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WEEKLY ALMANAC table with columns for day, month, and astronomical data.

MISCELLANEOUS

A HEBREW MELODY. The wave has still a deep a die, That breaks on Judah's shore; serene and cloudless in her sky...

THE MERMAID'S SONG.

Rest to thee, Mariner, rest— The smile of heaven is o'er thee, And ocean's violet breast...

From the Russian Anthology. AUTUMN.

The dry leaves are falling; The cold breeze above Has stript of its glories The sorrowing grove...

From Porter's 'Travels in Georgia, Persia, Babylonia, &c.'

"It was not till after the destruction of Nineveh by the father of Nebuchadnezzar, that Babylon attained its acme of glory under that great prince himself. And in advancing towards its prodigious remains, it may not be disagreeable to refresh our memory of the subject a little by a clear view of the city, as it is represented in the description of our best authorities.

the elevation of the walls. They were entered by 25 gates on each side, made of solid brass, and additionally strengthened by 250 towers.

Within these walls rise the multitudinous streets, places, and other great works of Babylon; including the temple of Belus, the hanging gardens, and all the magnificence which constituted this city the wonder of the world.

Canals were cut for this purpose also; one of these led to the immense basin already described, which, when required, disembogued the river into its immense bosom; and always continued to receive its superfluous; returning the water when necessary by various sluices to fructify the ground.

The tents, which were as numerous and as respectable as on any former occasion, exhibited the usual variety of signs and emblems, many of them having appropriate mottoes.

"After a ride of newly awakening interest at almost every turn of our heads, we arrived at the Khaun of Hodge Suleiman, about eight miles from Iskandoria. Here we halted to refresh our horses, and regale ourselves with coffee; a beverage much increased in flavour by our Arab host adding a few cloves to its composition.

Have you ever had the luck to see Donnybrook Fair? An Irishman all in his glory is there, He enters a tent and he spends half a crown, Comes out, meets his friend and for love knocks him down. [Old Song.]

DONNYBROOK FAIR. From an early hour in the morning, the road from Stephen's Green was literally blocked up with vehicles of all descriptions; and pedestrians of all ages and sizes, the latter of whom were at every step saluted with cries from the drivers of the former, "Going to the Brook, Ma'am?—Room for two, your honour, and a dog in the well?"

Donkey flies, Black Rock jingles, Cloutier jaunting cars, and Donnybrook rowley-powleys, were all in requisition; and many a wheel flew off in double quick time, transforming inside into outside passengers; and leaving them clean in the dirt.

Throughout the entire day, the road presented many a scene of humour, and many a ludicrous incident, as worthy of the pencil as the pen; but to loiter on the road when we are making for the fair, would be out of all rule; we shall therefore, endeavour to give a description, however faint, of this Irish Carnival.

Never before did the town of Donnybrook witness such an influx of visitors, nor was Pat, and his delighted family received on any former occasion with more pleasure. —Every thing that could tempt appetite was in the greatest abundance; every house became a hotel, and every tent displayed a profusion of luxuries of the most desirable kind.

The tents, which were as numerous and as respectable as on any former occasion, exhibited the usual variety of signs and emblems, many of them having appropriate mottoes.

The most of these, it must be admitted, were better designed than executed; we must however, make an exception in favour of a real ham (a very good sign) which was stuck up at the top of a pole, in front of a tent, and which we conjecture will not get the finishing touch until the close of the Fair.

Sunday being what was termed the first promenade, or walking Sunday, at the Fair, it was, as usual, thronged to excess. Throwing at gingerbread (with a heavy stick) was much practised, and excited great merriment, particularly when the bark was knocked off the ankles of some looker-on, whose visage would generally lengthen in proportion as the laugh grew loud.

Merry go rounds, constantly in motion, and whirling in a rapid vortex of danger and delight timid girls, and their fearless and happy admirers, whose arms then mostly encircled.

"The all they ever wished to hold," as Lord Byron says, heightened considerably the interest of the scene.

The mirth of an Irish Fair is, however, independent of show booths or vehicles for amusement. If Pat is bent on fun, his resources are within himself; dancing and courting, drinking and fighting, singing and laughing, these are his resources; "Every man for himself" he exclaims as he hits the nearest to him (no matter who) what he terms a derry in the ear; this, of course, is returned, and as the compliment goes round, the skirmish becomes general, and many are the noses and hats included in the list of wounded and missing; some of the owners of both being, as they term it, kilt.

The row is in general terminated by an amicable adjournment of the party (including all those who have received derry-knocks in sundry places) to some friend's tent, where they drink to the continuance of a friendship so auspiciously commenced.

had only made calves foot jelly of her broth. At night, when the fair was lit up and dancing had commenced with spirit, the promoter of mirth appeared to be at the highest. Pipers, harpers, and fiddlers, "laboured in their vocation" most indefatigably, while happy thrice happy couples danced "right fore and aft each other." All was fun and frolic, waggery and gaggery. Lovely lasses were squeezed under the elbows of the pipers, whilst those of the fiddlers were more busily employed at the animating planxty.

No one forgets the school-boy fable of the old man who undertook to please every body; the excellent lesson it teaches is with much point and pleasantry enforced in the following narrative of an Englishman's tour on the continent. It is communicated to the editor of the Sporting Magazine, from which we have copied it for the amusement, and happily for the instruction of our readers.

You must know, (says my correspondent,) that, during the rage of the last continental war in Europe, particular business obliged me to set out upon a journey to Vienna;—but, being a stranger to the etiquette of travelling, I neglected to provide myself with a passport; for, as my business was of no concern to foreign nations, I had no notion that they had any business to concern themselves about me.

I had to shape my course through the territories of neutral and contending powers. I landed in Holland, and passed the usual examination; but frankly confessing that the business which brought me there was of a private nature, I was imprisoned, cross-examined, searched, bag and baggage, and finding no cause to detain me, I was at length permitted to pursue my journey.

To the officer of the guard who conducted me to the frontiers, I complained bitterly of the delay; and, as we were then in alliance with the States, I swore it was unfriendly—it was ungenerous—five hundred Dutchmen might have travelled thro' Great Britain without a question;—they never questioned any stranger in Great Britain, nor stopped them, nor did they ever imprison them, upon any pretext whatever, itoused from his native phlegm, by these reflections on the police of his country, the Dutchman slowly drew the pipe from his mouth, and puffing out a volume of smoke, "My-ner-foot," says he, "ven you voorst set foot in de land of de Seven United Provinces, you should have declared you vash a marshand and come upon affairs of commerce," and then replacing his pipe in his mouth again, he relapsed into immoveable taciturnity.

Monsieur le Commissaire received me with true French politesse, with all the graces of Gallic shrug and grin, made the usual enquiries; and I, being determined to avoid the error which caused such inconvenience before, replied, that affairs of commerce had brought me to the continent.

"Mon Dieu!" says the Commissaire, "tis un negociate une Bourgeois! Here take him away to de Marchaussee, me vil examine autre fois, at dis time I must go dress for de Opera, allons!"

A gentleman wandered "unwittingly" in the rear of the tents, and was for some time lost in a labyrinth of kitchens. In his endeavour to extricate himself he happened, accidentally, or, as a bystander said, "promiscuously," to thrust his foot into a pot of broth, and was bullly-ragged (Anglice, scalded) and nearly being mauled by the cook wench, until a wag of a scullion pacified her by telling her that the gentleman

This was but poor consolation; but, however, it was all I could get; as I had the honour of spending the night in a French guard-room, with a set of wretches as ragged as scare-crows, and the next day the Commissaire condescended to let me go about my business.

Proceeding on my way a few leagues farther, I fell in with a detachment of German chassours, who demanded my name, quality, and what brought me there? Upon which I told them that I came to dance, to sing, and to dress! "He's a French spy," says one; "he must be hanged," says another; so I was commanded to mount behind a dragon, and away they scampered with me full drive to the camp.

When I came there, instead of a rope, I only met with a reprimand, for giving such a foolish account of myself, and was presently discharged, with a word or two by way of advice. "We Germans," says the commanding officer, "eat, drink, and smoke; those are our favourite employments; and had you informed the dragons that you followed no other business, you would have saved them, yourself, and me, an infinite deal of trouble."

Soon after this escape, I approached the Prussian dominions, where my examination was still more strict; however, I had got nix lesson, and so told them that my only business there was to eat, drink, and smoke. "To eat, drink, and smoke!" says the officer; "impossible! there can be no such characters except among the Hottentots—Sir, you are an impostor, and must be tied up to the picket till you can give a better account of yourself."—"Sir," says I, to the Prussian officer, "upon my honour I am no Hottentot, but an unfortunate Englishman, who have run the gauntlet in such a manner as no poor devil ever did before."

"I have been imprisoned in Holland for keeping my own affairs to myself. I have been confined a whole night in a French guard-room, for owning that I was an honest dealer and chapman. I have been threatened to be hanged for a spy in Germany, only for saying that I came there to dance, sing, and dress; and now I am to be treated worse than an Hottentot for acknowledging that I came here to eat, drink, and smoke. But, sir, if you will be so good as to tell me what other account I may give of myself, so as to avoid that picketing spike, you will do me the greatest service in the world; for, as I am troubled with very tender feet, upon my soul I shall never be able to bear it." The Prussian officer laughed very heartily, and ordered me to be safely conducted back to the frontiers of Germany. "Make the best of your way home my good friend," says he, "nor regret the time and labour you have lost, since, if you take back with you this useful lesson, your disappointments and distresses in this short journey may be of infinite service in your journey through life: Never take any man's word for what will please another: never falsify your own word, for the sake of pleasing any body; and, in whatever quarter of the world you may hereafter be a resident, or a wanderer, be assured that the hopes of pleasing every body will be found as chimerical as the invention of human wings, or the discovery of the philosopher's stone."

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

In the year 1664, on the 5th of December, a boat on the Menai, crossing that strait over which a bridge is now building, with 81 passengers, was upset, and only one passenger named Hugh Williams, was saved. On the same day, in the year, 1785, was upset another boat, containing about 60 passengers, and every person perished, with the exception of one, whose name also was Hugh Williams, and on the 5th of August, 1820, a third boat met the same fate, but the passengers of this were only 25, and singular to relate, the whole perished with the exception of one whose name was Hugh Williams!

EXTRACT.

All men wish to be more happy than they can be—Yet most men might easily be more happy than they really are.

From the London Farmer's Journal.
EXPERIMENTS ON SEED WHEAT
WITH STEEPS, &c.
Surry, 25th June, 1822.

1. In consequence of the strong recommendation given to blue and green vitriol as a preventive of smut and slug, I was induced to try it in preparing the seed for two fields last autumn. By way of giving it a fair trial, I sowed about one third of each field with the preparation of each vitriol, and one third with only the common preparation of lime. The seed was free from smut, and so is the crop. So far with clean seed I consider vitriol useless, but with seed infected with smut, the following experiment will show a different result.

I had given to me a sample of old Scotch wheat that appeared free from smut; this I divided into two parcels, to try if seed was easily predated with smut, and for this purpose I procured some smut balls, and rubbed one half of the seed with the dust, I then divided each parcel into seven others, and prepared and sowed 100 grains of each, on the 26th of October last, in the following manner.

The odd numbers refer to wheat taken from the sample; the even numbers to the wheat rubbed with smut balls.

EXPERIMENT.	RESULT.
1. The dry seed.	1. One grain produced six ears of smut.
2. Same.	2. Upwards of 100 ears of smut.
3. Wetted with spring water and dried with quick lime.	3. Free.
4. Same.	4. A few plants produced smut.
5. Boiling water poured on quick lime to make it the thickness of cream, wheat merely immersed and taken out to dry.	5. Free.
6. Same.	6. Free.
7. Green vitriol, proportion 1 pound a bushel, seed steeped three hours.	7. Free.
8. Same.	8. A few plants produced smut.
9. Same, but dried with quick lime.	9. Free.
10. Same.	10. A few plants produced smut.
11. Blue vitriol, proportion 1 1/2 lb a bushel, seed steeped three hours.	11. Free.
12. Same.	12. Free.
13. Same, but dried with quick lime.	13. Free.
14. Same.	14. Free.

Nearly every grain grew, the wheat looks tolerably even, and remarkably well, but I am afraid the birds will destroy the corn before harvest, so that I shall not be able to give you an account of the different samples.

It appears from the above, that boiling water and quick lime, as well as blue vitriol, are effectual remedies against smut. But those steeped in vitriol lost most plants in the autumn, and suffered more from enemies than either of the others.

I remain, yours, &c.

PHILOMEL.
*One field was much injured by the slug and worm in the autumn, the other escaped.

ON DEEP & FREQUENT PLOUGHING.

Extract from Mr Pickering's address to the Essex Agricultural Society.

"I entertain no doubt of the utility of deep ploughing, not at once in our land in general, but by an increase of two or three inches at every annual ploughing, until the earth be stirred and pulverized to the depth of ten or twelve inches. Indian corn planted in such a mass of loosened earth would not, I am persuaded, ever suffer by ordinary droughts. Like a sponge, it would absorb a vast quantity of rain water, and become a reservoir to supply the want of that and all other plants. Nothing is more common in a dry summer, than the rolling of the leaves of corn, and that circumstance is often mentioned as an evidence of the drought. This rolling of the leaves of Indian corn, is the consequence in part, of scant manuring, but still more of shallow ploughing. Few perhaps are aware of the depth to which the roots of plants will descend in deeply loosened earth. A gentleman much inclined to agricultural inquiries and observations, informed me, near fifty years ago, that seeing some men digging a well in a hollow place, planted with Indian corn, then in its full growth, he stopped to examine how far its roots had descended, and traced them to the depth of nine feet. The soil was an accumulation of earth, which had run or been thrown into the hollow.

"The seeds of the common turnip, sown in warm weather, and on a soil sufficiently moist, I have known to vegetate in about eight and forty hours; and in only four or five days afterwards, I found the plants had sent down roots to the depth of four or five inches."

FALL CHERRIES.
The editor of the American Farmer on Friday last acknowledged the receipt of a sample of cherries, which, ripened this fall on the farm of Mr. J. T. Veazey, in Cecil county.

BALTIMORE
PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer)

White wheat of the first quality \$1 30 to 1 40—Red do. \$1 18 to 1 22—Old corn, 65 to 68 cts.—New do. 63 cts.—Rye, 35 to 40 cts.—Wheat Flour, \$6 12 1/2 cash—Howard street do. \$6 50—Cotton, West India, according to quality, 15 to 25 cts.—New Orleans prime, per lb 15 to 17.—Georgia upland do. 13 to 14.—Cheese, N. E. 10 to 12 cts.—Coal, Virginia, per bushel 25 to 30 cts.—English, 40 cts.—Herrings, Musquehanna, No. 1, \$2 75 to \$3 50—do. No. 2, \$2 50—Shad, trimmed, \$7 50 to \$8—do. No. 2, trimmed, \$6 50 to \$7—Hogs lard, fresh, per lb 10 cts.
TOBACCO—No Sales.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
MODERN GREECE.

"Amongst the accounts we are daily receiving of the progress of desolation in this country, as justly regarded as the cradle of the arts, we regret to find so little information on the actual state of the public buildings, the seminaries of education, the condition of the inhabitants, and whether the present race bear any resemblance to their celebrated ancestors. Now and then we have a few scraps on the modern 'Literature' of Greece; but of so meagre a nature that they contribute very little to our gratification. Several circumstances have combined to occasion this obscurity; but we believe the most powerful cause is that of the want of established journals in Greece, to give currency to the wished-for information. Nor do we find that, although many individuals from Great Britain, France and Germany, have been on the spot assisting the natives in their efforts to throw off the yoke of Turkey, they have been particularly attentive to this subject. The only exception which we have noticed, is that of a German officer, who was at the siege of Napoli di Romania, and assisted in the reduction of that fortress by the Greeks. Several of his letters have appeared in the London papers, in which he occasionally glances at the state of the country, though with a hand which does not keep pace with our anxiety, or show that he was the best fitted in the world for the descriptions which he undertakes to give. Scantly, however, as is his information, we are thankful for it, and as it appears to us to possess some interest, we lay it the more readily before our readers.

ANGOS.
Speaking of Argos he says, the town is of considerable extent, for every house has a garden; the houses however, are wretched clay huts. Before the beginning of the war, Argos was destroyed by fire. A cypress grove, however, in the middle of the town, was to me a compensation for all other wants. I entered it with a sacred awe, and came to the temple of Ceres, which the Turks have converted into a mosque. The famous school of Pythagoras served the 'acha for his dwelling; I saw also the ruins of an amphitheatre. I ascended to the castle, on the hill which commands the town, and which was formerly the dwelling of the King. The view from here is enchanting, before me was the sea, and the splendid Napoli di Romania, Argos with its cypress and orange groves, was at my feet, and on my left the snow covered Lerna and Helicon. Although the days are very warm, the nights are very cold, and therefore, one must be always warmly clothed. This was written in the month of April.

CORINTH.
His account of the celebrated city of Corinth is truly deplorable. The whole had been destroyed by the barbarous 'Musselmans,' and it is with difficulty the ruined houses are made to afford protection against wind and weather. He went to see the amphitheatre, but found only some of its ruins. Here, he remarks, 'I seated myself, and recited aloud Schiller's celebrated poem, 'The Cranes of Ibycus.' From hence I had a view of Helicon, and the cloud enveloped Olympus of the Gulf of Lepanto & the sea of Egina, separated from one another by the Isthmus. I went up to the 'tadel, the Arco-Corinth, which is situated on a very high steep rock above the town. It is said the Turks buried here 1,700,000 piasters, but as yet not one has been found. A German has settled here as an innkeeper, and gains a great deal of money."

HYDRIA.
Embarking at Corinth for Hydris, they sailed joyously through the Archipelago, passed by Salamis, and arrived at this port in two days. The town is very beautiful, looking like an amphitheatre, the houses are entirely new, and built after the European fashion. There are three excellent harbours filled with ships of war constantly ready for sea. As we arrived somewhat late, we were conducted to a convent and admirably entertained; and never shall I forget the excellent wine. The city is built on a bare rock, has 3000 houses, and 16,000 inhabitants. There are many opulent families. The Hydriotes all live by their ships, and among them are a great many who have seen different countries, and speak three or four languages. They have the merit of being the first to take up arms for the cause of freedom; and a determined desire to obtain it still rules in their bosoms. They hate the tyrants with fury, and in four sea fights in which they were victorious, they have displayed courage which would do honour to the conquerors of Salamis. The Senate of Hydra, has a great deal of power over the whole of Greece, and the Hydriotes are ready to make any sacrifices. Their dress is very handsome, clean, and rich. Their morals are good, and you never see a drunken person. The women marry at 14 or 15 years of age, and were to him who seeks to form a connexion with another man's wife. A pistol, bullet, or a stab with the dagger settles the business, and if this does not reach, he is sure, according to law, to receive 500 blows with a stick, and to be banished; the woman is shut up for life."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Six weeks since, application was made to a person for the loan of one hundred pounds to a young chemist, who had made a discovery he was too poor to substantiate by experiment. The money was obtained, & in a few days repaid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention.—It is a new mode of tanning skins, combining such rapidity and economy, as promise to the public an immediate and immense advantage. Raw hides, hitherto lying twelve months in the tan pit, and subjected to a process otherwise defective and precarious, are now perfect leather within six weeks, and at less than half the expense. The gentleman who bought the invention, is a noted opposition member and contractor; and, from the terms of his stipulation, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him ten thousand pounds down, he has given obligatory deeds, secured him 5,000*l.* on the 1st of January, 5,000*l.* per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards eleven thousand a year for life! It is expected the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings, and a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture. London Globe.

YORK. (Pa.) Oct. 29.
John Leichter, was executed on Friday last at Lancaster for the murder of his wife. There were 15,000 spectators present.

COUNTERFEITS.

Imitations of the five dollar notes of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation, but so badly done, that they are easily detected—the most obvious difference is in the head of Franklin—in the genuine note it looks to the right, in the counterfeit to the left.

An article was published in this paper a few days since, giving an account of a remarkable rock on the Mississippi, bearing the distinct impression of two human feet. The National Intelligencer states that a rock of precisely the same description as the above, was, two years ago, found on the bank of the Potomac, within the limits of Washington, whither it had in all probability been washed down, within a century or two, from the Falls, four miles above. This rock, it is believed, is yet to be seen, and is an object of curious speculation.—The only question is, whether it be a freak of nature, or the work of human hands; the idea of the impression being made by a human foot whilst the rock was yet soft, has suggested itself in this case but does not seem at all probable. N. Y. Spectator.

From a late English paper
A letter from Berra, dated the 9th March, mentions that a Hindoo widow, who was about to be sacrificed on the funeral pile of her husband, leaped out the moment the flames reached her. She would have been instantly cut to pieces by the Hindoos, had not the English protected her.

Bombay papers of the 27th April state, that on the 15th fire broke out in one of the suburbs of Surat, which consumed upwards of 1500 houses, with all their contents, the property of not less than 7000 of that class of the native community employed in weaving. Meetings had been held in Bombay among the various castes for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the sufferers. Ib

New-York, Oct. 31.
By the arrival of the schr. Ranger, from Laguayra, the capture of Maracabo by the Royalist General Morales, is confirmed—Gen. Clemente had retreated. The Patriot army under Gen. Paz had marched to the relief of Maracabo, and there can be no doubt of its complete success. The Patriot squadron had returned to Laguayra, after having burnt a Spanish vessel loaded with powder, arms, and provisions, for Puerto Cabello—a Spanish frigate, and the gun brig Hercules being in chase.

NEWSPAPERS.

For the first 80 years after the British colonies began to be settled (says Doc. or Dwight,) there were no newspapers printed in any of them. The first was the Massachusetts Gazette, originally the Boston Weekly Newsletter, which was published in 1704. There were only 7 published before 1750. In 1765, there were 26 on the continent, and 5 in the West India Islands. The Massachusetts Gazette began 1704
New England Courant, 1721
Pennsylvania Gazette, 1728
South-Carolina Gazette, 1734
Boston Evening Post, 1735
New York Gazette, 1742
Maryland Gazette, 1742
Pennsylvania Journal, 1745
New York Mercury, 1751
Boston Gazette, 1754
Connecticut, 1755
Boston Post Boy, 1757
Portsmouth Mercury, 1765

From the Trenton True American.

A LAW CASE.

The rights of ladies protected; bad husbands look out for squalls.
At the sessions in Gloucester, N. J. October 5, Elijah Wilson was charged with having committed an assault and battery on his wife, to which he plead not guilty. It appeared on the trial, he had been in the disagreeable practice of kicking and cuffing his wife—and that in the late instance he had cut a whip, and had whipped her very severely. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict, guilty; upon which the court, considering the offence a disgraceful and unlawful act, sentenced him to hard labour in the state prison for one year, and to stand committed until costs of prosecution were paid.
The sentence of the court has met with the approbation of the ladies in general; and as our courts, and especially the bar, are governed pretty much by precedent, they hope that should the like offence ever again occur in the state the precedent may be strictly followed by the respective courts—but they also hope, for the honour and dignity of the state in general, and the male sex particularly, that it may not again occur. A Friend to the Fair Sex.

LONGEVITY.

Col Pickering, of Massachusetts, has 5 sisters, and the sum of all their ages 507; making the average age of each individual to be 83 2/3 years. Three others of the same family have died, whose average age was 72.

A HUNTING

Party of Butler and Centre-towns, in this county, killed in one day 1288 squirrels. One man (Mr. Jacob Ekaas), killed the round number of one hundred.—But. Sen.

The mob in Edinburgh got it into their heads that the King sometimes appeared in cog; and on one occasion, a wag made them believe that his Majesty was actually passing on foot across the North Bridge. A tall portly man, dressed in a brown surcoat, was pointed out as the Sovereign, and immediately such a crowd collected around the astonished pedestrian that he could neither advance nor retreat—neither move to the right nor left. At first the man supposed they took him for a sharper in place of a King, but understanding at last the meaning of their plaudits, he appeared distressed and embarrassed beyond measure. Often he tried to speak, and as often his voice was drowned in a rash huzza. At length, while pinned up in a corner, he exclaimed, 'I beseech you, Gentlemen, that you will let me alone. You were never more mistaken in your lives. (Huzza, huzza, huzza.) Upon my honour, Gentlemen, I am no King. I am a plain man like yourselves. I'm not even a Knight or Baronet. (Loud laughter.) After this candid confession, the joke was smoked, and the prisoner set at liberty.

SHIPWRECK.

The ship Savannah, from Liverpool for New-York, was lost on Sunday night the 27th ult. near Fire Island Light, Long Island. It is feared that every soul on board has perished. The Mercantile Advertiser states that the bodies of the ten persons who drifted ashore, have been recently interred at Babylon, except two of them who were so dreadfully mangled that they were buried on the beach—some part of the stern of the ship came ashore, by which her name was known.

THE GREAT RACE.

The Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Washington acknowledges the receipt of five thousand dollars from C. W. Van Nest, the owner of the New-York racer Eclipse, and the same sum from J. J. Harrison, the owner of the Virginia racer Sir Charles. The money was deposited on the first instant, and the great match will be run over the Washington course on Wednesday, the 20th instant.
The Washington Jockey Club races are fixed to take place on the three following days, viz: on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 21st, 22d, and 23d instant.

SPAIN, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

There are private advices in this city, on which we rely—stating that some of the most influential Liberals at Madrid, members of the Cortes and administrators of the government, have addressed a formal and explicit communication to the British Minister. This paper states that the addressers have ascertained, and thoroughly satisfied themselves, that, in a certain number of enumerated cases, the Government of France has adopted hostile measures against the establishment of the constitutional system in Spain.—That these measures have not, heretofore, been publicly reprobated—but that if, after the present notice, France shall again act hostilely. Spain will resist, and her resentment probably issue in a repetition of the case of Charles I. and Louis XVI. which may extend to the whole of the Spanish branch of the House of Bourbon.—Quez? Had the transmission to London of this address, any influence on the recent, spiteful, publication in the Courier, in which the persons exercising the Government of Spain are called 'The Faction predominant in Madrid.' Demo. Press.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The last advices from Malaga, state that the U. S. ships Constitution and Ontario were off Gibraltar, on the 3d September.—They had been at Mahon, removing the naval stores at that depot. N. Y. Spec.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

Mr. Jacob Koning, in 1616, received the gold medal of the Academy of Sciences, for an Essay on the Invention of Printing, in which he undertook to prove that this art was invented in the city of Haarlem, and in two letters published since, he has maintained that the date of the invention was as early as the year 1422. The Senate of Haarlem thought it due to the honour of the city to examine the subject, and appointed a committee for that purpose, who have published a long report in which they state to be their opinion, that the invention of printing by Laurence Janszoon Koster, may be certainly stated to have taken place between the years 1420 and 1425. The committee were also instructed to report, in case the opinion of Mr. Koning was confirmed, in what manner the 400th anniversary may be most properly solemnized. The Senate of Haarlem have approved the report of the committee and resolved that the celebration shall take place in the year 1823.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FROM THE BRAZILS
By the brig Robert, M'Cleish, arrived at our port on Thursday, in 40 days from Rio Janeiro, we received files of Rio Gazettes to the 19th September, from which we present the following translations. Our readers may recollect on perusing the manifesto of the Prince Regent, published in the middle of last month, that the numerous inhabitants of the Bay of Brazil were called upon and solicited in the most energetic terms, to join the other provinces in emancipating themselves from the oppression of the European government. The annexed documents contain the official declaration of their independence of the European government, and adhesion to that of the Prince Regent.

BAV.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

To the most illustrious and excellent Sir Joseph Bonifacio de Andrada y Silva, Villarde S. Francisco da Barra de Serpige do Condo. Most illustrious and Excellent Sir—
The Chamber of the Villa de S. Francisco da Barra de Serpige do Condo, in the vicinity of the Bay, hastens to bring to the notice of your Excellency, an act of the extraordinary meeting, of the 29th of last month, in which it may be seen that, by unanimous consent, the bodies of Militia, Army, Nobility and People of this district, united in the most peaceful meeting, after the manner of the most exalted day of the 13th of May of this year, and adhering to the wishes of all the Southern, and the great part of the Northern Provinces of Brazil, Segunior D. Pedro de Alcantava, was proclaimed Royal Prince, Regent of this Kingdom, and Protector and Defender of the constitutional rights.

This glorious step was a necessary consequence, and public manifestation of the pure feelings, which animate the inhabitants of this town, and we dare assure you, is the same as those of all the provinces, which has already been declared by the meeting of the 20th of the same month, in the answer given to the demands of the deputies, who wished to obtain from the Cortes General Extraordinary, and Representatives of the nation, a centre of Political union, in the august person of the Segunior exercising, in all plenitude, the Executive power, in the form prescribed by supplemental documents.

We beseech your Excellency, to inform his Royal Highness of this act, in order that, meeting his Royal approbation, he may protect us under his paternal cares.
God preserve your Excellency.
Villa de S. Francisco, in Chamber of the 1st of July, 1822.
Joquin Jose Pinheiro de Vasconcellos, President; Pedro Antao Neto Cavalcante, Alderman; Domingos Luiz Fereira Pecheo de Mello; Manoel Itazaja de Azevedo; Antonio Felix Henrique de Menezes, Protector.

Late from England.

By the ship Robert, Fulton, arrived New-York, from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the evening of the 23d, and Liverpool of the 24th September.
The following extracts contain the most interesting intelligence received by the vessel.

London, Sept. 23.
We have received Bayonne papers to the 11th inst.—They state that Quosada has been outlawed by the Constitutionalists, and forced back to Arragon, and suffered a complete defeat; and it was even reported that he had been delivered up by his own men and shot.—The defenders of the city were giving way at all points, before the determined valour and submission of the Constitutionalists, and the Government was acting with spirit and energy, appointing reinforcements into all the disturbed provinces.

GREECE.

The following bulletins of dates long subsequent to those of the late disputed event in Thessaly, and referring to transactions alleged to have occurred in the Morea, are given in the Paris Constitutionnel.

Clevis, in the Peloponnesus, July 26.

Char Hadje Ali Pashaw, formerly Grand Visier, after having joined his forces to those of Mahomet Pashaw at Xylis, and assumed the command in chief, penetrated into Argolis, at the head of between 14,000 and 15,000 men. Colotiras, who had arrived at Argos a day before him, attacked him on the 23d of July, before the city. The first ardour of the Turks presented great obstacles, but our soldiers, animated by an invincible courage, repulsed the enemy, (who retreated upon Cosopodis) near Argos. The retreat produced great disorder, and cost many lives.

On the following day the enemy continued their retreat with greater order. Our sharpshooters closely pursued them, and harassed them during the whole day. In traversing part of the mountains, we stepped only upon dead bodies. The Turks encamped at Carvith. On the 25th they resumed their retreat at day break. Our sharpshooters continued to harass them on the passage of Camil. A corps of Maniotes advanced with impetuosity, penetrated the rear guard of the Turks, and committed great carnage. The van halted instead of supporting the rear, only hastening forward on its march. On their arrival at Tretes, half way between Argos and Corinth, the enemy was forced to fight before passing the defile. An obstinate battle ensued. More than 1500 Turks perished in it; a great many more were killed in the pass; 250 horses and a part of the baggage, which fell into our hands was sent to Tripolizza.

Ceritsia, near Corinth, Aug. 8.

The Turks had received within these few days a detachment of between five and six thousand men from Patras and Lepanto. Depending upon this reinforcement, they made a show of resuming the offensive in order to penetrate into Argolis. This was a stratagem easily seen through. In consequence we allowed them a free passage on that side, and our army proceeded to the side of Corinth, which is entirely cut off. The enemy, deceived in his calculations, found it necessary to dispart with us this last pass. The Turks were repulsed on all sides with great loss. They regained their position in disorder. On the following day, Aug. 9, the enemy who had no other alternative resolved to force the passage, cost what it might. Char Hadje Ali Pashaw excited his troops to the performance of their duty, and placed himself as the head of his cavalry; but this intrepid Pashaw perished in the first ranks. His troops fought with the courage of despair. At the hottest period of the battle, a confused noise proceeded from the enemy's ranks. Aman! aman! (Quartel quarter!) exclaimed they, allow us to depart. We only wish to leave the Morea. Three thousand Turks remained dead on the spot. The number of the wounded and prisoners is precisely known. About 2000 of their horses, and all their baggage and munitions, together with their military chest, were the result of this day. The enemy were pursued to the neighbourhood of Corinth.

P. S. Capt. Vidala, by whose means these two bulletins have been received, says that on the 18th of August, the day of his departure from Spezia, more circumstantial details were continually arriving of the success of the Greeks. Every thing was most desperate position, and news was every moment expected of its complete destruction. He assures us, that on the 12th of Aug. having gone to Argos on business, he had an interview with the Vice President Cassara. At the moment of their meeting, a Maniote arrived, and laid at their feet the head of Char Hadje Ali Pashaw. It was easily recognized by the two wounds which he had on each side of his face and his long beard."

[The above, in part, appears to be a somewhat different version of the circumstances which we copied some days since from the Paris Journal des Debats. It is difficult to conceive, says the London Editor, that they have no foundation in truth. The appearance of the Turks in the Morea, the taking of Corinth, the Proclamation of the Greek Senate, all prove the straits to which the Greeks were reduced, as well as the previous success of their enemy; but it would seem that the tide has turned in their favour.

Paris, Sep. 17.

We have a letter from Oloron, dated the 10th inst. which gives some particulars of the defeat of Quosada, near Lucesca. Also a letter from St. Jean Pied de Port, dated on the 11, those of his army who remained had arrested and conducted him to the fort of Irato in order to be immediately tried.

These letters add, that Gen. Espinosa arrived at Pampelona, on the 6th Sept. preceded by a division of 5000 or 6000 excellent troops, and that he intended, without delay, to march against the factions who might still be found in the province.

The roads of Spain are covered in every direction with troops who are marching towards the frontier.
The movement of troops continues on the French frontier. It is stated that a camp of 40,000 men is about to be formed, and it is expected that 15,000 men will arrive at Bayonne on the 23d of this month. Provisions and ammunition have been provided for a numerous army, which is completing with the greatest activity. Le Constitutionnel.

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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 when it may not be so to pay the whole amount, he invites delinquents to remit by draft 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.

SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE.

We congratulate the public upon the completion of the bridge lately erected across South River, about five miles from this city. The convenience, safety and saving of time, presented to travellers by this improvement, make it a work of real utility. It has been learned from capable judges, that it is substantially and faithfully built, and reflects credit upon the builder. It is hoped, that the encouragement it will receive, will speedily reward the spirited individuals to whose exertions and means the community stand indebted for its erection.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Cents. Rates for single person, horse, carriage, etc.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

It has already become a matter of enquiry who will be the next Governor of this State. To say who will be next appointed is utterly impossible; but as the person is to be taken from the Eastern Shore, it will be well to state that the eyes of the people there, are fixed upon the Hon. Robert Wright, Judge Robins, Gen. Forman, Col. Thomas Emory, and Mr. Samuel Stevens, one of whom, it is probable, will be the governor.

AN OFFICER.

Belonging to our Mediterranean squadron, and who was lately among the Greeks, writes a friend at Philadelphia, that if they had arms and ammunition for all who are able and willing among them to fight, they are capable of defending themselves against the Turks without the assistance of Russia. They were in possession of all the Morea except two or three fortresses, and their fleet consisted of 34 or 35 sail, with which they kept the Turkish navy in complete awe, although the latter was far superior in bulk and number of guns. If we should continue to withhold the requisite aid, and which it is in the power of many individuals in this country so easily to give, how deeply will we have to deplore their want of success, if the Greeks should fall in consequence of our mistaken policy.

EVAPORATION.

The ocean loses many millions of gallons of water hourly by evaporation. The Mediterranean alone is said to lose more by evaporation than it receives from the Nile, the Tiber, the Rhone, the Po, and all the other rivers that fall into it. This water is conveyed in the form of a vapour of clouds, by the winds, to every part of the Continent; these it fertilizes in the form of rain, and afterwards supplies the rivers which flow again into the sea. This is one of those continual circulations whereby all matter is made to subserv various purposes, which have been devised by the Creator for the promotion of his beneficent designs.

THE TAILORS DONE OVER.

The malefraternity at Philadelphia yept Tailors, having recently most ungenerally limited that their employers should raise their wages, but dismiss from their service all the poor widows and industrious females who were in the practice of working for them, the latter, encouraged by a large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, have resolved to open shop for the purpose of furnishing clothing, and no doubt is entertained that they will meet with ample support. They have our best wishes for their prosperity.

RARE SIGHTS.

At the Agricultural Festival at Exeter, a pair of Morocco shoes were exhibited by Mr. Wentworth, made from the skin of a sheep which was living ten hours and thirteen minutes before. A net silk purse was exhibited knit by Mrs. Brown, who has been blind 77 years. Two apples were exhibited of the first and second growth of the same tree this season—and apples of 1820 by Mr. Hurd. A cow was exhibited by Col. Pierce, which girt over 7 feet. A pair of oxen drew a load of 63 cwt.

FROM THE PROVINCE OF TEXAS.

Among the recent deaths by yellow fever at New Orleans, 500 traders may have noticed that Mr. Frothingham, who has since learnt that her husband, Eliza, Eliza Frothingham, formerly a Senator of the United States, and more recently District Judge in Florida, died within twenty-four hours after the death of his lady.

Those who, from the flattering accounts of the country given by Mr. Austin, have been induced to emigrate to this settlement, have become greatly dissatisfied with their present situation, and charge him with being the cause of their misfortune. This is thought to be the cause of his protracted stay in Mexico.

It is possible that the present season may have been more unfavorable to the crops (which have been totally cut off by the drought) in Texas, than usual; but from what we can learn, from respectable and intelligent travellers, who have visited almost every part of the province, we are disposed to think that the citizens of the United States can gain no advantages there, that they do not enjoy to their fullest extent at home.

The traveller alluded to above, speaks very unfavourably of the state of society in those parts of the country he visited. He says he met with several worthy and respectable families, but that a large proportion of the population is made up of the most abandoned of the human race. Murderers, horse thieves, counterfeiters, and fugitives from justice, make this province their refuge and rendezvous.

Extract of a letter from Chillicothe, Ohio, dated September 25. As we passed through the country from Dayton to Zanesville, it is impossible to describe the havoc and destruction made by the grey and black squirrels. Whole fields of corn, from 5 to 10 acres, are said to be wholly destroyed—not an ear left.

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POSTSCRIPT.

James Lloyd, Esq. of Boston, declines being considered a candidate for President of the United States.

The Columbia, Secretary of the 29th ult. contains the following particulars respecting the third meeting of those redoubtable champions—their fight, little from the statement given in the Chronicle of Friday last.

Col. Cumming and Mr. McDuffie have had their second meeting at Cambridge, (lying a Blue-shoes Augusta, on the Savannah River, in this state) on Monday morning the 21st inst. The preliminary arrangements were all made, and the parties took their stations. The word was given by Mr. McDuffie's second, captain Butler. Before the word for Col. Cumming threw his right leg forward with his knee bent sinking his body midway to the ground, nearly in a horizontal position, and presenting merely his head and shoulders for Mr. McDuffie to fire at. Mr. McDuffie observing his posture called out stop; and seeing that Col. Cumming was still lingering his pistol in his hand, he had thus called out, took his body to nearly the level of that of his antagonist. At the same instant Colonel Cumming's pistol was discharged, and the ball it is presumed passed over Mr. McDuffie's head. Mr. McDuffie then objected to Col. Cumming's position, which he refused to alter. The parties of course parted, and Col. Cumming's position is to be considered by a board of honour. The above is a correct statement of the facts as they occurred on the ground. We make no remarks on the above; but as "prudent editors wait" &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEACOCK. Norfolk, Nov. 4. Arrived the U. S. ship Peacock, in nine days from Havana. We learn with deep regret, that Dr. Trevelt and midshipman Rodgers, of the United States ship Peacock, are very ill; the former dangerously—9 new cases of Fever have been reported on board since the ship anchored at Craney Island. There are about 25 on the sick list.

Surviving Officers of the Peacock—Stephen Cassin, Esq. commander; Lieut. Joseph Cassin, sailing master, Nehum Warner, Surgeon, Samuel B. Trevelt, purser, John De Bree, Lieut. of marines, Samuel S. Cuylerman, Surgeon's mate, Benjamin A. Wells, midshipman, Thomas Dornin, John S. Chaucey, John G. Rodgers, John H. Pleasant and Francis Stone.

Absent in Prison, &c.—Lieut. John A. Cook; midshipman, Mason Wilson, William P. Piercy, George W. Simms. Dead.—Lieut. John A. Bowyer, died at sea on the 6th ult. of fever; Charles T. Stallings, do on 17th do do; Robert E. Searey, do at Craney Island, yesterday, of do; Midshipman, Christopher Lowndes, 29th September, at sea, of fever; James B. Wetmore, 29th do do do; Captain's Clerk, Gordon Chapin, do do do; Seaman, John Whitney, Joseph Simmons and John Bonner, boys; Marines, Matthias Betts, Nicholas Bulwaine, Simon Caton and Samuel Whitehouse.

The healthy part of the Peacock's crew have been taken on board the U. S. ship Alert, and the sick landed at Craney Island. Lieut. Robert E. Searey, the Peacock, died at the Island on Friday. It is stated that there were two new cases of sickness on Sunday, and the number of sick was then thirty, seven cases of which are of the most dangerous type. There were no deaths on Saturday or Sunday.

The Herald states in addition that—The Peacock left Havana on the 19th of Oct. A Spanish man of war brig with a small Columbian privateer schooner which she had captured on the coast. The schooner had a crew of sixty odd men, fifty six of whom were stated to be Americans. As the Columbian privateers had been very successful in annoying the Spaniards for some time before, the capture of one of those vessels, as might be supposed, was hailed with the most tumultuous rejoicings at Havana—and the circumstance of so great a number of the privateer's crew being Americans, was no lost sight of by the Don's, who embraced the occasion to rail at our government "in good set terms."

SHOCKING! The Norfolk Herald of Monday states a shocking instance of human depravity. Mr. Cornelius McCoy, of Norfolk, was shot as he was riding along the causeway at Pockety, by some unknown hand. He has left a wife and one child.

The United States Ship Congress, Capt. Biddle, is lying in Hampton Roads, ready for sea waiting orders. She will sail in a few days.

ERIE CANAL. Water has been let into the Canal from Little Falls to Schoharie creek, east and west, from Genesee River to Montezuma, making about 200 miles clear canal navigation. Boats have arrived at Utica from Rochester. The canal will, in a few days be opened to Schoenectady, which is all that was expected would be accomplished this year.

Cheap Goods. The subscriber has received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, and being desirous to SELL OUT his stock respectfully invites the attention of the public. GIDEON WHITE. P. S. He has on hand an assortment of ready made Clothing, among which are Tartan Plaid Cloaks, made up in the strongest manner and hand somest style. Annapolis, November 7. 6w

Consable's Sale. By virtue of sundry writs of the fa. from Gideon White, Esq. to me directed, will be sold for cash, on Saturday the 16th of November instant, at 11 o'clock fore-noon, at the head of the dock, all the right, title and interest, of John H. Brown, in and to one half of the

SCHOONER Cynthia Ann. Seized and taken as the property of John H. Brown, at the instance of James Hunter, use of William Glover. Rezin Spruier, Constable. Annapolis, Novem-ber 7, 1822.

Autumnal Blossoms. A gentleman from Long-Island informed us yesterday, that a number of plum trees in Mr. Bennett's garden at the narrows, are now (October 30th) in full blossom. Last night there was a frost, so that we can almost say with truth—

Heavy headed frosts Sleep in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. New York Spac.

A BILL To abolish imprisonment for debt has been reported to the Legislature of New-Jersey, now in session.

EXCESSIVE JOY. A Mr. Roberts died lately, in England, from a fall in a fit of frenzy, on drawing a high prize, of £6,000, in a lottery.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between

John Edward Collinson has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them for payment to either of the subscribers.

John Collinson, Edward Collinson. Washington, November 7, 1822.

South River Bridge.

The President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, have the pleasure of announcing to the public that the Bridge is now complete. It is situated across South River, where the public road from this city to the city of Washington crosses.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer will insert this notice three times, and forward their accounts to this office. Nov. 7. 3w.

NOTICE.

Will be sold on the 20th day of November instant, the SCHOONER GENERAL JACKSON, of this port, now commanded by Nicholas Spencer. She is about 68 tons burthen, and her sails and rigging are in tolerable order. She will be sold at the Packet Office on the wharf, where the terms will be made known. George & John Barber. Annapolis, Nov. 7, 1822.

For Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale, at his late residence on Deep Creek, on Magoths river, Several Negroes, A quantity of Corn, fodder, Straw, and a number of fine Shoats. Also tobacco in the house. If the above property is not disposed of before Wednesday the 13th November, instant, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Samuel Durall. Nov. 7.

Charles County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that James M. Murray, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a bay Gelding, about nine or ten years old, thirteen and half hands high, three white feet, a small scar on his left hind leg, switch tail, trots and gallops. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of October, 1822.

(Signed,) Henry W. Hardy. To the Clerk Charles County Court. The owner of the above described property is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. James M. Murray. Nov. 7. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Calvert county court, sitting as a court of equity, will be sold at public auction, on the twenty sixth day of December next, on the premises, the whole of the Real Estate of which captain Joseph Leonard, and Sarah his wife, died seized and possessed, lying and being in Calvert county, and State of Maryland, within 3 miles of St. Leonard's-town, and within ten miles of Prince-Frederick, and containing about four hundred acres, heavily timbered, and having a large and commodious brick dwelling-house, and other out houses thereon, which may be repaired.—On a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payments of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; the whole interest due on the entire purchase money to be paid together with each instalment. John T. Bond, Trustee. Nov. 7, 1822. 6w.

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. 26. 2

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 every 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.

NB. 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. Sw.

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 loads, and one ox cart. Seized and taken as the property of Levi Chaney, at the suit of Stephen Rummels. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash.

Gussaway Winterson, Deputy Sheriff.

Oct. 31. Sw.

This is to give notice.

What 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.

Oct. 24. Sw.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
Oct. 15th, 1822.

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

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

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hurrone, 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 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of October, 1822.

Benjamin Brown, jun. Adm'r.

Oct. 17. Sw.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

GLASVAR—

This land binds on the head of the Wicomico 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 as 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, and terms made known by application to

HUGH M'ELERRY, of Baltimore, or
MR. GEORGE FORBES,
near Benedict, Charles county.

October 3. Sw.

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 6, 1822. Sw.

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WM. WARFIELD,
DAVID RIDGELY.

August 6, 1822. Sw.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bra-shars, 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. 24. Sw.

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 opened at the same stand, where persons anxious 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. Sw.

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 charges.

Oct. 24. Sw.

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner whatever, upon either of my farms, situate in the Swamp, in Anne-Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute offenders, to the utmost rigour of the law.

Oct. 31. Sw.

NOTICE.

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 without respect to persons.

William Wilkins, jr. Adm'r.

Oct. 17. Sw.

NOTICE.

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 is 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.

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August 6, 1822. Sw.

St. John's College.

DR. RAFFERTY, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes delivering a course of lectures upon Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry, and Astronomy—to be illustrated by 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 patronised, 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 advertisements.

Sept. 26. Sw.

New & Cheap Goods.

N. J. Watkins,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Informs his friends and the public, that he has received a complete and general assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

among which are

Shepherd's Best Regent's Blue and Black Cloths,
Cassimeres and Vestings, a great variety,

Which he will be happy to make up in a fashionable and suitable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Sept. 26.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
Annapolis, September 18, 1822.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three percent on the stock of said bank for six months, ending on the 30th inst and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of power of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,
John Pinkney, Cashr.

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

Sept. 26.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1832.

No. 46.]

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1832—NOVEMBER.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
14 Thursday	7 3	4 57
15 Friday	7 4	4 56
16 Saturday	7 5	4 55
17 Sunday	7 6	4 54
18 Monday	7 7	4 53
19 Tuesday	7 8	4 52
20 Wednesday	7 9	4 51

MISCELLANEOUS

SAY WHY?

Oh, why should the heart of the Christian be sad.
Or his evening be shrouded in gloom?
Say, why should he sigh when his fortunes are clad
In nightclouds? There's light on the tomb!
And when from its thraldom his spirit shall burst,
Like the sun from the shades that surround it,
It shall soar to yon heaven, as pure as at first
The dawn of the morning beam found it.
Say, why should he weep that the visions of bliss
Have flown at his coming, untasted?
Or grieve that the hopes of a world such as this
In the tempests were scatter'd and blasted?
The home is the light of yon fathomless
And sorrow will but make it sweeter,
Tidy to eternity's bosom from time,
On wings by misfortune made fleet.

From the Charleston Courier.

The God of the ocean is worshipp'd at sea,
In the anthem of winds, and their chorus of glee;
The foam of the wave is the offering of love,
And the spray is the incense that sparkles above.
The bright burnish'd billows, for ever that roll,
The Almighty reviews from the pole to the pole.
And their banners of green, and their banners of blue,
Sword-mounted with silver, exult in his view.
The musical note, on the day of parade,
Is the murmuring breath of a soft-sighing maid,
Not the anger of Heaven when marshall'd to bear,
With thunder they rush through the awe-stricken air.
Hast thou seen them in peace—like the Dove on her nest,
Each murmurous motionless feather at rest?
Hast thou seen them at war—by the tempest driven,
From the base of the earth to the crown of the heaven?
Is either and both, in the calm and the storm,
The will of Jehovah, their God, they perform;
Though constant in motion, and changeable in hue,
To its Maker for ever the ocean is true.

RELIGION.

"After all, I am convinced that nature is not to be fully enjoyed without Religion. Nature is but the handmaid to devotion; and where piety is unknown, her offices are but little understood.—Men may pursue nature scientifically to feed their curiosity and pant for splendid discoveries, as the road to fame, but no one I believe, ever had a true and exalted relish for her enjoyments, but the child of devotion. It was not until I became the subject of religious influence, that I saw nature as she could be seen, and enjoyed her as she should be enjoyed. It was then I could recognize a present God in all her works; when I saw his wisdom composing the harmonies of nature, his finger directing the movements beneficial to man; when I saw the sun filled with his glory—the moon walking in his brightness—the lily clothed in his beauty—the water held in his hand—and every living thing animated by his life—when, in a word, I could look round on the whole heaven and earth, and adopting the divine sentiments of a favourite poet, say, "My Father made them all!"—Then it was that nature first appeared to me the most interesting most sublime! All that was final and tender—all that was exalted and religious struggled within me, I felt that religion had united me to the Author of all things; and I surveyed the beauties of nature as a son surveys a paternal inheritance; frequently ascending from the wonders of creation to the more sublime wonders of redemption."

Villains wish for the multiplication of crimes, that precedents may make enormities less atrocious.

ACCOUNT OF THE FEMALE SPIES IN THE SERVICE OF BUONAPARTE.

Translated from the French.
One of the greatest faults committed by Napoleon, on his accession to the throne, was that of doubting the stability of his reign, and in having pursued exactly the contrary measures to those which were necessary for the consolidation of his newly acquired power. Jealous and suspicious, he wished to shackle all private opinion, to know all secrets, and thus to render one half of his subjects spies upon the other. Even the profligate principles of Machiavel shrink into nothingness when contrasted with the institution of the Imperial Espionage.

Placemen and characters of distinction, pamphleteers, mountebanks, mechanics, and husbandmen, were secret members of this association. In short, every description of people, and of both sexes, from infancy to decrepitude, were comprehended in the list of spies. Shares were set by the supreme police which were very difficult to avoid, because no one could ever suspect them. A number of persons of both sexes, whom Buonaparte jestingly called his Cytherian Cohort, all that was most seductive in youth, beauty, grace, and pleasing acquirements, were united and trained in this society. Men of engaging address and fascinating manners, and women of superior beauty and great personal attractions, most of them involved in debt, extravagant in their style of living, and greedy of money, by whatever means acquired, gladly lent their aid without a blush, and without remorse, to further the diabolical machinations of a despot, who himself trembled in the midst of his victims. The following narrative will serve to show the manner in which these nefarious agents were employed by the government.

In the year 1808, a Hollander was preparing at Leipsic to publish a memorial intended to exhibit in its true colours the extravagant and intolerable ambition of Buonaparte. Baron D. who was the first to discover this project, thus expressed himself in a letter concerning it, which he addressed to the Emperor.

"The person who has read the manuscript assures me that he has never seen any thing better and more forcibly written, or supported by more imposing and ingenious argument. This appeal to all the crowned heads of Europe is calculated to produce an irresistible conviction in every breast. It is fraught with more danger in its consequences than any writing which has ever before appeared in any language against the monarch of France."

It will readily be supposed that Buonaparte would not fail immediately to set all his secret agents and emissaries at work. Mons. de M. who was the principal person employed on this important occasion, very soon succeeded in taking the unfortunate Hollander in the snare which he had laid for him.

But what was the disappointment of the French Inquisitors! They stripped the unfortunate Hollander, searched his clothes, ransacked and broke in pieces his furniture, ripped up his beds, and even destroyed a plaster Venus. But after all no discovery was made; the manuscript could no where be found. Their rage and vexation exceeded all bounds. None but an eye-witness could describe their violence. He was roughly asked what had become of the manuscript he intended to publish?

"I have neither written nor intended to publish any thing," was the answer.

"Sir, you are to know that my government is not to be imposed on. My commission is limited to ascertain whether poverty has compelled you to write. If that is the case put what price you please on your work. I have bills with me to a large amount, and will immediately pay you the sum you may require for it."

"Your offers," replied the unfortunate Hollander, "are very generous, and I regret exceedingly that it is not in my power to accept of them. But I again declare to you that I have never written any thing against the French government.—Some one has certainly deceived you."

Mons. de M. finding that he was inflexible, and that it was impossible to bribe him, had him conducted into France, where he was thrown into a state prison; and I never afterwards heard any thing more concerning this unfortunate Bavarian.

But where was this dreadful memorial? By what means has it escaped the search of these zealous agents of the ministry? This is the explanation:
Some days before his arrest, the author conceived suspicions of a man to whom, in confidence, he had revealed his projects, impressed with this belief, he deemed it the most advisable measure, to confide his precious manuscript to a particular friend who usually resided near Prague, but who happened at this time to be in Leipsic.

This circumstance alone prevented the discovery of the manuscript by Mons. de Micur and his creatures. But the affair was far from resting here. The emperor was determined, at all events, by any means, to get possession of the manuscript, and the obstacles he met with served only the more strongly to fix his determination.

"Take what measures you please, the manuscript must be had." As he said this, he turned on his heel, and abruptly quitted de M. who, compelled to set all his wits at work, immediately made a second journey to Leipsic. He visited the person who had betrayed the Hollander—This wretch had received only five hundred crowns as the reward of his treachery. A thousand had been promised him in case of his succeeding, but the scheme having failed, nothing more was to be had.

Whilst endeavouring to account for the disappearance of the manuscript, they both at length concluded that it must have been entrusted by the author to the care of some confidential friend.

"A lucky thought has just struck me," said the German. "A few days before the arrest of the Hollander, an intimate friend came to visit him. I know that they entertain the same sentiments of the Emperor. I will stake my life that the manuscript is in his possession."

This hint was enough for the witty agent. "Where is the man to be found?" he eagerly inquired. "He lives in the environs of Prague; in Bohemia, his name is Schustler."—"What is his rank in life?" "He is only a private citizen, but rich, a man of about forty, a little above the common size, but well shaped; he has been a widower about two years, he has an only child, a daughter, about four years old."

"What are his pursuits, and his predominant passions?"

"He is fond of study and of the fine arts, and particularly attached to women."

"If he is remarkable for his fondness for women, I am sure of him" said Mons. de M. with exultation. "If I succeed, you shall yet receive your 1000 crowns; in the meantime here are five hundred francs as a reward for this information."

De M. immediately returned to Paris. Nothing could be more desirable, and nothing more easy, to a widower in the vigour of life, and strongly attached to the fair sex, than to introduce him to the acquaintance of a young and beautiful woman, possessed of the most fascinating charms and accomplishments.—His plan was quickly conceived, and his measures immediately taken.

Among the nymphs of the Cytherian Cohort, the young and beautiful Mademoiselle D. was particularly distinguished.

In early youth she had lost her parents, who were very respectable. They left her in possession of a fortune, which, had her desires been moderate, would have been amply sufficient to have satisfied them; but an unrestrained passion for pleasure and expensive luxury, and an excessive love of play, produced her ruin. Nature had lavished on the female all her bounties; her attractions, whether of person, or taste, or talents, were perfectly irresistible. What added greatly to the value and force of her attractions, was her seeming unconsciousness of possessing them. To her personal charms and seductive manners, was superadded an intimate knowledge of all the intrigues of high life and refined society. To obtain the means

of gratifying her extravagance and her passion for living, she became, for some time, the mistress of a German nobleman, yet like a gallant and honest lover, he determined she should not be left unprovided for after his abandonment.

He therefore contrived to place her at the head of those artful systems, who had sold themselves to the secret police. This post was not the least lucrative in the power of the government to bestow.

As the part to be acted on the present occasion, was one which required superior adroitness, and the exercise of much skill and cunning, she was promised that her salary should be increased to an hundred times its stated amount, in case she should secure the important manuscript.

No person in the world could be found better fitted for the undertaking than Mademoiselle D. Besides her other accomplishments, she possessed a perfect knowledge of the German language, which she spoke with great ease and fluency.

After receiving instructions from de M. she took a passport in the name of Bridget Adelaide Saulnier, representing herself to be a young widow travelling into Germany for her health.

Her secret instructions were as follows:

"You will immediately proceed to Prague, in Bohemia. On your arrival, you will secretly obtain a knowledge of the residence of Mr. Schustler, and all the information in your power respecting him. Under the pretext of enjoying a pure air necessary to your health, you will express a wish to live in the country, and take your measures so as to obtain lodgings as near as possible to his residence. To effect this object, you may pursue any means in your power—spare no expense. The management of the rest is left to your own sagacity and direction.

On her arrival at Prague, Mademoiselle D. had no difficulty in obtaining all the information she wished for—and immediately purchased a house near the residence of Mr. Schustler.

Scarcely was the lovely spy established in the neighbourhood, before an opportunity occurred to commence her operations. Amongst other things, she found out that he was in the habit of going very often to Prague, and she took her measures accordingly. All her domestics consisted of one man and a woman. She bought for her own use two beautiful horses, and few riders were more dexterous or more skillful than herself in all the arts of horsemanship.

One day, when she knew M. Schustler was gone to town, she mounted her horse, and accompanied by her servant, set out with a view of meeting her neighbour as he should be returning some. As she descried him at a distance, pretending to be overcome with the heat of the weather, she alighted, and reclined on the grassy turf by the road side, with the bridle of her horse hanging on her arm, and her veil artfully drawn over her face. As if alarmed at the noise of the approaching carriage, she suddenly sprang up like one terrified by some unsuspected danger.—Her horse was actually affrighted, and started back some paces, when the gallant M. Schustler, alarmed for the lady, threw himself from his carriage, and ran to her assistance. At this moment the fair enchantress withdrew her veil; and displayed to the wondering eyes of the German the most captivating charms. At the sight of so much beauty, he gazed in silent admiration. For some moments he was unable to speak. At length recovering from his surprise, "pardon me, madam," said he, "if I have undesignedly disturbed your repose. I should regret the accident most sincerely, had it not afforded me the opportunity of beholding your charms, than which heaven itself has never produced any thing more lovely."

"What you call disturbing my repose," said the fascinating beauty, "is of no sort of consequence. As to the very civil expressions you have been pleased to use, permit me to observe that you are still young, and that I very well know how to estimate them."

As she said this, she very gracefully remounted her horse. The German, afraid of losing sight of her, seized the reins of her horse, and exclaimed:—

"Why will you be so cruel, as thus suddenly to deprive me of the pleasure of gazing on your charms? If my intrusion is disagreeable to you, I will instantly withdraw, but if you are not reluctant to oblige me, have the goodness to inform me who is the angel whom I have the honour of addressing."

"The real gentleman," she replied, "can never permit in any way to offend an unprotected female: It is very natural you should wish to know who I am. Know then, sir, that I am a French widow, who have occupied, for the last two days, a mansion in this neighbourhood."

"What, Madam, are you then the purchaser of Mons. J's house?"

"Yes, sir, that is the name of the person from whom I bought it."

"Thank Heaven! we are near neighbours.—From my window I can enjoy the view of your residence. How unfortunate, Madam, that I have not yet had the happiness to visit you!"

"In truth, sir," she replied with a fascinating smile, "the loss of time is not a matter of regret to either of us; for my house is hardly yet furnished. But I will candidly confess that as, in a country residence nothing is so desirable as respectable society, and good neighbours; I am gratified with the hope of becoming better acquainted with you." She then saluted her enraptured victim with an enchanting smile, and disappeared.

M. Schustler was in a transport of joy. He was half frantic with the excess of pleasure this accident had afforded him, and his confident anticipations of the future happiness he should enjoy in the society of the lovely Saulnier. This was the name contained in her passport, and under this assumed appellation, she was destined in a short time to make dreadful ravages in the heart of the unsuspecting M. Schustler.

Early the next day, he paid a visit to his captivating neighbour. On seeing him leave his house, she placed herself at her piano, resolved to make use of every stratagem, and all the means of seduction, to secure her prey.

"Madam," said he on entering, "I have once already disturbed your slumbers; do not suffer me now to interrupt your amusements. Yesterday I was charmed with your beauty, and now the delighted tones I hear thrill me with ecstasy."

"Have done with your flattery, neighbour; the manners of the country should be simple as nature, whose images they should always reflect."

"Nay, Madam, do not mistake my honesty for deceit; my soul is unsullied by artifice or falsehood, I always frankly speak what I think, without any disguise, and therefore I cannot now refrain from expressing the feelings of my heart.—A few words more, and you shall judge whether an impostor would have acted as I have done.—Scarcely four and twenty hours have passed since I first beheld you; and if any cause whatever should compel me to relinquish the favourable sentiments with which you have inspired me, I hardly know whether I should have fortitude enough to survive the disappointment. And yet I am a father; yes, I am a father, a tender and affectionate father!" As he said this, tears gushed from his eyes. Madame Saulnier, who was resting on her piano, experienced a feeling which was undefinable; for till now her heart had been a stranger to such emotions. In her perturbation she knew not how to reply. The language she had heard, and the unaffected sincerity with which it was uttered, produced an agitation in her bosom which it never felt before. Her eyes were intently fixed on Mons. Schustler. Never had she seen a man whom she so much admired. Her heart already confessed him the most accomplished of his sex.

"Come, sir, said she, in a tone of captivating sweetness, "you shall remain and breakfast with me; you have delighted me to an excess amounting almost to pain. How much do I regret that our acquaintance had not been formed at an earlier period!"

Encouraged by these tender expressions, M. Schustler replied,

dearly Saviour! the passion I feel for you needs not to boast of its duration; it is enough that it is irresistibly and forever fixed in my bosom."

"During breakfast the conversation turned on the delightful friendship. On taking his leave, M. Schuster said to her, 'if you are not displeased with the acquaintance of one who feels for you more than a common interest, I will presume, madam, to solicit the happiness of residing your my house, at this hour to-morrow.'"

"Your invitation sir, is so flattering, and its manner so persuasive, that I cannot refuse to accept it."

Left alone to herself, Madame Saulnier began to examine the state of her heart, as regarded her new lover. She did not pretend to resist or to dissemble her feelings. She often said to herself, as she has since acknowledged, 'I came hither as a treacherous seducer, and lo! I am myself seduced.' The change she underwent, in consequence of her new attachment, was no less sincere and permanent than it was sudden. She became ashamed of the part she had been bribed to act, and of the odious commission with which she was charged. 'I wish to be contented with myself. I will not therefore consent to be the instrument of deceiving this generous and noble-minded man. I will to-morrow disclose to him, who I am and what I have been.'

She was received by Mons. Schuster, as if she had been an angel sent from heaven. He presented to her his young daughter, and rapturously exclaimed, 'Behold madam, the child, which, before I had seen you, was to me the dearest object on earth. Hereafter, when I see you together, I shall consider that in you all the blessings of this world are united.' Madame Saulnier overwhelmed the child with caresses. It may be supposed they were sincere, for she fondly imagined in the delirium of her feelings, that she was lavishing them on the father. She had fully resolved to open her whole heart to her amiable neighbour in the evening, when the moment arrived, her heart failed her. In one of her letters to Paris she thus expresses herself. 'In the absence of M. Schuster, I feel the courage and intrepidity of a lion, as if I could freely disclose to him all my failings, and all my various intrigues, but in his presence I am no longer the same creature, my fortitude forsakes me, and I am unable to think of any thing but myself.'

For two long months did our lovers remain in this perplexing state of uncertainty. At length the impetuosity of M. Schuster produced an éclaircissement to this distressing dilemma. One day after dinner, having expressed to her in the most animated terms, the sincerity of his passion, he continued:

"If my lovely friend be as free as myself, if her heart own no engagement; and if my person and fortune are not despised, let her frankly avow her sentiments. If they be propitious to my wishes, she shall in two days become my wife, the mother of my child, and the author of my happiness."

"Before I reply to your generous and honourable proposal, permit me, my dear friend, to unfold to you my whole heart: are you not afraid of regretting your choice? Do you know who I am?"

"Hold, madam; only suffer me to ask if you are free from any engagement?"

"Most assuredly I am, as free as the winds."

"Have you no dislike to my person? May not my young daughter appear to you a troublesome charge?"

"Your daughter a charge! I will be to her the most affectionate of mothers. And as for you my dear Schuster, I will no longer pretend to conceal my sentiments. I candidly confess that I love you."

"And I," rapturously exclaimed the transported lover, "I adore, I idolize you. In the meantime, I want no further confessions, no more acknowledgments. If what you are about to say is intended to recommend yourself to my esteem, you may spare yourself the trouble, nothing can make me love you more sincerely than I now do. If on the contrary you have been guilty of indiscretions, it will be useless for me to know them. Nothing can lessen the ardent passion I feel for you. That lovely object of all my wishes, I desired only the confession of one secret, that most precious one has escaped you; I am satisfied."

Eight days after this she received the hand of M. Schuster at the foot of the altar. The commission with which she had been charged by the French government remained as yet unexplained.

She spoke of the author of the manuscript, and of his arrest, as a circumstance which had come to her knowledge by mere accident.

"What!" said her husband, "have you then heard of my friend's misfortune? I too was exposed to the most imminent danger by that cursed business. It was to me he confided the fatal manuscript only a few days before his arrest, but on the first intimation of his seizure I committed it to the flames."

His wife made no further inquiries; she immediately wrote to the principal agent concerned in her mission, acquainted him with the circumstance, and assuring him that his imperial majesty might make himself perfectly easy in regard to this affair; she had then ascertained that the memorial had been destroyed, and the emperor had nothing to fear.

Under various pretences she excused herself to her employers for not returning to France, having found, as she said in Bohemia a degree of happiness which her own country could not afford her.

Her confidential friend in Paris, who is now blind and residing with her, was directed to dispose of all the effects of Madame Schuster, and she executed her order with fidelity. It was from this friend that most of the particulars of this singular adventure have been obtained.

Thus was happily terminated an affair commenced under auspices not the most favourable to the parties concerned—and thus a lovely and accomplished lady, who had long regretted her aberrations from the paths of virtue, was restored to the enjoyment of respect and happiness.

Yet it makes one shudder to think how ruinous might have been the consequences. To introduce a woman, of whose life and character he knew nothing, to be the partner of his home and fortunes, was highly culpable, especially as she was to act as mother to a beloved child. The choice of a husband or wife is the most serious circumstance of our lives: the blindness of passion often rendered us wretched to the end of our days, when we perhaps leave a numerous offspring still suffering under the calamities our folly created.

Late French paper.

MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

The following extracts from letters, will be read with pleasure by all who take an interest in our revolutionary history, and in the character and feelings of such worthies of the revolution as General Bloomfield and Colonel Ogden. It may be well to mention, in order to illustrate the reverence in which the Marquis La Fayette continues to hold the memory of Washington, that the impression upon the seal of the letters, is a beautiful and correct likeness of the American hero, surrounded by a glory.—N. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from the Marquis La Fayette to Isaac Cox Barnet, esq. of N. Jersey, consul general of the U. States at Paris, dated

Le Grange, Aug. 28th, 1822.
"You have reminded me of times, circumstances and names, ever gratifying to my recollection. Col. Ogden and his regiment have been my beloved companions in war, particularly a picked company of light infantry under Capt. Ogden, the 'colonel's' brother, who have shared with me the most interesting toils of the revolutionary war. I enclose a letter to my old brother officer Gen. Bloomfield."

Copy of a letter from the Marquis La Fayette to Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, of Burlington, New Jersey:

Le Grange, 28th Aug. 1822.

My Dear Sir,—I avail myself of the opportunity offered by Mr. Barnet, to remind you of an old brother soldier, who finds in his own heart, a right of reciprocity upon your affectionate remembrance. Our patriotic toils and friendly union in the army, have been to me a happy time, the dear recollection of which fills me with sentiments of love and regret for our departed companions, and of the tenderest attachment for those who survive. I am sure, my dear general, you will with affection receive these lines and sympathize in my feelings. Let me hear from you. Remember me to your comrades, and believe me ever
Your constant friend,

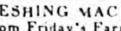
LA FAYETTE.

[The capt. Ogden spoken of, is Col. Aaron Ogden, of Elizabethtown, N. J. formerly governor of the state.]

THE PEACOCK'S CREW.

We regret to learn, that the sickness of the crew of the Peacock makes rapid progress. We understand that six new cases were added to those on Craney Island, yesterday, making 15 since the arrival of the ship, and that the whole number now sick is 43. Dr. Cowdry was ordered to the island on Sunday to assist Dr. Williamson. Three deaths have taken place on the island, and our navy will long regret one of them, Dr. Trevett, who died on Monday of black vomit.—Norfolk Beacon, Nov. 5.

Accounts to Thursday last state the crew to be improving in health. But one death had occurred since the above was written.



THRESHING MACHINE.

From Friday's Farmer.

Oak Hill, Sept. 20th, 1822.

J. S. Skinner, esq.

Dear Sir, Permit me to mention a threshing machine which was invented by Seth Ballou, of Maine, and lately brought here by two gentlemen of the state of Maine.

"Copy of a certificate obtained upon the machine being viewed in operation.

"The undersigned have seen a wheat machine in operation, now in the possession of Major Sweet and Pumphily, for which Seth Ballou obtained a patent, and are of opinion that it is a valuable improvement on any thing of the kind we have ever met with. It is more simple in its construction, upon a cheaper plan, and better adapted to the purpose of farmers in general, inasmuch as it is within the means of those of small capital as well as large. From the experiment made in our presence, we farther certify that, it separates the grain from the straw more effectually than even the ordinary mode of threshing.

J. Bayley, Jacob Ish, W. Elgry, R. H. Little, Atis Buckner, Geo. B. Whiting, Charles Lewis, W. J. Weldon, Robert Bayley, Edmund Tyler, Samuel Halley, Francis Streibling, W. Beveridge.

A thorough conviction that this machine will be of great importance to the agricultural interest of our country, induces me to trouble you upon the subject. My impression is, that the machine is fully competent to thresh 100 bushels per day, with three hands and one horse, and may be enlarged so as to do 150 bushels per day, with great ease to two horses and four hands.

I remain Sir, With sentiments of respect, &c., WILLIAM BENTON, President Monroe's farm, Loudoun county Virginia.

CORN CROP.

Cecil county, Maryland,

September 26th, 1822.

John S. Skinner, esq.

Dear Sir—The farmers in this country have taken the fodder from their corn, and can now judge more particularly and exactly what they will make—and after all our fears about the drought, there will be more corn than was anticipated, and indeed more than an average crop—more than has been made in this county for many years, and I hope that other sections of the country may be as agreeably disappointed.

Your friend, B. F. M.

BEACH GRASS.

The Agricultural Society of Charleston have passed a resolution to procure from Massachusetts a quantity of plants of Beach grass, for the purpose of attempting its cultivation on the sea-board, as a defence of the soil from injury by tides and storms.

BALTIMORE

PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer)

White wheat, \$1 30 to 1 35—Red do. \$1 18 to 1 25—Rye, 70 to 75 cts.—Corn, 62 to 65 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37 1/2 cts.—Beans, \$1 25 to 1 37 1/2—Peas, black eye, 65 to 70 cts.—Clover seed, \$9—White, 35 to 36 cts.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do. 70 to 75 cts.—Herrings, No 1, \$3 02 1/2—No. 2, \$3 37 1/2—Shad, trimmed, \$8.

Maryland Tobacco continues very dull—prices have not varied for several weeks past.

THE WALKING HORSE.

The engine which conveys coals from the O'Connell pits, drag twenty wagons, each containing upwards of a ton. The people in the neighbourhood emphatically call it the "walking horse," and certainly, from the description of a friend, it bears no little resemblance to a living animal. The engine being on the high pressure principle, the superabundant steam is emitted at each stroke with a hoarse something similar to the hard breathing or snorting of a horse—the escaping steam representing the breath of his nostrils, and the deception altogether aided by the regular motion of the engine beam, and the rapidity of motion which precludes minute observation. In the ascent the rate is about 1000 miles an hour, and on level ground, from five to six.

On Wednesday last, a highly interesting experiment was made with a machine, constructed by Messrs. Fenton, Murray and Wood, of this place, under the direction of Mr. John Blenkinsop, the patentee, for the purpose of substituting the agency of steam for the use of horses in the conveyance of coals on the iron rail way, from the mines of J. C. Branding, Esq. at Middleton, to Leeds. The machine is, in fact, a steam engine of four horses' power, which, with the assistance of cranks turning a cog wheel, and iron cogs, placed at one side of the rail way, is capable of moving when lightly loaded, at the speed of ten miles an hour. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the machine ran from the coal-staith to the top of Hunslet-moor, where six, and afterwards eight wagons of coals, each weighing 3 1/4 tons, were hooked to the back part. With this immense weight, to which, as it approached this town, was superadded about fifty of the spectators mounted upon the wagons, it set off on its return to the coal-staith, and performed the journey, a distance of about a mile and a half, principally on a dead level, in twenty three minutes, without the slightest accident. The experiment, which was witnessed by thousands of spectators, was crowned with complete success, and when it is considered that this invention is applicable to all rail roads, and that upon the works of Mr. Brandon alone, the use of fifty horses will be dispensed with, and the corn necessary for the consumption of at least two hundred men saved, we cannot forbear to hail the invention as of vast public utility, and to rank the inventor amongst the benefactors of his country." [Leeds Mercury.]

BUONAPARTE'S OPINION.

REPECTING THE CONQUEST OF TURKEY. In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practised towards me, was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks, who you may say are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance by giving her the Austrian dominions, reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England may ever be allied with sincerity, will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail. France, England, and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it.—A Voice from St. Helena.

CUMMING AND M'DUFFIE.

By last night's western mail, we are informed that these gentlemen met on Monday morning last at the Arsenal, near Augusta. They had taken their positions, and the words "are you ready," given by Mr. M'Duffie's second (who had drawn the choice and station) when M'Duffie was in the act of raising his pistol, but finding he was in error, and at once perceiving the disadvantages under which he would labour by lowering and again raising at the word fire, cried out "stop!" at the instant the word "fire" had been pronounced, at the time M'Duffie throwing his body out of the line of his position, and thereby avoiding Col. Cumming's ball, which had been shot at the word "fire." We further understand that neither party, attached to either the other—as the one (Col. C.) was perfectly without the rules, and the other (Mr. M'Duffie) unprepared, either on account of a desire to fire quick, or from some objection which arose on discovering the position of the Colonel, which he afterwards insisted was incorrect, and in this plea steadily refused to persevere in the combat, until the Colonel (was) was unwilling to assume any other position; was obliged to consent to references, which is to decide whether or not his position was correct, after which it is presumed the contest will be again renewed. [Savannah Republican, 25th ult.]

LAW IN OHIO.

Two men were recently tried in Huron county (Ohio) for the offence of tarring and feathering a third person, and fined by the Court seventy five cents each. The man who suffered had abandoned his family and betaken himself to other women, and his two neighbours had taken upon themselves to distribute that justice which the law does not provide for similar offenders.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Md. Nov. 6.

Abraham Shriver,) Action on the case, vs. Samuel Barnes.) Court, for a libel. The defendant, by his counsel, comes in to court and confesses a judgment for costs, and being advised thereto by them, acknowledges the testimony, as developed, acquits the Judge of the charges of corruption in the discharge of his official duties, supposed to be contained in the publication signed "Franklin" which appeared in the Political Examiner of the 16th Aug. 1820, and on which the present action is founded. SAMUEL BARNES. November 4, 1822.

INTERMENTS.

The report of interments at New Orleans on the 7th Oct. was 20—on the 8th 6.

Agarland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1822

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Every succeeding day seems to add to the interest of this election. The numerous friends of the persons nominated for the exalted station of president are forming new parties throughout the country, and are busily employed in organizing and preparing themselves for the mighty contest. A writer of no mean abilities, has been engaged for some time past in publishing a series of numbers in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette, recommending to the people of the west the Honourable HENRY CLAY, as a suitable person to be chosen to the presidency. He urges them to make choice of this gentleman on the ground that Mr. Clay is an able and strenuous advocate and friend of internal improvements and domestic manufactures, and consequently the man who would be most likely to fulfil their views and wishes. With these, the author endeavours to identify those of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c. He tells the people, that Mr. Clay "is the founder of the only great national improvement undertaken by the general government," and that "the device the plan by which the Cumberland road was extended to the Ohio river." Without giving an opinion of the merits of Mr. Clay, or of the calculations of his western friends, we will extract a few short paragraphs from the fourth essay of the writer, to show our readers the impressions which exist in Ohio, Kentucky, &c. as to what course will be pursued by the northern states when they shall be called to vote upon this important question.

EXTRACTS.

"New York looks to the west as the source of her future wealth and glory. Our growth will add to her commerce and increase her greatness. Already she looks upon us with peculiar concern, and as she has no candidate of her own, she will seek one in the west, whose feelings and principles lead to the promotion of that policy in which are centered all her brightest hopes. She cannot hesitate—Her interest is identified with yours, and she will follow your example."

"New England can have no objection to the success of Henry Clay's pretensions, except so far as it may interfere with more favoured claims. He is the advocate of home manufactures, in which she abounds, and for a long time he has been anxiously striving to open to her trade, on the most favourable terms, the rich countries of Spanish America. In no one point are his principles or his interest hostile to hers."

"New Jersey and Pennsylvania have a peculiar interest in both internal improvements and home manufactures. The same policy which would meet the hopes and the wants of Ohio, would extend its benign influence to them."

THE SHOW AND FAIR.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

Easton, Md. Nov. 9th, 1822.
The great Cattle Show and Fair No. 3, was concluded in this town yesterday. It was well attended. There were between three and four thousand persons present, the great body of whom were intelligent, practical farmers. They were men made capable by experience of communicating valuable information to each other. Exhibitions which have a tendency to bring together so large a number of the husbandmen of the state, must, in a very short time, effect important improvements in her agriculture.

I will not attempt to give you an account of the variety of fine animals exhibited, or of the newly invented implements, and articles of domestic manufacture. This is a work which I must leave to the Society, whose report will shortly be laid before the public."

DEDICATION.

The Masonic Hall in the city of Baltimore, is to be dedicated on Thursday the 28th instant. The members of the Maronic order throughout the state are invited to attend.

From the Portsmouth, New Hampshire Journal.

As far as the election of President is concerned, new parties appear to be forming, and the lines of separation to be more distinctly marked. A considerable number of papers have within the last month arranged themselves decisively under the banners of different leaders. It now appears that Mr. Crawford is the favourite candidate of a very active, if not a very numerous party spread widely through the union. The following papers have engaged zealously in his support: the Boston Statesman, the New York National Advocate, the American Sentinel, Philadelphia, the Washington City Gazette, and we may add the National Intelligencer. The cause of Mr. Adams is supported at present chiefly by the Boston Chronicle and Patriot, and the Essex Register. The National Gazette appears to favour it; but on the whole preserves a wary neutrality. The Richmond Enquirer (of the oracle of Virginia) is disposed to lend its aid to a western candidate; and if Mr. Clay should have any chance of success, would probably support him; at present it inclines to Mr. Crawford. The Kentucky Argus has already declared in favour of Mr. Clay. Mr. Calhoun has the Franklin Gazette, and the Washington Republican. A number of other papers have given indications, more or less decisive, of their party attachment.

A PICTURE.

The following lively picture will convey an idea of the flourishing village of Rochester, N. Y. which occupies a site not many years ago a wilderness:

Our streets, says the Rochester Republican, are crowded with hand carts and coaches, waggon loaded with fruit, pork, flour; and stone for the aqueduct, and other things suited to these days of economy, and rye coffee; and our side walks are lined with tops, fiddlers, merchants and matrons, atomies and constables, old men and maidens, labourers and dandies. We have, moreover, dancing masters from France, singing masters from London, singing misses from Dublin, mapping masters, school-masters and writing masters, from parts unknown, and the pedlars from Connecticut; and our taverns are filled with hand bills recommending Solomon Southwick for governor.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The rapid advancement of our manufactures to property and permanency, will tend to the aid of our country, and to the benefit of pleasing collection. The real and absolute independence of the country cannot be said to be accomplished, so long as she was dependent on foreign nations for most every article of dress and domestic use which the industry of our own citizens could so easily supply, and the raw materials for which our country produces in abundance. We are informed by the Countess of the Waltham factory, in which 7, 8,000 spindles are employed, last year yielded a profit of thirty per cent. to its proprietors, and in the present year, although its operations have been much retarded by the severe drought, the last semi-annual dividend was 12 1/2 per cent. We are happy to hear that the late rains have so replenished the streams in the interior, that the work are again in operation at this establishment. "The proprietors of this extensive manufactory," says the Centinel, "practise on the good old maxim, 'Live and let live.' They give high salaries, and command high prices, and all the improvements of machinery and application. We add, with pleasure, that we have heard southern merchants confess, that they can purchase the first cotton cloths of Waltham cheaper than the mammoth manufactories of England to supercede them, and which, that they may have the appearance of Yankee fabrics, are thickened with flour. We are glad also that our Middlesex farmers admit, that the establishment has increased the value of property in Waltham, very essentially."

We have lately witnessed the active and apparent prosperity of several extensive manufacturing establishments in this and the adjoining counties. At Andover, where several manufactories of cottons, satinettes and flannels, are already in operation, two or three additional factories, on a large scale, are erecting, one of them of stone for the manufacture of flannels, owned by Messrs. Chases, of Salem, Mass.—

There are now for sale at some of our stores flannels of a beautiful fabric, manufactured at Andover. At Chelmsford, near Patucket Falls, two large satinet manufactory are in operation; others are erecting among which is a very extensive one for printing of calicoes, and a canal has been cut to communicate with the Middlesex canal, several new houses and stores have been erected in the vicinity, and the place presents a most animating scene of industry. There are likewise established in Chelmsford, extensive glass and powder manufactories.

A large manufactory for broad cloths, nearly completed at Salmon's Falls, five miles from Portsmouth, N. H. This place says the Portsmouth Journal, but one year since presented a rude and uninteresting appearance, it now presents the appearance of a prosperous village. The new brick buildings are, one 84 by 44 feet 4 stories front and 6 in rear, for carding and spinning; another 60 by 31, 4 stories for weaving, dressing and fulling, capable of making 200 yards of superfine broadcloth a day; a third 60 by 31, 2 stories, for dyeing, &c. There is a farm of 50 acres belonging to the establishment.—The dam constructed near the new building is 250 feet in length; a substantial bridge has been built over the stream and a new road cut. There are also belonging to the establishment, in active operation, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, oil-mill, fulling mill, and a large smithery; also a large new brick store, three dwelling houses, a clothier's shop, 3 work shops, and 3 barns. This great establishment belongs to an enterprising individual of Portsmouth. The water privileges in its neighbourhood will afford sites for 14 factories as large as any in the United States, and a sufficient water power at all seasons in the year.

An extensive manufacturing establishment, we learn is to be formed at Ipswich, by an association at Boston: This place presents great advantages for such establishments, from its position, and the never failing stream that intersects the town, and we doubt not that its prosperity will be greatly enhanced, should a number of flourishing manufactories be established within its limits.

The rate of exchange between this country and England has effected much for the manufacturing interest, in addition to the spirit of patriotism generally prevalent among the people, inciting them to an encouragement of American industry and ingenuity; the increasing skill of our manufacturers, and the great improvements discovered in the American goods, conspire to establish them upon a firm foundation, and as we hope, beyond the reach of foreign competition.

LOST CHILD.

At the term of the Supreme Judicial Court in this town last week, was tried the extraordinary case of Stephen Appleford, who was indicted for assault and battery, false imprisonment and abduction of Ruth Ames, a child aged three years and two months, the daughter of Daniel and Mary Ames, of Sangerville.

It appeared, that on the sixth day of June last, Mrs. Ames had sent her child a short distance through a small wood to carry a wheel to the next neighbours, and that she watched the child till she had passed through the wood, and drew near the house to which she was sent, since which no person had seen her. The child not returning, the neighbourhood and people of the adjoining towns were alarmed, and indefatigable search made, both in the wood, streams & country for several miles round, without any success. No intelligence was obtained till August, about eleven weeks after the loss of the child, when Appleford was found in Hallowell, having in his possession a child answering the general description of that which had been lost. Mr. Ames went to Hallowell for the child, but perceiving that she had short hair instead of long, and not readily discerning a certain scar on her hand, without much further examination, he immediately came back without her, believing it not to be his child. A few days afterwards, at the pressing solicitation of the wife, the child was sent for and brought to Sangerville.

The person who went to fetch her, testified that in reply to his questions, she sometimes called her name Mary Clifford, sometimes Mary Stafford, and sometimes Ruth Ames; but that Appleford told her that her name was Sally Appleford. She also named the house to which she was sent on the sixth of June, and said that Appleford was not her father. On being brought to a house in Sangerville where a number of

persons of both sexes were present, she was asked, 'What is your name?' she answered, 'My name is Mrs. Ames.' But it appeared that she had several names, and one or two of them were the names of the persons of both sexes who were present.

The mother of the child was asked, 'What is your name?' she answered, 'My name is Mrs. Ames.' But it appeared that she had several names, and one or two of them were the names of the persons of both sexes who were present.

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person of both sexes were assembled, and a ring formed, being asked which was her mother, she stretched out her hands towards Mrs. Ames, and asked to go to her. But it appeared that she had on the road called several middle aged women mother, and one mother testified to the occasional painful doubts and misgivings of her mind when she first saw the child, and for a few days after; but said that she was now as confident that it was her own, and loved it with as much intensity of affection as any other of her offspring. She identified it by its age, size, expression of countenance, color of the hair and complexion; and by a part on the left breast, a small scar of injury, a part on the left hip, a slight scar of a bite on the breast and abdomen, and some faint traces of a burn on the left hand. She testified that soon after her return, the child recognized her former clothing and playthings, some of which, viz some bits of calicoes, she gratefully picked out of a larger parcel, leaving the rest as not her own; that on seeing her basket, she asked for the case which it formerly contained; that she then correctly described the time and manner when one of her playthings was formerly broken, for which she had been chastised, and mentioned several other instances of her recollection of places, persons & events; in which however, the child did not appear to have been very rapid, nor to have discovered any symptoms of extraordinary memory. It was a lively, plump child, & would readily go to any one who showed her kindness, but did not appear capable of giving news, or of connecting account of where she had been, or how she had been disposed of. On the general satisfaction, that on the 8th or 10th of June last, he was at Wrentham, in Massachusetts, near 300 miles from Sangerville, travelling eastward, with a child which he called his own, of the apparent age, size, and general appearance of the child taken from him at Hallowell, that when she was taken from Hallowell he stoutly affirmed she was his own flesh and blood, but consented to her being carried to Sangerville to satisfy Mrs. Ames, an Englishman, that his wife died in the state of New York not long since, that he had lived at Buffalo and at Lewiston, near Lake Ontario, that he left that part of the country last spring for a quarter, bringing the child with him; that he passed through Albany, where a gentleman gave him five quarters of dollars and his baggage—and through Wrentham and other places to Hallowell, where he had formerly worked for Dr. Vaughan. The jury not being able to agree, the indictment was taken from them and continued to the next term, and the defendant ordered to recognize, with sureties for his own appearance, for trial at that time. There are various other circumstances in this case, not necessary to be stated, but which, together with the above, have rendered this case of uncommon interest to the citizens of the county, and about which public opinion is unequally divided. It is greatly to be desired that such further evidence may be discovered prior to the next term, as may not only satisfy the jury, but the anxious parties also, respecting the identity of the child. Bangor Register

CAUCUSING.
From the Albany Register, an old and uniform Democratic paper of New York. We cannot but admire the logic of the sticklers for caucus nomination. They act on the principle that candidates for office ought to be got independent of the people, in some body not subject to the commotions of the rabble, to prevent the prevalence of corruption and distraction. They hold such nominations as binding upon the party, and with the same breath they will declare that the proceedings of the Caucus are but recommendatory, and that if a bad nomination is made, there is virtue enough in the people to put it down. Now we should suppose that if there be so much virtue in the people, (and we doubt it not) they were as competent to make, as they are to put down a nomination. Truly this seems to be a kind of ambidexterity reaching, to contend that the people are both virtuous and vicious at the same time. The Caucus system was matured, and now upheld, by men who depend mainly on management to further their ambitious personal views. Show us a noisy bar-room politician—one who is loud in his professions of patriotism, but who has never shown it by his acts; one who talks perpetually about the deeds he has done in the political world; one who boasts of his influence—and our word for it, you may set him down as a warm advocate for Caucusing—wanting an office which he does not merit—and therefore desiring to inculcate passive obedience to the mandates of the midnight conclave, because he hopes on one day or another, so to manage his cards as to procure such a recommendation to power. Such men will plead for union and harmony—but then all must unite in support of a system, that strikes at the very root of all freedom. If a man proposes a union of honest men to put down the unprincipled machinations of the few, he is denounced as a disorganizer, and held up to the public as unworthy of confidence. Union is the watch-word—but then you must unite favour of no—no clamour—no hollering—the Caucus have decreed it, and 'tis treason to resist. Such is the language of the advocates of the Caucus system. If it be assented to by the honest yeomanry, any man, with half an eye, can see where it leads. It throws the whole power of the state into the hands of some half a dozen intriguing and magogue—who will not fail of fleecing the people to line their own pockets. But thanks to the spirit that has gone abroad, this absurd practice begins to be viewed in its proper light—and we venture to predict that the time will shortly come—if it has not come already—when no man will dare stake his reputation upon the success of a Caucus nomination. The people view this subject in its proper light—and they will not fail of stamping it with the seal of their disapprobation.

THE RACERS.
Baltimore Nov. 11. The horses which are to contend against each other at the great race at Washington on the 20th inst have arrived at the sporting ground. Eclipse passed through this city on Saturday morning and Sir Charles through Richmond on Wednesday. Exclusive of the heavy purse, immense sums will no doubt be bet by individuals on the issue of the contest.

POSTSCRIPT.
Charleston, Nov. 5.
LATEST FROM HAVANA & MEXICO.
By the arrival of the schr. Felix in 5 days from Havana, we have received papers of that place to the 26th Oct. Piracies are still carried on in the full tide of successful experiment, against American and indeed every description of commerce. The Havana editors complain that those piratical expeditions which are frequently fitted out from the coast of Cuba and elsewhere, are generally composed of Anglo-Americans. **MEXICAN.** Intelligence is furnished by our Havana papers as late as the 27th Sept. We find nothing new. Official correspondence and military measures are going forward, to put down, if possible, the opposition to Iturbide. **LATEST FROM THE BRAZILS.** By the arrival of the schr. Blucher, the editors of the New York Gazette have received Buenos Ayres papers to the 7th, & Rio papers to the 26th Sept. They furnish the following intelligence: The Prince Regent was to be crowned Emperor of Brazil on the 12th of October. Preparations were making for that event, as well as for defence against Portugal, in case of any resistance offered by her to the new order of things. Eight thousand troops had already been raised in and about the city of Rio, and government was impressing constantly to increase the number. All persons, whether European or natives, in opposition to the new government, had received orders to depart. **LATEST FROM ENGLAND.** By the ship Robert Edwards, arrived at New York from London, bringing papers to the 26th September. **THE GREEKS AND TURKS.** If the Paris papers are to be credited, and opposed as a large majority of them are to liberal principles, some faith may be placed in them when they state any thing favourable to the Greeks, the latest accounts of the defeat of the Turks in the Morea have been confirmed. So say the Paris Journals of 23d of September, the latest date that had reached London, previous to the sailing of the Robert Edwards. What a triumph for humanity, what a disgrace to the Holy Alliance, should the Greeks establish their independence single handed! The accounts from Moldavia, paint in gloomy colours, the situation of Jassy. The finest palaces, richest churches and monasteries, have fallen a prey to the flames. Of 8000 houses, which the city formerly contained, scarcely a fourth remained. The Turkish troops had not left the principalities. It is stated that the new Prince of Moldavia had been murdered on the road. An article from Ancona states, that the Greek fleet of ninety sail, and the Ottoman fleet, were near each other; and that the Greeks were to have the aid of some American fireships. [The French editor remarks that it was probably an American officer, attached to the cause of the Greeks, having charge of their naval affairs, had merely constructed the fireships.] The duke of Wellington, who will prove but a wretched substitute for Lord Londonderry [Castlereagh] at the Congress of Verona, had left Paris for Vienna, to travel by easy stages as his health was not good. **STATE OF SPAIN.** The aspect of affairs in Spain is represented as highly promising for the Constitutional cause, and the Ministers are said to have proved their firmness by the execution of General Elio, who, the Spanish papers say, was a doubly convicted traitor, one of the principal instigators of all the insurrections that have disturbed that country. The General was executed on the morning of the 4th of September by the garrote. **HUMANEITY.** MARRIED, in Baltimore, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bartow, Mr. JAMES E. MILLER, of this city, to Miss LOUISA BRAY, of the former place. **SHERIFF'S SALE OF SLAVES.** By virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* issued out of the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for Cash, on Saturday the 7th of December next, at 12 o'clock A. M. at the farm of Mrs. Clements, on the river Severn, thirty eight **VALUABLE SLAVES,** consisting of men, women, and children. Seized and taken as the property of Sarah Clements and Joseph Green, executors of Francis T. Clements, deceased, at the suit of Jesse Day. Nov. 14 William O'Hara, Shff. 3w. **Public Sale.** Will be offered at Public Sale, at the late residence of Edward Kirkland, deceased, on Monday 25th inst. if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, corn, fodder, farming utensils, and household furniture. Terms of Sale—For the corn, and all sums not exceeding ten dollars, cash will be required; for all sums above ten dollars, six months credit will be given, on notes with good security being given. Nov. 14 Elisha Kirkland. **NOTICE.** The subscriber requests those who are indebted to her either on note or open account, immediately to pay the same. She is determined to prosecute for all claims not satisfied by the 15th day of December next. A. Munroe. **A. MUNROE, & CO.** have on hand, and will be constantly supplied with, a good stock of ready made Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, to which they invite the attention of the public. Their sales will be exclusively for Cash. Nov. 14. 1

Land & Negroes for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of December next, at the late residence of Gen. Osborn Williams in Anne Arundel county, at 11 o'clock if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday's excepted,) a tract of land in said county called **White's Hall** Containing about 240 acres and 84 perches, and a part of a tract of land in said county called **Linthicum's Walks** Containing about 47 acres and 84 perches of land, the land will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers. Upon the premises are a good dwelling house, the necessary tobacco houses, corn house and other out houses, the soil is of a good quality and suitable for almost every kind of cultivation; a more minute description of the property is deemed unnecessary as it is presumed all persons wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale, which will be shown by Theodore M. Williams residing on the place. The sales will be at public auction.—The Terms are, one third part of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be paid within six months from the day of sale, one third part thereof with interest as aforesaid, within 12 months from the day of sale, and the other third part within 18 months from the day of sale with interest as aforesaid, for which payments bonds with good security will be required. Upon the payment of the purchase money, (and not before) a good and sufficient deed or deeds will be executed to the purchaser or purchasers. **NEGROES.** About twenty-five likely Negroes will be sold on the same day and at the same place, in lots or singly as may be deemed advisable.—The Terms of sale are, that the purchase money shall be paid in nine months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale, for the payment of which, bonds with good security will be required. No purchaser need expect to take possession of said property until he has complied with the terms by giving a bond as aforesaid. Nov. 14 James Hoyle, Trustee. 3w. **VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.** **Public Sale.** By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 2d day of December next, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 3d. at the farm of the deceased on South River, and on Thursday following at the residence of the late Mr. Thos. Warfield, **All the Personal Estate** Of Mr. William Warfield, deceased, consisting of valuable Negroes, the crops of Grain and Tobacco on hand, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a variety of Stock and Farming Utensils of every description. The most valuable part of the slaves will be disposed of at the two farms. The property in Annapolis consists principally of household furniture. Terms of Sale—A credit of 6 months will be given for all purchases above twenty dollars, on bond and security being given, under that sum the cash must be paid on the day of sale. Nov. 14 JOHN W. DUVALL, Adm'r. 1s. **Constable's Sale.** By virtue of writ of *fi. fa.* from Gideon White, Esq. to me directed, will be sold for cash, on Saturday the 23d of November inst. at 11 o'clock, forenoon, at James Hunter's Tavern, One Negro Boy, Charles. Seized and taken as the property of John Sullivan, at the instance of Rezin Spurrier. Nov. 14 W. M. GATON, Constable. 1s. **Notice is hereby given,** That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Warfield, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against it, are notified to exhibit them legally authenticated. Nov. 14 JOHN W. DUVALL, Adm'r. 7w. **NOTICE.** Was taken up on the subscribers shore, on the 30th of October, a small **BATTEAU,** Twelve feet long, painted red inside, with two oars. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. John Bidout, of H. Kent Island, near Love Point, Nov. 14. 3w. 1

Soap & Candle AGENCY.
The subscriber is constantly supplied from Hym's manufactory, (one of the best in Baltimore,) with soap and candles, which he will sell at the manufacturer's Prices. **ALSO:** Just received a very large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS** Suitable for the Fall season. Shoes for Men, Women, and Children. Cotton Yarn Warp, Sugars, Loaf & Lump, Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Window Glass and Pills. **ADDITIONAL—SUPERIOR Plaid Cloaks.** Just received an extensive assortment of Liverpool, Queens, and Glass Ware, among which is a very handsome **DINING SET,** Containing one hundred and thirty-two pieces. All the above articles will be sold at retail as low as the Baltimore wholesale prices, and some much lower, by **Fredk. Shaffer Littig.** Opposite the Market, fourth door from Church-street. Annapolis, Nov. 14. 3w. **State of Maryland, Sc. Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, Nov. 9th, 1822.** On application by petition of Joseph M. Coney, administrator of Samuel Ward, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette. Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County. **Notice is hereby Given,** That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Ward, 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 15th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of Nov. 1822. Joseph M. Coney, Adm'r. Nov. 14. 6w. **Anne Arundel county, ss.** This is to certify, that on the 4th day of November, 1822, Edward W. Dorsey of said county, brought before me one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, a Horse, which he alleged had been taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his enclosures; the natural and artificial marks of which horse are as follows: a light bay gelding, fourteen or fifteen years old, fifteen hands high, docked tail, has been worked in gears, a natural trotter, and without shoes or any appearance of having been shod for a length of time. Given under my hand and seal this 4th of November 1822. C. E. Baldwin, (seal.) The owner of the above horse, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. Nov. 14 Edward W. Dorsey. 3w. **Cheap Goods.** The subscriber has received a supply of Seasonable **GOODS,** and being desirous to SELL OUT his stock respectfully invites the attention of the public. GIDEON WHITE P. S. He has on hand an assortment of **Ready made Clothing,** among which are Tartan **Plaid Cloaks,** made up in the strongest manner and hand-somest style. Annapolis, November 7. 2 6w. **Constable's Sale.** By virtue of sundry writs of *fi. fa.* from Gideon White, Esq. to me directed, will be sold for cash, on Saturday the 16th of November inst. at 11 o'clock forenoon, at the head of the dock, all the right, title and interest, of John H. Brown, in and to one half of the **SCHOONER** Cynthia Ann. Seized and taken as the property of John H. Brown, at the instance of James Hunter, use of William Gover. Rezin Spurrier, Constable. Annapolis, November 7, 1822. 2 1s. 2

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between **John & Edward Collinson** has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them for payment to either of the subscribers. **John Collinson, Edward Collinson.** West-River, November 7, 1822. 2 3w. **South River Bridge.** The President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, have the pleasure of announcing to the public that the Bridge is now complete. It is erected across South River, where the public road from this city to the city of Washington crosses. The Editors of the National Intelligencer will insert this notice three times, and forward their accounts to this office. Nov. 7. 2 3w. **NOTICE.** Will be sold on the 20th day of November instant, the **SCHOONER GENERAL JACKSON,** of this port, now commanded by Nicholas Spencer. She is about 68 tons burthen, and her sails and rigging are in tolerable order. She will be sold at the Packer-Office on the wharf, where the terms will be made known. George & John Barber. Annapolis, Nov. 7, 1822. 2 **For Sale.** The subscriber will dispose of at private sale, at his late residence on Deep Creek, on Magoths river, **Several Negroes,** A quantity of Corn, Fodder, Straw, and a number of fine Shoats. Also tobacco in the house. If the above property is not disposed of before Wednesday the 13th November, in which case it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Samuel Duvall. Nov. 7. 2 **Charles County, to wit:** I hereby certify, that James M. Murray, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures a bay Gelding, about nine or ten years old, a thirteen and half hands high, three white feet, a small scar on his left hind leg, switch tail, trots and gallops. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of October, 1822. (Signed) Henry W. Hardy. To the Clerk Charles County Court. The owner of the above described property is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Nov. 7. 2 James M. Murray. 3w. **Public Sale.** By virtue of a decree of Calvert county court, sitting as a court of equity, will be sold at public auction, on the twenty sixth day of December next, on the premises, the whole of the Real Estate of which captain Joseph Leonard, and Sarah his wife, died seized and possessed, lying and being in Calvert county and State of Maryland, within ten miles of St. Leonard's town, and within ten miles of Prince-Frederick, and containing about four hundred acres, heavily timbered, and having a large and commodious brick dwelling-house, and other out houses thereon, which may be repaired.—On a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payments of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; the whole interest due on the entire purchase money to be paid together with each instalment. John T. Bond, Trustee. Nov. 7, 1822. 6w. **New & Cheap Goods.** Adam & Jno. Miller, have just received their well selected and extensive variety of **FALL & WINTER GOODS,** which they offer to their friends and customers on the most liberal and accommodating terms. Oct. 24. 3

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.

NB. 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.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
Oct. 15th, 1822.

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

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

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hurrone, 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 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October, 1822.

Benjamin Brown, jun. Adm'r.
Oct. 17. 6w.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

GLASVAR—

This land binds on the head of the Wicomico 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 as 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, each field, several springs of pure 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'ELDERRY, of Baltimore, or

MR. GEORGE FORBES, near Benedict, Charles county.

October 3. 3m.

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 short notice, and most reasonable terms. He will attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

JONATHAN WEEDON.
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

New & Cheap Goods.

N. J. Watkins,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Informs his friends and the public, that he has received a complete and general assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

among which are
Shepherd's Best Regent's Blue and Black Cloths,
Cassimeres and Vestings, a great variety,

Which he will be happy to make up in a fashionable, and durable manner, and on the shortest notice.
Sept. 26.

St. John's College.

DR. RAFFERTY, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes delivering a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry, and Astronomy—to be illustrated by 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 a future advertisement.
Sept. 26.

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 charges.

George Barber, Annapolis, Oct. 24. 4w.

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner whatever, upon either of my farms, situate in the Swamp, in Anne-Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute offenders, to the utmost rigour of the law.

Oct. 31. 3w. Robert Franklin.

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 without respect to persons.

William Bryan, jr. Adm'r.
Oct. 17. 8w.

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. C. Davis, 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 the same 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.

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 re-construct 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. 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 and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will need for them when the boat arrives, pay for them 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 Manadier, 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 1822.
Sept. 15. 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 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, Late Michael Lee & Co. as none others are genuine.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Dear Sir—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last 25 years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach & bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable family medicine. JACOB SMALL, Aug. 9, 1821. Conway-st. Balt.

Lee's Worm Lozenges—Price 50 cts.

per Box. A certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

WONDERFUL TAPE WORM.—The proprietor of Lee's Family Medicines, has been put in possession of part of a tape worm, passed by a lady 40 years old, expelled by the use of Lee's truly efficacious Worm Destroying Lozenges, which measures 8 feet long, and contains 300 joints. This worm, with two round worms, of 13 and 15 inches long, and three-fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not 5 years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover-st. Baltimore

Lee's Elixir—Price \$1 per bottle.

This truly valuable medicine, has for the last sixteen years been the most efficacious medicine known, for speedily and effectually curing the most violent colds, coughs, and all Consumptions, (produced by violent cold and coughs) hundreds of cases of cures could be given (of persons snatched from the very brink of the grave, by the timely use of this invaluable medicine,) we can only give the following:

Wilmington, (N. C.) 23d May, 1821.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent head ache and pain in the breast, so that it was with the utmost difficulty I could draw my breath, or utter a single sentence louder than a whisper; I was advised by my friends to procure a bottle of your Elixir, which I did, and from two or three doses found great relief, and the use of one bottle effected my complete cure. You are at liberty to make this public in any manner you think proper. Your obliged humble servant, JOHN P. WITTINGTON.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Grand Restorative, or Nervous Cordial.—Price \$1 per bottle,

formerly \$1 50.

Amongst the most common symptoms attending this distressing complaint, are the following, viz:

Lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent pains in the head, back, loins, limbs, &c.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive power, and sending forth from that organ new health and vigour in every part of the system.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard—Price \$1 per bottle.

An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chilblains, &c. &c.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sir.—It is with great pleasure and satisfaction I inform you of the wonderful cure performed on me by your truly excellent Essence of Mustard. I have been so greatly afflicted with rheumatic pains, as to lose entirely the use of my right leg, thigh and hip, indeed extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you I am perfectly cured. You are at liberty to publish this great cure for the benefit of those persons suffering under this dreadful affliction. Your's with esteem

THOMAS WOOTON, 2 miles on the Washington road.

Lee's Fever and Ague Drops—Price 75 cents per bottle—formerly \$1.

Middleton, Md. Oct. 10th, 1821.

Sir—We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been of the most flattering kind, not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but, sir, every case, so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured, and some indeed by a few doses only.

We desire to remain, sir, yours respectfully,

ONEAL, RICHMOND, & CO. To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Price 50 cents large boxes—small do. 37 1/2 cents per box—formerly large boxes 75 cts. small do. 50 cts.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or child of a week old.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion—Price 75 cents per bottle.

The refined lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific—

A certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea. Price \$1 per bottle and box.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—

Which give immediate relief. Price 50 cents per phial.

Lee's Tooth Powder—

Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Lee's Eye Water—

A certain cure for sore eyes. Price 50 cents a phial.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir— For the cure of head aches. Price \$1 a bottle.

Lee's Corn Plaster—

For removing and destroying corns. Price 50 cents a packet.

Lee's Lip Salve—Price 50 cts. a box.

The above Famous Family Medicines, are for sale, wholesale and retail, by

NOAH RIDGELY, Proprietor, Baltimore, No. 68 Hanover-st.

GIDEON WHITE, and 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. 1822.

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 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.

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 Shephard's Best Regent and Extra Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Casimets, and a variety of Vestings, 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 & GAMBRIEL, 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.

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 Md. 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.

JUST PUBLISHED

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

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive

PRICE—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns for Day, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat. Rows for 21 Thursday, 22 Friday, 23 Saturday, 24 Sunday, 25 Monday, 26 Tuesday, 27 Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.

On plains beneath the morning star, Lo! Juggernaut's stupendous Car; So high and menacing its size, The Tower of Babel seems to rise;

BAGDAD.

Extracts from "Sir R. K. Porter's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Babylonia, &c."

"A stranger arrived from Irak Ajen, into this renowned capital of Irak Arabi, cannot fail being instantly struck with the marked difference between the people before him, and those he left north of the mountains. There the vesture was simple and close, though long, with a plain-billed knife stuck in the girdle, and the head of the wearer covered with a dark cap of sheep-skin."

Nights seemed to render the whole a sort of eastern classic ground, consecrating its bazars, mosques, palaces, and even collier's stalls, to a kind of romantic celebrity.

"The latitude of Bagdad, from the mean observations taken by Mr. Rich and others, is 33 19 40. The climate, in general, has the advantage of parts of Persia, in not being variable in such violent extremes; but then its warmest months are certainly insufferable, from the a biting effects of the forty days prevalence of the consuming samuel. At that season, the thermometer frequently amounts in the shade, from 120 to 140 degrees of heat, according to Fahrenheit. Hence it may easily be conceived that winter is the most genial season here; and the inhabitants tell me, that the air then becomes soft, and of the most delightful salubrity; particularly, they say, from the 15th of November, to about the middle of January. At present, toward the latter end of October, whilst I am writing, the skirts of the withering blast seem to be yet hovering over us; the heat standing at 90, and has been from that to 93, on an average, ever since my arrival. When the heat approaches ten degrees beyond this point, the inhabitants betake themselves to the refuge of certain arched apartments, called the Zardaub; constructed deep in the foundations of the house, for this very purpose. From their situation they can have no windows; and therefore catch their glimpse of daylight as it may glimmer through the doors from the chambers that are above. This matting supplies the place of carpets, and every precaution and method is pursued, that can bring coolness to these gloomy abodes; where the chief part of the natives of Bagdad pass the whole of the sultry day, while the atmosphere without retains its more scorching fire. At sun-set, each family issues from their subterranean shelters, and ascending to the top of the house, take their evening repast beneath the arch of heaven. And under the same free canopy, 'fanned by tepid airs,' they spread their bedding along the variously disposed divisions of the roof; whose irregular forms are so contrived, to catch every zephyr's breath that passes. In these elevated apartments, the natives repose, until the close of October; at which time the days become comparatively cool; and sudden blasts blowing up during the night, from the north and south-east, render sleeping in the open air chilling and dangerous.— Hence, at these nocturnal hours, the good people begin to nestle into the warm corners within the house; but during the day, they describe the atmosphere to be every thing that is celestial; so clear, so balmy, so inspiring, as to yield sufficient excuse to the great monarchs of Persia for deserting the arid regions of their own kingdom at this season, to take up a temporary abode in the salubrious gardens of Amjites."

THE TWO COATS.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Fafewell! fafewell! long hast thou worn, Tho' clouded, threadbare now, and torn; A trusty servant o'er and o'er, To me thou'st been, And, gratia! still, I wiana scorn, My guid' old friend! Allan Ramsay.

Shakespeare says, that many a man's coat is his father, and, like most things he has said, it is true. How many are there who would be nullius in fili if it were not for their vestments! People say that old friends are better than new ones: I presume that it does not hold good as it relates to habits—for the person I mean—for all the world prefer new coats to old ones, and all the world must be right.

WATERLOO.

A corporal in the Horse Guards, of the name of Shaw, who had distinguished himself as a pugilist, was fighting seven or eight hours, dealing destruction on all around him; at one time he was attacked by six of the French Imperial Guard, four of whom he killed, but was at last slain himself by the remaining two.

SERGEANT JASPER.

From the Virginian.

Patricus have tell'd, and in their country's name; Died nobly, and their death, as they do deserve; Received proud recompence. We give in charge Their names to the sweet sky. The historic muse; Proud of the treasure, marches with it down; To latest times, and Sculpture, in her turn; Gives bond in stone and ever-during beam, To guard them and to immortalize her crown.

"At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Sergeant Jasper enlisted in the second South-Carolina regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Moultrie. He distinguished himself in a particular manner at the attack which was made upon Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, the 28th of June, 1776. In the warmest part of the contest, the flag-staff was severed by a cannon ball, and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch, on the outside of the works. This accident was considered by the anxious inhabitants of Charleston as putting an end to the contest, by striking the American flag to the enemy. The moment that Jasper made the discovery that the flag had fallen, he jumped from one of the embrasures, and mounted the colours, which he tied to a sponge staff, and replanted them to the parapet, where he supported them until another flag-staff was procured. The subsequent activity and enterprise of this patriot, induced Col. Moultrie to give him a sort of roving commission, to go and come at pleasure, confident that he was always usefully employed. He was privileged to select such men from the regiment as he should choose to accompany him in his enterprises. His parties consisted generally of five or six, and he often returned with prisoners before Moultrie was apprized of his absence. Jasper was distinguished for his humane treatment when an enemy fell into his power. His ambition appears to have been limited to the characteristics of bravery, humanity, and usefulness to the cause in which he was engaged.— When it was in his power to kill, but not capture, it was his practice to permit a single prisoner to escape. By his sagacity and enterprise he often succeeded in the capture of those who were lying in ambush for him. In one of these excursions; an instance of bravery and humanity is recorded, by the biographer of General Marion, which would stagger credulity if it was not well attested. While he was examining the British camp at Ebenezer, all the sympathy of his great heart was awakened by the distresses of a Mrs. Jones, whose husband, an American by birth, had taken the King's protection, and been confined in irons for deserting the royal cause after he had taken the oath of allegiance. Her well founded belief was, that nothing short of the life of her husband would atone for the offence with which he was charged. Anticipating the awful scene of a beloved husband expiring upon a gibbet, had excited inexpressible emotions of grief and distraction.

CAPER CUTTING.

On the island of Malta the caper tree grown wild in great plenty, and is particularly abundant on the walls of Lavolette, where much fruit is annually produced, which, since the capture of the island, has been the undisputed perquisite of the officer in command of the Engineers. Some considerable time ago, the officer commanding that corps complained to the Governor, stating that the trees were cut down and the fruit carried away by the inhabitants, and begging the Governor to issue an order for the protection of what he conceived to be his lawful property; upon which that old facetious gentleman gave out the following ludicrous order:—

"Whereas it has been reported to me, by the officer commanding the Engineers, that the inhabitants of Lavolette have for some time past destroyed the fruit and cut down the caper-trees hanging on the outside of the walls of the garrison: It is the command of the Governor, that no one in future cut capers either on the top or sides of the walls except the Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Engineers. Any one found cutting his capers on the walls after this notification will be confined in the black hole for the first offence; and, for a repetition of so flagitious an act, the next capers they cut will be their own at the tail of a calash, to the tune of a cat-o-nine-tails."

A PEDAGOGUE.

A sporting schoolmaster, a few days since, bought a dog of the pointer breed; but the animal, on trial, not possessing the necessary qualifications, was returned by the purchaser, accompanied by a note, quaintly stating that the "dog knew nothing of 'paucaquation.'"

spring. Jasper and Newton seized two of the muskets, and disabled two sentinels. The possession of all the arms placed the enemy in their power, and compelled them to surrender. The irons were taken off, and arms put in the hands of those who had been prisoners, and the whole party arrived at Ferrysburg the next morning, and joined the American camp.

There are but few instances upon record where personal exertions, even for self-preservation from certain prospects of death, would have induced resort to an act so desperate of execution. How much more laudable was this where the spring to action was roused by the lamentations of a female, unknown to the adventurers!

Subsequent to the gallant defence at Sullivan's Island, Col. Moultrie's name was presented with a standard by Mrs. Elliott, which she had richly embroidered with her own hands, and as a reward for Jasper's particular merit, Gov. Rutledge presented him with a very handsome sword. During the assault against Savannah, two officers had been killed, and one wounded endeavouring to plant these colours upon the enemy's parapet of the spring hill redoubt. Just before the retreat was ordered, Jasper endeavoured to replace them upon the works, and while he was in the act, received a mortal wound, and fell into the ditch. When a retreat was ordered, he recollects the honourable conditions, upon which the Governor presented the colours, to his regiment, and among the last acts of his life, succeeded in bringing them off. Major Henry called to see him, soon after the retreat, to whom it is said, he made the following communication: "I have got my furlough. That sword was presented to me by Gov. Rutledge, for my services in the defence of Fort Moultrie—give it to my father, and tell him, I have worn it in honour. If the old man should weep, tell him his son died in the hope of a better life. Tell Mrs. Elliott that I lose my life supporting the colours, which she presented to our regiment. Should you ever see Jones, his wife and son, tell them, that Jasper is gone, but that the remembrance of that battle which he fought for them brought a secret joy to his heart, when it was about to stop its motion forever." He expired a few minutes after closing this sentence."

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

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The Naturalist's Diary, for November.
Now from the North-west;
The dreary rain and heavy snow descend;
The wise review the past,
But fools know not whence their hours tend.
Till biting winter, with all its cheerless train,
Gives man to know that rice is loss and virtue gain.

We began the diary so late in October, that we merely introduced the subject in that month. It is our intention to be more diffuse, and bring under the observation of the husbandman, gardener, and horticulturist, some of their more prominent duties for succeeding months.

Pull carrots, beets, cabbages, and turnips, before the frost nips them—dry them well before you carry them to the cellar; keep them so cool that they do not wilt. Keep celery well earthed up to blanch.

Examine and mend your fences and walls. It is a good month to outdrains and ditches, if you have swampy or drowned lands. Plant apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, cherry, quince, and nectarine trees, on dry ground only;—prune your orchards. It is the best month in the year to plant raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and filberts, also, walnuts and chestnuts, if you have not done it in October. This is the time to prune all kinds of hardy fruit and forest trees.

If you have any grape vines, I will tell you how to manage them; if you have none, get some. It is shameful that we should import all our wine. The cultivation of the vine merits the attention and support of every lover of his country. It is beyond a doubt that the United States can, and I have no fears but they will produce wine enough in a few years, for home consumption, and, at no distant time, large quantities for exportation. There is not so much to be done with vines this month. You may plough between the rows where practicable, having first tied up the trailing runners to stakes; and lay up the earth as much as possible to the stem of the vines. Plants of one and two years old require this, to preserve the lower part of the stems and buds from freezing and thawing. In this state, they may remain till the time for pruning in February. If you cannot use the plow, the spade and hoe must be applied; it protects the plants and destroys weeds. A dressing of manure, if wanted should be given before ploughing.

Rye may be sown this month on light dry soil, and frequently answers better than an early sowing; particularly where you could not harvest corn, potatoes, and turnips, in season to sow earlier. Carry out and spread manure in dry meadow lands, and that intended for corn-land may remain in heaps during the winter on the fields, and be spread as early as it thaws in the spring. The seeds of grasses and weeds which it contains, will vegetate early and be destroyed by the early ploughing. Mend your stables, shelter your sheep and cattle from the cold rains and snow of this month. Cattle suffer more than you are aware of by exposure—they eat much more than if housed.

If you have fences to make and walls to build, cut and split rails and put them in heaps, that you may draw them to their proper places the first sleeting. Keep a good look out that your flax do not rot too much. This rotting flax on the fields is a pernicious method of doing it. We shall give a better process when we get among the flax dressers next winter. We shall have more leisure then. This I can tell you, that salt, about twice as much per acre as you sow of seed, is the best manure known for flax. Salt is also the finest manure in the world for asparagus. Sow it pretty thick this month over the beds, and give it a slight sprinkling in the spring—it will kill all the weeds and not injure the plants, for salt is congenial to their nature. This vegetable grows spontaneously in the salt marshes on the sea board. It was brought to Europe from Egypt during the crusades.

We shall say a good deal about salt before May. You can by good management get a crop of potatoes and flax from the same ground in a season; which will be shown before planting time.

If you have any potatoes for your pigs and young cattle, boil or steam them, they are worth one third more than when raw. Shut up your hogs to feed on corn and peas, to fit them for the market before Christmas. Put your pigs in pens to thrive; they require a quiet life if you intend to make them profitable.

Make cider the last month, or as soon as your apples are quite mellow. Take great pains to ferment it properly, and put it in clean casks. Put strong lime water in your casks; it cleanses them from must and acidity better than any thing else.

THE LADIES

of the city have some horticultural duties to attend to this month in the Pleasure or Flower Garden. This is a good month to plant the roots of tulips, hyacinths, anemones, and ranunculus; the earlier the better in the month. You must protect them from the frost, with a good lining of tanner's bark, leaves of tree, or dry straw round and over the beds. The pots containing your choice carnations, auriculas, polyanthes, and double primroses, must be plunged to their rims in a garden frame, and there defended from severe frosts and heavy rains, by glasses and mats, according to the necessities of the case.

Your double stock gilly flowers, and wall flowers in pots must be now taken in to the green house or warm rooms; or you may leave them in the garden covered with mats and boards, taking care not to expose them to the sun while frozen, in the latter part of February.

Dress the beds and borders of young succession or other flower bulbs, which were not disturbed this year; weed and rake them carefully over—lay one or two inches of good fresh mould over the beds to protect the roots from frost. Clear off all dead leaves from the borders and compartments of the garden; cut down the stalks of decayed perennials to the ground, and dress the gravel walks.

GREAT CROP.

Messrs. J. & M. Pratt, of Eaton, Madison county, N. Y. raised the present year, from three acres of ground, the astonishing quantity of 491 1/2 bushels of Indian corn, an average of 172 1/2 bushels to the acre.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

From one of the passengers who arrived at New York in the Pacific from Liverpool we learn, that the crops in Great Britain and Ireland, and indeed throughout the continent of Europe, were superabundant; and the prices of grain and potatoes, were to very low in England and Ireland, as to authorize an export of them to this country. We notice this circumstance to remind our agriculturists and statesmen, of the necessity there is for creating a home market for the products of our soil, which can only be furnished by a more equal division of labor, than has hitherto prevailed—more labor and capital must be devoted to manufactures, and less to mercantile pursuits; and our farmers, instead of appropriating the great portion of their land to the cultivation of grain, for an overstocked market, will find it both necessary and more profitable to turn their attention to raising wool and flax, which will be more and more in demand for the supply of manufacturing establishments; which aided (as we hope they will be) by some additional duties on imported goods, will relieve us from the necessity of depending on a foreign market for the sale of our surplus products, and a supply of manufactured articles for our own consumption.—Morning Chronicle.

TENACITY OF ANIMAL LIFE.

To the Editor of the London Times.—Sir, Having lately read in the very interesting introduction to Entomology, written by Messrs. Kirby and Spence, of the great tenacity of life which some insects possess, it has brought to my recollection a fact that occurred three years ago that I confess I could not have credited had it not passed under my own observation. I had purchased twenty large hives, and a hoghead of Dutch honey in the natural state, not separated from the wax, which had been in my friend's ware house above a year; and after emptying my hives as well as I could, I boiled them a considerable time in water, to obtain what honey remained between the interstices. A considerable number of bees that had been mixed with the honey, were floating on the surface of the water, and these I skimmed off and placed on the flag-stones outside my laboratory, which was at the top of my house, and then exposed to a July meridian sun. You may imagine my astonishment when in half an hour, I saw scores of these same bees, that had been for months in a state of suffocation, and then well boiled, gradually come to life and fly away. There were so many of them, that I closed the door, fearing they might be disposed to return and punish me for the barbarous usage they had received at my hands. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL BEDDOME, Chemist, Tobley St. London.

SAD NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH FAIR.

By the late returns, it appears that in England, there are 294,988 females more than males—in Wales, 16,474—in Scotland, 126,352—making a total in Great Britain of 437,994—almost half a million, doomed by the unlucky course of nature, to single blessedness; which is rendered worse by the waste occasioned by at least of 150,000 inflexible bachelors.

A DANDY QUIZZED.

An exquise of the first water, at Brighton, was last week applied to, by an urchin on the Steyne, to read for him the inscription on the collar of a stray dog which he had found, that he might get something by restoring it to the owner. He complied and read.

Steal me not! myself and collar
Both are barely worth a dollar;
Puppies should befriend each other;
See me home, then, dearest brother!

He put down the dog, and departed in high dudgeon. London paper.

From the Paris Monitor.

FEROACITY OF A LYNX.
They write from Notre Dame de la Zose, that four ferocious animals, commonly called lynxes (loups-cerviers) had been in the arondissement in November, 1817, having cleared the forest of Collobriers. On receiving the first account of their appearance, the farmers armed themselves and went in pursuit. The alarm spread from commune to commune, and speedily there was a general ballou. They were soon dispersed, and three of them were killed successively. One of them about the size of a dog, passed through a flock without doing any harm, and ran at the shepherd, who owed his safety to his two dogs. In another quarter, he attacked an unfortunate woman whom he bit severely, and whose life was despaired of. At length he sought refuge in the tower of the commune of Pignans, where he was conquered in a peasant of courage and strength made like a lion, and in the bloom of life.—This man, who was unarmed, seized him, body to body, and after a sanguinary and obstinate struggle, which lasted three quarters of an hour, succeeded in throwing him to the ground; but still he would not have conquered him but for his address and promptitude.

This ferocious animal had devoured the hat of his adversary; a large buckle attached to the hat stuck between his teeth; he availed himself of this circumstance, and having courageously thrust his hand, armed with a stone, into his mouth, as deep as possible, he left the stone there, and in spite of the numerous bites which he received did not let go his hold until he tore out the tongue of the animal, flung him to the ground, and saw him expire in dreadful convulsions.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Accounts from Newfoundland as late as the 10th of Oct. state, that there is a great deficiency of supply in the article of provisions at that place, and unless a quantity be brought in before the closing of navigation, much distress may be anticipated during the ensuing winter. The merchants at Newfoundland have curialed their importations, under the expectation that an overflow would be thrown into the market, from the new sources which are opened by the late act of the British Parliament.

The two following lines were written over the Ten Commandments in a Welsh church, and remained as tradition says a whole century before the true meaning was found—

P R S V R P R P C T M N
V R K P T H S R C P T M N

AUTHENTIC FROM SPAIN.

Extract from a highly respectable American gentleman, Madrid, Sept. 9.

"The affairs of this country are extremely critical. A civil war rages in Catalonia, Orago and Navarra. Money is scarce. A formidable French army is on the frontiers, and a congress of sovereigns just assembling no doubt to deliberate on the affairs of the Peninsula. With all these threatening appearances, I have full confidence that the constitutional system established here will be sustained. We shall soon see and know the worst."—Franklin Gas.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Russia, to his friend in Portland, dated Cronstadt, August 1.

Yesterday the Emperor Alexander arrived at this place. The Commandant wished for two ships, the one English the other American, to hoist the mole head with the yards manned, to give the great man three cheers. The St. Peter, capt. Hollard, of Boston, was selected for the American. The yards being manned with the crews of other ships, the sailors sung out bravely hurra for the Emperor. Alexander, in his boat, took off his cap, and gave three cheers in return.—Among the distinguished personages who visited the St. Peter, while in port, was the Persian Ambassador.

A HUNGRY THIEF.

From the N. Y. Com Advertiser.

Pl.—When types of different sorts and sizes are broken down and mingled together indiscriminately, the mixed mass, in the language of "the trade," is called Pl. We have just discovered that during the late fever, when the lower part of the city was deserted, some person or persons entered our office and stole from 50 to 100 pounds of type. We presume they had nothing to eat, and having heard that printing offices abounded with Pl, without understanding the difference between printer's Pl and that of pastry cooks, determined to make trial of it. The thieves must certainly have come in search of something to eat, for no mortal would ever think of entering a printing office for obtaining cash—and it is not too often that our eye is of easier digestion than lead and zinc.

P S They also took a load of wood, probably to cook some other dishes.

NEW INVENTIONS.

M. Guy Duplantier, of Louisiana, has invented a machine for making bricks, which, it is said, will do as much work as thirty men.

The same gentleman has invented a machine for piercing fence posts, by the aid of which, it is asserted, a man and a horse can pierce 1500 posts in the time which it takes to pierce 60 or 80 according to the ancient method.

LONGEVITY.

By the late population report in Great Britain, it appeared that there were 57 men and 111 women in England; and in Scotland 40 men and 62 women, all upwards of one hundred years old.

SNOW.

A Vermont paper says on the authority of a traveller from Canada, that the stage passed between St. John's and La Prairie, on the 31st October, on runners. The snow was so deep that loaded sleighs were passing to and from the aforesaid places with ease.

There was a fall of snow on the 14th September in England.

THE JEWISH YEAR.

The following is stated to be an account of the Jewish New Year, which takes place early in Sept (or Tisri,) and has lately been the cause of the non attendance of Jews at the Stock Exchange, &c.

The Jews believe that God created the world in September (or Tisri,) and that at the revolution of the same time yearly, he sits in judgment and out of the book taketh reckoning of every man's life, and pronounces sentence accordingly. That day, which their great Sanhedrim ordained the new year's festival, God received intelligence by the angels, as it is written in Daniel. All things are provided in the most solemn manner, the three books are opened—the first, of the most wicked, who are registered in the book of Death; the second of the just, who are enrolled in the Book of Life; and the third, of the mean sort, whose judgment is deferred until the day of reconciliation (the 10th of Tisri); that if, in the mean time, they repent, and their good exceed their evil, they are entered in the Book of Life; if otherwise in the Book of Death.—In the morning and evening they sound a trumpet made of a ram's horn, to warn them of the judgment.—The day before, they rise soon in the morning to repeat their prayers for remission; and when they have done in the synagogue, they go to the graves, to testify that God does not pardon them, they are like to the dead, and praying that he will pity them, and there they give large alms. In the afternoon, they shave, adorn and bathe themselves, that they may be pure the next day. They begin this feast with a cup of wine and new year's salutations, and on their tables have a ram's horn, in remembrance of the ram which was offered in Isaac's stead. Fish they eat, to signify the multiplication of their good works, and make themselves merry in assurance of the forgiveness of their sins; and after meat they resort to some bridge, to hurl their sins into the water—as it is written, "He shall cast all our sins into the bottom of the sea." At night they renew their cheer, and end this feast. From this day to the tenth day is a time of penance or Lent. The Jewish year is a lunar year, consisting in common years of 12 months, but of 13 in embolismic years. The names of the months are—Tisri, Marchevan, Cisleu, Tebeth, Schebeth, Adar, Veader, in the embolismic year—Nisan, Icar, Sivan, Thamuz, Ab, and Elul. They compute the beginning of the year from Tisri. All their bills and bonds, and all their civil acts and contracts, are still dated among them according to the same computation; likewise all their jubilees, and sabbatical years. London paper.

A LETTER.

To the Editors from a friend at Fort Atkinson, (up the Missouri) under date of Sept 25 contains the following—General Gaines and his aids arrived here yesterday from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas. He will remain here until Monday next, when he will proceed across the country to Fort St. Anthony, at the mouth of the river St. Pierre. The General will descend the Mississippi to St. Louis.

The Royal Academy of a gallant fair, a sloop belonging to that place, and a practical schol, which the former succeeded in capturing.

On the night of the 1st inst, at half past eight, the sloop Eliza, was lying at anchor in La Guahaya, where a schooner brought up at a short distance, and without halting, fired two shots at her—the sloop without loss of time, opened a heavy fire from her only gun, a 12 pound carronade loaded with round and grape shot, supported by musketry; and after six rounds the slaughter on the schooner's deck must have been very great, as the cries of the wounded were heard. The felucca now hove down before the schooner and Eliza, with the evident intention of running along side and boarding, but the sloop availed their intention and running under her bow, boarded in an instant, the defence of the felucca was desperate,—the captain and nine men were killed, and the remaining part of her crew, with the exception of four men, two of whom were severely wounded, jumped over board. They appeared to have been fully prepared for action. Shot were being, and the men armed with cutlasses, and a long knife in the left hand; part of our boarders were equipped with a cutlass, while others with fixed bayonet pointed to their fire the moment they had boarded.—So general an attack could not be performed without a severe loss on our side, and it is deeply to be lamented that 2 seamen were killed, and Mr. Nourie and six seamen severely wounded. Mr. N. through the arm by an iron ball from a musketeer. The felucca had taken a French brig, bound to Havana, and had disposed of her cargo; some cases of ribbands, muslins, &c. were found on board, and her water and provisions were nearly out. This small sloop with only one gun and 25 men, in a few minutes beat off with great slaughter a schooner of six guns and about forty men; and boarded and carried a felucca of five guns and thirty-six men. Perhaps in few actions of the kind has a greater degree of cool and determined gallantry been displayed.

It is stated in a Jamaica paper, that the Flag of Columbia has been hoisted at old Providence, San Andreas and the Corn Island.

THE BRAZILS.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated Rio Janeiro, August 4.

"The press here is as free as in the United States. When the King was here we had but one newspaper, and that was of a very small size, and was printed twice a week, giving us only his decrees, without any foreign news. Now we have twelve papers, most of them are published daily, giving us the news of all countries, and free discussion on all subjects. The Prince has become very plain in his dress, economical in his expenses and familiar in his address and conversation. His expenses are not a twentieth part of the expenses of former years. His Ministers are all of the same character.

The Prime Minister, Joss ou Befacio de Andrade Sotria, is a second Franklin. He is about 45 years old—is much beloved by all the Brazilians and foreigners. He was born in the province of St. Paul, but has spent many years in different parts of Europe. For several years he has lived a retired life, but the period has arrived which called for the exercise of his talents, and in January last, he was placed in the highest station his country can offer. He has great opposition to encounter from the royal party, which was, and even still is, of considerable strength.

"We are now allowed in cases of libel, and in criminal cases, the trial by jury.—The first trial by jury, on this Southern continent, took place here last week. It was a charge against the Editor of one of the Gazettes, for a libel on the Prince, questioning his authority. He was tried by a regular Jury, and was honourably acquitted. The accused was allowed to choose eight persons for his Jury, from twenty-four named by the government. It was a new thing to most persons here.

"We expect, when the Congress meets, the first business will be to send Ambassadors to foreign nations, and one of the first measures will be to put an entire stop to the Slave Trade. I think we may rely on this being done very soon—God forbid it should not be. In the year 1821, 55,567 Slaves were embarked in Africa, and 30,102 arrived alive. The number imported at the other ports, is immense."

MELANCHOLY.

St. Louis, Oct 23.

Mr Charles Gregoir, of St Genevieve, has politely favoured us with a copy of a letter, written on board the Steam Boat Hecla, from New Orleans, bound to this place, and lying near Point Chiko, when her boiler burst, and her crew in deep distress, as will appear by the following:

Steam Boat Hecla, Oct.

"Sir,

"We are in the greatest distress now lying 20 miles above Point Chiko. Our boiler burst on Friday the 27th September, killed two men and severely scalded 7 others. Since our departure our captain, mate, pilot, steward, and seven others, (5 of whom were passengers.) have died with the fever. I hope you will send immediate assistance; our situation is very critical, not one moment to be lost.—Republican.

SELLING WIVES.

A late London paper inserted the following disgusting communication because it was well authenticated: Thomas Jones, a painter, sold his wife on Tuesday last, for three pence, with the proviso that if she did not please after three days trial, she was to be returned, and the purchase money divided between the parties. The most singular part of the transaction is, that the parties are not twenty years of age, and have not been married a month.

SPANISH PATRIOTISM.

The following anecdote is given by an eye witness of the events of the 7th July at Madrid. It reminds one of the arrest of Andrie. In the dispersion of one of the battalions of the insurgent guards, Monthier commandant, was met and taken prisoner by a peasant. He offered six ounces of gold and his gold repeater to let him escape; but the peasant, although he had scarcely a shag in his foot, rejected the offer with scorn. Monthier begged of him to spare his life. "I will not kill you," replied the peasant, "but with the sword of the law." He conducted him to the artillery quarters.

Case of the schooner Eliza, which had been entered by the collector of the port, and the decree of the court which awarded damages against the schooner, and the vessel and cargo, was claimed by Messrs. Webster and Blake for the schooner, and by Messrs. Prescott and J. King for the claimant. The hon. Judge was of opinion that the conduct of the schooner Eliza was such as to render the capture lawful, and that although under the circumstances a dividend on the cargo should be made, yet the schooner was not to be restored to the schooner, but to be sold for the benefit of the district Judge awarding damages, and ordered that each party should retain his own costs. An appeal from the decision of the circuit court, was claimed and granted to the Supreme Court of the United States. (Daily Ad.)

From the Lexington Reporter.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.
We understand that the Governor's recommendation in regard to the currency generally approved, and resolutions have been introduced in the lower house, relating to the directory of the commonwealth, to continue the currency, and to appoint commissioners to survey one million of the paper in the course of the ensuing year, and to authorize the collection of all debts, hereafter contracted in specie. The business of the first week of the session has been conducted with great harmony and unanimity. A number of divorce petitions have been presented and rejected without reference.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.

The Salem paper, in giving an account of a fire at Hamilton, notices the following instance of intrepidity in a female. The fire was discovered about 4 o'clock in the morning. The house was already enveloped in flames. Part of it was occupied by Mrs. Margaret Lummas, a widow, with 11 children, the eldest on a sick bed. Mrs. Lummas, with great fortitude, after having rescued her sick daughter to a building hard by, extricated her other children from the flames, returned, and at the risk of her life, directed by the cries of a child, proceeding into one of the chambers and brought a child of a Capt. Dodge, from the mill in the flames. The whole of the two families, consisting of Capt. Dodge, his wife, &c. children, Mrs. Lummas and five children, escaped naked and destitute. The building was consumed with all its contents, except a few articles of furniture belonging to Capt. Dodge.

FROM THE ONTARIO SLOOP.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Tuck, Surgeon U. S. Navy, on board the Ontario.

We arrived at Gibraltar early in August having stopped at Malta—hearing of a disturbance at Port Mahon, did not remain the former place 12 hours. After our return to Mahon, we learnt that a disagreeable affair had taken place at Algiers, which I will now relate the particulars:

Our Consul, Mr. Shaler, being away had left his nephew, the Vice Consul in his place—when out hunting one day he met some Turks, who told him he was on their fields, and must go off—he refused—he attempted to use force, when he presented his gun at them—they dived him and beat him severely—he complained to the Dey, demanding satisfaction—the Dey told him he could give him none, adding, allow you a Drogoman. This is a man created among the Turks—every Consul allowed one as a protection. If a Turk insults any one under their protection, he loses his head. Our young Consul neglected to take his Drogoman with him, therefore he was refused satisfaction. He told the Dey if he did not punish those men in 24 hours, he would cut down the American flag-staff—the Dey replied he could not help it. The flag staff was cut down, as a vessel chartered to bring us to Consul at Port Mahon, where we then were. We immediately made sail for this place for provisions, and in 2 or 3 days we sail for Algiers thence to Leghorn to take our Consul to Tunis—Dr. Swift having been left in this place, &c.

Gibraltar, Sept. 15, 1822.

IMPORTANT TO MEN IN TRADE.

We understand that it has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State, in session here, that the Seller of Goods is not liable for any damages or inferiority of quality which may be discovered by the buyer after delivery. This does not apply to frauds, for which the seller is probably liable, though this point came only incidentally into consideration in the case which the above decision was made. It is understood that there is no warranty on the part of the seller that the goods sold are of a certain quality, but simply that the seller has the title to sell, and that the goods shall be of the Bill of Parcels declare them to be. Cotton, that the article sold is Cotton, &c. This case, we hear, is soon to be put on at length, for the information of all concerned. (Palladium.)

HIGH PRICED HATS.

At the close of the New York Fair, sale of some articles took place, where an American hat in imitation of Leghorn, was sold for \$120, another for \$57, another \$35, and another for \$31. The first mentioned was manufactured by Mrs. Harrison of Dutchess county, and purchased by Alexander Spencer, Esq. of Greenwich.

Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger.

The 23d Sept. makes the following remarks: "Mr. Canning's principles are worthy of much more liberal and less servile applause than those of the late Marquis of Londonderry, and we believe he is as well inclined towards the Greek cause, that he will attempt to follow in its favour. He will certainly not follow servilely in the track of any one, and he is, we are prepared to coincide with him, as far as antipathy, as respects the Greek cause, a more enlarged and liberal policy."

Persons... with... the... New... will... THE... It... the... her... phic... her... thorough... Having... of... our... whose... of... indirectly... of... were... after... which... most... officers... to... set... entire... tract... opinion... stance... inquiry... and... public... pains... were... for... to... the... comfort... The... of... the... of... to... the... fitting... late... cruise;... and... mo... an... is... not... to... any... omission... contrary... it... that... the... hold... cleaned... The... court... principal... on... board... the... cruise, were... northern... of... Havana... that... port... its... was... there... medical... The... court... the... the... admission... the... hold... of... facts... were... given... to... the... may... also... be... for... the... sick... called... on... late... cruise... The... want... and... sugar... crew, which... medical... office... bare... produce... able... injury... The... court... determine... The... sick... were... otherwise... ular... to... which... ings... SUC... London... been... receiv... pleasing... an... account... was... advantage... Greeks... From... THE... The... inter... received... to... family... of... who... visit... fruits... that... a... few... year... promising... some... of... the... struck... with... The... reason... to... time... de... society... art... hear... activity... visitors... public... well... by... letters... men... Rev... net... Eq... come... to... us... tion... form... striking... company... ty... with... the... form... picked... Sion... of... pl... tr... worst... dicted... to... have... been... highest... de... despised... a... own... horri... the... script... to... regul... cle... und... These... ind... were... seen... whose... in... most... fore... tion... state... time... are... for... mid... like... our... of... the... div... of... good... a... abundant... the... state... and... man... The... just... by... can... ability... but... continue... where... see... long... due... ind... str... ition...

Persons who have business to transact with the Court, are notified that the Court now holds its sessions in the New Court House, whether the Records and papers belonging to the Register of Wills Office have been removed.

THE COURT OF ENQUIRY

In the case of the Macedonian.

It will be recollected by the reader, that the fatal sickness which prevailed on board the United States ship Macedonian, during her last cruise, was ascribed to the miasma arising from the foul state of the hold, which, it was said, had not been thoroughly cleaned previous to her sailing. Having always entertained an exalted opinion of the skill and uniform attention to duty of our officers, we could not for a moment admit the belief, that the dreadful disease whose detolating influence swept off so many of her brave company, was even indirectly attributable to any omission of duty on their part. It now appears that we were right; for a naval court of enquiry, after a strict examination into the causes, in which produced that sickness, acquit, in the most satisfactory manner, the several officers. As the report of the court came too late to afford time to insert in this paper, we shall be content with expressing the opinion submitted to it. This report is founded upon facts and circumstances disclosed in the course of the enquiry, and cannot fail to operate upon the public mind, as conclusive evidence that no pains were spared, in preparing this vessel for sea, to preserve the health and promote the comfort of her officers and crew.

OPINION.

The Court is of opinion that the conduct of the officers of the Navy Yard at Charleston, manifested great zeal and attention to the fitting out of the Macedonian for her late cruise; and that the prevalence of sickness and mortality, on board the Macedonian, is not to be ascribed in any degree, to any omission of duty on their part; on the contrary, it is the opinion of this Court, that the hold of this ship was sufficiently cleaned. The Court is further of opinion, that the principal causes of sickness and mortality on board the Macedonian during her late cruise, were the sudden transition from a southern climate to the climate of the port of Havana, the continuance of the ship in that port for so long a period, as it appears she was there detained, and the want of proper medical aid, for a considerable period. The Court is further of opinion, that the debilitated state of a portion of the crew at the time of their arrival at the port of Havana, the admission of water at that place, into the hold of the ship, until its injurious effects were suspected, and the permission given to the crew to sleep about the decks, may also be considered as additional causes for the sickness and mortality which prevailed on board the Macedonian during her late cruise. The want of additional clothing, of tea and sugar, and the dependency of the crew, which have been enumerated by the medical officers, in the opinion of this Court have produced in themselves very considerable injury to the health of the crew. The Court feel themselves incompetent to determine, whether the treatment to which the sick were subjected, was judicious or otherwise, and therefore refer in that particular, to the opinions of the medical officers, which are annexed to these proceedings.

JOHN RODGERS, President of the Court.

SUCCESS OF THE GREEKS.

London papers to the 1st of October have been received at New-York. The most pleasing articles of intelligence they contain are accounts from different sources of various advantages recently obtained by the Greeks over the Turks.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

The intelligence which is so frequently received from these "Isles of the sea," uniformly of the most pleasing nature. Those who visit them and witness the abundant fruits that have sprung from the seed which a few years since was sown in this most unpromising soil, and watered by the blood of some of the missionaries of the cross, are struck with astonishment and admiration. The accounts which we receive from time to time, descriptive of the present state of society, are calculated to warm the Christian's heart, and to excite him to increased activity and zeal. But the testimony of visitors is equally expressed in the emphatic words, "he half was not told us." By letters lately received from two gentlemen, Rev. Dr. Tyerman and George Bennett, Esq. visiting these islands, and which come to us through the English publications, former accounts are confirmed. The striking contrast which is manifested by comparing the present happy state of society with the wretchedness in which heathenism formerly involved them, is forcibly depicted. Says a letter from Elmeia, "A nation of pillagers have become eminently trust-worthy. A people for many years addicted to lasciviousness in all its forms, have become modest and virtuous in the highest degree—those who a few years ago despised all forms of religion, except their own horrid and cruel superstitions, study the scriptures, and appear conscientiously to regulate themselves by those sacred precepts, under the direction of their teachers." These islands, which for so many years were scenes of the most horrid barbarities, whose inhabitants were cannibals of the most ferocious kind, and whose soil was often stained with the blood of human victims, are now the abodes of happiness, under mild and humane laws—laws which like our own are founded upon the precepts of the divine word. Being under a state of good cultivation, their productions are abundant, and not only furnish a supply for the sustenance of their inhabitants, but afford many valuable articles for exportation. The letter mentioned says, "that vision only can convey an adequate idea of their fertility, beauty, and soil." Marks of continued improvement are almost every where seen; houses and chapels are building; due attention is paid to education, and industrious habits generally prevail.

PRICED HATS.

of the New York Fair, has taken place, when the imitation of Leghorn, which was sold for \$3, and another for \$3.1. The first was manufactured by Miss Hart, and purchased by Mr. Greaves, Esq. of Greenvale.

POSTSCRIPT.

Extract of a letter dated Camp Chase, near Pensacola, Oct. 10th. The revenue cutter Louisiana, arrived here a few days ago from a cruise on the coast of Cuba, having made five prizes. The vessels captured were schooners from 30 to 100 tons burthen. Two were burned and three sent into New Orleans; one loaded with coffee, and another having a quantity of dry goods on board. The crew of one only was taken, consisting of 17, who are under guard at this camp, having been detained for trial. The other crews escaped into the woods, after having burnt a quantity of coffee, &c. they had on shore. The vessel to which the prisoners here belonged, in addition to their small arms, mounted a large swivel—Mobile Tex.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers of 19, 20, 21 and 22d October, announce the continuance of the yellow fever with unabated violence. An impressive fact to show the denouement of the city, is that the Federal Court there was opened, and neither parties, lawyers, jurors, witnesses, attended—the Court was closed without having acted on a single cause.

SOMETHING FOR THE PEOPLE TO CONSIDER.

From the Columbian Observer. There is a rumour here that the negotiations between Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun has ended in a treaty of Amity and Alliance, by which the latter agrees to relinquish all his right and title to the Presidential chair for FOUR YEARS, provided he be made Secretary of State; and Mr. Calhoun on his part covenants and agrees to support Mr. Adams as a Republican, and to bring over Pennsylvania and some other states.

THE GREEKS.

It gives us much pleasure to observe, that a public meeting has been called at Albany, to be held in the Capitol on Monday next, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of sentiment on the great struggle now making for the Greeks, for emancipation from the Turkish yoke. We trust this noble example will be followed throughout the whole of the Union. N.Y. Com. Adv.

FROM MADRAS.

By the brig Hope arrived at Boston. A violent storm and inundating rain were experienced in India early in June, and destroyed nearly all the indigo plants, which were almost ready for cutting: A great amount of property has been lost or damaged by the inundation. Some lives have been lost, and it was feared that on the small 'Churs', the greatest part of the population had perished. The rice harvest had failed and Government had ordered Indian corn to be sown immediately. At Pultah, 45 persons were killed by the explosion of 70 or 80 maunds of gunpowder. A new species of Suttea has been recently witnessed in India. A widow of 16 in high spirits, caused herself to be buried with her deceased husband, A Junk of 8 or 900 tons from Amoy, China, for Bitavia, with 1600 passengers and numerous crew, was wrecked on the 16th Feb on Gaspar Island, and all but 190 perished.

Levy Court.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet on the third Monday in December next, in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads. By order, Wm. S. GREEN, Clk.

Chancery Sale

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 12th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, The Following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, viz: Part of BROOKSBY'S POINT, part of LANCASTER PLAINS, and part of HAMMOND'S PLAINS, containing 218 1/8 acres, adjoining the Indian Landing, being the plantation or farm whereon Ephraim Marriott now resides. This land is well adapted to the growth of corn, small grain and tobacco. There is on the premises a fine large apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The farm is well timbered, and almost entirely enclosed with a new chestnut fence, with tolerable buildings thereon. The Terms of Sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of one half of the purchase money within one year from the day of sale, with interest, and the remaining half within two years from the day of sale, with interest. At the same time and place will be sold, for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, one negro man, one negro woman, and one negro girl, now in the possession of the said Ephraim Marriott. On the payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 4th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the

Personal Estate

Of Elizabeth Elliott late of said county, deceased, consisting of a quantity of Rye, Straw, Tobacco now hanging, with other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of Sale, six months credit will be given for all purchases over twenty dollars, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security; for all purchases under twenty dollars the cash must be paid on the day of sale. Tighman Mockbee, Agent for Benjamin Elliott, Adm'r.

CAUTION.

All persons are forbidden hunting with Dog or Gun, or in any way trespassing on the Farm of Mr. William Steuart, called ABERDEEN, on South River. Offenders will be dealt with according to law. Henry Hunter, Overseer.

BAKING.

WM. MURDOCH, Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has fitted up his Bake house for the purpose of carrying on the Bread & Biscuit Baking. He has employed a nice first rate workman, and will be able constantly after the 25th inst. to supply such persons as may favour him with their custom, with Hot Bread, Biscuits, &c. every morning, by their calling on him at his old stand, one door above Mr. G. Schwarz's. He will exert himself to give general satisfaction. He likewise intends keeping a supply of Pound Cake, Jumbles, Macaroons and Confectionary, and will freeze Ice Creams. With all these articles it will afford him pleasure to serve Private Families, Balls and Parties. This he will do on reasonable terms and short notices. Nov 21. Wm.

Sheriff's Sale.

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 Monday the 9th December, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all the right, title and interest, both in law and equity, of Charles Watson, in and to one negro man named George, and one negro boy named Charles. Seized and taken as the property of the said Charles Watson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph S. Meekins, for the use of Nicholas Watkins of Thomas. Terms Cash. BENJ. GAITHER, late Sheriff. A. A. County Nov. 21.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Elliott, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against it to present them legally authenticated. BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, Adm'r. Nov 21.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Pritchard late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to bring in the same legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to be desired to make immediate payment to Eliza Pritchard, Adm'r. Nov. 21.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SLAVES.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for Cash, on Saturday the 7th of December next, at 12 o'clock A. M. at the farm of Mrs. Clements, on the river Severn, forty-three VALUABLE SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children. Seized and taken as the property of Sarah Clements and Joseph Green, executors of Francis T. Clements, deceased, at the suit of Jesse Ray. William O'Hara, Shff. Jw. Nov. 21.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Calvert county court, sitting as a court of equity, will be sold at public auction, on the twenty sixth day of December next, on the premises, the whole of the Real Estate of which captain Joseph Leonard, and Sarah his wife, died seized and possessed, lying, and being in Calvert county, and State of Maryland, within 3 miles of St. Leonard's town, and within ten miles of Prince-Frederick, and containing about four hundred acres, heavily timbered, and having a large and commodious brick dwelling-house, and other out houses thereon, which may be repaired.—On a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payments of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; the whole interest due on the entire purchase money to be paid together with each installment. Bond, Trustee. Nov. 21.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, at the late residence of Edward Kirkland, deceased, on Monday 25th inst. if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, corn, fodder, farming utensils, and household furniture. Terms of Sale—For the corn, and all sums not exceeding ten dollars, cash will be required; for all sums above ten dollars, six months credit will be given, on notes with good security being given. Elisha Kirkland. Nov. 14.

NOTICE.

The subscriber requests those who are indebted to her either on note or open account, immediately to PAY the same. She is determined to prosecute for all claims not satisfied by the 15th day of December next. J. Myntec. A. MURROE & CO. have on hand, and will be constantly supplied with, a good stock of ready made Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, to which they invite the attention of the public. Their sales will be exclusively for Cash. Nov. 14.

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has received a supply of Reasonable GOODS, and being desirous to SELL OUT, respectfully invites the attention of the public. GIBSON WHITE. P. S. He has on hand an assortment of Ready made Clothing, among which are Tartan Plaid Cloaks, made up in the strongest manner and handsomest style. Annapolis, November 7.

Soap & Candle AGENCY.

The subscriber is constantly supplied from H.V.'s manufactory (one of the best in Baltimore,) with soap and candles, which he will sell at the manufacturer's Prices. ALSO. Just received a very large and general assortment of DRY GOODS Suitable for the Fall season. Short for Men, Women, and Children. Cotton Yarn Warp, Sugars, Teal & Lump, Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Window Glass and Dolls. ADDITIONAL—SUPERIOR Plaid Cloaks. Just received an extensive assortment of Liverpool, Queen, and Glass Ware, among which is a very handsome DINING SET, Containing one hundred and thirty two pieces. All the above articles will be sold at retail as low as the Baltimore wholesale prices, and some much lower, by Fredk. Shaffer Littig, Opposite the Market, fourth door from Church-street. Annapolis, Nov. 14.

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.

Anne-Arundel county, ss.

This is to certify, that on the 4th day of November, 1822, Edward W. Dorsey, of said county, brought before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, a Horse, which he alleged had been taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his enclosures; the natural and artificial marks of which horse are as follows: a light bay gelding, fourteen or fifteen years old, fifteen hands high, docked tail, has been worked in gears, a natural trotter, and without shoes or any appearance of having been shod for a length of time. Given under my hand and seal this 4th of November 1822. C. E. Baldwin, (seal.) The owner of the above horse, is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away. Edward W. Dorsey. Nov. 14.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, at the late residence of Edward Kirkland, deceased, on Monday 25th inst. if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, corn, fodder, farming utensils, and household furniture. Terms of Sale—For the corn, and all sums not exceeding ten dollars, cash will be required; for all sums above ten dollars, six months credit will be given, on notes with good security being given. Elisha Kirkland. Nov. 14.

NOTICE.

The subscriber requests those who are indebted to her either on note or open account, immediately to PAY the same. She is determined to prosecute for all claims not satisfied by the 15th day of December next. J. Myntec. A. MURROE & CO. have on hand, and will be constantly supplied with, a good stock of ready made Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, to which they invite the attention of the public. Their sales will be exclusively for Cash. Nov. 14.

POSTSCRIPT.

Extract of a letter dated Camp Chase, near Pensacola, Oct. 10th. The revenue cutter Louisiana, arrived here a few days ago from a cruise on the coast of Cuba, having made five prizes. The vessels captured were schooners from 30 to 100 tons burthen. Two were burned and three sent into New Orleans; one loaded with coffee, and another having a quantity of dry goods on board. The crew of one only was taken, consisting of 17, who are under guard at this camp, having been detained for trial. The other crews escaped into the woods, after having burnt a quantity of coffee, &c. they had on shore. The vessel to which the prisoners here belonged, in addition to their small arms, mounted a large swivel—Mobile Tex.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers of 19, 20, 21 and 22d October, announce the continuance of the yellow fever with unabated violence. An impressive fact to show the denouement of the city, is that the Federal Court there was opened, and neither parties, lawyers, jurors, witnesses, attended—the Court was closed without having acted on a single cause.

SOMETHING FOR THE PEOPLE TO CONSIDER.

From the Columbian Observer. There is a rumour here that the negotiations between Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun has ended in a treaty of Amity and Alliance, by which the latter agrees to relinquish all his right and title to the Presidential chair for FOUR YEARS, provided he be made Secretary of State; and Mr. Calhoun on his part covenants and agrees to support Mr. Adams as a Republican, and to bring over Pennsylvania and some other states.

THE GREEKS.

It gives us much pleasure to observe, that a public meeting has been called at Albany, to be held in the Capitol on Monday next, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of sentiment on the great struggle now making for the Greeks, for emancipation from the Turkish yoke. We trust this noble example will be followed throughout the whole of the Union. N.Y. Com. Adv.

FROM MADRAS.

By the brig Hope arrived at Boston. A violent storm and inundating rain were experienced in India early in June, and destroyed nearly all the indigo plants, which were almost ready for cutting: A great amount of property has been lost or damaged by the inundation. Some lives have been lost, and it was feared that on the small 'Churs', the greatest part of the population had perished. The rice harvest had failed and Government had ordered Indian corn to be sown immediately. At Pultah, 45 persons were killed by the explosion of 70 or 80 maunds of gunpowder. A new species of Suttea has been recently witnessed in India. A widow of 16 in high spirits, caused herself to be buried with her deceased husband, A Junk of 8 or 900 tons from Amoy, China, for Bitavia, with 1600 passengers and numerous crew, was wrecked on the 16th Feb on Gaspar Island, and all but 190 perished.

Levy Court.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet on the third Monday in December next, in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads. By order, Wm. S. GREEN, Clk.

Chancery Sale

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 12th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, The Following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, viz: Part of BROOKSBY'S POINT, part of LANCASTER PLAINS, and part of HAMMOND'S PLAINS, containing 218 1/8 acres, adjoining the Indian Landing, being the plantation or farm whereon Ephraim Marriott now resides. This land is well adapted to the growth of corn, small grain and tobacco. There is on the premises a fine large apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The farm is well timbered, and almost entirely enclosed with a new chestnut fence, with tolerable buildings thereon. The Terms of Sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of one half of the purchase money within one year from the day of sale, with interest, and the remaining half within two years from the day of sale, with interest. At the same time and place will be sold, for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, one negro man, one negro woman, and one negro girl, now in the possession of the said Ephraim Marriott. On the payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 4th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the

Personal Estate

Of Elizabeth Elliott late of said county, deceased, consisting of a quantity of Rye, Straw, Tobacco now hanging, with other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of Sale, six months credit will be given for all purchases over twenty dollars, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security; for all purchases under twenty dollars the cash must be paid on the day of sale. Tighman Mockbee, Agent for Benjamin Elliott, Adm'r.

CAUTION.

All persons are forbidden hunting with Dog or Gun, or in any way trespassing on the Farm of Mr. William Steuart, called ABERDEEN, on South River. Offenders will be dealt with according to law. Henry Hunter, Overseer.

BAKING.

WM. MURDOCH, Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has fitted up his Bake house for the purpose of carrying on the Bread & Biscuit Baking. He has employed a nice first rate workman, and will be able constantly after the 25th inst. to supply such persons as may favour him with their custom, with Hot Bread, Biscuits, &c. every morning, by their calling on him at his old stand, one door above Mr. G. Schwarz's. He will exert himself to give general satisfaction. He likewise intends keeping a supply of Pound Cake, Jumbles, Macaroons and Confectionary, and will freeze Ice Creams. With all these articles it will afford him pleasure to serve Private Families, Balls and Parties. This he will do on reasonable terms and short notices. Nov 21. Wm.

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has received a supply of Reasonable GOODS, and being desirous to SELL OUT, respectfully invites the attention of the public. GIBSON WHITE. P. S. He has on hand an assortment of Ready made Clothing, among which are Tartan Plaid Cloaks, made up in the strongest manner and handsomest style. Annapolis, November 7.

Land & Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery will be sold on Saturday the 15th day of December next, at the late residence of Gen. Osborn Williams in Anne Arundel county, at 11 o'clock if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted), a tract of land in said county called

White's Hall

Containing about 246 acres and 64 perches, and a part of a tract of land in said county called

Lithicum's Walks

Containing about 47 acres and 84 perches of land, the land will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers. Upon the premises are a good dwelling house, the necessary tobacco houses, corn house and other out houses, the soil is of a good quality and suitable for almost every kind of cultivation; a more minute description of the property is deemed unnecessary as it is presumed all persons wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale, which will be shown by Theodore M. Williams residing on the place. The sales will be at public auction.—The Terms are, one-third part of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be paid within six months from the day of sale, one-third part thereof with interest as aforesaid, within 12 months from the day of sale, and the other third part within 18 months from the day of sale with interest as aforesaid, for which payments bonds with good security will be required. Upon the payment of the purchase money, (and not before) a good and sufficient deed or deeds will be executed to the purchaser or purchasers.

NEGROES.

About twenty-five likely Negroes will be sold on the same day and at the same place, in lots or singly as may be deemed advisable.—The Terms of sale are, that the purchase money shall be paid in three months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale, for the payment of which, bonds with good security will be required. No purchaser need expect to take possession of any said property until he has complied with the terms by giving a bond as aforesaid.

James Hill, Trustee.
Nov. 14. 3w.

VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold to public sale, on Monday the 2d day of December next, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 3d, at the farm of the deceased on South River, and on Thursday following at the residence of the late Mr. Thos. Warfield,

All the Personal Estate

Of Mr. William Warfield, deceased, consisting of valuable Negroes, the crops of Grain and Tobacco on hand, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a variety of Stock and Farming Utensils of every description.

The most valuable part of the slaves will be disposed of at the two farms. The property in Annapolis consists principally of household furniture. Terms of Sale—A credit of 6 months will be given for all purchases above twenty dollars, on bond and security being given, under that sum the cash must be paid on the day of sale. Sale at each place to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN W. DUVALL, Adm'r.
Nov. 14. 1s.

Stable's Sale

By virtue of a writ of *fi fa* from Gideon White, Esq. to me directed, will be sold for cash, on Saturday the 23d of November inst. at 11 o'clock, forenoon, at James Hunter's Tavern, One Negro Boy, Charles. Seized and taken as the property of John Sullivan, at the instance of Rezin Spurrier.

WM. TON, Constable.
Nov. 14. 1s.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Warfield, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against it, are notified to exhibit them legally authenticated.

JOHN W. DUVALL, Adm'r.
Nov. 14. 7w.

NOTICE.

Was taken up on the subscribers shore on the 30th of October, a small

BATTEAU

Twelve feet long, painted red inside, with two oars. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

John Ridout, of H.
Kent Island near
Love Point, Nov. 14. 3w.

PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between John & Edward Collinson has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them for payment to either of the subscribers.

John Collinson,
Edward Collinson.
West...
November 7, 1822. 3*

State of Maryland, Sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Nov. 9th, 1822.
On application by petition of Joseph M'Cehey, administrator of Samuel Ward, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

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

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Ward, 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 15th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of Nov. 1822.

Joseph M'Cehey, Adm'r.
Nov. 14. 6w.

Charles County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that James M. Murray, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a Bay Gelding, about nine or ten years old, thirteen and half hands high, three white feet, a small scar on his left hind leg, switch tail, trots and gallops. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of October, 1822.

(Signed,) Henry W. Hardy.
To the Clerk Charles County Court.

The owner of the above described property is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

James M. Murray
Nov. 7. 3w.

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 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 Gidle, Adm'r.
Oct. 3.

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 circumstances; and of such laws 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.

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 Supreme Court, and the General Assembly.

Female Academy.

The subscribers, grateful for the patronage their school has hitherto received, acquaint 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.
NB. 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.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, Oct. 15th, 1822.
On application by petition of Benjamin Brown, jun. administrator of Samuel Hurrene, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

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

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hurrene, 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 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October, 1822.

Benjamin Brown, Adm'r.
Oct. 17. 6w.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

GLASVAR—

This land binds on the head of the Wicomico 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 as 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'ELDERRY, of Baltimore, or MR. GEORGE FORBES, near Benedict, Charles county.
October 3. 3m.

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.

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.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

New & Cheap

N. J. Watkins, MERCHANT TAILOR.
Informs his friends and the public, that he has received a complete and general assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

among which are
Shepherd's Best Regent's Blue and Black Cloths,
Cassimeres and Vestings, a great variety,
Which he will be happy to make up in a fashionable, and speedy manner, and on the shortest notice.
Sept. 26.

St. John's College.

DR. RAFFERTY, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes delivering a course of lectures upon Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry, and Astronomy—to be illustrated by 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 patronised, 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 a future advertisement.
Sept. 26.

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 charges.

George Barber.
Annapolis, Oct. 24. 5w.

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 without respect to persons.

William Watkins, jr. Adm'r.
Oct. 17. 8w.*

Negroes Wanted.

Persons having healthy young Negroes to dispose of will find a purchaser, who will give them the best price, in cash, on applying at Williams' Hotel, or to Mr. Wm. Eaton.
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. Claggett, who are solely authorised to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY,
WM. WARFIELD,
JNO. W. CLAGGETT.
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 authorised to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM. WARFIELD,
DAVID RIDGELY.
August 8, 1822.

JUST PUBLISHED

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

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

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 re-construct 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 re-constitute 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, who ever 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 practicality 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-constituted 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. 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 and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Maynadier, Annapolis.

July 1822. 21

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 1822.

Sept. 12. 11

MA... [VOL. LX]

PRINTED AT... JONAS CHURCH-STRE... Price—Three... WEEKLY

29 Thursday... 30 Friday... 1 Sunday (Dec.)... 2 Monday... 3 Tuesday... 4 Wednesday

BAL... PRICES... (Corrected Weekly.—F

White wheat, \$1... 22 to 1 27—Rye, 70... 35... Oats, 35... white wheat, \$7 50... Fine \$5 87 1/2... Peas, 40... Clover seed, \$1... \$1 40 to \$5—Wheat... 35 to 36 cents per... 50 to 52 cts.—Peas... Herring, No. 1, \$3... —No. 1, non... Straw, \$10 50 to 11... Maryland Tobac... prices have not... Oct. 24.

New & C... Adam &... just receive... and exten... FALL &... G... which they offer... members on the... accommodating \$7... Oct. 24.

Publi... By virtue of an... court of A... the subscriber v... on Wednesday... December next... morning, all the... Person

Elizabeth Elli... deceased, con... Corn, Rye, &c... mging, with o... to enumerate... months credit w... purchases over t... purchases giving... security, for all p... dollars the cas... of sale

Tughman Benjamin
Nov. 21

Levy... The Levy Court... will meet on the... mber next, in t... the purpose of sett... the public road... Nov. 21.

NO... The subscribe... indebted to t... pen account, in... name. She is det... all claims no... of Decembe

A. MUNROE... and will be con... good stock of... shoes, of all de... they invite the a... their sales will... Nov. 14.

Anne-Arur... county a for... alleged had... the act of tre... the natur... which horses... riding, fou... hand... worked in... of having... time. Giv... this 4th of... E... the cons... to cor... and tak... Nov. 14.

Nov. 14. 1s.

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

Table with columns for days of the week and prices for various goods like wheat, corn, and flour.

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

New & Cheap Goods. Adam & Jno. Miller, just received their well selected and extensive supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale on Wednesday the 4th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all the

Personal Estate of Elizabeth Elliott late of said county deceased, consisting of a quantity of Corn, Rye, Straw, Tobacco now lying, with other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Levy Court. The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet on the third Monday in December next, in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the public road.

NOTICE. The subscriber requests those who are indebted to her either on note or open account, immediately to PAY the same. She is determined to prosecute for all claims not satisfied by the 15th day of December next.

MISCELLANEOUS

From a New Volume of Poems by Barbara Barton. THE POOL OF BETHESDA. Around Bethesda's healing wave, Waiting to hear the nesting wing, Which spoke the Angel high who gave Its virtue to that holy spring.

Had they who watched and waited there, Seen & vicarious who was passing by, With what unceasing, anxious care, Would they have sought his pitying eye?

And what that fountain once was found, Religion's outward forms remain— With living virtue only crown'd.

Yet are there who this truth confess, Who know how little forms avail; But whose protracted helplessness Confirms the impotent's sad tale; Who, day by day, and year by year, As emblems of his lot appear.

They hear the sounds of life and love, Which tell the visitant is nigh; They see the troubled waters move, Whose touch alone might health supply; But, weak of faith, infirm of will, Are powerless, helpless, hopeless still.

Saviour! thy love is still the same As when that healing word was spoke; Still in thine all-redeeming Name Dwells power to burst the strongest yoke! Of be that power, that love displayed, Help those—whom thou alone canst aid!

From the Bellows Falls Intelligencer. "Look well to your ways, for death will find you out, nor can you escape affliction."

This advice of a heathen philosopher to his friend, is as sound as it is ancient. If there is no escaping death nor fleeing from adversity, it certainly is of the highest importance to be prepared to meet the one or the other, not only without fear, but with calm resignation.

repentance of sin, and faith in God—why delay the period of repentance and reformation? Is not a sentence that is eternal in the heavens, worth more than the uncertain pleasures of earth? If they are, why not seek them with as much zeal now. To-morrow may be too late. God has said, "my spirit shall not always strive with man." Now is an accepted time. Let us therefore assiduously labour to increase in that knowledge, which is calculated to make us wise unto salvation. For the time is coming, when if we are filthy, we shall be filthy still; and if we are holy, we shall be holy still. Let us be wise in time, that we may be happy in the blissful regions of eternity.

AN ENQUIRY. Why comes so mysteriously Earth Blue in the presence of a Ghost. O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me! The light-burns blue; it is not dead midnight. Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

This mysterious subject has exercised the faculties of some of the world's most erudite scholars and profound thinkers. The learned German Blumenbergius, after maintaining that candles derive their name from Candaules, King of Lydia, who first made use of them when he showed his wife unattired to his minister Gyges, for which he lost his crown and life, enters into a scholastic but somewhat far fetched argument to prove that, as that monarch was a great magician, and in habits of frequent intercourse with ghosts and spectres, he endowed his candles with this inexplicable property, that he might learn the approach of his supernatural visitants.

Scetonius, however, who took his name from the circumstance of his being a tallow chandler, on which trade he has left a learned treatise, altogether derides this solution as fantastical and vain, asking very pertinently why this ghost indicating quality, even if originally imparted, should have descended to posterity; and proceeds to argue, first, that the colour assumed is not blue but purple, such being the proper transmutation of the ancient word purpureus; and secondly, that this being the colour sacred to kings and bishops, the number of those personages in the lower regions may have so saturated the air with purple, that all revisitors of our parter atmosphere give it out, like a halo, and impart its hue more particularly to the lights that surround them.

This seems to me a fond conceit, and moreover savouring of the same illiberality that made Barry so prodigal of stars, garters, and mitres, when painting his scene of Judgment for the Arts and Sciences in the Adelphi.

Certain mysterious ignes fatui always assume spontaneously a bluish tint. In the Pyritegium, or Curfew Act, passed by the Conqueror, is the following exceptive clause:—"Hoc non-obstante liceat ut Guillelmus de Wispo, alias Johannes de Lanterna, det lucem cereuleam quocunquo quotiesque vellet."

"Be it enacted nevertheless, that Will o' the Wisp, alias Jack-o'-Lantern, have permission to show his blue light wheresoever and whensoever he will." Whence we learn, that so early as the conquest this was the prevalent colour of all supernatural flames, and that they were specially exempted from the jurisdiction of extinguisher or snuffers. Swift, in a note on his lines—

This squire he dropp'd his pen full soon, While as the lights burnt blue. hazards a conjecture, that as none but the ghosts of the wicked re-appear, and candles, if properly made, are themselves wick-ed, there may be some secret sympathy or affinity between them; in support of which hypothesis he affirms, that they give out generally a faint blue whenever there is a thief in them. He asserts also, plausibly enough, that there may be a visual deception produced by the prevalent expectation of this coloured light; that nothing is so varying or uncertain as the hues which the same object assumes to different optics; that men seem to take a perverse delight in confounding the whole theory of colours, as one sees constantly written up over various shops—Green, black, whitewash, —Scarlet, blue maker, &c.; while nature herself has

given us the camelion as a puzzle, and has so confused one of our field fruits in its progress to maturity, that we may say with strict regard to truth, "All blackberries are either white or red when they are green, (i.e. unripe) Men moreover," he scately remarks, "never see spectacles except when they are in a fit of the blue-devils, which may impart their tone to surrounding objects; and that blue devils are superinduced by the parties getting into hot water, which circumstances alone may account for a change of line as violent as it produces on lobster and fleas, and occasion the patients to imagine every thing blue, as men in a calature fancy the whole world to be green." These lucubrations appear to me profound and philosophical, but I doubt whether we may implicitly adopt them without further inquiry.

Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire, informs us that— "Soon after the murder of king Charles I. a commission was appointed to survey the king's house at Woodstock, with the manor, park, and other demesnes, for which purpose they met on the 13th of October, 1649, and took up their residence in the king's own rooms, sitting in the Presence Chamber, for the dispatch of business. On the 16th of this month, in the midst of their debate there entered a large black dog howling, who overturned three of their chairs, crept under a bed, and vanished, although all the doors had been kept carefully locked. The next day, sitting in a lower room, they heard persons walking overhead, though the chamber was locked up; the wood of the King's oak was brought from the dining room, and thrown with great violence into the Presence Chamber; the chairs, stools, tables, and other furniture were forcibly hurried about the room; the papers containing the minutes of their transactions were torn, and the ink-glass broken, the doors all the while remaining fast, and the keys in the custody of the commissioners. The night following, Sharp, the Secretary, and two of the servants, being asleep in the same room, had their bed's feet lifted up so much higher than their heads that they expected to have their necks broken, and then were let fall again with a violence that shook the whole house.

"On the night of the 19th, all being abed in the same room for greater security, and lights burning by them, the candles in an instant burnt blue, and then went out with a sulphurous smell, and that moment the wooden trenchers whereon they had eaten the day before, and which had been locked up in the pantry, were hurled about the room with great violence. On several following nights the candles changed colour as before, strange noises were heard, their honours received sore bruises from logs of wood and other substances thrown upon them, which kept rolling about the room all night though next morning nothing could be seen. On the 29th, about midnight, the candles went out blue as usual, something walked majestically through the room, and opened and shut the windows, great stones flew about in all directions, and at about a quarter after one a noise was heard as of forty cannon discharged together, and again repeated at about 8 minutes distance, which being heard through the country for sixteen miles round, brought all the neighbourhood into their honours room, where they gathered up the great stones, fourscore in number, and laid them by in the corner of a field, where in Dr. Plot's time they were still to be seen.

"The commissioners during this visitation gave themselves up for lost, crying aloud for help, and Giles Sharp snatching up a sword had well nigh killed one of their honours, mistaking him for the spirit as he ran in his shirt from one room to the other. Still, however, they resolved on continuing their labours, when on the 1st of November, the most dreadful scene of all ensued, candles were lighted up in every part of the room, and a great fire made; at midnight, the candles all burning blue, a noise like the bursting of a cannon was heard, & the burning billets were tossed about even on their honours beds,

who called Giles, and his companions to their relief, otherwise the house had been burnt to the ground; an hour after the candles went out as usual, horses boxes came pouring into the room with great force, the curtains and windows were violently torn and shaken, & the whole neighbourhood alarmed with such tremendous noises, that even the rabbit stealers who were abroad that night in the watten were so terrified that they fled away, leaving their ferrets behind them. One of their honours this night spoke, and in the name of God asked the spirit what it was, and why it disturbed them so? to which, however, no answer was given.

"One of the servants now lighted a large candle, and set it on the door way between the two chambers; and as he watched it, he plainly saw a host striking the candle and candlestick into the middle of the room, and afterwards making three scrapes over the snuff, scraped it out. Upon this he was so bold as to draw a sword, but had scarce got it out when he felt another invisible hand pulling it from him, & at length prevailing, struck him so violently on the head with the pommel that he fell down for dead with the blow. At this instant was heard another explosion like the broadside of a ship of war, and at about a minute or two's distance each, no less than nineteen more such, shaking the house so violently that they expected every minute it would fall upon their heads. But what put an end to their proceedings happened the next day as they were all at dinner, when a paper in which they had signed a mutual agreement to share a part of the premises among themselves, (which paper they had hid for the present under the earth in a pot in one corner of the room, and in which an orange tree grew,) was consumed in a wonderful manner by the earth's taking fire and burning violently with a blue flame and an intolerable stench, so that they were all driven out of the house, to which they could never again be prevailed on to return." Thus far Dr. Plot, whose narrative, occurring in a grave and authentic county history, affords abundant testimony to the fact which forms the subject of this essay, while it supplies much matter for serious and deep reflection. Later writers offer concurrent evidence. Colman, in his pathetic ballad, describing the appearance of a gardener's ghost, particularly notes that the candle turned blue—"Though a large dip of four the pound;" and Lewis, in his Alonzo the brave, fails not to record, that at the appearance of the skeleton guest—

"All pleasure and laughter were hush'd at his sight, The dogs as they cry'd him drew back in affright, And the lights in the chamber burnt blue; but neither author attempts any solution of the phenomenon.

My own theory, which I submit with great deference, is entirely founded on the system of chromatism. Every ray of light it is well known, consists of seven primary colours; and that the colours of bodies proceed from their disposition to reflect one sort of rays and absorb the other; such substance as reflect two or more sorts of rays appearing of various colours; the whiteness of bodies arising from their reflecting all the rays of light promiscuously, and their blackness from their inability to reflect any. Now, if a candle—but I forgot to mention in the conclusion of Dr. Plot's marvellous narrative, that the whole contrivance was subsequently discovered to be the invention of the memorable Joseph Collins, of Oxford, otherwise call Fanny Joe, who, having hired himself as secretary to the commissioners under the name of Giles Sharp, by knowing the private traps belonging to the house, and the help of pulvis fulminans, and other chemical preparations, and letting his fellow servants into the scheme, carried on the deceit without discovery to the very last. Combining this circumstance with the great doubts as to the existence of ghosts themselves, I conceive it less necessary to proceed with the exposition of my theory, because, if there be no spectres, there can be no change of colour in the candles; and if there be, the change is perfectly natural, for I should like to know which of us would not look blue.—London Magazine.

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THE LOST CHILD.
Stephen Appleford, who has been charged in Maine, with stealing a child belonging to a Mr. Ames, (but which child he alleges to be his own) called at our office yesterday, and requested us to state, that he was thus far on his return to the state of N. York, by the route he took when he travelled to Maine, in June last, with the child claimed by Mr. and Mrs. Ames. His object is to obtain evidence of the fact of his having the child in his possession when he thus travelled to the eastward, and to identify the child as his own. He has obtained a number of certificates, in the towns between this and Halliwell, which show that he carried a child answering the description of the one in dispute, in his journey last June, and we think there cannot be a shadow of doubt that he will completely establish his claim as the rightful owner to the child.—Appleford, it will be recollected, has been once tried before the Supreme Court at Bangor, for kidnapping the child; the jury could not agree, and he was committed for trial at the same court next year. He has since been released on bail, and by the advice of some friends, has pursued the course above stated, to establish his innocence. He is very poor, but appears to be an honest and offensive man.

Mr. Upton, keeper of our Alms House, certifies that Appleford came to the Alms House, in this town, on the 13th of July, 1819, with his wife, and a female child, eight months old; and remained there till the 20th of August following. The age of the child then at the Alms House agrees with that of the one now in dispute.
Salem Register.

Bennington, Vt. Nov. 11.—*Mammoth Deer.*
A deer was killed in Woodford on the 7th inst which weighed 209lbs. when dressed.



BEST SHAPE FOR CATTLE.

Extracts from the Hon. T. Pickering's Address to the Essex Agricultural Society To the question, "What is the shape for feeding well with little food?" Mr. Knight, a gentleman in England, eminent for his knowledge and accurate observations relative to plants and animals answers, "The more deep and capacious the chest, and the shorter and lower any animal is, relative to its weight, the better adapted it will be to live and fatten upon little food; the more labour it will also go through; and I have always found the most short legged oxen to be the best labourers. Mr. Marshall also observes, in his Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, that the best labouring ox he ever saw, had the shortest legs.

CATTLE STALLS.

The common cattle stalls of our country are so ill contrived and so straitened in their dimensions, that the cattle are constrained to lie down, in part, in their own dung.—This does and forms a thick coat on their hind quarters, from which they are not relieved till they shed their hair in the spring. They are thus rendered uncomfortable. To be uncomfortable is to suffer some degree of pain, and no one will suppose that animals in pain can thrive, or preserve their plight, with the same food, equally with others perfectly at ease. Even hogs, though prone to wallow in the mire, in warm weather, are always pleased with a dry bed, and thrive best when kept clean.

DR. ADAM CLARKE'S ACCOUNT OF AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.

On June 10th, 1816, I planted three grains of common red wheat, in what might be called good, but not rich ground, at Millbrook, in Eccleston, Lancashire. They sprouted well, and produced several side shoots; and on the 24th of August I took up three grains, and divided the shoots, which amounted to 150, but in transplanting, found I had room for only 126 plants, without going to a different soil. On October 18th, I took up all the survivors of the 126 plants, subdivided and replanted them in a more open place, and found that the produce was 658 perfect wheat plants. I threw aside what might be called the produce of half a grain, and ascertained that at this second subdivision and transplanting, two grains of wheat had yielded 374 distinct plants, or 287 plants from one grain!

On March 24th and 25th, 1817, I took up the above plants, which had in general stood the winter very well; a few plants only having died, and a few been killed with the frost. As they had, in the course of the preceding October, & in the beginning of the spring, put forth several side shoots, I again divided them, and found that one of the grains, that is, 287 plants, had multiplied itself into 900 plants, and the second grain into 9.61. These I planted in rows in a field, along side of other wheat sown in the common way, setting the plants four inches asunder, and about ten inches between the rows. The first week in April, there came a severe frost for five nights, and one-third at least of the plants were killed! Finding that my experiment was thus necessarily rendered incomplete, I did not attempt any further subdivision and transplanting. The remaining plants thrived, and were very healthy, and in general greatly surpassed the other wheat in length and strength of stalk, and in length, bulk, and weight of ear, many of the ears being five and six inches long, and the grains large and well fed. Had it not been for the preceding accidents, the result of this single experiment would, I am satisfied, have astonished the most scientific agriculturist in Europe. From this experiment, it is evident that a single grain of wheat has an almost unlimited capacity of multiplying itself by slips or off sets,—that every slip possesses in potentia the full virtue of the original plant; and that so abundant is its germinating power, that if all the wheat in Europe were destroyed to a single grain, that grain by proper management in the above way, would in a short time produce a sufficiency to sow all the cultivable surface of the Continent and islands of this part of the globe.

MAMMOTH BEET.

The Hon. Samuel Young, has politely forwarded to us a red Beet, raised in his garden this season, which is by far the largest of the kind we have ever seen. It measured 2 feet 4 1/4 inches in length, 19 1/2 inches in circumference, and weighed when taken from the ground 18 pounds. It is perfectly sound and very handsomely proportioned. Ballston, (N.Y.) Nov. 16,

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT ALEPPO.

From a London paper, October 9. We have received the calamitous news of an earthquake in Aleppo. A letter from Constantinople, dated Sept. 2, describes the event in the following manner:—Aleppo, one of the most beautiful cities of the Ottoman Empire, has been visited by an earthquake resembling those which laid waste Lisbon and Calabria in the last century. The first and most severe shock occurred on the 13th of August, about ten in the evening, and instantly buried thousands of the inhabitants under the ruins of their elegant mansions of stone, some of which deserved the name of palaces. Several other shocks succeeded, and even on the 15th shocks were still experienced, some of which were severe. Two thirds of this populous city are in ruins, and along with them an immense quantity of valuable goods of all kinds from Persia have been destroyed.

"According to the first accounts of this event, which through alarm may have been exaggerated, the number of the sufferers amount to from 25 to 30,000. Among them is one of the best men in the city, the imperial Consul General, the Chevalier Esdras Von Piccolto. Having escaped the danger of being buried under the ruins of his own house, he hastened with some of his family towards the gate of the city; but as he was passing a Khan, a new shock occurred, and a wall fell down, which buried him and those with him.

Tartars who have arrived from Damascus, report that they saw the whole population of Aleppo encamped in the environs. They state, that several other towns in the Pachalat of Aleppo and Tipoli, particularly Antioch and Laodicea, have been destroyed by this earthquake. The Captain of a French ship also has reported that two rocks, at the time of the earthquake, had risen from the sea in the neighbourhood of Cyprus, which is almost under the same latitude as Aleppo.

As soon as the Arabs and the Bedouins of the Syrian desert obtained information of the calamity which had befallen Aleppo, they hastened in hordes to exercise their trade of plunder in that immense grave. Behem Hacha, however drove them back, and also several Janissaries, who had committed depredations among the dead bodies and ruins.

"The great number of unburied bodies in this extremely hot period of the year, has produced a pestilential miasma, and obliged the unfortunate inhabitants to seek for refuge in some remote district."

"The number of houses of this city, is stated at 40,000 and of the inhabitants, at 200,000."

From the National Gazette

SINBADISM.

Kotzebue, the Russian circumnavigator, relates that he learned, on his arrival at Oonalaska, that whales were sometimes found one hundred and eighty feet in length, making it necessary for the people engaged at the opposite ends of the fish to hillo very loud to be able to hear one another. This is not, however, so wonderful as another story which he reports. The Governor of Manila, a well informed, intelligent man, assured him that in the interior of the country, so which horses often run away, a bird makes its nest in the upper part of the animal's tail, the horse grows lean, and does not recover even after the bird has flown away with its young.

In Pearl river, (Sandwich islands), sharks are so large as to swallow men whole while bathing. The natives, according to Kotzebue, have made an artificial bank of coral stone near the shore, in which they keep a large shark; where they sometimes throw adults, but frequently children, as a sacrifice.

On an island towards the eastern shore of Behring's Straits, Kotzebue was greeted in a very friendly manner by the natives. After some previous salutations and presents, the commander of the horde invited his visitor to his tent. There a greasy piece of leather was spread as a seat for the guest, and each person present approaching in turn, embraced him, rubbed his nose hardily against the stranger's nose, then spit up on his own hands and wiped them several times over the face of his newly acquired friend. A wooden trough, of whale blubber, of which Kotzebue wheedled his stomach to partake, confirmed the favourable impressions which the savages had conceived, and they parted from the navigator with great apparent regret.

On approaching St. Lawrence's island, three boats came out to meet his vessel. As they neared the vessel the crews commenced a mournful song, and a chief rising up from the middle boat, held out a small black dog. Then speaking a few expressive words he drew a knife, plunged it into the victim, and threw its body into the sea. Amity being thus formally established, a few of them ventured on board the ship.

Kotzebue makes also the following statement:—"The Alioutskans enumerate seven species of Whales, all of which are probably still unknown in natural history. One of these species is a beast of prey, being the size of the largest whale, and has, what is uncommon among whales, a large mouth, full of terrible teeth; he swallows every thing he can seize hold of, and frequently pursues the Alioutskans, whose small boats when he can overtake them, he smashes to pieces with one blow of his tail. It is even said, that lately a baydall of twenty-four oars, containing thirty people, was destroyed near Unalaska, by the blow of such a monster. Mr. Kiukoo, gives a curious description of a marine monster which pursued him near Behring's island, where he was on a hunting expedition, and several Alioutskans affirm that they have frequently seen the animal he alludes to.

It is the shape of a serpent of a reddish colour, and enormously long; the head resembles that of a sea-lion; at the same time, two disproportionately large eyes give it a frightful appearance. "It was fortunate," said Mr. K., "that we were so near the shore; otherwise the monster would have swallowed us; it erected its head considerably above the water, looking out for prey, and then disappeared; the head soon re-appeared, but considerably nearer; we rowed with all our strength, and were glad to reach the shore before the serpent. The sea lions were so terrified at the sight of it, that some of them plunged into the sea, and others concealed themselves on land."

"The sea sometimes throws pieces of flesh on shore, which are supposed to be of this serpent, and which no animal will eat, some Alioutskans who had tasted of it, died suddenly. The Alioutskans likewise speak of a gigantic polypus; one of them once threw its long arms, which are twice as

large as a strong man's arm, round the Bayard of an Alioutskan, and would have pulled it to the bottom, if the man had not the presence of mind to cut with his knife through the huge arm of the polypus. This animal lies with its body on the bottom, and generally selects a spot from whence it may reach the surface with its arms."

AN INTREPID AERONAUT.

A young Aeronaut, of the name of Fassy, lately made an ascension at Marseilles, which was very near proving fatal to him. At five o'clock in the evening the balloon arose in the presence of numerous spectators; the hasty disappearance of the object of their attention soon excited general alarm, when they again perceived the balloon, and discovered that it had lost its spherical form, and was falling with terrific rapidity. The most dreadful conjectures were now formed; and every one crowded to the spot where M. Fassy intended to have descended. Soon they learnt, that he had come down in perfect safety near the hamlet of Saint Charles. The cause of the rapid fall which had just alarmed the spectators, was as follows:—M. Fassy having arrived at a great height, encountered contrary winds, which forced his balloon in every direction. He then thought of descending, and to accomplish this he pulled the saken string of the valve; but the latter being placed on the lower side of the machine, was so lightened within the folds, which were gummed, that it could not leave open to the gas a free passage. The Aeronaut saw himself reduced to pass the night in the air, or to burst his balloon; this last course seemed to him dangerous, and he adopted one which might have precipitated him six thousand feet. Standing upright in his vacillating bark, he drew towards him the valve by grappling with the balloon. He then broke it with an admirable presence of mind; but the gas evaporating too speedily, he came down with great rapidity. M. Fassy, however, as an able navigator, had reserved his ballast for this decisive moment. On the point of being precipitated to the earth, he threw out his bags, and his anchor, and the machine suddenly lightened, slackened its fall, and left the Aeronaut the means of descending to a good state as he had started.

EXTRACTS

From late English Papers

AMERICAN NAVY.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 11th ult. contains the following paragraph, copied from the British Luminary on the subject of the American Navy.

"There is at this moment an American seventy four gun-ship, the Franklin, on the coast of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean, looking after the interests of the American merchants in Chili and Peru.—Of this ship an intelligent friend of ours at Valparaiso writes thus:—The Franklin is commanded by Commodore Stewart, who has his wife with him, a handsome and well educated accomplished woman, she plays on the harp and speaks the French, Spanish, and Italian languages, both fluently and correctly. The ship is in high order—has seven hundred men on board, who have a library for their use, consisting of about a thousand volumes.—The Captain has seven hundred volumes in his cabin, which is exquisitely fitted up and beautifully furnished.—Here, then, we see sailors, who are freemen, submitting to the strictest discipline; here we see what was never before seen or heard of, except on board a ship manned by freemen; a library of books for the men, an arrangement in many respects utterly incompatible with a crew composed of pressed men, or men who have entered from fear of the press-gang; men who have had no hand in settling the terms on which they shall serve, and whose term of service depends wholly on the will and pleasure of those who compel them to serve."

The following remark is added by the editors of the Mercury:

Our readers will recollect the jokes of Mr. Canning about this same American navy, and their "bits of striped bunting." We have a notion that we shall hear no more of such sneers from the Right Honorable Gentleman, since it is a matter of public notoriety, that whilst his "big red lion" has been asleep, British merchant ships have found protection from pirates under this identical "striped bunting."

ORIGIN OF THE TERM SPINSTER.

Among our industrious and frugal forefathers, it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married until she had spun herself a set of body, bed, and table linen. From this custom all unmarried women were termed Spinsters, an appellation they still retain in all law proceedings.

A letter from Captain Kay, of the ship Margaret of London, dated September 7, addressed to lieutenant Colquhoun, R. A. says—

"I have taken the liberty of inclosing you an account of a few trials I have made of Congreve's Rockets. Fearing the harpooone would not fire it correctly, I had determined to try its effect myself, and it was not until the 8th June that an opportunity presented. Early on that morning a whale, of the largest size, was discovered near the ship; I immediately pursued it, and when sufficiently near fired a rocket into its side; the effect it had on the fish was tremendous, every joint in its body shook, and, after lying for a few seconds in this agitated way, it turned on its back and died. It appeared on finching, that the rocket had penetrated through the blubber and exploded in the crann near the ribs, the stick and lower part of the rocket was taken out entire, the upper part was blown to pieces.—My next attempt was on the 9th July, on a whale of the same size as the former, but owing to the rapid motion of the fish, and a heavy swell of the sea, which rendered the boat unsteady, the rocket entered below the middle part of the body, in consequence of which its effect was considerably lessened, its frame, however, was much shook by the explosion, and it immediately sunk, but rose again, blowing an immense quantity of blood; it was then struck with a harpoon & killed with lances. On finching, part of the stick of the rocket could only be found, it therefore appears probable that the rocket had burst in the inside of the fish.

"I much regret the want of an opportunity of trying them on the sun fish, which, although frequently pursued, could never approach sufficiently near for a rocket to have the slightest effect. The unusual scarcity of whales also precluded a more extensive trial of them.

"P. S. We have killed one fish this season, and have about 130 tons of oil."

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1823

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, will take place at St. John's College in this city, on Friday the 6th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The object of this meeting is to cooperate and make one vigorous united effort to resuscitate and to restore to its pristine usefulness and fame, this ancient University. We are much gratified to find, that as the time approaches for this interesting meeting, the interest it excites, becomes the more intense and ardent. We understand that the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College, have resolved to attend the meeting in a body, and will cordially cooperate in the promotion of any measures that may be deemed necessary, to carry into effect the objects of the meeting. We ardently hope, that this last effort to revive this once flourishing University, will not be permitted to fall through the want of zeal on the part of those, to whose gratitude, and filial affection, an appeal is now made. To prevent any misconception as to the extent of the invitation, we are requested to state, that it is offered to all who have at any time been students in St. John's or Washington College; and is not, as has been erroneously supposed by some, confined to the graduates of the University. Of the ways and means by which it is proposed to carry into effect the objects of this convention, we are not informed; but from the character of the gentlemen who suggested the measure, and from the zeal and ardour which they have uniformly manifested, in the promotion of every measure designed to promote the public good, we doubt not that the proceedings of the Convention, will be such as will reflect honour on the members of it, and redound to the lasting benefit of the University.

The following excellent remarks upon this subject are

From the Easton Gazette.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

In a short time now the General Assembly will meet at Annapolis, and a few days after the commencement of their Session, the Convention of the Alumni of the University of Maryland will take place—this will draw together a vast concourse of persons of the highest standing in society at the Metropolis, and will be an event, we hope, of much pleasure to all assembled, and of great future benefit to the state.

Should there be a general meeting of the Alumni, it will constitute one of the ablest bodies of our citizens which has for a long time been recollected, and it is earnestly to be desired that the meeting should be general, not only on account of the object contemplated, but that the world may see, after selecting two legislative bodies, what a corps de reserve still exists, so maintain and to aid the welfare of the state.

To doubt that any member of either branch of the University will attend, is to doubt their good feelings and willingness to lend their aid to the public good.—Every day increases the necessity of attaining the object for which the meeting is desired, and the more it is contemplated, the more serious becomes the duty, and the more alarming the procrastination of it.

Let us think of something else, in the name of Heaven, we intreat it, than of always trying to "turn a penny" or to get up by the sinister political management of the times.—A proper attention to the acquisition of wealth by all men, and ambition of good origin worthy directed, are in themselves praiseworthy, essential and meritorious—it is not this for which we can rebuke any man.—But we lament a state of feeling in society that seems dead to every thing but selfish considerations.—Public concerns are left to be managed exclusively by the Constitutional Trustees, the Delegates and Senators in the General Assembly—who are too often afraid to risk their popularity upon measures which their judgments advocate, and act, or leave undone things, rather from motives of personal aggrandizement than because they are convinced that it is useful for the public welfare.

We desire no irregular or unconstitutional act of unbecoming proceeding—we mean nothing but respect to the will of the People as expressed in the selection of their Delegates and Representatives.—We will hold and shew, at all times, an undivided deference to all public functionaries, who discharge their official duties with integrity and with whatever ability they have, for the good of the State, but it would be the last thought that could enter our minds, that a voluntary association called together in the face of day thro' the public journals, and ordained to meet under the wing of the legislature of the State, to propose and to build up a great Public Institution for the benefit of all men, and to preserve the durability of the Republic, could ever be considered either as deficient in that respect, or as wearing in its aspect the slightest degree of contumacy.

In a government of laws where public opinion gives effect to every thing, what can be more fit and proper than the public consultation of the citizens upon matters deeply affecting the interests of the government we all love, and of course intimately relating to the people at large? Can any thing be more becoming? Can any thing be more salutary in its tendency? It would be happy for the state if such vigilance was more prevalent—if such an interest was more generally and frequently taken in public concerns—a better tone would be given to popular sentiments, public opinion would be more enlightened, and public agents would be less bound up by their own little calculations as to themselves.

Our private and our public interest are, and ought to be, inseparable.—It is upon the advancement of the public weal that we ought to found our own.—It is wrong, it is bad policy to hesitate to contribute either our money or our labour for the public service, and most degradingly criminal is it to withhold either, upon crafty and unworthy expectation, that the liberality of others will make up the deficiency occasioned by our own parsimony.—No man is worthy to live under such a republic as we have, who is not willing, in his private capacity to give his money and his labour for the public service.—It is in such instances that the unbought Patriot rises resplendent over the political hireling, who are all mighty willing to serve the public, if you will put them into office with some pay—and it is yet to be discovered, whether the office and the pay, or the service of the public, are the predominant and ruling influences.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1823

MAMMOTH WURTZEL.

Three Mammoth Wurtzels of extraordinary size, were this week brought to light in the steam boat from Lanes. One of them was 25 inches in circumference, in the same in length, though the lower end had been broken off at a part where would measure one inch and a half in diameter. Its weight was fifteen and a half pounds.—The other two were nearly the same size. They all grew upon the farm of a gentleman near Oxford, on the Eastern Shore.

THE JUGGERNAK.

Providence appears to be smiling on the efforts of Christianity to dispel the dense darkness which covers the mind of the Heathen. The charms of duty are losing their potency. The influence of the great Molech of the age is declining. The altar of Christian idolatry is upon the east. The Hindoo is singing a new song in their mouths, a promise long to rest the blood-thirsty idol from its throne, and like the members of the Society, join in chanting, "Lead us, my strength and song, and become my salvation."

The following paragraph will be read with satisfaction by every philanthropist and enemy to idolatry. To this same Christian who has chosen the way of the Law as a path of pleasure and peace, intelligence it conveys will yield a "strong and noble" But it will be perceived with a astonishment by those who retain their collections, the accounts of Hindoo idolatry published by the late Rev. Charles B. Johnson in 1806. About that period attitudes of infuriated pilgrims, kneeling pay their adorations at its shrine, and Juggernaut was not without victims. In this knowledge, no man could then have been found bold enough to predict, in 1822, the worshippers of Juggernaut would cease to pave its red track with cracking bones!

The Idol is thus described by Dr. Johnson:—It is a block of wood, having a frightful visage painted black, with a tawny mouth of bloody colour, and a crown of gold, and it is dressed in a gold apparel."

From a London paper of Sept. 1823.

DESTRUCTION OF JUGGERNAK.

It must gratify every friend to the progress of human reason to learn, that notwithstanding the difficulties so long considered insurmountable, a glorious change is effected in the East. The free press of Calcutta has operated most powerfully in reforming the inveterate and revolting idolatry of the Hindoo superstition. The countenance of that great city has been to triumph of Hindoo superstition in its strong hold, and the late festival of Juggernaut, so long a pilgrim, were present that they were able to drag the idol. The Brahmins, in their other aid, but no devotee could be persuaded to sacrifice himself to the idol. The talk of removing the idol to a central situation. The holy priests have sagacity enough to perceive that they must remove the theatre of their sanguinary superstition beyond the sphere of a free press; or that the bigotry of thirty centuries will disappear. To the permanent of our Indian administration, a large portion of the population of Bengal are ceasing the rudiments of an improved system of education, while thousands of elementary works are circulating through their empire. Even Hindoo women, whom widowhood, and consequent being alive, are denounced for learning the alphabet, and who must not read the Ved under pain of death, have placed their daughters at the public schools.—The celebrated Hindoo philosopher, Ram Mohun Roy, held public meetings at Calcutta, for the purpose of discussing the tenets of his religion, and exposing the cruelties practised under it.

SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

St. Louis, (Missouri), Oct. 19.

It is not true as published some weeks ago, that Col. Cooper's party were with the Indians on their way to Santa Fe. He and the greater part of his company have returned, having successfully accomplished the objects of their journey, which were entirely commercial. They drove three loaded waggon from Santa Fe into the town of Santa Fe: a spectacle to the Spaniards of that place, truly characteristic of the spirit of the new people. They say they had no difficulty in getting along with these wild country being open and level, and abounding with grass for their horses—teen years ago the Baron Humboldt's carriages would one day run from the city of Mexico to Philadelphia; his prediction is accomplished, but not exactly in the manner he expected. In return for their march Col. Cooper's party brought back six or seven hundred mules, having killed or 6 dozen of the animals by getting perished by a herd of buffaloes.

While at Santa Fe the American character displayed another of its traits: an expedition was going against the Comanche Indians; it was a chance not to be lost; several of Colonel Cooper's young men joined in the action, which fell all relating to the admiration of the Spaniards, one of them (a son of Colonel Cooper's) was killed.

The party report that they met with best treatment from the people of Santa Fe who showed great desire for a commerce with Missouri, and engaged Mr. Baird, formerly their proprietor, to engage to return with Merchandise. Baird left this place about a month ago in a caravan of sixty pack horses.

These things coupled the reflecting to pause and reflect upon the many advantages of our country. Two years ago this paper laboured to prove that we would have a commerce with the people of New Mexico for their silver, with the Indians of the Rocky mountains for their furs, and with China and Spain for the rich productions of the East Indies.—Such notions were treated by many as chimerical, and the third will be accomplished, in the same way, that is to say, by the aid of silent enterprise of the West.

The Convention of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, will take place at St. John's College in this city, on Friday the 6th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The object of this meeting is to cooperate and make one vigorous united effort to resuscitate and to restore to its pristine usefulness and fame, this ancient University. We are much gratified to find, that as the time approaches for this interesting meeting, the interest it excites, becomes the more intense and ardent. We understand that the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College, have resolved to attend the meeting in a body, and will cordially cooperate in the promotion of any measures that may be deemed necessary, to carry into effect the objects of the meeting. We ardently hope, that this last effort to revive this once flourishing University, will not be permitted to fall through the want of zeal on the part of those, to whose gratitude, and filial affection, an appeal is now made. To prevent any misconception as to the extent of the invitation, we are requested to state, that it is offered to all who have at any time been students in St. John's or Washington College; and is not, as has been erroneously supposed by some, confined to the graduates of the University. Of the ways and means by which it is proposed to carry into effect the objects of this convention, we are not informed; but from the character of the gentlemen who suggested the measure, and from the zeal and ardour which they have uniformly manifested, in the promotion of every measure designed to promote the public good, we doubt not that the proceedings of the Convention, will be such as will reflect honour on the members of it, and redound to the lasting benefit of the University.

THE CANAL IS NOW FINISHED FROM THE GREAT FALLS TO SCHENECTADY, A DISTANCE OF 193 MILES, AND THE WATER IS BEING PROCEEDED FROM THE WEST, AND BY TO-MORROW MORNING THE CANAL WILL BE FILLED AND FIT FOR NAVIGATION. THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL WILL BE FILLED WITH WATER IN THE COURSE OF THIS WEEK TO WATERFORD, A DISTANCE OF 62 MILES. THUS IN FIVE YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS 300 MILES OF ARTIFICIAL NAVIGATION HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, AND THE REMAINING 123 MILES ARE SO FAR FINISHED, THAT IT IS BELIEVED THEY WILL ALSO BE IN A NAVIGABLE STATE BY THE NEXT YEAR.

I congratulate you on this auspicious state of things. The increase of travelling has been so great, that a share of 53 dollars in a western packet has produced this season a complete profit of 85 dollars.

The Canal not finished, on the Champlain Canal, from Waterford to its junction with the Erie Canal, 2 miles. The Erie Canal from Albany to Schenectady, 23 miles. From Rochester to Buffalo, 61 miles.

Total, 124 miles.

A shock in an earthquake, so terrible fell on the 11th inst. in Ohio, that some places it was so severe as to break the glass in the windows.

THEORY OF EARTHQUAKES.

M. Biot, after detailing the Phenomena of the Earthquake on the 23d February last, concludes an interesting paper with these observations:

On the infancy of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, it was imagined that Earthquakes might be easily explained; in proportion as these sciences have become more correct and more profound, this confidence has decreased. But, by a propensity, for which the character of the human mind is sufficiently accounted, all the new physical sciences which have been successively discovered, such as electricity, magnetism, the inflammation of gases, the composition and decomposition of water, have been maintained as theories as the causes of the great phenomena of nature. Now all these conjectures seem to be insufficient to explain convulsions so extensive, produced at the same time over such large portions of the Earth, as those which take place during Earthquakes. The most probable opinion, is that the only one which seems to us to be reconcilable in certain degree, to the energy, the extent of these phenomena, and their frequent correspondence in the most distant countries of the globe, would be to suppose, conformably to many other physical inductions, that the solid surface on which we exist, is but an insubstantial thickness in comparison with the semi-diameter of the terrestrial globe; it is in some measure only a thin shell, covering a liquid nucleus, perhaps still in a state of ignition; in which great chemical or physical phenomena operating at intervals, cause those agitations which are transmitted to us.

The countries where the superficial crust is less thick or less strong, or more recently imperfectly consolidated, would, agreeably to this hypothesis, be those the most liable to be convulsed and broken by the violence of these internal explosions.

Now if we compare together the experiments on the length of the pendulum, which have been made for some years past with great accuracy, from the North of Scotland to the South of Spain, we readily perceive that the intensity of oscillation decreases on this space, as we go from the Pole towards the Equator, more rapidly than it ought to do upon an ellipsoid, the concentric and similar strata of which should have equal densities at equal depths; and the deviation is especially sensible about the middle of France, where, no here has been observed a striking irregularity in the length of the degrees of the Earth. This local decrease of gravity in these countries should seem to indicate, with some probability, that the strata near the surface must be less dense there than elsewhere, and perhaps have in their interior immense cavities. This would account for the existence of the numerous volcanoes of which these strata show the traces, and explain why they are even now, at intervals, the focus of simultaneous convulsions.—London Lit. Gaz.

From the New York Spectator.

The Richmond Compiler mentions a rock in the vicinity of that place, on which, like the rock on the Mississippi, and that near the city of Washington, something resembling the impression of the human foot, is most distinctly traced. The Petersburg Intelligencer, upon the subject of these natural or artificial curiosities, mentions that about 150 yards from the foot of Pochontas Bridge, on the North side of Appomattox River, is to be seen a rock, in which appears a regularly formed Basin, about 8 inches diameter by 6 inches deep. The spot in which this curiosity is embedded is said traditionally to have belonged to the Indian Princess Pocahontas, and accordingly to this day the rock bears the name of her Wash-Basin. Our decided impression says the editor, upon inspecting it, is that it is the work of some rude sculptor among the Aborigine inhabitants of this territory; and if our conjecture is not erroneous this rock is certainly one of the most interesting specimens, which time has spared of the skill and ingenuity of the once powerful and savage tribes of Virginia.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

Died at the house of Col. Richard Harwood, in Anne Arundel county, on the night of the 21st inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH BATTER, daughter of the Reverend Joshua Jones of Frederick county, and wife of the Rev. Dennis H. Batter, in the 21st year of her age after an illness of a few hours.—From the instructions she received, and the example set before her by pious parents, she was led in her youth to submit to the influence of divine grace, which conducted her to a real, radical, change of heart. She continued thro' life to enjoy the spirit of piety; to conform to the precepts of the Gospel; to let her light shine—and retained to the last moment of her life, a confidence in God, which was to her a source of unshakeable consolation. As her life was devoted to God, so her death was peace, and triumph; and, we have no doubt, she now enjoys the felicity prepared for the truly pious in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Far from a world of grief, and sigh,
With God eternally shut in,
In this county, on Wednesday the 24th inst. Dr. JOSEPH HALL, in the 45th year of his age.

On Saturday night last, Major PATRICK HARRISON, sen.

On Sunday evening in this city, Mr. EDMOND BATTER, of the North side of Severn.

Richard Gray,

Thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received from the citizens and the members of the Legislature, takes this method of informing them and the public generally, that he has made different arrangements in his establishment, which he hopes will give satisfaction to his patrons. He therefore solicits a continuance of their custom, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. He has and intends keeping a supply of the best Oysters, Ducks and Terrapins in their season, and will serve them up at the shortest notice. He will send private suppers to any part of the city, if orders are left with him. He has in his establishment a BILLIARD TABLE, which he assures the public shall be kept in the best style. He solicits a share of public favour, and informs those who may encourage him, that should any thing cause dissatisfaction, on its being made known to him it shall be corrected.

Nov. 28. 2m.

For Sale.

FIFTEEN SHARES
In the South River Bridge Company, and fifteen Shares in the City Bank of Baltimore. Enquire of the Editor. 3w.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of f. fa. from Gideon White, Esq. to me directed, will be sold for cash on Saturday the 7th of December next, at 3 o'clock, in the Evening, one negro boy named CHARLES. Seized and taken as the property of Francis Welch, at the instance of Richard Gray, use of Edward Gray, use of Robert Welch, of Ben. Rebecca Kirby, administratrix of George Kirby, and William Taylor.
Rezin Sparrier, Constable.
Nov. 28.

ATTENTION!

Christopher Hohne,

Having procured a license to act as AUCTIONEER, offers his services to his fellow citizens as such. Persons who may have property to dispose of at public sale, and who may think proper to employ him, may rest assured that no pains will be spared by him to dispose of it to their advantage.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership existing between Jones & Hutton was dissolved this day by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to close their accounts by note.
R. I. Jones,
John Hutton.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting, gunning, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon Strawberry Hill farm, as I am determined to prosecute offenders.
JAMES MILLS.
Nov. 28th 1822. 3w.

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 Samuel Welsh, sen. deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Seven Negroes,
One Man, two Women, and four Children, one Horse, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms of Sale.—For all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months, will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security, and for all sums of twenty dollars and under, the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, when due attendance will be paid by the subscriber.
Warner Welsh, Adm'r.
Nov. 28. 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Broad Neck, and its vicinity that he is now in possession of the Mill formerly owned by Mr. Edmund Brice, deceased. (in Severn neighbourhood,) and hopes that from his steady attention, (having an experienced miller employed,) that he will receive a portion of their custom.
Hamilton P. Moss.
Nov. 28. 3w.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale on Tuesday the 10th December next, at Turkey Point, South River Neck, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms of Sale.—For all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid, all above that sum six months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale.
Nov. 28. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Thursday the 19th day of December next, at the late residence of Gilbert Murdoch, part of the personal estate of the said Gilbert Murdoch, to wit: Farming Utensils, Cattle, a parcel of crop and second Tobacco Hay, Rye in Straw, and Rye Straw, and a lot of Pail Boards. Terms of Sale, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with approved security to be given; under that sum the cash to be paid.
Elizabeth Murdoch, Adm'r.
Nov. 28.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gilbert Murdoch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against it, are notified to exhibit them, legally authenticated.
Elizabeth Murdoch, Adm'r.
Nov. 28.

South River Bridge.

The President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, have the pleasure of announcing to the public that the Bridge is now complete. It is erected across South River, where the public road from this city to the city of Washington crosses. The Editors of the National Intelligencer will insert this notice three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Warfield, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against it, are notified to exhibit them, legally authenticated.
JOHN W. DUVALL, Adm'r.
Nov. 14.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 12th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted.

LAND, viz:

Part of BROOKSBY'S POINT, part of LANCASTER PLAINS, and part of HAMMOND'S PLAINS, containing 218 1/2 acres, adjoining the Indian Landing, being the plantation or farm whereon Ephraim Marriott now resides. This land is well adapted to the growth of corn, small grain and tobacco. There is on the premises a fine large apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The farm is well timbered, and almost entirely enclosed with a new chestnut fence, with tolerable buildings thereon. The Terms of Sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of one half of the purchase money within one year from the day of sale, with interest, and the remaining half within two years from the day of sale, with interest. At the same time and place will be sold, for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, one negro man, one negro woman, and one negro girl, now in the possession of the said Ephraim Marriott. On the payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Louis C. Day, Trustee.
Nov. 21.

Ap Overseer Wanted.

A single man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with a knowledge of Farming, will meet with employment and liberal wages, for the ensuing year, on application to the subscriber, on the north side of Severn.
James Mackubin.
Nov. 21.

BAKING.

WM. MURDOCH,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has fitted up his Bake house for the purpose of carrying on the

Bread & Biscuit Baking.

He has employed a nice, first rate workman, and will be able constantly after the 25th inst. to supply such persons as may favour him with their custom, with

Hot Bread, Biscuit, &c.

every morning, by their calling on him at his old stand, one door above Mr. G. Schwarr's. He will exert himself to give general satisfaction. He like wise intends keeping a supply of Pound Cake Jumbles, Macarons and Confectionary, and will freeze Ice Creams. With all these articles it will afford him pleasure to serve Private Families, Balls and Parties. This he will do on reasonable terms and short notices.
Nov. 21. 6w.

Sheriff's Sale.

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 Monday the 9th December, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all the right, title and interest, both in law and equity, of Charles Watson, in and to one negro man named George, and one negro boy named Charles. Seized and taken as the property of the said Charles Watson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph S. Meekins, for the use of Nicholas Watkins of Thomas. Terms Cash.
BEN. GAITHER, late Sheriff.
Nov. 21.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Elliott, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against it, are notified to present them, legally authenticated.
BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, Adm'r.
Nov. 21.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Calvert county court, acting as a court of equity, will be sold at public auction, on the twenty sixth day of December next, on the premises, the whole of the Real Estate of which captain Joseph Leonard, and Sarah his wife, died seized and possessed, lying and being in Calvert county, and State of Maryland, within 3 miles of St. Leonard's town, and within ten miles of Fribourg, Frederick, and containing about four hundred acres, heavily timbered, and having a large and commodious brick dwelling house, and other out houses thereon, which may be repaired.—On a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, the whole interest due on the entire purchase money to be paid together with each instalment.
John T. Bond, Sheriff.
Nov. 7, 1822. 6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SLAVES.

By virtue of a writ of f. fa. issued out of the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for Cash, on Saturday the 7th of December next, at 12 o'clock A. M. at the farm of Mrs. Clements, on the river Severn, forty-three

VALUABLE SLAVES.

consisting of men, women, and children. Seized and taken as the property of Sarah Clements and Joseph Green, executors of Francis T. Clements, deceased, at the suit of Jesse Ray.
Wm. O'Hara, Shff.
Nov. 14.

CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned hunting with Dog or Gun, or in any way trespassing on the Farm of Mr. William Steuart, called ABERDEEN, on South River. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.
Henry Hunt, Overseer.
Nov. 21.

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has received a supply of Seasonable

GOODS,

and being desirous to SELL OUT respectfully invites the attention of the public.

Ready made Clothing,

a song which are Tartan

Plaid Cloaks,

made up in the strongest manner and handsomest style.
Annapolis, November 7

Soap & Candle

AGENCY.

The subscriber is constantly supplied from 11 o'clock's manufactory, (one of the best in Baltimore,) with soap and candles, which he will sell at the manufacturer's Prices.

DRY GOODS

Suitable for the Fall season. Shoes for Men, Women, and Children. Cotton Varn Warp, Stuffs, Lard & Lump. Raisins, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Window Glass and Dotts.

ADDITIONAL—SUPERIOR

Plaid Cloaks.

Just received an extensive assortment of Liverpool, Queens, and Glass Ware, among which is a very handsome

DINING SET,

Containing one hundred and thirty-two pieces. All the above articles will be sold at retail as low as the Baltimore wholesale prices, and some much lower, by

Frederick Shaffer Littig,
Opposite the Market, fourth door from Church-street.
Annapolis, Nov. 14. 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, sawed 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 foot towards Baltimore, or the Piney Woods. Whoever will take up and secure them, shall be paid all reasonable charges.
George Barber.
Annapolis, Oct. 24. 6w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Calvert county court, acting as a court of equity, will be sold at public auction, on the twenty sixth day of December next, on the premises, the whole of the Real Estate of which captain Joseph Leonard, and Sarah his wife, died seized and possessed, lying and being in Calvert county, and State of Maryland, within 3 miles of St. Leonard's town, and within ten miles of Fribourg, Frederick, and containing about four hundred acres, heavily timbered, and having a large and commodious brick dwelling house, and other out houses thereon, which may be repaired.—On a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, the whole interest due on the entire purchase money to be paid together with each instalment.
John T. Bond, Sheriff.
Nov. 7, 1822. 6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SLAVES.

By virtue of a writ of f. fa. issued out of the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for Cash, on Saturday the 7th of December next, at 12 o'clock A. M. at the farm of Mrs. Clements, on the river Severn, forty-three

VALUABLE SLAVES.

consisting of men, women, and children. Seized and taken as the property of Sarah Clements and Joseph Green, executors of Francis T. Clements, deceased, at the suit of Jesse Ray.
Wm. O'Hara, Shff.
Nov. 14.

CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned hunting with Dog or Gun, or in any way trespassing on the Farm of Mr. William Steuart, called ABERDEEN, on South River. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.
Henry Hunt, Overseer.
Nov. 21.

Cheap Goods.

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