequence of this defection, the Turks attempted to climb the mountains to get in front of the Greeks; but the latter descended to meet their assailants, whom they attacked with the greatest bravery, and ultimately compelled them to seek safety on board their fleet, which shortly after sailed from the coast.—Every arrival now brings us fresh accounts of the successes of the Greeks, and of the disasters of their implacable and ferocious enemies.

[N. Y. Spectator.]

BUTTER MADE FROM SCALDED CREAM.

(Corrected Weekly. From the American Farmer.)

Corn is down again to 66 cents—Red Wheat, from \$1 20 to \$1 30—White Wheat fit for family flour, has sold for \$1 45—Ohio tobacco has sold for \$11 50.—The agent through whom the prices of country produce are collected, being indisposed, we are compelled to omit other articles. Mr. Murdoch, of London, well known in Maryland, writes of Tobacco, that it is "plenty every where, and in demand no where."

RECEIPT FOR CURING BUTTER.

Take two parts of the best common salt, one part of sugar, and one part salt petre; put them up together so as to blend the whole completely: take one ounce of this composition for every 16 ounces of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use.

LARGE GEESE.

A respectable gentleman of this city, having noticed the account of a large breed of Geese that have been introduced into Rhode Island, has sent us the following memorandum of a flock in his own possession. "In August, 1821, I imported two pairs of German geese, which weighed in October following, 21, 23, 24, and 25 1-2 lbs. One pair was sent to Rhode Island.—The goose which I retained began to lay in January, and sat upon 16 eggs, from which 10 young ones were produced in March.

"Though only four months old, they are now larger than the common geese of this country."

Mer. Adv.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1822—OCTOBER | Sun Rises Sun Sets

3 Thursday 6 13 5 47

4 Friday 6 15 5 45

5 Saturday 6 16 5 44

6 Sunday 6 17 5 43

7 Monday 6 19 5 43

8 Tuesday 6 20 5 40

9 Wednesday 21 5 39

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

The pestilential pestilence which has for sometime past pervaded almost every section of our estate, has in its progress proved unusually fatal. With deep regret, we add to the number of its victims, the name of Miss SALLIE MANN, formerly of this city, who died on the 19th ult. in Charles county, at the residence of her brother, the Rev. Charles Mann. To those who were acquainted with the deceased, the memory of her virtues, will be her best eulogium—let them endeavour to imitate them, and she will not have lived, nor died in vain. She was an exemplary Christian, and having early learned to rely upon the merits of her Saviour, she has gone we trust, clothed in the robes of his righteousness to form one of the blessed number, who enjoy the reward of a well spent life.

Died, in this city, on Friday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM WARFIELD, in the 40th year of his age.

At his residence in the country, on Sunday last, Mr. ROBERT THOMAS. He has left a numerous family to lament their loss.

At Portland Manor, on Monday morning, Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD. He was a worthy man.

In this city, on Tuesday, which

requested, Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, merchant.

At Norfolk, on Saturday, Master

COMMANDANT JOHN H. ELTON, of the U. S. navy, a native of New Jersey, aged 37.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

Was taken up by the subscriber on Sandy Point, the 28th ult.

A CANOE,

20 feet long. She is somewhat split,

but has been mended. The owner is

requested to come forward and prove

his property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY MAYER.

Oct. 3, 1822.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of

Chancery, the subscriber will expose to

public sale on the premises, on Friday the

18th day of October next, if fair, or not the

next fair day thereafter, part of a tract of

land.

At his residence in the country, on

Sunday last, Mr. ROBERT THOMAS. He

has left a numerous family to lament their

loss.

At Portland Manor, on Monday

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Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained letters

testamentary to administer the per-

sonal estate of John Johns, late of An-

ne Arundel county, deceased, and re-

quested all persons having claims ag-

ainst the deceased, to present them,

legally vouched, to the subscriber, or

in his absence to Joseph G. Garrison,

and those indebted to make payment

to

Kensey Johns, Ex'r.

Sept. 26.

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to

Wm. O'Hara, Sheriff.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained letters

testament

## ANNAPOLIS

## Jockey Club Races.

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course on Tuesday the 15th day of October next, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than 300 dollars, heats 4 miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 16th, a Colt's Purse will be run for of not less than 150 dollars, heats 2 miles each.

On Thursday the 17th, a Sweepstakes of not less than 100 dollars, heats 3 miles each, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

*Isaac Holland, Treasurer.*

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Intelligencer, Washington; Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore; Boston Gazette, and Star, will publish above once a week until the 15th October, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

I. H.

Annapolis, Sept. 12, 1822.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their Subscriptions.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the race.

N. B. The Club take the opportunity of informing Gentlemen of the Turf, that they have secured a new Race Course, inferior to none in the United States, and walking about a mile of the City.

## Negroes Wanted.

Persons having healthy young Negroes to dispose of will find a purchaser, who will give them a liberal price, in cash, on applying at Williamson's Hotel, or to Mr. Wm. Gaton.

Annapolis, Sept. 5.

## For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with substantial brick wall.

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.

BIRNIE.

July 1822.

## Land For Sale.

The subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next at 11 o'clock, forenoon, if not sold before at private sale, one hundred and twenty-three acres of land by measurement, situated and lying in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of the Poor House Lot and Rope Walk, and the land purchased from Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. making a compact farm, on this is a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, corn house and houses for curing tobacco, with a good proportion of movable meadow. It is deemed unnecessary to give a full description of this property as purchasers will view and judge for themselves. The terms will be accommodating which will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, (of Isaac.) September 12.

## Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Merill's Tavern, (formerly McCoy's) on Saturday the 5th day of October next, all the part of tract or parcel of land lying in Anne Arundel county called

Winkering Neck, containing about 130 acres whereof Thomas Polton died, seized. Terms of sale, cash to be paid on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; on the payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. Sept. 14.

## Cheap, for Cash!

The subscribers wishing to bring the late business of D. Ridgely, & Co. to a speedy close, will dispose of their

## Stock of Goods

on hand, at the most reduced prices, for cash. Those who wish to obtain bargains are invited to give them a call.

David Ridgely,  
John W. Clagett.

Sept. 15.

## 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 Friday in December 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 TID.



THE STEAM BOAT

## MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 1st 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 1st of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark—Persons wishing to go from Oxford 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 for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Feb. 23.

## Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour, which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash

14 am and Jno. Miller.

July

## Notice is hereby Given,

That an election will be held at the Ball Room in this city, on Monday the 7th day of October next, for the purpose of electing a member to Congress, and two delegates to represent the said city in the next General Assembly.

At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing (agreeably to the charter of the city,) a Mayor, Recorder, five Aldermen, and seven Common Council men. By order,

John Brewer Clk. Corp.

Annapolis, Sept. 15, 1822.

## To Rent.

The subscriber offers for rent, a small FARM in Broad Neck, situate near the Chesapeake Bay. For particular apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

HEY HAMMOND.

Sept. 19.

## Pump Making, &amp;c.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and Vicinity, that he has commenced the business of Pump Making, Water Digging, and Pipe laying, and will be happy to wait on any person who may wish a business of the kind to be done. He may be seen, at present, at Mr. Allison's, East Street.

JOHN W. HILLIAS.

Sept. 19.

3w.\*

State of Maryland, sc.  
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

August 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of Nacho las Brewer, jun. administrator of William Killy, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

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 William Killy, 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 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August 1822.

Nicholas Brewer, jun. Adm'r.

Aug. 29.

6w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

Aug. 24th, 1822.

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

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Mackubin, 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 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August, 1822.

George MacLellan, Adm'r.

Aug. 29

6w.

FOR SALE,

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00.

## A REPORT

Of all such

## ENGLISH STATUTES

As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN

And have been introduced and practised, by the

COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;

And also all such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the

STATUTE-LAW OF THE STATE;

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILLY,

Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

## AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 15.

## LEE'S ORIGINAL

## Highly Approved Family Medicines.

Lee's truly valuable medicines, have now stood the test of about sixteen years, and their excellent qualities are now well known and established. One of the most recent cases of cures of some of the most beneficial of his medicines, is all that the proprietor for want of room can select and annex, from the many in his possession.

## Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills—

Price 50 cents per box.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequence. Please to ask for "Lee's Anti Bilious Pills," with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY,

NOAH RIDGELY, Proprietor,

GIDEON WHITE, and

JEREMIAH HUGHES,

Annapolis,

for sale, wholesale and retail.

NOAH RIDGELY,

September 1, Lee Michael Lee & Co.

1822.

Lee Michael Lee & Co., t.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1803.

No. 51.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

	October 1.	New Moon.	Sun Sets.
10 Thursday	6 22	5 38	
11 Friday	6 24	5 36	
12 Saturday	6 25	5 35	
13 Sunday	6 26	5 34	
14 Monday	6 25	5 32	
15 Tuesday	6 26	5 31	
16 Wednesday	6 29	5 30	

## MISCELLANEOUS

From the Connecticut Mirror.

TO THE MARQUIS LA FAYETTE,  
The only surviving General of the Revolution.

We'll search the earth, and search the sea,  
To pull a gallant wreath for thee;

And every field for Freedom sought;

And every mountain height, where aught

Of Liberty can yet be found.

Shall be our blooming harvest ground.

Laurels in garlands hang upon

Thermopyla and Marathon—

On Banockburn the thistle grows—

On Runnymede the wild rose blows—

On the banks of Boyne, its leaves

Green Erin's shamrock wildly weaves:

In France, in sunny France, we'll get

The Fleur de lys and magnificence

From every consecrated spot,

Where lies a martyr'd Huguenot,

And call even here from many a field,

And many a rocky height,

That our vales and mountains yield,

Where men have met to fight

Truth, and Liberty, and life,

Died in Freedom's holy strife,

Now Atlantic's seas—below

The waves of Eric and Champlain,

There grass and the corals grow,

Festal trophies round the stain,

And we can add, to form thy crown,

New branches worthy thy renown.

Let may thy chapter flourish bright,

As borrow from the Heavens, it's light

With a cloud that circles round

A star, when other stars have set—

With glory shall thy brow be bound,

With glory—starlike, tinctured yet

He earth, and air, and sky, and sea,

Half yield a glorious wreath to thee.

From the Charleston Courier.

By J. G. PARROPS.

Two flowers were boding on one stem,  
Imbued with fragrance, fresh with dew,  
And bent with many a trickling gem,  
That trembled as the west wind blew,  
Lod softly shone their crimson through  
That veil of crystal purity,  
As the thrush around them flew,  
He clearly piped his melody.

Two fledgling's in a ring dove's nest,  
With tender bill, and leekle wing,  
Brooding on their downy breast,  
And they had just begun to sing,  
As they saw their mother bring,

With tireless love, the food she bore,  
They made the woods around them ring,  
The infant note they had carol'd o'er.

I saw along the ocean sail  
Two barks, that flew before the wind;  
The canvas, swelling to the gale,  
They left a foaming wake behind,  
And low the bellying sheet inclin'd;

As freshly flew the sweeping blast:  
But still the pilot kept in mind,  
There was a peaceful port at last.

I saw along the cloudless sky,  
Two stars adorn the brow of night;  
They shone serenely on my eye,  
With pure and unpolluted light;

The beam was mellow than bright,  
Like gems that twinkle in their mine;

Smooth'd and tranquill'd the sight,  
And seem'd a spark of love divine.

I saw two sisters—they were one  
In beauty, sweetnes, age and soul;

Their bosom was the stainless throne,  
Where virtue held supreme controul,

Their hearts were pointed to the pole,  
By God to erring mortals given.

The bright, the pure, the happy goal,  
That waits the fair and good in heaven.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser.

THY WILL BE DONE.

When sorrow casts its shade around,

And pleasure seems our course to shun;

When nought but grief and care is found,

How sweet to say, "Thy will be done."

When sickness lends its pallid hue,  
And every dream of bliss has flown;

When quickly from the fading view

Recede the joys that once were known:

The soul resign'd will still rejoice,

Though life's last sand is nearly run;

With humble faith and trembling voice,

It whispers soft, "Thy will be done."

When call'd to mourn the early doom

Of one affection held most dear;

While o'er the closing silent tomb,

The bleeding heart distills the tear:

Though love its tribute and will pay,

And early streams of solace shun;

But still the humbled soul will say,

In lowly dust, "Thy will be done."

What's'er, O Lord, thou hast design'd

To bring my soul to thee in trust,

If miseries or afflictions, kind,

For all thy dealings, Lord are just;

Take all—but grant in goodness free,

That love which ne'er thy stroke would

shun;

Support this heart, and strengthen me

To say, in faith, "Thy will be done."

PROVERB.

There is no better looking glass than an old true friend.

From the Brief Remarks.  
OF THE VAST IMPORTANCE OF  
MANNER IN GIVING COUNSEL  
AND REPROOF.

To exasperate is not the way to convince; nor does asperity of language or manner necessarily belong to the duty of plain dealing.—So far otherwise, a scolding preacher, or a snarling reprobate betrays a like a gross ignorance of the philosophy of the human mind, and the absence of Christian meekness; and however great his endeavours to do good, the provokingness of his manner will defeat the benevolence of his intentions.

The following remarks are from the pen of a man as distinguished for christian piety, as for superior genius—the immortal Cowper.—

"No man" (says the evangelical poet) "was ever scolded out of his sins, the heart corrupt as it is, and because it is so, grows angry if it be not treated with some management and good manners, and scolds again. A surly mastiff will bear perhaps to be stroked; though he will growl under that operation, but if you touch him roughly he will bite. There is no grace that the spirit of self can counterfeit with more success than zeal. A man thinks he is fighting for Christ, when he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks he is skilfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only gratifying the malignity of his own; and charitably supposes destitute of all grace, that he may shine more in his own eyes by comparison."

Nor is either scolding or ridicule the proper way to cure men of their religious prejudices for by inflaming their anger, it renders their prejudices the more stubborn and ineradicable. It is no matter how absurd, or even how monstrous, their errors and prejudices be; if you offend them by the grossness of your manner, there is little hopes of your convicting them afterwards by the cogency of your reasoning.

The Baptist missionaries in India at the first insulted, as we are told, the superstition which they attacked, and ridiculed and reviled the Bramins in the streets, and at their festivals when the passions of the blinded and besotted populace were most likely to be inflamed. But experience taught those pious & apostolical men this was not the right way to make converts; for this reason in 1805, they make a declaration of the great principles upon which they thought it their duty to act. "It is necessary," say they, "in our intercourse with the Hindoos, that, as far as we are able, we abstain from those things which would increase their prejudices against the gospel. Those parts of English manners which are most offensive to them should be kept out of sight; nor is it advisable at once to attack their prejudices by exhibiting with acrimony the sins of their foes, neither should we do violence to their images, nor interrupt their worship."

Now if this forbearance from every thing provoking, whether in language or in manner, was expedient in dealing with the errors of the grossly idolatrous Pagans, it is assuredly not less expedient for fellow-christians, in their treatment of the real or supposed religious errors of one another. Bitter reviling and contumelious denunciations always provoke, but never convince.

If they are used instead of argument, they betray a conscious weakness, for it is much easier to revile and denounce than to argue. And furthermore, we are quite as apt to be furiously in the right; or even if we know ourselves to be right as to matter, we put ourselves in the wrong as to manner, if we make use of foul weapons, rather than those which the armory of reason supplies.

Manner is to be carefully studied by every one, whether in a public or private station, who undertakes to reclaim the vicious, or convince the erring; for what would be beneficial if done in one manner, would be worse than labour lost if done in another. A haughty supercilious manner never wins, seldom convinces, and always disquiets; whereas as that which indicates meekness and unmingled benevolence and compassion, rarely fails of some salutary impression; especially if suavity of manner be accompanied with force of reasoning, and a due re-

gard be had to time, place, and circumstances.

No very long while ago, Mr. ——, an American clergyman, as distinguished, for plow zeal, as for eminent parts, was passing a river in the Ferry boat, along with company of some distinction; among them was a military officer, who repeatedly made use of profane language: Mr. —— continued silent till they had landed, when asking him aside, he expostulated with him in such a moving manner that the officer expressed his thanks, and his deep sorrow for his offence; but added withal, "Sir, if you had reproved me before the company, I should have drawn my sword upon you."

There are some who glory in it that by their plain dealing, they wound the pride of those they deal with. Peradventure with greater pride they do it. Often we are so little aware of the obliquities of our own hearts, that we may be feeding and nourishing pride within ourselves, whilst we are zealously aiming our blows at the pride of others.

DONALD M'LEOD.

It was in the memorable year of 1745, that Donald M'Leod, a native of that interesting division of Scotland, denominated the Highlands, enlisted under the banners of the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart, with a full determination of sharing his fortunes. Of his genealogy, Donald could not boast much, nor did the times admit of the advantages of liberal education being placed within his reach; he however had the gratification to know that his ancestors were in the confidence of their Chieftains, and that their history was unsullied by any acts of knavery, or a single breach of fidelity.—This alone he imagined sufficiently exalted his pedigree, and that, to improve on their virtues, would be the best education a man in his humble sphere could possess. With such impressions and self competency, did Donald M'Leod on the 14th May disclose his intentions to his wife and family, by trimming his national gaub and whetting the trusty claymore of his ancestors, which exclaimed he, was never unsheathed, save in the cause of liberty and honour. The following day appointed for the march, and Donald took an affectionate leave of his loving wife and children, and joined the rest of his clan, they with a steady pace to the martial music of the bagpipes sped their way—receiving the fervent benediction and good wishes of those whom age had deprived of the capacity, but not of the inclination of following them. By a few days forced marches, they came up with the rear of the Pretender's army, which was by this time accumulating in numbers.—Donald's impatience to feast his eyes with a sight of the Prince, urged him forward to the advanced division, where he had the gratification to find his object surrounded by the numerous chiefs, who had espoused his cause at the inevitable risk of person and property.

After partaking of the variegated fortunes of this ill fated campaign, (the circumstances of which, although interesting, are too various to be enumerated,) we trace this trusty vessel to the decisive battle of Culloden, which terminated the career of Prince Charles, and stiled the prospects of his adherents, in this scene of carnage and unprecedented cruelty. Donald had no sooner implored a blessing on their cause—in the solicitous words, of "O Lord, be thou wi' us, and if thou dinna be wi' us, be na against us; but leave it at wein ourselves and the red coats," than he took a most active part in this unequal contest of two to six, and distinguished himself by many acts of valor and presence of mind, and often did his watchful and faithful arm ward off the blow which was aimed at his left leader. After frequent reinforcements had rendered the red coats too formidable to contend with, the pretender was under the painful necessity of seeking safety in flight, and a somewhat regular retreat was effected; the clans now dispersed in every direction to avoid the cruelty of the tyrant's steel, as no quarter would be given to male or female. These misfortunes only knit the affections of the Highlanders more and more to Charles, and his desti-

ny cut heavier on them than their own; several of them earnestly desired to follow him and share whatever fate would be his; but it was deemed necessary for his safety to have as few as possible about his person; faithful Donald was however appointed guide and confidant, and spared no trouble to meliorate his sufferings. The number of spies dispersed in every direction, and eager as blood-hounds to grasp their prey, had now become too numerous for the Pretender's attempting to follow any frequented track, and the unfortunate fugitives had no remaining resource than to select the most rugged country, of a naturally rugged country, to devote the night to the march and the day to a temporary relaxation of their nocturnal toils.

Donald was apprised of an English squadron being on the coast searching every house and creek for the Pretender, and at the same time offering the immense sum of 30,000. for his head, dead or alive. This intelligence gave Donald much concern, but did not in the least daunt him. He was resolved that death alone should sever him from his charge, and considered the trust put in him sufficient for whatever difficulties he might encounter. They had already approached those parts of the country with which Donald was most familiar, and although this was pleasant, it did not much alleviate the disadvantages they were exposed to; they travelled from hut to hut, and from castle to castle at the latter, their safety for a few hours could only be risked, the rank of their proprietors rendering them doubly suspicious.

Donald at last, to put an end to their precarious wanderings, proposed that the Prince should accompany him to his own habitation, whose appearance, added he, could not excite the suspicion of any one. This was accordingly agreed to, and executed with the strictest privacy. The third day, however, had not dawned on their repose, when it was announced by some fishermen that the English squadron was standing in for the harbour. Donald was in a moment out of bed, and had the mortification to behold five ships coming to anchor immediately in front of his house; at the same time exclaiming that nothing short of direct information could direct them to such place, he immediately flew to the Pretender's bedside, informing him of the whole circumstance, and begging him, if he regarded his life, to betake himself to the hills, and that he would wait on the English. This was no sooner put into execution than several boats landed, loaded with men and officers. The Commodore himself approached and enquired of Donald (who stood expecting a civil salutation) in a haughty tone, if he or his companions had heard any thing of the Pretender. "Ha, then, you are looking for him," says Donald, "Villain! answer my question," returned the Commodore, drawing his sword, "or we suffer," "Stap a wee," said Donald, laying his hand on his claymore, "there's twa of us kens how to do that, but sin ye talk o' Charlie, wo-a'had heard o' the man, and some o' us might ha' seen him for a' I ken; but ye mun search unco hard here afore ye find him." "Well," added the commodore, "theres a reward of thirty thousand pounds sterling, from his Most Gracious Majesty King George II. besides a free estate for life, to any man who will deliver up to Justice our country's enemy, Prince Charles Stuart." "He might just as well ha' said thirty thousand horn buttons," replied Donald; "theres is no ae man in the whole Highlands wad betray ae hair o' his head for your thirty thousand pounds, as ye ca' them, an ye may tell Geordie him soch; when you see him, should he send his ain wait in poons, an that wad be muick mail than that he wad weel carry, he wold



From the New-England Farmer.

POINTS OF A HORSE.

A good horse is a desirable acquisition, and he who finds one, in the course of his life, may think himself lucky. The points or marks of a good horse, are, perhaps not generally known among your readers; tho' to many they be familiar. A person who is well acquainted with the marks indicative of a good horse, is not very likely to be deceived in regard to his physical powers, though he may be with respect to the character of the animal. My object is merely to give some of the most prominent marks, or points of a good horse; a description of which may serve as a guide, in the selection of this useful animal. I be gin with the head, which ought to be small and progressively to diminish in weight and size, as it approaches the nose. The neck ought to be short and light. The head cannot be too small, nor the neck too short and light. The reason is obvious. The head and neck of the horse are placed wholly anterior to his points of support.—The shorter the neck therefore, and the lighter the head, the less likely is the horse to stumble and fall. The more weight there is anterior to the fore legs of a horse, the more difficult it is for him to keep his balance, or to recover himself on making a false step. This can be explained upon the principles of the lever, or by the steelyards.

A horse with a long neck is not only more likely to fall, but his wind cannot be so good. The longer the neck, the more difficult is the access of air to the lungs. A horse, therefore, with a long neck, will have short wind, and is only calculated for slow draught. He will not answer for the turf. No horse can run well with a long neck.

The next point is the shoulder, several circumstances concerning which are important to be considered. The scapula or shoulder blade ought to be broad and long, and the muscles attached to it thick and large. When the hand is passed down the neck, and the shoulder blade cannot be felt, it amounts to a certainty that that horse has good action. The apparent thickness of the shoulder depends upon the obliquity of the shoulder blade, and in proportion as it is oblique, so is its motion limited.

The carcass of a horse ought to be a subject of particular attention: This cannot be too circular. A cylinder gives the greatest possible capacity. A horse therefore with a round chest, has more room for the expansion of the lungs than a horse with a chest otherwise formed. His wind must therefore be better, besides he eats much easier; he requires less food. A horse with a round chest will keep fat upon any thing, whereas it is impossible to fat a horse with a narrow or flat chest. A horse with a thin narrow chest cannot bear heat, has bad wind, is always lean, weak and tender.

The vigor of a horse depends on the formation of the carcass more than on any other point, and the reason must be obvious—the carcass contains the heart and all the important vital organs.

The spine or back, which extends from the fore to the hind quarters, cannot be too short for strength. A short hump back is indicative of great strength, especially in carrying weights. We arch bridges for the purpose of adding to their strength, and a horses back may be compared to a bridge, and the four legs the four pillars of support. The shorter the arch the greater weight it will support, and for the same reasons a horse with a short, curved, or hump-back, (other things being equal,) will carry the greatest burthen.

Although a short back is indicative of strength, it is not of speed and action. A long back most obviously gives greater room for action. A long back, however, must be a weak back, and unable to support heavy weights. In choosing a horse, therefore, for common use, it will be best that he should have a back of a medium length; neither too long nor too short.

The hind quarters of a horse ought to be long & broad. The os calcis, or heel bone of this joint, corresponds to the same bone in the human subject. The longer this bone is, & the further it projects backwards, by so much the greater length of lever do the muscles act, which are attached to it. It must be obvious, therefore, that this is a very important point in a horse, and one that ought never to be overlooked. It is impossible to have a good horse without a good hock. A horse may be a good animal with bad fore legs, but he never can be with a bad hock. The forelegs merely support the body, the hind legs propel it forward. The horse puts himself in motion and performs all his functions solely by the muscles attached to the os calcis. The hinder this bone projects backward, the longer the lever by which the muscles act, and the greater will be the propelling power.

The legs of a horse ought to be flat, the bones small and muscles large. Bones do not give strength, and when the bones of the leg are sufficiently large to support the weight of the animal, all over this is superfluous; it is a dead weight upon his motions. Bones are mere levers, and the skeleton a mere frame, on which the muscles act—Bones are, in themselves inert substances. Muscles give strength. All the motions of the animal are performed by his muscles. The relative position of the bones may be such as to add very much to the power of the muscles. When the bones are so placed with regard to each other, as to give a long leverage to the muscles, such muscles act with increased power; and in this consists, in a great degree, the excellency in the mechanism of the horse.

The above are the most prominent marks or points, as they are called, of a good horse. In the purchase of a horse, however, many other circumstances are to be taken into consideration. It is of immense consequence that he should have perfect feet. It is obvious, that a horse with bad feet, however good his points may be, must be rather a useless animal. A horse with bad feet, is always an unsafe horse; he will always trip, and is very liable to fall. Any tenderness or uneasiness about a horse's feet, renders him unsafe. Even a shoe that does not set easily, will surely cause a horse to trip.

THE COTTON MANUFACTORY.

At Waltham, is owned by gentlemen of Boston, and is unquestionably the most extensive of any one in the United States. We have heard it stated that the capital is six hundred thousand dollars. About 500 workmen are employed, but few boys or girls, nearly all of whom are Americans. The weekly expences are about \$2000, which amounts to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in a year. There are manufactured thirty-five thousand yards of cloth in a week, or in a year, one million eight hundred and twenty thousand yards, which cloth, for shirting and sheeting, is daily gaining credit in every section of the Union. The machinery, too, is in many respects superior to the English; so that this extensive establishment may emphatically boast itself the pride of America. [Boston Gaz.

LABOUR AND THE RAW MATERI AL.

It is stated that one-pound of Sea Island Cotton worth twenty cents in Savannah, when sent to England and converted into green gauze, sells for about 80 dollars; and that one pound of flax converted into fine Brussels lace, will cost nearly \$400!

NATIVE TALENT.

The medal, which was voted by the British Society of Arts, in London, to Mrs. Wells, of Weatherfield, Conn. (formerly Miss Woodhouse,) for her ingenuity in manufacturing the straw hat which was some time ago carried to England, has been lately received by that lady. It is of perfectly pure silver, about the circumference and twice the thickness of a crown; with various emblematic devices, elegantly executed, and on the other a short inscription, stating who gave it, to whom it was given, and for what reason.

MINES IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

Gold and Silver, as well as Lead in consider able quantities, have lately been discovered in Lincoln county, in the state of N. Carolina.

THE CANADAS.

The postponement by the British Parliament, of the bill for re uniting the two Canadian Provinces, has given great dissatisfaction in those colonies.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

On the first night of Cooper's performance on the Cincinnati boards, a circumstance happened which should not be lost to the world:

"Othello" was the play. The fame of the great tragedian had drawn a crowded audience, composed of every description of persons—and among the rest a country lass of sixteen, whom (not knowing her real name) we will call Peggy. Peggy had never before seen the inside of a playhouse. She entered at the time Othello was making his defence before the Duke and Senate of Venice; the audience were unusually attentive to the play, and Peggy was permitted to walk in the lobby until she arrived at the door of the stage box, when a gentleman handed her in without withdrawing his eyes from the distinguished performer, and her beau, a country boy, was compelled to remain in the lobby. Miss Peggy stared about a moment as if doubting whether she was in the proper place, till casting her eyes on the stage, she observed several chairs unoccupied: it is probable this circumstance alone would not have induced her to take the step she did—but she observed the people on the stage appeared more at their ease than those among whom she was standing, and with much more sociability—and as fate would have it, just at that moment, Othello looking nearly towards the place where she was situated, exclaimed

"Here comes the lady."

The Senators half rose, in expectation of seeing the "gentle Desdemona," and Othello advanced two steps to meet her—when lo! the maiden from the country stepped from the box plump on the stage, and advanced towards the expecting Moor! It is impossible to give any idea of the confusion that followed—the audience clapped and cheered—the Duke and Senators forgot their dignity—the girl was ready to sink with consternation—even Cooper himself could not help joining in the general mirth; the uproar lasted for several minutes, until the gentleman who had handed her into the box, helped the blushing girl out of her unpleasant situation.

It was agreed on all hands that a lady never made her debut on the stage with more eclat than Miss Peggy. Galaxy

HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE FROM FALLING.

An honest farrier hired a horse to carry him a few miles; but before he had got many yards he found he possessed the usual excellencies of the unfortunate four footed hirelings of the roads, such as blindness, lameness, stumbling, &c. The sailor, however, (being unshipped twice with very little ceremony in the length of half a mile, by the animal falling on his knees) hit upon a very whimsical mode of curing the impediment—which was, by tying a stone to the tail, and in that state ride it several miles swearing "shiver my timbers, but it is a good way to hinder the ship's going too much ahead."

[London paper.]

OH, MY EYE, BETTY MARTIN!

Many of our most popular vulgarisms have their origin in some whimsical perversion of language or of fact. St. Martin is one of the worthies of the Romish calendar, and a form of prayer to him commences with the words—"Oh, mihi beate Martini;" which by some desperate fellow, who was more prone to punning than praying, has furnished the plebian phrase so well known in the modern circles of horse-laughter.

ROACHES.

Mr. Poulson—Your correspondent of Saturday wishes to know some plan for the destruction of Cockroaches. For several years past I have been much annoyed by these very unpleasant visitors, and have now adopted a method for destroying them which promises to be successful.

Purchase an earthen pan, to hold about half a gallon, glazed in the inside, and rough on the out, put in it a gill of molasses, mixed with one-third water, and place the pan against the wall of the chimney, or any other place that the Rosches frequent. I have pursued this method for the last three nights, and have caught upwards of 400.

Phil. American.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship "Clementina" arrived at New York bringing London papers to the 20th August.

The Editor of the "Commercial Advertiser" says, "the papers are filled with ac counts of the King's arrival at Edinburgh."

THE KING'S RECEPTION.

The 15th was appointed for the Royal entrance into Edinburgh, and the Edinburgh Gazetteer of that day gives splendid accounts of the pageant. We give a summary.

The early part of the morning was cheer ful and gaudy; but it cleared up before 10 o'clock, when the Firth of Forth, under any circumstances a beautiful prospect, was added the splendour of the Royal ship ping, occupying an octangular position in the water, at nearly equal distances from the Royal yacht:

And on the north within the ring,

Appear'd the form of England's King.

The streamers from the ships, particularly the Admiral's, were decorated with all the colours of the rainbow, forming an arch at the stern rigging, from stem to stern. The expanse of the sea in this part of the harbour, was covered with boats and pleasure yachts, filled with elegantly dressed people, all anxious to pass and have a glance at the Royal Yacht. The whole view presented a beautiful combination of attractive scenery, and animated bustle. The crags, and towers, and stupendous hills which overlook the city, were covered with people, gazing through their telescopes, while the corporate bodies and citizens of Leith and Edinburgh, were bustling about with the greatest activity, in making arrangements, and taking up their positions for the grand ceremonial of receiving his majesty. At 10 o'clock immense bodies were assembled, when the Lord Provost and corporation, attired in their full robes, and with all the insignia of office, moved to the barrier in front of Leith Walk, the place fixed for the reception of His Majesty. At the head of the members present, was the Rt Hon. William Arbuthnot, Lord Provost and Lt. Lieutenant of the city.

The gate was surmounted by the corporal colours, and among them an ancient one, said to have been formerly used in Palestine; its tattered appearance secured it a claim of having been in service in holy or unholy wars. The balconies, pinzas, and temporary platforms, raised for the accommodation of spectators, were decorated with appropriate flags and devices, and filled by elegantly dressed ladies, many attired in the national tartan costume. The streets were lined with the military and yeomanry of the garrison from Leith, moved off at an early hour—the Highlanders playing the favourite airs of their clans with their singularly discordant instruments. The archers presented an interesting and chivalrous appearance; a finely fitted tartan uniform, with the white muslin ruff of the time of Queen Elizabeth, the ornamented bow, quiver of arrows, broad, plain, yellow leather belt, worn by young men of good stature and genteel appearance, gave them a chivalrous appearance, and sustained the poet's description—

Each chosen for an archer good,

Knew hunting craft by lake or wood;

Each one a six-foot bow could bend;

And far a cloth yard shaft could send;

Each held a boar-spear tough and strong

And at their belts their quivers hung,

One division of archers, under the Earl of Eglin, were stationed at the place of landing, while the other, under the Earl of Hopetoun, occupied a part of the courtyard of Holyrood house. The Heralds were very active.

Each chosen for an archer good,

Which Scotland's royal scutcheon bore,

In painted tabards proudly shewing,

Gules, argent, or, and azure glowing.

At half past 11, the whole of the civil and military arrangements were completed with the utmost order. The Scotch Greys, the Mid Lothian Yeomanry, and detachments of Highlanders, were all on duty. Above was an extraordinary spectacle; the vessels in the river had all squared their yards, on them stood, forming a right line, rising pyramidal to the top mast, a number of sailors with white trowsers, who shouted repeatedly, as the music of the Highlanders played on the ground. The place for his majesty's landing, was that used on similar occasions for former monarchs. A broad flight of twenty steps was erected, covered with scarlet cloth on a grey ground. Among those waiting on the platform to receive his majesty, were, the Marquis of Lothian, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, in full uniform, with the star and ribbon of the title; the Earl of Fife attired as Spanish Grandee; Earl Cathcart, who is Lord Vice Admiral; the Marquis of Winchelsea, dressed in the Windsor blue, as Lord Chamberlain; and many other noblemen, all in full uniform with their attendants. At five minutes before 12, the signal gun was fired, and was re-echoed from the battery, the fort, and all the stations round the city, and these discharges were hailed by the people with long and continued shouts.

In 15 minutes the guard boats were under way, and the fourth launch, bearing the royal standard, conveyed his majesty, who was dressed in a full Admiral's uniform, with a gold faced hat in which he wore the cross of St. Andrew, and a large thistle.

He took off his hat and bowed frequently to the people, as he rowed along side of the quay. The Royal barge was attended by Commodore Sir Edward Paget, and his Majesty was assisted on shore by the Marquis of Conyngham, and Lord Charles Benwick. The Marquis of Winchelsea fell on his knees to receive his sovereign, and the King spoke affably to the noblemen as he ascended the steps. The senior magistrate of Leith, congratulated him on his arrival, in a brief address, and was received in a gracious manner. The King then took his seat in an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful bays, in state harness, liveries, &c. As he entered his carriage, the cavalry, infantry, archers and highlanders, presented in their respective form of exercise their salute.

Each at his trump a banner wore,

Which Scotland's royal scutcheon bore,

In painted tabards proudly shewing,

Gules, argent, or, and azure glowing.

After the close of the feast of Ramadán, the Janissaries appear to have broken out in open revolt at Constantinople, and to have pillaged all the houses of the Greeks and Franks. Several Musselmen, whom they suspected of favouring opposite views, fell victims to the sanguinary dispositions of these Barbarians. The Jews in particular are stated to have been the objects of their cruelty on this occasion; and all the female Christians that they could find, were either violated, or dragged to the public market and sold as slaves. The plan of the Janissaries is stated to have been, to obtain possession of the Grand Vizier's palace, and afterward proceed to the Seraglio; and it is not doubted they would have succeeded and effected a revolution, had not the Asiatic troops been called in by the government to suppress them. In the attack which followed, 200 of the rebels were killed in the streets, and several thousands were afterwards executed, and others sent into exile. The prison ships, when the last accounts came away, were filled with prisoners awaiting their sentence. The usual mode of cutting off the head, taking up too much time, those who were condemned to death were despatched by tying several together, and throwing them into the sea.

A new state of things is thus presented to us by this revolt, which is likely to be productive of the most important consequences.

Formerly the Janissaries were every thing at Constantinople.

They were the body guard of the Sultan, and the instruments of all his projects.

With them he went to war, and

in peace he was his chief attendant.

He was the chief of his household,

and the master of his slaves.

He was the chief of his slaves.



## St. John's College.

DR. RAPPERTT, begs leave to acquaint the publick, that he purpuses delivering a course of lectures upon Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry, and Astronomy—by the illustrated experiments.

The Philosophical Apparatus was made by the first artists in London, and procured by the Board of Governors and Visitors at an expense of nearly five thousand dollars. An excellent Chemical Apparatus has also been lately purchased.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered in the College edifice on the second Friday in December next.

Such a course of instruction has long been a desideratum in this city, and if duly appreciated and patronized, must prove of incalculable utility to our youth of both sexes, and promote the best interests and rising reputation of St. John's.

N. B. The terms, hours of attendance, &c. shall be made known in future advertisement.

Sept. 26.

## RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 16th September inst. to the gaol of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a negro boy by the name of ISRAEL, who says he belonged to Mr. John Yates of Charles county, and was sold a few days ago to a Mr. John B. Thompson of Nanjemoy in Potomac River, from whom he ran away a few days afterwards. He appears to be about 16 years of age, five feet high, and has a scar under his right eye, he had on when committed a brown woollen jacket, old linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat nearly new. The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

William O'Hara, Shff.  
of A. A. County.

Sept.

## New & Cheap Goods.

N. J. Watkins,  
*MERCHANT TAILOR,*

Inform his friends and the publick, that he has received a complete and general assortment of

## Fall & Winter Goods,

among which are Shephard's Best Regent and Extra Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassins, and a variety of Vesting, which he will be happy to make up in such a manner as to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

October 3.

6w.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Pindle,

Part of the Personal Estate of the said Thos. Pindle, to wit, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and a me.

## LIVELY NEGROES.

Terms of Sale—For all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months, will be allowed, bond with security being given; under that sum, cash to be paid.

Benjamin Pindle, Ex'r.

Oct. 3.

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 25th instant, at Allen Dorse's Tavern, Poplar Springs, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Philmon D' Hobbe, either at law or equity, in and to part of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in the upper end of Anne Arundel county, called "Additional Defense," and "Over-sight," containing in the whole thirty-four acres and thirty-five perches, more or less, late the property of said Hobbe, and seized and taken at the suit of James A. Lee—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash.

WILLIAM O'HARA, Shff.

Oct.

3w.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th instant, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Jehu Chandler, either at law or in equity, in and to one House and Lot in the city of Annapolis, on "Duke of Gloucester street," late the property of said Chandler, and seized and taken at the suits of William F. Redding, and Samuel and William Meeter. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash.

WILLIAM O'HARA. Shff.

Oct.

3w.

## New & Cheap Goods.

GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR,  
(One door below the Post-Office.)

Inform his friends and the publick, that he has received a complete assortment of

## Fall & Winter Goods;

Among which are Shephard's Best Regent and Extra Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassins, and a variety of Vesting, which he will be happy to make up in such a manner as to suit purchasers, and on accomodating terms.

October 3.

6w.

## FARM FOR SALE.

In pursuance of powers vested in the subscribers, under the will of the late Horatio C. M'Elderry, they will sell that valuable tract of Land belonging to the heirs of Horatio C. M'Elderry, esq. deceased, and generally known by the name of

## GLASVAR—

This land binds on the head of the Wycomico river, in Charles county, Md. and is among the most desirable farms in the county—it contains upwards of 700 acres, adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco.

The improvements are a large dwelling house, containing eight rooms and an addition of two more at family rooms, Stables and Carriage House lately built, a Quarter, three large new Barns, with farm stables, corn house, granary, &c. In fine, the whole of the buildings are in a complete state of repair, and sufficient for all the purposes requisite for planting or farming—This land is well watered in each field, several springs of excellent water, and a good well and ice house convenient to the dwelling. The garden is a good one, with a variety of good fruit—there is about a sufficient quantity of marsh for grazing.

Also another tract, about two miles distant, containing upwards of 300 acres, principally in wood—This property will be sold separate or not, to suit purchasers, & terms made known by application to

HUGH M'ELDERY, of

2 MR. GEORGE FORBES,  
near Benedict, Charles county.

October 3

3m.

## Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of a tract or parcel of

## LAND

called "Snowden's Reputation Supported," containing about 208 acres, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, and now in the possession of Charles Watson, a few severall Negro Slaves. Terms of sale—10 to be paid on the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Sept. 26, 1822.

3w.

## To Rent,

### A MIDDLE SIZE FARM, ALSO TWO SMALL TENEMENTS.

The tenements have comfortable dwellings, and a few acres of good cleared land are directly at the water's edge. The privilege of clearing of land, if desired, would be allowed—The farm contains about two hundred thousand corn hills, divided into three fields, under good fencing. A large quantity of woods pasture is also enclosed; the buildings are common but comfortable, a good log tobacco house 44 by 22. The soil is remarkably kind for light land, and is suited to the growth of corn, small grain and tobacco, and particularly so to most kinds of marketing. To an industrious tenant the rent would be made accommodating. Application may be made to Doct H. W. Waters, near the Green Tree Pump, Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

Charles Waters.

The highest wages will be given to a man that can come well recommended as an Overseer, and who understands the management of tobacco.

C. W.

6w.

Sept. 26.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained Letters testamentary to administer the personal estate of John John, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, and requests all persons having claims against the deceased, to present them, legally vouch'd, to the subscriber, or in his absence to Joseph G. Harrison, and those indebted to make payment to

Rensley Johns, Es'r.

Sept. 26.

3w.

## The University of Maryland.

### ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply affected 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 reconstruct 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 Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors & 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.

Isaac Holland, Treasurer.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Intelligencer, Washington; Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore; Eastern Gazette, and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 15th October, and forward the accounts to the subscriber.

I. H. Annapolis, Sept. 26.

2 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.

t1D.

## To Rent.

The subscriber offers for rent, a small FARM in Broad Creek, situate near the Chesapeake Bay. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

HENRY HAMMOND.

Sept. 19.

## Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping a regular supply of the

## Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for

Cash.

Adam and Jno. Miller.

July 4.

## Pump Making, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis and Vicinity, that he has commenced the business of Pump Making, Well Digging, and Pipe laying, and will be happy to wait on any person who may wish any business of the kind to be done.

He may be seen, at present, at Mr. Allison's, East Street.

JOHN W. HILLIAS.

Sept. 10.

3w.

## FOR SALE,

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00.

## 3 REPORT

Of all such

## ENGLISH STATUTES

As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have

been made in

## ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN

And have been introduced and prac-

tised, by the

## COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;

And also all such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the

## STATUTE-LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the

Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILTY,

Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

## AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had

not been found applicable to the

circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the a-

bove work are, by a resolution of the

General Assembly, to be appropriated,

under the direction of the Chief Judge

of the Court of Appeals, and the

Chancellor of Maryland, to the pur-

chase of a Public Library, for the use

of the Superior Courts, and the Ge-

neral Assembly.

For terms apply to Col. Henry May-

nadier, Annapolis.

Aug. 15.

9

## For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the

City of Annapolis, late the property

of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied

by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of

a large & convenient Dwelling House

with Stable, Carriage House, suitable

out buildings, an extensive garden,

containing a great variety of fruit of</p

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1822.

No. 423.

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BY

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CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

	SUN. RISE.	SUN. SET.
1st October	6. 31	5. 29
10 Thursday	6. 32	5. 28
11 Friday	6. 33	5. 27
12 Saturday	6. 35	5. 25
13 Sunday	6. 36	5. 24
14 Monday	6. 37	5. 23
15 Tuesday	6. 38	5. 22
16 Wednesday	6. 39	5. 21

## MISCELLANEOUS

FROM THE SPANISH.

"Quando contemplo el cielo." I gaze upon yon orbs of light—The countless stars that gem the sky; Each in its sphere serenely bright—Wheeling its course—how silently; While in the mantle of the night Earth and its cares and troubles lie.

Temple of light and loveliness, And throne of grandeur, can it be That souls, whose kindred loveliness, Nature hath framed to rise to thee, Should pine within this narrow space, The prison of mortality?

What madness from the path of right For ever leads our steps astray, That, reckless of thy pure delight, We turn from this divine array, To chase a shade that mocks the sight—A god that vanishes away?

Awake, ye mortals! raise your eyes To these eternal starry spheres: Look on these glories of the skies, And see how poor this world appears, While all its pomp and vanities—With all its hopes and all its fears.

We look forth upon this blaze Of heavenly lamps, so brightly shining, Through the unbounded void of space—A hand unseen their course assigning, All moving with unequal pace, Yet in harmonious concord joining.

Who sees the silver chariot move Of the bright moon; and, gilding slow, The star whose influence from above Sheds knowledge on the world below, And the respondent Queen of Love All bright and beautifully glow:

Or, where the angry God of War Rolls fiercely on his bloody way, And near the mild majestic star, That o'er the gods of old held sway, That beams his radiance from afar, And calms the heavens beneath his ray.

Where Saturn shews his distant beam, God of the golden days of yore; Or where the countless stars, that seem Thick as the sand upon the shore, From their eternal seats a stream Of glory and of radiance pour.

Who that hath seen these splendours roll, And gazed on that majestic scene, But sigh'd to 'scap this world's control, Spurning its pleasures poor and mean, To burst the bonds that binds the soul, And pass the gulph that yawned between?

## HUMILITY.

Wherefore should man, frail child of clay Who from the cradle to the shroud Lives but the insect of a day,

O why should mortal man be proud.

His brightest visions just appear,

Then vanish, and no more are found

The stately pile his pride can rear,

A breath may level to the ground.

By doubt perplex'd, in error lost,

With trembling step he seeks his way;

How vain—of wisdom's gift the boast!

Of reason's lamp, how faint the ray!

Follies and crimes a countless sum,

Are crowded in life's little span!

How ill, alas! does pride become

That erring, guilty creature man.

God of my life, Father divine,

Give me a meek and lowly mind;

In modest worth, O let me shine,

And peace in humble virtue find.

—

In one of the principle streets in Bristol is a spirit shop, and immediately over it, as an upper story, a handsome Methodist meeting house; on this was written the following epigram:

There's spirit above and spirit below;

A spirit of joy, and spirit of woe;

The spirit above is a spirit divine,

But the spirit below is a spirit of wine.

—

From a New-York paper.

On the marriage of Mr. Mudd to Miss—

Let's wife we read in days of old,

For one rebellious half,

Was chang'd as we are plainly told,

Into a lump of salt.

The same propensity for change

Still runs in female blood,

For here we find a case as strange,

A maiden turned to Mudd!

—

THE PRESS.

How shall I speak thee, or thy power ad-

dress.

Thou god of our idolatry—the PRESS?

By thee, religion, liberty and law,

Exert their influence and advance their

cause;

By thee, worse plagues than Pharaoh's

land beset,

Divide, make earth the vestibule of hell;

Thou fountain, at which drink the good &

wife;

Thou ever bubbling spring of endless lies;

Like Edom's dread, probationary tree,

Knowledge of GOOD and EVIL is from

thee.

SIMON GRAY.  
THE following picture from "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," is an admirable illustration of the uncertainty of human affairs, and is touched with great truth.

No man's life seemed to promise a calmer course, and more serene close than that of the Reverend Simon Gray. He had for many years possessed the entire affection and respect of all the inhabitants of his Parish. A few words from him, calmed angry blood; settled quarrels, and allayed animosity. In his kirk, in his manse, in his neighbour's house, in the field, and by the way side, he was in good truth the minister of peace. In his own family, his happiness was perfect.—His wife was in all things, after his own heart; and two sons and one daughter, just reaching man and woman's estate had scarcely ever given their parents distress, and seemed destined for a life of respectability and happiness. But it is with the humble as with the high in this world; their possessions are equally insecure; and the same lesson may be learnt from the life of the lowest peasant, as from that of the loftiest king. From the cottage and from the palace the same warning voice is heard to say "Call no man happy before he dies."

Simon Gray's eldest son, a youth distinguished talents and even more tenderly beloved than admired by all who knew him, was drowned in a moorland loch in his father's parish, one warm summer evening, when his parents were sitting at no great distance in a hollow among the hills. They heard his cries, but could do nothing to save him when rushing to the water's weedy and rushy edge, they saw him sinking in miserable entanglement among the long strong roots of the water lily. Of the shock their hearts and whole being then got, nothing need be said; but from that evening, well as they were both thought to support it, every one in the parish felt that they never were the same people as before, that their faces never wore such bright smiles; and that the minister and his wife looked to each other when in company, with tearful eyes, as if an accidental word or allusion had awakened in their hearts a remembrance too tender or too terrible.—She was buried by the side of her brother Michael—and now Simon Gray was childless.

THE GRINDSTONE.

I remember, when a little boy, I was particularly fond of being flattered, but have since found out to my sorrow that flattery has been the cause of the many uneasy hours I have experienced. I was never more happy than when a school-boy with a satchel in my hand trudging to school, whistling as I went along with all the gaiety of youth.

But this was but the beginning of Simon's sorrows. His other son was a clerk in a commercial house in the neighbouring city, and in the unreserved confidence of his employers. Regularly every Saturday did he walk out to manse—stay over the Sabbath—and next morning before breakfast appear at his desk. But one dark and stormy winter evening, in the middle of the week he unexpectedly entered his father's study, flinging himself down upon his knees, declared he was a ruined and lost man—that he had formed a guilty connection with a woman who led him on to his destruction—and that he had embezzled his benefactor's money—done worse—forged his name, and that unless he could make his escape, he must expire his crime on a scaffold.

Simon Gray lifted up his son from his knees, and folded him to his heart, "My poor wretched boy! thy life is in jeopardy! Oh! that I knew how to save my son! Stephen—Stephen—what would signify the breaking of my heart if thou wast but safe! Speak not—my sweet boy—of thy critics, great as they are, I am thy father and can now think but of thy death and thy life—Fly Stephen and take with thee thy father's blessing. Perhaps all thy money is gone—I will give thee enough to pursue thy journey—and so also may I be able to repay all thou hast embezzled. Oh! Stephen—Stephen—my beloved boy, who hast so often sat in thine innocence on my knees, and whom so often I have put to bed after thy prayers, has it indeed come to this?" And father and son knelt down together and prayed unto their God. It was a black stormy night, and Stephen went away without seeing his mother or sister. He went away—but he never returned. He made his escape to America, and died in a

few weeks after his arrival of the yellow fever.

The miserable father knew not how to break the matter to his wife and daughter. They saw his affliction, and he told them he feared Stephen was a profligate. But next night the outer door opened loudly, and two officers of justice entered the manse. Now all concealment was at an end; and next day, it was known not only to the inmates of the manse, but to all the inhabitants of the parish, that Stephen Gray was a criminal and had fled to a foreign land.

Over the grave of the eldest son, his parents could shed tears of a resigned sadness; but for him who died unattended beyond the sea, their grief was bitter and inconsolable. No one ever uttered Stephen's name, although there was not a house in all the parish where his cheerful laugh had not been welcome. Ill as he had behaved, dishonestly and vilely, affection for his memory was in every heart. But a grave look or a sigh was all in which any one could show this sorrow and sympathy now; and the minister of Seaton understood the silence of his parishioners, for his dead son had been a felon—aye, Stephen, the gay, witty, fearless, and affectionate Stephen, had been a felon.

He had written a letter to his father on his death-bed—a few words—but they were impressed for ever on his father's soul; and often did he repeat them in his sleep, as the tears forced their way through his closed eyelids and drenched his heaving breast.

The terror struck into the heart of Stephen's sister by the sudden bursting in of the officers of justice into the manse, in some degree affected her intellects; her memory from that night was impaired, and after her brother's death in America had been communicated to her, she frequently forgot it, and weeping, implored to know if he had not lately written home. "He must be dead, or he would have written;" and she kept walking about the house, from one room to another, repeating these words with awaiting voice and sorely wringing her hands. That could not last long; without any disease she lay down on her bed, and never more rose.—She was buried by the side of her brother Michael—and now Simon Gray was childless.

THE GRINDSTONE.

I remember, when a little boy, I was particularly fond of being flattered, but have since found out to my sorrow that flattery has been the cause of the many uneasy hours I have experienced. I was never more happy than when a school-boy with a satchel in my hand trudging to school, whistling as I went along with all the gaiety of youth.

Pass not unblest the Genius of the place!

If through the air a zephyr more serene,

Win to the brow, 'tis his; and if ye trace

Along his margin a more eloquent green;

If on the heart the freshness of the scene

Sprinkle its coolness, and from the dry dust

Of weary life, a moment leave clean

With Nature's baptism.—'tis to him ye must

Pay orisons for this suspension of disgust."

On our passage up this noble river, we passed the following mountains, viz.:—Bare Mountain, 1350 feet—Anthony's Nose, 1128—Crow's Nest, 1418—Bull-Hill, 1466—Butter Hill, 1529—and one other, the name of which I am ignorant, 1580, and which is said to be the highest above the level of the river. We were also afforded a fine view of the Catskill mountains, situated a little in the back ground of the Hudson—their greatest elevation 3856 feet. The water was perfectly calm and nothing disturbed its surface but a solitary sturgeon now and then darting up several feet from its element, as if to take the air, and view the surrounding scenery. A celebrated professed bugle player was on board our boat—and the effect of his instrument from the upper deck of the Richmond, "was, as may be imagined, truly delightful. In short, to the admirers of nature's works I know of no excursion more pleasurable than that which may be enjoyed on the North River. Whatever delights the eye, or can rekindle the imagination, may be found there—earth alike in her richest and rudest attire bursting on the sight, and entrancing the attention—there business may throw off her carts, and mingle in the scene of enchantment—and literature need look for no other resources than the sublime imagery before it."

EXTRACT.

A reform is often delayed till nature is exhausted, and decrepit constitutions hasten a dissolution.

hour, and every now and then, to make the work seem easier, he would tickle my fancy with flattery.

The miserably father knew not how to break the matter to his wife and daughter. They saw his affliction, and he told them he feared Stephen was a profligate. But next night the outer door opened loudly, and two officers of justice entered the manse. Now all concealment was at an end; and next day, it was known not only to the inmates of the manse, but to all the inhabitants of the parish, that Stephen Gray was a criminal and had fled to a foreign land.

Over the grave of the eldest son, his parents could shed tears of a resigned sadness; but for him who died unattended beyond the sea, their grief was bitter and inconsolable. No one ever uttered Stephen's name, although there was not a house in all the parish where his cheerful laugh had not been welcome. Ill as he had behaved, dishonestly and vilely, affection for his memory was in every heart. But a grave look or a sigh was all in which any one could show this sorrow and sympathy now; and the minister of Seaton understood the silence of his parishioners, for his dead son had been a felon—aye, Stephen, the gay, witty, fearless, and affectionate Stephen, had been a felon.

This circumstance has taught me many useful lessons; and when I see one man very officious and attentive to another, fawning and flattering him on all occasions,—this man I exclaim, has an axe to grind.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

VIEW OF THE NORTH RIVER.

A gentleman recently on a tour speaks thus of his passage up the Hudson:

"The view of the North River, or Hudson, is indescribably grand and beautiful. We sailed within a stone's throw of the shore nearly all the time—holding on the one side, huge masses of rock, called palisades, that lifted their tall heads a thousand feet above us, and whose front resembled the gothic structures of old—and on the other, verdant pastures and green fields, combining the highest fertility of animated nature,—the most productive beauties of the soil. No one can say that the pencil of Irving has here exaggerated his subject—none but an insensible soul would declare that he

has written too much of the scenery of the Hudson, or that his pictures partake too strongly of imagination. The truth is, he can add nothing to its beauties—and the half of them has never yet been told. The theme is measureless—such as Byron, with all his kindred sublimity would delight to dwell upon, and conjure up a spirit in every breeze of its mountains, or that moved on the face of its waters. Its serpentine windings—its deep recesses—the little cottage under the rocky heights, and isolated, as it were from the rest of the world—the splendid palace in the distance, surrounded by dark foliage and towering elms, imparting to it an air of romance—its impenetrable forests where the foot of man would seem never to have trod;—these are things which would call forth the finest strains of poetic inspiration,—which would induce Byron again to say—

"Pass not unblest the Genius of the place! If through the air a zephyr more serene, Win to the brow, 'tis his; and if ye trace Along his margin a more eloquent green; If on the heart the freshness of the scene Sprinkle its coolness, and from the dry dust Of weary life, a moment leave clean With Nature's baptism.—'tis to him ye must Pay orisons for this suspension of disgust."

On our passage up this noble river, we passed the following mountains, viz.:—Bare Mountain, 1350 feet—Anthony's Nose, 1

## THINGS YOU MAY DO IN OCTOBER.

Dress your artichokes, taking away all their suckers, except three to each root, open their roots, lay about them a good quantity of untried earth and dung mixed, which method is proper in all cases where the roots are opened; if you plant suckers set them in places which have been dug out two feet square, and filled up with untried earth and dung. Trim and dress your asparagus beds, in the following manner, cut down the stalks, lay them over the bed and burn them; this done, dig up between the roots, and level it, then cover the bed, three fingers deep, with dung and earth mix 1, and let it lie. You may yet plant celeries, set it in gutters; as it grows, hill it up. Now radish and lettuce. Plant white and monthly roses, box, shalots, and evergreens.

## IMPORTANT TO CORN PLANTERS.

A sure method to destroy Crows.—A correspondent informs us, that to soak a few grains of corn till they become soft, then with a needle run a long horse hair through each grain, and strew them about your fields, will in a short time rid you of the crows. They swallow the grains, but the hair being long, one end remains in the throat and mouth, which causes such a titillation that they actually scratch out their eyes in the exertion to extricate it.

Independent Observer.

## A SAFE, EASY AND CHEAP'CURE.

A broken winded horse had been kept in a field where there was no water, except in the bottom of an old lime kiln, and had recovered his wind—the owner ordered a stable shovel full of quick lime to be renewed every five or six days, and the water to be poured off, and a bucket of it to be given every day, to a broken winded coach horse, aged eight years, which had almost a constant cough. The horse was supplied with water thus prepared for about five weeks, and kept in the stable. He is now perfectly recovered in his wind, and free from a cough.

## ON BOTTLING CIDER.

Good corks are highly necessary, and if soaked before used in scalding water, they will be the more pliant and serviceable, and by laying the bottles so that the liquor may always keep the cork wet and swelled, will much preserve it.

## RECEIPT FOR MAKING GREEN GRAPE WINE.

Lewisham Nursery, Oct. 7, 1821.

Sir—Having for a number of years been very fortunate in making British Wines, I herewith send you a receipt for making Green Grape Wine, which is particularly applicable this late season, as there are many farmers, and others in the country, who have large quantities of grapes that will not ripen, and which they will find, by making use of them in this way, will turn to a very good account. Care must be taken to have the casks, bottles, &c. very sweet and clean, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing this the finest British wine that can be made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILLMOTT.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Journal.

## TO MAKE CHAMPAGNE FROM GRAPESEQUAL TO FOREIGN.

Gather the Grapes when they are just turning or about half ripe, pound them in a tub, and to every quart of berries so pounded, put two quarts of water; let it stand in a mast tub, for 14 days when it is to be drawn off, and to every gallon of liquor put three pounds of lump sugar: when dissolved, cast it, and after working, bung it down. In about six months it will be fit to drink, when it should be bottled and tied down, or wired, it is intended to be kept more than one year.

## MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW—No. 3.

We are very much gratified to learn that active and well directed exertions are making for the Agricultural Exhibition, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, of this state, on the 7th and 8th of next month.—The farmers of that Shore are co-operating, zealously, to give eclat and utility to the occasion, and no one acquainted with the intelligence and energy of our fellow citizens in that section of the state, can doubt their success in laudable enterprises, such as this; the very spirit and object of which, tend to banish discord, and to insure unity of feeling and action—an association to improve the art of cultivating the earth—to give increased efficacy to labour—in a word, to augment, by a given quantum of toil and expense, the means of human subsistence, comfort and happiness—must command the approbation and good wishes of every honourable mind. Reference to this paper of the 23d of August, will shew the amount of Premiums, and the objects for which they have, we think, been most judiciously offered. We are glad to learn, that many gentlemen of this Shore, both amateurs and practical farmers, propose to go over. This is as it should be. Let us, however, bear in mind, that this will be their first attempt, and we should graduate our expectations accordingly. The ball is then to receive its first impetus; it will, we trust, roll on from year to year, acquiring strength as it goes.—Those, moreover, who have never seen that Peninsula, will be gratified with the sight of a country altogether different in its topographical features, from any thing we are accustomed to see in other parts of the State. The roads are quite level, uninterrupted by gates, and always in good condition—every neighbourhood being ramified by navigable streams, produce is transported to market at comparatively little expense—and the farmer, with his gun and his net, may every day spread his table with fish or fowl.—We say nothing of Eastern Shore hospitality—that's proverbial! [American Farmer]

\* See Maryland Gazette of September 12

## SUCCESS OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Slesman, of Galloway, N. Y., who cultivates a farm of between 80 and 100 acres, has received premiums from the Agricultural Society of Saratoga county, for the best managed farm in the county—for having raised 65 bushels of barley on one acre—for having raised four and a half tons of Timothy hay per acre on eight acres—for having raised 134 bushels of corn on one acre—and for having raised the largest crop of potatoes in the county.

## From the Kaleidoscope.

**TAILORS DEFENDED.**  
A Tailor, instead of being the ninth part of a man, possesses the qualities of nine men combined in the one, as will be seen by the following observations:

1st. As an economist, he cuts his coat according to his cloth.

2d. As a gardener, he is careful of cab bags.

3d. As a sailor, he sheer off whenever it is proper.

4th. As a play actor, he often brandishes a bare bockin.

5th. As a lawyer, he attend to many suits.

6th. As an executioner he provides suspended gallows for many persons.

7th. As a cook, he is generally furnish'd with a warm goose.

8th. As a sheriff's officer, he does much at spongeing.

9th. As a rational and scriptural divine, his great aim is to form good habits for the benefit of himself and others.

No doubt the subject might be greatly extended; but I think enough has been said to do away the opprobrium so often cast on the knights of the thimble and needle, and to induce the fraternity to unite and contribute a suit of clothes to their friend and humble servant. RICHARD RAGGED.

## THE LATE LORD CASTLEREAGH.

When his Lordship left Mount Stewart for the capital, he embarked in a small schooner at the pier of Portaferry; he was much affected, and departed amidst the benedictions of the poor, who prayed fervently for his safe passage, and speedy return. When the schooner his lordship had sailed in had accomplished about half her voyage, a storm came on, which drove her out to sea; one of the masts was carried away by the force of the sea and a man swept overboard, he sunk to rise no more. A mother would have shared the same fate, but his lordship, who had been animating the crew by his words & personal example, fearlessly sprang into the chains (that is, a projecting timber outside of the vessel, to which the shrouds are fastened) and seized him by the collar of his jacket, dragging him on board at the risk of his own life.—Thus inspired the crew with confidence, and they exerted themselves so strenuously, that in a few hours they rigged a jury mast, and at day-break made shift to get safe into the harbour of Castletown, in the Isle of Man. Here his Lordship landed and took up his residence with Lord Henry Murray (since dead). A fever was the consequence of the exertions he had used in the dangers he had so happily escaped, and he was confined to bed for three weeks.—The schooner was repaired and prepared for his reception. The first inquiry his Lordship made was about the family of the man who perished; he had left a widow and one son. To the widow he transferred £10 and promised the same sum annually as long as she lived. The son he provided for in the revenue, and he is now a port surveyor, highly respected. In the course of his ramblings over the Isle of Man, he fell in with a person named Matthew Wilson, well known to all who from choice or necessity have visited that famous little island. He kept a school near Peel, in a small cottage, embosomed by woods by the side of a murmuring spring. His scholars were few, and his remuneration but small; he was expert at cutting sticks and carving figures on the r' handles; fished for eod and hag, shot curlews, made wicker baskets, and a sort of jugs, from clay that he discovered near his abode. He was a jack of all trades—made up accounts, wrote letters, made wills, cut corns, dug potatoes, mended hedges, and played on the fiddle. Multifarious were the employments of Matthew Wilson, when his lordship recognized him as an old school fellow and youthful friend. Matthew's tale was short, he left the neighbourhood of Mount Stewart because he had fallen in love with a farmer's daughter, but as he had only learning and poverty to boast of, her parents refused their consent, and he retired to the Isle of Man, where he set up a school, and had been for 10 years labouring at his vocation." The generous heart of his Lordship was moved at his tale, and he formed a plan to make him more comfortable. After administering relief to his immediate necessities, he sent him over to Mount Stewart, with letters to his noble father. There Mr. Matthew Wilson was regularly induced to schoolmaster to all the parish, and placed in a neat house, with half a dozen acres of land.—From the parents of the children he received pay according to agreement, and the Stewart family allowed him £50 a year.—These affluent circumstances softened the kindly heart of his "first love," parents, and he finally married. He now has a large family, has extended his farm, and also his school, and is independent. He evinced his gratitude to his benefactor, during the different elections for representatives for the County of Down, by writing addresses in his favour, and songs innumerable.

It may here be remarked, that there is not a child of proper age within the range of five miles round Mount Stewart, but who is able to read and write, where the parents cannot afford to pay, the Stewart family always pays for them, and his Lordship has regularly clothed (for these ten years past) thirty boys and girls at his own expense. [Late English publications]

So very ridiculous has been the rare show of the royal visit to the Land of Cakes, that when His Majesty and Sir William Curtis first met in their Highland dress, it is stated by the Glasgow Courier, that both burst into a laugh at the sight of each other.

N. Y. American.

## EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE

A Correspondent states the following as the produce of a single barleycorn, taken out of a field near Sutton, in Ashfield, viz:—175 ears, containing on an average 30 corns in each ear, and amounting in the whole to 5,200 corns.—Not. Journal.

## LEAPING.

A man, after leaping over an enormous Elephant, and five camels, placed abreast, thought it necessary to make this excuse,—"There was a time," said he, in the presence of Nadir Shah, that I could boast of being a great leaper; but now, alas! age has depraved me of my agility." The classic reader will not fail to call to mind old Entelius in the *Æneid*, who, after vanquishing Dares, and cleaving with a blow of his fist the skull of the bullock, which was the prize of his victory, exclaims, "Judge ye Trojans what was the strength of this arm, before age had robbed me of my vigour."

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 17.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editors anxious to improve the appearance of the *Gazette*, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites delinquents to remit by mail (*at the Editor's risk*), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

Mr. Green,

Having printed in your paper of last week the verses of my enraged Swain, I hope you will not refuse me an opportunity of self defence, by inserting the following lines from DORA

## IN ANSWER TO A HINT.

Why so angry my Love with that smile,  
That has never shone kindly on thee?  
Let others complain of its guile,  
And shower their curses on me.  
Why should wailing encounter thy jeers  
In which thou hast not borne a part?  
For THREE have I never shed tears,  
How wretched never thou art.  
Sav, why then on me vent thy spleen  
Why a scorn, which thou felest not, ape?  
The cause of thy rage may be seen  
In the tale of the Fox and the Grape.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

### FIRST DAY.

The Jockey Club Purse of 300 dollars was ran on Tuesday over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Wootton's colt

### Four miles—Heats as follow:

[1st heat. 2d Mr. Wootton's b. c. — 1 1 Major Jones's s. m. Forest Maid, 2 2 Mr. Elliott's b. h. Escape, 3 dr.

### SECOND DAY—COLTS PURSE.

Only two colts started—Mr. Wootton's Primrose, and Mr. Nabb's — Mr. Nabb's colt fell lame the first heat and was drawn, Primrose of course took the purse.

### RETURNS.—COMPLETE.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent this State in the Congress of the United States:

John Lee,

Samuel Smith,

Peter Little,

Henry R. Warfield,

Joseph Kent,

George E. Mitchell,

William Hayward,

Aas S. Spence,

Raphael Neale.

## DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

### WESTERN SHORE.

Anne-Arundel county—William H. Marriot, Rezin Estep, Abner Linthicum and George Howard, of Brice.

City of Annapolis—Jeremiah Hughes and Thomas H. Carroll.

Baltimore county—John T. H. Worthington, N. F. Johnson, Tobias E. Stanbury and Edward Orrick.

Baltimore City—Thomas Kennedy and Robert Purviance.

Harp'd county—Alexander Norris, John Chancery, William Whitford and William II. Allen.

Allegany county—Thomas Greenwell, John A. Hoffman, Benjamin Tomlinson and Thomas Pollard.

Frederick county—Henry Kemp, Francis Thomas, William P. Farquhar and John Fisher.

Washington county—Thomas Kennedy, Ignatius Drury, Elie Williams and Thomas H. Keller.

George's county—Benedict I. Semmes, William Wootton, Henry Culver and Benjamin B. Mackall.

Calvert county—James A. D. Dalrymple, Mordecai Smith, Button I. Weems and Richard Roberts.

St. Mary's county—John L. Millard, George S. Leigh, John S. Stone and Samuel Maddox.

Montgomery county—Archibald Lee, John A. T. Kilgour, Washington Duval and Elisha Williams.

### EASTERN SHORE.

Cecil county—Daniel Sheridine, William Craig, Caleb Parker and James Gerry.

Kent county—Isaac Cannell, William H. Ringgold, Benjamin Massey and Joseph Ireland, Jr.

Queen-Anne's county—James Roberts, W. E. Meconkin, Henry E. Wright and Henry R. Pratt.

Talbot county—Theodore R. Lookerman, Edward Lloyd, Jr., Nicholas Martin and Thomas Kemp.

Caroline county—Thomas Saulsbury, Joshua Brattan, David Casson and Joseph Douglass.

Dorchester county—Bartholomew Byas, Roger Hooper, John Willis and John N. Steele.

Sussex county—Littleton I. Dennis, Joshua Brattan, George Jones and Littleton D. Teakle.

Worcester county—William Releef, J. P. Sleeker, Henry Franklin and Irving Spence.

[No return has yet been made of the persons elected in Charles county.]

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Kennedy,	1287	Steel,	300
Drury,	1073	Newcomer,	300
Williams,	1013	Brockart,	301
Keller,	930	Webb,	293
Slater,	721	Yates,	230
Fouke,	710	McClain,	164

## FREDRICK COUNTY.

Kemp,	2090	Baker,	1092
</tbl\_info

## GEN. LAFAYETTE.

whose name is so strongly connected with the cause of America by the generous part he took in our revolutionaries, living in New York, in his friend Gen. Willm. His name, in his winter residence, is well known.

## POSTSCRIPT.

**PUNISHMENTS IN RHODE ISLAND.** The Supreme Court of Rhode Island closed its fall term on Saturday last, among the criminal cases, with the punishment denounced on them are the following: John Thompson, convicted of theft, to pay a fine of \$200 dollars, imprisoned for six months, and to receive twenty stripes on his naked back. Amasa Hicks, similar crime, to pay \$50 dollars, imprisoned for six months, and receive twenty five lashes on the bare back. James Jackson, similar crime, fined \$3 dollars, three months imprisonment, and to receive 40 stripes. Samuel Johnson, similar crime, fined \$200 dollars, six months imprisonment, and to receive 15 stripes. Charles Yates, similar crime, six months imprisonment, and 39 stripes on his naked back. Malbone Briggs, for passing counterfeit money, one dollar fine, to stand in the pillory, have a piece of both ears cut off, and branded with the letter C. Arthur Thayer, for assault, with an attempt to commit a rape; was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$100 dollars. Richard Alger for assault, with intent to commit murder, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and fined \$100 dollars.—Boston Gaz.

## EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

Letters have been received from a gentleman of Kentucky now at the city of Mexico, describing the splendour of the coronation; fifteen citizens of the United States were present and had a place assigned them on the occasion, and the greatest attention was paid to them by the constituted authorities of the country—not a word is said by the writer of Gen. Wilkinson's appointment to an office under the Emperor; he is too old to serve in the army, and it would require a more perfect knowledge of the Spanish language than the General possesses to qualify him for a civil department; he may be engaged as a confidential adviser of the Emperor, who no doubt stands in need of council. Our letters are silent on the political state of the country, and we presume accounts from Veracruz are not entitled to much credit, as great events are known abroad. We feel great anxiety about Mexico, and should be glad to learn the state of the public mind with respect to the late change. Large trading parties are visiting the upper provinces in what is called New-Mexico.—Philadelphia gazette.

From Relf's Gazette.

## THE SALUTING BONNET.

Mr. Relf, I can give no better name than the above to some of the fashionable bonnets which are now worn by the ladies. The front brim is so constructed and protruded, that the motion of the ladies' walk keeps it in a perpetual nodding action; and I defy any person, with the same eyesight I possess, to ascertain across the street, whether the ladies mean that you should touch your hat in return. I have committed several mistakes in this way; and have afterwards found, to my no small chagrin, that it was not the Lady but the lady's bonnet, that was so familiarly nodding to me across the street. It was only yesterday morning as I was coming down Chesnut-street, I was thus adduced to by three ladies on the other side. It was so very familiar that I could not with any pretension to gallantry avoid crossing, when lo! to my utter confusion, the ladies were perfect strangers to me! Asking pardon, I made clumsy congee and proceeded on my walk. This head attire might lead to some unpleasant effects or misunderstandings.

Your's etc.  
d Middle Aged Beau.

## STEAM LAND CARRIAGES.

The Monthly Magazine to be published Sept. 1, contains the Engraving and Description of Griffith's Patent Land Carriage, for conveying Goods and Passengers on our public roads without the aid of Horses. The Carriage here represented and described, will be worked by an Engine of a Seven Horse power, and will transport a load of six tons at an average rate of five miles per hour, which may be varied and increased indefinitely for other Carriages. The general introduction of these Carriges for all kinds of purposes, will constitute a triumph of mechanics never anticipated by our ancestors.

## NEW INVENTION.

A new oyster-catcher has been lately invented by a merchant of Paris, the power of which is so great that one man, it is said, can do as much with it as ten in the ordinary way.

## THE TURKS.

The Porto has, it is said, had serious differences with the French ambassador, who it is reported has threatened to retire.

The Egyptian and main Turkish fleets formed a junction off Scio a-

bout the first of Aug. A letter from Leghorn, Aug. 27, says, the combined Ottoman fleet of six sail of the line, many frigates and transports, have landed a number of troops in the Morea.

## RUSSIA.

An extraordinary proceeding, & one which has excited very considerable sensation in the public mind, has recently taken place in the Russian capital. It appears by a St. Petersburg article of the 21st that an order had been issued for the closing of all the Free Masons Lodges. Simultaneous with this act, and perhaps a consequence of it, was the seizure, in Paris, of all the papers belonging to a venerable Mason of that city, by a police officer.

## THE CONGRESS.

A Berlin article mentions that the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, are expected to be present at the Congress at Verona.

It was reported at Frankfort September 9, that a part of the Austrian troops in Italy, had marched through France (towards Spain) to relieve the sanitary cordon. This report caused a fall in stocks at Brussels.

## BALTIMORE.

## PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.)

White wheat, \$1 40 to 1 45, and much reduced—Red wheat, \$1 30 to 1 34—White corn, 65 to 66 cents—Yellow, 60 to 65 cents—Rye, 65 cents—Oats, 44 cents—New corn, shelled, 55 cents—On the cob, \$2 62 1/2 to 2 75 per bushel—Barley, 75 cent—Hay, \$20 per ton—Rye straw, \$10 per ton—Wheat flour, \$6 50—Shad, No. 1, trimmed, \$7 50 to \$8—No. 2, \$5 50 to \$7—No. 1, untrimmed, \$7 75—No. 2, do, \$6—Herrings, \$1 25 to \$3 25 to \$3 37—No. 2, \$3 to 3 12—Beef, Northern mess per bushel, \$10 to 10 25—Baltimore, prime do., \$9 to 9 75—Hams, 12 to 15 cents—middlings, 10 to 11 cents—Other articles same as last report.

TOBACCO—No sales, very dull.

## HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, in this city on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, BENJAMIN GAITHER, esq. to Miss CATHARINE RIDGELEY.

## OBITUARY.

Died, in the City, on Saturday night last, Mrs ELIZABETH FOXCROFT, in the 53d year of her age.

In England, lately, Sir WILLIAM HERSCHELL, the eminent astronomer, 86 years of age.

## NEW GOODS.

Shaw & Gambrell, Have just received a set of

## New Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Stationary, &c. which they offer for sale, upon reasonable terms.

Annapolis, Oct. 17. 3w.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the second day of November next, all the right, title, interest and claim of John O'Reiley, of and in one undivided fifth part of a tract or parcel of land, lying in the lower end of Anne Arundel county, called "John and Mary's Chance," containing 100 acres, more or less, late the property of said O'Reiley, and seized and taken at the suit of Patrick O'Reiley, administrator of Polydore E. O'Reiley. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

John O'Hara, Sheriff.

Oct. 17. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Wrightson Bryan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate will render their accounts, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, without delay; and all persons indebted will please to call on Messrs. Bryan and Anderson, at the late store of Wrightson Bryan, and make payment. Such accounts as remain unsettled on the tenth December ensuing, will be put in suit with respect to persons.

William Wilkins, Jr. Adm'r.

Oct. 17. 3w.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters agreeably to the last will and testament of Henry Duvall, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are required to produce the same for settlement, and those that are indebted to make payment.

Grafton B. Duvall Esq.

Oct. 17. 3w.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 5th day of November next, at the landsdwelling place of Thomas Bicknell deceased, all the deceased's personal property, consisting of thirty eight valuable negroes, chiefly young, among which are five carpenters, a variety of stock, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and the crop of the present year.

## The Terms of Sale

Are, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser to give bond with approved securities for the payment of the purchase money with interest within six months from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Junr. Adm'r.

Oct. 17. 3w.

## New & Cheap Goods.

H. WILMOT,  
School-street,

Has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS.

which he offers at very reduced prices.

Annapolis, Oct. 10. 3w.

## CASH.

The subscriber has just received his Fall & Winter

GOODS,

which in addition to his former stock,

render his Assortment very complete,

will sell at a small advance on

the cost price for the ready money.

RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, Oct. 10. 3w.

2 Negroes Wanted.

Persons having healthy young Negroes to dispose of will find a purchaser, who will give them a liberal price, in cash, on applying at Williamson's Hotel, or to Mr. Wm. Caton.

Annapolis, Oct. 10. 3w.

## List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, October 1822.

A.

Robert Armstrong  
Daniel Abbo

B.

Eliza Barry  
Jane Brown  
Robert Breckinridge  
John Butler

C.

David B. Caldwell, 4  
Michael Caldwell, 4  
Thomas R. Cross, 3  
John Clayton  
Milton F. Colburn, 3  
Wm. Cone  
Wm. Conner, 2  
John N. Chisholm  
Archibald Canfield  
Thomas Chase  
Mrs Matilda Cathell

D.

John Dunn  
Thomas Devoughn

E.

Richard Elliott, S. River  
Mrs M. Elliott

F.

Azariah Fobes

G.

Mrs Ann D. Gibson  
John J. Gibson  
H. G. Gibson  
Sam'l Goodman  
Wm. Green  
Nicholas W. Goldsbrough

H.

Jeremiah Hughes  
Mrs Margaret Hopkins  
Margaret Hinckle, 2

John Hobley

Reuben Herbert  
Wm. T. Hall

Reverend Hammond

Mrs Margaret H. Hall

J. H. Hopkins

Mrs Catherine Higgins, 3

John Harvey

Mr. H. H.

Johns Hutton, 3

I.

Mrs Letitia Jarboe  
Thomas Joyce

J.

James Latimer, 2

Joseph Larimore

T. D. Lyb. & Co.

D. G. Lechlermeier, 2

Salem Linthicum

John Lyon

Perry Lyons  
Freddy & Lutting

K. W. Lovell

James Munroe, P. M.

Oct. 10. 3w.

V.

Jeremiah Vincent

Mrs Mary Varina

W.

Wm. H. Winder  
Lever W. L. Wise

Sgt. Wm. W.

George Warriner

Wm. B. Winchester

Henry Welch

Mrs Elizabeth Williams

Thomas Williams

Calvin Wardell

Wm. W. White

Mrs Deborah White

Y.

James Muirhead, P. M.

Oct. 10. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

October 8th, 1822.

On application by petition of Eliza Braggs, administratrix of George Braggs, 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

## Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of a tract or parcel of

### LAND

called "Sugden's Reputation Supported," containing about 250 acres, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, and now in the possession of Charles Watson. Altogether Negro slaves. Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Sept. 26, 1822.

## The Commissioners of the Tax

Of Anne Arundel County, are requested to meet in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th day of October next.

By order,

W. S. Green, Clk.

Sept. 1.

### Cheap, for Cash!

The subscribers wishing to bring the business of D. Ridgely & Co. to a speedy close, will dispose of their

### Stock of Goods

on hand, at the most reduced prices, for cash. Those who wish to obtain bargains are invited to give them a call.

David Ridgely,  
John W. Clagett.

Sept. 12

### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber residing in Anne Arundel county, near the Cross Roads Post Office, Maryland, on the 12th day of August, 1822, a negro man named Jack, thirty years of age, of dark complexion, with a scar on his chin, five feet seven or eight inches high. He took sundry clothing with him. He is fond of spirituous liquors, and when spoken to hangs down his head.

I will give thirty dollars for said fellow if taken in the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or elsewhere, so that I get him.

S. GAMBRILL.

Sept. 12, 1822. 8w.

### CABINET MAKING.

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

### Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

### FUNERALS,

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

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

JONATHAN WEEDON.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

### DISSOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Clagett, who are solely authorized to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY,  
WM WARFIELD,  
JNO. W. CLAGETT.

August 6, 1822.

### NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM WARFIELD,  
DAVID RIDGELY

August 8, 1822.

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

## 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 Friday in December 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 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.

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 t D.

THE STEAM-BOAT

### MARYLAND,

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

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

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chestertown, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown 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. 24.

### For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall:

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.

July 1822.

### Sheriffalty.

William C. Davis,

Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for their suffrages, as Sheriff, at the election in October 1824.

Sept. 12.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Friday the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Pindle,

Part of the Personal Estate of the said Thos. Pindle, to wit, House, hold and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and some

### LIKELY NEGROES.

Terms of Sale—For all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with security being given; under that of the cash to be paid.

Benjamin Pindle, Esq'r.

Oct.

### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni expensas issued out of Anne Arundel County court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 25th instant, at Allen Dorsey's Tavern, Poplar Springs, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Philemon D. Hobbs, either at law or in equity, in and to parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying in the upper end of Anne Arundel County, called "Additional Defense," and "Overnight," containing in the whole thirty-four acres and thirty-five perches, more or less, late the property of said Hobbs, and seized and taken at the suit of James A. Lee—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash.

WILLIAM O'HARA, Shif.

Oct. 2.

### New & Cheap Goods.

GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR,

(One door below the Post-Office.)

Informs his friends and the public, that he has received a complete assortment of

### Fall & Winter Goods;

Among which are Shepherd's Best Regent and Extra Black and Blue Cloths, Cambric, Cambric, and a variety of Vesting.

which he will be happy to make up in such a manner as to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

October 3.

### Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping a regular supply of the

### Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for

Cash

Adam and Jno. Miller.

July.

### FOR SALE,

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$5 00.

### REPORT

Of all such

### ENGLISH STATUTES

As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland,

and which by experience have

been found applicable to their

local and other circumstances,

and of such others as have

been made in

### ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN

And have been introduced and prac-

tised, by

the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KELLY,

Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

### AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had

not been found applicable to the

circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated,

under the direction of the Chief Judge

of the Court of Appeals, and the

Chancellor of Maryland, to the pur-

chase of a Public Library, for the use

of the Superior Courts, and the Ge-

neral Assembly.

Aug. 15.

### Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm

of George and John Barber, & Co are

requested to call and settle their ac-

counts, before the 15th Sept. next,

otherwise suits will be instituted ag-

ainst them without respect to per-

sons, as it is very necessary that the

concern should be settled in as speed-

ily as possible, in consequence of my

having to settle with the repre-

sentatives of the late John T. Barber,

John Miller Jr.

3m.

### Lee's Original

Highly Approved Family Medicines.

Lee's truly valuable medicines, have now

stood the test of about sixteen years, and

their excellent qualities are now well known

and established. One of the most recent

cases of cures of some of the most benefi-

cial of his medicines, is all that the proprie-

tor for want of room can select and annex,

from the many in his possession.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills—

Price 50 cents per box.

They are excellently adapted to carry off

superfluous bile, and prevent its mor

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1822.

No. 43.]

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

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

	OCTOBER.	SUN. RISES.	SUN. SETS.
1st	6	5	21
2d Thursday	6	40	5
3d Friday	6	31	19
4th Saturday	6	43	5
5th Sunday	6	44	16
6th Monday	6	45	5
7th Tuesday	6	46	15
8th Wednesday	6	46	14

## MISCELLANEOUS

From the Edinburgh Magazine of June.

### THE SPARTAN'S MARCH.

"It was at once a delightful and terrible sight," says Plutarch, "to see them (the Spartans) marching on to the tones of their flutes, without ever troubling their order, or confounding their ranks; their music leading them into danger with a deliberate hope and assurance, as if some Divinity had sensibly assisted them."

See Campbell on Elegiac Poetry of the Greeks.

'Twas morn upon the Grecian hills,  
Where peasants dressed the vines,  
There was sunlight on Cithaeron's rills,  
Arcadi's rocks and pines.

And brightly thro' his reeds and flowers  
Eurias wander'd by,  
When a sound arose from Sparta's towers  
Of solemn harmony.

Was it the shepherd's choral strain,  
That hymn'd the forest gold?  
Or the virgins, as to Pallas' fane,  
With their full-ton'd lyres they trod?

Bethems were glancing on the stream,  
Spears rang'd in close array;  
A shield's flung back its glorious beam  
To the moon of a fearful day.

And the mountain echoes of the land  
Swell'd through the deep blue sky,  
While soft strains mov'd forth a band  
Of men that mov'd to die.

They march'd not with the trumpet's blast,  
Nor bade the horn peal out,  
And the laurel woods, as on they pass'd,  
Rung with no battle-shout!

They ask'd no Clarion's voice to fire  
Their souls with an impulsive high;  
But the Dorian reed, and the Spartan lyre,  
For the sons of Liberty.

And still sweet flutes their path around  
Sent forth Eolian breath;

They needed not a sterner sound,

To march them for death!

So mov'd they calmly to their field,

Thence never to return.

Save bearing back the Spartan shield,  
Or on it proudly borne.

From the Boston Gazette.  
RELIGION.

When worldly sorrows press the heart,  
And chase its dearest joys away;

When all that virtue can impart,  
Denies its consoling ray;

When Friendship turns with cold disdain,

From fond remembrance, now forgot;

When old Affections give us pain,

And out confirm our dreary lot;

When Love its poorest tendrils weaves,

Around its hallow'd, spotless breast;

When Hope just whispers and deceives,

To leave it lonely and deject:

A twinkling gleam relieves the gloom,

A spirit wrapped in Heavenly light,

Redems us from this earthly doom,—

Religion beams! and all is bright!

### RELIGION.

Religion seems exactly fitted to the wants of man. He is here in a world of sin and sorrow, surrounded by ten thousand evils, from which he cannot extricate himself.—The wind blows, the storm rages, the heavens gather blackness, the elements vie with each other for dominion, and feeble man finds himself

Just like a feather,  
On the whistling wing.

Pestilence and death are around him—he sees the grim monster approach—his limbs are unnerved—he cannot fly—he is sinking in despair, when religion appears, and by her light and presence dispels his fears and reanimates his frame. She has a power to charm, and while she charms, she instructs. Her votaries are happy, for she constantly points them to a heaven of rest, in a world where

No scorching rays of day,  
No fatal damps of night,  
Shall ever find their way,  
To weaken their delight—  
Where God himself gives Zion rest,  
And makes her habitation blest.

They who have known the sweets of her society, pity those whose highest ambition is "to shed lustre over a few years—to live in remembrance a century or two, and then be forgotten." Yet even, for this the scholar labours, and the hero endures hardships; this is the summit of human ambition, and the boundary of its most sanguine expectation.

### THE WORLD.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press. What is the world, even to those who love it, who are intoxicated with its pleasures, and who cannot live without it? The world! it is a perpetual servitude, where no one lives for himself alone, and where if we strive to be happy, we must kiss its fitters and love its bondage. The world! it is a daily revolution of events, which create, in succession, in the mind of its partisans the most violent passions, bitter hatreds, odious perplexities, devouring jealousies, and grievous chagrin.

The world! it is a place of malice, where pleasures themselves carry with them their troubles and afflictions. In the world there is nothing lasting, nor fortunes the most affluent—nor friendships the most sincere—nor characters the most exalted—nor favours the most enviable. Men pass all their lives in agitations, projects and schemes; always ready to deceive, or trying to avoid deception; always eager and active to profit by the retirement, disgrace or death of their competitors; always occupied with their fears or their hopes; always discontented with the present, and anxious about the future; never tranquil, doing every thing for repose and removing further from it. Vanity, ambition, vengeance, luxury, avarice—these are the virtues which the world knows and esteems. In the world, integrity passes for simplicity; duplicity and dissimulation are meritorious. Interest the most vile, arms brother against brother—and breaks all the ties of blood and friendship; and it is this base motive which produces our hatreds and attachments! The wants and misfortunes of a neighbour find only indifference and insensibility, when we can neglect him without loss. If we could look into two different parts of the world—if we could enter into the secret detail of anxieties, and inquietudes—if we could pierce the outward appearance which offers to our eyes only joy, pleasure, pomp and magnificence; how different should we find it from what it appears! We should see it destitute of happiness—the father at variance with his child—the husband with his wife; and the antipathies, the jealousies, the murmurs, and the eternal dissension of families. We should see friendships broken by suspicions; by interests, by caprices; unions the most endearing dissolved by inconsistency; relations the most tender destroyed by hatred, and perfidy; fortunes the most affluent producing more vexation than happiness; places the most honourable not giving satisfaction, but creating desires for higher advancement; each one complaining of his lot, and the most elevated not the most happy.

Massillon.

### VIEW OF THE EUPHRATES.

An hour and a quarter more brought us to the north-east shore of the Euphrates, hitherto totally excluded from our view by the intervening long and varied lines of ruin, which now proclaimed to us on every side that we were indeed in the midst of what has been Babylon.

From the point on which we stood to the base of Mujilie, large masses of ancient foundations spread

on our right, more resembling natural hills in appearance, than mounds covering the remains of former great and splendid edifices. To the eastward, also, chains of these undulating heaps were visible, but many not higher than the generality of the canal embankments we had passed. The whole view was particularly solemn. The majestic stream of the Euphrates wandering in solitude like a pilgrim monarch through the silent ruins of his devastated kingdom, still appeared a noble river, even under the disadvantages of its desert-tacked course. Its banks were hoary with reeds, and the grey osier willows were yet there, on which the captives of Israel hung up their harps, and while Jerusalem was not, refused to be comforted. But how is the rest of the scene changed since then! At that time these broken hills were palaces; those long undulating mound-streets this vast solitude filled with the busy subjects of the proud daughter of the East! Now wasted with misery, her situation is not to be found; and, for herself, desolation is spread over her.

Traveller.

### LAUGHABLE.

Among the preparations for the late Bartholomew Fair, a ludicrous scene took place. As one of the itinerant showmen was passing through Long-lane to Smithfield, the axle-tree of his caravan broke, and discharged its cargo into the street.—Several monkeys were instantly seen running in different directions, one of which ran into a cook's shop to the no small discomfiture of the master-cook and his hungry guests.—Poo, without waiting to examine the bill of fare, placed himself by a dish of ready-sliced plum-pudding, and sans ceremonie, helped himself, and all remonstrance on the part of the cook could not persuade him to relinquish his delicious repast, until his master, by force of arms, dislodged him from the luxurious banquet.

English paper.

### OLD TIMES.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press. There are a number of interesting facts relative to early American History scattered through Holmes' Annals. The editor of the Democratic Press has read the work for the purpose of selecting such matter as may interest the American people. He submits the result.

The Small Pox in 1693, (brought in bags of cotton from the West Indies) caused a great mortality in Portsmouth and Greenland, in N. Hampshire.

The planting of rice was introduced about this time, 1695, in Carolina. A Brigantine from Madagascar touching at Carolina, Landgrave Smith paid the captain a visit on board his vessel, and received from him a present of a bag of seed rice,

with information of its growth in eastern countries; and of its incredible increase. The Governor divided his bag of rice among some of his friends; who agreeing to make an experiment, planted their parcels in different soils. From this small beginning arose the staple commodity of Carolina, the chief support of the colony and the great source of its opulence.

So early as 1696 a pamphlet was published, recommending the laying of a Parliamentary Tax on one of the Colonies. This pamphlet was answered by two others which totally denied the power of taxing the Colonies, because they had no representation in Parliament to give consent.

In 1699, a mortal disease called the yellow fever, which had before been very fatal in some of the West India Islands, swept off great numbers of people in Philadelphia.

In 1700 the Legislature of New-York passed a law to hang every Catholic Priest who should voluntarily come into that province.—The same year the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act requiring all Catholic Priests to depart the province by the 10th of September.

A rupture having taken place in 1702 between England and Spain, the Government of Carolina fitted out an expedition against St. Augustine, which failed and entailed a debt upon the colony of six thousand pounds, for the discharge of which the provincial assembly authorised the stamping bills of credit. This was the first paper money issued at Carolina.

In 1703 the Church of England was established by a law in South Carolina. Twenty lay commissioners were constituted a corporation for the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction with full powers to deprive ministers of their livings at pleasure. The Legislature also passed an act to incapacitate every person from being a member of any general assembly, who should be chosen for the time to come, unless he had taken the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to the rites of the church of England.—Against this act the Dissenters in that state, presented a petition to the House of Lords, which resolved that the act requiring conformity to the Church of England, "is founded on falsity in matter of fact, is repugnant to the laws of England, contrary to the charter of the proprietors, is an encouragement to atheism and irreligion destructive to trade, and tends to the depopulation and ruin of the province." The Queen, Anne, declared the act null and void.

Lord Bute, having taken the sacrament, was admitted a member of the General Assembly.

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In 1703 the Church of England was established by a law in South Carolina. Twenty lay commissioners were constituted a corporation for the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction with full powers to deprive ministers of their livings at pleasure. The Legislature also passed an act to incapacitate every person from being a member of any general assembly, who should be chosen for the time to come, unless he had taken the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to the rites of the church of England.—Against this act the Dissenters in that state, presented a petition to the House of Lords, which resolved that the act requiring conformity to the Church of England, "is founded on falsity in matter of fact, is repugnant to the laws of England, contrary to the charter of the proprietors, is an

From the Boston Patriot.  
SAVE THE GREEKS.

An appeal to the Citizens of the United States in general, and of the city of Boston in particular, in behalf of the suffering Greeks.

The cause of this suffering people must be dear not only to every lover of liberty, but to every friend of humanity and every Christian. They are struggling for their very existence, against a race of the most merciless and incorrigible barbarians that ever disgraced the name of man. The character of the Turks is too well known to require comment. Ignorant, fanatical, brutal and ferocious, desolute of almost every virtue, and stained with every vice, the sworn foes of every thing bearing the name of Christian, whom no treaties can bind, and whose faith with all but Mahometans is never given but to be violated, they ought to be treated as enemies to mankind, and all civilized nations ought to combine either in exterminating them from the earth they have polluted, or in depriving them of power for future mischief.

For three hundred and seventy years these wretches have infested the finest part of Europe; and during that period have perpetrated every enormity that can make the heart sicken with disgust, or the blood curdle with horror. What was this beautiful country once? The glories of ancient Greece require no new pens to celebrate them. Whatever was great in arms, what ever was useful or beautiful in arts, what ever was excellent in civil institutions, live in imperishable records as the works of a free, enlightened and magnanimous people. What is she now? The miserable victim of fanaticism and cruelty, groaning beneath a tyranny without example in history, and openly threatened with overwhelming and final destruction. Her cities depopulated, her fields laid waste, the monuments of her ancient greatness and prosperity defaced or destroyed, her sons the abject slaves of wretches they despise, her daughters the desolate victims of indiscriminate brutality—her cup of misery has been drained to the dregs, and her wrongs cry to Heaven for retribution.

Among the most remarkable inventions exhibited at Brighton, last week, was a threshing machine by Mr. Joseph Pope, formerly of Boston. We do not profess much judgment in this department; but this machine impressed us with the belief of its singular adaptation to the purpose for which it was designed. It can easily be carried about by two men, and carted from place to place. It is extremely simple in the construction, cannot easily be put out of order, and any injury it may receive can be repaired without difficulty. With this implement we are assured one man and a boy, or two men, can thresh 50 bushels of wheat in 12 hours. This assertion we have no reason to doubt, and we think the invention admirably calculated for our small farms—and when constructed upon a larger scale, nothing could be better for the extensive wheat growers in Maryland and Virginia.

Boston Evening Gaz.

From Pouson's American Daily Advertiser.  
TO THE FARMERS  
Especially to those of Pennsylvania, and of  
States bordering on it.

It has long appeared to me, that you practice an exceedingly erroneous method in the manuring of your land. Although the sea has now all but too far elapsed for these remarks to tend to lessening the evil, yet, as it is "better late than never," I shall proceed:—Your erroneous practice alluded to, is, that of hauling out your manure and laying it in small heaps during a very warm season of the year, (August) exposed, of necessity, to the parching rays of the sun, which exhausts one fourth part of it at least, thereby occasioning you a very great loss in the manure, and in the labour of hauling it out, and, of course, the crop which follows is much diminished in quantity from what it might be under other modes.

It has long since been ascertained, that the quantity of water exhaled from the surface of the earth by the sun, in warm weather, is very great—say the lowest calculation, during summer months, not less than 1500 gallons per acre per day.

Now, supposing that each of the small heaps of manure, as they lie shot put off the cart, to be four feet square on the surface of the ground, and the evaporation or evaporation by the sun, during August, to heat at the rate of 1500 gallons per day per acre, and the acre to be 4840 square yards—each square yard of ground must emit about one third of a gallon of fluid per day—each small heap of manure occupying about, or nearly two square yards of surface, would yield nearly two thirds of a gallon of fluid, for each day it remains exposed to the direct rays of the sun. And supposing the manure to remain in these small heaps but one week before they are spread and covered over by the operations of ploughing and harrowing, and it may often be observed to remain much longer than a week—each small heap of manure must lose four gallons of its fluid in a week, or 32 lbs. weight of the best part of its substance. I will suppose a cart load of manure, hauled by two horses, to weigh twelve hundred weight, and to be distributed into ten small heaps, in the field, each heap would weigh about 120 lbs, which, by remaining so long exposed, loses one fourth of its best parts—but, although calculations, as above, only show the loss to be one fourth, or one entire load of manure in four, yet, practical remarks would, I think, make the waste much greater—for, we may observe the straw, &c. of manure so spread, to become totally dry and exhausted.

In my opinion, the best mode of getting manure on land, is for the dung cart to follow the plough, and to spread it in very small heaps in the furrow last made—then, as the plough returns, it would cover the manure by the sod turned up—cross ploughing and harrowing would afterwards incorporate the manure with the soil, and preserve the former from the principal part of that exhaustion which, in the present mode, wastes so much of what is valuable to the farmer. The chief or only change, then in the mode of applying manure, is, to have the dung cart and the plough going at the same time.

THE BEST METHOD OF FATTENING PIGS.

Put two shoots of the same litter and weight in different sties for fattening, give each of them the same quantity of any food whatever, and make no difference but in the quantity of water given. For instance, Dame's pig has a gallon a day, and mine but two quarts, or in proportion to a larger quantity. Dame's pig will be considerably the fattest and largest, but mine will be firmest and best meat. Quantities of liquids extend the vessels of both man and beast, and a due, but not over proportion of water is a necessary consideration for those who would have good pork.

Things you may do in NOVEMBER.

Earth up celery, which was planted out in the spring. Tie up endive for blanching. Continue to sow spinach, radish and lettuce seeds. Plant Windsor beans. (A liquor to steep Windor beans, to give the first shoot strength, is prepared as follows: take three quarts of sheep dung, two quarts of pigeons, four quarts of fowls, and six quarts of well rotted horse dung from an old dung hill; pour eight gallons of water on it, stirring it well and frequently; after standing twelve hours, pour off the clear liquor, and let your beans lie twenty-four hours in it, then plant them out immediately.) Sow early peas. Trim your monthly roses; and, at the full moon, open their roots and dung them. Sow cabbage for the spring; but screen them from severe cold, while very young. Prune your vines; and plant out red and striped rose trees.

TOWN MEETING.  
From the National Intelligencer of Oct. 18

Aroused by a notice which had been for some days previously published, a Town Meeting was held in one of Sig. Carnal's Assembly Rooms. The Mayor was called to the chair, and J. N. Moulder was appointed Secretary. The object of this meeting was then disclosed by Dr. Thornton to be, to commence a contribution of money to aid the Greeks in their struggle for liberty. After some brief discussion, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next, when it is presumed, the question on this proposition will be finally decided. If we might judge from circumstances, there was on the part of the majority of the meeting, no want of sympathy for the sufferings of the Greeks, but some doubt of the utility of the proposed contribution, and even of its expediency, when compared with objects nearer home, demanding all that charity has to bestow of the superfluities of life, or of the redundancy of wealth. The address of Dr. Thornton was heard with attention and respect, creditable to the meeting. We do not know whether a production of this sort is a proper subject for comment—but we shall be excused for saying, that we do not concur in all the views expressed by our fellow-citizen on this occasion, nor in the main purpose of his address; and yet we do believe, if there ever was a holy cause, it is that of the Greeks.

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of the state of Vermont, at their late session at Montpelier, have rejected the proposition for forming a general Grand Lodge of the United States, to be located at the City of Washington.

Burlington Sentinel.

THE FORTUNE.

Of the late Sir Samuel Achmuty, is estimated at £200,000 sterling—four-fourths of which, according to the London papers, will be inherited by the widow of his only brother, the late Robert N. Achmuty, of Newport, Rhode-Island.

MRS LYDIA GOWING.

Relic of Lt. James Gowing, one of the first and most respectable inhabitants of the town of Jaffrey, (N. H.) on the 8th ult. at the age of 88, enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of seeing at her own table, the whole number of her eight sons and four daughters, with their companions, except two, enjoying the full tide of health and affluence. Few, with her, can say, they have seen of 26 children, 81 grand children and 3 great grand children, (in all 110) 86 yet living and prosperous! How happy, if she can say at the great feast above, "Here am I, and the children thou hast given me."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

New York Oct. 16

THE RACES.

The first day's purse of one thousand dollars was yesterday easily taken by Eclipse. Four horses were entered for the prize, viz: Mr. Van Rant's Eclipse; Mr. Badger's horse, Sir Walter; Mr. Sleeper's filly, Duchess of Marlborough; and Mr. Jackson's Mare Slow and Easy. The first heat of four miles, was run in seven minutes 5 seconds—being five seconds longer than was occupied by Eclipse and Sir Walter in May last. Eclipse came in ahead every time in the first heat, but all the horses ran well, and neither were distanced. Lady Marlborough came in next to Eclipse. The first and second rounds of the second heat, were beautiful running between Eclipse and Sir Walter—the two others having been withdrawn. Sir Walter the second time came in half his length ahead of Eclipse, but the latter soon shot ahead, Sir Walter flagged, and when about two thirds of the way round, stopped short. It is in truth no contest between Eclipse and any horse that has yet met him upon the turf. The horses were all fine, elegantly formed animals, but Mr. Jackson's mare Slow and Easy, is the handsomest creature we ever saw. She eclipsed all others in beauty, as much as Eclipse did in speed.

There were probably from ten to fifteen thousand people on the ground and among them were many ladies.

October 17.

Second Day.

Mr. Sleeper's Lady Lightfoot, took the purse yesterday, (purse, \$600,) having no competitor. We do not grudge Mr. S. the money, for he is a liberal gentlemanly sportsman.

(Eve Post.

October 18.

Third Day.

The third day's purse of \$300 was won by Mr. Jones' mare, Slow and Easy, beating Mr. Sleeper's Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. Watkins' horse Eclipse, Mr. Walton's Sambo, Mr. Bedell's Defiance, and Mr. Van Rant's colt, Whip. The race was well contested and afforded much sport.

The first heat was won by the Duchess of Marlborough, and the two succeeding ones by Slow and Easy.

The owner of the American Eclipse, it will be seen by the following note, has taken up the challenge given him by Mr. Harrison.

New York, October 15th, 1822.

To James J. Harrison, Esq.

Sir.—In the New York Evening Post of Saturday last, I perceive a sporting challenge given by you to the owner of the horse "American Eclipse," to run Sir Charles against my horse, the four mile heats, over the Washington Course, on the 15th or 20th of November next, for five or ten thousand dollars—to run agreeable to the rules of that course.

My engagement in attending the Long Island races, have prevented me from giving an earlier answer to your communication—indeed the confident terms of the challenge seemed to require due deliberation on my part, before I had determined that my horse should come in contact with the "Victor of the Southern States." I have duly deliberated, and now agreed to meet you on the terms you have proposed, and as in naming two sums, you leave the choice with me, for which to run, I choose the greatest, that the object of contest may correspond with the fame of the horses.

Enclosed I send you an agreement, signed by me, containing the terms of your challenge, which you will also sign, and forward to the cashier of the Branch Bank at Washington, to keep by him. Upon receiving notice of this having been done, I will meet you at Washington, on the first day of November next, for the purpose of depositing the money.

Respectfully yours,

G. W. VAN RANT.

ORANGE SPRINGS.

SAVE THE GREEKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Statesman. The party at this place thank you for the zealous Statesman has taken in the cause of the Greeks. We raised a noble cross on the mountain, in the rear of the mineral springs, and solemnly dedicated it to their cause, on Saturday last. The cross may be seen from Jay street. A number of donations were accepted, and several gentlemen volunteered their services for the deliverance of that suffering portion of Europe from the power of the Turks.

GRACCHUS.

FROM HAVANA.

New York Oct. 18  
Captain Arsenio, of the Neptuno, who left Havana on the 7th inst. communicated the following:—A piratical schooner mounting nine guns, one on a pivot, arrived there on the 6th, prizcd the U. S. ship Peacock, having been captured on the north side of Cuba. The schooner at the time of her being fallen in with by the Peacock, was engaged with a British King's schooner from Nassau—and would have captured her if the Peacock had not come up in time. All but four of the pirate's crew made their escape to the shore. The Peacock had taken another privateer schooner and sent her to Pensacola. The pirates were still cruising in great numbers.

TEN TIMES ROUND THE GLOBE!

HENRY SLEEPER, Stage Driver.

It is well known to many of the citizens of Philadelphia and Germantown, who travel in stages between these places. For three and twenty years he has followed his present employment of stage driving, most of which time has been occupied in driving the Germantown stage;—during this period he passed over a space daily, including Sunday, of thirty miles—consequently he has rode, two hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty miles, equal to going ten times round the Globe.

Chourchid Pacha had been already 10 days in Libadis. A corps of 8000 men have been transported to Corinth, whose appearance has spread consternation throughout the peninsula. Many of the most important families in the Morea have lately arrived at Zante. The only three strong places in the peninsula, now in the possession of the Greeks, are Corinth, Napoléon de Malvois and Navarino, which are in the worst condition for defence, furnished neither with provisions nor ammunition.

Jussuf Pacha was on the 17th or 18th July at Bostiza on the northern coast of the Morea, which place he destroyed, as soon after Petrenza, and marched upon Corinth, from which he was but a few miles distant.

Trieste, Aug. 27.—Letters from Corfu of the 16th Aug. announce that the Turks had already made an incursion into the Morea 15 days before the arrival of their fleet. European (Austrian) vessels transported them from Lepanto to the Southern shore of the Giphi, and Jussuf Pacha had advanced from Patras towards Argos. The Greek armies acting against Chourchid Pacha, in Thessaly: are thus threatened in their rear; and if the news of the defeat of Chourchid Pacha is not confirmed, the Morea is in great danger. The plan of Turkish operation appears to have been designed by Europeans, and its execution is supported throughout by the agents of European powers.

"Aug. 28.—Letters from Cephalonia of the 14th Aug. announce the capture of Vostiga and Xilastro by Jussuf Pacha, who was seeking to form a junction with the Turks arrived from Lepanto. These two towns have been burnt, and the inhabitants put to the sword. According to the same letters, Chourchid Pacha is marching upon Corinth, the senate of which has fled and dissolved itself."

There is a kind of contradiction between these two letters, as by the first it seems to be supposed that Jussuf Pacha, shut up in Patras, would have been liberated by the Turkish troops, Christians assisted by the Austrians; while, according to the second letter, the two Turkish corps were acting separately—but this circumstance affords only a feeble gleam of hope. It would be more important to know whether Colocotroni, chief of the Maniotas, with the army which was before Patras had attempted the defence of Corinth, or had thrown himself into the mountains of Maina, where he might hold out a long while.

Augsburg, Sept. 7.—The catastrophe apprehended by the friends of humanity and of the Greeks has arrived. The Turkish army has penetrated into the Morea, both by the Isthmus of Corinth and the Straits of Lepanto.—The Austrian Observer gives account of the march of Chourchid towards Corinth, by Thermopylae. We have a letter from Trieste which gives an account of the manner the invasion was effected.

Patras, Sept. 13.

The disastrous news from Greece, which we gave yesterday, no longer admits of doubt. Our correspondent at Augsburg confirms them by his letter of the 7th September. It is less by his virtues than by the publication of an amnesty, that Chourchid Pacha has succeeded in disarming the Greek population of 49 villages, between Thermopylae and the Isthmus. The citadel of Corinth has been delivered by traitors to his lieutenant Mahmud Pacha—

The Greek senate having taken refuge at Argos, has caused the traitors to be beheaded.

Colocotroni with his Maniotas, has saved himself in the mountains, as we had supposed.

There is only one circumstance

which would seem favourable to the Greeks, which is, that Chourchid Pacha has returned to Thessaly, where new insurrections render his presence necessary. But it is added that he has left a large force in the Morea, stated at 50,000 Turks and Albanians, which appears to us a little exaggerated.

The Turkish fleet is at Patras.

Several vessels, a section of the fleet, were passed their formation, exchanged broadsides at each shot, on the way to the Isthmus of Corinth.

These actions, which were

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 24.

New-York, Oct. 18.  
GOOD NEWS.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**  
The Boston Adams to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice, on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites debtors to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

## "SAVE THE GREEKS."

The Address we think a copy from the Boston Patriot on the subject of assisting the Greeks to deliver themselves from Turkish bondage, is a manly and eloquent appeal to the generous feelings of the citizens of the United States. The gallantry, devotion and suffering of the Greeks, have awakened the sympathies of the lovers of liberty in every clime. In England, though the government will not exert its influence with the powers of Europe in their behalf, individuals have subscribed for their relief. Will the citizens of these United States then, who daily taste of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and who know how to estimate their value, be backward in contributing to rescue a Christian people from the chains of the barbarous Infidel? We are too well acquainted with the feelings and dispositions of our countrymen to think otherwise. Proud of the liberties enjoyed by themselves, their delight is to惠 others equally like, that they may be really happy. Notwithstanding this, they are true to themselves, and it is true, they will be so by adhering closely to the policy which forbids all connexion with foreign powers, and which must act as a bar to any interference on the part of our government in the bloody contest now waging between the Greeks and the Turks.

## NAVAL.

The Freeman's Journal states, that next week the keel of a 120 gun ship will be laid at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. This vessel is to be built under the special direction of Capt. Bainbridge, and will no doubt do great credit to the artificers employed upon her.

From the New-York Statesman.

**PHILOSOPHICAL AMUSEMENTS.**  
We this morning had the pleasure of witnessing, at the office of Dr. Ives, a great number of curious experiments with the solar microscope, conducted by Professor Griscom, to whom the glass belongs. The morning was unusually bright, and the exhibitions remarkably perfect. Among the most interesting phenomena, presented by the seeming magic power of the lens, was the circulation of blood in a tail or a tad pole, which was magnified to such an extent, that the currents of arterial and venous blood, could be clearly distinguished, moving with different velocities, sometimes rushing in a rapid and unbroken stream, now rolling through the channels in separate globules, and now whirling about in confused and tumultuous eddies. When the animal was first subjected to the influence of the sun, the circulation was tardy; but after the little fellow had become comfortably warm by basking in the autumnal rays, his fluids began to dance with astonishing briskness. It afforded the company satisfaction to believe, that the degree of heat was not sufficient to produce a state of torture, as no writhings were perceptible; but when one side was sufficiently warm, he would throw himself over, like the giant Enceladus, and present the other side to the sun.

Several kinds of water containing anomalies, a variety of insects, transverse sections of different sorts of wood and vegetables, the blossoms and pollen of plants, were passed before the wizard glass, and their forms, structure and exquisite organization, exhibited in gigantic and well defined proportions. In the course of an hour we travelled over a little world of wonders, which could not be seen, or but dimly traced with the naked eye, admiring at each step the infinite extent and perfection of the works of nature, and the ingenuity of man in devising the means of enlarging the sphere of his observations. A peep thro' the telescope, or such an exhibition, as we have just attended, is an impressive lecture on natural theology, and the spectator almost involuntarily exclaims in the language of Milton.

"These are thy glorious work, Parent of Good!"

In the structure of the eye of an insect, no less than in the grandeur, beauty and harmony of the planetary world, the hand of the Divine Architect is visible; and in neither case is it possible for a rational being to believe, that a fortuitous concourse of matter could produce objects, bearing such palpable evidence of SUPREME INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday week a respectable couple, inhabitants of Sheffield, presented their twenty-eight child at the baptismal font of the parish church. They have been married about 23 years, and the mother has been delivered of child every succeeding month. There have been no twins, and the eldest and the youngest are the only children now living. The same surgeon attended at every birth, except one, on which occasion he was from home.—English paper.

# POSTSCRIPT.

THE NUMBER  
Of interments in Baltimore for the week ending on Monday last, is reported by the board of health to be 62.

PEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.  
There were 47 deaths in New Orleans, on the 19th and 20th Sept. 32 of which were by yellow fever.

The Paris Journal des Débats (ministerial paper) states that whatever may be the course and issue of affairs in Spain, it can undertake to affirm, that a passage through France will not be granted to foreign troops in any case.

## IRELAND.

According to the New-York Commercial Advertiser, it appears by the late papers from Ireland, that the distresses caused by hunger and sickness, have chiefly subsided—the potatoes having come to maturity, & promising an abundant harvest.

The following appears in the Boston paper: "Negotiable Bank Notes, payable in six or twelve months, drawing interest, at the rate of five per cent per annum, may be obtained, on application at the City Bank. By order of the President and Directors.—John Pittens, Cashier."

## FIRE—SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

On Saturday last, a fire broke out in Warren buildings, New York, supposed to originate in a ball of cotton. The building was of brick, and sustained no considerable damage, but the printing office of the Advertiser in it was much injured.

On the 29th Aug. Mr Chissold of London, reached the top of Mont Blanc in Switzerland, and returned the same day to the hamlet of Chamonix, with his six guides, without accident. At the elevation of 25000 tones, Hermitage wine froze in a well corked bottle.

## LITHOTOMY.

Two surgical operations have lately been performed at Cincinnati, by Dr. Smith, President of the Medical College in that place, on an adult and child, both of whom were afflicted with the stone. The whole operation of cutting for the stone was performed in about three minutes, with very little pain to the subjects.

The U. S. schr. Grampus, which arrived on Friday evening last at New York from Charleston, carried no regular mail. She had \$109,000 in specie for the banks.

Steuben, (Ohio,) Oct. 10.

**AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.**  
General M. C. O'Brien made a set of 80, that he would take wool in the fleece and manufacture a suit of satin cloth in ten hours. The General decided last Saturday in his favour, having completed the suit and put them on in eight hours and 45 minutes—The colour was a blue mixture, the wool was coloured in 35 minutes, carded, spun and woven in two hours and twenty five minutes, fulled, knapped, dyed, sheared and dressed in one hour and 30 minutes, carried in four minutes 3 1/2 miles to Mr. Gilmore's tailor's shop, who with the assistance of seven hands completed the coat, jacket and overalls, in three hours and 49 minutes; there was 1 1/2 yard of the cloth left, being in the whole 8 1/2 yards; and of such quality as was estimated to be worth one dollar per yard. The General offers to double the sum that he will make a better suit in less than eight hours.

## OBITUARY.

JOHN E. HOWARD, jr. the oldest son of our revolutionary veteran of that name is no more—he died a few days since at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, of the fatal malady so prevalent at that place.—Balt. Chron.

## THE MAHOMETANS.

Say there are five things which a wise man will ground no hopes on:—the colour of a cloud, because imaginary; the friendship of the covetous, because mercenary; beauty, because frail; praise, because airy; and the pleasure of this world, because deceitful.

## THE PRIVATEER RESTORED.

According to the decision of the Hon. Judge Drayton, of the Admiralty of the District Court of the United States—the brig Palmaria, captured and libeled by the United States' schooner Grampus, captain Gregory, officers and crews, has been restored and actual possession taken of by the claimants.

## HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, in this city on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, Mr. William Parsons, of the District of Columbia, to Miss SARAH MILLER, of this city.

## BALTIMORE

## PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.)

Best white wheat, \$1 40 to 1 47—Red wheat, \$1 28 to 1 39—White corn, 65 to 66 cts.—Yellow, 62 to 65 cts.—New corn, 60 cts.—Rye, 48 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37 cents—Flour from the wagons, \$1 50 cts.—Barley, 75 cts.—Hay, 19 per ton—Rye straw, \$1 20—Shad, No. 1, trimmed, \$7 50 to \$3—No. 2, \$5 50 to \$7—No. 1, untrimmed, \$7—No. 2, \$6—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 25 to 3 37—No. 2, \$3 to 3 12—Beef, Northern mess per pbl., \$1 17—Baltimore prime do. \$1 22—Hams, 14 to 16 cts.—Middlings, 10 to 12 cts.—Other articles same as last report.

Sales of Maryland Tobacco—Good span-gled, \$20 to 22—Fins red, \$18 to 14—Good Patuxent, \$5 to 8—Common, \$2 to 4—In-fior, no sales.—A few hogheads of Virginia sold at \$7 00.

# ROBERT S. BRYAN

## AND

## THOS. ANDERSON,

Respectfully acquaints the customers of the late Wrightson Bryan, deceased, that they have purchased the entire

stock of

## GOODS,

which in addition to his former stock, renders his Assortment very complete.

He will sell at a small advance on the cost prices for the ready money.

RICHARD D. SELBY.

Annapolis, Oct. 10.

# CASH.

The subscriber has just received his

Fall & Winter

## GOODS,

which in addition to his former stock,

renders his Assortment very complete.

He will sell at a small advance on

the cost prices for the ready money.

RICHARD D. SELBY.

Annapolis, Oct. 10.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale,

on Tuesday the 5th day of November next, at the abode dwelling place of Thomas Blackhall deceased, all the deceased's personal property, consisting of

thirty eight valuable negroes, chiefly

young, among which are five carpenters,

a variety of stock, farming utensils,

household and kitchen furniture,

and the crop of the present year.

## The Terms of Sale.

Are, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser to give bond with approved sureties for the payment of the purchase money with interest within six months from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Inn'r. Adm'r

Oct. 17.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Brashers, late of said county, deceased,

requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Leonard Gary, Adm'r.

Oct. 14.

## This is to give notice.

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Aaron Welch, Adm'r.

Oct. 24.

## NOTICE.

Strayed from Horn Point Farm, near Annapolis, some time in the month of June last, the following

## CATTLE.

One Pied Steer, with the tips of his horns sawed off, split in the right ear, and a hole through the left, swayed back, has been worked.

One black Steer, with a star in his forehead, tips of his horns sawed off, brown streak down his back.

One Red Steer, short tail and long horns.

I have reason to believe they have taken their rout towards Baltimore, or the Piney Woods. Whoever will take up and secure them, shall be paid all reasonable charge.

George Barber.

Annapolis, Oct. 24.

## CONSTITUTION

Of the Episcopal Society in the city of Annapolis, for assisting young men preparing for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

1. The design of this society is to assist pious young men in attending on the instructions of the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with a view to holy orders in the said church.

2. Every person paying to the treasurer, weekly one cent, shall be a member. The contributions of the members, and any donations which may be received, shall be faithfully applied to the objects of the society.

3. Its officers shall be a president, vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and five managers, who shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, shall fill up all vacancies which may occur in the board, and shall at any time be convened by the president, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the vice-president. The officers now appointed, shall remain in office till the first Monday of May next, on which day in every year a meeting of the society shall take place. The board shall make a report of its proceedings, and a new election shall take place.

4. It hereby makes the duty of the president, as funds are collected, to pay them over to the Bishop of the Diocese, to be applied to the support and assistance of any young man whom he may select, or to be transmitted by him to the proper officer of the general seminary, and applied towards the maintenance of young men, who may be admitted into the seminary, as students, and may stand in need of pecuniary assistance, while prosecuting their studies.

5. No alteration to be made in this constitution, except at an annual meeting, and with the concurrence of a majority of the society.

Officers until the first Monday in May.

George L. Magruder, President.

Augustus Addison, Vice-President.

Thomas Alexander, Secretary.

Alexander Randall, Treasurer.

## MANAGERS.

Thomas Cowman, Benjamin Watkins, Marshall Robinson, William Harwood, Lemuel Duvall.

Oct. 24.

## NOTICE.

Was committed on the 25th day of September, 1822, to the gaol of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a black negro man by the name of THOMAS WARNER, who says he is free born, that his mother was set free by a Mr. Simon Weeks of Kent county, Eastern Shore of Maryland. He is 5 feet 4 inches high, about 23 years of age. Has on when committed a linen shirt, white vest, roundabout Scotch plaid jacket, green cap, pantaloons, boots, and coarse stockings, a fur hat, and had with him a dark coloured great coat, a bundle of clothes, and a pair of saddle bags full of clothes. The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

WILLIAM O'HARA, Sheriff.

of A. A. County.

Oct. 10.

## FARM FOR SALE.

In pursuance of powers vested in the subscriber, under the will of the late Horatio C. McElderry, they will sell that valuable tract of land belonging to the heirs of Horatio C. McElderry, esq. deceased, and generally known by the name of

GLASVAR.

This land binds on the head of the Wycomico river, in Charles county, Md. and is among the most desirable farms in the county—it contains upwards of

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the second day of November next, all the right, title, interest and claim of John O'Reiley, of and in one undivided fifth part of a tract or parcel of land, lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, called "John and Mary's Chance," containing 100 acres, more or less, late the property of said O'Reiley, and seized and taken at the suit of Patrick O'Reiley, administrator of Pollydore E. O'Reiley. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Wm. O'Reiley, Sheriff.

Oct. 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 Friday in December 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 1822.

11D.



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 & 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, pay freight and take them away.

Feb. 28.

## For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit, of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.

July 1822.

## Sheriffalty.

Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for their suffrages, as Sheriff, at the election in October 1824.

Sept. 12.

3m.

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorised to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM. WARFIELD,  
DAVID RIDGELY.

August 8, 1822.

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

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AND

## WASHINGTON

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May 16 1822.

11D.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Pindle,

Part of the Personal Estate of the said Thos. Pindle, to wit, House, hold and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and some.

## LIKELY NEGROES.

Terms of Sale—For all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with security being given; under that sum the cash to be paid.

Benjamin Pindle, Ex'r.

Oct. 3.

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditione exponas, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 25th instant, at Allen Dorsey's Tavern, Poplar Springs, at the right, title, interest and claim, of Philemon D. Hobbs, either at law or in equity, in and to part of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in the upper end of Anne-Arundel county, called "Additional Defence," and "Over-sight," containing in the whole thirty-four acres and thirty-five perches, more or less, late the property of said Hobbs, and seized and taken at the suit of James A. Lee—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash.

WILLIAM O'HARA, Sheriff.

3w.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th instant, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Jehu Chandler, either at law or in equity, in and to one House and Lot in the city of Annapolis, on "Duke of Gloucester street," late the property of said Chandler, and seized and taken at the suits of William E. Redding, and Samuel and William Mutterer. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash.

WILLIAM O'HARA, Sheriff.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVII]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1822.

No. 44.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Oct.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
31 Thursday	6 47	5 18		
1 Friday (Nov.)	6 49	5 11		
2 Saturday	6 50	5 10		
3 Sunday	6 52	5 8		
4 Monday	6 53	5 7		
5 Tuesday	6 54	5 6		
6 Wednesday	6 55	5 5		

## MISCELLANEOUS

### WOMAN'S LOVE

A woman's love deep in the heart,  
Is like the violet flower,  
That lifts its modest head apart  
In some sequester'd bower;  
And blest is he who finds that bloom,  
Who sips its gentle sweets;  
He needs not life's oppressive gloom,  
Nor all the care he meets!

A woman's love is like the spring  
Amid the wild, o'er which the wing  
Of cloud is seldom thrown;  
And blest is he who meets that fount  
Beneath the sultry day;  
How gladly should his spirit mount!  
How pleasant be his way!

A woman's love is like the rock  
That every tempest braces,  
And stands secure amid the shock  
Of ocean's wildest waves;  
And blest is he to whom repose  
Within its shade is given;  
To world with all its cares and woes,  
Seems less like earth than heaven.

### BENEVOLENCE.

At the low prayer and plaint of woe,  
Oursel never turns away thine ear—  
Amid this bleak wilderness below,  
What were man, should Heaven refuse to hear!  
(Others do (the law is not severe))  
What to thyself than wistest to be done,  
Before thy foes, and love thy parents dear,  
And friends and native land—nor those alone  
Human woe and woe learn thou to make thine own.

BEATTIE.

From the Plough Boy.

AGRICULTURAL HYMN.

Great God of Eden! twas thy hand  
That first clad earth in bloom,  
And shed upon the smiling land  
Nature's first rich perfume:  
Fresh at thy glance the flowers sprang,  
Kiss'd by the Sun's first rays—  
While plain, and hill, and valley rang  
With life, and joy, and praise.  
God of the Clouds! thy hands can open  
The fountains of the sky,  
And on the expectant thirsty crop  
Pour down the rich supply:  
The Farmer, when the seed-time's o'er  
Joy in the mercies given—  
Thinks on thy promis'd Harvest's store,  
And smiling, looks to Heaven.  
God of the Sheaf! to thee alone  
Are due our thanks and praise,  
When harvest's grateful labour's done,  
On Plenty glad we gaze:  
Then shall our thoughts on Heav'n rest  
Thy grace we will adore,  
And thank that God, whose mercy's best  
Our basket and our store.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Of all human actions, pride seldom obtains its end, for aiming at honour and reputation, it reaps contempt and derision."

Pride is one of those vices which people generally overlook, because they all partake in its influence. It is, nevertheless, a demon of a very base kind. It is a principle which ought to be held in the greatest abhorrence, and cast from the breast as a viper with a deadly sting. Under the dominion of pride we serve the devil; for where it exists, neither virtue, religion, nor morality can abide. As, therefore, these only ought to influence the mind, so every particle of pride should be rooted out and, "meek eyed humility" cherished in its stead. It is not the pride of dress that I would have in view, neither is it a pride of excelling in virtue or learning; but it is an overbearing spirit which will trample upon the poor, the meek or the ignorant, destroy their rights, and heap up a pile of injuries when a fountain of blessings ought to rise in view. It is a pride which fills the possessor with conceited notions of his own excellence, and makes him consider all other mortals beneath him. It is a pride which, with an ocean of vices, aspires to the perfection of deity, and aims at a throne which it never was intended man should ascend. It is a pride with which Lucifer himself was possessed when he attempted to overthrow the throne of Grace, and rise superior to the "great first cause." Like Lucifer, too, will the fall of that spirit be, who possesses the vice just

mentioned. For while fortune may smile upon his vanity, and success crown his views; but in the end he will find his doom irrecoverably fixed, and finally cast beneath the most abject of those whom in his prosperity he did not deign to look upon. Humility is the principle intended for us; it is a heavenly principle; it sheds lustre on human nature, makes it acceptable to the Creator, and at last crowns it with a wreath of never-fading joys.

From a late English paper.

### INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY OF TAKING THE VEIL.

The "Letters from Spain," by Don Leucadio Doblado, may be ranked with those of Don Espriella, both as to talent and authenticity. The writer is evidently, a person of strong mind, of somewhat lively fancy, and of liberal notions—but he is no Spaniard. The name he has chosen is sufficiently apposite upon this point—it is indeed Doblado. However, we do not like him the less because he is an Englishman with a Spanish title; for we have thus obtained a better book upon Spain than could have been produced, we suspect, by a native. The style is vigorous and elegant—the information often curious—and the sketches of manners animated and amusing. We select, from the eighth letter, the following powerful description of the glowing passions, half human, half divine, which are excited in the bosom of a youthful female destined to monastic seclusion, and of the solemn ceremonies that accompany her final renunciation of the world:—

There is an extreme eagerness in the Catholic professors of celibacy, both male and female, to decoy young persons into the toils from which they themselves cannot escape.—With this view they have disguised the awful ceremony which cuts off an innocent girl from the sweetest hopes of nature, with the pomp and gaiety which mankind have unanimously bestowed on the triumph of legitimate love. The whole process which condemns a female "to wither on the virgin thorn," and "live a barren sister all her life," is studiously made to represent a wedding. The unconscious victim, generally in her sixteenth year, finds herself, for some time previous to her taking the veil, the queen—nay, the idol of the whole community which has obtained her preference. She is constantly addressed by the name of bride, and sees nothing but gay preparations for the expected day of her spiritual nuptials. Attired in a splendid dress, and decked with all the jewels of her family and friends, she takes public leave of her acquaintances, visits, on her way to the convent, several other nunneries to be seen and admired by the recluse inhabitants, and even the crowd which collects in her progress follows her with tears and blessings. As she approaches the church of her monastery, the dignified ecclesiastic who is to perform the ceremony, meets the intended novice at the door, and leads her to the altar amid the sound of bells and musical instruments. The monastic weeds are blessed by the priest in her presence; and having embraced her parents and nearest relations, she is led by the lady who acts as bride's-maid to the small door next to the double grating, which separates the nuns' choir from the body of the church. A curtain is drawn while the abbess cuts off the hair of the novice, and strips her of her worldly ornaments. On the removal of the curtain she appears in the monastic garb, surrounded by the nuns bearing lighted tapers, her face covered with the white veil of probation, fixed on the head by a wreath of flowers.—After the Te Deum, or some other hymn of thanksgiving, the friends of the family adjourn to the Locatory, or visiting-room, where a collation of ices and sweet-meats is served in the presence of the mock bride, who, with the pious nuns, attends behind the grating, which separates the visitors from the inmates of the convent. In the more austere convents the parting visit is omitted, and the sight of the novice in the white veil, immediately after having her hair cut off, is the last which, for a whole year, is granted to the parents. They again see her

on the day when she binds herself, with the irrevocable vows, never to behold her more, unless they should live to see her again crowned with flowers, when she is laid in her grave.

Instances of novices quitting the convent during the year of probation are extremely rare. The ceremony of taking the veil is too solemn, and bears too much the character of a public engagement, to allow full liberty of choice during the subsequent novitiate. The timid mind of a girl shrinks from the idea of appearing again in the world, under the tacit reproach of slackness and relaxed devotion. The nuns, besides, do not forget their arts during the nominal trial of the victim, and she lives a whole year the object of their caresses. Nuns, in fact, who after profession, would have given their lives for a day of free breathing out of their prison, it has been my misfortune to know; but I cannot recollect more than one instance of a novice quitting the convent; and that was a woman of obscure birth, on whom public opinion had no influence.

That many nuns, especially in the more liberal convents, live happy, I have every reason to believe; but on the other hand, I possess indubitable evidence of the exquisite misery which is the lot of some unfortunate females, under similar circumstances. I shall mention only one case, in actual existence, with which I am circumstantially acquainted.

A lively and interesting girl of fifteen, poor, though connected with some of the first gentry in this town, having received her education under an aunt who was at the head of a wealthy, and not austere, Franciscan convent, came out, as the phrase is, "to see the world," previous to her taking the veil. I often met the intended novice at the house of one of her relations, where I visited daily. She had scarcely been a fortnight out of the cloister, when that world she had learned to abhor in description, was so visibly and rapidly winning her affections, that at the end of three months, she could hardly disguise her aversion to the veil. The day, however, was now fast approaching which had been fixed for the ceremony, without her feeling sufficient resolution to decline it. Her father, a good but weak man, she knew too well could not protect her from the ill treatment of an unfeeling mother, whose vanity was concerned in thus disposing of a daughter for whom she had no hopes of finding a suitable match.

The kindness of her aunt, the good nun to whom the distressed girl was indebted for the happiness of her childhood, formed, besides, too strong a contrast with the unkindness of the unnatural mother, not to give her wavering mind a strong though painful bias towards the cloister. To this were added all the arts of pious seduction so common among the religious of both sexes. The preparations for the approaching solemnity were, in the mean time, industriously got forward, with the greatest publicity. Verses were circulated, in which her confessor sang the triumph of Divine Love over the wily suggestions of the impious.—The wedding dress was shown to every acquaintance, and due notice of the appointed day was given to friends and relatives. But the fears and aversion of the devoted victim grew in proportion as she saw herself more and more involved in the toils she had wanted courage to burst when she first felt them.

It was in company with my friend Leandro, with whose private history you are well acquainted, that I often met the unfortunate Maria Francisca. His efforts to dissuade her from the rash step she was going to take, and the warm language in which he spoke to her father on that subject, had made her look upon him as a warm and sincere friend. The unhappy girl, on the eve of the day when she was to take the veil, repaired to church, and sent him a message, without mentioning her name, that a female penitent requested his attendance at the confessional. With painful surprise he found the future novice at his feet, in a state bordering on distraction. When a flood of tears allowed her utterance, she told him,

that for want of another friend in the whole world to whom she could disclose her feelings, she came to him, not however, for the purpose of confession, but because she trusted he would listen with pity to her sorrows. With a warmth and eloquence above her years, she protested that the distant terrors of eternal punishment, which she feared, might be the consequence of her determination, could not deter her, from the step by which she was going to escape the incessant persecution of her mother.—In vain did my friend volunteer his assistance to extricate her from the appalling difficulties which surrounded her; in vain did he offer to wait upon the archbishop, & implore his interference; no offers, no persuasions could move her. She parted as if ready to be conveyed to the scaffold, and the next day took the veil.

The real kindness of her aunt, and the treacherous smiles of the other nuns supported the pining novice through the year of probation. The scene I believe when she was bound with the perpetual vows of monastic life, is one which I cannot recollect without an actual sense of suffocation. A solemn mass, performed with all the splendour which that ceremony admits, preceded the awful oaths of the novice. At the conclusion of the service, she approached the superior of the order. A pen, gaily ornamented with artificial flowers, was put into her trembling hand, to sign the engagement for life, on which she was about to enter. Then standing before the iron grate of the choir, she began to chant, in a weak and fainting voice, the act of consecrating of herself to God; but, having uttered a few words, she fainted into the arms of the surrounding nuns. This was attributed to mere fatigue and emotion. No sooner had the means employed restored to the victim the power of speech, than, with a vehemence which those who knew her circumstances attributed to a fresh impulse of holy zeal, and in which the few that were in the painful secret saw nothing but the madness of despair, she hurried over the remaining sentences, and sealed her doom for ever.

The real feelings of the new volunteers were, however, too much suspected by her more bigoted or more

### THE WILD MAN OF THE WATER.

There are several well authenticated accounts of individuals, who, having been separated from the rest of the human species by accident, for which it is impossible to account, have lived in a wild state for a longer or shorter period. Among these, not the least extraordinary is the following story, which has appeared in respectable publications of the Continent, where its authenticity has never been questioned:

In the Spring of the year 1776, the farmers of the fishery in the lake called Konigs See, in Hungary, several times observed what appeared to be a kind of naked quadruped, which always ran very swiftly from the shore into the water, and disappeared before they could distinguish to what species it belonged. After many fruitless attempts, they had at length the good fortune to catch the supposed monster in their nets. When they had secured their prize, they discovered, to their astonishment, that it was a human being, whom they immediately conveyed to Capriar, to the steward of Prince Esterhazy, who, on communicating the circumstance to his illustrious employer, received orders to take good care of this metamorphosed man, and place him under a keeper. The individual, at that time a lad of about seventeen, had all the human organs of perfect form excepting that his hands and feet were bent, because he crawled; that he had a kind of membrane between the fingers and toes, like the web footed aquatic animals, and that the greatest part of the body was covered with scales. He was taught to walk erect. At first he was supplied with no other food than raw fish and crabs which he devoured with great avidity; and a large tub was kept full of water, in which he took great delight to bathe. His clothes were frequently very troublesome to him, and he would strip them off, till by degrees he became accustomed to them. To boiled vegetables, animal food, and dishes prepared with flour or meal he never could be properly accustomed, because they disagreed with his stomach. He learned to speak, pronounced many words intelligibly, worked hard, and was docile and gentle. In about three quarters of a year, when he was not so strictly watched as at first, he went one day to the castle over the bridge, and seeing the moat full of water, leaped into it with all his clothes, and disappeared. The greatest pains were taken to catch him again, but to no purpose. He was seen indeed after some time, when an addition was made to the canal running from the Raab towards the Neusidler See; but it was found impossible to secure him.

### LITERARY SALES.

The first edition of Scott's Family Bible was published in England in the year 1792, and consisted of 5000 copies; another edition was published in 1802 of 2000 copies; another in 1811 of 2000 copies; another in 1814 of 3000 copies; the latest edition is stereotyped, and the number is not known. This work has been published in America eight times; viz. in Philadelphia, three editions of about 8500 copies; two editions in New-York, about 9000 copies; in Hartford, Ct. about 4000 copies; in Boston two editions of 4000 copies. The retail price of all these various editions, as computed by the biographer of Mr. Scott, would amount to the sum of 199,900L or 887,556 dollars! Probably no theological work can be pointed out, which produced by its sale, during the editor's life time, an equal sum. A new edition of this work is now in press in this city, in six vols. octavo. [Palladium.

\* She died in 1821.

### THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE

This prince, the brother of the Emperor of Russia, is a man of rather unpolished manners and of Herculean strength. His personal courage is notorious in all the engagements during the late war, he headed the charges of his guards like a common grenadier, baring his arm, to his shoulder, and raising his sabre, exclaiming, "Now, my lads, let us at them!"

In 1749 Philadelphia contained two thousand and seventy-six dwelling houses. There were eleven places of public worship in the city, viz.—two Presbyterian, two Quaker, one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, one Moravian, one Baptist, one Swedish, one Dutch Lutheran, and one Dutch Calvinist. This year the drought in New-England was so great that the grass crop did not yield a tenth of what it usually yielded, and the inhabitants were obliged to send to Pennsylvania and others to England for hay.

From the Lancaster Gazette.  
THE SUSQUEHANNA.

NOW'S THE TIME TO SAVE SEED CORN.

Go through your fields, and observe what stalks produce two ears of corn, and collect a sufficient quantity of such ears for your next year's seed. You will gain by so doing.

From the Plough Boy.

FATTING CATTLE.

Mr. Homespun,  
I have lately read an essay of Mr. Lanson, of Connecticut, on what he deems the cheapest method of preparing cattle for the stall, the substance of which is here given

In the winter of 1817, Mr. L. fattened an ox, and a heifer, in a way that he found cheaper than common feeding. He fed the heifer first. Her food for the purpose was chopped straw, scalded and seasoned with salt, to which was added a little meal of Indian corn and oats, and a small allowance of oil cake, or boiled flaxseed—the whole mixed up so as to form a mush. Of this about three pecks was given at a time. In fattening the heifer, she only eat a bushel of boiled flaxseed. Some boiled hay was also given her. The ox was afterwards fattened in pretty much the same manner, as nearly as we are able to understand the report of the two cases; for Mr. L. appears to have been more of an adept in fattening, than in describing the manner with clearness and precision. According to this account, however, it appears that his profits in pursuing this mode were very uncommon, and he says that the fattening of these cattle afforded him more clear profit than he had derived from all the cattle he had ever before fattened. It would seem indeed, that he considerably more than doubled the price of his cattle in fattening them and that the expense was very incalculable.

This being the usual time for commencing the business of fattening for the winter stores, I have thought proper to exhibit the plan of Mr. L. from a belief that it is excellently adapted for fattening cattle with the least expense. It will readily be perceived, however, that the fall pasture is calculated to obviate the expense of buying boiled hay; but I have no doubt that when good hay is steam boiled, which may be done with a little expense, it is just as nutritious for cattle as when in its green state. A Plough Boy.

TO PRUNE VINES TO ADVANTAGE.

In pruning vines, leave some new branches every year, and take away (if too many) some of the old, which may be of great advantage to the tree, and much increase the quantity of fruit. When you train your vine, leave two knots, and cut them off the next time; for, usually, the two buds yield a bunch of grapes. Vines, when thus pruned, have been known to bear abundantly, whereas others that have been cut close, to please the eye, have been almost barren of fruit.

TO PRESERVE PEACH TREES.

When peach trees are on the decline dig round them, and pour about half a bushel of brine out of a herring barrel on the roots. If some of the herrings are in it the better. It will generally restore the tree to perfect health in a short time.

From the American Farmer.

NORTH CAROLINA PEAS.

Raleigh, N. C. 1822.  
In travelling to Newbern, I have been asked at houses of accommodation on the road, (there are none) how many peas I would give to my horses? If I answered none at all, I have sometimes been told that they fed with nothing else! They are reputed very nutritious but have been known to kill horses not accustomed to their use.

PLOUGHING.

At the ploughing match in Topsfield, the first premium was awarded to Mr. John Brocklebank, of Rowley. He had one pair of oxen and a driver, and ploughed a quarter of an acre, 5 inches deep, in 43 minutes. N. Hampshire Repository.

A LARGE ONION.

Mr. Wm. Wordon, of Russia N. York, during the last season, has raised in his garden a double onion, weighing two pounds and seven ounces! We question whether

"Thy fields, O Wethersfield! of yore,

"That many a pungent Onion bore."

Can show a Yankee product of the kind, superior to this. People's Friend.

CURING TAINTED MEAT.

Meat which has been kept too long in summer, may be deprived of its bad smell, by putting it in water, and throwing into the pot, when beginning to boil, a shovel full of live coals, destitute of smoke; after a few minutes have elapsed the water must be changed, when the operation, if necessary, may be repeated. N. E. Farmer.

PRESERVING MEAT.

The New-England Farmer says, meat surrounded by Charcoal, will keep for months.

BALTIMORE.

PRICES CURRENT.  
(Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.)

Best white wheat, \$1 40 to 1 47—Red wheat, \$1 28 to 1 30—White corn, 65 to 66 cts.—Yellow, 62 to 65 cts.—New corn, 60 cts.—Rye, 65 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37 cents.—Flour from the wagons, \$6 50 cts.—Barley, 75 cts.—Hay, \$19 per ton.—Rye straw, \$12 db.—Shad, No. 1, trimmed, \$7 50 to \$8—No. 2, \$5 50 to \$7—No. 1, untrimmed, \$7—No. 2, do., \$6—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25 to 3 37—No. 2, \$3 to 3 12—Beef, Northern mess per bbl, \$17—Baltimore, prime do., \$12—Hams, 14 to 16 cts.—middling, 10 to 12 cts.—Other articles same as last report.

Sales of Maryland Tobacco—Good spanned, \$20 to 22—Fine red, \$8 to 14—Good Patuxent, \$5 to 8—Common, \$2 to 4—Interior, no sales—A few hogheads of Virginia sold at \$7 50.

on the Octorara, and as plaster, salt, fish and West India produce may be sold full at Port Deposit as at Philadelphia, there can be no difficulty in procuring a back load.

The road once made Port Deposit will become immediately a place of business, and without such a road it never can. It is therefore fair to conclude that Maryland will do her share towards its completion.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The Fire which took place at the store, of a very eminent house in the Drug and Colour business, in August last, furnishes another instance of Spontaneous Combustion, and adds another substance to the catalogue of those which inflame spontaneously when left in contact with Linseed Oil. The effects of the contact of Linseed Oil with hemp, &c. are well known, but it is believed that Straw similarly situated, has not been noticed as producing the same dangerous effects as the other articles above alluded to, and from the very great loss which an ignorance of the fact may occasion, it cannot be generally known. It appears, that, in this instance above noticed, some loose straw had been thrown into a corner of the cellar in which the fire originated, a cask of Linseed Oil standing near had leaked, and some of the oil had flowed along the floor under the straw, which was not subjected to any pressure greater than that occasioned by a small portion of the straw being trod on by the persons passing from one part of the cellar to the other—the cellar had not been opened for some time before the fire was discovered. That this was case of Spontaneous Combustion from the foregoing causes, is evident from a variety of circumstances, and particularly from the fact, that no light nor fire had been in the cellar for a great length of time previous.

Poulson's American.

REAL NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Mr. John F. Hicks, farmer in Smithfield, Madison County, (N. Y.) having accidentally had his leg broken, which prevented him from attending to the getting in of his crop, his neighbours, to the number of one hundred, turned out on Wednesday last, and in the space of four hours, gathered and secured from eight acres, 250 bushels of corn; besides digging and burying 100 bushels of potatoes, and securing all Mr. H.'s pumpkins, stalks, &c. [N. Y. pap.]

ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

It is known that upon the evacuation of the Island of St. Helena, by the King's troops, detachment of the royal marine forces, under Major John Campbell, was sent on to take possession and garrison the almost barren Island of Ascension. The following extract from a letter will therefore be read with interest, as it describes the present state of the island, and its well-appointed small band of protectors—

Ascension, July 5.

"When we arrived from England, we found every thing in such a horrid state, that made us quite unhappy; but Admiral Lambert, having considerably complied with all our requests, in supplying us with drays, mules, harness, wood, lime, pitch, &c. we now go on extremely well. With respect to military duty, we have, & are able only to perform, very little, being obliged to keep all the artificers constantly at work in their own departments. Then the getting down of the water from the spring nearly five miles off, and collecting and carrying thistles and grass for the mules, upwards of three miles over the rocks and stones on men's shoulders, require the services of a sergeant and six privates. The gardens are up near the top of the highest mountain on the island, and to cultivate them and to look after the pumpkin vines, require three more—Then we have a boat's crew, a cook, and servants, so that mounting guard is almost out of the question.

The gardens are by no means productive, the most essential roots, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c. do not return above one seed, and that of a bad quality. Beans, peas, cabbage, and other greens, no better; in fact, French beans and small salads are the only vegetables that do tolerably well, with the exception of pumpkins, of which we have a great abundance. We have plenty of wild goats in the island, but the parts they inhabit are so rocky, and in such deep ravines, that it is extremely difficult to get near them. Guinea fowls we have in plenty, but they are equally difficult to get at, as are the wild bullocks, which we much wab to rid, as they get among the pumpkins, and do us great mischief.

We have attempted to hunt them, but have only killed two; although they may be struck with a ball or two, they do not fall. The climate is so hot, it is not possible for our men to follow them, and were they to kill them, they would become putrid in a few hours. Turtle we have had ever since Christmas until now; they begin to disappear, and we shall see them no more before the middle of December.

St. Helena being open, but few ships touch here; not one regular Indianman; a few free traders—Liverpool, Clyde and London ships, which give us tea, coffee, sugar and rice, in exchange for turtle; and they have also given us articles for the use of the island; as spars, rope and canvas, which we find very useful. The Americans, French, and even the Dutch vessels, behave uncommonly well to us. We are very well supplied with fish periodically, that is, we sometimes have them every morning for a week, and then we do not see them more for ten days or a fortnight. They are called cavalco, from 10 lb. to 20 lb. We catch them with a sort of boat-hook, while they are in chase of small fry, which run up high and dry on the beach, and are picked up greedily by large sea birds. The climate here is by no means unpleasant; the mornings and evenings are delightfully cool, but from half past ten in the morning until three, the range of the thermometer is from eighty-four to 94. No one is allowed to do any out-door work between these hours, which regulation has, no doubt, tended to preserve our health, we not having had a man seriously ill during the nine months of our residence here. The days are within half an hour of the same length throughout the year; the longest at Christmas, and the shortest at Midsummer.

The wind always blows off the land, never strong, and only varies from E. N. E. to E. S. E. The sun rises about six, and sets at the same hour—no thunder or lightning to be heard or seen. The greatest annoyance we have is almost a constant surf on the beach, sometimes for days together so heavy that no boat can sit near it, there is not a smooth spot to be seen from one end of the island to the other. English pap.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 31.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites debtors to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

SINGULAR SACRILEGE.

The late Washington county papers contain an advertisement of the bell clapper belonging to the Lutheran Church at William's Port, in that county, having been stolen. Such an article, it is presumed, could scarcely have been taken away for its value. Like the Turks, the thief may entertain a dislike for bells, and peradventure, on the same account they do, viz. "a belief that their sound disturbs the souls of the departed." But the question whether he was instigated by a desire of gain or a hatred of bells, is unimportant, since it is admitted by all, that he who would climb into the belfry of a church and carry off the bell clapper, deserves to be rewarded with the bell—Rora.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Agricultural Societies in this country promise to be of unspeakable advantage to her. While they call into action the ingenuity of her mechanics in the invention of implements of practical utility in husbandry, they excite a spirit of emulation among the tillers of the soil, which leads to improved modes of culture, and large products from small tracts. These two results, exclusive of all others, are of incalculable benefit to the nation. They enrich those by whose industry they are produced, and cheapen bread-tuffs, so that the honest labourer, who cannot at all seasons find employment, may manage to live in times when it is scarce, upon what his frugality and care have provided when it was abundant. In addition to these considerations, the rewards and encouragement held out by such societies, will gradually raise in this country an improved stock of sheep, the value of which, to a people who look forward with anxiety to the day when they will be able to furnish themselves with woolens independent of foreign supplies, must be manifest to the most careless observer. When that day arrives, millions of dollars, which are now sent beyond the water, will be kept at home and circulated among our own citizens. It may be said, therefore, that agricultural associations add to the strength and resources of the nation, as well as to individual comfort and happiness.

These few remarks have been suggested by the numerous accounts lately furnished by the public journals, of premiums awarded by these societies for improvements in husbandry.

A WARNING.

Last Tuesday, a white man named Roberts, was arraigned before Anne-Arundel County Court (then sitting in this city), charged with theft, and enticing from the service of their owner certain negro slaves the property of Mr. Solomon Sparrow, of said county. The accused was found guilty upon each of the charges, and sentenced by the Court to seven years confinement at labour in the state penitentiary.

A NEW THRESHING MACHINE.

At a meeting of the Hartford County Agricultural Society on the 10th inst. a new Threshing Machine was exhibited. The editor of the Connecticut Mirror says the patentee has certificates shewing that it will thresh five bushels of grain an hour.

ACRITICAL EXHIBITION.

At a recent Cattle Show at Goshen, Orange county, a premium was awarded to Thomas and Edward Welling, of Warwick, for the best Indian corn—This corn was drilled in rows, and measured 12 bushels to the acre; 2d premium for corn to Theophilus Howell, of Goshen, planted the usual way in hills—product 100 bushels.

John M. Gahan, of Blooming Grove, produced 2,355 lbs. of butter, from 20 cows. He occupies a farm of 95 acres, and has 39 hogs kept upon the milk of his cows, that will average 200 when killed.

Col. Moses Crawford, of Montgomery, produced 2,051 lbs. of butter from twenty cows. He has a very large family, who all in common use milk and butter at the table.

Premium for the best potatoes, to Almon Weller, of Wallkill—they were planted in rows, and produced 373 bushels to the acre. Second best, to Benjamin Dunning, of Minisink—planted in hills—product 322 bushels to the acre.—N. Y. Spec.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

At Rutland, Vt. is stated to have been quite splendid. There were at the show 150 yoke of working oxen, which were connected so as to form one team.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

A Dublin paper states, that an Irish gentleman has discovered a method of cultivating Grapes, by which the most delicious vines of France can be produced in Ireland as cheap as in that country.

MEETINGS & CONVENTIONS.  
The time of the year, and the place, and the extent of the assembly, which has been held, Pennsylvania, with a population of 140,000, was in October when we arrived, short of 2000, now remaining; the rest having either died or made their escape. We are the only American family that remains all in the place, and there are but very few other Americans here. The disease is raging among the Creoles, and a severe mortality attend it. All our neighbors have either died or deserted; we have a governor and council, no police, no post office, no printing office, nor in short any other office. There are only one or two stores open in the town. Nothing can exceed the deadly gloom that pervades everything here. You may cast your eyes for hours every day round and not see an individual moving save the hardened carcasses with their heavy loaded hearses. The fever has now broke out among the troops which were removed about three miles from the town, and I understand great numbers die daily. Many of the officers whom we have died. Two of the Judges of this place have died, the other fled."—Boston Spy.

NEW ORLEANS.  
An arrival at New York from New Orleans furnishes papers of that City for the 9th inst., inclusive, by which it appears that an abatement had taken place in the fever. For the week preceding the 7th inst., there were 202 interments.

Extract from a letter—New Orleans, October 6.

"Since the 7th of Sept. last, perhaps no city in the Union has been so afflicted with the yellow fever as this. It still rages, and with increased violence, but is confined wholly, as is usual here, to strangers and accustomed to this climate. Mr. —, and myself have had no sickness in our families, nor do we consider ourselves or families subjects of the prevailing fever. It is not and never has been since my residence in this country, a disease that persons accustomed have much to dread."

P. S. The month of September gives 53 deaths; this too out of a small part of our population—strangers."

SICKNESS AT MARIETTA.  
A lamentable state of affliction exists at Marietta, in Ohio. Three hundred cases of yellow fever were reported by the visiting committees in that town, about the 20th of September.

NORTH AND SOUTH.  
The sporting world is about to be amased with a race between two celebrated champions. Mr. Harrison's Sir Charles is the hero of the South—he ran at Newmarket last Thursday week, and won the purse of \$600 against three horses. Mr. Harrington (of Brunswick) had previously challenged in the newspapers, the celebrated horse Eclipse, in the sum of \$5000. Since the gauntlet was thus thrown, Eclipse has beaten near New York three other horses—and his master has offered to run again. Sir Charles, over the Washington course for the large sum of \$10,000. Private bets will probably be proportionably high—and thus we shall have the North and South not in a contest between political candidates, but between two steeds of the turf. The most harmless of all competitions! The Connoisseurs will have fine fun."

[Richmond Compiler.]

CAUCUSING IN NEW YORK.  
Double, double, toil and trouble.

If we do not much mistake the aspect of things, the ordinary managers of elections, have their hands full at the present day. We learn from all quarters, that the people are determined no longer to be led to the polls by the nose, but to act as becomes freemen. There is a spirit of independence manifested, which augurs well to the cause of civil liberty. A death blow has been given to those little aspirants who rely on intrigue for promotion, being devoid both of talents and integrity. The caucus system is tottering to its foundation, and will ere long be prostrated by the strong arm of rustic virtue. Its downfall is certain, and will be wailed only by the unprincipled, and its requiem will be chanted by hypocrites and political impostors, who lament the destruction of their Babel, at which the public voice was confounded.

Albany Register.

CAROLINA WINE.  
Extract of a letter from South Carolina.

"Throughout a great part of the sandy land of North Carolina, a white and red Wine, are made from the native grape, which would be excellent in their kind if the makers did not use apple brandy to keep them. The best white wine is an excellent Muscat wine. The best of the red wine is very little inferior to Malmsy. They would command now about \$20 to \$25 for a 30 gallon cask. They evince beyond all doubt the aptitude of the sands of Carolina and Virginia, for wine—and that upon the most sterile of the sands—it is a great pity that more attention is not paid to this culture; which I think would also rule the sands of New Jersey."

I believe the conjecture as to New Jersey to be well founded. I believe it from

## METING OF THE SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The time of this Convocation draws near, and we hope the Alumni in all parts of the State will make it a point most punctually to attend.

The Visitors and Governors of St. John's College have publicly commended the College at Annapolis as the place of meeting, and no doubt every thing will be ready for our reception—Much, say every thing, depends upon a punctual and numerous meeting—Should the meeting, contrary to every hope and expectation prove small, all will be deplored and the whole affair will be at an end—but should it be numerous and well attended, as is anticipated, the grand work of the restoration of our cause, later may be laid, and after ages may look back on the first week of December 1822 as the commencement of a new era, in the return of hope, beneficence and joy.

A brother Alumnus asks, what man is there in Maryland, who has been educated at either branch of its late University, that will not feel that honour, that duty calls him to the contemplated convention? Can he have any other engagement of so high and interesting a nature, as this? Can he consent to be absent for a small or trivial excuse? The condition of the State and of the citizens demands our exertions, and we who have been educated at the late University have contracted a debt that philanthropy, that common humanity prompts us to discharge, nor is there any way of discharging it but by doing for posterity as our worthy ancestors have done for us.

ALUMNUS.

## PAYING FOR A PEEP.

During the King's late visit to Edinburgh two windows were let for £5 each, to persons who wished to see the procession,

## THE RESIDENT

Engineer of the Erie Canal, at Lockport N.Y. offers employment, on the canal, at 12 dollars per month, and subsistence to one thousand men, in addition to the number already engaged on that immense work.

## FRUITFUL.

Mrs. Buckley, aged for nine, wife of Mr. G. Buckley, fustian manufacturer, aged 51, was recently delivered at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, of three fine boys, whose names are Moses, Aaron and Jacob, who with the mother are all doing well.

From the Sackett's Harbour Republican, Oct. 11.

## DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

Loss of schr. Appelton, W. Merritt, master. This vessel left Oswego on the evening of the 1st inst. partly laden with pebbles, salt, and about 16 tons of stone ballast, bound to Liverpool. About 1:30 p.m. M. Oswego, at bearing E S E 18° 20' miles distant, and about 16 miles from land to land, the ship lying to under close reef'd fore sail, and a heavy squall rising from the west, the vessel sunk by lightning—the master and crew on deck all knocked down, the tiller, rudder head, binnacle, windlass, bulk head, cabin stairs, all shattered to pieces; then the lightning struck the pumps, potash and salt bladders, and went out the larboard side, tearing off a streak of plank about 4 foot below the water's edge; we then prepared the boat, and five in number got in, and the vessel sunk in 15 minutes from the time she was struck; the first sea that came, filled the boat half full of water, the wind blowing N.W. with a heavy coming sea, kept her before it, and about an hour before day, landed 13 miles below Oswego. The master was very much injured in his sight and hearing, but is fast recovering.

## BEQUESTS.

The late Obadiah Brown, of Providence, left the following bequests in his will, An annuity of \$300 to the funds of the Friends' Yearly Meeting Boarding School, to be increased to \$600 on the decease of his widow; an annuity of \$1200 to be paid to 12 trustees for benevolent purposes, and to be distributed at their discretion principally, but not exclusively for the benefit of the Society of Friends, and to aid in the printing and dissemination of useful books for the promulgation of the Gospel—an annuity of \$60 to the poor of six religious societies in the town (\$10 to each) which are thus described in the Will, written in 1814. "The two Baptist Churches, the two Congregational, the Episcopalian or Church of England—and the Presbyterian Church." Legacies of \$100 to the Rhode Island Bible Society—and \$500 to the Peace Society—Prov. paper.

## DISAPPOINTED LOVERS.

L'Echo du Nord contains the following anecdote:—M. Moreau, the first counter-tenor of the Brussels Theatre, was to be married to Mademoiselle Lucile Sainti, principal comic actress at Lise, a young lady equally remarkable for the purity of her manners, and the regularity of her features. The bands were once published, and the publication twice more was redeemed; the marriage, as a civil contract, took place, and the future pair were preparatively admitted to confession and the sacrament. As they proceeded to the altar, it was announced to them that the nuptial benediction could not be bestowed on them, unless they renounced their profession. The affliction of the parents of the young couple can easily be conceived. One of the witnesses undertook to mediate in the affair, and went to the church. He told the Cure, a very respectable man, in the Sacristy, and presented him with a promise, on the part of the principals, "to renounce their profession as soon as it was possible." A theological discussion then ensued between the Cure and the mediator, which terminated by the former declaring, that he was obliged to conform to his orders. The hour fixed for the marriage arrived, the altar was prepared, and the church filled with spectators bursting with curiosity; the witness returned to the expecting pair, and, after reflection, they addressed the following letter to the Cure:—"Sir—Educated in the principles of religion and morality, we regard it as a duty, and as a blessing, to procure our happy marriage to be sanctioned by the church, and it is with great regret that we ourselves compelled to forego this august ceremony, to perform which you require us to renounce our profession. This is to expect us to purify ourselves and our principles. Forbid such conduct. We expect some future time to be more fortunate. We are, with much regret, your obedient servants."

## POSTSCRIPT.

There were 22 deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on Monday last.

## NEW-YORK.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that the New York papers received by yesterday evening's mail, contain a notice from her Board of Health, that the yellow fever, which for sometime past prevailed in that city, has in a great measure ceased. The citizens who have been compelled to abandon their dwellings and seek refuge in more salubrious parts of the town, are invited to return to their homes, after using the precautions of ventilating and whitewashing their houses.

The whole number of cases which had been reported was 401; of this number 230 had died.

## PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.

We have seen a letter from an officer of the 4th Infantry Pensacola, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 28, which states, that the troops, where they are now stationed, enjoy the most perfect health.

## CHARLESTON, Oct. 19

Capt. Bowley, of the schr. Only Son, arrived last evening from Malaga, informed that every thing was tranquil at that port, but that considerable excitement existed in the interior in opposition to the Constitutional system. The U. S. squadron had gone to Port Mahon, for the purpose of removing the naval stores at that depot, the privilege of deposit having been withdrawn by the Spanish Government, in consequence of the acknowledgment by the American government of the independence of the South American provinces. The crop of fruit was very short, and prices had advanced. All kinds of American produce dull.

## Baltimore, October 30.

FAIRVIEW RACES.

The sports over this course were not commenced until yesterday in consequence of the rain, when a match race for a purse of \$300 was handsomely contested between Shiple and Parker's horse General Jackson, and Potter's horse Sir James Fitz-James, running 4 miles heats. The purse was won by General Jackson, winning the two first heats.

## MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 5.

On Saturday last Judge Strong delivered his opinion on the Mandamus issued against Simon Whitaker, Esq. who had been appointed Secretary of State by the Governor. He ordered a peremptory Mandamus to issue, and the office was delivered up to Col. Hammond yesterday morning.

## Recorder.

## FIRE!

The Cotton house, and other buildings, on the plantation of Dr. Flood, near New Orleans, was burnt on the 21st ult. Loss estimated at 14,000 dollars.

## CROPS.

Intelligence from every part of the state of Alabama, gives a flattering statement of the prospect of the cotton crops. All accounts agree that the crops this year will be more abundant than the last.

## Norfolk, Oct. 28.

Extract of a letter to a naval officer on this station.

U. S. Ship John Adams, St. Johns, & Porto Rico, Sept. 27, 1822.

"The arrival of the Cyane and of this ship, in this quarter, will have a favourable effect on the authorities of this island, especially after the recent affair with the Grampus, Lt. Gregory. It is expected here that after the season of hurricanes has passed, numerous privateers will sail from ports in the Spanish Islands to cruise against all who may attempt a trade with the ports of Mexico and of the government of Colombia. In that event the appearance of a formidable force in these seas, will afford a fortunate protection to our cruisers."

## Head-Quarter of the Marine Corps,

Washington City, Oct. 17, 1822.

Lt. E. I. Weed having been appointed Quarter-Master of the Marine Corps, all communications to that department will in future be addressed to him.

## Gibraltar, Sept. 10th, 1822.

Referring to our respects of the 23d ult. we beg now to advise you, that yesterday all the flour in our market was bought up at 8-1/4 per bushel, by orders from Cadiz, except about 1000 barrels of Alexandria, for which 10 dollars is now demanded, and will be obtained in a day or two from the shakers, unless arrivals should take place; and even if they do, we think prices will still be supported, as Spain must still be in want—the effects of the late harvest in some parts of the country having not yet been felt, though the price of grain has got up lately considerably.

## GRAND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

It is stated as a fact in the Poughkeepsie Journal, that A. S. Pell, esq. of Hyde Park, N.Y. has growing on his farm upwards of sixty thousand apple trees, nearly fit to set out. He intends to transplant the trees on about 700 acres of rich land in Ulster county, and to raise the fruit, which is chiefly of the kind called Newton Pippin, for exportation.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from a justice of the peace for Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 9th November next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, two horses, two beds, and one ox cart. Seized and taken as the property of Levi Chaney, at the suit of Stephen Rummells. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash.

George Barber, Deputy Sheriff.

Oct. 31.

## Female Academy.

The subscriber, grateful for the patronage his school has hitherto received, acquaints those who wish to entrust pupils to his care, that he has made arrangements for the reception of boarders at the rate of one hundred & forty dollars per annum, with two very respectable families, from whom every attention to the conduct, society and appearance of the young ladies, may be expected. The course of studies pursued at the institution, embraces, besides the usual branches of English education, Geography with the use of Globes, History and Composition. French, Latin or German will be taught if required, at an additional expense of \$5 per quarter.

The terms of tuition are \$40 per annum payable quarterly, and no scholars can be received, on their first entrance, for less than one year.

C. T. FLUSSER.

N. B. A Teacher of Music has been engaged for the academy.

MR. FLUSSER teaches French to gentlemen, every day from 1 to 2 o'clock at \$10 per quarter.

Oct. 24.

3w.

## New & Cheap Goods.

Adam & Jno. Miller, have just received their well selected and extensive supply of

FALL & WINTER

## GOODS,

which they offer to their friends and customers on the most liberal and accommodating terms.

Oct. 24.

2

## ROBERT S. BRYAN

AND THOS. ANDERSON,

Respectfully acquaints the customers of the late Wrightson Bryan, deceased, that they have purchased the entire

STOCK OF

## GOODS,

And open'd in the same Stand, where persons desirous of procuring bargains will find it to their advantage to call, as they are determined to sell low for cash

Orders from the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Oct. 24.

3w.

## New & Cheap Goods.

H. WILMOT,

School-Street,

Has just received his Fall Supply of

## GOODS,

which he offers at very reduced prices.

Annapolis, Oct. 10.

4w.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Brasher, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Leonard Gury, Adm'r.

Oct. 24.

3w.

## NOTICE.

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Welch, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

John Welch, Adm'r.

Oct. 24.

3w.

## NOTICE.

Strayed from Horn Point Farm, near Annapolis, some time in the month of June last, the following

## CATTLE,

One Pied Steer, with the tips of his horns sawed off, split in the right ear, and a hole through the left, swayed back, has been wounded.

One black Steer, with a star in his forehead, tips of his horns sawed off, brown streak down his back.

One Red Steer, short tail and long horns.

I have reason to believe they have taken their rout towards Baltimore, or the Piney Woods. Whoever will take up and secure them, shall be paid all reasonable charges.

George Barber,

Annapolis, Oct. 24.

2

## CASH.

The subscriber has just received his

Fall & Winter

## GOODS,

which addition to his former stock, renders his Apartment very complete.

He will sell at a small advance on the cost price, for the ready money.

RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, Oct. 10.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Tuesday the 5th day of October next, at the late dwelling place of Thomas Becknell deceased, all the deceased's personal property, consisting of thirty eight valuable negroes, chiefly young, among which are four carpenters, a variety of stock, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and the crop of the present year.

## The Terms of Sale

Are, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser to give bond with approved sureties for the payment of the purchase money with interest within six months from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Junr. Adm'r.

3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

Oct. 15th, 1822.

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

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County

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## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to the directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the second day of November next, all the right, title, interest and claim of John O'Reiley, of and in one undivided fifth part of a tract or parcel of land lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, called "John and Mary's Chance," containing 100 acres, more or less, late the property of said O'Reiley, and seized and taken at the suit of Patrick O'Reiley, administrator of Hollydore E. O'Reiley. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Vm. O'Hara, Sheriff.

Sept. 17. 3w.

## Cheap, for Cash!

The subscribers wishing to bring the late business of D. Ridgely, & Co. to a speedy close, will dispose of their

## Stock of Goods

on hand, at the most reduced prices, for cash. Those who wish to obtain bargains are invited to give them a call.

David Ridgely,  
John W. Clagett.

Sept. 12.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber residing in Anne-Arundel county, near the cross Roads Post-Office, Maryland, on the 22nd day of August, 1822, a negro man named Jack, thirty years of age, of dark complexion, with a scar on his chin, five feet seven or eight inches high. He took sundry clothing with him. He is fond of spirituous liquors, and when spoken to hangs down his head.

I will give thirty dollars for said fellow if taken in the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or the above reward is taken out of the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or elsewhere, so that I get him.

S. GAMBRILL.

Sept. 12. 8w.

## CABINET MAKING.

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

## Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

## FUNERALS,

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

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

JONATHAN WEEDON.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

## Negroes Wanted.

Persons having healthy young Negroes to dispose of will find a purchaser, who will give them a liberal price, in cash, on applying at Williamson's Hotel, or to Mr. Wm. Caton.

Annapolis, Oct. 10.

## DISSOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Clagett, who are solely authorized to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY,  
WM WARFIELD,  
JNO. W. CLAGETT.

August 6, 1822.

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment, and all those indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM WARFIELD,  
DAVID RIDGELY.

August 8, 1822.

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

## 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 Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors & 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. 25 T.D.



### THE STEAM-BOAT

## MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 1st 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 8 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's town & 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, pay for, and take them away.

Feb. 28.

### For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq; consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall:

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Sp Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.

July 1822. 18 C. BIRNIE.

### Sheriffalty.

## William C. Davis,

Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for their suffrages, as Sheriff, at the election in October 1824.

Sept. 12. 3m.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Pindle,

Part of the Personal Estate of the said Thos. Pindle, to wit, House, Hold and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and some

### LIKELY NEGROES.

Terms of Sale—For all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with security being given; under that sum the cash to be paid.

Benjamin Pindle, Ex'r.

Oct. 3. 3w.

## New & Cheap Goods.

### GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR,

(One door below the Post-Office,) informs his friends and the public, that he has received a complete assortment of

## Fall & Winter Goods;

Among which are Shepherd's Best Regent and Extra Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Casettes, and a variety of Vesting, which he will be happy to make up in such a manner as to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

October 3. 6w.

### FOR SALE,

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00.

### A REPORT

Of all such ENGLISH STATUTES As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in

### ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN

And have been introduced and practised, by the

### COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;

And also all such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILTY,  
Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

### AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 15. 12

### 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. 25 T.D.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court.

October 8th, 1822.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Craggs, administratrix of George Craggs, 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 Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of George Craggs, 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 14th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1822.

Elizabeth Craggs, Adm'r.

Oct. 10. 6w.

### NEW GOODS.

Shaw & Gambrill,

Have just received a supply of

### 3 New Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Stationary, &c. which they offer for sale, upon reasonable terms.

Annapolis, Oct. 17. 3w.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters agreeably to the last will and testament of Henry Duval, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are required to produce the same for settlement, and those that are indebted to make payment.

Grafton B. Duval, Es'r.

Oct. 17. 3w.

## LEE'S ORIGINAL

### Highly Approved Family Medicines.

Lee's truly valuable medicines, have now stood the test of about sixteen years, and their excellent qualities are now well known and established. One of the most recent cases of cures of some of the most beneficial of his medicines, is all that the proprietor for want of room can select and annex, from the many in his possession.

### Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills—

Price 50 cents per box.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. Please to ask for "Lee's Anti Bilious Pills," with the signature of

NOAH RIDGELY,

Baltimore, No. 68 Hanover-st.

JEREMIAH HUGHES,

Annapolis.

Who have just received fresh supplies.

Please to observe, what ever, and where ever you buy, none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor. NOAH RIDGELY.

Late Michael Lee & Co.

September 19. 1822.

St. John's College.

DR. RAFFERTY—begs leave to

ask the public, that he purposes deliver-

ing a course of lectures upon Natural Phi-

losophy, including