

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extraordinary Occurrence!

Extract of a letter from Bavaria.

We have witnessed here a superb funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a

Two days after, the workmen

At the door of the sepulchre

A body covered with blood—it

The mortal remains of this

On the 15th day of April next, they

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State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,

Feb. 10, 1819.

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LANDS FOR SALE.

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THE MORNING CHRONICLE,

A NEW DAILY PAPER.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY

OF BALTIMORE.

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EDUCATION.

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Labourers Wanted

From 80 to 100 labourers are want-

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Sheriff's Sales.

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Public Sale.

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Information Wanted.

In the year 1811, a young man, of

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FOR SALE.

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs.

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Charleston, March 19.

### Escape of Martin Toohey.

Wednesday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, Martin Toohey, who was convicted for the murder of James Gadsden, esq. made his escape from the Charleston gaol, thro' the instrumentality of T. H. Eery, the turnkey. Connected with his escape, we have learned the following particulars: That said Eery having opened all the doors leading to Toohey's cell, but leaving the other cells secured, he took him thence and both passed through the front door, which having locked, they took the key with them. The alarm was given about 9 o'clock, and a number of citizens and the city guard, were engaged the whole night in searching for them. About 1 o'clock, a party of the guard came up with two men on one horse in Meeting-street—the guard were much exhausted, but one of them got hold of the reins of the horse, and another struck a blow with his sword at (as he declares, and he knows him) Martin Toohey—the riders lashed the horse, and being a high-spirited animal, he dragged the guardman about ten paces, who had then to give way—the alarm, however, was continued, and the upper guard declare that they did not pass up Meeting-street road. We have been thus particular in stating facts, which we have taken some pains to collect, in order that every good citizen may be on the alert, and be enabled from the circumstances to judge of the probable place of their concealment, or whether they have fled. His excellency the Governor, this morning, issued a proclamation offering a reward of 1,000 dollars for the apprehension of Martin Toohey, George Clark, confined for piracy, did not escape as has been reported.

March 20.

### Toohey—Taken.

It gives us pleasure to state, that the murderer, Martin Toohey, is once more confined within the walls of the gaol of this district. He was discovered yesterday forenoon, in the woods, in the vicinity of the four mile house, by a detachment of the Charleston Riflemen, who were scouring the woods. A member of that corps, Mr. Edward Morris, a young gentleman of 19 years of age, and a relative of the deceased Mr. Gadsden, who was murdered by Toohey, had the good fortune first to come up with him. He had been previously started by Mr. Hoffman, another member of the company, who discovered him concealed in the top of a tree, which had fallen into a low swampy place. He fled with the utmost speed, throwing off his great coat in the pursuit. Mr. H. and one other member of the corps, discharged their rifles at him, but did not bring him to. Mr. Morris, who was mounted, was the first to overtake him; and when within a few feet of him, Toohey knelt upon the ground, and discharged a pistol directly at him. One ball or slug passed through Mr. Morris's coat and slightly wounded his breast; another went through his sleeve and passed off under his arm, without doing further injury. Mr. Morris instantly made a blow at his head, with his sword, which brought him to the ground; when others of the corps coming up, the murderer was secured. The wound which the prisoner received, is severe, but not dangerous. Notwithstanding there had been much rain through the night, Toohey's clothes were perfectly dry; from which it is inferred that he had been sheltered in some neighbouring building during the night.

The turnkey, Eery, or Eyre, (for they do not know enough of him to spell his name) was taken a short time after the murderer, not far from the same place; and they were escorted into town, the one on, and the other tied to the tail of a cart, and committed to gaol.

The Charleston Riflemen, who have thus been the forerunners in aiding the cause of justice, and restoring the character of our community, deserve the thanks of all—and the Washington Light Infantry and Northern Volunteers, who joined in the pursuit, although not equally fortunate, will receive the credit they so justly merit. The lively interest displayed by the great body of our citizens for the detection of these culprits, evinces a correct and laudable spirit; and we doubt not that the culpable negligence which caused this excitement, will be properly appreciated.

[Courier.]

Savannah, March 18.

### Distressing Fire!!

A dreadful fire happened in this place last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock. A small grocery store on Telfair's wharf, occupied by Mr. J. M. Carter, was discovered to be on fire. Alarm was given by the beat of drums and ringing of the bells; and the inhabitants repaired very spiritedly to the place of danger. The flames soon spread to the adjoining houses, which consisted of wooden buildings, and raged with uncontrollable fury. Very little rain having fallen for the last month, the houses caught like tinder. The fire spread along on the river from Whitaker to Bernard street, which in its progress, consumed all the store houses on Telfair's & Jones' wharves. Heaven only knows where the devouring element would have stopped, had it not been for Bolton's fire proof range at the east, and Taylor's, at the west end of the city. The wind, which had blown from S. S. W. with violence the whole day, seemed to rise in its strength as the flames progressed. The angry element had obtained completely the ascendancy. Against its devouring career, human efforts could avail but little. It appeared evident that the whole buildings on the river, from Gray and Pinder's to Nichols, Dobson and Hills, must be destroyed. It was nearly 11 o'clock, when the fury of the flames began somewhat to abate. Contrary to general expectation, the wooden store on Anderson's wharf was saved. Between this and Bolton's wharf all is desolate and waste; with a large quantity of merchandise and produce, the property of different persons are destroyed. The loss of property on this occasion, is estimated as nearly as can be ascertained, at about 150,000 dollars!

A greater part of the property lost was insured. In one of the houses consumed there were between 25 and 30 kegs of gunpowder which exploded; and the blazing fragments scattered in every direction! The shock was so severe as to burst open the doors and windows of stores situate some distance from the spot—and the window glasses of several dwelling houses were broken.

It affords us great pleasure to state, that no individuals received any material injury from the explosion—nor have we heard of but one person having lost his life—a sea man who unfortunately fell into the river and was drowned. Fortunately there was a sufficiency of water at the wharves to admit the hauling out the shipping, otherwise many vessels must inevitably have been burnt. The sloop Niagara was on fire at one time, but the flames were arrested. The ships lying at the wharves sustained some little injury in their spars and rigging.—Great and well grounded complaints are made by the citizens against those idle and useless men and boys, who, during the raging of the fire, when the scene should rouse the most indolent disposition, are in the habit of approaching it on horseback, while others stand with folded arms looking on with indifference at those active citizens who are exerting themselves in defence of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.

We do not know whether there is an ordinance on this subject; if there is, it should be rigidly enforced by the military who are on duty; if not, it is essentially necessary that this practice should be prohibited by law.

Several of the sufferers are in the humble walks of life, many of whom have been deprived, by this awful calamity, of their little all.

March 19.

In giving an account of the fire, in our paper of yesterday, we stated that no lives were lost by the explosion of the gunpowder. It is now our painful duty to say, that the mangled bodies of two unfortunate men have been found in the ruins of Mr. Slocum's store! They are unknown, and are supposed to be strangers, as we have not heard that any of our citizens are missing.—Two individuals received considerable injury by the explosion, from the fall of the fragments of the house—they are not dangerous, however.

We learn (says the Charleston Southern Patriot,) that previous to the sailing of the schooner Calypso, Capt. Hiliard, who arrived here on the 18th inst. in 6 days from Havana, that accounts were received there from Vera Cruz, stating that the Patriots had Lima completely in their possession.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 1.

Mr. Green,

The following Ticket will be supported at the election on Monday next, by a

Number of Voters.

For Mayor,  
Lewis Duvall.

For Recorder,  
Thomas H. Carroll.

For Aldermen,  
John Randall, Sen.  
Francis Hollingsworth,  
James Hunter,  
Henry Duvall,  
Alexander C. Magruder.

For Common Council-men,  
John T. Barber,  
George Schwan,  
Joseph Sands,  
William M. Parlin,  
Washington G. Tuck,  
Henry Maynardier,  
James Shaw.

### FIRE ENGINES.

Mr. Jacob Perkins, of Philadelphia, a. v. r. rises, among others,

### VILLAGE ENGINES.

Which will play over a five story-house, and require but eight men to work them—the cost of which will be only two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.

No. 13.

From the Port Folio of Henry Sclwyn.

### ODE.

Oh! could I shield thy little form  
From the rude pelting of the storm,  
Which thou so long has borne,  
Soon should thy sorrows disappear,  
Thine eye no longer pour the tear,  
No more thy bosom mourn.

For I would bear thee to that land,  
Which Aeolus's magic wand  
Decks with perennial spring,  
Where every health-inspiring breeze,  
That whispers thro' the odorous tiers,  
Shakes pleasure from its wing.

Heaven has secured the happy coast  
From ruthless winter's nipping frost,  
And summer's sickly heat,  
And all the beauties of the year,  
In gay confusion mixed, appear  
To grace that blest retreat.

There shouldst thou seek the verdant dale,  
Or wander thro' the flowing vale,  
Where gurgling fountains flow,  
Or court the shade of speckled grove,  
Where painted songsters warble love,  
And with its influence play.

And when the pleasing walk should end,  
Upon the shoulder of thy friend  
Thy languid head should rest,  
His lips would consolation speak,  
And while they kissed thy faded cheek,  
Chase sorrow from thy breast.

But health would find thee in that place,  
And tinge once more thy pallid face  
With beauty's vermeil dyes,  
Soon would return by former bloom,  
And smiling pleasure reassume  
Her station in thine eyes.

Then would the charms of social talk,  
While we prolonged the tender walk,  
The gliding hours employ,  
Forgotten pleasures would revive,  
And gaily that in remembrance live,  
Would brighten present joy.

And when from such a fairy scene,  
A hie so tranquil and serene,  
Death called me to my bier,  
My obsequies thou wouldst attend,  
And bathe the cheeks of thy friend  
With warm affection's tear.

For the Maryland Gazette.

No. 2.

To Agriculturalists and scientific Ploughmen.

Man, although as fickle and unsteady as the wind of the vale, yet parts with ancient forms as with his hearts blood; or as he would with the supstitution of his forefathers. Our wives and our daughters are fond of new brooms, new bonnets, &c. but the honest and prudent Quaker will not change the cut of his hat or his coat, nor the Dunkard part with his beard. But the Plough, the main object of this happy communication, being a machine, although in itself very simple in appearance and construction, yet requires a greater nicety of form, calculation and reasoning, than the harrow. As a plough cannot be constructed by any of the measurements yet attended to by the mechanics, there are few men capable of making one, who are not themselves practical ploughmen. Thus, I am fully aware, will be denied by many; but yet, it is nevertheless true. 'Twill be readily conceded, they all can make ploughs as well as harrows; but who will pretend to prove, that they are constructed on the most rational principles of which they are susceptible? Few, if any.

The first consideration in regard to the construction of the plough, let it be made of wood, or cast iron,

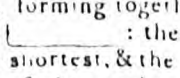
or both, should be; what shaped body can, with the least possible force and friction pass through the earth at any given depth? The second is nearly allied to the first. What shape and dimensions are best calculated with the least friction to turn up and over a certain depth & breadth of sod or earth?

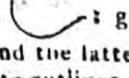
Thirdly. What is the best possible form for a shear and coulter? Fourthly. Whether they should be united or separate? Fifthly. Whether the projection of the soc of the shear should, or should not go beyond that of the coulter? Sixthly. What number of feet or inches should be the length and breadth of the body of the plough, from the termination of the shear to the extremity of the heel? Seventh. What is the best possible shape of the mould board? And whether it should or should not, project beyond the extremity of the heel. 8. And lastly. Whether or no there should be any space between the back of the coulter and the body of the plough? Those 8 queries seem to involve the principal parts of this machine. I have purposely omitted the length and height of the beam, and the best length and slope for the fenders, and the angle of the traces, & distance the draught should be from the heels of the horses, or steers, or oxen, in order to make 4 distinct queries to be discussed apart, as partaking more or less of the principles of the lever.

As to the first query let us open our examination with the wedge. Of all the immediate bodies a wedge has generally been considered, and not without reason, the most powerful. It is truly so; but the effects of it prove inconspicuously, that of all other bodies it occasions the greatest friction, and consequently the greatest force to put it in motion. In when in motion retains that motion the least possible time. The reason is very obvious. The whole of the superficies of two of the greatest sides are ever in contact with the other body of which it becomes the intermediary.

The wedge rebounds out of all bodies not elastic until the cleft or rent passes from the point of contact or centre to the other extremity or base. It will then enter. But it is retained by all elastic bodies; such as a log of wood, &c. because each of the parts are recoiling, or striving to regain their natural position; and therefore hold fast the wedge with greater or less tenacity, in proportion to the elastic force of the entire body. But the earth is non elastic. The plough, somewhat shaped and acting as a wedge, is forced forward into the earth, whose resistance depends on its density, quiescence and weight. Those a lone resist the coulter, the shear, & the following body of the plough. The side of the plough next the land, or left hand side, should, and generally does form a straight smooth line, terminating in a point at the extremity of the soc. The right hand line or side, on the contrary, should be calculated to raise up the furrow, already cut by the edge of the shear, and face or edge of the coulter, in the most gradual manner, first it must be supposed, if this be done suddenly or abruptly, it would remove a great part of the weight and friction from the rear of the plough; but then, it must needs add a heavier draught on the horses. Those seem to be natural alterations. Whatever relieves the weight of draught from them should be the grand object of these enquiries; effecting at the same time the proper object, of ploughing well.

To succeed then in this all desirable purpose, the plough must not only glide easily and smoothly thro' the earth, after the earth is cut, but the shear and coulter, or in fact, two coulters, should be so constructed as to cut and perforate it with the greatest possible ease.

The common plough cuts the earth with two lines, forming together a rectangle, thus : the coulter cutting the shortest, & the shear the longest leg of the angle. The first 3 inches the latter 10. Then the body of the plough must glide under it; and the mould board casts it over. So that, according to this procedure, a mass of sod or earth, as the case may be, 12 or 14 inches in many instances broad, and 3 or 4 thick, must be raised or poised from an horizontal plane and cast flat; that is turning it 180° from its original position. So that the passing plough is acting on the principle of a lever, and raises this mass of sod, after cutting it from the horizontal plane below; the weight of which depending on the length of the body of the plough, & the breadth

and thickness of the furrow, it pushes it over upon its back. There is acting on the irregular angular surface of the plough, namely, the triangle above the oblique line made by the motion of the longest leg of the angle, against the curved and lowered mould board. Now, it is easy to conceive, that a ploughed to cut a curvilinear sod, or row thus 

former and the latter measures same, as to outlines, would have positive advantages over that former. Because, that such a figure, or section of a circle, passes through the earth with less resistance, and consequently less force, than a plough cast in a rectilinear and angular form, before described. And, because a plane, or body already inclined or curved, requires but a comparative force to cast it off over.

The ease with which the furrow is cast off increases, and is in proportion to the narrowness & inclination of the furrow. Every one knows the less surface is posed to, or comes in contact with the edge of the shear and coulter, the more they are proportionably decreases the weight and draught on the horses, &c. it is equally so, that the more face is exposed to, or comes in contact with, the edge of the shear and coulter, increases the draught. Deeper the furrow, the greater pressure on the coulter; but it does not increase upon the shear, as the former admits of being very sharp, and of various sizes it acquires but a trifling accession the draught, and this is reduced the angle of the common coulter reduced, and still less if it be constructed in the segment of a circle. A broad furrow requiring a sharp and heavier shear, for further sons should be abandoned by the ploughmen and farmers.

It will not be denied by any, broad furrows are not the best calculated to raise and swell the earth, and give it a greater depth, unless these furrows be laid over at a certain angle. A broad furrow, say 12 or 14 inches breadth, is cut off with great force from the plane below, and cast over, as I said before, near to the surface. This can add but very comparatively indeed, to the original depth of sod or soil, and consequently, no improvement of it. On the contrary, the body of soil is raised, creased, deepened and improved in proportion to the depth of the furrow and the angle it makes with the plane of the horizon on the side of the field. If the furrow be narrow, the seed, when sown in it, cast up in this kind of ploughing, easily covered with the barrow, appears to rise up in dried and ploughed in. This is one great advantage, for the roots shoot between the two furrows, & they are completely protected from the risks of winter, and their roots that falls passes sooner down the roots.

There are several other considerations immediately connected with this part of the subject, in the first place, it will be admitted, that the deeper the furrow is ploughed the looser it will be, and the deeper this looseness prevails the better; so that the roots of the plants may sink as far as is nourishment found for their growth, where they are secure from cold and heat. The rains, instead of running on the surface as in the common method of ploughing, will sink deep as to form a kind of reservoir in time of scarcity, where it will not evaporate in a few hours after a fine rain. Secondly, the greater quantity of air intercepted between the furrows the better; and cannot be done but by ploughing deep, and aying the furrows at a certain angle. Hence the deeper narrower furrow, so much the better for that purpose. Moreover, die or dwindle for want of air, for lack of moisture or rain.

Thirdly, Any mode of ploughing which raises the earth the least, and the loosest, is best. The plough now used, or the manner of using them, does not or cannot effect purposes but imperfectly.

In all machines for those purposes there should be weight sufficient to keep them in the proper depth of the ground; or else the mode of using them should be calculated to effect that purpose, independent of weight or size; consideration, as been but too little attended to, is it reduced to a fact, that the



or, or closer the draught, is to the  
This, I take at present to be  
Then the nearer a straight  
the poise of the draught is made  
upon the shoulder and flank of the  
horse, the less power of force.

From the New-York Evening Post.  
Important to debtors and creditors.  
After all the great alarm excited by  
the late decision of the supreme  
court of the United States, relating  
to insolvent discharges, it now ap-  
pears that the court, in that deci-  
sion, have confined themselves to the  
particular cases which came  
before them, and have not deter-  
mined that discharges are void as  
against future acquisitions of the  
debtors. The points determined  
are these, and no more.

1st. A state may pass bankrupt  
laws not impairing contracts.  
Under this point it does not appear  
that the law of 1811, in New-York,  
impairs any contract made in this  
state subsequent to the passing of  
the act—for

2d. It is said the law of 1811,  
passed IN THIS CASE, impairs  
the obligations of contracts; and  
the court add, "this opinion is  
confined to the case under particular  
consideration."

In this case, the law of 1811 was  
passed subsequent to the date of the  
contract; and the suit was brought  
in a sister state, and in a court  
of such a state legislature had no  
right to control. In our own courts  
does not appear that even the  
law so made is not binding between  
citizens in cases of contracts  
made within this state.

3d. A contract made in Carolina  
cannot be impaired by a law of  
Louisiana, whether the law be made  
before or after the contract; for  
such a law impairs the obligation of  
contracts made in a sister state.

The decision rather intimates  
that where a creditor sues in a  
court, the proceedings of which  
the legislature, whose act is plead-  
ed in bar, has a right to control—  
where a creditor has once had  
an execution against the body of  
the debtor within the state whose  
law attempts to absolve a confined  
debtor from the obligation in both  
these cases, the discharge may be  
null and efficient—But these points  
are not expressly determined.

[A paragraph is here omitted, as  
not necessarily connected with the  
subject.—Editor.]

The only new points determined  
by the supreme court, are, that the  
law of 1811 is unconstitutional in  
relation to a contract made prior to  
that law—and

That the law of a sister state  
cannot impair the obligation of a  
contract, that is binding in the  
state where that contract is made.

A PRACTISING LAWYER.

Charleston, March 15.

MORE PIRACY.

By reference to the marine board,  
our readers will find another in-  
stance of most outrageous piracy  
in the high seas, committed upon  
the British brig James Stewart—

would be well for our revenue  
vessels to be on the alert, as a  
passenger in the above vessel gives  
information of the intention of the  
pirates to smuggle slaves into this  
state or Georgia.

Arrived, British brig James Stewart,  
Lester, 43 days from Kingston,  
Jamaica, in distress, bound to St.  
Johns, (N. B.) being short of provisions  
and water, and having en-  
countered a very heavy gale from  
N. E. on the 25th ult. off Cape  
Antonio, in which she lost her  
fore-top-mast, and received other  
injuries. On the 3d inst. in lat. 27  
N. 77, in the Gulf Stream, the J.  
was boarded by a piratical scho-  
oner, commanded by a capt. Beatty, be-  
longing to New York; capt. Lester  
was taken from his vessel by force,  
and detained on board the pirate  
for several hours.—A Spanish  
brig from the coast of Africa, with  
65 slaves on board, was in com-  
pany, a prize to the schr. captured  
on the 28th February, and a prize  
master put on board, who called  
himself Lake, and also stated that  
he belonged to New-York. Du-  
ring the detention of Capt. L. on  
board pirate, the desperados com-  
menced plundering his vessel of al-  
most every valuable article they  
could find; broke open the hatches,  
stole a part of the cargo of rum,  
sole from out of the cabin nearly  
the whole of the furniture, man-  
aged our boat and took the whole of  
our water except a few gallons, and  
hove off for the pirate; they then  
sent Capt. L. on board, and after

overhauling every part of the brig  
in search of specie, and not find-  
ing any, threatened Mr. Kirk, a  
passenger, that if he did not inform  
them where he had secreted the  
money, they would put him to death  
—at the same time having a poi-  
gnard at his breast; Mr. Kirk re-  
peatedly declared to them that  
there was no money on board, and  
after another diligent and unsuc-  
cessful search, they consented to  
spare his life.—They then began  
to plunder the captain and crew of  
their cloths, which they did so ef-  
fectually as not to leave a single  
man an article of clothing, except  
what he had on his back. While  
capt. L. was on board the pirate,  
he was informed by capt. Beatty,  
that he intended to put on board his  
vessel, eight Spanish seamen, be-  
longing to the captured brig, which  
capt. L. was compelled to receive,  
and has brought them into this port.  
By Mr. Kirk, we learn that the  
pirates intended to smuggle the  
slaves, either into Georgia or South  
Carolina.

Longevity.

There now lives near Lake Cham-  
plain a man at the age of 133—He  
is a German by birth—was one of  
the life-guards when Queen Anne  
was crowned in 1702, and was then  
18 years old. He remained a sol-  
dier until the close of the French  
war, and was then in this country.  
He is perfectly straight, walks spry,  
has a full head of hair, only in part  
grey, can see and hear pretty well,  
and is as little childish as most men  
at 80. He has quite a military ap-  
pearance, and is proud of his tem-  
perate mode of living, having al-  
ways abstained from the fell de-  
stroyer, ardent spirits.—What is  
the most remarkable of all, he has  
had several wives, and his youngest  
child is only 24 years old! making  
him 105 when she was born! [The  
above is communicated by a mis-  
sionary, who visited the old man al-  
luded to.]

St. Stephen's, (Alaba.) Feb. 15.

We learn by a traveller, that al-  
most 40 miles above this place, near  
the rivers, a most tremendous hur-  
ricane has been experienced, taking  
its direction from southwest to north-  
east, and about 400 yards wide; de-  
stroyed in its progress almost every  
thing in its way, blowing up the  
stoutest trees by the roots, and car-  
rying immense limbs high in air to  
a considerable distance. In its course  
some Choctaw Indians were en-  
camped, one of whom was crushed  
to death in a most horrid man-  
ner.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, March 25.  
The ship Hector, which arrived  
yesterday, sailed from Liverpool  
28th January, to which date Capt.  
Gallender has favoured the editors  
of the Mercantile Advertiser with  
papers and London papers & Ship-  
ping lists to the 26th. A violent  
gale was experienced on the Eng-  
lish coast on the 25th, which did  
considerable damage in the harbors.  
The papers contain nothing of im-  
portance.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

The Spanish schr. captured some  
time ago by the Union, Venezuelan  
privateer, & carried into Falmouth  
by the Fox, cutter, has been restor-  
ed to the captors, by order of go-  
vernment.

London, Jan. 26.

The 21st inst. being the anniver-  
sary of the death of Louis XVI.  
was observed throughout France  
with much solemnity. None of the  
daily papers were published on the  
following day, except the Moniteur,  
and that only for the purpose of  
promulgating a royal ordinance con-  
taining lists of Counsellors of State  
and Masters of Quarters.

It appears by a Stockholm article  
in the German mail of yesterday,  
that arrack and wines are no longer  
prohibited in the Swedish ports—  
but that they remain subject to dou-  
ble duties, so long as existing import  
continue payable on Swedish pro-  
duce in certain foreign countries.  
The accounts both from Sweden and  
Norway exhibited the unexampled  
fact, that down to the beginning of  
the present month, there has been  
neither frost nor snow in these re-  
mote and hitherto inhospitable re-  
gions—but that the primroses blossom  
and the goosberry-trees are  
green under the 59th degree of lat-  
tude. It is curious enough that the  
mildness of the weather should be  
lamented as a hindrance to the ordi-  
nary communications and necessary  
business of the winter season—

Sweden it seems that iron ore  
cannot be conveyed to the for-  
—and in Russia, the usual merchan-  
dise hardly finds its way from the  
interior of the empire to the capi-  
tal, owing to the want of snow.

A paragraph from Aix-la-Cha-  
pelle affirms that important nego-  
ciations are at this moment on foot  
between the Courts of Berlin and  
of the Tuilleries. Couriers, heavily  
laden with despatches, are said to  
pass between the French and Prus-  
sian capitals twice in every week.  
No hint is thrown out as to the na-  
ture of the alleged negotiations.

The proceedings of both Houses  
of Parliament last night, in rela-  
tion to our internal policy, which is  
now, indeed, the only object of  
consideration, were interesting.  
Mr. Tierney had given notice of a  
motion for Tuesday, the 2d of Fe-  
bruary, for an enquiry into the  
state of public credit as connected  
with the issue of Bank paper; the  
same day has now been fixed upon  
by his adversaries, for an inquiry  
into the affairs of the Bank, as in-  
troductions to the further suspension  
of cash payments. Mr. Tierney in-  
timated, that he should still pursue  
the course he had announced, as if  
no such mode of rendering it abor-  
tive had been devised. It is rather  
singular, that it was originally in-  
tended by Ministers to bring in the  
new act against the resumption of  
cash payments by the Bank, without  
any inquiry into its affairs. A com-  
munication, how ever, with the Di-  
rectors of the Bank itself, has alter-  
ed this determination. Neither is  
this the only charge which has taken  
place with respect to the affair,  
for we observe that Mr. Tierney's  
notice was received with perfect ac-  
quiescence by the opposite side of  
the house; and even on Friday e-  
vening last, when some questions  
were put by Mr. Davis to the Chan-  
cellor of the Exchequer, respecting  
the Right Hon. Gen. Lemaitre's views  
of borrowing or funding, it was an-  
swered by the latter, that he should  
defer his own proposition for con-  
tinuing the Restriction Act till af-  
ter the decision of Mr. Tierney's  
motion. But now the same right  
hon. gentleman comes forward, av-  
owing that he has changed his mind  
upon this subject in consequence of  
a conference with the Directors of  
the Bank, and that he shall not as  
he had before stated suffer Mr. Ti-  
erney to proceed to his motion with-  
out let or hindrance, but shall  
thwart him with a motion of his  
own on the same topics, and on the  
same night. All this would be very  
strange, if the public were not al-  
ready acquainted with the nature of  
the intimacy which subsists between  
the Government and the Bank. We  
do hope, however, that Mr. Vanst-  
art has requested and obtained from  
the Bank Directors the promise,  
that whenever they shall hereafter  
favour him with their orders, they  
will, for the sake of decorum at least,  
transmit them before he has an-  
nounced a plan of his own, that he  
may not be exhibited to the world  
in the painful situation of altering  
his course at their pleasure, and  
with actually to other cause to as-  
sign for the change, but that they  
will it.

The occurrences also in both houses  
have thrown considerable light  
upon another point. It has been  
asserted, that the Bank was able,  
was willing, and even wished to re-  
sume the payment of its notes in  
specie; but last night we had an of-  
ficial declaration in both houses,  
that the Bank itself had, in a meet-  
ing, prescribed to Ministers the  
course which was to be pursued, in  
order to prevent the resumption of  
cash payments; that that course was  
to be the appointment of one or more  
secret committees to investigate its  
affairs; and that Ministers, though  
bound by their declarations to a  
proceeding wholly different, had  
adopted that of the Bank, as leading  
most surely to the proposed end.

Norfolk, March 24.

To the usual friendly and polite  
attention of an esteemed corres-  
pondent at St. George's, Bermuda,  
we are indebted for the Hamilton  
and St. George's Gazette of 13th  
and 20th ult. received by the Sally,  
Capt. Crawford. From the latter  
date we make the following summa-  
ry, being the only articles which  
they furnish worth extracting.

Hamilton, Feb. 20.

The American schooner Betsey,  
Turner, 11 days from N. Y. bound  
to Port au Prince, St. Domingo, ran  
on the rocks, off the West end of  
these Islands, on Thursday night  
last, in a gale. The Somerset boats  
were extremely active—and by the

enterprise thus seasonably exerted,  
the vessel was conducted to a safe  
anchorage in Mangrove bay yester-  
day morning. Her cargo consisted  
partly of beef, pork, soap and can-  
dles.

A Spanish schooner from Africa  
bound to Havana, with about 100  
slaves on board was wrecked, on  
one of the Bahamas, on the 27th  
Dec. The Master, three of the  
crew, and 14 slaves, escaped the  
wreck—the others perished.

Rear Admiral Griffith, it is said,  
is coming out upon this station in  
the Newcastle, 60, Captain Town-  
shend—Lieut Walker, Flag Lieu-  
tenant.

The crater of the Suffriere Moun-  
tain, in the Island of St. Vincent,  
we ascertain, has been filled with  
water. The centre has about 16  
fathoms of that fluid, which appears  
by the latest accounts to be still  
rising, and was of a sulphuric taste,  
emitting a strong smell.

A great mortality, we are sorry  
to learn, has lately taken place  
among the troops in the garrison  
of Tobago.

An order in council has been is-  
sued, prohibiting the exportation  
from England, of gunpowder, arms  
or ammunition to Africa, the West  
Indies, or any part of the conti-  
nent of America, except with per-  
mission—to continue for six months  
from the 30th November.

A Nassau (New Providence) pa-  
per of the 18th Nov. makes the  
following observations upon the  
subject of their endeavours to ob-  
tain the privilege of free intercourse  
with the United States—"It must  
afford much satisfaction to the in-  
habitants of the colony to learn  
that it is again in agitation, and  
that strenuous endeavors are now  
used, as well by the merchants in-  
terested in its commerce as by those  
concerned in that of Jamaica, to  
have this island made a depot for a  
trade with the United States. We  
have seen a copy of a memorial  
that has been presented to the  
Lords of the Privy Council for the  
consideration of matters of Trade  
in the Plantations, on the above  
subject, in which the convenience  
and benefits to Jamaica from such  
a measure are particularly stated.

Private letters encourage the hope  
that the object will be attained; but  
it may be feared that unless it be so  
in a permanent way, no advantage  
will be derived from it, the govern-  
ment of the U. States being appar-  
ently determined to accord with  
no temporary measures, as has been  
evinced with respect to the Free  
Ports of Nova Scotia."

NEW & CHEAP  
Spring Goods,

JUST ARRIVED FROM  
PHILADELPHIA;

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Richard Ridgely.

April 1. 4w.

CAUTION.

The subscriber having sustained con-  
siderable injury from trespassers. Cau-  
tions all persons from hunting with dog  
or gun, or in any other manner what-  
ever trespassing on his Farms, on the  
Forks of Patuxent. They may rest  
assured the law will be enforced against  
all offenders.

JAMES ANDERSON.

April 1. 3w.

Estray Cow.

Taken up by the subscriber, as an  
Estray, at Aberdeen, on South river,  
on the 5th day of December last, a red  
and white Cow, with a crop and under  
bit in the left ear, and under bit in the  
right. The owner may have her again,  
on proving property and paying charges,  
on application to

ANDREW NICHOLLS.

April 1, 1819. 3w.

CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employ-  
ing or dealing with my negroes in any  
manner, as I am determined to enforce  
the law without respect to persons.

JNO. H. BROWN.

March 25. 2w.

Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held on  
Monday the 5th of April next, at the  
Ball-Room, for Mayor, Recorder  
five Aldermen, and seven Common-  
Council men, of the city of Annapolis  
Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, C.

March 18, 1819.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Visitors and Governors of St.  
John's College, have the pleasure of an-  
nouncing to the Public, that the Col-  
lege has recently been revised under  
the direction of the Rev. Henry L. Da-  
vis, and the Rev. William Rufferty.  
The former of these gentlemen gradu-  
ated at Carlisle College during the Pre-  
sidency of the late celebrated Doctor  
Nesbit; and few inhabitants of Mary-  
land, accustomed to mingle in the li-  
terary world, will require any recom-  
mendation of his learning and ability,  
or of his experience in the important bu-  
siness of education. Mr Rufferty was  
educated at Glasgow, in Scotland, where  
he obtained the degree of Master of  
Arts; and the greater portion of his  
time, since his departure from that re-  
nowned seat of Learning, has been de-  
voted to the instruction of youth, both  
in Europe and America. He produces  
from gentlemen of high standing, both  
in that country and this, to whom he  
was well known, the strongest testi-  
monials with regard to character and  
qualifications. With these gentlemen  
the Visitors entertain hopes of being  
soon enabled to associate a Professor of  
Chemistry; and as the number of  
pupils, and the funds of the institution  
increase, additional Professorships will  
be established.

The regulations of St. John's College  
have lately been revised and new  
modelled by the Visitors, who confidently  
recommend it as possessing advantages  
equal to any Seminary in America,  
both in point of discipline & as a nur-  
sery for the attainment of classical  
Learning, and those branches of sci-  
ence usually taught in Colleges.

Annapolis has long been distinguish-  
ed for the beauty of its situation, and  
the salubrity of its air, and being the  
seat of Government, where the Legis-  
lature and Supreme Courts hold their  
sessions, an opportunity is thereby af-  
forded to the students of hearing the  
principal orators and lawyers of the  
state, which cannot but prove highly  
useful to those, who may be designed  
for the learned Professions. The stu-  
dents can be accommodated with board  
for two hundred dollars per annum, &  
the price of tuition is Forty Dollars  
per annum, payable quarterly in ad-  
vance.

It is only intended at this time to  
submit a brief outline of the course of  
studies designated by the Board, a more  
detailed account of this, as well as of the  
discipline of the College, will be given  
hereafter.

An extensive selection of the Latin  
& Greek Classics, the various branches  
of the Mathematics, viz. Arithmet-  
ic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry,  
Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections  
and Fluxions, Geography, with the use  
of the Globes; Natural Philosophy;  
Astronomy; Moral Philosophy, Rhetor-  
ick; Logic; Reid's Essays, Dugald  
Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind, His-  
tory, and Political Economy. While  
pursuing their other studies, parti-  
cular care will be taken to instruct the  
students in the nature and evidences of  
the Christian Religion. Attention will  
also be paid by the Professors to teach  
them to read their own language with  
propriety and elegance, for which pur-  
pose they will hear them recite lessons  
from Walker's Lectures on Elocution,  
and such English Authors as they may  
think best adapted to their capacities, &  
calculated to be most useful to them.

It may be proper to observe, that al-  
tho' there is no French Teacher attach-  
ed to the College, there is a Gentleman  
in Annapolis who teaches that lan-  
guage, so that the students will have an  
opportunity of learning it during the  
hours which are not occupied by Col-  
legiate exercises.

Annapolis, March 30, 1819.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette  
and American, Baltimore, Rel's Ga-  
zette, Philadelphia, and New-England  
Intelligencer, Washington, will publish  
the above one a week for three weeks,  
and forward their accounts to this of-  
fice.

WATERS & STEUART,

Saddle & Harness Makers,

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Having formed a co partnership, will  
keep an extensive assortment of SAD-  
DLERY, made up in the best and  
most elegant manner, which they will  
sell on moderate terms for CASH.

All those indebted to Jonathan  
Waters, are requested to make imme-  
diate payment.

March 25. 2w.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

2d March, 1819.

The President and Directors of the  
Farmers Bank of Maryland have de-  
clared a dividend of 3 per cent on the  
stock of said Bank, for six months  
ending the first and payable on or af-  
ter the fifth of April next, to stock-  
holders on the Western Shore at the  
Bank at Annapolis, and to stockhold-  
ers on the Eastern Shore at the Branch  
Bank at Easton, upon personal appli-  
cation, on the exhibition of powers of  
Attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

March 25. 3w.

The Editors of the Maryland Re-  
publican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette  
and American, Baltimore, will pub-  
lish the above once a week for three  
weeks.

2



From the National Intelligencer.  
**BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
In the Supreme Court of the United States.  
McCulloch, Plaintiff, vs. The State of Maryland. (Concluded.)

That the power of taxing it by the States may be exercised so as to destroy it, is too obvious to be denied. But taxation is said to be an absolute power which acknowledges no other limits than those expressly prescribed in the constitution, and like sovereign power of every other description, is trusted to the discretion of those who use it. But the very terms of this argument admit that the sovereignty of the state, in the article of taxation itself, is subordinate to, and may be controlled by, the constitution of the U. States. How far it has been controlled by that instrument must be a question of construction. In making this construction, no principle which would defeat the legitimate operations of a supreme government. It is of the very essence of supremacy to remove all obstacles to its action within its own sphere, and so to modify every power vested in subordinate governments, as to exempt its own operations from their own influence. This effect need not be stated in terms. It is so involved in the declaration of supremacy, so necessarily implied in it, that the expression of it could not make it more certain. We must, therefore, keep it in view while construing the constitution.

The argument on the part of the State of Maryland is not that the states may directly resist a law of Congress, but that they may exercise their acknowledged powers upon it, & that the constitution leaves them this right in the confidence that they will not abuse it.

Before we proceed to examine this argument, and to subject it to the test of the constitution, we must be permitted to bestow a few considerations on the nature and extent of this original right of taxation, which is acknowledged to remain with the states. It is admitted that the power of taxing the people and their property is essential to the existence of government, & may be legitimately exercised on the objects to which it is applicable, to the utmost extent to which the government may choose to carry it. The only security against the abuse of this power, is found in the structure of the government itself. In imposing a tax the legislature acts upon itself, and upon its constituents. This is in general a sufficient security against erroneous and oppressive taxation.

The people of a state, therefore, give to their government a right of taxing themselves and their property, and as the exigencies of government cannot be limited, they prescribe no limits to the exercise of this right, resting confidently on the interest of the legislator, and on the influence of the constituents over their representative, to guard them against its abuse. But the means employed by the government of the union have no such security, nor is the right of a state to tax them sustained by the same theory. Those means are not given by the people of a particular state, nor given by the constituents of the legislature which claim the right to tax them, but by the people of all the states. They are given by all, for the benefit of all—and upon theory, should be subjected to that government only which belongs to all.

It may be objected to this definition that the power of taxation is not confined to the people and property of a state. It may be exercised upon every object brought within its jurisdiction.

This is true. But to what source do we trace this right? It is obvious that it is an incident of sovereignty, and is co-extensive with that to which it is an incident. All subjects over which the sovereign power of a state extends are objects of taxation; but those over which it does not extend, are upon the soundest principles, exempt from taxation. This proposition may almost be pronounced self-evident.

The sovereignty of a state extends to every thing which exists by its own authority, or is introduced by its permission, but does it extend to those means which are employed by Congress to carry into execution powers conferred on that body by the people of the United States? We think it demonstrable that it does not. Those powers are not given by the people of a single state. They are given by the people of the United States to a government whose

laws made in pursuance of the constitution are declared to be supreme—consequently, the people of a single state cannot confer a sovereignty which will extend over them.

If we measure the power of taxation residing in a state, by the extent of sovereignty which the people of a single state possess, & can confer on its government, we have an intelligent standard applicable to every case to which the power may be applied. We have a principle which leaves the power of taxing the people and property of a state unimpaired, which leaves to a state the command of all its resources; and which places beyond its reach, all those powers which are conferred by the people of the U. States on the government of the Union, and all those means which are given for the purpose of carrying those powers into execution. We have a principle which is safe for the states, and safe for the Union. We are relieved, as we ought to be, from clashing sovereignty, from interfering powers; from a repugnancy between a right in one government to pull down, what there is an acknowledged right in another to build up; from the incompatibility of a right in one government to destroy what there is a right in another to preserve. We are not driven to the perplexing inquiry, so unfit for the judicial department, what degree of taxation is the legitimate use, and what degree may amount to the abuse of the power. The attempt to use it on the means employed by the governments of the Union, in pursuance of the Constitution, is itself an abuse, because, it is the usurpation of a power which the people of a single state cannot give.

We find then, on just theory, a total failure of this original right to tax the means employed by the government of the Union for the execution of its powers. The right never existed, and the question whether it has been surrendered, cannot arise.

But waving this theory for the present, let us resume the inquiry whether this power can be exercised by the respective states, consistently with a fair construction of the constitution?

That the power to tax involves the power to destroy; that the power to destroy may defeat and render useless the power to create; that there is a plain repugnance in conferring on one government a power to control the constitutional measures of another which other, with respect to those very measures, is declared to be supreme over that which exerts the control, are propositions not to be denied. But all inconsistencies are to be reconciled by the magic word confidence. Taxation, it is said, does not necessarily and unavoidably destroy. To carry it to the excess of destruction, would be an abuse, to presume which would banish that confidence which is essential to all government. But is this a case of confidence? Would the people of any one state trust those of another with a power to control the most insignificant operations of their state government? We know they would not. Why then should we suppose that the people of any one state should be willing to trust those of another with a power to control the operations of a government to which they have confided their most important and most valuable interests? In the legislature of the Union alone, are all represented. The legislature of the Union alone, therefore, can be trusted by the people with the power of controlling measures which concern all, in the confidence that it will not be abused. This, then, is not a case of confidence, and we must consider it as it really is.

If we apply the principle for which the state of Maryland contends, to the constitution generally, we shall find it capable of changing totally the character of that instrument. We shall find it capable of arresting all the measures of the government, and of prostrating it at the foot of the states. The American people have declared their Constitution, & the laws made in pursuance thereof, to be supreme; but this principle would transfer the supremacy in fact to the states.

If the states may tax one instrument employed by the government in the execution of its powers, they may tax any and every other instrument. They may tax the mail, they may tax the mint, they may tax the patent rights, they may tax the papers of the custom house, they may tax judicial process, they may tax all the means employed by the government, to an excess which would defeat all the ends of government.

This was not intended by the American people. They did not design to make their government dependent on the states.

Gentlemen say they do not claim the right to extend state taxations to these objects. They limit their pretensions to property. But on what principle is this distinction made? Those who make it have furnished no reason for it, and the principle for which they contend denies it. They contend that the power of taxation has no other limit than is found in the 10th section of the 1st article of the constitution; that, with respect to every thing else, the power of the state is supreme, and admits of no control. If this be true, the distinction between property and other subjects to which the power of taxation is applicable, is merely arbitrary, and can never be sustained. This is not all. If the controlling power of the states be established, if their supremacy as to taxation be acknowledged, what is to restrain their exercising this control in any shape they may please to give it? Their sovereignty is not confined to taxation. That is not the only mode in which it might be displayed. The question is, in truth, a question of supremacy; and if the right of the states to tax the means employed by the general government be conceded, the declaration that the constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, is empty and unmeaning declaration.

In the course of the argument, the Federalist has been quoted; and the opinions expressed by the authors of that work have been justly supposed to be entitled to great respect in expounding the constitution. No tribute can be paid to their worth which exceeds their merit, but in applying their opinions to the cases which may arise in the progress of our government, a right to judge of their correctness must be retained; and to understand the argument, we must examine the proposition it maintains and the objections against which it is directed. The subject of those numbers, from which passages have been cited, is the unlimited power of taxation which is vested in the general government.

The objection to this unlimited power, which the argument seeks to remove, is stated with fulness & clearness. It is, "that an indefinite power of taxation in the latter (the government of the Union,) might, and probably would, in time, deprive the former (the government of the states) of the means of providing for their own necessities; & would subject them entirely to the mercy of the national legislature." As the laws of the Union are to become the supreme laws of the land; as it is to have power to pass all laws that may be necessary for carrying into execution the authorities with which it is proposed to vest it, the national government might at any time abolish the taxes imposed for state objects, upon the pretence of an interference with its own. It might allege a necessity for doing this, in order to give efficacy to the national revenues; and thus, all the resources of taxation might, by degrees, become the subjects of federal monopoly, to the entire exclusion and destruction of the state governments."

The objections to the constitution which are noticed in these numbers were to the undefined power of the government to tax, not to the incidental privilege of exempting its own measures from state taxation. The consequences apprehended from this undefined power, were, that it would absorb all the objects of taxation, "to the exclusion and destruction of the state governments." The arguments of the Federalist are intended to prove the fallacy of these apprehensions; not to prove that the government was incapable of executing any of its powers, without exposing the means it employed to the embarrassments of state taxation.

Arguments urged against these objections, and these apprehensions are to be understood as relating to the points they mean to prove. Had the authors of those excellent essays been asked, whether they contended for that construction of the constitution, which would place within the reach of the states those measures which the government might adopt for the execution of its powers; no man, who has read their instructive pages, will hesitate to admit, that their answer must have been in the negative.

It has also been insisted that, as the power of taxation in the general

and state governments is acknowledged to be concurrent, every argument which would sustain the right of the general government to tax banks chartered by states, will equally sustain the right of the states to tax banks chartered by the general government.

But the two cases are not on the same reason. The people of all the states have created the general government; and have conferred upon it the general power of taxation. The people of all the states, and the states themselves, are represented in Congress, and by their representatives exercise this power. When they tax the chartered institutions of the states, they tax their constituents; and these taxes must be uniform. But, when a state taxes the operations of the government of the United States, it acts upon institutions created, not by their own constituents, but by people, over whom they claim no control. It acts upon the measures of a government created by others, as well as themselves, for the benefit of others in common with themselves. The difference is that which always exists, and always must exist, between the action of the whole or a part, and the action of a part and the whole—between the laws of a government declared to be supreme, and those of a government which, when in opposition to those laws, is not supreme.

But if the full application of this argument could be admitted, it might bring into question the right of Congress to tax the state banks, & could not prove the right of the states to tax the Bank of the United States.

The court has bestowed on this subject its most deliberate consideration. The result is a conviction that the states have no power, by taxation, or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control the operations of the constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into execution the powers vested in the general government. This is, we think, the unavoidable consequence of that supremacy, which the constitution has declared.

We are unanimously of opinion, that the law passed by the legislature of Maryland, imposing a tax on the Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional and void.

This opinion does not deprive the states of any resources which they originally possessed. It does not extend to a tax paid by the real property of the bank, in common with the other real property within the state, nor to a tax imposed on the interest which the citizens of Maryland may hold in this institution, in common with other property of the same description throughout the state. But this is a tax on the operation of the bank, and is consequently a tax on the operations of an instrument employed by the government of the Union, to carry its powers into execution. Such a tax must be unconstitutional.

The judgment of the court of appeals of the state of Maryland, is therefore erroneous, and must be reversed; and a mandate be issued to that court, directing a judgment to be entered for the plaintiff in error.

From the Telegraph.

Copy of a letter from the attorney general of Maryland, to a friend in this city, dated

Annapolis, March 18.

In compliance, my dear sir, with your request, I give you the following detail of the unfortunate events of yesterday, in which I was not a little interested, and which I shall long remember.

I had only returned home last Sunday, from my attendance on the supreme court of the United States, when my business obliged me on Wednesday to betake myself to Annapolis. I took my seat in the stage at half past six in the morning. My only companion was the hon. Mr. Maxcy, who was returning to his family.

We had left the turnpike, & were proceeding on the road towards Crags Ferry. I was busily engaged in reading the morning's paper, when I heard Mr. Maxcy cry out, "who! who! who!" I asked what was the matter? he answered me, "the driver has fallen off, and the horses are running away with us." He was sitting on my left hand, & the road was through a piece of woods. I begged him for God's sake to let down the glass, and open the side door, that should it be necessary, we might be able to free ourselves from the carriage. At

the same moment I threw myself forward with my feet on the seat, watching the movements of the horses, and using every exertion to stop them. I looked round at myself alone. Mr. Maxcy had fallen out.

From the moment I considered myself as the only person interested in the passing scene. The driver and Mr. Maxcy, both of whom I presumed to be coming on after me, I only meant that the means of escape might be in my power—but not to resort to it means except in case of the greatest extremity. I had seen too many accidents happen in similar cases.

The place where the driver was about a mile north from a farm of ground belonging to me, which had a tenant of the name of Butler, living in a house close by the road side. I reflected that if the horses kept the direct track of the road, and I thought this probable, we should soon approach that house—my intention was that as soon as my voice could be heard, I would endeavour to alarm the family, bringing them to the door in time to stop the horses. Having then decided on my own conduct, I had a tolerable composure arrived at the view of Butler's house, when the horses who had been proceeding far in a very fast trot, either from my continued exertions to stop them, or from beginning to want breath in some measure slackened their speed, and of course the noise of the wheels rattling on the rough and frozen ground was something diminished. It was then for the first time my ears were saluted with sounds of distress. I pushed open the door and looked out. Grace! How was my soul shocked when I beheld a human being dragged along by the side of the stage—his clothes almost wholly torn—himself torn and mangled—his body all covered with blood!—Oh! with what additional horrors I struck when I viewed that suffering object, as my friend's companion, who had that morning taken his seat with me in the stage. I had not seen him when he jumped out. That he had fallen—what he had become in some way entangled with the carriage—not a doubt remained on my mind. His countenance might depend upon a moment—I lost all sense of my own danger. I sprang from the carriage happily without even falling—rushed forward, and was instantly in possession of the reins. But I could not leave the heads of the horses I looked back—I saw the driver, I supposed, at a considerable distance after me. I hailed him—he looked to him, to hasten. He raved—language is too weak to express my feelings, when I saw Mr. Maxcy, who stood before me!

But we were not unmindful of the poor, wretched creature, who pressed to be the actual sufferer. The horses demanded all my attention. Mr. Maxcy exerted his best. We called Butler and his family to our assistance. And while some of us were placing him on a door, which was taken off the hinges and carried into the house for that purpose, others loosed the horses from the stage, one of which Mr. Maxcy hastened to town for a surgeon, and another driver. The rest of us had the miserable object of our cares carried into the house, and placed before the fire as comfortably as we could, waiting the arrival of the surgeon—and in the mean time giving him all the attentions in our power.

At length Mr. Maxcy arrived, accompanied by Dr. Gibson, who examined his patient, found one of his legs broken in two places—one just below the knee, the other a little above the ankle; and though he was dreadfully bruised, his back torn and mangled, and his body injured by being dragged near a mile, a fast trot, over the frozen ground yet there was not, I believe, another bone broken, or a single joint dislocated.

Such my dear sir, are the distressing scenes which I yesterday witnessed, scenes which have been so painful to me than any of the kind which during a long life I had before experienced—which has made an impression on my soul never to be erased—and which I emphatically proclaim "that in the midst of life we are in death" how important it is that we should all live as we would wish to be done, when we come to die.

LUTHER MARTIN.

(The driver died the next day.)



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN.

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Number will issue, in the first of the month, the first number of the year, to be printed in a single sheet, the size of a common newspaper. It will be printed in the most improved manner, and in the most useful and interesting manner, so as to be more generally preserved, in volumes, principal portion of each number, reserved for essays on Agriculture, Gardening, and the best principles of breeding live stock, and of the management of the various branches of rural and domestic economy. The next portion for sale, and selected articles on miscellaneous subjects, and a brief chronicle of passing events. And finally, the subscriber may rely upon finding in each number a correct account of the prices of country produce, and the principal articles in the common market.

This brief exposition will enable the reader to comprehend clearly the scope and intended publication; which, by its name from its most prominent feature, will be the title of "THE AMERICAN FARMER," and address itself to the interests of all classes, and will not in any way interfere, in party contentions. There appears happily, to be a growing fondness throughout our country, for agricultural research and experiment; and there is no doubt that a publication of this nature which should communicate efforts making, and the lights of science acquired by experience, in other countries, would excite a strong emulation, and give an impetus to public spirit in Maryland, from the best consequences might be expected to result. "THE AMERICAN FARMER" will open a new ground, and intended, or in its nature, calculated to interfere with any established location.

of the manner in which his undertaking will be executed, the subscriber offers only the pledge of some little experience in, and an ardent predilection, for agricultural pursuits. Besides, a valuable collection already made, he has taken measures to be supplied with new publications of our own country, and of Europe, and he expects to be aided by the correspondence of intelligent landholders. With these expectations, offered in sincerity and truth, he trusts those who may feel disposed to subscribe, that "The American Farmer" will be published for \$4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. On hundred subscribers are already named, and some extra numbers will be given off, to give complete files to those who may make early application. Subscriptions will be received by J. S. SKINNER, at No. 8 Calvert street.

J. S. SKINNER. S. All Editors who will give this paper one or two insertions, will pay Editor under an obligation to reciprocate the favour in any way in his power.

J. S. S.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

March 9th, 1819.

Application by petition of Provey Cockey, executrix of the last will and testament of William Henry Cockey, deceased, of Anne Arundel county, deceased, 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 in each week, for the space of six consecutive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills.

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

that the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Henry Cockey, deceased, of Anne Arundel county, deceased, persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of July next, they may be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1819.

Provey Cockey, Executrix of the last will and testament of Wm. H. Cockey.

March 11.

16

## LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of gift from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 112 1/2 acres. The road from M. Coy's to the country, and from Owen's mill to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water, very near the house, and an ice house. They will sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 112 1/2 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Heas Town. For terms apply to the subscribers;

HENRY H. HARWOOD, RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 3.

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

26

## Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it, is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9

40

## NEW & CHEAP

### Spring Goods,

JUST ARRIVED FROM

PHILADELPHIA;

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Richard Ridgely.

April 1.

2

4w.

## CAUTION.

The subscriber having sustained considerable injury from trespassers. Caution all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or in any other manner what ever trespassing on his Farms, on the Forks of Patuxent. They may rest assured the law will be enforced against all offenders.

JAMES ANDERSON

April 1.

2

3w

## Estray Cow.

Taken up by the subscriber, as an Estray, at Aberdeen, on South river on the 5th day of September last, a red and white Cow, with a crop and under bit in the left ear, and under bit in the right. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, on application to

ANDREW NICHOLLS.

April 1, 1819.

2

3w.

## CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employing or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law without respect to persons.

JNO. H. BROWN.

March 25.

3

## HARRIS & M'HENRY'S

### REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Just Published and for Sale at

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.

Annapolis, Dec 10.

17

## FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER.

Annapolis, Feb. 14.

9

## EDUCATION.

As Mr. Gorman's school is not numerous, he would gladly receive a class of eight or ten young ladies, who would wish to be instructed in Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Writing, &c. His terms will be moderate. Young Men, and others, who have not had an opportunity of receiving a full Mathematical education, would do well to devote some of their time at his school for that useful purpose.

Annapolis, March 25.

3

## Labourers Wanted.

From 30 to 100 labourers are wanted to labour on the fortifications at Fort Washington, for the ensuing season. Application to be made to me at the Fort.

T. W. MAURICE.

Capt. Eng. Supt.

March 25.

3

William Bowie, and others, vs. Chancery.

Ordered, by the Chief Judge of the third Judicial District, this 24th day of March, 1819, that the within report of the Auditor be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary thereof, on or before the first day of May next, notice of this order having been first published in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, for two successive weeks.

True Copy,

Test.

THOS. H. BOWIE,

Reg. Cur. Can.

March 25.

3w

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William James, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to

HENRY WILLIAMS, adm'r

March 18

3w

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the tenth day of April next, on the premises, a tract of Land called Braghton's Ashley, containing 230 acres more or less; Also the following negroes, that is to say, Hopewell, Tonny, Mill, Sarah, Beck, Bet, Sarah and Lucy. Seized and taken as the property of Jacob Pattison, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of James I. Pattison, adm'r. of John Pattison. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, for Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, shff.

A. A. County.

March 18

## Information Wanted.

In the year 1814, a young man, of the name of CARLOS L. MALLORY, a native of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and then resident with David Woodward, of that place, as an apprentice to the Tanning and Currying and Shoemaking business, left his home, and has never been heard of by his friends since that period. He is now, if living, 24 years of age, about 6 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The object of this notice is to obtain information of his present situation. Any person, therefore, who can communicate any thing relative to the fate of this young man, will do an act of humanity, which will be remembered with lasting gratitude by his afflicted parents and relatives, by addressing letters to Mr. Nathaniel Mallory, Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

## WATERS & STEUART,

### Saddle & Harness Makers,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS:

Having formed a co-partnership, will keep an extensive assortment of SADDLERY, made up in the best and most elegant manner, which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash.

All those indebted to Jonathan Waters, are requested to make immediate payment.

March 25.

3

17

## FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store.)

The Law altering and amending

The Charter of this City,

IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Price—12 1/2 Cents.

Feb. 22

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, have the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that the College has recently been revived under the direction of the Rev. Henry L. Davis, and the Rev. William Raftery. The former of these gentlemen graduated at Carlisle College during the Presidency of the late celebrated Doctor Nash, and few inhabitants of Maryland, accustomed to mingle in the literary world, will require any recommendation of his learning and ability, or of his experience in the important business of education. Mr. Raftery was educated at Glasgow, in Scotland, where he obtained the degree of Master of Arts, and the greater portion of his time, since his departure from that renowned seat of Learning, has been devoted to the instruction of youth, both in Europe and America. He produces from gentlemen of high standing, both in that country and this, to whom he was well known, the strongest testimonials with regard to character and qualifications. With these gentlemen the Visitors entertain hopes of being soon enabled to associate a Professor of Chemistry; and as the number of pupils, and the funds of the institution increase, additional Professorships will be established.

The regulations of St. John's College have lately been revised and new modelled by the Visitors, who confidently recommend it as possessing advantages equal to any Seminary in America, both in point of discipline, & as a nursery for the attainment of classical Learning, and those branches of science usually taught in Colleges.

Annapolis has long been distinguished for the beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its air; and being the seat of Government, where the Legislature and Supreme Courts hold their sessions, an opportunity is thereby afforded to the students of hearing the principal orators and lawyers of the state, which cannot but prove highly useful to those, who may be designed for the learned Professions. The students can be accommodated with board for two hundred dollars per annum, & the price of tuition is Forty Dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

It is only intended at this time to submit a brief outline of the course of studies designated by the Board; a more detailed account of this, as well as of the discipline of the College, will be given hereafter.

An extensive selection of the Latin & Greek Classics; the various branches of the Mathematics, viz. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Cone Sections and Fluxions, Geography, with the use of the Globes; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Moral Philosophy; Rhetoric; Logic; Reid's Essays; Dugald Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind; History, and Political Economy. While prosecuting their other studies, particular care will be taken to instruct the students in the nature and evidences of the Christian Religion. Attention will also be paid by the Professors to teach them to read their own language with propriety and elegance; for which purpose they will hear them recite lessons from Walker's Lectures on Elocution, and such English Authors as they may think best adapted to their capacity, & calculated to be most useful to them.

It may be proper to observe, that although there is no French Teacher attached to the College, there is a Gentleman in Annapolis who teaches that language, so that the students will have an opportunity of learning it during the hours which are not occupied by Collegiate exercises.

Annapolis, March 30, 1819.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, Rel's Gazette, Philadelphia, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

## Farmers Bank of Maryland,

23d March, 1819

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of said Bank, or six months ending the first and payable on or after the fifth of April next, to stockholders on the Western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the production of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board,

J. A. PINKNEY, Cash.

March 25.

3

17

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

## THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

### A NEW DAILY PAPER.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that the subscribers have to announce the intention of the Public to publish a new paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he means any concealment, it will be decidedly of the Federal cast. That federalism, which was known and practiced in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so as to they augment the prosperity and the glory of their country, and which turns any eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mischievous federalism, whose only aim is to raise and aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exists in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star-spangled banner glittering over every sea; our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman, at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now; to lend himself to the acrimony, meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage; he looks for support on his countrymen at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,

Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

## TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per ann. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine, and mercantile departments; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news-matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

\* Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 20 North Frederick street, will be attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 1815

## Anne Arundel County,

September Term, 1818.

On application to the honorable Richard Ridgely, Esquire, one of the associate Judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Samuel Litchfield, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Litchfield having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Litchfield had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement; and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Samuel Litchfield, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Litchfield then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have why he the said Samuel Litchfield should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test,

W. S. GREEN, Clk.

## BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds,

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.



The following interesting particulars of the rescue of a boy, who was cast upon a rock near the mouth of Kingsale harbour, during the wreck of a vessel in which he was a passenger, are taken from a late London paper.

The praise-worthy exertions of the sovereign of Kingsale, assisted by several other gentlemen, to rescue the unfortunate lad, or to convey provisions to him were ineffectual, the boats having been reluctantly obliged to retire, and to leave the unfortunate boy for the second night upon the desolate rock, without food or shelter, and with all the fearful anticipation that, before morning cold and hunger would terminate his existence. As they retreated he was seen collecting in a particular spot (a kind of cavern) a quantity of weeds with the intention of making a bed, and picking from the earth some wild vegetables, with which the rock abounds, and which he was observed to eat. A fog suddenly concealed him from further observation while thus employed.

Reluctant to suffer such an interval, as between night and morning to pass without making a new effort in behalf of the boy, at 11 o'clock at night Mr. Gibson's whale-boat was the second time manned and attempted to get out, but could not succeed. In the morning, long before day, she again started with Mrs. Bevan and Nayton of the royal navy, and John Heard Isaac, esq. and rowed towards the island, but with no hope of reaching it, as the sea and wind were still higher than on either of the two preceding mornings, and the scene altogether more terrific. The worst apprehensions were entertained for the boy, who been then two days and two nights on the rock without any other food than the wild vegetables which it yielded. Those fears, however, were in some degree relieved, when he was again seen from the boat moving about—but hope derived no support from the aspect of the morning, which promised a bad and stormy day. After renewed but fruitless efforts to gain any point of the island, the whale-boat was again obliged to return to Kingsale, which it reached about 12 o'clock, after having been several times in imminent danger of swamping. Here a most interesting scene took place; the crew of an American vessel, the Dryad, which was undergoing some repairs in the dock yard of Messrs. Gibbon & Co. volunteered to go out in the whale-boat and make an effort to rescue the boy. Their services were gratefully accepted, and they swore they never would return if they did not succeed. They then proceeded to make an experiment by firing a musket ball, with a rope attached to it, which was found to convey it with ease as far as they considered would be necessary, and thus provided they proceeded to sea.

In the meantime the boats from Oysterhaven had got into activity, and they could be seen for 3 hours in succession, contending with, but scarcely living in, the breakers at the base of the rock. As the situation of the boy became more hopeless, their exertions increased, and their desperate daring more visible. It was impossible that he could have survived another night, and the knowledge of this circumstance seemed to infuse new resolution in the hearts of the men. Two boats were for a long time seen supporting each other in their perilous undertaking, yet they were frequently concealed for minutes together in the dip of the sea, or in the surge of the breakers. The day was then far advanced, and to those who were on the coast provided with glasses, and who could see what was going forward, there appeared as little hope of relieving the boy, as on the preceding day, and his fate seemed inevitable. They did not know, however, the resolution which the crews seemed to have formed, either to succeed or perish, and the interest of the scene was excited into intense agitation, when one of the men, a brave and dauntless fellow, named Jack Carty, the owner of the Oysterhaven boats, was observed to be tying a rope round his body, and in a few minutes to throw himself with the most fearless intrepidity into the surge, in which his boat could not live. The sensation which prevailed cannot be described; all attention was now turned to this heroic fellow, and the suspense was unutterable, until he was seen clinging to, and occasionally climbing the cliffs, where an immense sea had left him. He succeeded in mounting beyond the reach of the

sprays, and was seen most actively employed in assisting the poor boy, who was in a completely exhausted state of mind and body, and who could with difficulty descend to where his preserver beckoned him. At length he reached him, and Jack Carty proceeded to invest his body with the rope which he had taken from his own, and then performed the duty of ushering him to the spot where he had himself been thrown, where he consigned him to the waves. Doubt and anxiety were again painfully excited, while the men in the boat were drawing him thro' the breakers and seas, through which he must pass, before his safety could be said to be ensured; but both were dissipated, when he was seen taken in over the gunnel, which was announced by 3 cheers by the men in the boats. During these few moments of agitation, the intrepid Jack Carty, who remained on the island, was forgotten; but the boy's safety being known, all eyes were turned to the former, and he was distinctly seen sitting down with the utmost composure on the point of a rock, waiting for his own chance of being released; this happily was not long accomplishing, a rope was flung on the cliffs, and Jack, more adroit than his predecessor on the island, soon seized it and tied it round his waist & shoulders. Notwithstanding the perils of the scene, it was almost whimsical to see this fine fellow collecting the boy's and his own clothes, which he deliberately tied up in a bundle and put under his arm, and then descending to the most favourable spot, he watched his opportunity, and threw himself into the sea, from which in the course of about five minutes, he was released by his companions, who signified safety by loud cheers, which were returned from those parts of the land where they could be heard. It was exactly half past 2 o'clock. The whale-boat, with the American crew, arrived almost at the moment Carty had got into his boat, but they were in sight sometime before, and were seen rowing in the most undaunted manner, in the heavy sea, and almost in the surge closing the most accessible point of the island. Upon learning the safety of the boy, they gave 3 cheers and returned to Kingsale, scarcely less entitled to public gratitude than if they had been the instruments of preservation.

#### JOHN RANDOLPH AGAIN!

The following extract of a letter from Buckingham, to a gentleman in Richmond, appeared in a late paper of that city:

"Since writing, we are requested to say to you, that a number of gentlemen in the lower end of Mr. Randolph's district had lately written to him, and invited him to return to public life, to which he answered, that he will with pleasure become a candidate and attend the elections, and that he feels honoured by their confidence. It is believed that there is not a man in the district who feels a disposition to oppose him, and but few who will not be pleased at his taking a seat in the next congress."

About a year since, a merchant in one of our seaports, on fitting out a ship for India, told the captain, at the time of making the contract for the voyage, that there must be no swearing among the officers and crew; that he, (the captain) must engage not to swear himself, nor permit others to be profane; that he must do as he pleased, with respect to taking the command of the ship on these terms, but if he accepted the employment, he would be expected, that he should rigidly adhere to the stipulation, and that it should be known as the law of the ship, that no profaneness was to be indulged. The captain seemed to have no objection to reforming, but enquired, "How can I suddenly break off an inveterate habit?" "I will take care that you be reminded of your duty," said the owner. "Wear the ring that I will give you, and let the law of the vessel be made known." Accordingly he procured a ring for the captain with this motto engraved upon it: "Swear not at all." The vessel sailed, and after performing the voyage, returned a few weeks ago. On being inquired of, respecting the subject, the supercargo declared, that there had been no profaneness on board, excepting a little within the first 20 days after sailing. At the close of this short period, the old habit was entirely destroyed; and during the remainder of the voyage, both at sea and in port, the success of the

experiment was complete. This single fact is of inestimable value, as it shows how groundless are the common palliations of profaneness, and how easy it is to do good when a person is seriously engaged in it, is influenced by principle, and acts with decision. Panoplist.

#### Mail Robbers.

Yesterday morning the two mail robbers Pierre Nortrand and Joseph Maurice, left this city in custody of proper officers, in the Union Line of Steam Boat Office Branch, on their way to Trenton, New Jersey, where they are to be tried. Six witnesses accompanied them. The third robber, Derzeau, is to arrive at Trenton from Philadelphia, and will be tried at the same time. [N. Y. Daily Adc.]

#### From the Baltimore Patriot.

The trial of Obed Griffith, a boy about 17 years of age, for the killing of William Warrick, came on in the court of Baltimore County, before their honours Judges Carey, Hanson and Ward. The circumstances of the case are nearly as follows:

The prisoner sometime early in November, went on a visit to his friends at the farm-house of Alexander Boyd, Esq. occupied by Mr. Dougherty, overseer of the farm, and in company with the deceased and Mr. Dougherty the overseer, went to a tavern about 2 miles and a half distant, for the purpose of spending a few hours in conviviality. About 10 o'clock the overseer requested the prisoner to go to sleep in his room, and turn out the negroes on the following day to pulling corn. Obed accordingly went, but previous to his going he earnestly requested the deceased to accompany him, probably on account of the loneliness and darkness of the road. The deceased refused, but as soon as the boy had gone, he went to search for his horse intending to go immediately by himself; but he found that his horse was gone. He instantly charged the prisoner with being the cause of this, and threatened to whip him. There was, however, no proof of the justice of this accusation. The boy rode home on the horse of the overseer, Mr. Dougherty. On the road (it is presumed) the deceased cut a switch about the thickness of one's finger, and arrived about 2 o'clock in the morning at the house in which the boy slept. He obtained admission into the kitchen by means of a servant. He then went up stairs into the room where two persons of the house lodged, and requested them to turn out a dog which customarily staid in the room in which Griffith was then asleep. One of them obeyed the request; the dog was turned out and instantly Warrick entered the room. He ordered Griffith to get out of the bed, accusing him at the same time of stealing his horse. The prisoner denied the charge—got up, put on his trousers; went to the side board, seized a gun, and told Warrick that if he was a big man he should not get over him. He then ordered Warrick out of the room—Warrick went out, and was going up a pair of stairs which led out of the room, when the prisoner ordered him to come down, and as he was coming down, shot him thro' the body; the deceased sprang into the room and fell down by the side of the bed in which Obed had slept. The deceased died on the following morning. When the passion of the boy had subsided, he showed signs of great contrition, wept bitterly, and walked the room backward and forward, apparently in the greatest agony of mind.

The argument of the counsel commenced about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and closed about 1 o'clock the next morning. The jury left their room about half past 3 o'clock, and upon the re-assembling of the court, returned a sealed verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree."

The court sentenced the prisoner to 6 years confinement in the penitentiary, 6 months of which to be in a solitary cell.

Counsel for the state, Henry Murray, esq. For the prisoner, C. Walsh, R. Johnson, John S. Tyson, and E. L. Finley, esquires.

It may not be improper to state, that the prisoner in an affecting address to the court, denied the most material part of the evidence.—He declared that he was beaten by the deceased with a club as large as the big roll of a chair; that he immediately seized a gun, and cocked it; that the deceased attempted to wrest the gun out of his hand, and that

in attempting to do this, the gun went off. "How could I have shot him," says he, "while he was on the steps, since he dropped down at the side of my bed?" This size and nature of the wound, leads us to believe the declaration of the boy, for it was a ball an inch in diameter, and the whole load entered the body; of course the muzzle of the gun must have pressed against the deceased, when it was discharged.

#### From the National Intelligencer, of the 9th Inst.

The President departed from this city yesterday, in the steam boat for Norfolk, with an intention to proceed by Pasquotank, the Albemarle, and Pamlico Sound, to Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, having in view, in reference to public defence, a careful inspection of all the interests from the ocean. The reports of the Board of Commissioners, consisting of Officers of the Corps of Engineers and of the Navy, relative to a naval depot, dockyards and fortifications, point out the objects peculiarly deserving his attention. From Savannah his course will probably depend upon circumstances. The season, it is expected will be too far advanced to admit his passage by land to New Orleans, if indeed it were proper, to take that route before the late treaty with Spain is carried into effect. Should he not continue his journey towards New Orleans, it is said that he will proceed westward by Augusta, through Tennessee and Kentucky, to the new States, or to some of them. In that section of the Union, many objects of the highest interest present themselves to view; a correct knowledge of which, it is believed, would be useful to all employed in the public councils. Our relations with the Indian tribes, under the immense extension of territory obtained from them by the treaties of the last year, are of that character. The game on which they have principally relied heretofore, will no longer furnish them with a subsistence. New efforts will be necessary to civilize them, and effectual regulations must be adopted for the purpose, or they will perish. The great amount of the public lands, which constitute an inextinguishable source of wealth to the whole nation, the disposition of our troops to protect our frontier settlements, and preserve peace with the Indians; to protect the Indians themselves from injustice; & secure the public lands from intrusions, are subjects highly worthy of a consideration of those to whom the management thereof is entrusted, and particularly of the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Monroe evidently considered it his duty to attend in person to these objects since he was elected into the present office, and particularly to in matters relating to the public defence. The late war obviously formed an epoch in our history, and furnished the motive, if it did not impose the obligation on the Chief Magistrate, to give to those measures the utmost activity and vigour. We have not forgotten the imminent perils of that momentous struggle; the desolation of our coast, throughout its whole extent, the great number of our citizens who were called, even from the most remote parts of the interior, to its defence, and the waste of life from disease, which followed. Had the coast been fortified, one tenth of the force would have been more adequate to its defence, and more than nine-tenths of our citizens and property thus lost would have been saved from destruction. We all recollect the ability and virtue with which the citizen then at the helm, sustained this struggle, and his persevering firmness in moments of the severest trial. Mr. Monroe then acted under him, in the Department of War, and having witnessed the difficulties of that struggle, he thinks it incumbent on him to exert every means in his power to carry into effect the military laws & provisions of Congress, since adopted, to avert like calamities, in the event of another war.

Such, obviously, are the motives and the objects that, in the opinion of the President, impose upon him this arduous duty, which he commenced soon after the national concerns were confided to his hands, & which he is now prosecuting.

The Secretary of War sat out with the President, and will accompany him until he leaves the coast for the interior.

New-York, March 27.

#### AGE OF EXPERIMENT.

By an advertisement in this day's paper, it will be seen that the new and elegant Steam Ship Savannah,

is to leave our harbor tomorrow. Who would have had courage years ago, to hazard a prediction that in the year 1819, a ship of hundred tons burden, would be in the port of New York, to navigate the Atlantic, propelled by steam? Such, however, is the progress of science, and the progress of the human mind, that we are now enabled to witness the daily progress of the steam engine, which is moving through the water. Only last a trial was made in speed, and although there was time more than an inch of water, and for the great steam engine, half an inch, with a wind and tide ahead, the vessel in a mile of the Anchorage of Staten Island and returned to market wharf in one hour and minutes. When it is considered that she is calculated to be 15 inches of steam, and machinery is entirely new, it is evident that she will pass any of the steam boats on our rivers. Her cabin is in an elegant style and fitted in the most tasteful manner. Thirty two births, all of which are state rooms. The cabin is entirely distinct from the other gentlemen, and is calculated to afford that particular attention which is so rare on board passenger ships. The mode of the Savannah has been exceeded. She is commanded by Captain Moses Rogers, an experienced engineer, & is a company of enterprising gentlemen in Savannah, who have expended no expense in rendering her object worthy of public admiration and public patronage. She is constructed as to be navigable the usual way, with sails, when the weather shall be such as to render the use of her wheels at least degree dangerous.

This vessel is intended for Savannah and Liverpool Packet, we sincerely hope the liberal proprietors may be abundantly rewarded for their efforts to facilitate the communication between Britain and America.

#### EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.

A letter from a Mr. Thompson, Bridge-water, Vermont, gives the following account of a large and brilliant Meteor, which was seen by many people in that part of the state, on the evening of the 1st. "Happening to be out at night, I had the pleasure of witnessing the whole of the interesting Phenomenon. The whole appeared in a twinkling became incandescent, and turning suddenly to a white light, a few degrees north of zenith, the body from which light emanated. Its apparent diameter was about two thirds as the moon when full. It descended very rapidly towards the west, traversing, I should judge, about 40 degrees, and then disappeared. Its descent was oblique, the horizon, making an angle of, or perhaps 65 degrees. It was visible about three seconds, and the appearance of iron in flames, as it begins to fuse, emitting a white light. The meteor was followed by a train of light resembling a blaze, and sparkles were, at intervals, thrown off from the body, which continued luminous a considerable distance from the Stones denominated meteoric, & very probably disengaged at the time of the sparkling, which lit the earth; but I have not seen that any have been discovered. About three minutes after the meteor disappeared, a sound resembling nearly over head, rattling thunder, giving in succession a series of distant reports like the charge of cannon at a distance, passing off in the direction of the meteor. Many persons heard reports who did not see the meteor, and I thought it to be an earthquake."

#### Promotion of Midshipmen.

The Navy Department has issued a general order, announcing that midshipmen must undergo examination before they can be promoted. The order also adds, that the examination will take place at the Navy Yard in New York, on the day of October next. Those whose warrants bear date prior to the 1st day of January, will be entitled to examination who intend to become candidates for promotion, will report themselves to this department, on or before the 1st of October, next, and appear at the time and place so designated, for examination.



ARMED.—On Sunday evening by the Rev. H. L. Davis, Mr. Shaw to Miss Elizabeth R.

THE "AMERICAN FARMER."

A Maryland Farmer has recently written both in name and character, and is known to be for the better. The letter is a specimen of the "American Farmer" and is a very good one. It is a specimen of the "American Farmer" and is a very good one. It is a specimen of the "American Farmer" and is a very good one.

an election held at the Association Room on Monday last, for Mayor, Recorder, &c. of this city, the following persons were elected:—

Mayor—Lewis Duvall.  
Recorder—Thomas H. Carroll.  
Aldermen—James Hunter, Frank Hollingsworth, John Randall, Henry Duvall, Alexander Magruder.  
Common Council men—John T. Her, George Schwarz, Joseph W. Washington, G. Tuck, W. M. Parlin, Henry Maynardier, and Shaw.

For the Maryland Gazette.

No. 3.

Agriculturalists and scientific Ploughmen.

It may be said, with truth, that the beam of the generality of our ploughs, are too low, or near the ground. I will give my reasons for saying so. If there be any thing in deep ploughing, or where stub ground, or any other weedy or high rooty land is to be turned over, the beam is seen just above the surface of the ground, as if it were floating in the mass of accumulated rubbish about it, and the body of the plough almost sunk. If there were no other or stronger reason to change the present plan of ploughing, this alone were sufficient.

The beam being thus too low, and the coulter in consequence thereof short, you will see a great bunch of stub along at the angle of the plow and beam. This accumulation, according to the ploughman's phrase, "the plough is choked." This being literally the case, must necessarily stop his team, and disengage with his foot, or a chine, or appendage made for that purpose, the load of accumulated stub and rubbish. This could not happen if the beam were so high as to admit the coulter to be three feet high, and constructed differently, especially so, if the coulter were made in a curve or the segment of a circle, or if a small coulter were placed a foot or two in advance of those even made in the common form, reverting backward and the other, and just touching the earth, or even penetrating and turning it two or three inches deep, by its sharp edge. This crooked coulter, in shape of the miniature of a scythe, some times worn as a scythe, by some of our sea-faring brethren, should recline so far backward as to come nearly in contact with the other, or main coulter.—thus effecting at least a double purpose.—To cut or score the earth, if should project deep enough for that purpose, and effectually prevent the stub above mentioned—the making of the plough. Why should be deemed necessary that an open space should be left between the back of the coulter and the body of the plough or the edge of the mould board? Of what use, or rather, of what detriment is this space? Firmness, utility, beauty and strength, should be essentially combined; more especially so when there can be no additional expense. On the contrary, the coulter should rest on the body of the plough, or edge of the mould board, and if possible a groove made in the back of the former to receive

the edge of the latter, so that the unity and form of a perfect triangular wedge be always preserved. And in order to prevent as much friction as possible, the part of the wood of a plough should be exposed to the ground, but it should be sheathed with plates of metal, of such as would combine the greatest durability & smoothness, not exposed to any open or vacant crevice exposed wherein any earth could lodge.

The effects of air, as a powerful agent in the movement or transposition of massive bodies, are well known to be very great, so is water. Any body therefore beneath, or into which air or water can be introduced, the motion or transposition thereof is much facilitated. Hence the projection of the soc effects two certain purposes.—It introduces air before the shear, and serves to keep the plough steady in the land. This is at least the double intention. But as there is no channel or groove running along to the point of the soc, its effects are less complete and certain. The soc therefore should have an air channel, and it should project beyond the shear a certain distance; its shape a triangular wedge, grooved or channelled on two upper sides, and either round or flat on the lower side, rising to an edge or ridge like a bayonet on the upper side; thus having three edges. That on the upper side should rise more abruptly or suddenly, than the other two, so as to grade toward the slope or angle of the coulter, of which, in such form, it would prove a powerful auxiliary.

The soc therefore made in this form, and a cylindrical auxiliary little coulter in front, which in this case might become the only one, for the ordinary or common coulter would only serve as a defence or safe guard for the edge of the mould board. In the common ploughs the shear moves and cuts on the base of furrow horizontally. I would recommend to change this mode, and incline the edge of the shear, so as to make an angle of 12 or more degrees below the level or plane, leaving of course the bottom of the furrow in the same angle.

This would give an easy inclination to every successive furrow to fall into the room or place of the former, and would have the effect of ploughing down hill or an easy descent.

It should have also been observed above, that the shear side of the soc, let it project immediately from the coulter, as is usually the case, or from the extremity of the shear, should have a small shear or feather on that side precisely formed, curved and inclined, in the same angle with the other. This is absolutely indispensable, in order to prevent the earth opposing the fore part of the shear abruptly, or in too great an angle, for the nearer that approaches to the form of a rectangle, the greater the opposition the earth makes with it, and consequently the draught on the team. This is self evident. However, I have fortunately a figure in my eye, at this instant, which places that point beyond the misapprehension of the most inveterate ignorance of the effects of the forms of bodies. Every one is acquainted with the form of a hay knife, & a hay spade, & their powerful effects. The latter is in form an acute angled triangle, the handle, like that of a common spade is placed in the perpendicular with the back, and the hypothenuse the cutting edge. This is the proper shape of a shear. Now, we will suppose for a moment, that the same number of inches contained in the edge of this hay knife or spade, were formed in a straight line, like the edge of a common spade, made equally sharp with the other. How many inches deep would it penetrate the hay stack with the same force, and weight applied to both? The latter would not sink an inch, if any at all; whereas the former would sink some inches deeper and wider, than the inches of its dimensions, just in proportion to the extension of the point of contact. And it would also cut transversely more than its breadth in the broadest part. These effects are conclusive in favour of triangular and sharp pointed socs and shears. If the extremity of the shear be inserted in the back of the coulter, as at present the most usual method, therefore the soc must be, as it now is, formed on the coulter, in shape of a flat wedge. Then after this flat wedge protrudes itself into the ground, without gradually raising it as it advances, the earth or sod must be raised at the angle made by the coulter & soc

abruptly, and with the consequent process. This soc must be admitted to be wrong. On the contrary, if it rose in a gradual sweep from a triangular sharp point, like a short broad bayonet, the pressure would naturally be reduced to a mere comparative trifle.

April 6, 1819.  
From the Savannah Republican, March 24.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Thorn, captain Brewer, in 51 days from Liverpool, arrived at five o'clock last evening. To the politeness of captain Brewer, and our mercantile friends, we are indebted for London papers of the 28th, and Liverpool to the 30th of January, being three days later than former advices. Having received them at a late hour, our extracts are necessarily limited. But on a hasty perusal of them we discover no intelligence of much moment.

The Marquis of Camden is to fill the seat in the council which became vacant by the death of Lord Ellenborough.

The London Courier of the 28th January, says.—We publish this day an important American document, respecting that great national question, the execution of Arbuthnot & Ambrister. We have already stated our intention not to recur on this subject, until it shall be brought forward in parliament, because we conceive that the discussion cannot be advantageously pursued, till it is known what course has been adopted by the British government. Meanwhile, therefore, we shall only recommend to the attentive perusal of our readers, the very extraordinary letter of the American secretary of state.

The famous Mr. Hunt, has again made his appearance. Manchester has been thrown into confusion by him. In consequence of this the theatre was closed at that place. Many thousands had assembled, to attend the theatre, although the night was dark and stormy. "Hunt then arrived in a hackney coach, & the mob gave three tremendous shouts. Hunt mounted on the coach and addressed them stating, that the managers had sent to inform him of the magistrates request for the closing the theatre. He then commenced abusing the 7th hussars, calling them dandies, and saying that he could beat any seven of them, and that he had written to the duke of York on the subject. He desired the mob to depart without any riot, otherwise they would have the bloody butchers of Waterloo amongst them. He was determined to have justice, if he remained there some time. His speech occupied six or seven minutes, and he then drove away amidst mingled shouts and hisses."

London, Jan. 28.

Important Intelligence from Spain.  
At a late hour last night French papers arrived to the 25th inst. They bring accounts of some disturbances having broken out at Valencia in Spain. The governor of the place, gen. Elio, having been informed of the haunts of the conspirators, went to their house, accompanied by his guards. He found them assembled, and as they were unable to give any satisfactory reason for their secret meeting, he was proceeding to seize their persons, when he received the blow of a dagger in his arm. He instantly laid the offender dead at his feet by a thrust of his sword. Whether the real escaped is not mentioned; but the governor is reported to have succeeded in preventing any tumult in the city. The French chambers have lately had no public sitting.

The proposition of M. Venith de Puyrascau, for legalizing marriages between brothers and sisters-in-law, was rejected in the last secret committee of the chamber. Couriers have lately been despatched from Paris to Rome, charged with communications of importance; but whether they relate to the affairs of the French church or the ensuing coronation of Louis XVIII. is at present not ascertained. A pension of 20,000 francs has been granted to the examiner of Finance, count Corvetto, in recompense for the distinguished services which he rendered in that department. General Sarrazin has appealed from the indictment preferred against him by the royal court for polygamy. An Antwerp journal says, that M. Cauchois Lemaire has returned to France. The three ship loads of cannon and bullets purchased by Ismael Gibraltari for the service of the Pacha of Egypt, & intended to be used in the Wahabite war, are now ready to supply the arsenals and

strong places in Egypt. Ismael Gibraltari seems to derive his surname, in consequence of a sea fight, in which one of his ancestors defeated with a small squadron, an enemy's fleet near that fortress in consequence of which the emperor Amurat permitted his family to take that surname, and carry the arms of the fortress in their armorial bearings.

The widow of marshall Bredow, in homage to the king of Sweden, has presented to him the sword of her late husband.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the 21st January, his majesty has pardoned several individuals detained at Paris on different convictions, of which five were for serious expressions.

Madrid, Jan. 13.  
Letters from Valencia state, that a conspiracy having been formed there against general Elio, the governor of the province, he went with a force to arrest the conspirators, amongst whom were some officers, when one of them drew a pistol, and striking at the general, wounded him in the arm; the general ran his assailant through the body with his sword, and he expired on the spot.

The general of Cordellera, the reverend father Cyrille, has received orders to quit the capital. He came from Brazil at the same time as the late queen. There are several conjectures as to the cause of his disgrace. There are upwards of 20,000 Monks, of whom he is nearly the absolute chief.

Several Monks are stated to have joined the armed bands in the Sierra Morana.

Christiana, Jan. 6.

We learn from Gottenberg, that there were never so many whales seen on that coast, as at this moment. Their appearance is attributed to a revolution of the Polar ices.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, in the town of Queen Anne, in Prince George's county, on Saturday the first day of May next, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable lot, with the improvements thereon, occupied for many years as a tavern by Solomon Sparrow, sen. containing one and an half acres of land, more or less. Also one other lot adjoining the said tavern property, containing five and an half acres of land, more or less. There is on said lot, an excellent tobacco house, nearly new, the land is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a further description of said property, as those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises.

At the same time and place the subscriber will sell sundry valuable Negroes, slaves for life. Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee is authorised to execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple.

Solomon Sparrow, Trustee.

April 8.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 19th inst. on the premises, the following property, to wit: Three head of horses, four head of Black Cattle, one Wagon, and one Cart. Seized and taken as the property of Nathan Jones, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Dr Charles Duvall. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

April 8.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 19th inst. at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, one negro boy named Jack, one negro man named Nat. Seized and taken as the property of Gerard H. Snowden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Brewer and Dennis Claude, executors of Barney Curran. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.

P. M. Terms—for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

April 8.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 19th inst. on the premises, one bay horse, one yoke of oxen, one or cart, four miltch cows. Seized and taken as the property of John B. Robinson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due William Richardson. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

A. A. County.

April 8.

Hal Manufacturing.

M. W. CONNER.

Respectfully informs the citizens, and the community in general, that he carries on the Halting Business in the lower shop of the house now occupied by Mrs. Ann Morrison, Baltimore, where he has on hand a good assortment of ready made hats, and assures those who may be inclined to encourage a young beginner, that his hats shall be made in a workmanlike manner.

Annapolis, March 2.

Just Published.

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed Dec. Session 1818.

Price—\$1.00.

April 8.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of May next, at 9 o'clock, all the real estate of which the late Charles D. Hodges, died seised and possessed, consisting as follows:—Two valuable tracts of land, 2 1/2 miles from Queen Anne, and 12 from Annapolis, lying in Anne Arundel county, known by the name of Crowley's Hall, adjoining the estate of Benjamin Gallopway, Esq. called the Ridge one tract containing one hundred and eighty acres, one half is choice meadow and woodland, and the other half in a high state of improvement from the use of clover and plaster. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen and smoke house, and a garden of choice fruits; a barn 24 feet square, a new tobacco house, 40 by 24, with a 12 feet shed on one side; corn house, stable, &c. The other tract adjoining, contains 201 1/2 acres of good arable land, the soil of which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of tobacco and any kind of grain.—The improvements on this tract are a new tobacco house, covered with cypress shingles, 36 by 22 feet, and 19 feet pitch, an old frame dwelling, and a new unfinished kitchen, a large orchard of choice fruit.—The two tracts to be sold together. Sale to take place on the premises.

On the next day, at 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Nicholson's tavern, that well known dwelling with all necessary out houses, in the town of Queen Anne Prince George's county, formerly owned and occupied by Doctor Richard Duckett, Benjamin Hodges and Charles D. Hodges, and now in the possession of John Claytor, with a lot of land, containing 5 1/2 acres judiciously divided into a garden, yard, and lot for tillage, the garden being stocked with a variety of well selected grafted fruit trees. Also, the store house and lot, with an old store house attached to it, now in the occupation of Richard Estep, & Co.

The terms of sale, are twelve months credit, the purchaser given bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

When the sale is ratified by the Chancellor and the whole of the purchase money, with the interest paid, a good and sufficient title will be given.

John Randall, Jr. Trustee.

April 8.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, 1st April, 1819.

James Anderson John Spring Belt, Thos. Bicknell, David Bird, Morgan Brown, Richd. Ball 2, John Burrows, Thos. H. Bowie, Miss Choot, Neven Clowney, Elizabeth Chisholm, Jeremiah Corden 2, R. G. Chaney, John Denny 2, Joseph Daley, Anne G. Dorsey, Wm. Davis, Edw. Disney Thomas Evans, Charles Ewells and Son, Solomon Frazier, Thomas Fisher, Margaret Fisher, Leo Fenwick, Wm. Goodman, Saml. Graham, Richd. R. Gray, jun. Mr. Gray, James Hooper, Matthias Hammond, Rev. Thos. Horrell, Wm. Herbert, jun. Saml. Hackney, Richd. Hall 3, Geo. Henderson, Reese Harry, Jonathan Hutton 2, Henry Hall, N. Hammond, David Hanton, Harry Hall, Doct. Riehl, Hopkins, E. Hall, Rachel Hutton, Joseph Harwood, Mrs. Lucy Harwood, Solomon Jennings 2, Mary Johnson, Daniel Kent, M. Lyons, John Linn, Martha Lurand, Danl. Mahand, Benj. McCeney, John McCaffey, John B. Nichols, Rebecca Newton, Rachel A. Nichols, Moses Orme, John W. Preston 3, Saml. Parrit, Peggy Parker, Thos. Price, Zachariah Pelps, Clove Pelps, Wm. Prentiss 3, Peregrine Ringgold, Thomas Rian, Stephen Rummells, Horatio Ridout, Saml. O. Smith John S. Smith, Mrs. J. Stewart, Jesse Sheffer, Jonas Sparker, Sally Stallings, Rezin Spurrier 2, Miss Skote, Thos. Stinson, Robt. B. Smith, Sophia Skidmore, Richd. H. Tittle, George Taylor, Joseph W. Tim, Mary Thompson, Mrs. Dolly Terry, W. G. Tuck, Mrs. Rachel B. Tuck, John Vinkles, Wm. Wane, John C. Weems 2, William M. Woods, Henry Woodward 2, Wm. Ward, Jan. Williams, Richd. B. Watts, Miss Woodward, Robt. Wilson, Sarah Williams, Stephen B. West.

J. Munroe, P. M.



From the Boston Athenaeum.

## NARRATIVE

Of the shipwreck, and particulars of the loss of the English ship *Janet*, in the River la Plata, (South America.) By George Traker, of Boston, (Mass.)

In the month of May, 1817, I embarked at Buenos Ayres as second officer on board the English ship *Janet*, Captain William Serpeth, bound on a voyage from that place to the Brazil. The departure was somewhat retarded (an ill-omened event) owing to the carelessness of the pilot, by striking on the bar in going out, which materially damaged our rudder, and caused our detention nearly six weeks. Towards the middle of June, however, we again set sail, and after a moderate passage of twenty days, anchored in the harbor of Rio Janeiro. Waiting here two months for freight, we at last succeeded in getting it, and on the third of September, in company with a large fleet, for different ports, sailed on our return, bound to the ports of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, with a cargo consisting of rum, sugar, tobacco, flour, butter, rice, and dry goods, having on board five passengers, 2 of them Spaniards, inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, a German, an Englishman, and an American; the three last freighters of the vessel, and owners of the principal part of the cargo; four blacks, their slaves, and fourteen of the ship's company, comprising in all twenty three persons. Our passage was agreeable, and very favourable, and in fifteen days we discovered Cape St. Mary, the Northern entrance of the River la Plata, continuing our course along the banks of the river, with a fine wind, till towards sunset, on that day, when the weather becoming foggy, the wind increasing, and the night approaching, we deemed it expedient to haul off shore, and gain an offing for anchorage. We accordingly came to anchor about fifteen miles from Monte Video, our first destined port, near the Island of Flores, that being to windward, and the wind about SE. The gale increasing very fast, at eight o'clock, more cable was paid out, and at nine, it blowing very hard, another anchor was let go; at half past 9, we took supper, elated with the idea of being so near the end of our passage, and happy in the fair prospect of breakfasting next morning on shore. Little did they imagine this supper to be their last, and of being so near the end of the voyage of life. From this time the gale still continued to increase, the ship pitching very heavily, and wetting from fore to aft by the sprays of the sea. At twelve, midnight, after passing an anxious watch below, owing to the strange rolling, and pitching of the ship, caused by a strong weather current, I came upon deck to relieve the watch. I went forward to examine the state of the cables in the hawse holes, and then returned to the quarter deck, to the lead line, which we had kept over the side, & by its feeling, was fearful that the ship had been, and was still drifting. The motion of the ship, and strong current, prevented my knowing this to a certainty; both our anchors, which were of over-proportioned sizes, being down, and our cables nearly new, out, with their whole scope of a hundred fathoms. While at the lead I observed something at a distance, to leeward, like a white foam; and remarked it to the boat swain, who was standing near. He replied, he thought it no more than the curl of the waves. Not satisfied with this, I went all into the yawl astern, and was soon satisfied they were breakers, and not far off. I quickly went below to the cabin, awoke the Captain, and aroused the passengers. He soon ran upon deck, and had just gained it when, at fifteen minutes past twelve, the ship struck. Those below were directly alarmed by this shock, for the previous motion, with the noise of the wind, and the roar of the sea, must have prevented their sleeping, and hurried affrighted, to the deck. The sea began instantly to break over every part of the ship, and all were struck with horror on looking around at the awful prospect, and the inevitable destruction that awaited them. Some were in their shirts, others half dressed, and many with their clothes in their hands. For

\* This Narrative was principally written during the lameness occasioned by the disasters of the Author, who is a young man of probity and respectability.

the first time, I saw swimmers completely terror-struck and dismayed. The captain ordered the steward to go down and secure some articles in the cabin; he descended, but soon came up with the dismal tidings that the cabin was full of water. Many from the violence of her striking, were obliged to hold on by the railing, and the captain, among them, gave orders to cut away the mast. The Carpenter was sick in his hammock below. I asked several for the place where the axe lay. "We don't know of any axe, Sir," was the answer, "Lord have mercy on us." The sea now made complete breaches over every part of the ship, and perceiving I should have to commit myself to the waves, I threw off my pea-jacket and hat. Most of the crew and passengers were holding on to the different parts of the quarter deck, as the highest part of the ship; three or four I was pained to see, although nearly naked in freezing weather, had got up into the main shrouds. From the time she first struck, the seas had broken so completely over us, that it rendered every effort abortive towards the first, and most laudable intention of cutting the cables, making some sail, and driving as far as possible on shore, or at worst, to cut away the masts. But such was its sudden violence, that nothing was soon thought of but the attempt to hold on as long as possible, and efforts of any thing else were impracticable and abandoned. While holding on to the quarter rail, we were at every sea overwhelmed and washed out at arm's length off our legs, and many were forced from their holds, and drowned, or broken and bruised to death by pieces of the wreck. Finding it impossible to stand longer, this freezing and suffocating drenching, I watched my chance, & sprang over the heads of some that were in the mizen top, advising the rest to follow, as I was certain no one could stand such horrid seas five minutes longer. Here, in the mizen top, in the intervals of the ship's striking, I fell to thrashing myself, preparing for the waves. I took off my shoes, and beat the soles of my feet. My limbs had been for some time much benumbed, and my feet without feeling; I succeeded, however, at last by great exertions in circulating the blood, and rendered myself once more warm. While aloft, the work of chaotic destruction was busily carried on by the dread ministers of death. It appeared as if orders had been given from above on this night for total and indiscriminate destruction, in the shortest time possible. There I could almost perceive those spirits of vengeance who "ride in the whirlwind, and direct the storm." From thence was a view of a shipwreck in all its terror, and in all its sublimity. While here, most of those below were now washed from their grasps, and soon met death. The mainmast likewise fell over the side, unfortunately the wrong side, to windward, off shore, the ship lying broadside to the sea, and having a weather heel.

The ship continued to beat very hard upon a ledge of rocks till she was in pieces. The long boat, by repeated seas was forced from her grips and fastenings, and the small boat astern instantly struck, and was carried away upon the top of a sea, with all its appendage of sails, tackles, and lashings. I soon found myself going over with the mizen mast, which fell, and carried me along with it. I was plunged into the sea, and received a few scratches and bruises, but happily extricated myself, and by my making my way down the rigging, with difficulty regained the ship. I was now beset on all sides with conflicting timber, but was well aware of the danger which threatened me. It was indeed passing the watery ordeal to cross the ship at this time to gain the shore, and springing at the interval of a sea to gain the other side, I found every plank of the main deck washed off and in pieces; the foremast had now likewise fallen, and numerous pipes of wine floating around, added to the general wreck. I had fallen in springing among this ruin, and had so far received but one or two serious bruises; but a tremendous wave now swept before it some large spars, and carrying me along with it, my right leg was struck by one of them, just at the joint of the knee, which was instantly crushed and jammed in between that and a deck beam, a few of which still remained fast (as near as I could distinguish, for it was now as dark as Erebus) Now for a few moments jammed, as it

was in a vice, my situation was most critical, and frightfully dismaying. The blow I felt had almost severed my leg, and kept it still confined, another sea was rushing towards me which would infallibly have washed some large surrounding timber higher up against my head and body, and of which I was in instant expectation; but, by a fortunate rise of the water, I caught hold of the lee rail & threw myself over the ship's side into the sea, not with a hope of reaching the shore, which I did not know how to attain for, as I had not seen it, but resolving to hasten my end, preferring to die with sea room, and to avoid a death which seemed equal to being broken upon the wheel. I had heard the voices of two or three others, and among them the captain, their bones probably mostly broken, and but just alive. These, I believed, were all that still survived.

After I had plunged into the sea, and rose, I held on for a moment to the upper works, which was all that was now left of the ship. I then quitted and began to strip, no easy manoeuvre for a person in my then situation, as I had on a thick jacket, waistcoat, two pair of trousers, and neckhandkerchief. While doing this, some one, and the only one whom I discovered clinging to the ship's timbers, was suddenly washed from his hold, and extending his arms grasped my neckhandkerchief behind, and we sunk together; pushed for breath myself, it was no time for ceremony, the next hold. I perhaps could not disengage, and I was not so beside myself as by attempting to assist another to ensure certain death to both. I therefore quickly untied my neckhandkerchief, he sunk with it in his hand, and I saw him no more. I presumed he was a passenger, from his white shirt; and from his great size, Senior Monasteria, a Spanish engineer. While under water, I in a moment stripped myself, and again rose to the surface, divested of all covering but my shirt; my leg hung down useless in the water, besides which, I had several cuts in my feet, several bruises on my ribs, and a large cut over my left eye, through which the chilling water struck to the heart. Although always an expert swimmer, I found I could barely keep above water. Fearless before of wind and water, I was now puzzled; for swimming even with health and whole bones, was unavailing in a sea like this. Hitherto I had seen no land, but was swept and carried along by every sea which came over me, and I resolved to get hold of the first thing I fell in with, & gain breath of which I was very short. I soon seized hold of a bale of goods, but it being wet and heavy was of no use, for every sea rolled over me, & I quitted it nearly exhausted. I saw numberless pieces of the wreck, and was in constant danger of being struck by some, which I often avoided by diving and scrambling from, but which the prodigious seas would wholly overwhelm.

I stood this hard buffeting for about a dozen seas, and nature was fast retreating from the conflict; being desperately pushed for breath, as I could draw but little in the short interval of the seas. I had now been nearly half an hour in the water, and half the time underneath it; disabled as I was, I had withstood beyond my hopes this war of elements, but my breath now deserted me like the flash of a taper, and another sea struck out every particle of the remainder. Suffocated and strangled, I grasped twice with a convulsive leap. It was in vain, another sea swept over me, I saw death inevitable, terrible, and face to face. I had but time with a last breath to say involuntarily, the ejaculation, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit;" and quickly sunk many feet under water, without the least or most distant hope of again seeing the light, but with the fullest assurance I had taken a last view of transient objects, and till the last trump summoned all hands I should rise no more. My senses with my breath also forsook me, and for a moment my mind was filled with the most singular and delightful sensations, seemingly in an enraptured dream. This, however, was as momentary as it was wonderful. Whether from the violence of the wave which then broke over me, or by the pain of the wounds and chill of the water, I am not certain by what means, I was soon brought to my senses, and rose again to the surface, seemingly refreshed; on looking around, I distinctly discovered a few fathoms from me, as if supernaturally thrown in my way, something large and light, for it kept

constantly above the waves, I exerted my remaining power & reached it. It was a large cask containing nothing but straw; clinging to this I soon recovered breath, as its buoyancy kept it high above the seas.

After holding to this some length of time, and constantly turning it round as my weight pulled it over towards me, I still kept afloat, & dropped myself frequently down without quitting my hold, with the earnest hope of touching the bottom, but without success. I was much fatigued and could scarcely keep hold of the cask, for every sea would sweep us at least ten feet before it. I had almost despaired of the land being near, and was fearful that at least it might prove only a shipal. Still, however, holding on with hopeless indifference, I soon after observed a sudden lull, & that the waves were not a third so violent. I shook myself, and roused my drowsy spirits, looked around & found myself inside the breaker! I quickly again dropped myself down and with my foot touched the ground. I found it was of sand, and in a few moments I got up to about breast high in the water, and then by shoving myself forward by legs & arms, soon crawled out upon the beach.

Thus, after being more than half an hour in the water, and making my way for nearly three quarters of a mile through a tremendous sea at midnight, I at last found myself upon a desert beach, certain that no one could have reached ten fathoms from the ship, which in an hour and a half after she first struck was scattered in pieces on the strand. Some idea may be had of the violence of the elements, when not a single mast came on shore entire, and out of twenty-three persons, among whom were four stout African slaves, whose constant practice of swimming renders them almost amphibious, but one body came on shore that night. The remainder buried by the first wave, came not on shore till nine days afterwards.

Amazed and nearly stunned, I attempted to stand, but my leg refused its office, and I fell backward to the ground, hurt by the fall, and the blood streaming from several wounds. Half frantic with pain, and the severe wintry weather, a groan for the first time escaped me. Here as I lay extended on the earth, I repeatedly wished for death, for his stroke would have been welcome. Then I could have met his face, not as the grim visage of the dread King of terrors, but as the hope-inspiring countenance of meek-eyed mercy. I considered the fate of my companions far more happy than my own, for their sufferings though severe, were but momentary, while mine were perhaps to be protracted till struggling nature, slowly giving way, sunk under misery at its utmost stretch. Sufferings so acute I determined not to endure. The dread alternative, therefore, was soon chosen, and I resolved to put an end to my existence by the first means chance should throw in my power.

I had a firm opinion that the shore was a barren and desolate country without inhabitants for a great distance, with no chance of being discovered, impenetrable from swamps and shrubbery; and not being able to move without torture, I should certainly not survive till the morning. Groping my way at the edge of the water, I felt something large, and found to my surprise a pipe of wine; here was the lowest part of the cargo on shore before me. I was upon the point of knocking my head against it, and dashing out my brains, but doubted my strength to give a blow sufficient. A second thought most happily struck me; the cask was big enough to contain me, and by knocking in the head, if possible, would if placed in a favourable position, be a complete shelter from the horrible cold. Hope once more brightened, and gave me triple vigour. Groping farther round, I found several sticks of wood, dug nage to the pipes, and taking up one, I got round to the upper head, and by repeated strokes, made a breach the wine spirted out through the crevices; I drank some, and then continued my strokes with renewed force. The head at last was entirely stove in, the wine washed over me, the touch of which to my frozen carcass was electric, and most agreeable. I then placed two pieces of the head staves into the bilge or bottom of the cask, to make it square and level, and crowded in. It seemed and felt like an oven. I had all this time been partly in the water, at the edge of the surf, which now came into the cask at every wave which kept me constantly throwing

it out with my left hand, & lay upon my back as the least comfortable position. This labour I was obliged to continue during the remainder of the night till towards morning when the wind somewhat abated, the tide ebb'd, and the surf falling, no longer kept me balling, was, however, too fatigued to move. At day break I looked out of the cask, and beheld a large beach, covered to a great extent on each side of me with the wreck, but not a vestige of the ship, as the pump, or any thing, except the cask, in fact, I was saved on first reaching the shore, that no mortal alone could have way through such seas, in a night to land. My own situation I considered as falling far below the short of a miracle. A ship so suddenly, an escape so unexpected, I had witnessed, & now before me, my scattered bones could scarcely conceive some time actually dozing awake, for it seemed like a dream.

I then again composed myself the cask, and owing to the fumes of the wine, and great fatigue, I remained during the night nearly insensible, and in a stupor. Towards sunrise, fearful of being carried away by the return of the water, during the approaching night, with the prospect of this dangerous situation, I cautiously crawled out of the cask, holding up my useless leg from falling on the ground, and hitching myself backward with my right arm. I gained in this manner the low sand hill further up the beach, I crawled up this as high as my strength would permit, to get from the reach of the sea, & as night was fast approaching, I was in vain to look farther for a shelter. Finding no refuge above the ground, I resolved to seek one below it, dug a large hole in the sand, the top of the hill, got into it, and my disabled leg undermost, put and raking the sand over me, lay down. The sand and a shirt were my only covering. The weather was extremely cold, the sand was and during the night it rained, blew tremendously; the wet was drifting around in smothering showers covered every part of me, I repeatedly filling my hair, ears, eyes and mouth, kept me constantly spitting it out to prevent suffocation while the weather compelled me to sit up and thrash myself every minute to prevent freezing. On I resolved to shift my position, get under the lee, or into some low upon the sheltering side, and accordingly crawled to some distance. I knew not in what direction, but to extreme darkness, and made another hole, then thrashing myself for some time, again lay down, covering myself as before with sand to resist the cold. Such was the weather, and such the manner in which I passed this night, alone on a sort beach, in a foreign land, with the wild beasts of the forests, & their consoling music added, the chanting serenade!

In the morning I looked out and observed I had got to the side of the sand hill, in sight of low and marshy country, but no sign of habitation or cattle. I shifted to get out of the sand, I took a survey of myself, I looked like nothing human, nothing like the likeness of any thing upon earth, in the water beneath covered with sores which were filled with worms, as were also my hair, eyebrows, beard and whiskers; my legs were almost to the size of a wood, my left wrist out of joint, and my arm awelled and useless; my feet like tripe, from remaining so long in the water, and both painful from numerous wounds, my body coloured, as if a rainbow was spread round me, and withal nearly dead. I was indeed, a figure so shocking to excite pity, too dim to excite fear, and too monstrous any sensation but astonishment.

(To be concluded.)

## Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans court of the county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Leitch, of Ben. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under the hand and seal of the said court, the 10th day of February, 1818. JNO. IRELAND, clerk.

Rob. The



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## NARRATIVE

Shipwreck, and particulars of the loss of the English ship *Jaure*, on the River la Plata. (South America.) By George Fracker, of Boston, (Mass.)

(Concluded.)

ascended the slope of the hill, slowly moved along for some distance among the bushes that grew and, till I espied at some distance a low pile among the grass and shrubbery, which I thought might be a dwelling. In half an hour, reaching it at intervals, I found it, and to my great joy I was not deceived. The water was clear, excellent. I at first tried several different plans to get my mouth open, at last lying at length on the ground, and rolling up to it, I succeeded. It was the most delicious draught I ever tasted. I drank an immoderate quantity, waited a while, and drank again. Looking around I saw nothing but what indicated a barren and inhospitable place. I was therefore compelled to make my way over the sand hills, regain the beach; a difficult which I however surmounted, reached the beach about noon. The weather was still insupportably cloudy, the gale not much abated, and the sea continued to rage. When descending the slope, I seen among the great mass of rocks on the beach, a large wreck, which lay at a short distance, one end close in by the sea, the other facing the wind and the beach, and the mouth near the hill, which was a shelter in front. This I found a fine house for me, and fortunately just what I wanted; I made it up, entered it, and laid down, being very weak and fatigued. I soon found the bare staves too hard for my bare bones, and bruised case. I shortly after sallied out in search of a covering, and in the direction of finding some bed, mattress blankets, among the wreck. I took a survey of each side, and at a distance something that looked like a bed, but on coming up I found only a sack of white cotton wool, wet and heavy which could not remove. I then returned to the cask, rested a while, and took another survey. I soon saw a great distance down the beach, towards the water, some rolls of cotton bagging, of which we had a great number on board, and again I started out in pursuit. I was a long time in getting to them, and then I found them so buried in the sand, that I was an hour in digging and bringing away the sand from around them. They were two large rolls of bed-tickings, standing upright, about 20 yards of one rolled and the other. I unrolled one in the other, when I found the side one still wet. I pushed it down and rolled it along beneath me, hitching myself up to it, and then pushing it from me again, I got up to the cask, and as it was my mouth, getting into which I unrolled 8 or 10 fathoms, laid down in the cask, and pushed and read it as I could underneath me, then unrolled as much more, and covered myself with it. Though it was still wet, and covered as every thing else, with sand, I thought myself very well off, and my situation very comfortable, compared to that of the last 30 days.

Darkness soon came on, and during this night extreme and raging heat kept me awake; and pain kept me constantly changing positions. My light at last appeared, my power was too feeble to undertake a survey over the hills to the watering place, though I would have given my all which was but a miserable remnant of life for a draught of the life-giving element. I therefore resolved upon searching among the pipes of wine, to find one which had its bung inclining downwards, that the wine might run out, and I could hammer out the bung, and hunger, however, a most equal

to the wine, I espied a short distance out of my course, a small keg, which I thought might possibly contain a salmon, of which we had several hundreds on board. I hithed towards it, but found it with one head out, and partly filled with sand. Nevertheless, I resolved to take it with me and fill it with wine.

Coming to the cask, I found one that answered, I soon procured a billet of wood, struck out the bung, and applied my mouth to the hole, drinking a great quantity. I afterwards rinsed the keg, and nearly filled it with wine, returned with it slowly to the cask, I set it outside and crawled in; and began to ruminate upon my condition. I found it would be impossible without succour to move much longer about, and determined to remain at home during the remainder of the day, and if sufficient strength remained on the next, as my only chance of relief to rig a kind of signal with a pull or small spar, of which there were many, and a piece of cotton stuff for a flag; that, if any vessel should approach near enough, she might observe it. My first thought of endeavouring to get off the small boat, which I saw at a great distance, and to rig a kind of sail, and steer for Monte-Video, I now abandoned. It was a mad idea, and would have been impracticable, as the boat's bottom, I afterwards learnt, was stove in. I knew that the next day I should be unable to make a further search than I had done for provisions, as the method of getting along was slow and painful, being as I before observed, by hitching myself backward with my right hand, and frequently stopping to thrash myself from the cold. And although nothing was more probable than that the first savage who should discover me would instantly murder me, as an impediment to plunder, I was prepared for his knife; and that my apprehensions were not groundless, the sequel too mournfully shews. But a certain presentiment of relief still upheld my spirits, which were never less depressed than on this occasion. I remembered that the great Director still had not forsaken me since "God is ever present, ever felt, in the wide waste as in the city full." Every thing therefore considered, to wait with fortitude the will of Heaven was my ultimate determination. I was now more comfortably situated than at any previous period, and I began to amuse myself by singing a few songs. I had a covering inside, and a keg of wine outside. One song, if not with energy was sung with great feeling, it was the well known and classical song of "How blest a life a sailor leads." &c. After this, by repeated drinking, owing to my excessive thirst, I was thrown into a doze of about half an hour. I soon awoke, and to beguile my feelings, began upon a psalm tune, and sung several to quiet the emotions caused by hunger, thirst and pain.

It was now three days and nights since I had tasted food, and my taper of life began to glimmer in the socket. How I survived these scenes of accumulated misery so long, when but barely alive, on first gaining the shore, I scarcely can tell; the retrospect even now astonishes me. But frail mortality can exist no more. My strength had utterly failed. I hailed the approaching night as the termination of my cares; considered the mean covering over me as my shroud, and the cask as my coffin, and waited with fortitude the hour of dissolution. But the next was the hour of deliverance! About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the auspicious 20th of September, I was aroused from my reveries by the sound of a horse's feet. Uncertain and careless who appeared, whether a friend or an enemy, I waited his approach with calmness, being absolutely indifferent in my choice to sleep or die. At the next moment, a horse with a rider stopped before the cask. I hailed in Spanish faintly, "Amigo," friend. He instantly alighted, and struck at such a ghastly spectacle, as I then exhibited, he recoiled a few paces backward. Recovering soon from his dismay by seeing my helpless condition, he advanced and stooped to learn by what strange means I had outlived the general wreck. He

was a young man, a Creole, or half Indian, of benevolent features, and dressed partly in the Indian method. I told my tale in a few words concluding by asking him the distance of a habitation, and the possibility of my reaching it, if he could bring assistance that day, and promising that he should be rewarded for his kindness. "In a few hours," said he, "I can return with assistance, as the next *rancha*, or hut, is but little more than a league. He then expressed his surprise at my providential escape, made the sign of the cross, on his breast, praised St. George as my special preserver; said I was fortunate in speaking the language so fluently, and that I was greatly so in being discovered by him, whose mother, he said, lived at the nearest cottage, whither I could be conveyed. He said if I had fallen into the hands of the savages, they would certainly have dispatched me, for they were merciless and ferocious. "But, first," added he, "I'll bring you something to eat, for you look half-starved." In about an hour, he re-appeared bringing a warm sausage, and some mouldy bread, wrapped up in a towel. I greedily seized it, thinking I could devour it at once, but was disappointed to find I could not swallow a mouthful, my throat being contracted, close, and sore. As he was planning the means of my removal, I left it wholly to his care, and only requested to be conveyed to a place of shelter and safety. He then made his *lasso*, a line of green hide, with which they catch wild horses, fast to the handle of the largest trunk, and drove off. Shortly after he had gone, a savage, or *Guacha* of a fierce and murderous countenance rode up, alighted from his horse, and roughly asked who I was. I replied, a shipwrecked seaman. "Are you the captain?" "No," I answered, "I was the mate, and had previously been discovered by a person, who had just left me to return with assistance." He asked me the road he took. I told him when he sprang upon his horse, and galloped off in the direction the other had taken.

He soon after re-appeared at the cask with some others, seemingly with a resolution of putting me to instant death; but most happily, the appearance of my deliverer with his father and several slaves compelled them to alter their design, and they went off to plunder, abandoning their horrid purpose. My friend advised me to permit him to dress me in some clothes from a passenger's trunk, which they then broke open, alleging that in my present appearance, I should be taken for a common sailor, and that, clothed in a decent manner, I should gain among them more advantage, respect, and comfort. I accordingly suffered the painful operation of dressing, but my leg, being so greatly swelled, prevented my getting over it any thing but a pair of loose drawers. I also got on a surcoat and waistcoat. I was then with difficulty lifted upon the back of a horse, and my discoverer got up before me. Holding on to him, I had strength sufficient to keep myself in an upright position. I had just been seated on the back of the animal, when the general (Ortigue) who commanded the troops in that quarter, came up with a guard of soldiers and several others.

We arrived, at last, near dusk, at a small cottage. A number of large dogs gave notice of our approach, but were soon silenced by my companions, who assisted me gently to dismount. I was welcomed with many blessings, by the old woman, carried into the house seated in a chair, & stripped of my wet clothes, and put into as good a bed as the hut afforded. This *rancha* was a small place of only one apartment, built like all others, of cane fastened together with strips of green hide, plastered with mud, and a thatched roof. A fowl was killed by the old woman, and some good broth made and given me. After this, my leg was washed with hot vinegar, and my wounds dressed as well as circumstances would admit. I considered myself as peculiarly fortunate in falling into the hands, and being under the care of, one of those alleviators of calamity, those indispensable attendants of the bed of sickness, where is developed the most estimable and endearing traits

of character, usefulness, patience and compassion—an hospitable old woman. During the night, I drank a great quantity, both of wine and water. The old woman had wrapped two junk bottles, filled with boiling water, and placed them against my feet, at the foot of the bed. My feet were much swollen and wrinkled, and almost without feeling. The sudden application of artificial heat to the blood, though well intended, had a most pernicious effect; stagnating, corrupting, and destroying its natural temperature, and causing great pain; its effects were felt for many months afterwards. This night I slept but little. The rays of the sun breaking into the room, announced the morning of the sabbath, and I could, in truth hail it as a welcome and sweet day of rest.

I now took a view of the apartment and furniture. The room was partly separated by a partition of cane poles; inside of which, slept the old woman and her two younger sons, upon the floor, as there was but one bedstead upon which I lay. Her eldest son, my discoverer, lay near me wrapped up in his paunch, or blanket. At the farther end of the hovel was kept constantly burning, upon a table, on each side of a crucifix two candles, which is an invariable custom when any one lies dangerously sick. A separate hut for the kitchen was built outside. The furniture consisted of a few hide-bottomed chairs, some hide sacks and baskets, a hide-seive, and a few other articles, of which hide was the principal material.

The next day the General again came, bringing with him several bottles of wine and cordial taken from the beach. I desired him to inform me if it was possible to send a letter to Monte Video. He replied it was difficult, as there was but little intercourse, but that he knew of a patriot officer, who, having a passport, would in a few days go to the city. I therefore, next day procured of the old woman materials for writing, and a chopping block; this I placed between my legs on the bed, covering it with a piece of bise, and commenced writing. It was a tedious business, and I could sit up no longer than to write one line at a time. I, however, finished this necessary duty, & wrote two letters, one directed to W. P. White, Esq. who was the only person I was acquainted with in Monte Video, and another to the owners in Buenos Ayres. These I gave to the General, who in two days forwarded them to the Capital.

My discoverer, Pedro, was employed this day, with two slaves, in recovering some articles and provisions from the beach, which he said, was now covered with natives, breaking open trunks, chests and bales of goods, staying in casks of wine when any wanted to drink, and exhibiting a confused scene of plunder, fighting, and wanton waste. The Indians here are generally of great size, long black hair, hanging like snakes down their shoulders, long bushy beards, and mustaches, a coarse blanket wrapped round the middle, and another, with a hole, through which they thrust their heads, hung down their backs, a turban, or handkerchief on their heads, horse-skin boots, stripped from the animal's leg, and worn raw into the shape of the feet. These, with a sword nearly a fathom long, in an iron scabbard, gave them a most horrible appearance. They, indeed, looked like demons. All wore large knives stuck in a sheath in their blanket behind, which they made use of for every purpose, to kill cattle, cut up beef, eat meat, and stab their fellow creatures. The General came, in the evening, with several soldiers, and at our earnest request, left a guard of three for our defence, who were well armed.

I had, about this time, a great many visitors, who all considered me highly favored by my patron saint, to whom they attributed my "hair-breadth escapes." Among them were many old women, who came upon horseback from different parts to barter their commodities. A consultation was held among them

respecting my fever, leg, and bruises; and they recommended a large leaf of an herb which grows in those countries, which dipped in hot oil and vinegar, had a wonderful and salutary effect. Although the application was acutely painful during several nights, the swelling greatly subsided, excepting about the knee. During this time, I could not shift positions without great pain; and I could instantly perceive a change of the wind upon the least motion, from electric pain. It was the work of half an hour to turn sometimes in bed. My appetite was raging, and though I could not get so much as I wanted, owing to the care of my attendants, I ate immense quantities, and drank all that came within my reach, always keeping bottles of liquor under my pillow, for my night's supply. I kept one small boy constantly bringing water, of which during ten days, I believe I drank fifty gallons, besides half a dozen bottles of cordial, a dozen of wine, ten gallons of the same in a keg, and several bottles of other liquors, all of which Pedro had saved from the beach. I would frequently whistle and sing to beguile the pain, and the old woman would ask the reason. I told her I sung to kill the pain; but I saw she often thought from my strange behaviour, that my fever and anguish had rendered me delirious. My apprehension, however, of the savages in this weak state, and nervous debility of body and mind, gave me incessant anxiety: expecting every night that they would break in, and knowing their merciless ferocity. The constant barking of the watchful dogs giving notice of their approach, sounded like a summons bell. One night when all had retired to rest, and the guards lay snoring upon the floor, the dogs set up a roaring yell, and soon after we heard the approach of foot-steps, and a violent thumping at the door. Pedro aroused the guards and opened it, & the guards and old woman prepared for defence. I saw by the moonshine five hideous fellows, armed with swords and bayonets, standing before the door. A sharp parley ensued between them and the guard. They thought proper to make a speedy retreat, stealing in their way a horse from the field.

On the eighth day, I was agreeably relieved by the arrival of two clerks, an Englishman and a Spaniard, from Monte Video, in consequence of receiving my letter, from the house of the consignees, in order to effect my removal to the city and endeavour to secure some part of the property. The latter they found totally impossible, nothing of value being found on the strand, every thing having been carried off up the country by the natives. I was extremely rejoiced at their appearance, and we conferred plans for my departure. They slept one night at the hut, and next day, Sunday departed, having seen sufficient of the character of the natives, and glad they had escaped the knives of the *guachas*, and vowing they would not venture their lives again among such a murderous crew for the value of a ship and cargo.

The cannibals were daily & hourly growing more inexorable, and the danger every moment increased. I had every reason to believe that on this night they intended to make a desperate attack upon the cottage, and to have murdered all in the power, had not the fortunate arrival about sunset, of the long wished for cart, with a driver and guide, both armed, put them in fear. These were a valuable addition to our force, and this night during which they slept in the hut, I felt less apprehensive of danger. To death and to danger the most terrific, I had been exposed, and had faced them with manly fortitude. I had escaped from wild beasts, and met the fury of the elements without shrinking; but the horrid prospect of having my flesh gashed and lacerated, and my limbs cut asunder by the knives of the savages, gave me infinite anguish, and boiling with rage and indignation, I could almost, at times, had it been in my power, have seized indiscriminate destruction, and like Sampson of old, have sacrificed my life to relieve it from such a state of torturing suspense, and to take revenge upon the blood-thirsty ruffians.

\*The old man, his father, who was a Spaniard, lived in another hut, at a relation's, for fear of the *Guachas*.



The ninth day came, and we were to depart. A great number of blankets and coverings were thrown over me after I was in the cart. I shook the hands of the kind old woman & my deliverer most heartily. A crowd of rising emotions almost stifled my expressions of gratitude and started the tears of overpowering feelings. I left them with fervent benedictions, and we drove off slowly on our way, and arrived about two o'clock at the gates of Monte Video. The novelty of the sight drew many to the windows, as I lay upon my back in the cart, fairly exposed to their view and wonder. We stopped at the house of an English merchant, the consignee, who immediately came out, and with many friendly congratulations, assisted his slaves in carrying me up stairs.

Here I was confined for nearly twenty days, and my leg was now shrunk and withered to as great an extreme as it was swelled before. By unexampled kindness I daily improved, and in three weeks was able to leave the room, and sit outside the chamber upon the walk. One of the owners of the ship happening at this time to be in Monte Video, speedily came to visit me and hear the account of the loss of his ship. When I had finished, and when he had heard of the hospitality of the old woman at the cottage, he immediately proposed a subscription among the merchants for her recompense and relief, regardless of his own loss, though he was half-owner of the ship, and that uninsured.

While under this hospitable roof, all that could contribute to alleviate pain, every thing that could add to my convenience, comfort, and kindness, which I find not a wish ungratified, I enjoyed in its fullest extent. Though a distressed foreigner, I was treated as a brother, and though a stranger, ever welcome to their board. For three weeks, while on the bed of sickness, I was visited every morning by the worthy merchant, who, with his own hands would dress my wounds, thus emulating the example of the good Samaritan.

It would be well if here I could conclude, and if here the hapless tale were ended. But as a faithful narrator, I am constrained to give its melancholy sequel. After I had been in Monte Video about six weeks I received the shocking intelligence, that on the night of the same day on which I left the cottage, the barbarous and merciless savages attacked and entered the hut of the old woman, and finding no opposition, as the guards had gone to the encampment, plundered the hut of all she possessed, wounded the slaves who opposed them, and after repeatedly stabbing my worthy deliverer, finished with cutting his throat from ear to ear! How just are the words of the poet, "The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate." Men puzzled in mazes and perplexed with errors, sees not with how much art his windings turn, nor where the regular confusion ends."

I was now rapidly gaining strength; my leg I could bear my weight on, and after remaining here for two months, I was able to take passage for Buenos Ayres, distant about a hundred miles further up, and upon the opposite side of the river. I arrived there next day, and found a great number of acquaintances, who were very kind & friendly. A subscription was directly handed round among the English merchants, by the goodness of the owners, and about four hundred dollars were subscribed and collected for my benefit. Two hundred dollars were likewise collected for the relief of the old woman at the cottage, and about two hundred more previously in Monte Video, & sent down to her.

I remained some months in Buenos Ayres on a count of lameness, and sailed from thence July 12th, 1818, and arrived at Baltimore, on the 12th of September. On Sunday morning, October 4th, I arrived in Boston, after an absence of two years and three months.

#### LORENZO DOW.

This indefatigable labourer in the glorious cause of salvation, is now in England, and shortly expected to return. He has held upwards of one hundred meetings between London and Liverpool, and experienced many favoured seasons in those and divers other places, and great openness in the minds of the people generally. Phila. pap.

Several dwelling houses were consumed by fire in the city of Washington in the course of the last week.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 15.

For the Maryland Gazette.

#### TO MYSELF.

April 4, 1819.  
Know'st thou the moment of dawning grief,  
When terror's wild pang seizes the heart,  
When it wishes, and wishfully seeks for relief,  
And nought can deliverance impart?  
It comes unexpected—it flees not to art,  
That tries to deceive, to lead thee astray,  
From thy dark boding feeling to day.

Oh, it threatens like ocean's awful rest,  
That fetters wild storms in its womb—  
Like the air that doth press on the wanderer's breast,  
The heart with the awe of its feeling oppress,  
Awaits with fear its night doom;  
'Tis the whispering of spirits that warn from above,  
The token of absent, of drooping Love.

The Thermometer, on Tuesday last at 8 A. M. in a cool passage stood at 61, and at 2 P. M. at 78—2 degrees above summer heat—Wind S. W. and a tolerably strong breeze.

#### The Mutil Robbers.

The three Frenchmen who robbed the U. S. mail on the 1st of February last, between New-York and Philadelphia, have been tried in Trenton, and severely sentenced to undergo ten years confinement. One, named Maurice, one of the unhappy number, and who is stated to be a man of apparent candour, has written a confession of the whole of the circumstances which led to, and attended the robbery, his recital of the latter does not differ materially from the statement made by the passengers in the stage. The robbery was to have been committed on the night of the 26th of January, when armed and prepared for the purpose, Maurice, Bertrand, and a fellow called himself a Doctor, and who was the principal in the business, posted themselves in a wagon on the road side, to await the coming up of the stage. Here they kindled a fire, by the side of which the Duc and Bertrand el asleep. While they slept, Maurice, who says he was kept awake by the heat and agitation of his blood, resolved the matter in his mind, and being much shocked at the enormity of the offence he was about to perpetrate, roused his companions, and stated to them his refusal to cooperate in the action. Bert and immediately pinned him, and the Doctor, after an ineffectual endeavour to persuade them to remain firm in their original purpose, finally concluded that it would be too late in the morning when the stage passed, for them to do anything. They returned to New York, where pressed by their different landlords for the amount of their boarding accounts, and all of them being destitute of funds, money and necessary clothing, at the repeated solicitation of the Doctor, Maurice and Bertrand, after seeking employment on board one vessel in vain, again consented to engage in this atrocious undertaking, the bare contemplation of which, a few nights before, had narrowed their feelings into an agony, and awoke in their minds a disgust for crime, which, one would suppose, could not have been effaced by so short a lapse of time, and which even the pressure of want would be unable to blot out. But alas! poverty banished their disgust, and subdued their scruples. How plain does this make the necessity of man's applying to the great author of all good, in the words of the son of David—"Give me neither poverty nor riches, lest I full and deny thee, or lest I be poor and steal." Preparation was immediately made by them, and on Sunday the 31st January, they left New-York to meet the stage at some suitable spot on the road. About four o'clock on Monday morning they fell in with it, and committed the crime, which has so exalted their prospects in this life, cut them off from their families, and deprived them of their liberty. Maurice, who is said to be a man of handsome address, was formerly a midshipman in the French navy, but has of late acted as mate in the merchant service. He has a mother, wife and three children, now living in Marseille. His father was the captain of a French frigate, and was killed in battle some years ago.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Distant hills are clad in softest blue;  
Approach, you find them of a murky hue.

High sounding words attract our poetical ear,  
But trace the words in vain, no conscious deed,  
'Tis but empty sound, and the joy is gone.

Lupinus, *Lupinus*, *Lupinus*—  
Great Wolf Grass, Little Wolf Grass.

Mr. Green.—Having observed in your paper of the 4th inst. some communications, copied from a Baltimore paper, respecting the foreign species of grass called by them *Lupine* or *Lupinella*, &c. &c. if you will permit me, I will tell you in a few words, all I know of that plant or species of grass.

On the 6th of April 1812, having occasion to go up to Baltimore in order to procure some garden seeds, I became acquainted with an old French gardener, whose name was Deandrie, but who is since dead. His garden was south of the Observatory on the banks of the river, towards the lower ferry. From him I procured my seeds; and on showing me his garden, pointed to a very small plot, or bed, which he informed me was the famous French grass, *Saint-Foin*; and at the same time observed, that he brought it with him from France, and that it was the only bed of the kind in the U. S. at that time. This may have been the fact. Some of the seeds happening to be among those I had procured from the good old man, sprung up that season in the college garden, and have been there ever since, some time in great luxuri-

ance; but may now be nearly, or altogether extirpated by the plough and the hoe. It is a fine variety of the natural genus *trifolium*; but as it grows prostrate I fear it will not do for madow grass, owing to the difficulty of mowing it. It branches abundantly in lateral offsets from both sides of the stem, and not so much, as the clover does from the roots. The blossom, or tuft of inflorescence, is of a pale yellow, somewhat in the shape of an egg, although not so much pointed at one end as the egg. Black, wrinkled, naked, kidney shaped seeds, not so much flattened as the seeds of clover. The leaves narrower, smoother and more pointed than red clover.

The names, *Lupinus* and *Lupinella*—Great and Little Wolf Grass, would seem to indicate, that in some tracts of country in Italy & France it is known there by these vulgar names. So much for names. It is classed by botanists in the 17 Linnean class, *Diadelphia 2*. Brothers, or stamens united into two parcels; or more rationally speaking, divided into two parcels. Order, *Decandria*. Natural order, *Butterfly shaped flowers* or *blossoms*—*Papilionaceous*. There is one distinctive variety of it a native of this State; the head, or flowery tuft is of the same colour; but more globular. The European one appears to be a fine pasture for sheep, &c. And in a soil here well adapted to the culture of it, there cannot be a doubt, excepting its proneness to lie prostrate, of its usefulness for madow, and producing great crops of hay, infinitely more durable, and firmer, and much more juicy, than clover. And as the seeds are naked, there is little or no trouble in saving or collecting it, if it be done before it is too ripe. Because when that is the case, the seed scatter at a touch. It would seem that Agricola, the author of the communication in the Federal Republican, labours under some mistake. He says, "I pleased to publish this notice of *Saint Foin* in your useful paper, as it is only by free communications of facts and experiments, by persons who have cultivated it what is now called *Lupinella*, that the true character of a plant, which has no merit only as a flower, can be known."

*Lupines* are flowers cultivated in gardens, and not *Saint Foin*. *Hedysarum*, or *Saint Foin*, is characterized by botanists thus: Calyx 5 parted, or parted, Corolla, with the keel transversely obtuse, legume, with joints, one seeded, compressed. The *Lupine* is thus characterized: Calyx 2 lipped; standard roundish notched, keel 2 parted; anthers 5 roundish and 5 alternate ones oblong; legume leathery, compressed, many seeded.

It might be worth the attention of some scientific agricultural student, or seedsman, to attempt to produce a new variety, or more, between the native and the exotic species. For it is a fact long known and established in the vegetable, as well as in the animal creation, that plants and animals are improved in constitution, and sometimes in beauty, by "crossing the breed," as it is termed. It has long been fully known from experience, and reason sanctions it, that a breed, or kind of species, may wear out or degenerate by constant and uninterrupted habitation of the same breed; and this is principally occasioned by the propagation of the diseases to which the parent stock may have been subject.

Those effects may be prevented or alleviated, by new soils and new climates. It is not a principle in nature that foreign soils are detrimental to native productions; or that native soils and climates are best adapted to native productions. Sheep, in a few years, decay or degenerate on the same pastures or farm. All grain of the corn kind, &c. and of course all other seeds, degenerate on the same soil or field. The flax of Asia, and of the banks of the Nile, and the potatoes of South-America, have both improved in the soil and climate of Ireland and the British isles; the finest potatoes I ever saw, grew in 55 deg. 6 m. north latitude; yet their native soil was the tropics. Nor are Madeira, Teneriffe, Italy nor France, the native soil of the vine; but that Asia was so, before the flood, and after, the history of Noah proves it contestibly. For we are told he became a husbandman and planted a vineyard immediately after the flood. And the same history leaves nothing to be conjectured on that score; for he made good wine, and its potent effects were no secret to Noah.

Hence this grass then, as well as all the other European grasses, might be naturalized successfully; at least it might be attempted. Red clover is not a native of the United States. Yet its culture has been very successful. Experiment is the life and soul of knowledge. A. March 3, 1819.

The U. S. squadron were at Messina the 6th January last, consisting of the Franklin 74, Com. Stewart; Guerrier frigate, Capt. McDonough; United States frigate, Capt. Crane; Erie sloop, Capt. Ballard; & Spark brig, Capt. Nicholson. The frigate U. S. was to sail for home in about twenty days. The crews were generally healthy. It was understood that the plague continued very bad at Tangiers and Tunis.

We present the following address from a handbill printed in Indiana, for the benefit of all popular candidates in this blessed country, and particularly to those who are unable to read and write: It will serve, with some trifling alterations, for the whole of them. N. Y. E. Post.

To the free and enlightened electors of Knox County, My Countrymen,

A tauted by the coercive emotions of the patriot, I accept of this opportunity again to express, to you my inclination to become the protector and preserver of your civil rights; of my ability you do not, you cannot doubt. In humble return for your many public and private demonstrations of confidence and respect permit me thus to testify my gratitude and esteem.

While my limbs were engaged in the service of our country—while their vigour and firmness were decaying, the ornaments of the mind were brightening by the collision of ideas—While the soul has been electrified in the thunders of war, and at last intensely devoted to the organization of a Republic, experience and reflection, study and application, have caused the hero of patriotism to become more enlightened by her enlightening rays.

The chilly lakes of the North, the scorching sands of the South, the break, blue mountains of the East, the humid plains of the West, have not alone wondered at my noble daring in battle—but the cruel, clean fishes of Neptune, the curling waves of the ocean, and the mural shores of many nations, have witnessed the valour of my arm, & re-echoed the thunder of our cannon.

My Friends—I was first aroused by the rude clamour of war—when "gloriously the sun began to peer above yon dusky hill"—the toll for liberty kept me watchful, and since the son breathes of independence have forced on us the slumbering contentment of peace, diffusing the calm of solitude around me, amid "the dull pursuits of civil life." I am still awake to your happiness and prosperity. If, therefore, there can be augmented by my talents and assiduity in the impart of elation of JUSTICE, I shall act with the same happiness and effort, if elected to the office of ASSISTANT JUDGE.

I would be, my countrymen, have you imagine that pen and paper are the only testimony of my capacity and eloquence—Ask the soldier whose tongue directed him to the fight? Whose courage inflamed, & whose conduct sustained him in battle? Whose voice animated the fatigued, fainting warrior? Who led the van, in carving the way to victory, seeking the bubble, reputation, even in the cannon's mouth." Often, my peace loving countrymen, has

"The setting sun  
With yellow radiance lightened all the vale;  
And as our warriors mov'd, each polish'd helm,  
Coronet and spear, glanc'd back his gilded beams:  
The hill we climb'd, and halting at its top,  
Of more than mortal size, towering we've seem'd  
A host angelic, clad in burning arms."

Often have I been engaged in the doubtful conflict of contending armies—I have known the worth of victory—I have heard the groans of dying brothers—I have seen my own veins' crimson fluid flowing. Who, then, so richly deserves the civic honours, as the one who so dearly purchased our liberties and defended our rights?

I remain, my Countrymen,  
Your Soldier and Friend,  
And I hope, Assistant Judge,  
JOHN M'BAIN.  
Vincennes, Feb. 16, 1819.

From a London Paper of Feb. 11. The plague has again broken out at Algiers and Tunis, as we seen from the following communications.

Gibraltar, Jan. 18.

Sir, I have just received an official letter from Minorca, of the 29th, informing me, that a vessel had arrived there from Tunis, after a voyage of eight days, bringing with it the deaths in that city amounting to above 400 per diem. The letter of the vessel reported, that before he sailed, he heard that the deaths had increased to above 500 per diem. A Dutch frigate just arrived at Mahon, from Algiers, bringing despatches up to the last, by which it appears that attacks of the plague had taken place in that city.

The contagion was supposed to have been re-introduced by a person who accompanied the *Bay of Constantia* Califfa with the quarantine payments for the Algerine government. (Signed) GEORGE DON.

P. S. The deaths by the plague at Tunis, according to the returns, from the 1st of November to the 1st of December, amount to 12,117.

GEORGE DON.

His Excellency Sir H. Wellbelove.

The following is the singular account of most of the celebrated French Generals who served in the army during the French Revolution: *transit gloria mundi*.

General Dumourier, exiled from France, now has a pension of 100,000 francs per annum from the British government.

Luckner, Custine, Houchard, Ron, (Duc de Lauzon) Western Rossin, Rossignol—guillotined under the government of Robespierre. Miranda, a native of Caracas, died lately in Cadiz, a state prisoner.

Hoche and Championnet, poisoned.

Kleber, assassinated in Egypt. Pichegru, exiled from his country afterwards strangled.

Brune, assassinated at Avignon in 1815.

Malet and Laborie, (the latter implicated in George's conspiracy but fled from France) shot for attempting to subvert the government of Buonaparte in 1812.

N. Y., shot in 1815, during the government of Louis XVIII.

Mouton Douvernet, ditto in 1815. Murat, shot by order of the King of Naples, after having himself sworn sovereignty of that country.

Morreau, exiled from his country and killed in battle in the war of 1815. Berthier thrown out of a window and killed, his murderers not known.

The following are at present exiled from France:—Grouchy, Vandamme, Thureau, Savary, (Duc de Rovigo) Soult, Humbert, Berthier, Lefevre, D'essoulette, and the others Lallemand.

New-York April 8.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship James Macroe, capt. Watkinson, from Liverpool, which arrived below on Wednesday evening, we have received papers to the 1st of March, on which day the ship sailed. They are, however, utterly barren of news, and we cannot find an article of intelligence worth extracting.

The ship Manhattan, Mary, arrived at Liverpool 28th Feb. from this port in 24 days. We do not find that there were any other arrivals from the United States; the sailing of the ship Ann Maria, a ship was to sail for this port on the 5th, and the Martha, Sketcher for do. on the 10th March.

The commercial advices are the most gloomy nature. New York was occurring, and with an over stocked market, business extremely dull.

Liverpool, March 1. Our supplies of Cotton from America have not for some weeks been of much extent, otherwise addition to the other prevailing pressing circumstances the price of American cottons would probably have gone lower, but from the Brazils and from India, especially the latter, our supplies continue large, and from America also there may soon be expected in a considerable import. The total supply of Cotton into the kingdom now amounts to upwards of 112,000 bags, of which 28,000 bags are from America, and 55,000 from India.

ASHES.—The demand of late has been extremely dull, and the prices latterly having become very low.



ious to sell, the prices have un-  
gone a considerable reduction.  
York cannot be quoted at more  
in 49 a 52s per cwt. Pearls are  
dull and also lower, \$3 a 57s  
cwt would now be expected.  
Rice—With the exception of the  
of one parcel of new Rice at  
6d per cwt for export, nothing  
been done in the article.  
Quercitron Bark is becoming ex-  
dingly dull again, and some sales  
have been made by auction at low  
prices. No sales of sowing Flaxseed  
yet been made, \$1 25 per Hhd.  
asked, probably 95 a 100s would  
be given, if the shipments from A-  
merica be small, prices in Ireland  
season will probably rule high.  
have fallen considerably, and  
not sell now very freely.  
Grain markets, so far from  
advancing in consequence of our  
closing, have partaken of the  
downfall which seems to pervade  
everything beneath late declining  
demand from the interior has  
occasional intermissions, been  
the whole considerably, yet there  
has been such a general disposition  
to meet it freely that the prices of  
hands of grain are lower.

London, Feb. 25.  
The French papers of Friday  
contain no intelligence of any im-  
portance. Gen. Sarrasin, against  
whom a charge of bigamy had been  
brought by an English lady, named  
Hutchinson, whom he had married,  
being a French wife alive at the  
time, had appealed to the highest  
tribunal of law in France to quash the  
proceedings; but the court has de-  
clined to do so, and he is to be  
sent forth by the Court of As-  
sises.  
The French Chamber of Peers  
has employed in the discussion of  
proposition for altering the ex-  
ecution law. Some alarm ap-  
peared to prevail in the public mind  
Paris, in consequence of this dis-  
cussion.  
The King of France was trans-  
ferring business with his ministers,  
leaving an ambassador at the  
palace, which clearly shows that the reports  
of his illness are unfounded.  
The Prince of Monaco, Honorius  
IV, fell into the Seine & was drown-  
ed. He was 69 years of age.

New-York, April 2.  
The arrival of the Ann Maria, at  
late hour last night, in a short  
passage from Liverpool, has furnished  
valuable intelligence from Europe.  
Capt. Waite has favoured the edi-  
tor of the Mercantile Advertiser  
with Liverpool papers to the 25th  
of March, and London of a correspond-  
ent's date, with an irregular file of  
royal lists.  
The Duke of York is appointed  
guardian of the King's person, with  
a salary of 100,000l.—The majority  
of the house of commons, on this  
pointment was 95—467 members  
present.  
The King of Bavaria has given  
a free Constitution to his sub-  
jects.  
The late Ex-King of Spain, died  
short time since at Naples.  
A definitive arrangement for re-  
lating the payment of 100 million  
indemnities, due from France to  
Spain, was concluded on the 21st  
of February—the time fixed on is  
the 1820 for the payment of the  
first instalment of one third part.  
M. Baugard, formerly physi-  
cian to Buonaparte, was to leave  
England early in the month of March.  
St. Helena, as medical attendant  
the Ex-Emperor. This appoint-  
ment is sanctioned by the Allies.  
A recent arrival from Sierra Le-  
one, informs that the slave trade was  
a prosperous state on the coast.  
An association has been formed  
at Treves, for the establishment of  
settlement in the United States.  
Great numbers are ready to em-  
igrate.

John Sackhouse, the Esquimaux,  
who went out in the late Northern  
expedition, died at Edinburgh on  
the 14th Feb. He had already ren-  
dered important service to the coun-  
try in the late expedition of discov-  
ery, and great expectations were  
formed of the utility which he would  
have on the voyage about to sail  
for Baffin's Bay. The Admiralty  
directed the greatest pains to be  
taken in his further education—  
and he had been several months in  
Edinburgh with this view, when he  
was seized with a violent inflamma-  
tion in the chest, which carried him  
off in a few days. Just before his  
death, the poor Esquimaux said he  
was going to die—that his wife  
and mother had died in the same  
way—and that his sister, who was  
the last of all his relations, had  
appeared to him and called him  
away.

Lord Cochrane's steam vessel was  
lying at the Commercial docks, Lon-  
don, on the 20th of February.  
Madame d. Stael, will soon pub-  
lish another posthumous work. The  
Morning Herald says, "this work  
will contain much novel information."  
An official article in the Stock-  
holm Gazette, of the 2d Feb. states,  
that a new Tariff of Export duties  
is drawn up, and will be put in force  
—the basis of which is, that the ex-  
portation of no goods shall be pro-  
hibited except of some few, the ex-  
portation of which would cause a  
scarcity of some raw materials ne-  
cessary to the country, or in some  
other manner loss and injury; and  
that all goods which may be export-  
ed in Swedish vessels (consequently  
timber) may be exported in foreign  
vessels also, without any limitation  
to certain quantities, or any differ-  
ence in the duties, except that the  
former are to pay five and the lat-  
ter 10 per cent. of the value; but  
all goods, the duties on which is  
only twelve shillings (or pence) per  
the 100 dollars, may be shipped in  
foreign vessels without any augmenta-  
tion of duty.

New-York, April 4.  
LATE FROM FRANCE.  
On Saturday afternoon, the re-  
markably fast sailing ship Adonis,  
Capt. Price, arrived at this port in  
30 days from Havre, whence she  
sailed on the evening of the 1st of  
March, and has furnished the edi-  
tors of the Mercantile Advertiser  
with papers of that place to 28th of  
Feb. and Paris papers to the 27th,  
inclusive, which contain no political  
news of moment. The Adonis has  
brought 120,000 dollars specie for  
the U. S. Bank.  
The French government has per-  
mitted the exportation of maize,  
millet, and potatoes from the south  
western departments of France, in  
consequence of the low prices at  
which the different species of grain  
were sold throughout those dis-  
tricts.  
The King of France has been ill,  
but was so well at the last accounts  
as to attend the public amusements.  
We learn that Mr. Gallatin will  
remain in France another year.

FROM INDIA.  
By the brig Barbara, Capt. Nash,  
we have received, says the Boston  
Palladium, Calcutta papers to the  
2d of Dec.  
Malacca was restored to the Dutch  
on the 21st of Sept.  
A Spanish Revolutionary frigate  
has carried a Spanish prize into Pe-  
nang to be sold. The Captain in-  
formed that several British & Amer-  
ican vessels had been captured by  
the Royalists on the west coast of  
South America—among them the  
American ship Traveller, accused  
of trading with the Patriots.  
A violent storm was experienced  
on the India coast, off Madras, on  
the 24th of October, several British  
vessels were damaged. The  
Charlotte foundered. The Wan-  
stead and Backworth were missing.  
Three brigs and a ship were driven  
on shore. The American brig Nep-  
tune, was at Madras when the storm  
commenced—but has since arrived  
at Calcutta.

Calcutta, Nov. 50.  
The possession of Cashmere ap-  
pears to have again excited the  
ambition of Runjeet Sing, and it is  
said that he has sent a considerable  
force in the direction of that de-  
lightful province.  
The revolution which took place  
some time ago at Acheen, & which  
terminated in placing the Son of  
Syed Hussein, an opulent merchant  
at Penang, in the Chief Authority,  
may be within the recollection of  
our readers. Another revolution  
has been since effected, by which  
this Usurper was expelled to Tal-  
lohsamaway, and the old Sovereign  
reinstated.  
We are sorry to learn that the  
Epidemic still continues its ravages,  
and has appeared with considerable  
virulence at Rangoon.  
The latest accounts from Ceylon  
are dated the 24th ult. and appear  
to justify the expectation excited by  
the previous intelligence from that  
island. The pretender, the Chi fa  
who have been noticed in our for-  
mer publications, had not however  
surrendered; but were hunted and  
pursued in all directions. The Kan-  
dyan territories, with few excep-  
tions, were completely tranquillized.  
In no other district but Weyaloo-  
wa is there a show of hostility, and  
resistance is thereby feeble that we  
have no doubt our next details will  
bring us the complete pacification  
of that last retreat of Insurrection.

THE FLORIDAS.  
It is asserted by a gentleman well  
acquainted with the climate and  
capacity of the soil in the Floridas  
that that territory alone, under pro-  
per cultivation would be able to pro-  
duce a sufficient quantity of coffee  
and sugar to supply the whole con-  
sumption of these articles in the U.  
States. It is a fact that before the  
French revolution St. Domingo al-  
one (on the authority of Mr. Ed-  
wards) exported upwards of 70,  
000,000 lbs. of coffee annually; tho'  
only a small part of the island was  
appropriated to its cultivation. Flo-  
rida then, once fixed in the hands of  
our enterprising and commercial  
people, it may reasonably be anti-  
cipated, will soon repay the \$5,000,000  
which it has cost us, in the produc-  
tion of these articles only.  
Washington Gaz.

Norfolk, (Vir.) April 5.  
The U. S. frigate Congress, Cap-  
tain John D. Henley, got under way  
from the Navy Yard at Gosport, on  
Saturday about 15 minutes before,  
and anchored in the Bite of Craney  
Island at 25 miles after 1 o'clock,  
whence she will sail for Annapolis  
first wind, after taking her powder  
on board. She weighed anchor with  
a light breeze from SSW. The flood  
tide being then only a quarter made,  
and with all her armament & stores  
(except her powder) for a 2 years  
voyage, on board, drawing 22 1-2  
feet water, she glided majestically  
down the channel, without meeting  
with the slightest obstruction, cheer-  
ed with the huzzas of numerous  
spectators, who had assembled to  
witness the departure of this super-  
ior ship.  
The Congress will take on board  
at Annapolis Mr. Graham, our new  
Minister to Rio Janeiro, with his  
family.  
Beacon.

Extract of a letter dated Tunis, Dec.  
11, to a gentleman in Boston.  
The plague, after desolating the  
kingdom of Algiers, has appeared  
here also. It broke out early in  
October in this city, and has since  
spread through a great part of the  
kingdom. It is estimated that the  
Bey loses more than 2000 subjects  
daily. In this city alone, whose  
population does not exceed 100,000,  
the number of deaths per day is  
about 300. On one day last week it  
amounted to 350, and we think quite  
favourably of the public health when  
it descends towards 200. I will not  
attempt to depict to you the horrors  
of pestilence. My mind has been so  
over plied with them that it has lost  
all excitability, and all feeling of  
personal damage. The population  
of the city has already suffered a  
diminution of more than 30 000 by  
death & emigration; probably more  
than 15,000 have fallen victims to  
the plague in the course of 3 months.  
One vast suburb is literally despeop-  
led. You may form some idea of  
the ravages of the malady, and of  
the exactness with which justice is  
here administered in certain respec-  
ts, from the remarkable fact that  
a poor cobbler was the other day  
summoned from his stall, at the cor-  
ner of a neighbouring street, to take  
possession, as sole inheritor, of 12  
different estates at once. As I sit  
in my parlour, I hear, during the  
day, almost one unbroken song from  
the funeral processions passing be-  
neath the windows, like platoons of  
the same army, often bearing two  
bodies on the same bier, & of which  
no less than ninety have fallen un-  
der our observation in the course of  
a few hours. The burden of their  
hymn is frequently that charitable  
text of the Koran—Send, O Allah,  
send death to the infidels. The still-  
ness of night is broken by the shrieks  
of women, heard from every quar-  
ter, lamenting in the oriental man-  
ner over the bodies of those who  
have just passed to live. It is, of  
course, impossible to calculate the  
duration of this calamity; but there  
is reason to fear it will increase in  
the spring. We once read together  
Thucydides's account of the plague  
of Athens, little thinking at that  
time that one of us should after-  
wards be called to witness a similar  
scene. His description applies al-  
most exactly to the plague now rag-  
ing here, and to that I refer you;  
or if Greek is unfashionable, among  
gentlemen of the law, you will find  
the same account more at length in  
Lucretius, lib. 6.

Darien, (Geo.) March 29.  
The following succinct statement  
of the unfortunate affair, which hap-  
pened on Saturday last, in this city,  
comes from the pen of a gentleman  
of respectability and truth—  
"In relating the circumstances of  
a late rencontre between John L.

Hopkins and M'Queen McIntosh,  
which happened on the 27th inst.,  
and which terminated in the death  
of the latter gentleman, we are in-  
fluenced by no other feelings than a  
sincere regard to truth and justice.  
The facts as they are exhibited by  
disinterested persons present, are  
these: That on the morning of the  
27th inst. John L. Hopkins, accom-  
panied by his father and a man of  
the name of Jenkins, arrived in  
town, and after some trifling  
efforts at reconciliation between the  
friend of M'Queen McIntosh and  
John L. Hopkins, the latter pro-  
ceeded to the boarding house kept  
by Messrs. Dewitt & Burnett, where  
M'Intosh resided, & did there make  
an assault on him in the first  
instance with a drawn sword cane,  
and afterwards with pistols.

That in the first rencontre, Mr.  
M'Intosh received several wounds  
inflicted by John L. Hopkins and  
his father, and this without any pro-  
vocation, save the previous un-  
derstanding that existed between the  
parties. That, on being separated,  
Mr. M'Intosh retired into the upper  
story of the house, for the purpose  
of providing himself with the means  
of defence. That, in descending  
the stairs, John L. Hopkins, (who  
was on the platform of the house, &  
opposite the door leading to the  
staircase) presented a pistol, with a  
threat, that if he attempted to ad-  
vance, he would shoot him down.  
That at that instant, the door  
was closed and Mr. M'Intosh avail-  
ing himself of the back door, pro-  
ceeded through the yard, round the  
house, where John L. Hopkins, ap-  
prised of his movement, and shel-  
tered by the corner of the building  
concealed from view, awaited his  
approach, and without previous no-  
tice, discharged his pistol at him  
within five paces. That on the dis-  
charge he retreated, or rather ran,  
until he reached the end of the plat-  
form, when in the act of leaping be-  
hind a tree, Mr. M'Intosh fired  
without effect.

That John L. Hopkins, availing  
himself of the concealment of his  
person, took deliberate aim, & shot  
his heroic antagonist through the  
body, who, while in the act of fall-  
ing, and when his murderer was  
running with dastardly steps, pre-  
sented his second pistol, & the well  
directed ball shattered the fugitive's  
arm, tho' twelve yards distant.  
True bills have been found against  
the offenders by the grand jury.

From the Baltimore American.  
OBITUARY  
Closed on the 31st of March, the  
short and interesting life of JAMES  
SLOAN, Jr after a complicated, linger-  
ing and painful malady, which he bore  
with a fortitude and resignation equal  
to the greatest suffering.  
When an ordinary character makes  
his exit from the stage of life, we pay  
a tribute of grief rather to the common  
lot of humanity than to the individual  
himself. But when genius and learn-  
ing, ennobled by honorable principles,  
and adorned with amiable affections  
are snatched from us, as it were, in  
their flower, then should the tide of sor-  
row swell to its flood. Such is the  
high, but melancholy distinction due  
to the dead upon this mournful occasion.  
The academical education of Mr.  
Sloan, together with his subsequent  
studies, had early imparted to him a  
knowledge of the sciences, and of the  
fine arts; but his mind was amply stor-  
ed with all the riches of classical learn-  
ing. Nature had given him an impos-  
ing presence in a remarkably fine per-  
son, and a most interesting aspect; but  
her bounty was still larger in the en-  
dowments of his soul. She had con-  
ferred upon him the lofty attribute of  
genius; she had endowed him with taste;  
she had imparted to him judgment  
memory, imagination. If any one of  
these splendid distinctions predominat-  
ed over the rest it was his taste. This  
was singularly delicate, and for the  
most part, uncommonly correct. Hence  
from deliberate choice, he was empha-  
tically bred in the school of those  
great masters of fine writing whom  
Greece & Rome, whom England Italy  
and France contemplate as the glories  
of their literary hemisphere, and with  
conscious pride, point out to the aston-  
ished and delighted gaze of an admir-  
ing world. The success of such an in-  
stitution was fully answerable to its  
promise.

With these advantages and quali-  
fications for travel, this accomplished  
young man twice visited Europe. Of  
the countries of the old world, Italy,  
that classical ground that lovely scene  
of so many enchanting, of so many  
hallowed recollections to the scholar,  
held the first place in his affections.  
Here it was that he put the finishing  
hand to a mind that was elegance it-  
self. Some time after his return to his  
native country, he presented the pub-  
lic with a part of the fruits of his tra-  
vels, entitled "Rambles in Italy." Up-  
on the merits of this production much  
has been said, both in conversation and  
in our periodical publications. But no

praise which the writer of this scribble  
has heard or read, has been, in his  
view, equal to its excellence—considered  
merely in relation to beauty of com-  
position. It is in this light that he  
views it as entitled to lasting fame; as  
constituting an era in the literary  
history of America; if indeed, in this our  
Boona, where genius stalks & where  
fancy dies, we may be said to have  
any literature at all. The author of  
the "Rambles" has successfully imitat-  
ed (and where could he find better mod-  
els) Addison & Burke, names which  
proclaim that is graceful and beau-  
tiful, and commanding in style. He  
is not servile to his imitations—he  
wears their garb, but not their clothes.  
He is, in one word, the greatest benef-  
actor to all that we possess of belles-  
lettres, whom America has yet produc-  
ed.

In the untimely death of this most  
interesting person, a wound has been  
inflicted into the domestic charities  
which no time can heal. His acquain-  
tance have been bereft of a companion  
whose loss cannot be supplied. His na-  
tive city has been deprived of its boast;  
and his country robbed of an ornament.  
Such are the claims of SLOAN to gen-  
eral admiration and regret:  
"Peaceful he sleeps with all our rites a-  
dorn'd."  
"For ever honor'd and for ever mourn-  
ed."

Sheriff's Sale.  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias  
from Anne Arundel county court, and  
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-  
lic sale, on Thursday the 6th day of  
May next, at James Hunter's Tavern,  
in the city of Annapolis, one lot of  
ground of about ten acres with a new  
framed dwelling house, kitchen and  
stable, lying in or near Eikridge-  
Landing, seized and taken as the prop-  
erty of Jehosaphat M'Cauley, & w<sup>1</sup>  
he sold to satisfy a debt due Solomon  
Groves. Sale to commence at 12  
o'clock—or cash.  
Benj. Gaither, Shff.  
A. A. County.  
April 15.

Sheriff's Sales.  
By virtue of a writ of venditioni ex-  
ponas, to me directed from Anne Arun-  
del county court, will be exposed to  
public sale, on Thursday the 6th day  
of May next, at the house of Mr. Ed-  
ward Duvall of Jesse, on Carroll's Ma-  
nor, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, sundry  
Valuable Negroes, to wit: one Negro  
Man named Daniel, one Negro Wo-  
man named Rachel, and child named  
Alebene, and one other Negro named  
Maria; being seized and taken as the  
property of said Duvall to satisfy a  
debt due Zadoch Duvall  
R. WELCH, of Ben late shff.  
A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni ex-  
ponas, to me directed, from Anne Arun-  
del county court, will be exposed to  
public sale, on Monday the 10th day  
of May next, at 11 o'clock for Cash, at  
Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city  
of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of  
land called Addition to Sampson, con-  
taining one hundred and two acres of  
land, more or less, also one other tract  
of land, name unknown, containing one  
hundred and twelve acres of land, more  
or less, being seized and taken as the  
property of Patrick M'Cristel, to sat-  
isfy a debt due to Thomas Harris, Junr  
trustee for the sale of the real estate of  
John Gwinn, for the use of John F.  
Stoddert.  
R. WELCH, of Ben late shff.  
A. A. County  
April 15.

A Runaway.  
A negro man by the name of Harry,  
who says he belongs to Mrs. Jane  
Digges of Charles county, was com-  
mitted to the goal of Anne Arun-  
del county on the 31st ult. He is about 20  
or 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches  
high. His wearing apparel consists  
of a kersey homespun roundabout,  
white cotton do. an old Marsolles  
waistcoat, cotton shirt, white kersey  
trousers, yarn stockings, an old fur  
hat, and coarse shoes. He has a scar  
on the right side of his right eye. His  
owner is requested to prove property,  
pay his goal fees and expenses, other-  
wise he will be sold as the law directs.  
Benj. Gaither, Shff.  
A. A. County  
April 15.

A Teacher Wanted.  
A person capable of teaching Read-  
ing, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic,  
&c. will hear of a good school of about  
30 yearly scholars, on application to  
the subscriber, living about 2 miles  
from Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's  
county. A single man, producing good  
testimonials, will be preferred.  
Thos. Gibbs.  
April 15.

NOTICE.  
The subscriber having obtained let-  
ters of administration on the personal  
estate of John Jacob, late of Anne-A-  
rundel county, deceased, requests all  
persons having claims against said es-  
tate, to present them, properly authen-  
ticated, and those indebted to make  
immediate payment to—  
FRANCIS HANCOCK, Adm'r.  
April 14.



## Hot Manufactory.

M. W. CONNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens, and the community in general, that he carries on the Hatting Business in the lower shop of the house now occupied by Mrs. Ann Merriken, Millener, where he has on hand a good assortment of ready made hats, and assures those who may be inclined to encourage a young beginner, that his hats shall be made in a workmanlike manner.

Annapolis, March 8. 2.

## Just Published,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,  
Passed Dec. Session 1818.

Price—\$1 00.

April 8.

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of May next, at 12 o'clock, all the real estate of which the late Charles D. Hodges, died seized and possessed, consisting as follows:—Two valuable tracts of land, 21 1/2 miles from Queen Anne, and 12 from Annapolis, lying in Anne Arundel County, known by the name of Browsley Hall, adjoining the estate of Benjamin Galway, Esq. called the Ridge one tract containing one hundred and eighty acres, one half is choice meadow and woodland, and the other half in a high state of improvement from the use of clover and plaster. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen and smoke house, and a garden of choice fruits; a barn 24 feet square, a new tobacco house, 40 by 24, with a 12 feet shed on one side; corn house, stable, &c. The other tract adjoining, contains 201 1/2 acres of good arable land, the soil of which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of tobacco and any kind of grain. The improvements on this tract are a new tobacco house, covered with express shingles, 36 by 24 feet, and 19 feet pitch, an old frame dwelling, and a new unfinished kitchen, a large orchard of choice fruit. The two tracts to be sold together. Sale to take place on the premises.

On the next day, at 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Nicholson's tavern, that well known dwelling with all necessary out houses in the town of Queen Anne, Prince George's County, formerly owned and occupied by Doctor Richard Duckett, Benjamin Hodges and Charles D. Hodges, and now in the possession of John Clayton, with a lot of land, containing 5 1/2 acres, judiciously divided into a garden, yard, and lot for tillage the garden being stocked with a variety of well selected grafted fruit trees. Also, the store house and lot, with an old store house attached to it, now in the occupation of Richard Estep, & Co.

The terms of sale, are twelve months credit, the purchaser given bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

When the sale is ratified by the Chancellor, and the whole of the purchase money, with the interest paid, a good and sufficient title will be given.

John Randall, Trustee.

April 8.

## List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, 1st April, 1819.

James Anderson, John Spragg, Belt, Thos. Bicknell, David Bird, Morgan Brown, Richard Ball, 2 John Burrows, Thos. H. Bowie, Miss Choat, Neven Clowney, Elizabeth Chisholm, Jeremiah Corden, 2, R. G. Chaney, John Deady, 2, Joseph Daley, Anne G. Dorsey, Wm. Davis, Edw. Doney, Thomas Evans, Charles Ewell and Son, Solomon Frazier, Thomas Fisher, Margaret Fisher, Leo Fenwick, Wm. Goodman, Saml. Graham, Richd. R. Gray, Junr, Mr. Gray, James Hooper, Matthias Hammond, Rev. Thos. Horrell, Wm. Herriot, Junr, Saml. Hadden, Richd. Hall, 3, Geo. Henderson, Reece Harry, Jonathan Hutton, 2, Henry Hall, N. Hammond, David Hanlon, Harry Hall, Doct. Richd. Hopkins, E. Hall, Rachel Hutton, Joseph Harwood, Mrs. Lucy Harwood, Solomon Jennings, 2, Mary Johnson, Daniel Kent, M. Lyons, John Linn, Martha Lurand, Danl. Malana, Benj. M. Carey, John McCaffey, John B. Nichols, Rebecca Newton, Rachel A. Nichols, Moses Orme, John W. Preston, 3, Saml. Parritt, Peggy Parker, Thos. Price, Zachariah Phelps, Cloye Phelps, Wm. Prentiss, 3, Peregrine Ringgold, Thomas Rian, Stephen Rummells, Horatio Ridout, Saml. O. Smith, John B. Smith, Mrs. J. Stewart, Jesse Sheffer, Jonas Sparker, Sally Stallings, Rezin Spurrier, 2, Miss Skote, Thos. Stinson, Robt. B. Smith, Sophia Skidmore, Richd. H. Tittle, George Taylor, Joseph W. Tim, Mary Thompson, Mrs. Jolly Torrey, W. G. Tuck, Mrs. Rachel B. Tuck, John Vinkle, Wm. Wane, John C. Weems, 2, William R. Woods, Henry Woodward, 2, Wm. Ward, Jas. Williams, Richd. B. Watts, Miss Woodward, Robt. Wilson, Sarah Williams, Stephen B. West, J. Murtree, P. M.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber will issue, in the course of a few days, the first number of a weekly publication, to be printed on a single sheet, the size of a common newspaper.

As, from the plan of the proposed publication, and the nature of its contents, it ought to become a work of permanent utility, it will be printed in the quarto form, so as to be more conveniently preserved, in volumes.

A principal portion of each number, will be reserved for essays on AGRICULTURE, GRAZING, the best principles of BREEDING LIVE STOCK—and, in short, for observations on all the various branches of RURAL and DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—The next portion for original and selected articles on miscellaneous subjects, and a brief chronicle of passing events.—And finally, the country subscriber may rely upon finding in each number a correct account of the prices of country produce and of the principal articles in the common market.

This brief exposition will enable the reader to comprehend clearly the scope of the intended publication; which, taking its name from its most prominent feature, will bear the title of THE AMERICAN FARMER, and addressing itself to the interests of all classes, it will not in any way interfere in mere party contentions. There appears now, happily, to be a growing fondness throughout our country, for agricultural research and experiment; and there can be no doubt that a publication of this nature which should communicate the efforts making, and the lights already acquired by experience, in other states and countries, would excite a feeling of emulation, and give an impulse to public spirit in Maryland, from which the best consequences might be expected to result. "THE AMERICAN FARMER" will open a new ground, and is not intended, or in its nature, calculated to interfere with any established publication.

For the manner in which the undertaking will be executed, the subscriber can offer only the pledge of some little experience in, and an ardent predilection for agricultural pursuits. Besides a valuable collection already made, he has taken measures to be supplied with the new publications of our own country and of Europe, and he expects to be aided by the correspondence of intelligent landholders. With these explanations, offered in sincerity and truth, he informs those who may feel disposed to subscribe, that "THE AMERICAN FARMER" will be published for \$1 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Seven hundred subscribers are already obtained, and some extra numbers will be stricken off to give complete files to those who may make early application.

Subscriptions will be received by me, at No. 8 Calvert street.

J. S. SKINNER.

P. S. All Editors who will give this address one or two insertions, will lay the Editor under an obligation to reciprocate the favour in any way in his power.

J. S. S.

State of Maryland, sc.  
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,  
March 9th, 1819.

On application by petition of Prover Cockey, executrix of the last will and testament of William Henry Cockey, 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 and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,  
A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Henry Cockey, 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 first day 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 March, 1819.

Prover Cockey, Executrix of the last will and testament of Wm. H. Cockey.

March 11.

## CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employing or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law without respect to persons.

JNO. H. BROWN, ff.

## HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,  
Just Published and for Sale at  
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.  
Annapolis, Dec. 10. ff.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, in the town of Queen Anne, in Prince George's County, on Saturday the first day of May next, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable lot, with the improvements thereon, occupied for many years as a tavern by Solomon Sparrow, sen. containing one and an half acres of land, more or less. Also one other lot adjoining the said tavern property, containing five and an half acres of land, more or less. There is on said lot, an excellent tobacco house, nearly new; the land is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a further description of said property, as those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises.

At the same time and place the subscriber will sell sundry valuable Negroes, slaves for life. Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor, and on payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee is authorized to execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple.

Solomon Sparrow, Trustee.

April 8.

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 19th inst. on the premises, the following property, to wit: Three head of horses, four head of Black Cattle, one Wagon, and one Cart. Seized and taken as the property of Nathan Jones, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Dr. Charles Duval. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

April 8.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 19th inst. at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, one negro boy named Jack, one negro man named Nat. Seized and taken as the property of Gerard H. Snowden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Brewer and Dennis Claude, executors of Barney Curran. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

April 8.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 19th inst. on the premises, one bay horse, one yoke of oxen, one ox cart, four milch cows. Seized and taken as the property of John B. Robinson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due William Richardson. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

April 8.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel County, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M-Coy's Tavern, containing about 112 1/2 acres. The roads from M-Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles County, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,  
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, Refs. Gazette, Philadelphia, and National Intelligence, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward the accounts to this office.

## Estray Cow.

Taken up by the subscriber, as an Estray, in Aberdeen, on South river, on the 5th day of September last, a red and white Cow, with a crop and under bit in the left ear, and under bit in the right. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, on application to

ANDREW NICHOLS.

April 8, 1819.

## FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER.  
Annapolis, Feb. 11.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, have the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that the College has recently been revived under the direction of the Rev. Henry L. Davis, and the Rev. William Hafferty. The former of these gentlemen graduated at Carlisle College during the Presidency of the late celebrated Doctor Nesbit, and few inhabitants of Maryland, accustomed to mingle in the literary world, will require any recommendation of his learning and ability, or of his experience in the important business of education. Mr. Hafferty was educated at Glasgow, in Scotland, where he obtained the degree of Master of Arts, and the greater portion of his time, since his departure from that renowned seat of Learning, has been devoted to the instruction of youth, both in Europe and America. He produces from gentlemen of high standing, both in that country and this, to whom he was well known, the strongest testimonials with regard to character and qualifications. With these gentlemen the Visitors entertain hopes of being soon enabled to associate a Professor of Chemistry; and as the number of pupils, and the funds of the institution increase, additional Professorships will be established.

The regulations of St. John's College have lately been revised and new modelled by the Visitors, who confidently recommend it as possessing advantages equal to any Seminary in America, both in point of discipline, & as a nursery for the attainment of classical Learning, and those branches of science usually taught in Colleges.

Annapolis has long been distinguished for the beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its air; and being the seat of Government, where the Legislature and Supreme Courts hold their sessions, an opportunity is thereby afforded to the students of hearing the principal orators and lawyers of the state, which cannot but prove highly useful to those, who may be designed for the learned Professions. The students can be accommodated with board for two hundred dollars per annum, & the price of tuition is Forty Dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

It is only intended at this time to submit a brief outline of the course of studies designated by the Board; a more detailed account of this, as well as of the discipline of the College, will be given hereafter.

An extensive selection of the Latin & Greek Classics; the various branches of the Mathematics, viz. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections and Fluxions, Geography, with the use of the Globes; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Moral Philosophy; Rhetoric; Logic; Reid's Essays; Dugald Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind; His tory, and Political Economy. While prosecuting their other studies, particular care will be taken to instruct the students in the nature and evidences of the Christian Religion. Attention will also be paid by the Professors to teach them to read their own language with propriety and elegance, for which purpose they will hear them recite lessons from Walker's Lectures on Elocution, and such English Authors as they may think best adapted to their capacity, & calculated to be most useful to them.

It may be proper to observe, that altho' there is no French Teacher attached to the College, there is a Gentleman in Annapolis who teaches that language so that the students will have an opportunity of learning it during the hours which are not occupied by Col legiate exercises.

Annapolis, March 30, 1819.  
The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, Refs. Gazette, Philadelphia, and National Intelligence, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward the accounts to this office.

## Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel County, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

## FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store.)  
The Law altering and amending  
The Charter of this City,  
IN PAMPHLET FORM.  
Price—12 1/2 Cents.  
Feb. 25.

## NEW & CHEAP Spring Goods

JUST ARRIVED FROM

PHILADELPHIA,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Richard Ridgely,  
April 1.

## WATERS & STRUARY

Saddle & Harness Makers

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOIS

Having formed a co-partnership to keep an extensive assortment of SADDLERY, made up in the most elegant manner, which they sell on moderate terms for Cash. All those indebted to Waters, are requested to make immediate payment.

March 25.

## CAUTION.

The subscriber having sustained considerable injury from trespassers, who have been hunting with gun, or in any other manner, ever trespassing on his Farm, near Forks of Patuxent. They may assured the law will be enforced against all offenders.

JAMES ANDERSON

April 1.

## Labourers Wanted.

From 80 to 100 labourers are wanted to labour on the fortifications at Washington, for the ensuing season. Application to be made to me at my fort.

T. W. MAURICE

March 25.

## Information Wanted.

In the year 1814, a young man, the name of CARLOS L. MAURY, a native of Woodbury, Littleton, Connecticut, and then residing with David Woodward, of that place, as an apprentice to the Tanning and Currying and Shoemaking business, left his home, and has never been heard of by his friends, since that period. He is now, if living, 24 years of age, 6 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The object of this notice is to obtain information of his present situation. Any person, therefore, who can communicate any thing relating to the fate of this young man, will be acting of humanity which will be rewarded with lasting gratitude by his afflicted parents and relatives, by sending letters to Mr. Nathaniel May, Newton, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

## Anne Arundel County,

September Term, 1818.

On application to the honorable Richard Ridgely, Esquire, one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel County, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Samuel Litchfield, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, of the several supplements thereto, the terms mentioned in the said schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to the petition, and the said Samuel Litchfield having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and that he was discharged therefrom, and that Richard Ridgely being satisfied with the competent testimony that the said Samuel Litchfield had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement; and it is further ordered and adjudged that the said Samuel Litchfield, (by giving copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on which said Samuel Litchfield then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property and to show cause, if any they have, why he the said Samuel Litchfield should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test.

WM. S. GREEN, CL.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum

are indebted to a commercial bank for a Liverpool paper, containing the following description of public funds in Great Britain, which will no doubt prove interesting to many merchants in this country. Perhaps it would be well for us to cut the article out for publication. N. Y. Daily Adv.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Five per Cent Annuities, issued from about 50 millions of stock, partly formed on navy bills, issued in 1784, into stock bearing interest at 5 per cent. whence name.

Four per cent consolidated annuities, produced from about the same quantity of stock as the last, bearing interest at 4 per cent as the title indicates; these annuities are sold consols or consolidated, from the stock having been formed by consolidation of several debts of Government.

Three per cent reduced annuities, issued by about 170 millions of stock, formed for several debts, that originally bore higher rate of interest, but which, on various conditions, has been reduced to the rate of the name of the stock issues.

Three per cent consolidated annuities, produced by about 400 millions of stock, in part formed by the consolidation of several stocks, bearing interest at 3 per cent.—N. B. When the world consols is indefinitely used, it is always understood to mean these annuities.

Three per cent imperial annuities, issued by about 8 millions of stock, created by loans to the Emperor of Germany, with security to interest being paid by the Government of these countries, when Emperor should fail in his engagement.

Five per cent Irish annuities, produced by about 2 millions of stock, issued by loans for the use of Ireland before the Union.

Bank Stock, is a capital of nearly 100 millions with which the Company of the Bank of England has accommodated Government with various loans, and with which they are engaged in the banking business, purchase bullion, &c. The dividends of bank stock are now 10 per cent on the profits of the company, or about 1,200,000 per annum. India Stock forms the trading capital of the East India Company. Bank stock (6 millions) produces a dividend of 10 1/2 per cent per annum.

South Sea stock and annuities consist of, or are produced from a capital of nearly 20 millions. The great part of this lent to Government, which the South Sea Company receives 3 per cent, but from the interest of other profits, the dividends to the proprietors are 3 1/2 per cent. terminable annuities are, Bank Long Annuities, so called, the annual payment being, from their origin, made payable at Bank, and from their being lent for a greater length of time, other terminable annuities. These annuities extend to the beginning of the year 1860, and the annual payments are about 1,100,000 pounds.

Imperial Short Annuities, formed in the same manner, and upon the same conditions as the imperial three per cent annuities; they extend to the year 1819, and amount to upwards of 30,000 per annum.

Besides the permanent loans to Government, which have created perpetual and terminable annuities, various sums have been raised from time to time, as temporary loans, which are called Exchequer bills, from their being made payable from the Treasury of the Exchequer. Exchequer bills are issued for different periods, or thousands of pounds, and bear an interest of 2 1/2 per cent per diem, from the date of their issue to the time when they are advertised to be paid off. Navy Bills are merely bills of exchange, drawn at ninety days date, and are given by the Commissioners

of the Navy for the amount of supplies for the use of that department, and the interest upon these amounts to 3d per cent per diem.

Omnium is a term denoting the different stocks formed by a loan, while any part of the loan remains unpaid—For example, suppose 20 millions of money are to be raised, and for every 100l in money are to be given 100l stock in the 3 per cent, 50l stock in the 4 per cent, and 5s 3d per cent in the long annuities; then, if any person engages to advance 10,000l in money, upon paying the first instalment (for the money is usually advanced at the rate of about 10 per cent per month until the whole is paid) he will receive receipts which separately contain an engagement to transfer to the person possessing them 10,000l stock in the three per cents, 5,000l stock in the 4 per cents, and 311 lvs stock in the long annuities, upon the whole of the instalments being paid, at or before the appointed time. While these three receipts are sold together, and before the whole of the instalments have been paid, they are called Omnium, as they are made up of all or of several of the stocks.

Scrap is a term given to each of the receipts of the omnium, when they are sold separately; thus in the foregoing supposition, if the receipt containing the engagement to transfer the 10,000l in the 3 per cents be sold without the other two receipts, this could be called a sale of scrap. Immediately the whole of the instalments upon any scrap is paid, the transfer of the stock is made to the person who buys it, & here is usually a discount allowed for prompt payment.

The prices of the Stocks, &c. are exhibited in the lists that are published in this manner. The value of any perpetual annuity thus:

Three per cent Consols, 63 1/8, 64 3/4 4 1/2. Signifies that the value of 100l stock of these annuities sold on the day this price is given was 53l 2s 6d in money at the beginning of the market, that this stock rose to 64l 15s and left off 64l 10s.

The value of any terminable annuity thus:

Bank Long Annuities, 16 1/8—16. Signifying, that any annual payment of these annuities was worth 16 1/8 years purchase at the beginning, and left off at 16 1/6 years purchase at the end of the market.

Exchequer Bill: 2 1/4 premium; or India Bonds, 1 or 2 discount. This signifies that every 100l in Exchequer bills bore premium of 2s at the beginning, and advanced to 4s in the end of that day; and that every 100l in India bonds sold at first at 1s premium, and afterwards sold at 2s discount. The value of Omnium is expressed thus:

Omnium 3 1/2 premium, or 5 1/2 discount. And signifies that every 100l of omnium brought a premium of 3 1/2, or sold at a loss of 5 1/2 on the government receipts for 100l transferred on that day on the Stock Exchange.

## HORTICULTURAL.

From the Boston Centinel.

The site of a garden, if it can conveniently be chosen, is of importance. The site most favourable to early and abundant vegetation, is to the south and east. Attention to the tillage is requisite, as deep tillage is necessary for tap-rooted plants, and shallow for bulbous, as onions, turnips, &c. It has been, and is, a prevailing practice, to throw the land into beds three or four feet wide, and hoe deep paths between them. In dry soils it is injurious, and in most improper; whereas if the ground is thrown into plats according to the extent of ground designed for cultivation, and the seeds sown by drills fifteen inches apart, the culture is principally accomplished with the hoe, the produce greater, and the labour less. But a peculiar advantage in wide extended plants is, that the descending rains remain equally on the ground, whereas in beds the rains run mostly in the paths. To make the drills, a machine may be constructed, which will make three or four strokes equi distant, and of a suitable depth for the seeds to be sown; and if neatness and order is the object, the first strokes may be made by an extended line, and the

subsequent strokes by placing one toe of the instrument in the last stroke of the drill. In the first weeding, a board of suitable width may be used between the drillings, for the convenience of the gardener, and is necessary in the early vegetation, when the ground is in a loose and pulverized state, (and in that state it should be when the seeds are sown,) that the young plants be not disturbed, nor the ground depressed.

The preparation of ground for Cabbages, and the sowing, is of importance. The ground should be manured from the horse stable, and ploughed in November, and again ploughed in the spring, having a slight dressing of wood ashes, and after well pulverized with the harrow or a garden rake. When the ground is thus prepared, sow the seed in rows three feet apart, drilled two inches in depth, lightly covering the seed. The utility of this mode of culture will be apparent, as it saves the labour of transplanting, especially as, in some years, transplanting is difficult by reason of drought. But a very important advantage in that mode of culture is, that as worms so often destroy the plants in the beginning of summer, the gardener hath an opportunity to destroy them before they have destroyed all the plants. Another peculiar advantage is, that plants are near to supply any deficiencies in the rows, and more congenial than those taken from a different soil; and the best plants can be selected or preserved, as more seed will be sown than will be necessary for the crop.

Green Peas are pleasant to most people, and may cheaply be obtained by the farmer by the middle of June, and in some seasons sooner. The soil most favourable for early peas, is loose and gravelly, sheltered from northerly winds, the land having a gentle descent to the south. Peas may be sown in March, if the frost is dissolved, as subsequent frosts in the spring will not injure them. If convenient, the furrow for the peas to be planted in, should be from north to south, and three inches deep, partly filling the furrow with fine stable manure; on which, plant and slightly cover the peas with well pulverized earth.

A. B.

## PEACH TREES.

The decay of Peach trees, is chiefly owing to an insect that deposits its eggs within the bark near the surface of the ground. From these are hatched worms that perforate the wood in every direction. If peaches are inoculated into stalks of the bitter almond, apricot or the common meadow plum, about twelve inches from the ground, they will be secure from the attack of the insect. The peach and plum, though belonging to different genera of the Linnean system, will flourish when inoculated into each other.

## PARLIAMENT or LOWER CANADA.

The following extraordinary proceedings took place in this body on the evening of the 9th of March:

Philip Panet, Esq. a member of this House rose in his place, and informed the house that Joseph Levasseur Borgia, Esq. one of the members representing the County of Cornwallis, hath grievously insulted Samuel Sherwood, Esq. one of the members of this House, making use of the expressions following, respecting him, "clear, clear, the Galleries, we will admit the people again when that fellow speaks," that the said J. L. Borgia also applied to the same member the word "Toad," and a moment afterwards he said "there is no need of simpleness here," that the said J. L. Borgia, looking at the said Mr. Sherwood, made threatening grimaces at him, and then, crossed the floor, shewed the said Samuel Sherwood his fist and went and sat down beside him; that the said S. Sherwood calling on the house to protect him withdrew from his place, and took his seat on another bench; that the said J. L. Borgia followed him thither with threatening gesture; that the said S. Sherwood again withdrew and crossed the floor; and that the said J. L. Borgia again followed him.

"Ordered, That Mr. Vanfelson, be immediately heard in his place, in support of the complaint now made.

"Accordingly George Vanfelson, Esq. one of the members, representing the Upper town of Quebec, rose in his place and informed the house as follows: At the hour of seven or there-about in the evening of this day, during the present sitting, the house was in committee of the whole, to take into consideration the message of His Grace the Governor in Chief, respecting the amendment to be made to the Judicature Act, &c. to the same effect as Mr. Panet.

"It was moved that Joseph L. Borgia hath, by his conduct this evening, been guilty of a contempt of this house and a breach of the privileges thereof, and is resolved accordingly.

"Ordered, That the said J. L. Borgia, Esq. be for the said offence taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms attending this house, or one of his deputies, and that the Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly."

## From London Papers,

Received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

## BAVARIA.

The Diet of Bavaria was solemnly opened on the 4th inst. by the King in person, who delivered on the occasion an address, full of patriotic and liberal sentiments, as honourable to his own character as they must be gratifying to the people under his sway. "You will see in all my Government (he says) a persevering tendency towards the common good; you will recognize in it this constant and irrevocable principle—to grant to agriculture, to the arts, to commerce, to science, and to opinions, every freedom of action and development, compatible with the rights of individuals, and with the permanent object of all society. You will find the country, (he adds) labouring under burdens, caused by those extraordinary efforts which imperious circumstances rendered necessary; but you will be consoled by finding that these burdens are diminishing, every year; and I hope, that by our united efforts we shall, ere long, succeed in re-establishing the equilibrium of our finances." The Queen and the whole Court were present at this august ceremony, and nothing could exceed the manifestations of devotion and attachment exhibited by the members of the Diet towards their first constitutional King of their country.

At Munich lately, a newly married couple were obliged, by the badness of the weather, to cross a little wood on foot. They were attacked by a band of villains, stripped stark naked, and finally hanged up to the trees. No trace by which the ruffians could be pursued remained. A carrier, in passing, discovered the unfortunate victims; on shaking them he perceived that the husband was dead, but that the young woman had slipped one of her hands between the cord and her neck. He covered the unhappy sufferer with his frock, placed her upon his car, and conducted her to the nearest inn to have her taken care of. Coming among the persons who were tippling, greatly affected, he related the shocking adventure, and showed them the young woman. One of the spectators agitated, cried out loudly, "Heavens! it is the woman that we hanged!" The cry was a clap of thunder for his accomplices, who fled in every direction; they were pursued, one of them wounded a gen d'armes, several were arrested, and there is no doubt that a severe act of justice will soon avenge the victims, their families, & society.

In the year 1817, the number of births at St. Petersburg were 8303; death 9256; marriages 1626. Among the deaths were 112 drowned, 16 suicides, and 192 of the small pox. In the course of last year no less than 6,793,050 pens or quills were exported from St. Petersburg, being thrice as many as in 1817.

A beautiful Black Tyger, and an immense Serpent, originally intended for the King of the Netherlands, has just been presented by a gentleman to Mr. Gross, Proprietor of the Royal Menagerie, Exeter Change

as a great mark of esteem for his unremitting exertions in procuring (regardless of expense,) every living production of foreign climes. Such a continual source of instruction to the rising generation, as well as to artists, as is afforded by thus truly grand Depot, far outweighs every establishment of the kind upon earth, and justly deserves every patronage that a great nation is capable of bestowing.

A radical reform has taken place in the parks under the contrivance of the Duke of Clarence; rabbits have been completely put to flight; and, to prevent any future return, all the literally rotten burrows have been destroyed.

The following fact took place lately in Westmoreland;—A hound whelp and a cur dog, belonging to the Rev. R. Sandford, of Crook, started a hare from that place, which they ran all night; the next morning they were found by one of Mr. Bolton's labourers not far from Storr's Hall, quite exhausted, one lying on each side of the hare, which was quite dead, and not the least torn by them. After the hare was taken from them, they remained upon the spot a considerable time before they recovered sufficient strength to enable them to return to their master's house.

## The Archbishop of Jerusalem.

The Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem Gregorio Pietro Garve, has lately arrived in this country, and has taken up his residence in Frith-street Soho. He is in the 60th year of the Apostle St. James, with the blue turban, a loose robe, &c. His long beard, and venerable and apostolic appearance, attract great notice, and excite much curiosity. We learn that the Archbishop's object in visiting England is to solicit assistance, and obtain some of the machinery, to establish a printing press at Mount Lebanon, for the purpose of preparing, and there distributing, correct editions of the Sacred Scriptures in the Syrian language. Although Mount Lebanon is under the dominion of a Christian Prince, nearly all the rest of Syria is governed by, and composed of, Turks. Not a few of these have lately become Christians, for the fanaticism of their faith seems to be every day abating. To gain many, very many, from Mahometanism over to Christianity, little more seems wanting than to distribute copies of the Bible amongst the Syrian Turks, in their own language; but to prepare such works has been found heretofore generally impracticable. The editions of the Bible printed in this country, for most parts of the East, have from their total inaccuracy been utterly useless. We believe, we may venture to say, without any offence to the learned, that none but a native ought to attempt to be the corrector of a Syrian Press. A single mistake in the placing of a point, may make the same word convey a meaning the most ludicrous, for what the author intended to be of a precisely opposite character. As the Archbishop undertakes to be himself the corrector of the press about to be established; and as the learned prelate has travelled far, relying on the liberality and Christian feeling of England, we sincerely trust, that the stranger's reception here may be such as his sacred mission and character eminently deserve.

London, Feb. 24.

Within the last four months, 150 persons have been convicted & fined by Magistrates of this county, for offences against the laws for making and selling bread, using improper ingredients, short weight, &c.

Portsmouth Paper.

The Persian Ambassador, Mirza Abdoul Hassan Kan, arrived at Vienna on the 1st inst. on his way to London. He brings with him a beautiful Circassian girl, a present from the Grand Vizier of Turkey. She is guarded by three black eunuchs.—Paris paper.

Greenock, Jan. 26.

## MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

About six o'clock on Friday morning, the fine ship Trelawney, 450 tons, burthen, of Glasgow, bound to Jamaica, and commanded by David Reid, one of our most respectable and experienced shipmasters in the West India trade, went on shore on the Ayresbire coast, between Stes



venson Burn and Irvine Bar. There was no communication between the vessel and the land in the morning; and at ten o'clock it came on to blow very hard, with a heavy swell, when four of the crew came on shore in the jolly boat, with a line, but it unfortunately slipped from the vessel. A cask, however, with a line reached the shore, and four active, adventurous seamen, of Salt-coats (three of them shipmasters,) immediately pushed off in a boat and succeeded in reaching the vessel. Having taken on board the Captain and ten of the crew, which was as many as the boat could carry, they were returning, when the boat upset, and all on board perished, within 200 yards of the shore, in the sight of a great number of people, who could give them no assistance. The body of Captain Reid, & that of one of the ship's boys named Clark, came ashore soon after, but all attempts to restore animation failed. The remainder of the crew, consisting of nine, with a passenger were seen clinging to the sea breaking over the vessel, but no attempt could be made to save them, and four of them dropped off during the night. Next morning, the weather having moderated, the other five men, with the passenger were carried on shore, and are last recovering from the humane attention they have met with. Those six, with the four who got ashore in the jolly boat the preceding forenoon, are all that are saved, nineteen having been drowned, including the four men who lost their lives in the generous attempt to save the lives of others. The following are the names of these four men, three of whom have left families:—Captain Robert Wood, jun., Capt. in Samuel Ferrow, Captain Hugan, and John Hogart, seaman. The following are the names of the people saved:—James Wallace, mate; D. McDugall, carpenter; Adam Duncan, second mate; Alexander Henderson, boatswain; John B. ... William Pearson, George Fairlie, John Connolly, and John Douglas, seamen; and a passenger.

The vessel is already sanded as far as the gunwale, and partly broken up. The cargo, fortunately was not very valuable, consisting mostly of herrings with some plantation stores, a considerable part of which will probably be saved.

**From the Belt Patriot.**  
**PROCLAMATION.**—[Translation.]  
General at Juan Griego, in the island of Margarita, this 29th of March, 1819.

Juan Bautista Ariasendi, of the order of Liberator, and General in chief in the army, &c.

Be it known, that on the 15th day, instant, entered this port the armed brig called the Irresistible, of the Oriental Republic of La Plata, with the Spanish brig of war Nereyde, as tenor—the latter having been captured by the Irresistible, in latitude 8° S. longitude 30° W. sailing from Cadiz to Rio Janeiro. That on the 24th, the privateer L. Grulla, from the Republic of La Plata, anchored at this port, and on the night of the 24th both crews mutinied, took possession of the force of the Irresistible, and arresting the officers who were on board, made their escape with the vessel, in spite of the firing from the Grulla, and the batteries from the land; and though the commander, Daniels, happened to be on shore, and every effort and diligence to appease the mutineers, and to prevent the escape, it was impossible to obtain it; for assisted by six place and the vessels in the harbour, he manned the brig Nereyde (now the Congress of Venezuela) and pursued the robbers without effect, owing to their superiority of sailing, and difference of time; in consequence of which the said commander, Daniels, was obliged to put back, after taking up the officers & men, whom the mutineers had landed on the coast, as adverse to their plans of piracy and p.d.r.

Such iniquitous conduct sets the criminals out of the protection of the laws; and to prevent in as much as possible their future depredations, under the pretence of commission from the Republic of Venezuela; I do hereby declare, that the said brig Irresistible has no commission from the Oriental Republic of La Plata, since the 24th of this month, nor from the Republic of Venezuela; and that he ought to be considered as a pirate, an outlaw under no authority & sanction from any government whatever, and as such to be captured by

the forces, public and private, of the state. And to the friendly and neutral nations, I do farther entreat & desire, to detain the said brig, if found, and to order him to this island, here to proceed in its case with the severity of the laws. Given at Juan Griego in the Island of Margarita, under the seal of the admiralty, and countersigned by my secretary.

Signed, Juan Bautista Ariasendi, Pedro J. Prardy, Sec'y.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 23.

The U. S. frigate Congress, Captain Henly, arrived off this port on the 14th inst. from Norfolk. Mr. Graham, our minister to Rio Janeiro, and who she is to take out, has not yet come on.

Mr. Baggot, and his Lady, reached this place on Friday evening from Washington, and will shortly sail for England in the British ship Forth, of 50 guns, which arrived in our outer harbour on Tuesday morning last. She fired a salute of 13 guns, which was answered from Fort Severn.

**Large Hogs.**  
A Hog weighing 1,103 pounds, has been sent from Connecticut to New-York for exhibition. Mr. Amos Wood of Boston, has a hog between 2 and 3 years of age, which on the 30th March last, weighed 1,106 lbs, and girthed 7-1/2 feet round, and measured in length 8 feet.

AQUILA BEALL, has been appointed Clerk of Prince George's county court, vice Edward Harwood, resigned.

### J. CARD.

EDWARD HARWOOD, having resumed the practice of the law, will transact as attorney, any business with which he may be favoured. Upper Marlborough, April 17, 1819.

### ADDRESS

Of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to the Public.

The period has arrived when the American Colonization Society is called to increased activity and extended operations. The attention of the society has hitherto been principally engaged in collecting and diffusing information. The information thus collected is sufficient to satisfy every candid and judicious inquirer, that the establishment of a colony on the west coast of Africa is safe and practicable, and that it will be of great benefit both to this country, and to Africa. We believe, likewise, that there is a debt of justice and of moral obligation due from the people of this country to Africans, and their descendants in both continents, which can be discharged more satisfactorily and beneficially to each, in this way, than in any other. The board of managers, therefore, some time since, came to the resolution of commencing the colony as soon as funds could be procured, and the necessary arrangements made. The board have since been engaged in preparing measures for these arrangements, a brief statement of which it is proposed to lay before the public in the number of circumstances which have since occurred to strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts, to animate their zeal and quicken their diligence, they gratefully recognize the smiles of Providence on their humble efforts.

It is already known to the public, that the managers laid before congress, at the last session, a great variety of documents, and other valuable information, relative to the proposed colony and the slave trade, selections from which have been published by that body, with the second annual report of the society. The shortness of the session, and the mass of other important business before congress, did not leave sufficient time for the discussion and consideration of the question of colonization. At the close of the session, however, an important law passed, entitled, "An act, in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." This law was zealously supported by the friends of the society, and shortly after its passage a committee was appointed by the board to wait on the president of the U. S. and the heads of departments, to tender the services of the managers in any way in which they might be useful in carrying it into effect. From the measures adopted by the executive, it is probable, that there will be a number of captured negroes to be provided for, before the end of the year; and assurances having been given, had it the society would procure a proper situation in Africa, the captured negroes should be put under its care, and be provided for at the public expense, the course to be pursued by the board could no longer remain doubtful. A number of free people of colour in different parts of the U. S. have already offered themselves for the colony. To select those best qualified to lay the foundation of this infant establishment, the managers feel it of the utmost importance to its future character and prosperity. To aid in this and other important preparatory measures, the board has appointed the Rev. William Mead, of Virginia, agent of the society. To those who know Mr. Mead, the value of his labours and the importance of his pastoral services, this appointment will be one of the highest pledges which the managers can give to the public of the importance of the duties in which they are engaged, and of their zeal and perseverance in their discharge.

The managers have entered upon these duties, and engaged in these measures, with a humble dependence upon Divine Provi-

dence, and a firm reliance on the justice, humanity, and liberality of their fellow-citizens, that the necessary pecuniary aid will be afforded for the prosecution of their plans. For the purpose of collecting funds, and of giving and procuring information, agents will be sent to the different cities in the U. S. and to such other places as will be convenient. It is hoped that associations will be formed in different parts of the U. S. to aid the society. Over so widely extended a country much must be left to the voluntary exertions of the people.

We have, however, now to make a more pressing call for immediate relief and aid. A few days since, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, one of the Vice-Presidents of the society, transmitted to the board of managers an advertisement in a Georgia newspaper, offering for sale, on the 4th of May next, 30 or 40 negroes, who had been introduced into the state in violation of the law prohibiting the slave trade. The law of Georgia, directing these sales, passed Dec. 19th, 1817, and may be found in the appendix to the second annual report of the society, p. 91, letter I. By the 3d sec. of that law, it is provided, "That if, previous to any sale of any such person of colour, the society for colonizing the free persons of colour, within the U. S. will undertake to transport them to Africa, or any other foreign place, which they may procure as a colony for free persons of colour, at the sole expense of said society, and shall likewise pay to his excellency the governor all expenses incurred by the state since they have been captured and condemned, his excellency the governor is authorized and requested to aid in promoting the benevolent views of said society in such manner as he may deem expedient."

The board unanimously determined to avail themselves of the privilege contained in this law, and to send an agent to Georgia to comply with the conditions, and to take charge of these unhappy victims of violence and fraud, for the purpose of returning them to their native soil. Preparations are making, with the aid of the government, for a safe asylum, where they will be provided for and instructed till the colony can be prepared for their reception. Providence has thus enlarged the sphere of usefulness and the field of exertion for the Society. The Managers are called to more active duty, and an opportunity is thus given to the public, in the commencement of our operations, to test the sincerity of those expressions of detestation so frequently uttered against the slave trade, and of the frequent professions of sympathy for the abused and oppressed Africans. The call is urgent, the occasion pressing, the time short, much is to be done in a few days, or these unhappy beings will be beyond our reach. It is supposed that about five thousand dollars may be required for this object, and as there is not time to make personal application to individuals, it is requested that the Auxiliary Societies and individuals favourable to this object, will make immediate exertions to raise funds to enable the Board to comply with the conditions of the Georgia law. Money collected for this purpose, and donations for the general object of the Society, may be forwarded to David English, cashier of the Union Bank of Georgetown, District of Columbia, Treasurer of the Society.

We know that we commence our operations and make this call at a time peculiarly embarrassing. Times and seasons are in the hands of Him who doeth what seemeth him right, and can overrule all to our good. He who giveth for such objects but lendeth to the Lord. We have followed what we believe to be the openings of Providence. This time may be selected to try our faith & test our sincerity. The widow's mite was more acceptable than the costly offerings of the great. Will not then, the sacrifices now made in a proper spirit, be more acceptable than the offerings from the overflowsings of abundance.

By order of the Board of Managers,  
E. B. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

J. S. UNDERWOOD, Recording Sec'y.

### SALE OF AFRICAN SLAVES.

On Tuesday the 4th of May next, in the town of Milledgeville, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, between 30 and 40 prime African slaves, which have been taken possession of by the state of Georgia in consequence of their having been introduced contrary to the laws of this State and of the United States. Indisputable titles will be made, and prompt payment required.

By order of the Governor,  
Charles Williamson, Agent.

March 6, 1819.

George W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington, the grandson of Mrs. Washington, cheerfully offered the use of his island near Cape Charles, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and accompanied the offer with a refusal to accept any compensation. It is called Smith's Island, and is happily adapted, and most favourably located for the purpose, and has been selected by the President of the United States for the captured Africans, till they can be sent to Africa.

### From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

One of the most important decisions that has at any time been made by the Supreme Court of the United States, has taken place during the present term. We allude to that in the case of Dartmouth College. The attempt to deprive that institution of its chartered privileges, and to despoil it of its property, by a legislative act, was not only unwarrantable, but unprincipled. Nothing that has ever occurred in our country, has more strongly evinced the injustice as well as the baseness of party spirit, than this instance of arbitrary and violent conduct. It is to be presumed that the decision of the court in favour of the college, will not only do justice to that particular seminary, but give firmness and security to the rights of all corporate bodies and public institutions. It will also teach demagogues a salutary lesson, by shewing them, that though they manifest a total disregard to the security of property, and the rights of others, yet the courts will set aside their acts whenever they shall go abreast of the privileges secured by the constitution.

### From the Connecticut Courant of April 13.

After a very animated contest throughout the state, the taxation party claim to have succeeded, though by a majority some thousands smaller than they promised their deluded followers. When we consider the means that have been used—the misrepresentations that have been made—the arts that have been practised, it is rather a matter of regret than surprise. From the information received from a number of towns as to the manner of conducting the election, we have no doubt that there was, in fact, a majority of the electors in favour of the State Ticket.

Whatever may be declared to be the result, we congratulate our friends upon the efforts which have been made. There has been an exertion honourable to those who made it—honourable to the character of the state, and it will not be without its use to the public. When the men who may possess a little brief authority shall find, that out of nearly forty thousand votes, they were elected by a majority of a few hundred—when they learn that since last fall their majority in the house has diminished nearly one half, we hope they will learn not to sport with the authority with which they may happen to be vested should they obtain it, and not spend the time for which they are paid by the people in petty cabals and caucusing. And when the people shall find, as they soon will, that all this outcry about toleration was only to raise to office a certain set of men, whose talents and services could form no claims—and that as soon as they reached the places for which they had been sighing, they were more intolerant than those they accused; we trust that even this temporary exaltation of these men may not be without its use. For although many men under the new order of things are brought to the polls who have little interest in the community, yet we trust that as yet there is a considerable majority of the body of electors who have some interest in the conduct of their rulers, and who will narrowly watch the proceedings of men who have boasted so much and done so little for the great body of the people.

### To the Editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

As the launching of the United States steam-boat at Pittsburgh, has been announced, and as it may not be generally known what are the objects in view, I send you some extracts of a letter from a young officer going upon the expedition. She is called *The Western Engineer*, and will start from Pittsburgh about the first of May. It is intended that she shall navigate the western waters as far as the Yellow Stone River, which will require upwards of two years. It is not expected that they will do more than explore the waters of the Missouri and its tributary streams the first season, as the movements will be gradual, in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of that section of country, with a history of the inhabitants, soil, minerals and curiosities. The expedition is under the direction of Major Stephen H. Long, of N. Hampshire, of the topographical engineers, attended by Mr. James D. Graham, of Va. and Mr. Wm. H. Swift, of Mass. from the U. S. Military Academy—Maj. Thos. Bidle, of Philadelphia, of the artillery, and the following gentlemen:—

Dr. Jessup, of Philad. Mineralogist.  
Dr. Say, of do. Botanist and Geologist.  
Dr. Baldwin, of Wilmington, Del. Zoologist and Physician.  
Mr. Peale, of Philad. Landscape Painter and Ornithologist.  
Mr. Seymour, do. do.  
Maj. O. Fallow, Indian Agent.  
She is well armed and carries an elegant flag, painted by Mr. Peale; representing a white man and an Indian shaking hands, the Calmet of peace and a sword. The boat is 75 feet long, 13 feet beam, draws 19 inches of water, with her engine, which together with all the machinery, is placed below deck, entirely out of sight. The steam passes off through the mouth of the figurehead, (a large serpent.) The wheels are placed in the stern; to avoid the snags and sawyers which are so common in those waters. She has a mast to ship or not as may be necessary. The expedition will depart with the best wishes of the scientific part of our country.

**Glorious Sport.**  
On the 3d day of March, 830 men from the towns of Gaines, Barre, Ridgeway and by, encompassed about 150 miles, on three sides, Lake Umbagog on the north, with mountains towards a given point in the centre. When the party arrived at the tre, they had enclosed and rounded one rabbit, at which more than 200 muskets and rifles discharged, but without effect, the rabbit made its escape.

### MILITARY MANIA.

Extract from the Baltimore Evening Chronicle.

"The danger now to be apprehended, is not that America will feel a jealous sensibility to her rights; but that they will feel with a sensibility too acute, a danger is, that an ardent, headstrong and ungovernable ambition will such seasons take the lead of judgment. We have been fascinated by the splendour of glory, have been dazzled and delighted by a radiance as brilliant as it is generous and deceptive. The dream, that this gaudy phantom of glory will receive the undivided homage of Americans—that for every suit, real or imaginary, offered to a foreign nation, we shall dispatch a diplomatic inquiry, and appeal once to arms. It must be bred to the most superficial observation, since the conclusion of the late war a change has been taking place in the character of our country. Thousands and thousands of youthful hearts are beating for duty, they look with disdain on the repose of civil life, and speak of war not as a national calamity, but as something to be desired.

How impatiently for example many turn over the pages of daily papers, and complain that columns contain no interesting intelligence—that no battles are fought—no cities reddened by the blood of our countrymen. All these marks of the times—they are impatient for the present, enter into a discussion how far it is prudent or proper in our government to husband such feelings. Military demies are erected, where young and aspiring minds are taught the science and art of human warfare—these at the conclusion of years, will be succeeded by our impatient for the arrival of the hour, when they shall be sent by the voice of their country, to glory or to death. If this military mania once gains the ascendancy, we may bid farewell, a long adieu to the constitution of our country. Ambition will trample with firmness on that consecrated altar, and military government will succeed to the jurisdiction of laws.

### FROM BRAZILS.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro, to Feb 21. It was currently reported that Lima had succumbed to the Patriots, after having sustained a blockade, & suffering for provisions. The Orono, of war capt. Biddle, arrived 20th, put in for water, and was sent immediately for the U. S. was last from Valparaiso, 60 days, but the political and other news may have brought, had not transmitted. It was said she had made the veys at Columbia River.

### From the Newburyport Herald.

"The facts disclosed in the following communication, are serious and unquestionable—we hope their publication may subserve the cause of humanity, at least as to prevent the perpetration of similar deeds by this monster of iniquity.

### A QUACK.

Much enquiry having been of late, and the public mind greatly agitated, in consequence of the death of Mr. Jacob Buswell Salisbury—the writer feels himself authorised, (for the satisfaction of the enlightened part of the community) to state, that no doubts entertained, that his death was occasioned by the unwarranted and every injudicious administration of an herb, botanically called Lobelia, but commonly termed "St. Peter's Weed." From my own knowledge of said plant, it possesses a highly important medical property properly prepared and exhibited, though equally deleterious and



properties under direction of Empi-  
or Quacks, who are totally ig-  
nant of the structure of the hu-  
man body; as well as the effects li-  
able to be produced by medicine, on  
the delicate machine. The Lobe-  
Infata is a common plant, to be  
found in abundance in dry fields and  
highway. Leaves oblong slight-  
ly serrated, sessile, alternate, on the  
upper surface numerous tubercles.  
Stems branched. Drossome solita-  
in a kind of spikes pale blue-  
purple. Doubtless all well dispos-  
ed will agree with the writer, that  
withstanding the many experi-  
ments to find its properties by ce-  
lebrated medical gentlemen, still  
further experience is truly  
warranted to ascertain its real vir-  
tue.

The following statement of facts  
will show that an immoder-  
ate use of the above  
described Plant was the immediate  
cause of Mr. Jacob Buswell's death.

On Thursday morning, March  
11, 1819, a man by the name of  
True, of Pittsfield, N.H. great  
friend of the wife of Mr. B. and a  
second Doctor, visited Mr. B's  
residence. In conversation with him  
he known to him his profession  
the healing art; and urged the  
use of his nostrum upon Mr. Bus-  
well, who, though sometimes com-  
plaining of jaundice, still at that  
time was what he called well. Mr.  
B. rose early that morning appear-  
ing in good health; attended to his  
business concerns, as he had done  
for many days before, and at his break-  
fast as usual.

At breakfast time, said True to  
Mr. B. you must not eat too much,  
you are to go through a course  
of my medicine this forenoon—to  
eat, puke and purge. At ten  
o'clock A. M. the dreadful opera-  
tion commenced. 1st. Mr. B. was  
treated by the ridiculous means  
described by one Thompson, a pro-  
fessed Empiric; whose name, (for  
his past) ought to be held in es-  
teem—detestation; which means  
extremely distressing to the pa-  
tient. Next, True persuaded Mr.  
B. to take a portion of the above  
described Lobelia, which he called  
weed; it operating but little,  
gave him a second dose of the  
same. That producing no satis-  
factory effect, the said Quack rig-  
orously forced Mr. B. to swallow the  
dreadful dose, by holding his  
nose, and pouring it into his sto-  
mach through a common funnel.

Mr. B. by that time, became great-  
ly exhausted, and pathetically be-  
gan to desist; for, said he, if  
I do not, my soul and body must  
perish.

To cap the climax of his villainy,  
said True forced Mr. B. to swallow a  
quantity of pearl ash and red  
powder, which immediately deprived  
him of reason—3 o'clock P. M.  
in which time it required the  
assistance of three persons to keep  
him in bed till between the hours  
of 9 and 10 o'clock the same evening,  
he expired!

A testimony of his guilt. True  
fled the next morning very  
secretly.

Would the foregoing statement  
be a means in any degree to sa-  
tisfy or deter our citizens from  
suffering under the imposition of  
quackery, many of your  
readers will be highly gratified, and  
particularly the writer.

H.

Extract from the letter of an Amer-  
ican gentleman to his friend in  
London, dated  
"Malaga, Feb. 5, 1819.

As the situation of individuals  
in this country is a subject at all times  
interesting to the humane, I have  
relative to our countrymen  
on the coast of Africa and  
in places, that the minds of those  
engaged in an interest in their welfare  
be relieved from the unpleasant  
speculations with which they must  
necessarily be filled from the prejudi-  
cious accounts received from time to  
time in the United States regarding  
treatment, which when known  
to be injurious to the char-  
acter of the Spanish government,  
redounds much to their honour.  
At Alhucenas, and Pemon de la  
era, fortresses on the Moorish  
coast, Thomas C. Conckling, Zeb-  
edee, Thomas Weston, John  
Thompson, and — Thompson, are  
detained! These men have been  
sent through the humanity of  
Erving our minister at Madrid,  
R. W. Meade, and our country-  
men in Cadiz, Gibraltar, and this  
city, with upwards of two thou-  
sand dollars clothing, and other  
articles to make them comfortable  
as there is a regular communi-  
cation between those places & this

city, there can be no danger what-  
ever of their suffering for any of  
the necessities of life, the govern-  
ment having given his sanction for  
clothing, provisions and money be-  
ing sent them through the United  
States consular office.

"In the prison of this city, Cush-  
man Lapeham, James Perrine, Mi-  
chael Wilnams, and Ezekiel Plyer,  
are confined. They have been regu-  
larly supplied with clothing and  
provisions, and a weekly allowance  
of money, is regularly supplied  
them.

"I visited the prison, and was in-  
formed by them, that with the ex-  
ception of the loss of liberty, they  
had no reason to complain, but were  
treated with every kindness they  
possibly could expect from any gov-  
ernment! They were comfortably  
dressed and in excellent health.  
Every thing that can be done for  
them by our minister at Madrid, I  
understand will be, and the worst  
they have to fear is imprisonment  
until the subjects in discussion be-  
tween the United States and this  
country are amicably settled.

"In assisting these unfortunate  
men, our consuls, George G. Barrell,  
and Mr. William Leach of this  
place, particularly deserve the ap-  
probation of the humanist! The for-  
mer has exerted himself in a man-  
ner honourable to the station in  
which he has been placed by our gov-  
ernment, and both have given suf-  
ficient proofs of generosity to se-  
cure their gratitude and that of their  
friends."

Charleston, April 9.

Our Havana papers are full of the  
successes of the Royalists in Mex-  
ico. The far famed Gen. Victoria,  
who once commanded an army of  
60,000 men, with which he threat-  
ened to overturn the Royal authori-  
ty in that kingdom, is now, it is  
stated, a wretched fugitive, forsaken,  
betrayed, and even pursued by his  
former Republican followers.

Mr. Vincent Gray has been ap-  
pointed the Protector of the Eng-  
lish and American emigrants, arriv-  
ing at the Havana, in the stead of  
Mr. David Nagle, deceased.

Pensacola and the Barancas were  
occupied by the Spanish authorities  
and troops on the 8th of February  
last. The correspondence which  
took place on the occasion, between  
Col. King and the commander of the  
Spanish forces, is published in the  
Havana "Diario." A detachment of  
270 men had been sent to receive  
possession of St. Marks, from the  
American troops.

From a London Paper.

The Origin of Paper Money.

The invention of Paper Money  
is much more ancient than the es-  
tablishment of the earliest Banks.  
The bank of St. George, of Genoa,  
the most ancient we know was  
founded in 1407; but before the end  
of the thirteenth century, Koblai,  
grandson of Genghis Khan, the  
Tartar conqueror, introduced paper  
money into China, and his example  
was at once followed by his cousin,  
Kaigatou, the sultan of Persia; both  
were obliged to abolish it, on ac-  
count of the great disorders it pro-  
duced in their extensive dominions.

Since this epoch the Chinese Gov-  
ernment has established paper  
money, and in Russia they can  
now show a "Chinese assignat."

In Turkey also, the collectors of  
certain taxes deliver receipts to  
those who pay them, and these pa-  
pers have the currency of money.

It is not pretended that paper  
money was first invented by the  
Mongols; on the contrary, its in-  
vention was every where as easy as  
its use was obvious; and particu-  
larly attractive for all governments,  
for its temporary advantage in crisis.

The idea of substituting a token,  
or promissory obligation for a pre-  
sent intrinsic value, could occur ev-  
en to a simple or barbarous peo-  
ple, of which there are many exam-  
ples.

Aristotle, in his Economics, tells  
us that Demis, the Tyrant of Syra-  
cuse, coined money of tin, which  
he declared to be legal, and equiva-  
lent to silver!

Timotheus the General of the  
Athenians, in a moment of difficulty,  
coined brass money, and assured his  
murmuring soldiers, that he would  
receive it, in the purchase of the  
spoils he was to make. We have  
heard much of the leathern money  
used by the Carthaginians.

It is true, none of these are pa-  
per money, but resemble it, as mere  
"tokens of value;" the money of  
confidence; the T. O. U.

We read also of the iron money  
of Byzantium, and of some of the  
ancient coins of Greece.

In England, our copper money is  
only a token or sign; current for  
nearly double its value as metal.

In Russia, skins and furs have  
been used for money, but their in-  
convenient bulk gave rise, in early  
time, to an ingenious representative  
of their natural coins, which was  
small pieces of leather stamped,  
which were used as money, to be  
liquidated by furs and skins, as ex-  
pressed. This leathern coin was  
used in some parts as the fraction  
of the silver copeck, down to the  
year 1700.

Among the simple Hindoos, whose  
wants are few, and the produce of  
the earth acquired with little labor  
gold and silver, or even copper or  
iron, are of no great value in com-  
parison; and their small money is  
cowry shells, collected on the shores  
of Ceylon, and of the Maldive Is-  
lands; these shells have been the  
current money of the Mongols of  
Bengal and Botan, as well as of Gui-  
nea. On the discovery of Ameri-  
ca, grains of Cocoa served for mon-  
ey. In Abyssinia their merchan-  
dizes are valued by salt and pepper;  
at Newfoundland by cod fish; in  
Virginia by tobacco; in Iceland by  
a sort of wool; pieces of nankeen  
serve for money of comparison, in  
the exchanges between the Chinese  
and the Russians, at Kiaktu; among  
the Greeks of the lower empire,  
pieces of silk performed this func-  
tion; in ancient Chronicles, gold,  
silver and silk, are mentioned equal-  
ly as money.

The basis of the currency of the  
Chinese and of the Russians, seems  
to be more curious and substantial  
than any other. The small coins  
of the Chinese appear to cost more  
in the labour of fabrication than  
they are worth in their currency;  
they cannot, therefore, be forged,  
and the material is a mixed metal  
worth less in the crucible, or in ex-  
portation, than in its use as coin.

In Russia, the abundant base of  
their currency is copper, whose val-  
ue in coin is less than in commerce  
as metal; this is an unusual con-  
dition, but a happy one as far as it  
extends.

As riches and circulation increas-  
ed with civilization and confidence  
and after the discovery of America  
and the working in its mines, gold  
and silver took with advantage the  
place of all these expedients; one  
step further has been taken, on the  
basis of credit in the use of paper  
money.

Metallic money, in its value, its  
quantity, its facility and rapidity of  
circulation—in its transport and  
presence, can no longer be suitable  
or equal to the exigencies of our  
trade and exchanges: paper is be-  
come indispensable every where in  
foreign commerce, and as useful as  
necessary in the great internal trade  
of an improved, active and produc-  
tive country.

VALUABLE INVENTION.

Mr. Adam Stewart of this city  
has invented a machine for making  
bricks, which renders unnecessary  
the tedious process of preparing the  
clay by wetting and making it into  
the consistency of mortar, moulding  
and drying. This machine may be  
so constructed as to make about two  
thousand bricks per hour ready to  
be put immediately into the kiln,  
much neater and more compactly  
formed than is practicable in the  
common mode—and, it is believed  
that not more than a single horse  
power will be requisite to produce  
this effect.

Fed. Gaz.

Infallible Cure for the Gout.

Apply a Leak poultice to the part  
affected.

Cure for the Jaundice.

Drink plentifully of Decoction of  
Carrots.

A Young Man,

Acquainted with the Mathematics &  
Classics, who can produce good testi-  
monials as to character, &c. will meet  
with an eligible situation in a private  
family, in application to  
P. HAMMOND, sen.  
Head of Severn A. A. County.  
April 22.

WAS FOUND.

In Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern on the  
19th inst. two different parcels of Mo-  
ney. The owner or owners can have  
them again by describing the notes &  
paying for this advertisement. Appli-  
cation to be made to me, or at the bar  
of the Tavern.

JOHN NORRIS.  
April 22.

By the Corporation of Annapolis,  
April 15, 1819.

Ordered, That the by-law, entitled "A by-law, impos-  
ing a tax on the real and personal property within the  
city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof, and to as-  
sess and value the same," be published in the Maryland  
Republican, and Maryland Gazette, once in each of three  
successive weeks.

JOHN BREWER, CLK.

A BY LAW.

Imposing a tax on the real and perso-  
nal property within the city of An-  
napolis, and the precincts thereof,  
and to assess and value the same.

Sec. 1. Be it established and ordained,  
by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen  
and Common Council, of the City of  
Annapolis, that all the real and perso-  
nal property within the said city or  
precincts, except property belonging to  
the state of Maryland, or the United  
States, houses for public worship, the  
crop and produce of the land in the  
hands of the person whose land pro-  
duced the same, or in the hands of the  
tenant, plantation utensils and stock  
the working tools of mechanics and  
manufacturers, manufactures wearing  
apparel, goods, wares and merchandize,  
and all ready money, grain and tobacco,  
shall be valued agreeably to the  
directions of this by-law, and shall be  
chargeable according to such valuation,  
with the assessment to be imposed  
thereby.

2. And be it further established and  
ordained, That John Steele, William  
E. Pinkney and R. B. Watts be and  
they are hereby, appointed assessors  
to assess and value the same.

3. And be it further established and  
ordained, That each assessor appointed  
by this by-law, before he shall proceed to  
act, shall take the following oath, or  
affirmation, (as the case may be.) "I,  
A. B. do swear, or solemnly, sincerely  
and truly declare and affirm, that as  
assessor for the city of Annapolis  
and its precincts, I will, to the best of  
my skill and judgment, execute the  
duties of the said office diligently and  
faithfully, according to the direct or-  
ders of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen  
and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, entitled, "A by-law  
imposing a tax on the real and perso-  
nal property within the city of Annapolis,  
and the precincts thereof, and to  
assess and value the same."

4. And be it further established and  
ordained, That if any one of the assess-  
ors aforesaid, shall die, resign, refuse,  
neglect, or be rendered incapable to  
act by removal out of the city or other-  
wise, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen  
and Common Council, shall, as soon as  
may be, appoint some other persons to  
supply the vacancy.

5. And be it established and ordain-  
ed, That a tax of one per centum be,  
and the same is hereby, imposed on all  
the assessable property within the said  
city and precincts, except as before  
excepted.

6. And be it established and ordain-  
ed, That every person residing within  
the said city or precincts, when re-  
quired by the said assessors or any of them,  
shall give to such assessor a full and  
particular account of all his or her real  
and personal property, or the property  
under his care and management, with-  
in the said city or precincts; and the  
name of the person to whom the same  
shall belong. And if any person shall  
neglect to furnish such account, such  
person shall forfeit and pay the sum of  
twenty dollars, to be recovered before  
the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of  
the Aldermen, in the name of such as-  
sessor in the same manner that small  
debts are recoverable in this  
state, and subject to the same appeal,  
or in lieu of the said proceeding, the  
Mayor, Recorder, or any of the Al-  
dermen, before whom complaint may  
be made, shall have full power and au-  
thority to commit the party so offend-  
ing to the public goal of Anne Arun-  
del county, for a term not exceeding  
thirty days, or until he or she shall  
furnish such account.

7. And be it established and ordain-  
ed, That if any person whose property  
ought to be assessed, shall secrete or  
remove the same, or any part thereof,  
for the purpose of evading the provi-  
sions of this by-law, he or she shall for-  
feit and pay the sum of twenty dollars,  
to be recovered in the same manner as  
is provided for by the 6th section of  
this by-law.

8. And be it established and ordain-  
ed, That the said assessors shall inform  
themselves by all lawful ways and  
means of all real and personal property  
within the said city or precincts,  
(except as before excepted), and shall  
immediately on such information pro-  
ceed to value such property, agreeably  
to the provisions of this by-law; and  
shall as soon as conveniently may be  
thereafter, return to the clerk of the  
corporation a certificate or certificates,  
in writing under their hands and seals,  
or under the hands and seals of a ma-  
jority of them, of the particulars of all  
real and personal property within the  
said city and precincts, and the valua-  
tion thereof, (except as above excepted)  
in which said return the said assessors  
shall state separately the valuation of  
the real and personal estate.

9. And be it established and ordain-  
ed, That it shall be the duty of the  
Mayor to call a meeting of the corpo-  
ration as soon thereafter as he may  
think proper, (of which two weeks no-  
tice shall be given by advertisements  
in the newspapers of this city,) for the  
purpose of hearing appeals from the  
judgment and valuation of the said as-  
sessor.

10. And be it established and ordain-  
ed, That any person conceiving him-  
self aggrieved or injured by the  
judgment or valuation of the said as-  
sessor may appeal of and from their  
said judgment to the Mayor, Recorder,  
Aldermen and Common Council, pro-  
vided that such appeal be made at or  
before the meeting of the corporation,  
provided for by the 9th section of this  
by-law.

11. And be it established and ordain-  
ed, That the said corporation shall  
remain in session from day to day for  
six days, for the purpose of hearing  
such appeals.

12. And be it established and ordain-  
ed, That the said assessors, or such  
part of them as may make the said  
assessment, shall receive such compen-  
sation for their services as may be  
hereafter allowed by the said Mayor,  
Recorder, Aldermen and Common  
Council, on consideration of the skill,  
attention and fidelity with which they  
shall appear to have performed the  
trust reposed in them by this by-law.

Lewis Duval, Mayor.  
Test. John Brewer, Clerk.  
April 22.

Female Academy.

The subscriber, encouraged by the  
patronage of many citizens of the first  
respectability in this place, has opened  
an Academy for Young Ladies, where  
they are instructed in the English and  
French Languages, Arithmetic, Geo-  
graphy History, &c. &c. at the price  
of \$10 per quarter.

He teaches also the French language  
to Gentlemen every evening from 7 to  
9 o'clock at the same price.

A few more scholars will be accept-  
ed at or after establishment.

CHARLES T. FLUSSER.  
Annapolis, April 22, 1819

For further particulars enquire at  
Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern.

N. J. Watkins,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Tenders his thanks to the public or  
the patronage afforded him, and av-  
ails himself of the opportunity of  
notifying them that he has just  
received and opened an as-  
sortment of

GOODS

Suitable for the present and ap-  
proaching seasons, viz.

Superfine French and English blue  
Cloths,  
Black, brown, mixed, and other col-  
ours.  
Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cas-  
simeres,  
Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other  
Goods for Summer wear.

Which will be made up to suit his pa-  
trons in the most fashionable style, on  
the shortest notice and best terms.

April 22.

American Pharmacopœia.

Whereas a majority of the incorpo-  
rated Medical Societies and Medical  
Schools in the middle states, have a-  
greed to send delegates to the District  
Convention, to be held in Philadelphia,  
on the 1st day of June, AD. 1819; there-  
fore.

Resolved, That the District Con-  
vention in the middle states, for the  
formation of a Pharmacopœia, be held  
in the city of Philadelphia, on the first  
day of June AD. 1819. Extract from  
the proceedings of the committee of  
correspondence.

Attest.

I. SPALDING M. D. Sec'y.  
New York, 2d April, 1819.

Editors of newspapers in the  
middle states, are respectfully request-  
ed to give this one insertion.

Was Committed

To the goal of Prince George's county  
on the 9th inst. as a runaway, a negro  
lad who calls himself John, his age  
about 17 or 18 years, his height 5 feet  
4 or 5 inches, his hair cut very close  
except on the top of his head, has very  
thick lips, and several scars on his  
wrists and arms, particularly on the  
right arm, also a small scar on the  
forehead, his clothing a short coat &  
pantalons of white country cloth.  
He says a Mr. Williams or William-  
son sold him to a purchaser of negroes,  
whose name is Chatnet, from whom he  
escaped a few days since. He appears  
to be entirely ignorant of the place of  
residence of his late master, and of the  
places through which he passed after  
he was sold. Unless released by the  
owner in due time he will be disposed  
of as the law prescribes.

George H. Lanham,  
Shff. Prince-George's county.  
April 22, 1819.

CAUTION.

The subscriber having sustained great  
damages by persons looting on his  
farms, hereby forewarns all persons  
from hunting with either dog or gun  
or in any manner trespassing on his  
land, as he is determined to prosecute  
all offenders with the utmost rigour of  
the law.

BEALE M. WORTHINGTON.  
April 22.



## Hat Manufactory.

M. W. CONNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens, and the community in general, that he carries on the Hatting Business in the lower shop of the house now occupied by Mrs. Ann Mariken, Millerer; where he has on hand a good assortment of ready made hats, and assures those who may be inclined to encourage a young beginner, that his hats shall be made in a workmanlike manner.

Annapolis, March 8. 3w.

Just Published,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed Dec. Session 1818.

Price—\$1 00.

April 8.

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of May next, at 12 o'clock, all the real estate of which the late Charles D. Hodges, died seized and possessed, consisting as follows:—Two valuable tracts of land, 2 1/2 miles from Queen Anne, and 12 from Annapolis, lying in Anne Arundel county, known by the name of Brownsley Hall, adjoining the estate of Benjamin Galloway, Esq. called the Ridge one tract containing one hundred and eighty acres, one half is choice meadow and woodland, and the other half in a high state of improvement from the use of clover and plaster. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen and smoke house, and a garden of choice fruit; a barn 24 feet square, a new tobacco house, 40 by 24, with a 12 feet shed on one side, corn house, stable, &c. The other tract adjoining, contains 201 1/2 acres of good arable land, the soil of which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of tobacco, and any kind of grain. The improvements on this tract are a new tobacco house, covered with yucca shingles, 30 by 22 feet, and 19 feet high, an old frame dwelling, and a new unfinished kitchen, a large orchard of choice fruit. The two tracts to be sold together. Sale to take place on the premises.

On the next day, at 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Nicholson's tavern, that well known dwelling with all necessary out houses in the town of Queen Anne, Prince George's county, formerly owned and occupied by Doctor Richard Duckett, Benjamin Hodges and Charles D. Hodges, and now in the possession of John Calvert, with a lot of land, containing 5 1/2 acres, judiciously divided into a garden, yard, and lot for tillage, the garden being stocked with a variety of well selected grafted fruit trees. Also, the store house and lot, with an old store house attached to it, now in the occupation of Richard Estep, & Co.

The terms of sale, are twelve months credit, the purchaser given bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

When the sale is ratified by the Chancellor, and the whole of the purchase money, with the interest paid, a good and sufficient title will be given.

John H. Smith, Jr. Trustee.

April 8.

## List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 1st April, 1819.

James Anderson, John Sprigg, Belt, Thos. B. Smith, David Bird, Morgan Brown, Richard, Ba. 2, John Burrows, Thos. H. Bowie, Miss Choot, Neven Clowney, Elizabeth Chisholm, Jeremiah Coaden, 2, R. G. Chaney, John Denny, 2, Joseph Bailey, Anne G. Dorsey, Wm. Davis, Edward Disney, Thomas Evans, Charles Ewells and Son, Solomon Frazier, Thomas Fisher, Margaret Fisher, Leo Fenwick, Wm. Goodman, Saml. Graham, Richard R. Gray, Jun. Mr. Gray, James Hooper, Matthias Hammond, Rev. Thos. Horrell, Wm. Herbert, Jun. Saml. Hackney, Richd. Hall, 3, Geo. Henderson, Reese Harry, Jonathan Hutton, 2, Henry Hall, N. Hammond, David Hanlon, Harry Hall, Doct. Richd. Hopkins, E. Hall, Rachel Hutton, Joseph Harwood, Mrs. Lucy Harwood, Solomon Jennings, 2, Mary Johnson, Daniel Kent, M. L. Jones, John Lann, Martha Lunsford, Dan. Mahan, Benj. McGeary, John McCall, John B. Nichols, Rebecca Newton, Rachel A. Nichols, Moses Orme, John W. Preston, 3, Saml. Puritt, Peggy Parker, Thos. Price, Zachariah Phelps, Cloye Phelps, Wm. Prentiss, 3, Percierine Ringgold, Thomas Rinn, Stephen Rummels, Horatio Ridout, Saml. O. Smith, John S. Smith, Mrs. J. Stewart, Jesse S. Far, Jonas Sparker, Sally Stallings, Rezin Spurrier, 2, Mrs. Skote, Thos. Stinson, Robt. B. Smith, Sophia Skidmore, Richd. H. Tittle, George Taylor, Joseph W. Tim, Mary Thompson, Mrs. Dolly Terry, W. C. Tuck, Mrs. Rachel S. Tuck, John Vinkle, Wm. Wane, John C. Weems, 2, William R. Woods, Henry Woodward, 2, Wm. Ward, Jas. Williams, Richd. B. Watts, Miss Woodward, Robt. Wilson, Sarah Williams, Stephen B. West.

J. Manroe, P. M.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber will issue, in the course of a few days, the first number of a weekly publication, to be printed on a single sheet, the size of a common newspaper.

As, from the plan of the proposed publication, and the nature of its contents, it ought to become a work of permanent utility, it will be printed in the quarto form, so as to be more conveniently preserved, in volumes.

A principal portion of each number, will be reserved for essays on AGRICULTURE, GRAZING, the best principles of BREEDING LIVE STOCK—and, in short, for observations on all the various branches of RURAL and DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—The next portion for original and selected articles on miscellaneous subjects, and a brief chronicle of passing events.—And finally, the country subscriber may rely upon finding in each number a correct account of the prices of country produce, and of the principal articles in the common market.

This brief exposition will enable the reader to comprehend clearly the scope of the intended publication; which, taking its name from its most prominent feature, will bear the title of 'THE AMERICAN FARMER,' and addressing itself to the interests of all classes, it will not in any way interfere, in mere party contentions. There appears now, happily, to be a growing fondness throughout our country, for agricultural research and experiment, and there can be no doubt that a publication of this nature which should communicate the efforts making, and the lights already acquired by experience, in other states and countries, would excite a feeling of emulation, and give an impulse to public spirit in Maryland, from which the best consequences might be expected to result. 'THE AMERICAN FARMER' will open a new ground, and is not intended, or in its nature, calculated to interfere with any established publication.

For the manner in which his undertaking will be executed, the subscriber can offer only the pledge of some little experience in, and an ardent predilection for agricultural pursuits. Beside a valuable collection already made, he has taken measures to be supplied with the new publications of our own country and of Europe, and he expects to be aided by the correspondence of intelligent landholders. With these explanations, offered in sincerity & truth, he informs those who may feel disposed to subscribe, that 'The American Farmer' will be published for \$4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Seven hundred subscribers are already obtained, and some extra numbers will be stricken off to give complete files to those who may make early application.

Subscriptions will be received by me, at No. 8 Calvert street.

J. S. SKINNER.

P. S. All Editors who will give this address one or two insertions, will lay the Editor under an obligation to reciprocate the favour in any way in his power.

J. S. S.

## State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, March 9th, 1819.

On application by petition of Provey Cockey, executrix of the last will and testament of William Henry Cockey, 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 and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Henry Cockey, 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 first day 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 March 1819.

Provey Cockey, Executrix of the last will and testament of Wm. H. Cockey.

March 11.

## CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employing or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law without respect to persons.

JNO. H. BROWN.

March 25.

## HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Just Published and for Sale at

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.

Annapolis, Dec. 10.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, in the town of Queen Anne, in Prince George's county, on Saturday the first day of May next, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable lot, with the improvements thereon, occupied for many years as a tavern by Solomon Sparrow, sen. containing one and an half acres of land, more or less. Also one other lot adjoining the said tavern property, containing five and an half acres of land, more or less. There is on said lot, an excellent tobacco house, nearly new; the land is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a further description of said property, as those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises.

At the same time and place the subscriber will sell sundry valuable Negroes, slaves for life. Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee is authorized to execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple.

Solomon Sparrow, Trustee.

April 8.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 6th day of May next, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, one lot of ground of about ten acres with a new framed dwelling house, kitchen and stable, lying in or near Elkridge Landing, seized and taken as the property of Jehosaphat M'Cauley, & will be sold to satisfy a debt due Solomon Groves. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—for cash.

Benj. Guither, Shff.

A. A. County.

April 15.

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 6th day of May next, at the house of Mr. Edward Duvall of Jesse, on Car olls Manor, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, sundry Valuable Negroes, to wit: one Negro Man named Daniel, one Negro Woman named Rachel, and child named Aebine, and one other Negro named Maria; being seized and taken as the property of said Duvall, to satisfy a debt due Zedoch Duvall.

2 R. WELCH, of Ben. late shff.

A. A. County.

April 15.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 10th day of May next, at 11 o'clock for Cash, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land called Additon to Sampson, containing one hundred and two acres of land, more or less, also one other tract of land, name unknown, containing one hundred and twelve acres of land more or less, being seized and taken as the property of Patrick M'Gristel, to satisfy a debt due Thomas Harris, Junr trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Gwinn, for the use of John I. Stoddert.

2 R. WELCH, of Ben. late shff.

A. A. County.

April 15.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M. Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD, RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sent.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American in Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

## FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BAKER.

Annapolis, Feb. 1.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, have the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that the College has recently been revived under the direction of the Rev. Henry L. Davis, and the Rev. William Rafferty. The former of these gentlemen graduated at Carls College during the Presidency of the late celebrated Doctor Nesbit; and few inhabitants of Maryland, accustomed to mingle in the literary world, will require any recommendation of his learning and ability, or of his experience in the important business of education. Mr. Rafferty was educated at Glasgow, in Scotland, where he obtained the degree of Master of Arts; and the greater portion of his time, since his departure from that renowned seat of Learning has been devoted to the instruction of youth, both in Europe and America. He produces from gentlemen of high standing both in that country and this, to whom he was well known, the strongest testimonials with regard to character and qualifications. With these gentlemen the Visitors entertain hopes of being soon enabled to associate a Professor of Chemistry; and as the number of pupils, and the funds of the institution increase, additional Professorships will be established.

The regulations of St. John's College have lately been revised and new modelled by the Visitors, who confidently recommend it as possessing advantages equal to any Seminary in America, both in point of discipline, & as a nursery for the attainment of classical Learning, and those branches of science usually taught in Colleges.

Annapolis has long been distinguished for the beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its air, and being the seat of Government, where the Legislature and Supreme Courts hold their sessions, an opportunity is thereby afforded to the students of hearing the principal orators and lawyers of the state, which cannot but prove highly useful to those, who may be designed for the learned Professions. The students can be accommodated with board for two hundred dollars per annum, & the price of tuition is Forty Dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

It is only intended at this time to submit a brief outline of the course of studies designated by the Board; a more detailed account of this, as well as of the discipline of the College, will be given hereafter.

An extensive selection of the Latin & Greek Classics, the various branches of the Mathematics, viz. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, and Fluxions, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Rhetoric Essays, Dugald Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind, History, and Political Economy. While prosecuting their other studies, particular care will be taken to instruct the students in the nature and evidences of the Christian Religion. Attention will also be paid by the Professors to teach them to read their own language with propriety and elegance; or which purpose they will hear them recite lessons from Walker's Lectures on Elocution, and such English Authors as they may think best adapted to their capacity, & calculated to be most useful to them.

It may be proper to observe, that although there is no French Teacher attached to the College, there is a Gentleman in Annapolis who teaches that language, so that the students will have an opportunity of learning it during the hours which are not occupied by Collegiate exercises.

Annapolis, March 30, 1819.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American in Baltimore, Refs. Gazette, Philadelphia, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

## Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaiter and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9.

## FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store,)

The Law altering and amending

The Charter of this City,

IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Price—12 1/2 Cents.

Feb. 25.

## NEW & CHEAP

## Spring Goods

JUST ARRIVED FROM

PHILADELPHIA

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Richard Ridgely

April 4

WATERS & STEUEN

Saddle & Harness Making

CHURCH-STREET, ANNEAPOLIS

Having formed a co partnership keep an extensive assortment of DRLERY, made up in the best most elegant manner, which they sell on moderate terms for Cash. All those indebted to Waters & Steuen are requested to make immediate payment.

March 25.

## A Runaway.

A negro man by the name of Digges of Charles county, who says he belongs to Mr. Digges of Charles county, was committed to the goal of Anne Arundel county on the 31st ult. He is now or 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high. His wearing apparel consists of a kersey homespun round white cotton do, an old Mame waistcoat, cotton shirt, white trousers, yarn stockings, an old hat, and coarse shoes. He has on the right side of his right eye a scar, which he says he received from a fall from a horse. He is requested to prove himself his own man, and if he cannot, he will be sold as the law directs.

Benj. Guither, Shff.

A. A. County.

April 15.

## A Teacher Wanted.

A person capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. will hear of a good school of 30 yearly scholars, on application to the subscriber, living about 2 miles from Queen Anne, in Prince George's county. A single man, producing testimonials, will be preferred.

Thos. Ogle.

April 15.

## NOTICE.

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

FRANCIS HANCOCK, Adm.

April 15.

## Anne Arundel County,

September Term, 1819.

On application to the honorable Richard Ridgely, Esquire, one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel county, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Samuel Litchfield, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and fifty, of the several supplements thereto, the terms mentioned in the said schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as was required by the said act, and the said Samuel Litchfield having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and said Richard Ridgely being satisfied of the competency of the said Samuel Litchfield, and that the said Samuel Litchfield had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement, and it is further ordered and adjudged that the said Samuel Litchfield, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in each of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three consecutive months, before the third March of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and that said Samuel Litchfield then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, or delivering up his property and to new cause, if any they should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test. W. S. GREEN, Clerk.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN.

BURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

## From the Bee. PARENTS IN THE CITY OF HUDSON.

It happens that in this ennobled state of society, we find a reputation of females so freely aspersed? Why is it that the opening bud of their fame, is so blasted by that canker column? And why do we witness, the bright prospect of their aspiring youth, vanishing in an instant? Is it because we have become a greater enemy of ladies than formerly? Or are we less jealous of their own character than they once were? Be reason what it may it is undeniably true that not even in the barbarous ages, do we find so many unfortunate instances of female happiness destroyed by wounds inflicted upon reputation. Let us fully examine into the cause. Once found, we can easily apply a remedy.

It is very natural in looking for us, to wander from ourselves. Let us for this once, search our hearts and see whether we are not able to find out the cause of all this unhappiness, without our own doors. From a thorough acquaintance with human nature, an attentive observation of the changes in the manners and customs of the two last generations, I am induced to believe, that this horrible vice originates in the attention which heads of families to the education of their daughters.

It may be asked, how? To reply, that the parents of age are not sufficiently careful in the selection of society for their daughters. The coxcomb, whose object is, to flatter the vanity of ladies, by praising their accomplishments, generally gains the admiration of the doting parent, inspires the mind of the young with the most extravagant notions of her own superior beauty & This, to a young person is extremely dangerous. Thus inflated with high and exalted conceptions of herself it becomes a matter of course, to attend every party of pleasure, and indulge in all the dissipation of a city life. While thus engaged, the mind is neglected; the intellectual faculties are unimproved, and books, which would prepare her for usefulness in society, are made her an honour to the world, are thrown aside for the toys of the imagination.

The impossibility of entirely excluding from the company of their daughters such persons, may be added as an excuse. Thirty years ago, such an one would have been considered ridiculous. I know by experience that every parent, can get their children in the choice of proper companions. Learn them at an early age, to distinguish between the man of sense and the contented fop, teach them to beware of the artful flatterer, and to dread the as the Upan, which would poison their happiness; honour with politeness those only, whose merit entitles them to your respect, and instruct your daughters to do the same. Cherish and cultivate the habits of their behaviour towards gentlemen, and in a short time you will find a dignity in your daughters which will defy the attacks of slander, and oppose an impenetrable barrier to the deadly assaults of calumny. Strengthen their minds with useful knowledge, and enrich them with wholesome advice. Prepare them to understand the artifices of the signing, and repel the advances of the cunning, and you will find instances of ruined reputation are frequent. It may be asked, how these consequences will flow from such treatment? The answer is easy. A virtuous education strengthens morals. The knowledge of human nature, which is gained from books, fortifies the heart against the dangers which every where surround youth in their first entering upon the theatre of action. The young lady who delights in books, and the society of the learned, preferring rational enjoyment to the sickly attentions of the sim-

pleton, or the enervating amusements of an assembly room, prevents in the very outset, the hazard of an attack. And if so unfortunate as not to escape, she will find that the darts which are pointed at her will fall harmless at her feet. The reason is obvious—she has formed a character upon a basis that cannot be shaken. How different the case of the thoughtless, giddy girl, who knows no higher entertainment than what she experiences in gay circles of pleasure; whose whole time is spent in visiting and receiving visits. The mind thus unimproved and unfixed, is totally unprepared to combat with the wiles and perfidy of designing villains. Ignorance of the ways of the world, renders her a fit subject for imposition. And too often in the whirlwind of passion, does the little bark of her happiness, founder in the quicksands or bilge on the rocks, which lie concealed under the smooth surface of the ocean of life.

If you should by your example as well as your authority teach them the beauty of domestic life, and represent to them the dangers arising from participating in the festivities and amusements of public life, in a short time you would observe them looking to their home, as the only asylum of safety. A parent's regard for the honour and happiness of his children must sanction the propriety of such a mode of treatment. The less conspicuous a lady is, the less subject to be publicly spoken of; and the less public a lady's conduct is, the less liable to the animadversions of envy. It is at home that a female appears to most advantage.

Depend upon it this is not the chimera of an old man's brain. When I was young, I well remember the difficulty of obtaining ladies consent to attend parties of pleasure. They feared lest there was poison in the bowl. And in addition to this a certain diffidence of appearing in public, almost prevented an acceptance of the polite invitations of gentlemen. At that time female character assumed a dignified importance, which elevated them far above the suspicion of their enemies themselves. Gentlemen venerated them, and seldom would you find a solitary instance of their even attempting to sully their fair fame. And why was this? Parents at that day, were more careful of their daughters' happiness. They taught them, that modesty was the loveliest rose in the wreath of female virtues—the brightest gem in the crown of female glory.

If you, whom I am addressing, would carefully nourish in the bosoms of your daughters, an ardent attachment to their homes; if you should render their society accessible only by the good; if you prepare them, by a virtuous education, to escape the dangers of a troublesome world, you may rest assured that you have captivated them to receive more solid enjoyment, more lasting happiness, than you could have done had you permitted them to spend the morning of their existence in all the gaieties of fashionable life. And you will have the happy reflection, that you have prevented those dreadful evils which result from the vile stings of calumny.

SENEX.

## CURIOUS.

In consequence of two marriages, which took place not long ago, in Lancashire, not far from Oldham, a very curious alliance is formed. A gentleman married a lady, whose brother soon after married her husband's daughter, by a former wife. In the course of time, each party had a child; the former a daughter; the latter a son. Therefore the first mentioned lady is mother to her brother, sister to her daughter, and grand-mother to her nephew; her little daughter is niece to her sister, and to her cousin, and sister to her uncle; the young man is brother to his father and mother, son to his sister, uncle to his wife, and brother to his niece; his wife is sister to her father and mother, daughter to her sister, niece to her husband, and aunt to her sister; his little boy is grandson to his aunt, the elder lady, and cousin to his aunt, the little girl.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of April 16.

**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**  
By the arrival last evening of the ship Bonalie, capt. Murry, in 38 days from London, we have received from our attentive correspondent, regular files of papers to the evening of the 5th of March; Lloyd's List of the 3d. Shipping List to the 4th, and New Price Current of the 2d. all inclusive. From these papers we have made the following extracts.

The Courier of March 5, contains Paris dates of the 2d. The chamber of Peers was to meet on that day, to receive a communication from the King.

The Duke of Richelieu has appropriated the gratuity which was given to him by the legislature, to the endowment of an hospital at Bordeaux. The sum was 50,000 francs. The Duke in presenting this donation observed—"I desire to see this endowment employed to the advantage of a town which has acquired so many claims to the esteem of all good Frenchmen. Besides the motives which I hold in common with all the real friends of Monarchy, I have others to attach me to Bordeaux, which I am happy to re-an on this occasion. The remembrance of my name and family still lives in your city, after so many events calculated to efface it. I cannot refrain from attributing much of the cordiality which I have received from the inhabitants of Bordeaux, to the respect which they retain for the memory of my grandfather, and their respect will ever remain deeply graven on my heart."

The latest accounts of the plague were received by a letter from Madrid, dated Feb. 16, which mentions that it has diminished at Tangiers; but has extended itself almost throughout the kingdom of Morocco, and makes great progress in Fez and Mequinez. The news from Tunis is almost as alarming; 300 persons are carried off daily by this dreadful scourge, which prevails in every quarter of that Regency. In the Peninsula, and the adjacent isles the Quarantine laws are enforced with the utmost rigour.

An article from Brussels, dated the 27th Feb. states, that the persons who were about to be tried for the conspiracy which was detected last October, are accused of having formed a plot, the object of which was to assemble a body of 500 French military on half pay, and with their help to seize on his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to carry him off, (but to what place is not said), and to keep him as an hostage for Buonaparte.

The hon. Mr. Lamb, the new member for Westminster, took his seat in the House of Commons on the 4th of March. The result of the election was for Mr. Lamb, 4465, Mr. Hubhouse, 3861, Major Cartwright, 38.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th of March, the Earl of Darley wished to know, when it was intended to lay upon the table the Convention with the United States of America. He asked the question, (he observed,) because the subject involved considerations of a very important nature. In reply, the Earl of Liverpool said, "he expected to receive, without delay, the commands of the Prince Regent, to lay the document alluded to before their Lordships; and it would no doubt be on the table in the course of a few days."

In the House of Commons, on the 2d of March, Sir I. Macintosh, moved for the appointment of a select committee, to consider so much of the criminal law as related to the capital punishments of felonies; with instructions to report their conversations thereupon to the House. On this question, a very animated debate took place, in which Lord Castlereagh took an active part. His Lordship acknowledged his sense of the very able and candid manner in which this important subject had been treated that evening; but objected to the motion, and moved the previous question. At two o'clock on the morning of the 3d the question was taken.

For the motion 147  
For the previous question 128  
Majority for Sir I. Macintosh's motion 16

## BANK ISSUES.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d of March, Mr. Baring, in answer to a question, said that he had no hesitation in stating, that the bank had not discontinued their discounts, in consequence of the meeting of the Secret Committee; on the contrary, they had since extended their accounts. The bank would not change their course of proceedings until the report of the Secret Committee was made; and then they would bow to the decision of Parliament.

The Catholic question is again to be brought before parliament.

The estimates of the army service for the year 1849 have been printed. It appears that the total amount is 5,582,802 12s 3d.

On the 1st of March a sermon was preached in Nile street chapel, Glasgow, for the benefit of the Edinburgh Missionary society, and among the money collected was found three elegant gold mounted brochures.

The London Monitor of Feb. 28, observes, that "Cobbett, in his last Register, insinuates that there are persons in America, who have in agitation a plan to upset the borough villas and paper currency, by inundating the country with forged notes."

Governor Clinton's speech, at the opening of the Legislature, is published entire in the Cork Chronicle of February 22.

London, March 1.

By letters from Paris, we are informed that two large houses have stopped payment. Messrs. Bouchérot, of Paris, for about one million and a half of francs; & M. Mareave, of Havre, for about one million.

Advices from Rio Janeiro mention the failure of a great mercantile establishment in that city, to the amount of 600,000 mrs. A run on the bank at Rio had recently taken place, the consequence of which appeared so pregnant with danger, that it was thought prudent to suspend specie payments; and the government had so far interfered, as to prohibit the exportation of specie during eight months.

March 2.

The Spanish government has engaged thirty transports from different merchants of London, to form part of the expedition preparing at Cadiz, to carry out troops to South America. An advance of hire and pay for two months is made immediately, and for one month more when the vessels arrive at Cadiz. Insurances to any port in South America are effected at 7 or 8 per cent.

## DUELLING.

A letter from Paris dated Feb. 25, says—"The fury of duels increases every day; twelve officers of the guards du corps, and twelve of the guard royale, were to have fought, on the 18th, 24 of Buonaparte's half pay officers."

Another Young Roscius has commenced his theatrical career at Brecon, in the character of the blooming Norval; whose age, it is said, does not exceed 13 years; and who, by his performance, has astonished the Welch critics.

The assurance of the chancellor of the exchequer last night, that cash payments would not be resumed in July, and that the bank had not narrowed its discounts, had, in the early part of this morning, a favourable effect on the funds; but they soon again languished, and at one o'clock were as flat as they were at the conclusion of yesterday's market.

As the bank has not narrowed its discounts, and yet the funds have fallen considerably; as the assurance of the non-resumption of cash payments in July do not raise them; the speculations in the city are that other causes exist for the fall, and the non-existence of those causes first stated has rather an unfavourable effect, since, if the small discounts at the bank had occasioned the fall, as these might soon be removed, the stocks, it was supposed would recover.

The general and strong inference, therefore, is, that the minister intends to raise a loan by funding. Several great capitalists, known speculators, have been, and continue selling stock without faltering; and as there is every appearance of

a scarcity of money, it is supposed they lock up the bank notes to effect their purpose; that the ministers shall be obliged to fund at a very low price. One of these capitalists, it is said, can hold \$800,000 stock. We agree with a morning paper, that if the ministers were to make a loan of ten millions, the funds would recover. If he were to deny that he would make any loan, they would rise highly. The speculation is, that he must have a loan of thirty millions, and this depresses the funds greatly.

From the London Courier of March 5.

## WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Bow street—Mr. Birnie and Mr. Hicks, the Magistrates, were in constant attendance during the whole of Wednesday, and continued till midnight, assisted by Mr. Stafford, the Chief Clerk, making arrangements and directing the officers, the conductors, and the numerous parties of the patrol or parish constable, from different parishes, with a view to preserve the peace of the city. All their excellent precautions and arrangements were, however, insufficient, owing to the incalculably violent and mischievous mob that was collected. The Magistrates frequently went among the crowd, particularly about the time of the close of the poll, and afterwards for the purpose of quelling the riotous proceedings in Henrietta street. In the execution of this duty they were assailed with great violence, & experienced some personal injuries. Mr. Birnie was struck on his breast with stones; Mr. Hicks received a blow on his head, which knocked off his hat; Mr. Stafford received a severe injury in his back. Eight of the officers have received very serious injuries from the missiles by which they were assailed from the mob. Notwithstanding the numbers and determined attack of the latter, they did their duty in the most intrepid manner.

When the crowd in Henrietta street was acting with the greatest violence, soon after five o'clock, Mr. Birnie collected and headed a very numerous party of officers, and for a time cleared the streets.

When Mr. Lamb was in Covent-garden Church, where he took refuge from the hustings, Mr. Birnie advised that he should leave it, and proceed from the back door, with only one private friend, across Bedford street, Bedford court, May's buildings, &c. by proceeding in that private manner, he would probably escape the fury of the mob. The hon. gentleman, however, did not pursue this prudent course, but went out of the church with Morris, the High Bailiff, and they proceeded down Bedford street and Chandos street. The High Bailiff being a public character, was soon recognised by the crowd, as was Mr. Lamb; and "Lamb, Lamb!" &c. was vociferated by numbers, who followed them, no doubt, for the purpose of committing acts of violence upon their persons. Fortunately Mr. Birnie was near the spot, and having learnt the cause of the shouting of "Lamb," with great promptitude ordered a numerous party of constables to follow Mr. Lamb; they did so, and overtook and surrounded that gentleman, whom they conducted to his father's house, in Whitehall, where he arrived without any personal injury.

In the course of the evening Mr. Birnie and Mr. Hicks, the Magistrates, received information at the office of different parties of rioters, among them were some at Mr. Wishart's house, in Coventry at whose windows were broken, and another at the house of Lord Castle-reagh, in St. James's square, whose windows were also broken. Another mob at the coffee house, in Newcastle street, Strand, where one of Mr. Lamb's Committees assembled, broke a great portion of the windows and the frames. This mob proceeded to the office, in Holles street, Cluse market, and demolished the windows of his house. To all these places parties of officers were dispatched with all possible speed.

Sixteen others were brought up by different constables, and were positively sworn to, as having been actively engaged in various outrages.



any some of having pelted Lord Seton and his friends, some of breaking windows, and others of inflicting violent blows with bludgeons. Several of the prisoners were ordered to find bail; some were discharged on their promise to appear when called upon, and five were committed. Several were committed for picking pockets.

#### QUEEN SQUARE.

Attack on Mr. Lamb's House. Yesterday Thomas Hole and Wm. May, young men about the ages of 20 were brought to this office, and examined before W. Fielding, charged with being actively concerned with a mob who attacked the house of the hon. Mr. Lamb, M. P. at Whitehall, on Wednesday night. The mob consisted of at least 5000 persons, men and boys, and seemed to have provided themselves with stones and bricks for the occasion; however, as soon as the turbulence of the multitude began to manifest itself in Covent-garden, at an early hour of the day, an attack on Mr. Lamb's house was naturally anticipated, and proper measures taken to prevent the outrage. They were committed.

Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

#### From late German Papers.

The University of Erlangen, the only protestant academy in Bavaria, flourishes more and more, under the auspices of government. The salaries of the Professors have been increased; the revenue of the university has been augmented to 61,000 fl. and the library contains upwards of 100,000 vols.

The Synod of the United Brethren (Moravians) which met last summer at Herrnhut, consisted of more than 500 deputies, from the various establishments of this religious society, in various parts of the world. This conference lasted four months. It is expected that the Moravian establishments, particularly those in Russia, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in North America, will derive great benefit from the result of the recent discussions at Herrnhut.

The recently established University at Bonn, on the Rhine, promises to become one of the most important in Germany. It has lately received very valuable donations from distinguished gentlemen. The minister of the state, Freiherr von Stein, presented to this University his select Cabinet of Minerals, formerly of Nassau.

The Royal Society of Sciences, at Gottingen, has proposed the following prize-question:—A view and critical comparison of the ancient monuments of every kind which have hitherto been discovered in America, with the Asiatic and Egyptian monuments. In how far do they agree to differ, and what are the grounds for the supposition, that at a very ancient period a connection existed between these distant countries and their inhabitants?

The following is translated from an advertisement in a late number of the Hamburg Correspondent:

"Friends and acquaintances are informed that on the 9th of Dec. 1817 at Wittenberg, in Mecklenburg, I have received the conversion of the Christian religion, and that with all my soul I profess the doctrine of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. To prevent a partial or false view of this at present, I have taken, and to show my former fellow-believers whom, though I pity, I shall ever love according to the doctrine of Jesus, that he who from principle leaves the Jewish and embraces the Christian Religion, is not to be despised, but rather to be respected, the following may serve as an explanation.

The confidence of my former and present fellow-believers which I possessed during a three years residence in Mecklenburg, with I trust, shield me against the imputation of of self interest; besides, this step, instead of improving my temporal situation has impaired it. Therefore, not with any sinister views, but purely with the firm conviction that thereby alone I should find repose of conscience and peace of mind have I embraced the Christian Religion. And I arrived at this conviction by searching and proving. Prove your yourselves, Brethren! Read the old, read the new Testament. The extraordinary sublimity of the doctrines of the latter will first address your reason; there you will learn to know God, not as the Father of a single people only, but as the Father of all; the doctrines concerning his divine attributes,

will convince you of his all perfection; and you yourselves see that it is an offence against the Supreme Being, to wish to reconcile him, the Most High, through trivial customs, or by abstaining from certain meats; there you will learn to know the Father as Father, and him who has given us these doctrines, as his promised and only begotten Son. And should any doubts yet remain—O then read the History, and tell me, who were they that would not acknowledge the divinity of Jesus? Learn to know them, the Pharisees, learn to know the corruption of those times and you will exclaim with me, Yes, Jesus, thou art the Son of God!

Instead of the former name Baruch Back, since the reception of Holy Baptism:

Carl Friedrich George Conradi.

From a Frankfort, Ky. paper of the 2d inst.

#### YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

Preparations to render this expedition powerful and imposing, are going forward in every part of our country. Troops are marching for St. Louis from Plattsburgh, from Detroit and various other quarters. The symptoms of hostility which have been exhibited by some of the Indians, have determined the government to send such a number of men as will render opposition fruitless, and strike a lasting dread into the men of the forest. It is probable that 900 or 1000 men will ascend the river, a large portion of whom will return as soon as fortifications shall have been erected capable of resisting, with a small force, any attack which may be apprehended at that distance in the wilderness. With these troops will ascend three or four steam boats, laden with provisions, arms and ammunition.

The expedition to the St. Peters will start probably before that to the Yellow Stone.

These expeditions are of immense importance to the western country in a twofold view. They will drive foreign influence out of the adjacent Indian tribes, and protect our frontiers from savage incursions. They will likewise equalize in some measure the expenses of the government in the various portions of our country, and diminish the continual drain of money from the west to the east in consequence of the amount collected by government for the sale of public lands. Hitherto immense sums have been collected in the west where there has been little expenditure, transferred to the east and expended on the army, the navy and fortifications. This course of mismanagement has done much to increase the embarrassments of the western country. Had the whole amount collected for public lands, been again expended among the people west on roads, on fortifications or on such expeditions as those now in progress, we should have been relieved from many of the distresses which we now feel. Instead of being lost to us forever, it would have been drawn from its depots, and again thrown into circulation to gladden and enrich the community.

For those two reasons and others which we have not now room to mention, we give our most hearty approbation to the establishment of these two posts, and wish the plan were extended to another point somewhere on Lake Superior.

#### From the Newark Centinel.

##### CURIOUS ROGUEERY.

On Wednesday evening last, a most curious and daring burglary was effected in one of the public houses in the north part of this town. The landlady about retiring for the night, discovered that a part of her own as well as her daughters wearing apparel was gone. She communicated the fact to her husband, who posted off to the Newark Bridge to enquire if any person had passed with a bundle. Being answered in the negative, the landlady hastened home, and with a lighted lantern went to his stables to examine there. Here he discovered a person richly clad in woman's apparel, with a silk coat on as an outer garment—and a little way off a bundle nicely tied up with a lady's bonnet and lace veil, ready for a journey. Her ladyship soon moved from her couch of hay, and although ordered to stop, mounted the fence like a deer. The landlady thinking this Adams was not without her beau, secured the bundle as well as the lace veil and bonnet, and gave the alarm to those in the house. For a time no one was seen or further discovery made. On opening the

bundle, it was found to contain the clothes of a man who some weeks previous had been out to the tavern keeper. The streets were patrolled for some time in vain, till the crash of a rear garden fence proclaimed that some one was passing; thither the landlady hastened, and had again the sight of a person dressed in silk apparel, whom he saw enter a back door of a certain dwelling house. Entrance was demanded, but for some time refused. At last the door was opened, and in conjunction with several neighbours search was made, but in vain, except finding a silk coat in the cellar. An escape seemed impossible, as the house was literally surrounded. On the point of giving up all further search, a goose pen was discovered aside the dwelling house. One of the company suggested examining that place. The family protested against disturbing the pen, as there were 2 Geese setting there. The goose house was examined & who was here? The feathered race made no cry against their nocturnal visitors. But here was the Dandy himself, who entreated for mercy. Whilst in the cellar he had put on a coat and pantaloons over his silks; and by removing a stone in a cellar wall got into the goose pen, and by replacing the stone excited no suspicion. The parties went off to a magistrate's, and on unstripping our Modern Dandy, there were found on him a lady's linen, two flannel petticoats, one cambric and two silk gowns. The hero of the story is named James Mitchell, a Scotchman. He confessed the theft, and was sent to prison for trial. The person who harboured Mitchell has given bail for his appearance at the next sitting of the court.

#### From the New-York Evening Post.

Sampson's Report.—A report of the case of Maurice vs. Judd, relative to the inspection of fish oil, which was lately tried in the Mayor's court, and gave rise to the curious question, whether a whale is a fish, has just been published by Van Winkle, as reported by Mr. Sampson. The examination of the witnesses on this occasion, gave rise to a good deal of humour at the trial, and much profound learning, it seems, was displayed both by Dr. Mitchell and counselor Sampson on this occasion, so that the court and jury were almost as much puzzled as in the famous case of *Waterloo* in which the question was whether a bark man could be the father of a white child, and in which the learned doctor was in the affirmative.

Capt. Preserved Fish having stated in his evidence, that all fish have perpendicular tails, but that the whale tribe have them in a horizontal position, Dr. Mitchell observed, that if whales and flounders could go upon their edges, they would have their fins in the same position as the rest of the fishy tribe.

Question by Sampson to Dr. Mitchell:

"Q. They would, nevertheless, if they took the fancy to play the antic in that manner, astonish the other natives of the deep, as they would present two sides of two different colours, a white and a brown; as Captain Fish might say, the starboard side white, and the larboard side mid colour. And how would their eyes appear? Would they not have a little of a squint?"

"A. It is true the two eyes would be on the one side.

"Q. Then the white side would see nothing, and some designing fish would take them by the blind side?"

The following was also put to the same witness:

"Q. If, then, they are provided with hands and arms, it is natural to expect fingers and thumbs. How is it as to the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges; are they present; if so, could they use them for ordinary purposes, as to thread a needle, or do this? (taking a pinch of snuff.)"

The witness, after some consideration, observed, that these extremities were covered with a membrane of web.

"Q. Like people that wear mittens. No wonder they are awkward, and all their fingers like thumbs, as the saying goes?"

"A. Their arms are, nevertheless, pretty fully developed, and in one of the cetaceous kind called the manati, so much as to enable it to take its baby in its arms and carry it on shore, thus, (using a significant gesture.) The females of this family wear whiskers.

"Q. She is then sometimes a wet nurse and sometimes a dry nurse,

or an amphibious nurse, in zoology, the whiskered lady."

The learned doctor being asked his opinion about the kraken, said that one writer had described it a mile and a half in diameter, but that Pliny gives it only 3 acres of extent; that the whale feeds upon it; and that a hungry whale has been known to bite off one of its huge paws, as large as the mast of a ship, and make a meal of it.

The readers of this report will be much amused by the "keen encounter of the wits" of the learned doctor and the no less learned counselor, in solving this profound problem. The following is a specimen of Mr. Sampson's drolleries:

"When it is considered that our waters abound with the dolphins, so inclined by nature to aid and succor us, that the larger kinds are only banished by our cruelty from our shores; and seeing it is well attested that their milk resembles that of cows, with the addition of cream (see Dr. Brewster's Cy. Imp. article Ceto ogy) would it not be worthy the wisdom of our statistical, agricultural, and economical societies, to turn their attention to this weighty consideration, whether these creatures might not by good treatment be induced to lend the aid to the navigation of our waters, and to furnish us in return for our hospitality with abundance of nutrition? How far they may be used in our great canals, where there is none but fresh water, may be a question; but there is no reason, provided the overslaugh can be dispensed, why judges and lawyers, legislators and politicians, office-hunters and lobby-members, may not, before many years, in their attendance upon the Terms, enjoy the advantage of a conveyance upon a whale's back, infinitely surpassing the speed of the steam boat, and the shores of the Walabout may resound with the music which calls the dolphins to be milked, and be studded with villas where the citizens shall repair to enjoy country air and dolphin's whey. The bay of Gannes seems designed by nature for the reception of the whales; from thence will be derived a rich supply of butter and cheese for home consumption and foreign commerce.—Another important acquisition will be the defence and safety of our harbours. If one of Claudius's gallees was swamped by a single whale, overpowered and stranded as it was, what would the fire of a three-decker, or a pullogumbos, avail against an inundation from the snouts of three hundred well disciplined whales? It is evident, that the use of fire engines will be superseded.

"If this appear visionary, it should be remembered how the steam-boat was, till its completion, a subject of derision to the incredulous."

#### From the Montreal Courant, of April 19,

Atrocious Murder.—A gentleman of undoubted veracity, recently arrived in this city from Kingston, Upper Canada, has brought the account of a murder, marked by circumstances of peculiar atrocity, said to have been inserted in an Ogdensburgh paper, and of which the particulars are as follows:

A young Merchant (whose name and nation had escaped the memory of our informant,) who had been travelling in the country for the purpose of purchasing flour, and had in his possession a considerable sum of money, put up for the night at an Inn.

Sometime after an aged mendicant entered and besought the landlord to grant him lodging. The landlord at first refused, but the Merchant offering to defray the expenses of the old man's supper and bed, acquiesced. Bed time being come, the two travellers were conducted to chambers separated only by a thin partition and soon fell asleep. In the middle of the night the old man was awakened by a noise proceeding from the adjoining room, and apparently occasioned by difficulty in breathing and struggling. He rose softly and creeping cautiously to a crack in the partition from which a stream of light issued, beheld with horror the landlord cutting the young man's throat, and his wife deliberately receiving the blood in a kettle. Trembling for his own life, he returned to bed, placed himself in the careless and relaxed attitude of sleep, and summoning all his fortitude to maintain command of countenance awaited the visit which he had no doubt would be made him. He was not deceived—he entered his room, bending over his bed, carefully examined his fea-

tures—but the wife, who was lying low, "He is certainly dead," she drew. The next morning a man with an air of studied sate of the preceding night, inquired of the landlord whether the merchant had, as he had promised, paid for his supper, and expressing his return thanks for his having asked whether he had yet returned to the Inn. The landlord replied that he some time before departed, satisfied him for every thing, and that he had instantly repaired to the magistrate, disclosed what he had witnessed—accompanied by the returned to the Inn—murderer and his accomplice proceeded to examine the chamber of the deceased. It was located the landlord refusing the door was burst open and the py victim found with his throat from ear to ear. The three were immediately committed son to await that punishment an diabolical violation of human and divine, and such a natural absence of natural so imperiously demanded.

#### ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A little before the commencement of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, two keels on a trading voyage came over to Montreal, and put up at a public house where a British recruiting officer was stationed. The Yankees, for convenience that inclement season of the year had bonds to their top coats, resembling those worn by women in their cloaks. Shortly after they arrived, the officer, who had a sharp eye on them, as excellent soldiers for his majesty, watched his opportunity, and dropped a guinea into the hood of one of their coats, county money. This was observed by the Yankee, but was not seen by his companion, without being noticed, communicated the secret to him. From after the one who had the guinea called for their bill, and on receiving it, put up his hand and drew it out the guinea, and in apparent surprise, exclaimed: "Have been robbed; for I had a guinea in the hood of my coat, and have but one." To which his trade replied: "I saw that gentleman (pointing to the officer) just put his hand into the hood of your coat." Upon which he immediately challenged him for a thief in the presence of all his companions. A British majesty's officer, in the situation in which he was placed, having two Yankees to deal with, one to charge and the other as evidence to prove the fact, a few flourishes, proposed a compromise, and actually paid him a guinea on the spot to get rid of a troublesome bargain. N. Y. P.

#### From the Salem Gazette.

Several weighty reasons why particular ought to be extracted from taking the Newspapers. There's no occasion for my reading the papers; I am in my neighbor's store every day, and as soon as it comes.

There's no use in my taking papers, for we can't have it a minute after it comes into the one or another catches it up quick.

I can have no need to take papers, I can always read them in the barbers.

I need not take papers; for I am so much among people, that I hear all the news at the post office, and see the arrivals in Boston papers, and that's all I want to know.

It is no matter about our taking the papers (a man once told me, printer,) father generally goes meeting every Sunday, and comes back by Mr. M——', as it is more than three miles and a half out of the way through the woods and borrows his paper every week.

I don't want the paper; there's parcel left at the school-house every week, and the boys bring one for us to read.

We don't want the paper; there's one or two left at the house for our neighbours, that we read.

I don't want the paper but a few minutes, just to run over the foreign news, to see what Congress or the Legislature are about, or look at the advertisements, and will lend one long enough for the without taking it myself.

And I, who live so near the post office, can go there and see papers from all parts of the Union. It is, therefore, unnecessary for us to subscribe for any paper.

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**MARRIED.**  
Sunday last, at White Marsh, George's county, by the Rev. Bishop Coleman, Mr. Milton is Colura to Miss Mary Ter-

an act of the late congress, secretary of war, under the di- n of the president, has been ised "to cause to be sold such y scies belonging to the U. ay have been found or be- cess for military purposes." obable that Fort Madison, on th side of Severn, which en for several years past un- oned and left to sink into ruin, viewed as "useless," and ed in the number sold. likely that it was the errone- onstruction of this law which ise to the rotomur in circulati- on weeks ago, that it was the on of government to break up ilitary establishment on this e river.

Tuesday, came on in the Coun- ert of this county now sitting, al of Mr. Thomas Landman, hot county, indicted for the der" of William Bowser, a ed man, in November last, nenced about 11 o'clock, and amination of witnesses, and guments of the Prosecutor and of the gentlemen who defend- prisoner, occupied the atten- of the court until about seven k in the evening; at which the jury retired, and after a idutes absence returned with dict—"Not Guilty." is verdict, which appeared to satisfaction to every one pre- when it was read, it is hoped prove a salutary warning to eople of colour, who in pluming elves upon their privileges, too forget that duty which is due one member of society to ano- and thus forfeit that protection the laws of our country would ise afford them.

Sunday evening the United sloop of war Ontario, Capt. rved, arrived off this port.

Monday the 19th instant, em, Mass. the ground was ed by a fall of snow. The re- of a Salem editor that "The eers of March and April has the arrears of winter" is al- equally applicable to the wea- h attended these two months part of the country.

ceremony of laying the chr- one of the building about to be and used by the United ank, took place in Phila- on the 19th inst.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

following persons were on at of Apr 1 nominated by his eney the Governor, and by th the advice and consent of ancil appointed to the res- offices, viz:  
for Washington county,  
Stephen, lieutenant colo- the 8th regiment.

For Charles county,  
E. Dunnington, captain,  
Gray, lieutenant of capt. gton's company, from an F. gton, ensign of capt. Dun- 's company, for 43d regi-

the 10th Regimental Cavalry District.  
Dukes, cornet in captain r's troop of horse.  
Wyatt, cornet in capt. rough's troop do.  
C. Elbert, captain, Willi- R. first lieutenant, James E. second lieutenant, Roger wart, cornet, of a troop of

Light, first lieutenant of ill's troop of horse.  
E. Warfield, second lie- of capt. Hill's troop of do  
H. Eccleston, adjutant to gimental cavalry district.

Kent County.  
F. Chambers, colonel of t regiment.

Cecil County.  
Veazy, surgeon's mate of h regiment.

For City of Baltimore,  
mas Warner, captain, Joh- r, lieutenant, Asa Croker of a company 27th Regi-

Ezekiel Mills, ensign of captain Wood's company, Joseph Norris, ensign of captain Hyde's company, Doctor George Richardson, Surgeon's mate, 27th Regiment.

Doctor John D. Simeon, Surgeon's mate, John M. Manas, lieutenant of capt. Myer's company, James Ross, lieutenant of capt. Sticher's company, Reubin Dean, lieutenant of capt. Comte's company, Daniel Chambers, ensign of capt. Comte's company, Seton W. Norris, ensign of capt. Armstrong's company, Joseph Sewell, ensign of capt. Pollock's company, for 39th regiment.

James Mosher, jr. captain, John S. Gettings, lieutenant, Luther Ratcliffe, ensign, of a company, of 5th regiment.

William P. Stewart, ensign of capt. Kane's company, for 27th regiment.

Henry Huber, captain of 2d company light infantry, Samuel McFaddon, ensign ditto, Robert Dutton, lieutenant of capt. Barrett's company, William Savory, ensign of capt. Barrett's company, for 52d regiment.

James Sterrett, colonel of 5th cavalry district. Baltimore city.

Isaac Atkinson, captain.

James Clarke, captain.

Alexander Cummings, lieutenant of capt. Atkinson's company.

John W. Ringrose, lieutenant of capt. Inloe's company.

David Burke, jr. lieutenant of capt. Brewer's company.

Samuel M. Horsey, lieutenant of capt. Burke's company.

Henry Dukehart, lieutenant of capt. Clarke's company.

John Glass, ensign of capt. Atkinson's company.

Alexander Stevens, ensign of capt. Burke's company.

James Preston, ensign of capt. Clarke's company.

Lambert H. Abbott, ensign of capt. Inloe's company.

Adam Stever, paymaster to 6th regiment.

Conrad Switzer, ensign of capt. Hubbard's company.

Robert Macgill, ensign of capt. Symington's company, 39th regi-

ment.

Hynson Crabbin, lieutenant of capt. Robog's company, John A. Warrington, ensign of capt. Lyeth's company, for 51st regiment.

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

**Cheap Legislation seems to be rapidly coming into vogue in the state of New York.** The following advertisement from one of their late papers is one of several similar appeals lately made to the people.

**To the free and independent electors of the county of Greene—**Permit me to claim your attention, while I offer you a few reasons for proposing myself as a candidate for member of Assembly. In the first place, then, my name is Jerry Blake—by trade I am a cooper—I am out of stock, and have no money to buy more; of course I am out of business, and can afford to work cheap. I have been a uniform republican, and opposed to Banks. I am a friend to general reform, and opposed to lawyers; having twice (through their means) had my tools seized to pay my rent. Having never been honoured by being chosen even a delegate to attend a convention, I am opposed to caucus nominations; and like this mode. I am friendly to free schools; and should like to have them free; and having now nine children I think no one will doubt it. I am friendly to inland navigation, and opposed to Steam Boats, as I occasionally serve as a hand or a cook on board a sloop. I am opposed to high salaries, though I pay no taxes. I am willing myself to work as cheap in Albany as I do here; and will, if elected, provide I can have my first month's pay in advance to buy myself some clothes, serve you for six shillings a day and be found, or ten shillings and find myself.

The public's humble servant,  
Jeremiah Blake.  
Catskill, 12th April 1819.

From the Providence, Rhode Island Patriot of April 17.

The ship Lion, Townsend, arrived here from Canton, has brought to this country, three natives of Madison's Island, in the South Sea, which it will be recollected, was taken possession of by Capt. Porter, in the Essex, in November, 1813, for the U. States. Two of them are young men, upwards of 20 years old, probably, and the other a lad about 12. They are copper coloured, and tattooed according to their

custom, by puncturing the skin and introducing a dark liquid, which has a singular appearance. They appear to be insular youths, and as they are American citizens, having been adopted into the great American family, we trust they will be treated with kindness and hospitality.

**DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.**

It is stated in the Dartmouth Gazette that the Trustees of Dartmouth College have received a Mandamus from the Supreme Court of the U. States, addressed to the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, advising that they have reversed the judgment of that Court, in the case of Dartmouth College vs. William H. Woodward, & have awarded 20,000 dollars damages and cost to the College Trustees, and order the court to cause said judgment to be executed.—Ver. Jour.

**Melancholy Occurrence.**

On Monday night the 12th inst. at about 10 o'clock, 5 young men, who had been at a tavern about 5 miles from this borough (known by the name of Shaffer's tavern,) on the Centre turnpike road, attempted to cross the S. huykill, immediately in the rear of the tavern in a canoe. The vessel by some accident was upset, and distressing to relate, four of them found a watery grave. Their names were Daniel Albright, Daniel Keiser, Valentine Moser, and Henry Berg. r. George Albright, a brother of Daniel's, escaped. Search was made the following morning for their bodies, which were found a short distance from the place where they were drowned. Thus, in the bloom of life, perished four young men, who but a short hour before, were the happiest among the happy.—Bucks & Schoykill Journal.

**From the Newburgh Gazette. EXECUTION.**

On Friday the 16th instant, James Teed and David Dunning, were publicly executed in Goshen, agreeably to sentence, for the murder of Richard Jennings. The people began to assemble round the gallows at an early hour, and continued to increase until two o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoners were conducted to the place of execution at eleven o'clock, attended by the Rev. Mr. Fisk, and a number of other clergymen, under a strong military guard. During the exercises of the day, they appeared humble, and devoutly impressed with the awful fate which awaited them. Towards the close of the scene, Teed prayed aloud for the space of fifteen minutes. The sheriff informed them that the time of their departure drew nigh. The pinion cords were tightened, and they walked with a considerable degree of firmness on to the scaffold, and at half past two o'clock they were launched into eternity.

Dunning persisted to the last, that he did not strike Jennings with the gun, as stated by Jack Hodges, on the trial, although he deserved to suffer death. He admonished those who were about to witness his untimely end, to beware of bad company.

The Sheriff conducted through out the whole with the greatest firmness, and at the same time, with humanity and fellow feeling towards the sufferers. After having read the sentence of the prisoners, and the reprieve of Conklin and Jack, he addressed the people in an appropriate and eloquent manner. Mr. Cummins opened the exercises of public worship by prayer. Mr. Fisk then delivered a sermon from Numbers, xxxii—23. replete with instruction and warning to the assembled multitude and of consolation to the prisoners. Mr. Wilson closed by prayer.

The concourse, assembled on this occasion, is variously estimated from 15 to 20,000.

The sentence of death passed upon David Conkling & Jack Hodges, had been changed to that of the state prison. The former for life, and the latter for 21 years.

**FROM ENGLAND.**

The ship Falcon, Captain Lewis, arrived at Boston on Monday evening, in 35 days from Liverpool and 29 from Waterford, bringing Liverpool papers to the 15th of March, and London papers to the 15th.

The following summary is copied from the Palladium and Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

It is said Ferdinand VII. is about to marry the daughter of the king of Sardinia.

The Paris dates are to March 12—sixty new peers have been appointed—principally persons distinguished in the Revolution. The Duke of Bassano has been allowed to return to Paris.

An express has been sent from England to Calcutta, over land, with orders to prevent any further shipments of Cotton. The despatches are engaged to be delivered in three months from leaving.

The English merchants are likely to be indemnified by Russia for 140 vessels and cargoes, under neutral flags detained by Russia in 1810, principally loaded with colonial produce.

The London Courier speaks in warm terms of reprehension of the recent creation of French Peers, of the Napoleon or Revolutionary character.

Sir Philip Francis.—For the information of those readers who have pursued the various publications which have attempted to establish the identity of this well known character with the secret and mysterious Junius, we have to state, that the will of Sir Philip, dated the 28th of April, 1818, contains no allusion whatever to those celebrated letters. London Courier.

We have several times had occasion to advert to the strenuous exertion Spain is, at the present moment, making again to recover the provinces of La Plata. For this precise purpose, the minister Yrujo was called into office; and certainly he has given that tone to the efforts of Spain against the Transatlantic provinces, which none of his predecessors have been able to do—that is, he has put in motion those schemes which before were only to be found in the columns of the Madrid Gazette—or in other words, he has obtained a certain sum of money and a certain number of transports. The British, French, Spanish and Danish vessels, which are ordered to rendezvous at Cadiz in the beginning of April, to embark 20,000 men, and to be escorted by a large naval force. Such is the project of the Spanish government, which is an attempt greater than even this country ever witnessed. When then the Helios fleet sailed from England, they had about 78,000 tons of shipping for 15,000 men, who were three weeks before they landed, at which time all their water was out. For Spain to convey 20,000 men across the Atlantic, she will require 100,000 tons of shipping or 300 vessels. 1b.

**Treasury Office,**

Annapolis, April 28, 1819  
Whereas by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1818, relative to the collection of public debts, it was

"Resolved, That the Treasurers of the Eastern and Western Shores, be and they are hereby directed, to proceed in the collection of the debts due to the State from individuals, banks & counties, of their respective shores, as provided by law, and to cause suits to be brought for the same, whenever it may be necessary and thought available to do so, and to report annually to the legislature the progress of such suits, and the situation of all such suits."

Therefore, in pursuance of the above recited resolution, the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore, requests all debtors to the State to discharge their respective balances, which are payable into the Treasury of the Western Shore, on or before the first of July next, immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment and all penalties incurred by the clerks, sheriffs and collectors, on the Western Shore, will be exacted. This notice, it is expected will be attended to, as it will save the debtors a considerable expense, and leave the officer from the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection.

B. Hurwood, Tr. W. S. Md.

N. B. The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; Herald and Examiner, Frederick town; Gazette and Star, Easton; Torch Light & Herald, Hagerstown, are requested to publish the above once a week for 4 successive weeks, and charge the State of Maryland

**Sale Postponed**

The sale of the property of Mr Edward Duval advertised to take place on Thursday the 6th May, is postponed until Thursday the 20th day of May next.

R. WELCH, of Bon

**Sunday School.**

The subscribers to the Sunday Schools, are respectfully informed, that their annual subscription will be due the last day of this month, and request to leave it in the hands of Mr. Geo Shaw, who has the subscription paper.

April 29, 1819.

**The Agricultural Society of Maryland.**

Will meet according to the rules of the Society, on the second Wednesday in June next, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Hotel in the city of Annapolis. The members are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be submitted to the Society. It is requested that all persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, implements of Husbandry, household manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, roots & seeds, will exhibit them on the day of meeting; also any Report, Essays, Experiment, Model or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles and matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums, where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving.

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. W. Brewer's Hotel, on Monday the 7th day of June next.  
Richd Hurwood of Thos Sec'y.  
April 29, 1819.

**The State of Maryland.**

IN COUNCIL, April 21st, 1819.

To all whom it may Concern.

William R. Swift, Esquire, having produced to the Executive of this State an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said states, recognizing him as Consul of his most faithful Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the State of Maryland. Ordered, That the said Recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

**JAMES MONROE,**

President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may Concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that William R. Swift is appointed Consul of his most faithful Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the State of Maryland. I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the second day of March A.D. 1819, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
Secretary of State 2w.

**FOR SALE.**

A stout, healthy, young Negro Man, Who has been accustomed to plantation work. For terms apply to Andrew Slicer, Annapolis, or the subscriber,  
Elizabeth Robinson,  
North Side of Severn.

April 29.

**To the Public.**

Whereas we have been informed that some evil disposed person or persons have been industriously circulating reports, calculated to injure our characters, relative to a purchase made by us from the captain of the schooner Libertard, (which came on shore on Parker's Island bar, on the 24th of January last.) of the said schooner, then a wreck, and all that could be saved from the same.

We beg the public to suspend their opinion for the present, as we have commenced suits against the revenue officer at Annapolis, and others concerned, for the recovery of our property, unjustly detained and destroyed, until the termination of those suits, when the matter will be placed in its proper point of view.

GUSTAVUS WEEMS,  
GEORGE WEEMS,  
Huntingtown, Calvert county,  
April 5, 1819.

**N. J. Watkins,**

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Tenders his thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of the opportunity of notifying them that he has just received and opened an assortment of

**GOODS**

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, viz  
Superfine French and English blue Cloths,  
Black, brown, mixed, and other colours,  
Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres,  
Nankens, Bombazettes, and other Goods for Summer wear.  
Which will be made up to suit his patrons in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice and best terms.

April 29.



## By the Corporation of Annapolis, April 15, 1819.

Ordered, That the by-law, entitled, "A by-law, imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same," be published in the Maryland Gazette, and in each of three successive weeks.

JOHN BREWER, CLK.

### A BY LAW,

Imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same.

Sec 1. Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, that all the real and personal property within the said city or precincts, except property belonging to the state of Maryland, or the United States, houses for public worship, the crop and produce of the land in the hands of the person whose land produced the same, or in the hands of the tenant, plantation utensils and stock, the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers, manufactures wearing apparel, goods, wares and merchandize, and all ready money, grain and tobacco, shall be valued agreeably to the directions of this by-law, and shall be chargeable according to such valuation, with the assessment to be imposed thereby.

2. And be it further established and ordained, That John Steele, William E. Pakney and R. B. Watts be and they are hereby, appointed assessors to assess and value the same.

3. And be it further established and ordained, That each assessor appointed by this by-law, before he shall proceed to act, shall take the following oath, or affirmation, (as the case may be): "I, A. B. do swear, or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that as assessor for the city of Annapolis and its precincts, I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, execute the duties of the said office diligently and faithfully, according to the directions of the by-law of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, entitled, 'A by-law imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same.'"

4. And be it further established and ordained, That if any one of the assessors aforesaid, shall die, resign, refuse, neglect, or be rendered incapable to act by removal out of the city or otherwise, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, shall, as soon as may be, appoint some other persons to supply the vacancy.

5. And be it established and ordained, That a tax of one per centum be, and the same is hereby, imposed on all the assessable property within the said city and precincts, except as before excepted.

6. And be it established and ordained, That every person residing within the said city or precincts, when required by the said assessors or any of them, shall give to such assessor a full and particular account of all his or her real and personal property, or the property under his care and management, within the said city or precincts, and the name of the person to whom the same shall belong. And if any person shall refuse, or after ten days notice shall neglect to furnish such account, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen, in the name of such assessor, in the same manner that small debts are recoverable in this state, and subject to the same appeal; or in lieu of the said proceeding, the Mayor, Recorder, or any of the Aldermen, before whom complaint may be made, shall have full power and authority to commit the party so offending to the public goal of Anne Arundel county, for a term not exceeding thirty days, or until he or she shall furnish such account.

7. And be it established and ordained, That if any person whose property ought to be assessed, shall secrete or remove the same, or any part thereof, for the purpose of evading the provisions of this by-law, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as is provided for by the 6th section of this by-law.

8. And be it established and ordained, That the said assessors shall inform themselves by all lawful ways and means of all real and personal property within the said city or precincts, (except as before excepted), and shall immediately on such information proceed to value such property, agreeably to the provisions of this by-law; and shall as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, return to the clerk of the corporation a certificate or certificates, in writing under their hands and seals or under the hands and seals of a majority of them, of the particulars of all real and personal property within the said city and precincts, and the valuation thereof, (except as above excepted) in which said return the said assessors shall state separately the valuation of the real and personal estate.

9. And be it established and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor to call a meeting of the corporation as soon thereafter as he may think proper, (of which two weeks notice shall be given by advertisement in the newspapers of this city,) for the purpose of hearing appeals from the judgment and valuation of the said assessors.

10. And be it established and ordained, That any person conceiving him or herself aggrieved or injured by the judgment or valuation of the said assessors may appeal of and from their said judgment to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, provided that such appeal be made at or before the meeting of the corporation provided for by the 9th section of this by-law.

11. And be it established and ordained, That the said corporation shall remain in session from day to day for six days, for the purpose of hearing such appeals.

12. And be it established and ordained, That the said assessors, or such part of them as may make the said assessment, shall receive such compensation for their services as may be hereafter allowed by the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, on consideration of the skill, attention and fidelity with which they shall appear to have performed the trust reposed in them by this by-law.

Lewis Duvall, Mayor.

Test. John Brewer, Clerk.

April 22. 3w.

### American Pharmacopœia.

Whereas a majority of the incorporated Medical Societies and Medical Schools in the middle states, have agreed to send delegates to the District Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of June, AD 1819; therefore,

"Resolved, That the District Convention in the middle states, for the formation of a Pharmacopœia, be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of June, AD 1819." Extract from the proceedings of the committee of correspondence.

Attest,

I. SPALDING M. D. Sec'y

New York, 2d April, 1819.

\* Editors of newspapers in the middle states, are respectfully requested to give this one insertion.

### Female Academy.

The subscriber, encouraged by the patronage of many citizens of the first respectability in this place, has opened an Academy for Young Ladies, where they are instructed in the English and French Languages, Arithmetic, Geography, History &c &c at the price of \$10 per quarter.

He teaches also the French language to Gentlemen every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, at the same price.

A few more scholars will be accepted at either establishment.

CHARLES T. FLUSSER.

Annapolis, April 22, 1819

For further particulars enquire at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern.

### Was Committed

To the goal of Prince George's county on the 9th inst. as a runaway, a negro lad who calls himself John, his age about 17 or 18 years, his height 5 feet 4 or 5 inches, his hair cut very close except on the top of his head, has very thick lips, and several scars on his wrists and arms, particularly on the right arm, also a small scar on the forehead, his clothing a short coat & pantaloons of white country cloth. He says a Mr. Williams or Williamson sold him to a purchaser of negroes, whose name is Chatnet, from whom he escaped a few days since. He appears to be entirely ignorant of the place of residence of his late master, and of the places through which he passed after he was sold. Unless released by the owner in due time he will be disposed of as the law prescribes.

George H. Lanham,  
Shiff Prince-George's county.  
April 22, 1819. 3w.

### CAUTION.

The subscriber having sustained great damages by persons hunting on his farms, hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on his land, as he is determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

BEALE M. WORTHINGTON  
April 22. 3w.

### A Young Man,

Acquainted with the Mathematics & Classics, who can produce good testimonials as to character, &c. will meet with an eligible situation in a private family, on application to

P. HAMMOND, sen.  
Head of Severn, A. A. County.  
April 22. 3w.

### WAS FOUND

In Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern on the 19th inst. two different parcels of money. The owner or owners can have them again by describing the notes & paying for this advertisement. Application to be made to me, or at the bar of the Tavern.

JOHN NORRIS.  
April 23. 3w.

### CAUTION.

I forewarn all persons from employing or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law without respect to persons.

JNO. H. BROWN.  
March 25. 3w.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, in the town of Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county, on Saturday the first day of May next, at 12 o'clock, all the valuable lot, with the improvements thereon, occupied for many years as a tavern by Solomon Sparrow, and containing one and an half acres of land, more or less. Also one other lot adjoining the said tavern property, containing five and an half acres of land, more or less. There is on said lot, an excellent tobacco house, nearly new; the land is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a further description of said property, as those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises.

At the same time and place the subscriber will sell sundry valuable Negroes, slaves for life. Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee is authorized to execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple.

Solomon Sparrow, Trustee.  
April 8.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 6th day of May next, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, one lot of ground of about ten acres with a new framed dwelling house, kitchen and stable, lying in or near Elkridge landing, seized and taken as the property of Jehosaphat McCauley, & will be sold to satisfy a debt due Solomon Groves. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—on cash.

Benj. Guither, Shff.  
A. A. County.  
April 15. 3w.

### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 6th day of May next, at the house of Mr. Edward Duvall of Jesse, on Carroll's Manor, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, sundry Valuable Negroes, to wit: one Negro Man named Daniel, one Negro Woman named Rachel, and child named Alebine, and one other Negro named Maria, being seized and taken as the property of said Duvall, to satisfy a debt due Z. doeh Duvall.

R. WELCH, of Ben. late shff  
A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 10th day of May next, at 11 o'clock for Cash, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land called Addition to Sampson, containing one hundred and two acres of land, more or less, also one other tract of land, name unknown, containing one hundred and twelve acres of land, more or less, being seized and taken as the property of Patrick McCristel, to satisfy a debt due Thomas Harris, Junr, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Gwinn, for the use of John T. Stoddert.

R. WELCH, of Ben. late shff.  
A. A. County.  
April 15.

### LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M-Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M-Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bear Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,  
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.  
Annapolis, Sept. 3.

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

### FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER.  
Annapolis, Feb. 11.

### WATERS & STEUART,

Saddle & Harness Makers,  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Having formed a co-partnership, will keep an extensive assortment of SADDLERY, made up in the best and most elegant manner, which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash.

All those indebted to Jonathan Waters, are requested to make immediate payment.  
March 25. 6 w.

### A Runaway.

A negro man by the name of Harry, who says he belongs to Mrs. Jane Digges of Charles county, was committed to the goal of Anne-Arundel county on the 31st ult. He is about 20 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high. His wearing apparel consists of a kersey homespun roundabout, white cotton shirt, an old Marcellus waistcoat, cotton shirt, white kersey trousers, yarn stockings, an old fur hat, and coarse shoes. He has a scar on the right side of his right eye. His owner is requested to prove property, pay his goal fees and expenses, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.  
Benj. Guither, Shff.  
A. A. County.

April 15. 3w.

### A Teacher Wanted.

A person capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. will be of a good school of about 30 yearly scholars, on application to the subscriber, living about 2 miles from Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county. A single man, producing good testimonials, will be preferred.

Thos. Gibbs.  
April 15. 3w.

### NOTICE.

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

FRANCIS HANCOCK, Admr  
April 15. 3w.

### Just Published,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed Dec. Session 1818.

Price—\$1 00.

April 8.

### Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of May next, at 12 o'clock, all the real estate of which the late Charles D. Hodges, died seized and possessed, consisting as follows:—Two valuable tracts of land, 21 1/2 miles from Queen Anne, and 12 from Annapolis, lying in Anne Arundel county, known by the name of Browley Hall, adjoining the estate of Benjamin Galloway. Estimated the Ridge one tract containing one hundred and eighty acres, one half is choice meadow and woodland, and the other half in a high state of improvement from the use of clover and plaster. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen and smoke house, and a garden of choice fruits; a barn 24 feet square, a new to bacco house, 40 by 24, with a 12 feet shed on one side, corn house, stable, &c. The other tract adjoining, contains 201 1/2 acres of good arable land, the soil of which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of tobacco, and any kind of grain—The improvements on this tract are a new tobacco house, covered with cypress a single 30 by 24 feet, and 19 feet pitch, an old frame dwelling, and a new unfinished kitchen, a large orchard of choice fruit—The two tracts to be sold together. Sale to take place on the premises.

On the next day, at 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Nicholson's tavern, that well known dwelling with all necessary out houses, in the town of Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, formerly owned and occupied by Doctor Richard Duckett, Benjamin Hodges and Charles D. Hodges, and now in the possession of John Clayton, with a lot of land, containing 5 1/2 acres, judiciously divided into a garden, yard, and lot for tillage, the garden being stocked with a variety of well selected grafted fruit trees. Also, the store house and lot with an old store house attached thereto, now in the occupation of Richard Estep, & Co. The terms of sale, are twelve months credit, the purchaser given bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

When the sale is ratified by the Chancellor and the whole of the purchase money, with the interest paid, a good and sufficient title will be given.  
John Randall, Jr. Trustee.

### PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

### TO THE PUBLIC

The subscriber will issue a course of a few days, the first of a weekly publication, to be issued on a single sheet, the size of a man's newspaper.

As, from the plan of the publication, and the nature of the contents, it ought to become a permanent utility, it will be printed in quarto form, so as to be conveniently preserved, in volumes.

A principal portion of each volume will be reserved for essays on culture, Crassino, the best of ANNE ARUND. In short, for observations on various branches of art and science. The next portion original and selected articles on various subjects, and a brief of passing events. And finally, country subscribers may rely on finding in each number a correct of the prices of country produce of the principal articles in the market.

This brief exposition will enable reader to comprehend clearly the of the intended publication, taking its name from its most prominent feature, will be the title of AMERICAN FARMER, and sing itself to the interests of all, it will not in any way interfere with party contentions. There is now, happily, to be a growing throughout our country, for general research and experiment, can be no doubt that a publication of this nature which should commend the efforts making, and the labor ready acquired by experience, in states and countries, would be a feeling of emulation, and give impulse to public spirit in Maryland, which the best consequences, expected to result. "The AMERICAN FARMER" will open a new ground, is not intended, or in its nature, is not intended to interfere with any established publication.

For the manner in which the taking will be executed, the subscriber can offer only the pledge of some experience in, and an ardent passion for agricultural pursuits. A valuable collection already made has taken measures to be supplied the new publications of our country and of Europe, and he expects to be aided by the correspondence of intelligent landholders. With the planations, offered in sincerity, he informs those who may feel disposed to subscribe, that "The AMERICAN FARMER" will be published for an annum, payable half yearly in advance. Seven hundred subscribers are obtained, and some extra numbers be stricken off, to give complete those who may make early application. Subscriptions will be received, at No. 8 Calvert street.

J. S. SKINNER.  
P. S. All Editors who will address one or two insertions, to the Editor under an obligation to procure the favour in any way power.

### Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 10 miles from Baltimore; it contains nine hundred and one thousand is considered by judges to be fit to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is well adapted for plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great portion of the land is covered with wood, and may be easily carried to market, and the advantage of fine land, being bounded by the water, persons inclined to purchase it, will view the premises, which are invited to do. The terms of accommodating on payment of the purchase money in hand, terms apply to Nicholas Brown, is authorized to contract for the sale.

GEORGE HOGAN.  
July 9.

### HARRIS & M'HEENEY

### REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME

Just Published and for

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE

Annapolis, Dec 10.

### FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's)

The Law altering and

The Charter of this

IN PAMPHLET FORM

Price—12 1/2 Cents.

Feb. 25.

### BLANKS

For Sale at this Office

Declarations on Promissory

bills of exchange against

first, second, and third

assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single

Common Bonds, Appeal

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.