

FOREIGN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of January 30.

By the Packet Ship *Amity* from Liverpool. There are some articles of intelligence, that are important. Private letters announce, on the authority of the London Courier, one day later than we have received, that Persia has not only declared war against the Turks, but actually commenced hostilities. The same letter adds that Russia had put her armies in motion for the commencement of hostilities against the Persians also. The latter story we are inclined to doubt.

The young men of Naples, it is said, are leaving their country to join the Greek forces. We hope they will fight better for their neighbours than they did for themselves!

The article from Zante, of Oct. 8, announces that the Turkish fleet had been joined by a squadron from Egypt, together making upwards of 60 sail, including four line of battle ships. On the 9th the fleet sailed for the Levant.

The news from Spain is of a still more alarming character than received by our former advices. It would seem, indeed, as though the frail half-republican, half-monarchical government was on the very verge of dissolution.

The King has peremptorily refused to dismiss his Ministers, as demanded by the people. He replied, "If Ministers be culpable, let their responsibility be made the ground of their impeachment, and let them be tried, if they be not, they ought to continue at their post. Such is my will, emanating from the prerogative granted me by the constitution, which I will observe, but I also require that it be observed."

One of the latest letters from Madrid says, "This capital is, at this moment, threatened with a repetition of the revolutionary scenes of Saragossa. Our Jacobins assembled in numerous groups this evening, and are running through the streets, shouting loudly. The whole garrison and the militia are under arms." Orders have just been given to fire upon the rioters if they refuse to disperse. Terror is at its height. The citizens have all locked themselves in their dwellings. The crying cry of the Jacobins is, "Fragala perro!" They announce that the government has in view to produce a counter-revolution, and that it must be taken possession of by force.

An article from Trieste mentions an attack by the Greek squadron on the Turkish fleet in the Ionian sea, in which one Turkish vessel was taken and seven sunk.

Forty Turkish vessels, it is said, put into Zante, but the inhabitants compelled the English authorities to send them off, after a riot, in which four English soldiers were killed.

The Parginites to the number of 400 having united with the Souliotes, made a desperate attack on the fortress of Parga, but were repulsed, part of them retreated into the mountains, the remainder, including the wounded, sailed for Corfu, but Sir T. Macland had issued a proclamation, allowing them only ten days for the removal of their families and property, and ordering their perpetual exclusion after that period from the Ionian Islands. The Greek Monks of Mount Athos amount to 12,000, of whom it is said 5000 are well armed. The mountain and the isthmus which joins it to the Continent are well fortified. Athens has been beleaguered by the Turks. On their approach the inhabitants took to flight, with the exception of 500 men who barricaded the streets and houses, and fired on the Turks. Flames presently issued from some of the houses, but it could not be correctly ascertained by which party the fire had been kindled. The lower town is almost consumed. The Turks occupied the citadel before the insurrection, so that the monuments in it have not been destroyed. The Temple of Theseus has not suffered any damage, but the Turkish College, the Mosque, and the Temple of the Winds have been more or less injured.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. Since writing the foregoing, we have received our latest papers, being London to the 4th of December.

From the London Courier of December 3.

Important news from Paris. Rumours, with respect to France, of a very contradictory nature, have prevailed since yesterday morning—one that the King of France is dead; another, that the Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved—that the French Funds had experienced a great fall, &c. In this case, as in most others, we are able to lay before the public intelligence upon which they may rely.

The news from Paris is certainly of an unpleasant nature, so far as relates to communication between the King and the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies have presented an address to the King, in which they indirectly insinuate, that peace has been preserved by sacrifices incompatible with the honour of the French name and the dignity of the Crown.

It is meant to be insinuated that the King has not interfered with sufficient vigour, with respect to Turkey and Russia. The King, in his answer, rebukes the Chamber for indulging a supposition, that he could ever consent to sacrifices unworthy of the nation he governs and the crown he wears. The address and the answer of the King were delivered last Friday night. They are contained in the *Moniteur* of Saturday, which we received this morning by express. In this state affairs remained when our messenger left Paris; but it is probable, and indeed, generally expected, that the Chamber will be dissolved forthwith, or that there will be a change of Ministry. "The Ministers," says a private letter we have received of Saturday, "attended to the King, immediately after his reply to the Deputies, their resignation, which his Majesty refused."

The same letter adds, "It is supposed the Chamber will be dissolved as soon as the King shall be assured by his Ministers, that the future nominations will be less hostile to the march and principles of his government." The French funds fell on Saturday to 89½.

Nor is this all. The situation of affairs in the east of Europe has assumed a very different aspect from what we expected. Persia, according to private letters, has not only declared war against Turkey, but has actually commenced hostilities in Asia against the Turks. The fact is stated positively, and it is inferred that this would not have been done without some previous concert or communications with Russia, and that Russia will put her armies in motion against Turkey as soon as military operations can be undertaken from the banks of the Pruth.

The following are the Address to the King of France, and his Majesty's answer.

OFFICIAL.

From the *Moniteur* of Saturday, Dec. 1.

Paris, Nov. 30.
To day, Nov. 30, at eight o'clock in the evening, the King received in his cabinet the simple deputation of the Chamber of Deputies, composed of the President, and the two Secretaries, who conformably to the orders of his Majesty, delivered to him the Address voted by the chamber.

The address voted by the Chamber of Deputies, in a Secret Committee, on the 26th of November, is in the following terms:

"Sir, Your faithful subjects, the Deputies of the Departments, approach the foot of the Throne, with the profound expression of their devotion and respect; to which they are happy to be able to add that of truth, which a legitimate King is alone worthy of hearing.

"Your sorrow, Sir, have been those of all France; she consoles herself, with her King, on the sacred cradle in which repose the heir of our love, and that of your example. This infant will accomplish the promises of his birth, and the desires of your tenderness. He will grow up under your eyes for the public happiness; and full of your mind, he will thence his heart.

"We congratulate you, Sir, upon your continued amicable relations with Foreign Powers, in the just confidence that a peace so precious has not been purchased by sacrifices incompatible with the honour of the nation, and the dignity of your crown.

"The benevolent thoughts of your Majesty extend to all the calamities which afflict Europe. Foreigners as well as Frenchmen, bless the protecting hand which adds them for the honour of humanity. Let religion, let the interests of subjects, weigh fully in the scale of a generous policy, and these calamities will find a term.

"Thanks are due, Sir, to your tutelary foresight. Our menaced frontiers invoke it in their peril; they solicit the most effectual and rigorous measures to close every channel of introduction to the contagion.

"The prospect of our internal situation, the progress of industry and of the arts, the new life promised to commerce by increased facilities of communication; the riches of the public treasury, which increase our credit, the progressive reduction of taxation, which a more extensive economy will still further alleviate; the hope of renouncing provisional measures, and the first steps made, under your auspices, towards a regular system of administration, the order and discipline of a faithful army which honour, and a love of its King, have invincibly attached to its banners; all these features united, form, Sir, a picture of a general prosperity, well calculated to affect the paternal heart of your Majesty.

"Organs of the gratitude and filial piety of your subjects, we do not fear that we shall diminish a joy so pure, by causing to be heard at the foot of the throne, the respectful complaints of the agricultural interests, that faithful nurse of France. The continually increasing distress in the departments of the east, west and south, proves the efficacy of the tardy precautions which are opposed to the fatal introduction of foreign corn.

"An interest not less urgent affects the first necessities of your subjects. Full of those generous sentiments which your Majesty has known how to read in their hearts, they claim the completion of your gracious views. They await those necessary institutions without which the charter cannot exist. They demand of its immortal author that the whole of our laws may be placed in harmony with the fundamental law.

"Then, Sir, all the wishes of your Majesty will be accomplished; the passions will calm of themselves and mistrust will vanish.

"The monarchical and constitutional spirit which is the spirit of France, will attain without effort, that unity of views which your high wisdom recommends to us. A government constant in its principles, and firm and sincere in its course, will insure the glory and stability of that throne which has been so nobly styled by your Majesty, 'the protector of public liberty.'"

To which the King replied—

"I know the contents of the address which you present to me.

"I know the difficulties which attend the sale of corn. Notwithstanding the recollection of a recent death, I have for the first time restrained the importation of foreign grain. The laws have been executed, but no law can prevent the inconvenience which arises from a superabundant harvest—the whole of Europe experiences it at this moment.

"The amelioration of a plan of which the chamber has traced, speak in favour of the acts of my government. They can only be preserved and multiplied by the loyal concurrence and wisdom of the chamber.

"In exile and persecution I have supported my rights, the honour of my race, and that of the French name. On the throne, surrounded by my people, I feel indignant at the bare supposition, that I can ever sacrifice the honour of the nation, and the dignity of my crown.

"It is pleasing to me to believe, that the majority of those who voted this address, have not duly considered the import of all its expressions. If they had had time to consider them, they would not have hazarded a reflection, that as a king, I ought not to characterise—as a father, I wish to forget."

The late and present proprietors of the *London paper* entitled "John Bull," have been prosecuted, tried and found guilty, for publishing a libel upon the late lady Wrottesley. The court sentenced them to nine months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1100£ sterling. Their names are Messrs Weaver, Shacell and Arrowsmith.

On the 29th November, the sarcophagus containing the remains of Major Andre, was deposited in front of the cenotaph, in Westminster Abbey, which was erected by his late Majesty, to the memory of that officer. The reinterment took place in the most private manner, the Dean of Westminster superintending in person.

IRELAND.

Inhuman Catagories.

From the *Closter Advertiser*.
A more horrid enormity was never perpetrated by monsters in the human shape. The whole inhabitants of a house, sixteen persons, male and female, (one of the latter Mrs. Shea, in the most advanced state of pregnancy) burnt alive, of whom not one escaped to tell the mournful tale. In order to effect their diabolical purpose, it is probable the monsters set fire to the thatch in several places at once; and that the inmates taken by surprise, in rushing towards the door, created a fatal confusion, which retarded their progress till the roof fell in, and overwhelmed them—for the remains of 11

of 12 of them were found near to the door. The master of the house was one of those who was distinguished by being lame of one leg, and having lost a tooth in the front of his mouth; he was found reclining with part of his brains protruded from the belly, where many suppose a ball to have entered, and near one of his hands lay the barrel of a blunderbuss he was supposed to have been carrying. Close by him, and by the door, lay a man with the key of the door in one hand, and a gun barrel near the other.

It was a most unfortunate circumstance there was but one door to the house, or some of the people might have escaped; and that they seemed to depend upon their arms and their strength in a thatched building. It is mentioned they had ten stand of arms within; this is very probable, as we saw the barrel of a large iron blunderbuss, the barrel of a fowling piece, five shorter gun barrels, one pistol barrel, and three locks of arms, carried away from the ruins by the police stationed at Fethard. From the position in which Mr. Edmund Shea, (the proprietor of the house) was found, as above related, it is supposed he was in the act of drawing the bolt from the door when he met his death. A child, about two years old, was found placed in a pail of water, where it remained untouched from the fire, save only what floated above water.

At each side of the door there was a loop hole for small arms, about three inches in diameter, which commanded the entrance; these however, did not appear to have been used, as the glass remained entire in one of them on Wednesday, and the other was little broken.

It does not appear that Williams or Dillon saw any of the monsters engaged in this havoc, as they came in the direction of the smoke; but we understand that six men were seen about the fire, by persons observing from near three quarters of a mile distant; and it is also mentioned that so late as eight o'clock in the morning, a fellow who remained sleeping in the straw in the haggard, adjoining the scene of the conflagration, rose up and ran off, on being observed by some women who came to view the ruins.

About two in the afternoon of Wednesday, the remains of the sixteen sufferers were taken in twelve coffins from the ruins, seven to Clonkeen church yard, four to that of Kilmemon, and one to Grange. The sight was mournful in the extreme. Several clergymen attended with hampers, as did several gentlemen, farmers and others, all evidently impressed as they should be on so melancholy an occasion.

Of the neighbouring magistrates, there attended on Wednesday at the place of this most alarming and inhuman enormity, Messrs James G. Jacob, William Barton, James Purfoy Poe, F. Despard, Richard Chadwick, and R. Cooke. O'Killynane. These gentlemen opened a subscription for offering rewards for the discovery and prosecution of the Gorgons concerned in the before recited infernal act, which was signed on the spot by numbers. The magistrates then adjourned their meeting until yesterday, at Clonkeen, when there were then assembled Messrs Robert Cook, B. Bennett Bradshaw, James Purfoy Poe, Wm. Barton, Francis Despard, Richard Chadwick and Richard Millett. These gentlemen had summoned nearly forty persons from the immediate vicinity of the scene of woe, many of whom had lost their nearest relatives or friends. The Sheas are known for ages in this county—opulent, respectable and esteemed; the Mullallys are connected with a determined and extensive body of men; one of the young women who perished on the occasion had four hundred pounds fortune, and was to have been married in a few days.

The Dublin Journal of Monday contains the following: In the parish of Sallagh, unlawful oaths have been administered. In the county of Waterford also some outrages have taken place. A tenant in Old Parish was distrained for rent, and a keeper stationed to secure the produce. The object of the deluded peasantry is evidently to abolish tithes and rents. In the disturbed districts, the system of intimidation is paramount, and carried to an extent almost incredible.

As a striking instance of this fact, we are assured that the burned remains of Jeremiah Scully were lying on the side of the road, and not one of his relations or friends would venture to remove, or any way interfere with them. This circumstance shows the tremendous influence of the banditti, who can thus overawe the strongest feelings of our nature. Some particulars have come to our knowledge respecting the late atrocity in the eastern part of the county of Tipperary, which, although they by no means palliate the infliction of so barbarous an act of revenge, yet, as they tend in some degree to explain the causes of that contest, which now seem to be waging by the peasantry of that part of Munster, may not be unworthy of record. O'Gorman, thence to Shea, who is brother to the man savagely murdered, was not ejected for non-payment of rent, but for want of title. He had only an alleged written promise of a lease, and thereon built the cottages, and made other improvements; he was ejected by civil bill, before the assistant barrister, from the idea that this title in equity, could not prevent the decree at sessions, the case was again tried at the assizes of Clonmel, and the late Shea, on being called by the tenant to prove his brother's hand writing, denied the validity of that document. The tenant being thereby defeated, Shea was put in possession by his brother, who is himself only a lessee: having thus provoked the resentment of the peasantry, and his unfortunate family seem to have fallen a sacrifice to the savage notions of retribution of these nocturnal legislators. It appears, therefore, that this action, however atrocious in itself, has no immediate connection with the disturbances in Limerick. It is, alas! not without frequent parallels in the history of this unhappy country, and we fear is only one proof more of the depraved state of morals, not only among the poor peasantry, but even among those of higher station."

From *Freetman's Dublin Journal*.
SECOND OUTRAGE, MURDER OF MAJOR COLLIS.
On the night of Thursday last, Major Collis was brutally murdered in his bed, by a gang of ruffians, who broke into his house at Tralee Spa, within less than two miles of the town of Tralee. Seven persons entered the house, but the number who actually committed the murder was three. The Major's skull was fractured by the stroke of an iron bar, and six balls are said to have entered his body. He died in great agony. The house was robbed of money, and property of various descriptions, to a

large amount. Major Collis was a most amiable and excellent gentleman. He had never given offence, or done injury to any individual. He had been long in the army, had lost an arm in the service of his country, and was in his 70th year. He was a native of the county of Kerry, and when he retired from a military life, he returned to his original place of residence, where he lived many years, spending his property and his half-pay, and dispensing acts of kindness and humanity to all around him. It was understood that he kept a large sum of ready money constantly in his possession. The neighbourhood in which he resided was very thickly inhabited, several gentlemen living within reach of a musket shot of his house.

From the *London Courier* of Dec. 3.

Dublin, Friday night, Nov. 30.
The outrage to which I made allusion in my last letter, of the burning of a church in the county of Kerry, is no longer matter of doubt. The following paragraph from the *Limerick Chronicle* of Wednesday, affords the fullest confirmation of this sacrilegious atrocity:

BURNING OF A CHURCH.

On Friday night, some villains maliciously set fire to the Parish Church, of Knockane, near Killarney, in the United diocese of Ardara, and totally consumed it, with a number of Bibles and Prayer-Books contained therein. The church wardens of the parish were also threatened, a few days before, with either loss of life or property, if they did not desist from collecting the Church cess.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a barn and haggard, the property, we learn of a Mr. Cuffe, were burnt, near the north east foot of Sheehanan mountain, beyond nine mile house, close by Killymore, and just within the bounds of the county of Kilkenny.

Clonmel Herald.

Attempted assassination of Lieutenant Waters.

We stated the rumoured murder of Lieutenant or Capt. Waters, in a late communication. The subject joined from the last Cork papers is on the subject—

"Captain Waters, a most inoffensive gentleman, who has been for some time past on the half-pay establishment, was, on the night before last fired at and wounded, mortally it is feared. He was on his way home to his residence near Newmarket at the time he was attacked. So little hope was entertained of his recovery, that Mr. Walters, one of the Coroners, is now, 3 o'clock, on his way to hold an inquest. We have seen a letter from a Magistrate in the neighbourhood, who describes himself and all around him, as in the utmost alarm."—Cork Adv.

ENGLAND.

New Agents in the Ministry.

The Rt. Hon. Robert Peel, has announced on Saturday, succeeds Lord Sydney in the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department—but his lordship, we believe will still have a seat in the cabinet. The Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Goulburn succeed, as we announced on Saturday, Earl Talbot and Mr. Grant, as Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland. The successor of Mr. Goulburn, in the Colonial Department is not yet finally arranged—at will be difficult to find a gentleman of equal abilities, activity and experience. It is not true, as has been hinted in a morning paper, that Mr. Canning is going to India. The Duke of Montrose is about to resign the office of Master of the horse, which will be conferred upon the Duke of Dorset. The Duke of Montrose succeeds the Marquis of Hereford as Lord Chamberlain. There may be some other arrangements, but they are of minor importance.

Vienna, Nov. 11.

Authentic letters from Galaxidi of the 10th Sept. confirm the complete defeat of the Turkish army marching against Boetia and the Peloponnesus, has experienced at Thermopylae. Four Pashas commanded that army. The first Benin Pasha, died at Larissa, before the battle, and his troops dispersed. The three others continued their march with 5000 men to Zitouni and thence to Thermopylae. They bivouacked near the village of Molos, and reconnoitred the position of the Greeks with 300 men. The Greeks attacked them at a disadvantage, and slew them all except 60.

The next day the Turkish army advanced en masse, and endeavoured to force the lines of the Greeks, and to pass to Thermopylae, but they encountered a vigorous resistance. The fighting was hand to hand and the Greeks remained conquerors. More than 1200 Greeks have been killed. The Greeks have taken 300 carriages of provisions, 7 cannon, much ammunition, 17 colours, many horses, &c. Menin Pasha was beat by the Capt. Gouras. He is concealed in the forest with his men, and they hope to make them prisoners. The Greek army prepared to march towards Zitouni.

Frankfort, Nov. 20.

The Greeks are stated to have obtained fresh successes in Candia, several actions having taken place in that island, in which the Turks sustained great loss.

A short time ago, a gentleman of Barton-upon-Humber, received a brown paper parcel by the boat from Hull, which on being opened, was found to contain an ancient manuscript music book, a map of Europe, two plates representing the system of heraldry, together with four shillings in silver, and an anonymous letter, of which the following is a literal transcript:—"An individual sends you this, who once was at your house some years ago, and took these things, and now the Gosp'el having come with power, has shewn his error to him, and he now wishes to restore them; he humbly entreats your pardon, begging you not to make it public." The above articles being of such small value, had not been missed; they are however recognized with pleasure by the owner as old acquaintances, and in future will be preserved and esteemed by him, as valuable records of reformation to his conscientious correspondent. By the same vessel, another parcel, containing some silver, and also under other coincident circumstances and proofs of a renewed mind, was addressed to a person in Barton; and the two cases have excited a strong desire as to a recollection of the convicted and converted sinner, but at present without success. He is, however, strongly suspected, to be a Bartonian, and it is thought proper to make it public that he may have the satisfaction of knowing he is freely forgiven."—*North Mersey*.

MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Thursday, P.

The case of Judge Shriver.
The Committee of Grievances and of Justice have acquired Judge Shriver, the charge preferred against him by Samuel Barnes, and published in the *Chronicle* of the 24th January, but have not yet submitted to the House of Delegates, a following report, which is predicated on charge of the Judge having, in connection with the integrity of a witness, given evidence on behalf of said Barnes. This charge is substantiated by the testimony of Matthias Bartgis, sen.

The committee of grievances and of justice to whom was referred the case of the house of delegates of this year, submitting them to report on the charges made by Matthias Bartgis, as to the conduct of Judge Shriver, has been referred to the consideration of the house of delegates, the expediency of adopting the following address:

To the Governor of Maryland.

It appears to the general assembly of Maryland, that Abraham Shriver, an associate judge of the fifth judicial district, has so tampered with the integrity of a witness, subpoenaed to give evidence on behalf of Samuel Barnes, indicted and tried in Frederick county court for a libel on the said Abraham Shriver, as to render him incompetent with the public interest, that the said Abraham Shriver should be permitted to discharge the duties of the office of an associate judge.

You are therefore requested to remove the said Abraham Shriver, from his office of associate judge of the fifth judicial district of this state."

The above was submitted to the house on Friday. On Saturday a communication from Judge Shriver was read to that body, in which he states, that he will be prepared to rebut the charge made against him on Monday next.

This communication was followed by an address to the house from Matthias Bartgis, praying that certain witnesses may be summoned to testify to his character, he having understood that testimony will be offered to show that he is not entitled to credit as a witness.

The communication of the Judge made application of Mr. Bartgis, have given birth to several new orders. Some fixing morning witnesses, and one fixing Tuesday Monday as the day on which the house will hear testimony.

ABSTRACT

Of the Proceedings of the Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. A. Spence reports a bill authorizing special courts of oyer and terminer, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cannell reports a supplement to the act for founding a college on the western shore of this state, &c.

The supplement to the act relating to the removal of causes for trial within the judicial district, the bills to give validity to a deed to authorise the recording of a deed from Jacob Charles; to authorise the abatement of a bridge on the Maryland shore of the Potomac river at Harper's ferry; to incorporate a company to make a turnpike from Boonsborough to Hager's town, &c. the supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund; a supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make the road from Hager's town through Nicholson's Gap; the bill to provide for the opening of East street in the city of Baltimore; the supplement to the act to incorporate the Beneficial Society of the city of Baltimore; the bill to authorise an additional warehouse in Baltimore, and the bill relating to public notices in certain cases, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the relief of Wm Woods, and the additional supplement to the act authorising the appointment of wood cutters in the city of Baltimore, severally passed.

Mr. Bowles obtained leave to report a supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Hager's town to intersect the Gettysburg road and the Pennsylvania line.

Mr. Dennis reports a bill to alter the limits of holding the county court of Somerset.

Mr. Bruce reports an additional supplement to the act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, &c.

Mr. Garner reports a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Hydrant Company of Port Tobacco.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill in favour of Margaret Lewis, rejected; the supplement to the act to prevent the destruction of systems in this state; the supplement to the act to confirm the proceedings of the commissioners of the town of Princess Anne; the bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Dedman and others; the bill for the relief of Elizabeth Morris and others; the bill to lay out a road in Baltimore county, and the resolution in favour of Richard Graves, severally passed.

Mr. Bruce reports a bill apportioning the number of justices of the peace in each county.

Mr. J. S. Spence reports unfavourably on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the state relative to a circulating medium.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties, for a change of the time of holding the courts in said counties.

A memorial from the trustees of the Baltimore College, for a donation or a lottery for the benefit of the same.

Thursday, Jan. 31.

The bills to make valid a deed therein mentioned; appointing commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the village of Hillsborough; the resolution in favour of Solomon Fraser; the supplement to the act to establish a patrol in St. Mary's; the bill to appoint commissioners for a change of the time of holding the courts in said counties; the supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund; and the resolution relative to the sale of the village of the state to subscribe for stock in the Bank of Baltimore, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to amend and reduce into one the Acts of assembly relative to public roads in Worcester; and the further supplement to the act to provide for the opening and



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AGRICULTURAL.

Communicated for the American Farmer, by
G. W. Jeffreys.

THE STERECORARY.

Quincy, (Mass.) June 20, 1817.

Dear Sir.—I should have earlier acknowledged the letter you did me the honour to address to me in April last, but absence from home, and engagements prevented that attention to it, which it was entitled to receive. Your inquiries needed no apology. It gives me great pleasure to correspond with gentlemen interested in agricultural pursuits. These now occupy much of my thoughts, and such as in them is deeply connected with the prosperity of our country.

In relation to the particular object of your letter, I do not know how I can better reply than by referring you to the first volume of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, page 282—which contains all the hints, I deem essential on the subject of a Sterecorary. My letter to Judge Peters, to which you refer and which he published, was intended only to counteract the opinion expressed of the effects of a Sterecorary under a barn. My experience had shown, that if sufficiently spacious and well ventilated, it had no injurious effects upon the health of the animals above, or upon the quality of the manure. I stated my experience, and to my surprise found myself in print. Every thing essential to be attended to in the construction of a Sterecorary, is I think contained in those memoirs. To be covered—to be water-tight—to possess an easy mode of passing the draining over the heap—are the most material points of attention. The scale will depend upon the size of farm to be accommodated—or the state of capital employed.

With respect to your inquiries concerning the quantity of water to be applied, &c.—I know no rule on the subject, nor any do I believe exists, which common sense will not dictate—not to admit more than the water-tight receptacle would contain; that secured, I should let as much water enter as the surrounding buildings and declivities would throw in—unless indeed, the quantity was so great as to render working in the Sterecorary inconvenient. As to the "time of irrigation," I have been wholly governed by convenience—On a rainy day—if my hands have nothing else to do, they irrigate my cellar—sometimes by the machine, I state in the letter to which you allude—at others by the aid merely of buckets. In doing this I have two objects, one is to produce fermentation, the other to enrich every part of the heap, by the particles contained in drainage.

I have no experience of composts made on the scale and in the manner which you suggest. I use no straw as litter; my horses live upon this cut with oats, barley or Indian meal. Sea-weed is my litter. "Weeds, leaves, earth," I think best treated in a rough way, and thus best composted. Let the yard be made of a size suited to your stock—cast in those substances occasionally, and yard your cattle upon them at night. By treading and manure, &c. they unite and amalgamate the mass. If you choose then to cart it to your Sterecorary, there mix, irrigate and let these substances ferment, the better.

I have not these two years past "turned over" my manure in my Sterecorary, any more than is sufficient to make good stowage of it. Nor do I believe any thing is gained by "keeping manure" after it is one year old. As to rough composts out of gross materials, much must depend upon the material, and the advantageous circumstances, in which the heap has been composted.

I consider water as the best medium for communicating the riches of the manure heap to the soil. The best mode is to cart the drainage upon the land, and apply it to the grass or the vegetable cultivated. This be not convenient, then, I never allow a loaded cart of manure to start from my Sterecorary until it is saturated with the drainage by pumping this on the load.

I shall inclose to you by mail, the last number of our Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, and shall be gratified to hear that it reaches you in safety.

The state and scale of Agriculture is so different in N. Carolina

and Massachusetts, that I scarcely know whether any thing I have written can be serviceable.

You will receive it, however, as the best information I have to give in compliance with your request, and as an evidence of the respect with which

I am, your's, &c.
JOSHUA QUINCY.

Geo. W. Jeffreys, Esq.

From the Same.

ON CURING BACON.
Locust Level, Frederick Co., Dec. 30th, 1821.

John S. Skinner, Esq.

Sir—I have observed in number 38 and volume 3 of your American Farmer, a treatise on curing bacon, &c. by John Darby, Esq. Richmond County, Virginia, whose treatise I consider the best I have ever seen in print, and probably as good as can be offered; nevertheless, as I differ with him as to the mode of applying the same ingredients, (sugar and molasses excepted which I deem an unnecessary expense,) I will inform you of the mode, which I have found the best that I have ever tried, in as concise a manner as I can to be intelligent, without comments, leaving the breed and size of hogs for a future examination. I first strike my pork down on planks laid sloping, (as Mr. Darby does) with fine Liverpool salt—after laying from 8 to 14 days, agreeable to the weather—longest of cold days—I re-salt it, having the salt well rubbed on the skin, and pack it in tubs made on purpose, being wider at top than bottom holding about one thousand pounds each; having previously prepared a strong bribe, by boiling salt, (the allum I now prefer) with about two or three pounds of salt petre, with twenty or thirty pods of red pepper for each tub of meat—while oiling, it requires frequent skimming, and perfectly cold, I fill up the tubs, entirely covering the meat with it—about two weeks after, I have no meat taken out—reboil the brine; add while boiling, about 1-3d lye, made strong from green hickory wood ashes, &c. a few more red peppers; skimming as before—when perfectly cold, it is applied over the meat again. In two weeks time, it will be ready for the smoke house when it is taken out of the pickle, wiped clean and hung up, hock downwards. No smoke is applied the first day, unless very cold weather—when commence smoking with green hickory wood. Fearing it might be alleged that it would overheat the meat, I will give a short description of my smoke-house. My meat is hung in the upper story of a small building; the lower story intended for servants, the floor being covered with clay mortar to repel the heat downwards and prevent fire above—below is a small ten plate stove, whose pipe ascends one foot above the floor—some bricks are piled round the pipe above, and about one foot higher, on which an old stove plate is laid, to spread the smoke and prevent fire above. The stove keeps the occupants below comfortable, (who seldom neglect the fire in cold weather) and fully answers smoking my meat; there being no aperture in the floor, except where the pipe goes, they have no access, the meat house door being in the wall of the second story. When perfectly smoked the hams and shoulders are packed again in the tubs, with as coarse salt as I can obtain—from whence it is used comes out clean—when packed with ash it is otherwise. I have also cured them with the first brine, with lye in it, but thought the lye penetrated too deep, though they kept remarkably well.

Mr. Skinner—I hope that our agricultural society will award premiums for the best cured hams, which shall be exhibited at our future cattle shows—believing it as essentially beneficial as for good hogs, (for then the members might have the pleasure of feasting on them;) and I'll venture to assert, they would be treated with as good hams of bacon, as ever came from Burlington, Westphalia, or any other part of this globe, from

Your friend,

and very humble servant,

JOHN HUGHES.

MORE BACON.

Mr. Skinner,

Having had considerable experience, say nearly half a century, in all "the manipulations," (as Dr. M. would probably call them) usually exercised upon that most select-

ble viand, denominated "Bacon" from the killing, cleaning, cutting, salting, packing, curing, and what is better than all, maturing it, I believe myself tolerably well qualified—although there may be some vanity in the declaration, to speak "understandingly," on the subject. Know then, my good Sir, that your correspondent, Mr. John Darby, runs the highly culpable risk of spoiling, or rather causing others to spoil, a quantity of that article which constitutes the staple dish of the Ancient Dominion. He is the less excusable in this particular, because he writes so feelingly on this subject, that I am confident he must be not only an amateur, but one of the cognoscenti both in making and eating Bacon.

The neglect for which I now arraign him before all the lovers of Bacon in the United States, is his failing to caution you that if it is packed "in hickory ashes, they must be drawn ashes, or as sure as you expect to have Bacon for your Christmas Dinner, these ashes will "eat up" (as the old ladies call it) a great portion of the fat in every piece and extract, at least a part of that precious essence which titillates so exquisitely the papillae of the tongue; and is far superior to all the oils that ever were discovered. In other respects, Mr. Darby's receipt is very good, but unnecessarily troublesome; for among all the varieties of Bacon, Burlington a Westphalia inclusive, which my grinders have ever aided in discussing, the best I ever tasted, was packed in what the old Virginia ladies called "meat tubs," and suffered to remain in the first brine until taken out to smoke, I have eat it more than two years old, as good as it could be, and the management has been what I have just stated. The best salt-beef also, which I have ever seen, was put into the aforesaid brine, as soon as the pork was taken out.

Virginianis Philoporus.
December 21st, 1821.

From the same.

RECIPES FOR THE DYSENTERY.

An Indian Remedy.

Take the root of Cuttail, (a flag) bruise and boil it in sweet milk; let the person affected, sup it warm or cold.

It is a harmless medicine, and a sucking child may use it without injury. It is best to let the disease continue a few days before the root is used, or else a purge must be taken. If the person is far gone, one spoonful will be enough every hour the first day, and more the next. No meat ought to be used, but ripe fruit is beneficial.

An Indian Recipe.

Of the roots of the low running Blackberry, or Dewberry, make a strong decoction of tea, and let the patient drink three tea cups full, milk warm, and during the operation, drink plentifully of water. It operates as a gentle purge.

A COACH

FOR BALTIMORE

(Five times a Week.)

In addition to the regular line of three times a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVATE Coach will run every Monday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 31, 1822.

State of Maryland, ss.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,

January 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of Rebecca Watts, administratrix of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette. Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip K. Watts, 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, on or before the 1st day of July next, or may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, 1st day of January 1822. REBECCA WATTS, Adm'x.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order,
Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.
Dec. 13, 1821.

Andrew Nicholls,

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

JUST PUBLISHED

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

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

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

Sept. 27.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS,

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to honour him with a call.

P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Pepper from Philadelphia Esq. December 6, 1821.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order,
Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.
Dec. 13, 1821

Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.

H. H. W. 1m.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr

George Shaw's Store—price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments ingrafted therein

Oct. 25.

ATTENTION!

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

Jan 17.

The Saturday Magazine,

Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines. Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices; Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, Variety, Poetry.—Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Little and Henry, No. 74, S. Second st. Philadelphia—Price \$6 per annum.

No. 27, of the Saturday's Magazine

contains

Confessions of an English Opium Eater

or

Stories of Crocodiles

American Medals

From the Memoir of Gaudencia de

Luca

Mr. Belzoni's Egyptian Antiquities

Fatal Wedding

Menzekoff

A Strolling Company

The good Story Teller

The honour of Mograh Monaghan, a story

Provincial Dialect

Origin of Tea being used

New Publications, &c.

Published Every Saturday at 8 dollars per annum—subscriptions received at this Office, and G. Shaw's store.

Jan. 31.

Take Notice

All persons who are indebted to GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to pay and settle their accounts. Those which are at law, they expect to have settled by the Sheriff, or the debtors may be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend to keep an assortment of

Shirts, Brans, and Horse Blankets.

At their New Warehouse on the corner where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G. & J. BARBER.

January 17

Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note, or to the said firm, or to those who have claims against said firm, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber,

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their

Packets will run as usual: Merchants

and others, who send Goods, &c. are

requested to designate particularly the

names of the persons for whom they

are intended, and the places where to

be sent. They will not be responsible

for letters sent in the packets, but every

attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER,

which will take and carry Freight, to

and from any port in the Chesapeake

Bay.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette

and American, Baltimore, are requested

to insert the above once a week for

six weeks, and forward their accounts

to this office.

May 17.

A COACH

FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday

January, and will continue through

the winter on Tuesdays and Satur-

days, starting from Mrs. Robinson's

and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the

morning, and arriving at Barnum's

Hotel the same afternoon.

Fare and allowance of baggage

same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. Geo.

Shaw's store, Church street,

Annapolis, Jan. 3.

ROBERT WELCH, of Bal.

Respectfully informs the voters of

Anne-Arundel county, and the city of

Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for

the office of Sheriff of said county at

the sheriffalty election to be held in

1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing

between George and John Barber, &

Co. has been mutually dissolved. All

persons indebted to the said firm are

requested to settle either by bond or

note on or before 1st December next,

and those who have claims against said

firm are requested to present them for

payment to John Miller, jun. who is

authorised to adjust and settle the con-

cerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's

absence, either of the aforesaid firm

will be duly authorised to adjust and

settle accounts.

Geo. Barber,

Jno. T. Barber,

Adam Miller,

John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 5th Oct 1821.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER,

Having purchased of George & John

Barber, & Co: their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand)

on the most reasonable and accommo-

dating terms for cash, or to potential

dealers at short dates.

Oct. 11, 1821.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR,

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and

the Public, that he has removed

his Shop,

One door below the Post Office,

Where he has on hand a general sup-

ply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Casimere, Cas-

siuets, Cords and Vestings, which he

will sell at a low price, in the best and

most fashionable manner, at a short

notice, and on accommodating terms.

Those who wish to purchase bargain,

will find it to their advantage to give

him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly ex-

ecuted at this Office.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *Albion*, arrived at New York from Liverpool.

From the *Commercial Advertiser*.

The latest Paris dates are to the 26th Dec. A conspiracy had been detected at Saumur, a town in the department of the Maine et Loire. Previously to the discovery, it appears that there was a dreadful conflagration, the causes of which were not fully decided. It produced great consternation. It broke out on the evening of the 18th of December. Its progress was not stopped until midnight. Five persons perished, and 4 were grievously, and it is feared, mortally wounded, on this calamitous occasion.

The plot above mentioned, it seems by the *Moniteur*, had been some weeks in preparation. Intelligence of it was communicated to Gen. Jamin, commandant at Angers, who immediately proceeded towards Saumur with two companies of the 44th regiment. The intention was to obtain possession of the castle of Saumur—but in this they were baffled, by the arrest of eight of the principal conspirators. No intimation is given as to the ulterior designs of these persons.

We have glanced hastily over several columns of the debates of the Chamber of Deputies. They are often violent but not perhaps more so than usual.

A report had reached Paris and London, that an insurrection among the Janissaries had taken place at Constantinople, which continued two days, during which the Sultan was beleaguered, and the Jews and Christians indiscriminately massacred. This report, however, had not been confirmed, though it will be seen by our extracts below, that the Ottoman capital was in an awful situation.

War, and that without delay, between Russia and Turkey is now universally considered as certain. The Russian troops are pouring down upon the Turkish frontier, with tremendous parks of artillery. Letters from Leipzig, dated Dec. 18, state that an account had been received here of a grand council held at Petersburg, and presided at by the Emperor Alexander, at which decisive measures were adopted with respect to the Porte. On the breaking up of the council several couriers were despatched to the southern provinces of the Russian empire. The winter season, it is thought by Russian officers, who have formerly served in Turkey, will rather facilitate than retard a campaign in that country.

The Russian Gazette confirms the rumour mentioned in our summary yesterday, of a general creation or promotion of orders among those who constituted the Russian legation under Bar. M. Strogoff, at Constantinople. Promotions of this kind were invariably a preliminary of Buona parte to commencing a campaign. There is also a la Buonaparte, a formal expose of the military force of Russia, specifying the number of the respective corps and their positions through that vast empire.

It appears that the Turkish people will not permit the government to accede to the Russian ultimatum, even were the Divan so disposed. Such is their hatred to the Christians, that they will encounter certain and inevitable destruction, rather than make to them the least concession.

The Persians continue to advance victoriously. The news that Bagdad had fallen into their hands is confirmed, and it is a gain said that they have taken Trebisond, and totally destroyed a Turkish corps posted near Erzerum.

The Greeks continued to be successful. Accounts from Frankfort say, that the Greek Congress at Tripolizza intend to proclaim a federative republic, having at its head as president, Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti. Six states it is added, are to form the republic, namely—The Morea, Livad, Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus, and the Islands. What Russia will say to Greek independence remains to be seen.

An article from Corfu of the 20th ult. states that notwithstanding the prohibitory measures of the Ionian government, upwards of 20,000 muskets and bayonets had been furnished to the Greeks from the Islands of Cephalonia, Zante, and Cefio. The fortress of Arta was, it is stated, on the point of surrendering to the Greek force by which it was besieged.

The Greeks are so exasperated by continued wrongs, their minds have become so debased, and their manners brutalized by Turkish despotism, that their atrocities in several instances have equalled those of the Turks. A dreadful massacre took place at Navarino after the town had regularly capitulated. Some of the inhabitants were cut to pieces, others burnt, and several hundreds carried to a barren rock and starved to death.

Tripolizza also surrendered under treatment equally atrocious—and when the Jewish nation offered to buy their lives, it was stated, as a retribution for the indignities offered the Patriarch, their fate was decided on, and every soul was to be crucified. By one common consent the whole of the people assembled together, and resolved to destroy themselves by poison, which was carried into effect on the spot, so that not one remains to relate the horrid tale.

The differences between Demetrius Ypsilanti, the senator and military chief, continue. The latter are all inclined to recognize as Archistrategos the brave conqueror of Tripolizza, whose heroic courage is generally admired. The choice must however, be made in a general assembly, which will speedily be convoked. A strong division of the Greek fleet covers the ports that have been delivered.

An article from Constantinople, dated Nov. 27, says, "War against Persia has been solemnly proclaimed in this capital."

From the *London Courier* of Jan. 1.

We have received Dutch papers to the 27th ult. They contain the following advices from Constantinople under date of the 26th Nov. It does not seem that that city was the scene of those tumults, ending with the alleged murder of the Sultan, which previous accounts stated to have occurred about that period—but great agitation and alarm prevailed, which may be considered as the precursors of some signal catastrophe.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Nov. 26.

"Our fears daily increase—for the last week we have been witness to the most dreadful events. The Government refuses to lend an ear to the advice of the Foreign Ministers. The Austrian Minister, who had for fourteen days in vain desired a con-

ference with the Reis Effendi, on the last refusal immediately demanded his passport, and by this means as well as by the intervention of the English Ambassador, he at length obtained an audience, at which the English, French, and Prussian Ambassadors were also present—but they effected nothing, as the Sublime Porte explicitly declared that it never would grant the demands of Russia—and thus war is inevitable.

"The tokens of dreadful events already manifest themselves. The venerable head of the unfortunate Callimachi has been exposed for two days, and in every street headless corpses are found. Night and day we hear the firing of pistols, so that we can count the victims who thus fall. The government again published a strict order yesterday, for every Mussulman to have his arms in readiness, and be prepared to march at the first summons—it is even said that the Sultan himself will take the command of his army; meanwhile these bloodthirsty people carry on war with the Christians, who are the peaceable inhabitants of this capital.

"The confusion is increased by the arrival of the fleet which is now before the harbour. The Captain pacha has hung the yards of his ship with 75 dead bodies, being the remains of his Greek scum whom he had hanged as a sign of victory, on his arrival in the Dardanelles."

We have received this morning Ham-burgh papers to the 25th ult. from which the following are extracts:

"St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.

Accounts have lately been received from Lieut. Gen. Weliawnow, Gov. of Georgia, dated Tiflis, Nov. 7, according to which the Persians who have invaded Asiatic Turkey, had really made themselves masters of the city of Erzerum, after defeating the Pacha of Bagdad, who attempted, in vain, to defend it. It is said that there were many French officers in the Persian army, with which Prince Mirza, the second son of the Shah, has undertaken this expedition.

"General Count Wittgenstein, who has been for some days in this capital, has returned to his head quarters at Tulezyn."

"Vienna, Dec. 18.

The rumours which have been in circulation here, during eight days past, respecting the state of things in Constantinople, are not as yet confirmed. That capital presents a most alarming aspect—the excesses and assassinations continue in despite of the orders of the Divan, and other authorities, and even the efforts of Foreign Ministers, who recommend to the Porte a more rigorous vigilance. Impartial persons compare the present state of things to that of the month of April last, when the massacre of the Greeks commenced. But things now are carried to a greater excess, for it is not exclusively the Greeks who are objects of the fury of Movement—Christians are also ill treated. On the 23d inst. M. Chapper, attached to the English Embassy, and exercising the functions of Dragoman, was assailed in the open street, and pursued to the very door of his residence, by a band of these ruthless fanatics. He saved himself with much difficulty. This outrage induced Lord Stratford, and Count Lutnow, the Austrian Intendant, to present a very energetic note to the Porte, urging the adoption of measures for the security of the Franks—but all orders to this effect are contemned.

"The disaffection of the Janissaries has been recently manifested, as usual, by fires which, however, were happily extinguished before any serious mischief was done."

Journal de Paris.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 14.

For the Md. Gazette.

Mr. Green,
Please publish the following lines in your Gazette—

TO THE READER—ON VALENTINE'S DAY.

The feather'd Masters of the grove,
Devote this joyous day to love,
And careless 'bout the wintry wind,
Each seeks a Partner, mild and kind,
His wayward destiny to share
Throughout the remnant of the year.
And why not I, whose constant heart,
Has long endur'd the pungent smart
Of shafts, in charms of Maiden fair,
Deep strep'd, and deeper laid there,
This day, pray her from whom we're taken
The poisons which the Gods' dart stain,
In pity, her fair hand to give,
And thus, the aching wound relieve?

Reader, I'll tell thee why—This charming

Maid

Might grant the boon, and I be doom'd to

WED.

Feb. 14, 1822.

A BACHELOR.

LIST OF LAWS.

Passed at December Session, 1821.

The following list comprises the titles of nearly all the Laws passed by our Legislature up to the present time—

1. An act to change the name of William

Vans Murray Robertson, of Dorchester

county, to that of William Vans Murray.

2. An act, entitled, A further supple-

ment to the act, entitled, An act relating

to the public roads in the several counties

therein mentioned.

3. An act for the relief of Amos Chap-

man and Joseph Chapman of the city of

Baltimore.

4. An act to alter and change the name

of Madison Smith Norris of Baltimore

county, to that of Madison Smith Stans-

bury.

5. An act authorizing Elizabeth Hoff-

man to remove her female slave from the

state of Virginia to this state.

6. A further supplement to the act, en-

titled, An act for the distribution of a cer-

tain fund for the purpose of establishing

free schools in the several counties therein

mentioned.

7. An act to alter and change the place

of holding elections in the first election dis-

trict of Harford county.

8. An act for the relief of John Delozier

sen. of Charles county.

9. An act for the relief of James Wil-

liams, the younger, of Caroline county.

10. An additional supplement to the act,

entitled, An act to erect a new market

house in Hagerstown in Washington

county.

11. An act to encourage the destruction

of crows in Kent county, and to repeal the

act therein mentioned.

12. An act to authorize John Adolphe,

of Worcester county, to bring into the state

of Maryland his negro slave named Parker.

13. An act for the relief of Edward Riders

of Baltimore county.

14. An act relinquishing the right of the

state to the lands therein mentioned, and

authorizing a conveyance of the same.

15. An act for the relief of James W.

Zacharie.

16. An act for the support of Susanna

Ringgold, of Kent county.

17. A supplement to the act, entitled, An

act for the relief of the poor of Caroline

county.

18. An act for the benefit of James Smith,

of Calvert county.

19. An act to authorize William G. Pem-

berton, of Charles county, to bring into

this state certain negro slaves therein men-

tioned.

20. An act for the relief of Benedict and

Alexis Boone.

21. An act to authorize Robert Morris,

of Talbot county, to bring into this state a

certain negro slave therein mentioned.

22. An act to enable Joseph Chalm, of

Talbot county, to purchase and hold real

property within this state.

23. An act for appointing a Printer to

the state.

24. An act for the valuation of real and

personal property in Calvert county.

25. An act to authorize and empower the

levy court of Talbot county to assess and

levy a sum of money for the purposes there

in mentioned.

26. An act authorizing and empowering

the levy court of St. Mary's county to as-

sess and levy a sum of money for the sup-

port and maintenance of the idiot son of

Samuel Thompson of said county.

27. An act to confirm an act, entitled,

An act to alter, change and repeal, all

such parts of the constitution and form of

government of this state as relate to the

division of Queen Anne's county into elec-

tion districts.

28. An act for the benefit of Michael C.

Spigg, of Allegany county.

29. An act to repeal all that part of the

constitution and form of government as re-

late to the division of Washington county

into five separate election districts, and for

other purposes, passed at the last session.

30. An act for the benefit of Charles Key

Brace.

31. An act to incorporate the trustees of

St. James' Academy, or School, in Balti-

more county.

32. An act to repeal the act, entitled, An

act authorizing certain alterations in Balti-

more County and City Court rooms.

33. A supplement to the act, entitled, An

act to change and alter the mode of repair-

ing the roads in Caroline county.

34. An act for the support and mainte-

nance of Mary Farrell, of Calvert county.

35. An act to alter and repeal such parts

of the constitution and form of government

of this state, as relate to the division of

Frederick county into election districts.

36. An act for the relief of Mary Nevitt,

of St. Mary's county.

37. A supplement to an act, entitled, An

act to authorize the levy court of Baltimore

county to levy a sum of money for comple-

ting the bridge over the Great Falls of Gun

Powder, at Melvidih's Ford in said county.

38. An act to repeal all such parts of the

constitution and form of government as re-

late to the division of Baltimore county

into seven separate election districts, and

for other purposes.

39. An act for the benefit of Captain

James Allen, of Cecil county.

40. An act to make valid a release of a

mortgage from Thomas Jenkins, of Mun-

roe county, and State of Indiana, to James

Doney, of John, of Calvert county, and

state of Maryland.

41. An act for the relief of Molly Bate-

man, of Charles county.

42. A supplement to the act, entitled,

An act to establish a bank and incorporate

a company to be styled The Bank of West-

minster.

43. An act relative to the making of a

public landing place and road in Somerset

county.

44. A supplement to an act, entitled, An

act for the distribution of a certain fund for

the purpose of establishing free schools in

the several counties therein mentioned.

45. An act for the benefit of the trustees

of the Catholic Cathedral Church of Balti-

more.

46. An act for the benefit of St. John's

College.

47. An act to alter a certain road in Har-

ford county.

48. An act for the benefit of John Jamis-

on, executor of Leonard Jamison.

49. An act for the relief of the infant

children of Levin H. Campbell, late of

Dorchester county.

50. A further supplement to the act, en-

titled, An act for the distribution of a cer-

tain fund for the purpose of establishing

free schools in the several counties therein

mentioned.

51. An act for the improvement of the

navigation of the river Susquehanna.

52. An act for the relief of Thomas Hen-

ry and his wife, of Montgomery county.

53. An act for the benefit of Henry Lew-

is, of Washington county.

54. An act for the relief of James C.

Wheeler, of Talbot county.

55. An act for the benefit of Peter Ting-

strom, of Frederick county.

56. An act for the relief of Isaac Knight,

of Baltimore county.

57. An act for the relief of David Imbrie,

of the city of Baltimore.

58. An act for the benefit of the heirs of

Mary Logan, of Harford county.

59. An act to encourage the destruction

of crows in Calvert county.

60. An act for the revaluation of real

and personal property in Cecil county.

61. An act to provide for the building a

bridge over Beaver creek, in Washington

county.

62. An act to incorporate the Baltimore

Society for the encouragement of Industry.

63. An act to settle and ascertain the sa-

lary of the members of the council for the

ensuing year.

64. An act to lay out ground for a wharf

and lumber yard on Stapleford's creek in

Dorchester county.

65. An act to authorize and empower the

levy court of Anne Arundel county, to as-

sess and levy a sum of money for the pur-

poses therein mentioned.

66. A further additional supplement to

an act, entitled, An act for the erection of

a new market-house in Hagerstown Wash-

ington county and for other purposes.

67. An act to revive the proceedings of

the orphans court of Caroline county.

68. An act for the benefit of the Lebanon

Chapel in Talbot county.

69. An act to make public two roads in

Baltimore county.

70. An act to authorize the levy court of

Washington county to appoint commis-

sioners to divide said county into seven elec-

tion districts and for other purposes.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

INDIAN CORN.

How to make a double crop on poor ground.

Plough up ground intended for corn in the fall of the year, as deep as you can plough it—let it lay till spring, when the frost is entirely out of the ground, give it a good ploughing and harrow it down. It is then in good order for preparing to plant. Take of slacked ashes, two thirds, and of ground plaster one third; mix them well together, and follow the droppers, and put as much of this mixture on the seed as you can grasp in your hand, and cover it well over in the usual way. The corn will grow up strong and green, and will grow on finely, and retain a vigorous strength and green colour, and stand the drought much better than upon the strongest land. The writer of this has tried this experiment for two years and has tested the value of this mode of culture—From 22 acres of very poor ground, which was entirely exhausted and worn out, he raised 130 barrels of long corn, the cob of which was much longer than the usual size. Upon the strongest land, many of the cobs contained 24 rows of seed upon a cob. It is well to remark that this same piece of ground was put in corn about 3 years before, and scarcely reproduced the seed. It was sown in rye, and the crop of rye was scarce worth cutting—it was plastered and then sown in clover, but its poverty was such that the clover was scarcely to be seen. It came up well but not having sufficient nourishment from the soil it died away—it was then used as a pasture until two years after, when the want of other ground induced the writer again to try a crop of corn on it, with the use of ashes and plaster combined as before stated, and such was the crop it yielded, that his overseer and all who saw it, were astonished at the quantity produced by this experiment—To be convinced more certainly of the experiment, the writer took a field adjoining, nearly the same quality—this field also having been worked upwards of 40 years without the aid of manure, plaster or clover to reanimate it, was seeded in corn last summer, and may contain 25 acres; the overseer states in a letter to the writer, that he had about one half lofted, making 160 barrels of corn from 26 acres of poor old fields. This field I manured in the fall with 60 bushels of ashes from the soap boilers, and 25 bushels of plaster, all of which only cost \$10—If for 10 dollars in ashes or plaster more than a double crop of corn can be raised from land otherwise laying waste or not worth the expense of cultivation, ought not every farmer to resort to this mode of culture in preference to planting corn on the best land, as is usually done to secure a certain crop? his best land might be kept in crops less exhausting. This mode of cultivation will give chance of hanging all his grounds into clover lays, by giving time for the clover to form a good cover before it is ploughed in. The writer was induced to try this experiment and risk the chances of a crop on his poorest land, rather than prematurely turn in his clover for corn, and he was thereby enabled to turn a full crop of clover the succeeding year for a wheat crop. G. W.

*650 bushels. †800 bushels.

The preceding communication is very interesting, and the more especially as it is the result of actual practice. The editor regrets that the writer did not attach his name, but the writer is well known to him, and he can pledge himself for the respectability and integrity of the author.

American Farmer.

[Note.—The advantages to be derived from ploughing in the fall of the year, is immense, it not only absorbs the rains and snows, which of itself, is very important, but the action of frost upon the loose soil entirely destroys the eggs of all insects, and particularly the Cut Worm, of which we hear so much complaint every spring, among the young corn; the ashes of itself, is a most powerful antidote used in the way mentioned above.] P. S.

Robert Sinclair on the Cultivation of Grasses.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This Grass looks much like timothy, except the head which divides into a number of little stems like blue grass; it is coarser and taller than the timothy, unless sowed thick which is a necessary precaution; it may be profitably sown with clover as they come early and ripen together, and by not pasturing it too bare in the fall, produces in the spring the earliest pasture of any grass we have, and is much esteemed by those who keep Dairies for producing early grass butter, it has a large chaffy looking seed, but the light particles may be blown out; it will be necessary to sow from three-fourths to one bushel of clean seed to the acre to be profitable; the land should be prepared as for timothy or clover, and may be sowed on wheat or rye, either in the fall, winter, or spring, but in the spring or fall it must be harrowed in; it may be also sowed with any of the spring crops as oats and barley; but if sowed in the fall not later than the 20th of September. I have cultivated it with nearly equal success, both fall, winter, and spring, and have had it on my farm about seven years, and think it very suitable for a change occasionally, but the land ought to be rich enough to produce at least five barrels of corn per acre.

MILLET.

Many persons of respectable standing have written very encouragingly about the profit and usefulness of this grain or grass, one of whom is Dr. Coleman of Virginia who says a bushel of seed will weigh about 53 lbs. and separated from the bran will weigh 40 lbs. and more nutritious than the same weight of Indian corn, an account published in a Philadelphia paper states the produce per acre to be about 40 bushels of seed & four tons of hay; the right time of sowing is said to be about the first of May. I have not yet sowed any, but have frequently seen it growing, and am inclined to think favourably of its culture, especially as a spring crop, on lands intended for wheat in the fall, as it may be harvested in August. In this neighbourhood I should suppose the best time to sow to be about the 20th of April, on ground well prepared and of fertility equal to producing six barrels of corn per acre, on which I would sow about ten quarts of seed, this I think is not too thick if hay is the object, but for seed eight quarts are sufficient, I am well satisfied that the hay is preferred to timothy by horses, but it is difficult to cure in wet weather.

*Except lucerne or meadow oats; the former requires drill husbandry except in sandy lands, and the latter is rather coarse for hay.

Am. Farm.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to those who are indebted to me, that in consequence of the pressure of the times, I have taken this method of informing them that I wish them to call and discharge their accounts, as I have pressing engagements to fulfil; otherwise I shall be obliged to put them in officers hands. A compliance will oblige their obedient servant, BENJ. MEAD.

He will also work at reduced prices in his line, for Cash

Annapolis, Feb. 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th day of February inst. on the premises, all the personal estate of the late Daniel Wells, consisting of one negro man, and one negro woman, one horse, household and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, &c. two houses and lot on Bloomsbury square, and one house and lot on the dock, in the occupation of Bennett Hurst. Terms of sale, six months credit for all sums above twenty dollars; bond with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale will be required, all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid.

John Wells, Absalom Bealmeier.

Feb. 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court of the state of Maryland, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, two vacant lots on Dorsey's Creek in the city of Annapolis, and one house and lot in Church street, subject to the life estate of Wm. Wells, which house is now in the occupation of Wm. Wells. The terms of sale are, bond with approved security, payable in twelve months.

John Wells, Absalom Bealmeier. Trustees.

Feb. 7.

Carriages & Horses.

The public are informed that the subscriber keeps for hire a Hack, and excellent Horses; his driver is careful and obliging. He also keeps for hire excellent Saddle Horses. Gentlemen can be accommodated with either on application at Mr. Williamson's Tavern, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-house, or at the subscriber's dwelling on Church-street, opposite Mr. Williamson's. H. MATTHEWS.

N. B. Horses will be taken at live-ry by the day, week, month or year Feb. 7.

60 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken, if brot home, or lodged in jail so that I get him again. HENRY A. HALL.

West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

The subscriber requests, that all who are indebted to him, would make payment immediately, at his old stand, as he has sold out, and wishes to settle with those he is indebted to.

P. S. Mr. J. Waters & Son, will receive money and give receipts in my absence.

JOHN N. STEWART.

Feb. 7.

To Hire.

A Comfortable Hack and pair of excellent Horses.

Gentlemen or ladies wishing to go journeys, or to make excursions abroad, are informed that they can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who constantly keeps a convenient Hack and pair of Horses, which he will hire by the day, week, or month. His driver is steady and careful. Apply to Henry Price's.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has dissolved partnership with Mr. Henry Matthews. ROBERT FROST

Annapolis, Jan. 31.

A Spy Glass

Was taken through mistake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twine at the ends. It is of a large size, maker's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded, if requested.

JOHN T. BARBER.

Jan. 24.

For Sale,

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

James Mcburn.

Jan. 17.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, & it is well adapted to clover and plaster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Also, Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to

John Weekes.

Jan. 17.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point. As the subscribers have sustained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

Jan. 17.

CABINET MAKING.

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

Cabinet Making Business, &c.

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

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

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

JONATHAN WEEDON.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.



A COACH

FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Saturdays, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoons.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. Geo. Shaw's store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 3.

A COACH

FOR BALTIMORE

(Five times a Week.)

In addition to the regular line of three times a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVATE Coach will run every Monday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. Geo. Shaw's store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 31, 1822.

Take Notice.

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

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

Shirts, Bran, and Horse Feed,

At their new Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

January 17.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

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

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

Geo. Barber, Jno. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

NOTICE.

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

STOCK OF GOODS,

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

Oct. 11, 1821.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed

his Shop,

One door below the Post Office,

Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms.

Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honourable the justices of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce's Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any way concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.

Thomas Worthington, of Mich.

Dec. 20.

WM. R. TEGG

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed

his

Manufactory to the Shop one door below Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling house, and opposite the Post Office, in Church-street, where they can be accommodated in the first style, or in any manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

He has furnished himself with a stock of leather of superior quality, and has engaged in his service several first-rate workmen.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory to the Shop one door below Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling house, and opposite the Post Office, in Church-street, where they can be accommodated in the first style, or in any manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

He has furnished himself with a stock of leather of superior quality, and has engaged in his service several first-rate workmen.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

By order,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13, 1821.

Andrew Nicholls,

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

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Marriott, Loocherman, J. Forrest, Allen & Dennis,

By order,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13, 1821.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive.

PRICE—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS,

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to patronize him with a call.

P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Pepper, Best Philadelphia Brand.

December 6, 1821.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13, 1821.

Just Published

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

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments ingrafted therein

Oct. 25.

ATTENTION!

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

Jan. 17.

The Saturday Magazine,

Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines. Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices, Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia.

Variety. Poetry—Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Littel and Henry No. 74, S. Second-st. Philadelphia—Price \$5 per annum.

No. 27, of the Saturday's Magazine contains

Confessions of an English Opium Eater

or

Stories of Crocodiles

American Medals

From the Memoir of Gaudenzio de Luca

Mr. Belzoni's Egyptian Antiquities

Fatal Wedding

Menekoff

A Strolling Company

The good Story Teller

The honour of Mograh Monaghan, a story

Provincial Dialect

Origin of Tea being used

New Publications, &c.

Published Every Saturday at a dollar per annum—subscriptions received at this Office, and G. Shaw's store.

Jan. 31.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

GEOLOGICAL.
The following Notices of Curiosities are
from a communication of the
v. Elias Cornelius to the Editor of the
American Journal of Science.

A River flowing from a Cave,
I will mention a singular cave, which I
not remember ever to have seen described.
It is situated in the Cherokee country
Nicojack, the northwestern angle, in the
p of Georgia, and is known by the name
the Nicojack cave. It is 20 miles SW
the Look-out mountain, and half a mile
on the south bank of the Tennessee ri-
The Raccoon mountain in which it
situated, here fronts to the northeast—
mense layers of horizontal limestone
a precipice of considerable height—
this precipice the cave commences, not
ever with an opening of a few feet, as
common, but with a mouth fifty feet
b, and one hundred and sixty wide, its
f is formed by a solid and regular layer
limestone, having no support but the
s of the cave, and as level as the floor
house. The entrance is partly ob-
ected by piles of fallen rocks, which ap-
pear to have been dislodged by some great
convulsion. From its entrance the cave
sists chiefly of one grand excavation
ough the rocks, preserving for a great
tance the same dimensions as at its
out.

What is more remarkable than all, it
ma, for the whole distance it has yet been
plored, a walled and vaulted passage, for
ream of cool and limpid water, which
ere it leaves the cave, is six feet deep,
d sixty feet wide. A few years since,
ol James Ore of Tennessee, commencing
early in the morning, followed the
urse of this creek in a canoe, for three
ies. He then came to a fall of water,
d was obliged to return without making
y further discovery. Whether he pene-
ated three miles up the cave or not, it is
fact he did not return till the evening,
aving been busily engaged in his subter-
anean voyage for twelve hours. He stat-
ed that the course of the cave after pro-
ceeding some way to the southwest, became
oth, and southeast by south, the remain-
ing distance.

NATURAL NITRE.
The sides of the principal excavation
resent a few apartments which are inter-
esting principally because they furnish
large quantities of the earth from which
the ntrate of potash is obtained. This is
circumstance very common to the caves
f the western country. In that at Nico-
ack, it abounds, and is found covering the
urfaces of fallen rocks, but in more abun-
dant beneath them. There are two kinds,
one is called the "clay dirt," the other the
"black dirt," the last is much more strong-
ly impregnated than the first. For several
years there has been a considerable manu-
facture of saltpetre from this earth. The
process is by lixiviation and crystallization,
and is very simple. The earth is thrown
into a hopper, and the fluid obtained, pass-
es through another of ashes, the alkali of
which decomposes the earthy nitrate, and
uniting with its acid, which contains chief-
ly nitric acid, turns it into nitrate of
potash. The precipitated lime gives the
lass a whitish colour, and the consistence
of curdled milk. By allowing it to stand
in a large trough, the precipitate, which
is principally lime, subsides, and the super-
cumbent fluid, now an alkaline, instead of
an earthy nitrate, is carefully removed and
boiled for some time in iron kettles, till it
is ready to crystallize. It is then removed
again to a large trough, in which it
shoots into crystals. It is now called
rough shot nitre. In this state it is sent
to market, and sells usually for sixteen dol-
lars per hundred weight. Sometimes it is
dissolved in water, reboiled, and recrystallized,
when it is called refined, and sells for
twenty dollars per hundred. One bushel
of the clay dirt yields from three to five lbs.,
and the black dirt from 7 to 10 lbs. of the
rough shot nitre. The same dirt, if re-
turned to the cave, and scattered on the
rocks, or mingled with the new earth, be-
comes impregnated with the nitrate again,
and in a few months may be thrown into
the hopper, and be subjected to a new pro-
cess.

The causes which have produced the ni-
trifics of these caves, may not yet have
been fully developed. But it is highly pro-
bable, they are to be ascribed to the decom-
position of animal substances.
It is reasonable to suppose, that in an un-
cultivated country they would become the
abode of wild animals, and even of savage
men. That they have been used by the
natives as burial places, is certain. In one
which I entered, I counted a hundred hu-
man skulls, in the space of twenty feet
square. All the lesser and more corrupti-
ble parts of each skeleton had mouldered to
dust, and the whole lay in the greatest con-
fusion. I have heard of many such caves,
and to this day some of the Indians are
known to deposit their dead in them. From
the decomposition of such substances, it is
well known the acid of the nitric salts ar-
ises, and it would of course unite with
the lime everywhere present, and form ni-
trite of lime.

We learn from our Boston correspondent
under date of the 9th inst. that on that day
Judge Davis, of the United States District
Court, decreed restitution to the owners of the
Portuguese ship Mariana Flora, and
sarg, sent into that port some time since
by the U. S. schooner Alligator. Judge
Davis also stated to the Court, that he
should appoint commissioners to award da-
mages to the owners for the capture, deten-
tion, and gave it as his opinion that
the cause of capture. He also stated that
the day he should award damages to
the crew, for being confined in irons and
treated as pirates.

**AN EFFECTUAL CHECK TO COUN-
TERFEITING.**

John Billis has been convicted in the
Constitutional Court at Charleston, of pass-
ing a counterfeit note of the bank of the
State of South Carolina, and sentenced to
be hanged on the 15th of this month. Judge
Huger presided, and pronounced sentence
on the criminal.

We have frequently heard of Carrier
Pigeons being employed to convey intelli-
gence across the British channel, during
the drawing of a lottery in Europe, and
sometimes we believe they have been made
use of, during war, to carry despatches an-
nouncing an important victory or defeat,
as the case might be. But we never, until
now, heard of what is called the sea pigeon.
Nor can we ascertain, for the want of dates,
how long it took the sea pigeon, spoken of
in the following account, to perform the
distance from the place where it was set off,
until it was caught, or how long it went
without food.

From the London Courier of Jan. 3.
On the 8th of September was caught a
sea-pigeon, near to the Isle of France, in
the Indian Ocean, with the following in-
scription tied to its tail:—

"I've seen the Betsey far at sea,
And where you soon may find it;
Whatever name your ship may be,
Please write her name behind it!"
"Brig Betsey, captain Robert Smith, at
sea, lat. 34. 15, S. long 58, 8, W from
Buenos Ayres, bound to London. This is
to ascertain the distance and courses this
bird may fly from this until it may be caught;
and you will oblige me by inserting it in
the public papers."—George Lord." This
bird was caught in the American ship Flora,
from Calcutta, bound to Philadelphia,
and arrived last week at Liverpool from
Philadelphia.

Scraps from late English Papers received at
this office.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The piece of mechanism consists of only
one small horizontal wheel, not exceeding
3 4ths of an inch in diameter, through the
centre of which, on the plane of the wheel,
passes a small magnetic bar projecting a-
bout 3 4ths of an inch beyond the circum-
ference of the wheel on the one side, and
about 3 8ths of an inch on the other side.
These projections are called the North and
South Poles. The axis of the wheel is, of
course, perpendicular. Its operative power
is magnetism; its motion, (probably owing
to the friction inseparable from the long
continued action of the axis in its sockets)
is somewhat irregular; but on the whole,
it is a curiosity highly deserving attention.

Owing to a sudden shock, its motion was
stopped entirely the other day, but we have
learned that it has been restored. About
two years ago it was stopped by some un-
known cause, but after a short pause re-
covered its motion of itself, without any
additional impulse, and continued its revo-
lutions without intermission. In a room
at Mr. Swan's, in Coppergate, which was
excessively warm and crowded with com-
pany, its action ceased altogether; after first
becoming irregular and sickly. Query—
Might not the simple fact lead to some im-
portant issue on the question of the varia-
tion of the compass? This we only know,
that the magnetic influence was deadened
by excessive heat, and resuscitated by a
more moderate atmosphere.

[Yorkshire Gazette.

An immense pie, composed of hares,
turkeys, geese, pheasants, partridges, &c.
weighing upwards of seventy pounds, and
tastefully decorated with the city arms,
and other appropriate ornaments, in pastry,
by Mr. Turner, the city cook, is about to
be sent up to London, as a present to Al-
derman John Williamson, from a few of his
Chester friends.—Chester Chronicle.

John Kilburn, a person well known on
the turf as a list seller, &c. being at a town
in Bedfordshire, and according to a turf
phrase, quite broke down; it was in harvest
time, the week before Richmond races, near
which place he was born, and to arrive
there in time, he hit on the following
expedient:—He applied to a blacksmith of
his acquaintance to stamp on a padlock the
words "Richmond Gaol," which, with the
chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he
composedly went into a corn field to sleep.
As he expected, he was soon apprehended,
and taken before a magistrate, who, after
some deliberation, ordered two constables
to guard him in a carriage to Richmond,
no time being to be lost, Kilburn saying he
had not been tried, and hoping they would
not let him till another assize. The con-
stables on their arrival at the gaol accented
the keeper with—"Sir, do you know this
man?" "Yes, very well, it is Kilburn; I
have known him many years." "We sup-
pose that he has broken out of your gaol,
as he has a chain and padlock on your
mark?" "A prisoner! I never heard any
harm of him in my life." "Nor," says
Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, Sir."—
They have been so good as to bring me
out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give
them any further trouble. I have got the
key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble
them to unlock it; I thank them for their
good usage." The distance he thus travel-
led was about one hundred and seventy
miles.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.

The following melancholy event took
place a few days ago in the neighbourhood.
A person of the name of Hunt recently
went to reside in a new built house at Rain
hill, and for several nights his three sons,
who slept in an upper room, in which there
was a fireplace but no grate, had a fire
kindled in it. On Sunday 9th inst. they did
not come down to breakfast at the usual
hour, but as they had no business to do on
that morning, it excited no surprise. In a
short time, however, Mrs. Hunt went to
their bed room, and, dreadful to relate,
had the heart-rending affliction of behold-
ing them all lifeless. Their deaths had
been produced by suffocation. It appeared
that the door of the room, which had been
formerly left open, was on this night closed,
and the humidity of the room, it is sup-
posed, prevented the smoke from ascending
by the chimney. From the posture in
which the bodies were found, only one of
them appears to have been awake to their
terrible situation, but so overpowered
by the effects of the effluvia, that his dead was

only partly raised. They were of the re-
spective ages of 14, 19, and 23. They
were interred at Farnworth Church, and
their funeral was attended by the most nu-
merous concourse of spectators ever wit-
nessed in that part of the country.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir,
Observing in your paper of this day, that
a duel was lately fought on Bagshot Heath,
which proved fatal to one of the seconds,
who in consequence of standing too near
his man, was shot in the side, of which he
died in two hours after, I am induced to
trouble you with a case somewhat similar,
although terminating in a less melancholy
manner.

About twenty years since, a Mr. Brady,
apothecary to one of the hospitals in Dub-
lin, went to the Phoenix Park for the pur-
pose of deciding an affair of honour with a
brother practitioner. On this occasion, the
hackney-coachman who brought Mr. Brady
to the field was severely wounded, and
one of his horses shot dead, at the first
fire. The unfortunate man, (like the gen-
tleman at Bagshot,) had taken his station
rather too near the combatants—so wit,
at a distance of about 50 yards on one side—
As the gentlemen fired together, it was ne-
cessary exactly ascertained whether one bullet
had done all the mischief, or whether Mr.
Brady had shot the coachman, and his an-
tagonist the horse, from the manner, how-
ever, in which the matter was settled, I am
inclined to the latter opinion. Both the
parties being medical men, they attended
the coachman alternately, until cured,
without expense, and they very amicably
clubbed their £5 each, to make up £10
the price of the horse.

As it may be the means of saving some
lives, I am induced to send you an opinion
(founded on considerable experience), which
is that in all citizen duels, the seconds
run a much greater risk of being
shot than the principals. When a young
man residing in Dublin, I was (for reasons
which it is unnecessary here to state,) very
frequently applied to act as a second, and
with which I generally complied, but hav-
ing, in half a dozen instances, very nar-
rowly escaped with my life, I came to a re-
solution never again to appear in the field
of honour, even to oblige my dearest friend,
but as a principal; to this resolution I have
for more than 30 years invariably adhered;
and it is owing to this, as I firmly believe
that I now live to have the honour of ad-
dressing you I am, Sir, your most obedi-
ent servant,

GALLIENIUS.

Slaughter's Coffee-house, Nov. 26.

Quebec, Jan. 31.

A bill is now before the American Con-
gress for regulating Indian Trade and erect-
ing a Territory of the United States on the
Pacific Ocean, north of latitude 42 under
the name of the Oregon Territory. Be-
tween Russia and the United States we sup-
pose it is intended to exclude G. Britain
from the Country on the Pacific, to which
she is entitled by the discoveries of M'Ken-
zie.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

OHIO.

A bill has passed the house of representa-
tives of Ohio, authorising the governor of
that state to employ a competent engineer
to survey the different routes, and ascertain
the practicability of cutting a canal from
lake Erie to the Ohio river. Six thousand
dollars have been appropriated for the pur-
pose of defraying the expenses of the sur-
vey. The bill had not been acted on in
the senate at the date of the last advices.

In the new Congress there are two Kings,
one Noble, one Knight, and two Sergeants
—one Archer, one Stewart, one Cook, one
Butler, one Sawyer, two Taylors, four
Barbers, four Smiths—one Fuller, and two
Walkers—one Wolf, one Parrott, one
Hawk, one Woodcock, and one Swan—
one Cannon, one Bull, two Reeds, one
Key, one Pitcher, besides some Wright
Long Hooks—some Sterling White wood
—Rich t hammer—Brown Mills, a Little
Hill or so, and two or three Moore.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore,

dated

SEYNA, 26th Nov. 1821.

"From the accounts you have in Amer-
ica respecting this country, perhaps you
have numbered me among the dead—in
reality there has been only a half's breadth
difference between your news and the
truth. Several times we have expected to
see our quarter of the town destroyed—a
few days past we thought there was little
doubt of it, and even at present are not at
all easy. The cruelties of the Turks to-
wards the Greeks has been such, that every
friend of humanity was pleased to assist
the latter in getting away. Monsieur Da-
vid, the French Consul, and the ships of
war of that nation, have been particularly
useful to these poor people, and certainly
he has, at the risk of his own life, saved
thousands of them. These heathen Turks
are not capable of grinding grain, or mak-
ing it into bread when ground—in fact all
kinds of Trades were carried on by the
Greeks, so that their going away began ra-
ther to embarrass the Turks, who thereup-
on made their complaints to Monsieur Da-
vid. He replied to them, that so long as
they continued killing the Greeks, so long
would he assist their escape. They threat-
ened as usual to burn the city—he told them
to be assured, that when they set fire to
our quarter, care should also be taken that
theirs should also burn. Taking advantage
of the absence of nearly all the men of
war on station here, they killed 3 Franes
of the poorer class, who in return killed
one and wounded another of the Turks—
That night all the Franes, or nearly so,
armed—the vessels of war took their sta-
tions, and we expected they would put their
threats into execution. The French Con-
sul assured the Pacha, that the Franes had
orders to defend themselves, and were de-
termined so to do. That he must not ima-
gine, like the poor Greeks, we should suf-
fer ourselves to be killed without resistance
—and that every injury done to a Frane
in his person or property, should be retaliated
on them." Seeing therefore that attacking
Frane (although 100 Turks to 1 Frane)
was attended with some danger, they turn-

ed upon the poor Greeks, of whom, on the
19th or 20th inst. they killed upwards of
three hundred. The boats of the men of
war, that is French and Austrian, armed
with cannon remained at the quays, and
thus not one Frane was molested. The
English kept themselves quietly on board,
and when some poor Greeks, who had es-
caped with wounds, went to them for as-
sistance, would not even look at them. The
French, on the contrary, extended every
assistance. The Janizaries have taken the
town under their protection, & on their pro-
mise no dependence is to be placed. To
the presence of a respectable force, which
arrived some days since, and the persuasion
that all Franes have arms about them, we
owe the quiet we now enjoy. All the Ba-
zars are shut; but in a few days will
open again, until some new disturbance
takes place, and then we shall have the
same disorders again.

Re assured the time is near at hand,
when the Turks will be driven out of Eu-
rope—the Greeks have got over the worst
of it. They are now prosperous and gain-
ing strength every day, and in the Morea
they have had many important advantages.
The Archipelago is entirely in their power.
On the other hand, the Persians have de-
clared war against the Turks, and the
Russians, who are no doubt at the bottom
of all this, it is to be expected will not
much longer put up with the insolence and
insults of the Musselmens. Should Russia
declare war, then beyond all doubt, the
Turks must march out of Europe, and you
are sufficiently acquainted with this coun-
try to know that it will be impossible for a
Christian to live here." [Patriot.]

Extract of a letter from an American gen-
tleman at Paris, dated Dec. 27.

"The only intelligence from Turkey is
in a letter from Prince Metternich at Vien-
na, who without official intelligence, is of
opinion that the report of the revolution in
Constantinople is true, and it is feared the
ambassadors have fallen." N. Intel.

OSAGE MISSION.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Vail,
to the Editor of the Religious Intelligen-
cer, dated Union, Arkansas Territory,
Nov. 15, 1821.

Very dear Sir,
Your Religious Intelligencer to the
30th of October, 1820, came safe to hand
last June. It was animating to find that
you remembered us. More animating still
to hear of the wonderful revival in your
part of the country. I look back on the
land of Sabbaths and Bibles with increased
delight, for there the spirit of the Lord is
descending. I have no desire to return
and leave the work before us, for the souls
of the heathen are precious. Still I should
love to share the joys of faithful ministers,
who are reaping the reward of their la-
bours.

You may doubtless desire to know some-
thing concerning the prosperity of this
mission. After a long and tedious journey,
attended with severe trials, we are now
settled in a pleasant land. We have com-
menced a large establishment according to
the views of the society, and are prepared
to receive the heathen children, and train
them up in the right way. Mr. Chapman
has entered on the study of the language,
and there appears to be nothing in the way
of evangelizing these heathen, but the un-
happy war which exists between the Osages
and the Cherokees. Nothing but this in
the way of gathering hundreds of children
around us. We have gained the confidence
of the Indians. They have a desire to re-
ceive instruction, but they dare not trust
their children so far from their village.—
They feel themselves insecure, and they
have reason to feel so. Little blood has
yet been shed by either party. They fight
altogether in the savage style, killing upon
their enemies by surprise. The Osages are
at this time on their buffalo hunt. The
Cherokees have marched westward to the
number of 4 or 500 in pursuit of them.—
What will be the result, it is impossible to
tell, as also, when the war will end. Our
own personal safety is perhaps as great
here, although we live directly between the
contending parties, as in any country in
time of war.

Our situation calls for the continual pray-
ers of all who know the state of this mis-
sion. Let all the friends of Christ and of
the heathen plead at the throne of grace,
that God would prepare the way for his
gospel in this wilderness. He alone is able
to turn the hearts of these people to peace.
He is able, yea, he has promised to make
the lamb and the lion lie down together.—
My dear sir, I cannot express the desires I
feel to have access to these heathen. The
field is great. Even in this village there are
3 or 4000 souls who have no knowledge of
a Saviour. We long to see them listening to
the sound of the gospel.

The health of the mission family is bet-
ter at this time than it has been for several
months. Mrs. Vail, and our little children
are well.

Your affectionate friend and fellow ser-
vant in the gospel,

WM. F. VAIL.

INFLUENCE OF PARENTS.

At the commencement of a revival in a
neighbouring town, there lived a family in
which there were several young persons.—
The parents, however, did not believe in
revivals, but ridiculed the work, calling it
enthusiasm, religious stir, &c. &c. but the
work increased, and about 50 of the youth
were soon made subjects of grace. It was
noticed that all the members of this family
were passed by, while many of their com-
panions were entering into the kingdom.
The father saw it, and was alarmed. He
called his family together, and addressed
them thus—"My children, I am convinc-
ed that this is the work of God, and I be-
lieve that now is the time for you to obtain
salvation. Others are anxious for their
souls, and it is time for you to attend to
yours." The next evening, two of the fa-
mily went home from meeting, where they
had frequently attended before with indi-
ference, under deep conviction; and several
have since found joy and peace in believ-
ing. Let parents and others be careful lest
they be found fighting against God, and
the blood of those placed under their
care, be found in their skirts.

[New Haven Religious Intelligencer.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 11.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on the
judiciary, to which had been referred the
bill from the other House to fix the ratio of
representation under the 4th census, re-
ported the same with an amendment, to
strike out 40,000 and insert 42,000 as the
ratio.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 11.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the House
agreed to consider the joint resolution by
him submitted some days since, relative to
the recognition of the independent govern-
ments of South America, for the purpose
of having the same referred to a committee
of the whole on the state of the Union;
and it was referred accordingly.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The House then again resolved itself into
a committee of the whole. Mr. Taylor in
the chair, on the bill to establish a uniform
system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Hemphill addressed the house in
opposition to the motion to strike out the
first section of the bill, in a speech of a-
bout an hour, and was followed by

Mr. Colden on the same side, who occu-
pied the floor until past 4 o'clock, when—

Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina rose and
intimated his intention to speak on the ques-
tion, but the usual hour of adjournment
having passed, the committee rose, report-
ed progress and obtained leave to sit again,
and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Cooke submitted the following re-
solution:

Resolved, That the committee on naval
affairs be instructed to inquire and report,
how many naval stations are occupied by
the United States; the number and grade
of the officers at each; what each officer
has received as pay and subsistence, and
what for emoluments or extra compensa-
tion for supposed services; how many have
received their full monthly pay who were
not in actual service at the time, and by
what authority they were so paid, and also
that they enquire into the expediency of
reorganizing the naval establishment of
the United States.

Mr. M'Lane moved to amend the reso-
lution to make it read as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on na-
val affairs be instructed to inquire into the
expediency of reorganizing the naval es-
tablishment of the United States."

Thus modified the resolution was adopt-
ed without opposition.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a com-
mittee of the whole on the unfinished busi-
ness of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill) Mr.
Taylor in the chair. This gave rise to a de-
bate which continued till the house ad-
journed.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on
Commerce, reported a bill to continue in
force an act declaring the assent of Con-
gress to certain acts of the states of Mary-
land and Georgia—which was twice read
and committed.

Mr. Cooke laid on the table the follow-
ing resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U-
nited States be requested to cause to be
communicated to this house the number
and location of the naval stations now oc-
cupied by the United States, the number
and grade of the officers at each, and how
employed—what each receives per month
as pay and subsistence, and what for emu-
luments or extra compensation—whether any
have received their full monthly pay, who
were not in actual service during the period
for which they were paid—how many are
on furlough—whether any naval officer is
employed in the merchant service—if so,
whether he receives any pay from the gov-
ernment.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The House resolved itself into a commit-
tee of the whole on the unfinished business
of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill), Mr. Tay-
lor in the chair.

Mr. Archer, of Va. took the floor in fa-
vour of the motion to strike out the first
section of the bill, and continued his re-
marks until the usual hour of adjournment,
when (Mr. A. not having concluded,) the
committee rose, reported progress, and ob-
tained leave to sit again.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. Floyd remarked, that in consequence
of unofficial reports of the promulgation of
an imperial ukase of the Autocrat of all
the Russias, in relation to the western li-
mits of the U. States. He begged leave to
lay on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the U. S.
be requested to communicate to this house,
whether any foreign government have made
claims to any part of the territory of the
United States upon the coast of the Pacific
Ocean north of the 42d degree of latitude,
and to what extent; whether any regula-
tions have been made by foreign powers af-
fecting the trade on that coast, and how
far it affects the interests of this republic,
and whether any communications have
been made to this government, by foreign
powers, touching the contemplated occu-
pation of Columbia River.

The House re-olved itself into a commit-
tee of the whole on the unfinished business
of yesterday, (the Bankrupt Bill) Mr. Tay-
lor in the chair.

Mr. Archer of Va. resumed the argument
which he commenced yesterday, in support
of the motion to strike out the first section
of the bill, and occupied the floor about 2
hours.

Mr. Barbour (the Speaker) rose, and
intimated his intention to present some ge-
neral views of the subject that had occur-
red to him, and (the usual hour of adjourn-
ment having arrived,) moved that the com-
mittee rise and report, which was agreed
to, and leave having been given to sit
again,

The house adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

INDIAN CORN.

How to make a double crop on poor ground.

Plough up ground intended for corn in the fall of the year, as deep as you can plough it—let it lay till spring, when the frost is entirely out of the ground, give it a good ploughing and harrow it down. It is then in good order for preparing to plant. Take of slacked ashes, two thirds, and of ground plaster one third; mix them well together, and follow the droppers, and put as much of this mixture on the seed as you can grasp in your hand, and cover it well over in the usual way. The corn will grow up strong and green, and will grow on finely, and retain a vigorous strength and green colour, and stand the drought much better than upon the strongest land. The writer of this has tried this experiment for two years and has tested the value of this mode of culture—From 20 acres of very poor ground, which was entirely exhausted and worn out, he raised 130 barrels* of long corn, the cob of which was much longer than the usual size. Upon the strongest land, many of the cobs contained 24 rows of seed upon a cob. It is well to remark that this same piece of ground was put in corn about 3 years before, and scarcely reproduced the seed. It was sown in rye, and the crop of rye was scarce worth cutting—it was plastered and then sown in clover, but its poverty was such that the clover was scarcely to be seen. It came up well but not having sufficient nourishment from the soil it died away—it was then used as a pasture until two years after, when the want of other ground induced the writer again to try a crop of corn on it, with the use of ashes and plaster combined as before stated, and such was the crop it yielded, that his overseer and all who saw it, were astonished at the quantity produced by this experiment—To be convinced more certainly of the experiment, the writer took a field adjoining, nearly the same quality—this field also having been worked upwards of 40 years without the aid of manure, plaster or clover to reanimate it, was seeded in corn last summer, and may contain 25 acres; the overseer states in a letter to the writer, that he had about one half lofted, making 160 barrels of corn from 26 acres of poor old fields. This field I manured in the hill with 60 bushels of ashes from the soap boilers, and 25 bushels of plaster, all of which only cost \$10—If for 10 dollars in ashes or plaster more than a double crop of corn can be raised from land otherwise laying waste or not worth the expense of cultivation, ought not every farmer to resort to this mode of culture in preference to planting corn on the best land, as is usually done to seed a certain crop? his best land might be kept in crops less exhausting. This mode of cultivation will give chance of bringing all his grounds into clover lays, by giving time for the clover to form a good cover before it is ploughed in. The writer was induced to try this experiment and risk the chances of a crop on his poorest land, rather than prematurely turn in his clover for corn, and he was thereby enabled to turn a full crop of clover the succeeding year for a wheat crop. G. W.

*650 bushels. †800 bushels.

The preceding communication is very interesting, and the more especially as it is the result of actual practice. The editor regrets that the writer did not attach his name, but the writer is well known to him, and he can pledge himself for the respectability and integrity of the author.

American Farmer.

[Note.—The advantages to be derived from ploughing in the fall of the year, is immense; it not only absorbs the rains and snows, which of itself, is very important, but the action of frost upon the loose soil entirely destroys the eggs of all insects, and particularly the Cut Worm, of which we hear so much complaint every spring, among the young corn; the ashes of itself, is a most powerful antidote used in the way mentioned above.] P. S.

Robert Sinclair on the Cultivation of Grasses.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This Grass looks much like timothy, except the head which divides into a number of little stems like blue grass; it is coarser and taller than the timothy, unless sowed thick which is a necessary precaution; it may be profitably sown with clover as they come early and ripen together, and by not pasturing it too bare in the fall, produces in the spring the earliest pasture of any grass we have,* and is much esteemed by those who keep Dairies for producing early grass butter, it has a large chaffy looking seed, but the light particles may be blown out; it will be necessary to sow from three-fourths to one bushel of clean seed to the acre to be profitable; the land should be prepared as for timothy or clover, and may be sowed on wheat or rye, either in the fall, winter, or spring, but in the spring or fall it must be harrowed in; it may be also sowed with any of the spring crops as oats and barley; but if sowed in the fall not later than the 20th of September. I have cultivated it with nearly equal success, both fall, winter, and spring, and have had it on my farm about seven years, and think it very suitable for a change occasionally, but the land ought to be rich enough to produce at least five barrels of corn per acre.

MILLET.

Many persons of respectable standing have written very encouragingly about the profit and usefulness of this grain or grass, one of whom is Dr. Coleman of Virginia who says a bushel of seed will weigh about 53 lbs. and separated from the bran will weigh 40 lbs. and more nutritious than the same weight of Indian corn, an account published in a Philadelphia paper states the produce per acre to be about 40 bushels of seed & four tons of hay; the right time of sowing is said to be about the first of May. I have not yet sowed any, but have frequently seen it growing, and am inclined to think favourably of its culture, especially as a spring crop, on lands intended for wheat in the fall, as it may be harvested in August. In this neighbourhood I should suppose the best time to sow to be about the 20th of April, on ground well prepared and of fertility equal to producing six barrels of corn per acre, on which I would sow about ten quarts of seed, this I think is not too thick if hay is the object, but for seed eight quarts are sufficient, I am well satisfied that the hay is preferred to timothy by horses, but it is difficult to cure in wet weather.

*Except lucerne or meadow oats; the former requires drill husbandry except in sandy lands, and the latter is rather coarse for hay.

Am. Farm.

NOTICE

I hereby given to those who are indebted to me, that in consequence of the pressure of the times, I have taken this method of informing them that I wish them to call and discharge their accounts, as I have pressing engagements to fulfil, otherwise I shall be obliged to put them in officers hands. A compliance will oblige their obedient servant, BENJ. MEAD.

He will also work at reduced prices in his line, for Cash.

Annapolis, Feb. 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th day of February inst. on the premises, all the personal estate of the late Daniel Wells, consisting of one negro man, and one negro woman, one horse, household and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, &c. two houses and lot on Bloomsbury square, and one house and lot on the dock, in the occupation of Bennett Hurst. Terms of sale, six months credit for all sums above twenty dollars; bond with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale will be required, all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid.

John Wells, Absalom Bealmeier, Trustees.

Feb. 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court of the state of Maryland, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, two vacant lots on Dorsey's Creek in the city of Annapolis, and one house and lot in Church street, subject to the life estate of Wm. Wells, which house is now in the occupation of Wm. Wells. The terms of sale are, bond with approved security, payable in twelve months.

John Wells, Absalom Bealmeier, Trustees.

Feb. 7.

Carriages & Horses.

The public are informed that the subscriber keeps for hire a Hack, and excellent Horses; his driver is careful and obliging. He also keeps for hire excellent Saddle Horses. Gentlemen can be accommodated with either on application at Mr. Williamson's Tavern, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-house, or at the subscriber's dwelling on Church-street, opposite Mr. Williamson's.

H. MATTHEWS.

N. B. Horses will be taken at live-ry by the day, week, month or year.

Feb. 7.

60 Dollars Reward.

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

HENRY A. HALL.

West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

The subscriber requests, that all who are indebted to him, would make payment immediately, at his old stand, as he has sold out, and wishes to settle with those he is indebted to.

P. S. Mr. J. Waters & Son, will receive money and give receipts in my absence.

JOHN N. STEWART.

Feb. 7.

To Hire,

A Comfortable Hack and pair of excellent Horses.

Gentlemen or ladies wishing to go journeys, or to make excursions abroad, are informed that they can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who constantly keeps a convenient Hack and pair of Horses, which he will hire by the day, week, or month. His driver is steady and careful. Apply at Henry Price's.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has dissolved partnership with Mr. Henry Matthews, ROBERT FROST.

Annapolis, Jan. 31.

A Spy Glass

Was taken through mistake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twine at the ends. It is of a large size, maker's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded, if requested.

JOHN T. BARBER.

Jan. 24.

For Sale,

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

James Newburn.

Jan. 17.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, & it is well adapted to clover and plaster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Also, Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to

John Weeks.

Jan. 17.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point. As the subscribers have sustained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

Jan. 17.

CABINET MAKING.

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

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

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

JONATHAN WEEDON.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.



A COACH FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Saturdays, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. Geo. Shaw's store, Church street.

Annapolis, Jan. 3.

A COACH FOR BALTIMORE

(Five times a Week.)

In addition to the regular line of three times a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVATE Coach will run every Monday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. George Shaw's store, Church street.

Annapolis, Jan. 31, 1822.

Take Notice.

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

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

Shirts, Brans, and Horse Feed,

At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

January 17.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

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

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

Geo. Barber, Jno. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 6th Oct 1821.

NOTICE.

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

STOCK OF GOODS,

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

Oct. 11, 1821.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,

One door below the Post Office,

Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Gords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms.

Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

3w.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honourable the justices of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," who of all persons in anywise concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.

Thomas Worthington, of Wicks.

Dec. 20.

WM. R. THOMPSON

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his

BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory to the Shop one door below Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling house, and opposite the Post Office, to Church street, where they can be accommodated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

He has furnished himself with a stock of leather of superior quality, and has engaged in his service several first rate workmen.

Annapolis.

Jan. 3, 1822.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Marriott, Lockerman, J Forrest, Allen & Dennis,

By order,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec 13 1821

Andrew Nicholls,

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

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

PRICE—\$6 50,

Sept. 27.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS,

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.

P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Peppercorn from Philadelphia.

December 6, 1821.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13, 1821

Just Published

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

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments ingrafted therein

Oct. 23.

ATTENTION!

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

Jan. 17.

The Saturday Magazine,

Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines. Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices, Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia. Variety, Poetry—Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Littel and Henry No. 74, S. Second-st. Philadelphia—Price \$5 per annum.

No. 27, of the Saturday's Magazine

contains

Confessions of an English Opium Eat-

er

Stories of Crocodiles

American Medals

From the Memoir of Gaudenzio de

Lucas

Mr Belzoni's Egyptian Antiquities

Fatal Wedding

Menekoff

A Strolling Company

The good Story Teller

The honour of Mograh Monoghan, a

story

Provincial Dialect

Origin of Tea being used

New Publications, &c.

Published Every Saturday at 10

cents per annum—subscriptions received at this Office, and G. Shaw's store.

Jan. 31.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

GEOLOGICAL:
The following Notices of Curiosities are
communicated to the Editor of the
American Journal of Science.

A River flowing from a Cave.
I will mention a singular cave, which I
do not remember ever to have seen described.
It is situated in the Cherokee country
Nicojack, the northwestern angle in the
ap of Georgia, and is known by the name
of the Nicojack cave. It is 20 miles SW
of the Look-out mountain, and half a mile
on the south bank of the Tennessee ri-
ver. The Backoon mountain in which it
is situated, here fronts to the northeast.
Immense layers of horizontal limestone
form a precipice of considerable height.
This precipice the cave commences; not
farther with an opening of a few feet, as
common, but with a mouth fifty feet
high, and one hundred and sixty wide. Its
floor is formed by a solid and regular layer
of limestone, having no support but the
sides of the cave, and as level as the floor
of a house. The entrance is partly ob-
scured by piles of fallen rocks, which ap-
pear to have been dislodged by some great
convulsion. From its entrance the cave
extends chiefly of one grand excavation
rough the rocks, preserving for a great
distance the same dimensions as at its
mouth.

What is more remarkable than all, it
is, for the whole distance it has yet been
explored, a walled and vaulted passage, for
stream of cool and limpid water, which
here it leaves the cave, is six feet deep,
and sixty feet wide. A few years since,
Col James Ore of Tennessee, commencing
early in the morning, followed the
course of this creek in a canoe, for three
miles. He then came to a fall of water,
and was obliged to return without making
any further discovery. Whether he pene-
trated three miles up the cave or not, it is
uncertain. He did not return till the evening,
having been busily engaged in his subter-
ranean voyage for twelve hours. He stated
that the course of the cave after pro-
ceeding some way to the southwest, became
south, and southeast by south, the remain-
ing distance.

NATURAL NITRE

The sides of the principal excavation
present a few apartments which are inte-
resting principally because they furnish
large quantities of the earth from which
the nitrate of potash is obtained. This is
a circumstance very common to the caves
of the western country. In that at Nico-
jack, it abounds, and is found covering the
surfaces of fallen rocks, but in more abun-
dant beneath them. There are two kinds,
one is called the "clay dirt," the other the
"black dirt;" the last is much more strong-
ly impregnated than the first. For several
years there has been a considerable manu-
facture of saltpetre from this earth. The
process is by lixiviation and crystallization,
and is very simple. The earth is thrown
into a hopper, and the fluid obtained, passes
through another of ashes, the alkali of
which decomposes the earthy nitrate, and
uniting with its acid, which contains chief-
ly nitric of lime, turns it into nitrate of
potash. The precipitated lime gives the
mass a whitish colour, and the consistence
of curdled milk. By allowing it to stand
in a large trough, the precipitate, which
is principally lime, subsides, and the super-
incumbent fluid, now an alkaline, instead of
an earthy nitrate, is carefully removed and
boiled for some time in iron kettles, till it
is ready to crystallize. It is then removed
again to a large trough, in which it
sheds into crystals. It is now called
rough shot nitre. In this state it is sent
to market, and sells usually for sixteen dol-
lars per hundred weight. Sometimes it is
dissolved in water, reboiled, and recrystallized,
when it is called refined, and sells for
twenty dollars per hundred. One bushel
of the clay dirt yields from three to five lbs.,
and the black dirt from 7 to 10 lbs. of the
rough shot nitre. The same dirt, if re-
turned to the cave, and scattered on the
rocks, or mingled with the new earth, be-
comes impregnated with the nitrate again,
and in a few months may be thrown into
the hopper, and be subjected to a new pro-
cess.

The causes which have produced the ni-
trates of these caves, may not yet have
been fully developed. But it is highly prob-
able, they are to be ascribed to the decom-
position of animal substances.
It is reasonable to suppose, that in an un-
cultivated country they would become the
abode of wild animals, and even of savage
men. That they have been used by the
natives as burial places, is certain. In one
which I entered, I counted a hundred hu-
man skulls, in the space of twenty feet
square. All the lesser and more corrupti-
ble parts of each skeleton had mouldered to
dust, and the whole lay in the greatest con-
fusion. I have heard of many such caves,
and to this day some of the Indians are
known to deposit their dead in them. From
the decomposition of such substances, it
is well known the acid of the nitric salts
arises, and it would of course unite with
the lime everywhere present, and form ni-
trate of lime.

We learn from our Boston correspondent
under date of the 9th inst. that on that day
Judge Davis, of the United States District
Court, decreed restitution to the owners of
the Portuguese ship Mariana Flora, and
cargo, sent into that port some time since
by the U. S. schooner Alligator. Judge
Davis also stated to the Court, that he
should appoint commissioners to award da-
mages to the owners for the capture, deten-
tion, and gave it as his opinion there
was no cause of capture. He also stated that
on the same day he should award damages to
the crew, for being confined in irons and
treated as pirates.

AN EFFECTUAL CHECK TO COUNTERFEITING.

John Billie has been convicted in the
Constitutional Court at Charleston, of pass-
ing a counterfeit note of the bank of the
State of South Carolina, and sentenced to
be hanged on the 15th of this month. Judge
Huger presided, and pronounced sentence
on the criminal.

We have frequently heard of Carrier
Pigeons being employed to convey intelli-
gence across the British channel, during
the drawing of a lottery in Europe, and
sometimes we believe they have been made
use of, during war, to carry dispatches an-
nouncing an important victory or defeat,
as the case might be. But we never, until
now, heard of what is called the sea pigeon.
Nor can we ascertain, for the want of dates,
how long it took the sea pigeon, spoken of
in the following account, to perform the
distance from the place where it was set off,
until it was caught, or how long it went
without food.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.]

From the London Courier of Jan. 3.
On the 8th of September was caught a
sea-pigeon, near to the Isle of France, in
the Indian Ocean, with the following in-
scription tied to its tail:
"I've seen the Betsy far at sea,
And where you soon may find it;
Whatever name your ship may be,
Please write her name behind it!"
"Brig Betsey, captain Robert Smith, at
sea, lat. 34, 13, S long 58, 8, W from
Buenos Ayres, bound to London. This is
to ascertain the distance and courses this
bird may fly from this until it may be caught,
and you will oblige me by inserting it in
the public papers.—George Lord." This
bird was caught in the American ship Flo-
ra, from Calcutta, bound to Philadelphia,
and arrived last week at Liverpool from
Philadelphia.

Scrap from late English Papers received at
this office.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The piece of mechanism consists of only
one small horizontal wheel, not exceeding
3 1/4ths of an inch in diameter, through the
centre of which, on the plane of the wheel,
passes a small magnetic bar projecting a-
bout 3 1/4ths of an inch beyond the circum-
ference of the wheel on the one side, and
about 3 1/4ths of an inch on the other side.
These projections are called the North and
South Poles. The axis of the wheel is, of
course, perpendicular. Its operative power
is magnetism; its motion, (probably owing
to the friction inseparable from the long
continued action of the axis in its sockets)
is somewhat irregular; but on the whole,
it is a curiosity highly deserving attention.
Owing to a sudden shock, its motion was
stopped entirely the other day, but we have
learned that it has been restored. About
two years ago it was stopped by some un-
known cause, but after a short pause re-
covered its motion of itself, without any
additional impulse, and continued its revo-
lutions without intermission. In a room
at Mr. Swan's, in Coppergate, which was
excessively warm and crowded with com-
pany, its action ceased altogether: after first
becoming irregular and sickly. Query—
Might not the simple fact lead to some im-
portant issue on the question of the varia-
tion of the compass? This we only know,
that the magnetic influence was deadened
by excessive heat, and re-uscitated by a
more moderate atmosphere.

[Yorkshire Gazette.]

An immense pie, composed of hares,
turkeys, geese, pheasants, partridges, &c.,
weighing upwards of seventy pounds, and
tastefully decorated with the city arms,
and other appropriate ornaments, in pastry,
by Mr. Turner, the city cook, is about to
be sent up to London, as a present to Al-
derman John Williamson, from a few of his
Chester friends.—Chester Chronicle.

John Kilburn, a person well known on
the turf as a last seller, &c. being at a town
in Bedfordshire, and according to a turf
phrase, quite broke down, it was in harvest
time, the week before Richmond races,
near which place he was born, and to ar-
rive there in time, he hit on the following
expedient.—He applied to a blacksmith of
his acquaintance to stamp on a padlock the
words "Richmond Goal," which, with the
chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he
composedly went into a corn field to sleep.
As he expected, he was soon apprehended,
and taken before a magistrate, who, after
some deliberation, ordered two constables
to guard him in a carriage to Richmond,
no time being to be lost, Kilburn saying he
had not been tried, and hoping they would
not let him tell another assize. The constable
on their arrival at the goal accosted the
keeper with—"Sir, do you know this man?"
"Yes, very well, it is Kilburn; I
have known him many years."—"We sup-
pose that he has broken out of your goal,
as he has a chain and padlock on with your
mark?"—"A prisoner! I never heard any
harm of him in my life."—"Nor," says
Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, Sir."—
They have been so good as to bring me
out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give
them any further trouble. I have got the
key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble
them to unlock it; I thank them for their
good usage." The distance he thus travel-
led was about one hundred and seventy
miles.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.

The following melancholy event took
place a few days ago in the neighbourhood
A person of the name of Hunt recently
went to reside in a new built house at Rain
hill, and for several nights his three sons,
who slept in an upper room, in which there
was a fireplace but no grate, had a fire
kindled in it: on Sunday 9th inst. they did
not come down to breakfast at the usual
hour, but as they had no business to do on
that morning, it excited no surprise. In a
short time, however, Mrs Hunt went to
their bed room, and, dreadful to relate,
had the heart-rending affliction of behold-
ing them all lifeless. Their deaths had been
produced by suffocation. It appeared that
the door of the room, which had been
formerly left open, was on this night closed,
and the humidity of the room, it is sup-
posed, prevented the smoke from ascending
by the chimney. From the posture in
which the bodies were found, only one of
them appears to have been awake to their
terrible situation, but so overpowered from
the effects of the effluvia, that his head was

only partly raised. They were of the re-
spective ages of 14, 19, and 24. They
were interred at Farnworth Church, and
their funeral was attended by the most nu-
merous concourse of spectators ever wit-
nessed in that part of the country.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir,
Observing in your paper of this day, that
a duel was lately fought on Bagshot Heath,
which proved fatal to one of the seconds,
who in consequence of standing too near
his man, was shot in the side, of which he
died in two hours after, I am induced to
trouble you with a case somewhat similar,
although terminating in a less melancholy
manner.

About twenty years since, a Mr Brady,
apothecary to one of the hospitals in Dub-
lin, went to the Phoenix Park for the pur-
pose of deciding an affair of honour with a
brother practitioner. On this occasion, the
hackney-coachman who brought Mr Brady
to the field was severely wounded, and
one of his horses shot dead, at the first
fire. The unfortunate man, (like the gentle-
man at Bagshot,) had taken his seat on
rather too near the combatants—to wit, at
a distance of about 50 yards on one side—
As the gentlemen fired together, it was ne-
cessarily ascertained whether one bullet
had done all the mischief, or whether Mr
Brady had shot the coachman, and his an-
tagonist the horse, from the manner, how-
ever, in which the matter was settled, I am
inclined to the latter opinion. Both the
parties being medical men, they attended
the coachman alternately, until cured,
without expense, and they very amicably
clubbed their 25 each, to make up 410
the price of the horse.

As it may be the means of saving some
lives, I am induced to send you an opinion
(founded on considerable experience),
which is that in all citizen duels, the se-
conds run a much greater risk of being
shot than the principals. When a young
man residing in Dublin, I was (for reasons
which it is unnecessary here to state,) very
frequently applied to act as a second, and
with which I generally complied, but hav-
ing, in half a dozen instances, very nar-
rowly escaped with my life, I came to a re-
solution never again to appear in the field
of honour, even to oblige my dearest friend,
but as a principal; to this resolution I have
for more than 30 years invariably adhered;
and it is owing to this, as I firmly believe
that I now live to have the honour of ad-
dressing you. I am, Sir, your most obed-
ient servant,

GALLIVIENSIS

Slaughter's Coffee-house, Nov. 26.

Quebec, Jan. 31.
A bill is now before the American Con-
gress for regulating Indian Trade and er-
ecting a Territory of the United States on
the Pacific Ocean, north of latitude 42 and
under the name of the Oregon Territory. Be-
tween Russia and the United States we sup-
pose it is intended to exclude G Britain
from the Country on the Pacific, to which
she is entitled by the discoveries of M'Ken-
zie.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

A bill has passed the house of representa-
tives of Ohio, authorising the governor of
that state to employ a competent engineer
to survey the different routes, and ascertain
the practicability of cutting a canal from
lake Erie to the Ohio river. Six thousand
dollars have been appropriated for the pur-
pose of defraying the expenses of the sur-
vey. The bill had not been acted on in
the senate at the date of the last advices.

In the new Congress there are two Kings,
one Noble, one Knight, and one Sergeant
—one Archer, one Stewart, one Cook, one
Butler, one Sawyer, two Taylors, four
Barbers, four Smiths—one Fuller, and two
Walkers—one Wolf, one Parrott, one
Hawk, one Woodcock, and one Swan—
one Cannon, one Bull, two Reeds, one
Key, one Pitcher, besides some Wright
Long Hooks—some Sterling White wood
—Rich Chamber—Brown Mills, a Little
Hill or so, and two or three Moore.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore,

dated

SMYRNA, 26th Nov. 1821.

"From the accounts you have in Amer-
ica respecting this country, perhaps you
have numbered me among the dead—in
reality there has been only a hair's breadth
difference between your news and the
truth. Several times we have expected to
see our quarter of the town destroyed—
a few days past we thought there was little
doubt of it, and even at present are not at
all easy. The cruelties of the Turks to-
wards the Greeks has been such, that every
friend of humanity was pleased to assist
the latter in getting away. Monsieur Da-
vid, the French Consul, and the ships of
war of that nation, have been particularly
useful to these poor people, and certainly
he has, at the risk of his own life, saved
thousands of them. These beasts, Turks
are not capable of grinding grain, or mak-
ing it into bread when ground—in fact all
kinds of Trades were carried on by the
Greeks, so that their going away began ar-
ranging to embarrass the Turks, who there-
upon made their complaints to Monsieur Da-
vid. He replied to them, that so long as
they continued killing the Greeks, so long
would he assist their escape. They threat-
ened as usual to burn the city—told them
to be assured, that when they set fire to
our quarters, care should also be taken that
theirs should also burn. Taking advantage
of the absence of nearly all the men of
war on station here, they killed 3 France
of the poorer class, who in return killed
one and wounded another of the Turks.—
That night all the Franks, or nearly so,
armed—the vessels of war took their sta-
tions, and we expected they would put their
threats into execution. The French Con-
sul assured the Pacha, that the Franks had
orders to defend themselves, and were de-
termined so to do.—That he must not im-
agine, like the poor Greeks, we should suf-
fer ourselves to be killed without resistance
—and that every injury done to a Frank in
his person or property, should be retaliated
on them." Seeing therefore that attacking
France (although 100 Turks to 1 Frank)
was attended with some danger, they turn-

ed upon the poor Greeks, of whom, on the
10th or 20th inst. they killed upwards of
three hundred. The boats of the men of
war, that is French and Austrian, armed
with cannon remained at the quays, and
thus not one Frank was molested. The
English kept themselves quietly on board,
and when some poor Greeks, who had es-
caped with wounds, went to them for as-
sistance, would not even look at them. The
French, on the contrary, extended every
assistance. The Janizaries have taken the
town under their protection, & on their pro-
mise no dependence is to be placed. To the
presence of a respectable force, which
arrived some days since, and the persuasion
that all Franks have arms about them, we
owe the quiet we now enjoy. All the Ba-
zars are still shut; but in a few days will
open again, until some new disturbance
takes place, and then we shall have the
same disorders again.

Re assured the time is near at hand,
when the Turks will be driven out of Eu-
rope—the Greeks have got over the worst
of it. They are now prosperous and gain-
ing strength every day, and in the Morea
they have had many important advantages.
The Archipelago is entirely in their power.
On the other hand, the Persians have de-
clared war against the Turks, and the
Russians, who are no doubt at the bottom
of all this, it is to be expected will not
much longer put up with the insolence and
insults of the Musselmans. Should Russia
declare war, then beyond all doubt, the
Turks must march out of Europe, and you
are sufficiently acquainted with this coun-
try to know that it will be impossible for a
Christian to live here." [Patriot.]

Extract of a letter from an American gen-
tleman at Paris, dated Dec. 27.

"The only intelligence from Turkey is
in a letter from Prince Metternich at Vien-
na, who without official intelligence, is of
opinion that the report of the revolution in
Constantinople is true, and it is feared the
ambassadors have fallen." N. Intel.

OSAGE MISSION.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Vaill,
to the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer,
dated Union, Arkansas Territory.
Nov. 15, 1821.

Very dear Sir,
Your Religious Intelligencer to the
30th of October, 1820, came safe to hand
last June. It was animating to find that
you remembered us. More animating still
to hear of the wonderful revivals in your
part of the country. I look back on the
land of Sabbath and Bibles with increased
delight, for there the spirit of the Lord is
descending. I have no desire to return
and leave the work before us, for the souls
of the heathen are precious. Still I should
love to share the joys of faithful ministers,
who are reaping the reward of their la-
bours.

You may doubtless desire to know some-
thing concerning the prosperity of this
mission. After a long and tedious journey,
attended with severe trials, we are now
settled in a pleasant land. We have com-
menced a large establishment according to
the views of the society, and are prepared
to receive the heathen children, and train
them up in the right way. Mr Chapman
has entered on the study of the language,
and there appears to be nothing in the way
of evangelising these heathen, but the un-
happy war which exists between the Osages
and the Cherokees. Nothing but this in
the way of gathering hundreds of children
around us. We have gained the confidence
of the Indians. They have a desire to re-
ceive instruction; but they dare not trust
their children so far from their village.—
They feel themselves insecure, and they
have reason to feel so. Little blood has
yet been shed by either party. They fight
altogether in the savage style, falling upon
their enemies by surprise. The Osages are
at this time on their buffalo hunt. The
Cherokees have marched westward to the
number of 4 or 500 in pursuit of them.—
What will be the result, it is impossible to
tell; as also, when the war will end. Our
own personal safety is perhaps as great
here, although we live directly between the
contending parties, as in any country in
time of war.

Our situation calls for the continual pray-
ers of all who know the state of this mis-
sion. Let all the friends of Christ and
of the heathen plead at the throne of grace,
that God would prepare the way for his
gospel in this wilderness. He alone is able
to turn the hearts of these people to peace.
He is able, yes, he has promised to make
the lamb and the lion lie down together.—
My dear Sir, I cannot express the desires I
feel to have access to these heathen. The
field is great. Even in this village there are
3 or 4000 souls who have no knowledge of
a Saviour. We long to see them listening to
the sound of the gospel.
The health of the mission family is bet-
ter at this time than it has been for several
months. Mrs. Vaill, and our little children
are well.
Your affectionate friend and fellow ser-
vant in the gospel,
WM F. VAILL.

INFLUENCE OF PARENTS.

At the commencement of a revival in a
neighbouring town, there lived a family in
which there were several young persons.—
The parents, however, did not believe in
revivals, but ridiculed the work, calling it
enthusiasm, religious airs, &c. &c. but the
work increased, and about 50 of the youth
were soon made subjects of grace. It was
noticed that all the members of this family
were passed by, while many of their com-
panions were entering into the kingdom.
The father saw it, and was alarmed. He
called his family together, and addressed
them thus—"My children, I am convin-
ced that this is the work of God, and I be-
lieve that now is the time for you to obtain
salvation. Others are anxious for their
souls, and it is time for you to attend to
yours." The next evening, two of the fa-
mily went home from meeting, where they
had frequently attended before with indif-
ference, under deep conviction; and several
have since found joy and peace in believ-
ing. Let parents and others be careful lest
they be found fighting against God,
and the blood of those placed under their
care, be found in their skirts.
[New Haven Religious Intelligencer.]

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 11.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on the
judiciary, to which had been referred the
bill from the other House to fix the ratio of
representation under the 4th census, re-
ported the same with an amendment, to
strike out 40,000 and insert 42,000 as the
ratio.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 11.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the House
agreed to consider the joint resolution by
him submitted some days since, relative to
the recognition of the independent govern-
ments of South-America, for the purpose
of having the same referred to a committee
of the whole on the state of the Union;
and it was referred accordingly.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then again resolved itself into
a committee of the whole. Mr. Taylor in
the chair, on the bill to establish a uniform
system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Hemphill addressed the house in
opposition to the motion to strike out the
first section of the bill, in a speech of a-
bout an hour, and was followed by

Mr. Cullen on the same side, who occu-
pied the floor until past 4 o'clock, when—

Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina rose and
intimated his intention to speak on the ques-
tion, but the usual hour of adjournment
having passed, the committee rose, report-
ed progress and obtained leave to sit again,
and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Cooke submitted the following res-
olution:

Resolved, That the committee on naval
affairs be instructed to inquire and report,
how many naval stations are occupied by
the United States; the number and grade
of the officers at each; what each officer
has received as pay and subsistence, and
what for emoluments or extra compensa-
tion for supposed services; how many have
received their full monthly pay who were
not in actual service at the time, and by
what authority they were so paid, and also
that they enquire into the expediency of
reorganizing the naval establishment of
the United States.

Mr. M'Lane moved to amend the resolu-
tion to make it read as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on na-
val affairs be instructed to inquire into the
expediency of reorganizing the naval es-
tablishment of the United States."

Thus modified the resolution was adopt-
ed without opposition.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then resolved itself into a com-
mittee of the whole on the unfinished busi-
ness of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill,) Mr. Tay-
lor in the chair. This gave rise to a de-
bate which continued till the house ad-
journed.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on
Commerce, reported a bill to continue in
force an act declaring the assent of Con-
gress to certain acts of the states of Mary-
land and Georgia—which was twice read
and committed.

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the follow-
ing resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U-
nited States be requested to cause to be
communicated to this house the number
and location of the naval stations now oc-
cupied by the United States, the number
and grade of the officers at each, and how
employed—what each receives per month
as pay and subsistence, and what for emolu-
ments or extra compensation—whether any
have received their full monthly pay, who
were not in actual service during the period
for which they were paid—how many are
on furlough—whether any naval officer is
employed in the merchant service—if so,
whether he receives any pay from the govern-
ment.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The house resolved itself into a commit-
tee of the whole on the unfinished business
of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill,) Mr. Tay-
lor in the chair.

Mr. Archer, of Va. took the floor in fa-
vour of the motion to strike out the first
section of the bill, and continued his re-
marks until the usual hour of adjournment,
when (Mr. A. not having concluded,) the
committee rose, reported progress, and ob-
tained leave to sit again.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. Floyd remarked, that in consequence
of unofficial reports of the promulgation of
an imperial ukase of the Autocrat of all
the Russias, in relation to the western li-
mits of the U. States. He begged leave to
lay on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the U. S.
be requested to communicate to this house,
whether any foreign government have made
claims to any part of the territory of the
United States upon the coast of the Pacific
Ocean north of the 42d degree of latitude,
and to what extent; whether any regula-
tions have been made by foreign powers af-
fecting the trade on that coast, and how
far it affects the interests of this republic,
and whether any communications have
been made to this government, by foreign
powers, touching the contemplated occupa-
tion of Columbia River.

The house resolved itself into a commit-
tee of the whole on the unfinished business
of yesterday, (the Bankrupt Bill) Mr. Tay-
lor in the chair.

Mr. Archer of Va. resumed the argument
which he commenced yesterday, in support
of the motion to strike out the first section
of the bill, and occupied the floor about 2
hours.

Mr. Barbour (the Speaker) rose, and
intimated his intention to present some ge-
neral views of the subject that had occur-
red to him, and (the usual hour of adjourn-
ment having arrived,) moved that the com-
mittee rise and report, which was agreed
to, and leave having been given to sit
again.

The house adjourned.

...the bill relating to the peace in the city of Baltimore, was amended, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The additional supplement to an act relating to negroes was passed the second time and rejected.

The supplement to an act relating to constables bonds was passed.

The following bills were returned from the Senate, passed: To change the place of holding elections in the third district of Dorchester. To encourage the destruction of crows in Somerset. Further supplement to incorporate Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.

Further supplement to incorporate Union Bank of Maryland. For the benefit of Ebenezer T. Massey and wife. Also the bill for the relief of Charles Gibson, rejected. For the relief of the poor in Anne Arundel, passed with amendments, which were read.

The resolution in favour of Samuel LeCompte, and others, assented to.

The bill to alleviate as far as practicable the pecuniary embarrassments of the people of this state, and to provide for the interest of creditor and debtor, was referred to the next general assembly—year 39, may 15.

The further supplement to an act to prevent the inconveniences arising from slaves being permitted to act as free, was passed and sent to the Senate.

The resolutions in favour of Marsham Parker, and George St. Clair, were rejected.

The further supplement to the act to regulate lotteries was passed. Year 29, says 28.

The clerk of the Senate returns the bill to regulate the appointment of inspectors of flour—will not pass.

Monday, Feb. 18.

The following bills were passed and sent to the Senate: Additional supplement, concerning crimes and punishments. Relative to pensioners. To provide revenue for the support of the government of this state.

The resolution in favour of Robert Goddard was assented to.

The bill repealing such parts of the laws of this state as authorize the courts of law to sentence free negroes or mulattoes to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary, was referred to the next general assembly.

The bill relinquishing the right of the state to appoint certain bank directors upon the terms therein mentioned, was rejected.

The clerk of the Senate returns a further supplement to regulate the inspection of salted fish, and a further supplement to the act to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, endorsed "will pass"—which were read.

The supplement for the distribution of a certain fund for the establishment of free schools in the several counties of this state, passed. The further supplement to regulate the inspection of salted fish—will not pass.

The bill to ascertain the allowance of members of the general assembly, electors of Senate, and electors of President and Vice President of the U. S. was read the second time and rejected. [To reduce the pecuniary]

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The following bills were passed, and sent to the Senate: Concerning Lower Marlborough Academy. Additional supplement, to incorporate a Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in the state of Maryland.

The bill apportioning the justices of the peace in each county, was rejected.

The additional supplement, to the regulation of the courts of common law in this state, was rejected.

The clerk of the Senate returns the following bills, rejected: For the benefit of Wm. K. Austin. Supplement, for the benefit of Garrison and Franklin Academies. For the benefit of Wm. Osburn. Relating to public roads in Prince George's county.

Also the following, passed: Further supplement, to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace. For the relief of Ann Merryman. Concerning Lower Marlborough Academy. Also a bill relating to acknowledge the deeds made by corporate bodies; a bill for the benefit of the town of Havre-de-Grace, for the concurrence of the house.

A supplement, regulating the inspection of tobacco—passed with amendments, which were read. The resolutions in favour of Benj. Duvall, and H. Murray; rescinding a resolution of 1817, in favour of Joseph M. Cromwell—assented to. The resolution in favour of Joseph Thomas—dissented from.

The bill to tax certain officers, was rejected—year 19, says 29.

Six o'clock, P. M.

The following bills were passed and sent to the Senate: Further supplement, relating to public roads therein mentioned. Further supplement, to establish free schools in several counties. To alter the time of holding county court of Somerset. Relating to the division of Dorchester into election districts. To incorporate the trustees of Chesapeake Academy. To establish pay of jurors and witnesses in St. Mary's. For relief of sundry persons in Prince George's, Anne Arundel, and Annapolis. Further additional supplement, authorizing Richard Tilghman and others to raise by lottery a sum of money. Supplement to prohibit Sheriffs from receiving slaves into public gaols. Authorizing Westminster, Taneytown and Emmitsburg turnpike company to raise money by lottery. Authorizing altering road from Baltimore to Belle Air. Additional supplement for better regulation of militia of city of Baltimore. For the relief of George Womack. For the relief of Joseph E. Bently and Joseph Delaplaine.

The further supplement for recovery of small debts out of court, was referred to the next general assembly.

REPORT HAS BEEN MADE TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, ACCOMPANIED BY THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

RESOLUTION, No. 1.

Resolved, That the governor and council be authorized and empowered to take such measures in regard to the appointment of the time and place of meeting, and the adjournment of other preliminary attendants upon the execution of the duties assigned to the commissioners appointed in virtue of the act passed last session, for the examination of the navigation of the Potomac, jointly with the commissioners appointed by the executive of Virginia, as they in their judgment shall deem most conducive to the prompt and wholesome execution of the said act.

Further resolved, That the governor and council be authorized to draw upon the treasurer of the western shore, for any sum of money which may be necessary to defray any reasonable and necessary charges growing out of the said commission.

And further resolved, That the governor be requested to apprise the executive of Virginia, of the wish of this state, that the said commissioners should proceed to discharge the duties assigned them, as soon as the season and other circumstances may render it most proper.

RESOLUTION, No. 2.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be directed to select, as soon after the passage of the resolutions as it can conveniently be done, nine of the most discreet and intelligent citizens of this state, as a committee for the purpose of reporting to the executive, either collectively or individually, as most efficient, useful and practicable plans of internal improvement, in relation either to the whole of the state, or such parts thereof as they may think proper respectively to select. And that the executive be authorized to supply any vacancy in said committee which may occur during the term of their appointment.

Further resolved, That to each person selected as aforesaid, the governor and council be directed to transmit a copy of the reports on internal improvement, by the committee of the Senate and House of Delegates respectively, and also a copy of the following instructions:

You are requested to communicate to the executive of this state, as soon as it may suit your convenience, not delaying longer than the period of commencement of the next general assembly, such information as you may have in your power to afford, in relation to the subjects of Internal Improvement within this state. More especially confining your attention to a description of the general face and character of the country—the elevations, the most remarkable hills and mountains—the nature of their minerals, the soil and vegetable productions—the courses of the rivers and creeks—the nature of the country through which they pass, and the produce in which it abounds. The means of connection between important rivers; the facilities afforded to the construction of canals, roads or railways; the prices of labour; the respective average charges per mile in making roads or canals; the probable advantages to the internal trade and commerce of each district by making such improvements, and all such other information upon these questions as you may consider useful.

Further resolved, That the governor and council be authorized to procure such general surveys of the rivers, water courses or districts of country, as they shall in their judgments deem necessary to the illustration of the subjects of Internal Improvement, and that for the expenses of the same they be authorized to draw upon the treasurer of the western shore.

At this interesting moment, the negotiations with Russia, at least so far as the public are informed, remain in the same state of uncertainty.

Believing as I do, and ever shall, that the Russian government, or at least a part of it, have been the instigators of the Greek revolt, I do not see how they can abandon their cause, at least without obtaining conditions, that it will be difficult for the Grand Signor to grant, should he be ever so inclined, for despot as he is, no chief, not even the President of the United States, is more obliged to court public opinion and sentiment than he is, on all great occasions: God only knows what may eventually grow out of this interposition of the Greeks, for all Europe appear to feel themselves particularly interested in the fate of Constantinople. In fact, the opinion of Europe is such, that great events may be looked for ere long. It appears as if the sound of a cannon would be a signal of general war. The Turkish fleet has returned to the Dardanelles; immediately on its arrival, great numbers of their sailors, miserable ones as they are, deserted, and will not be an easy matter for the Porte to send out another fleet before spring. The danger of navigating the Archipelago in the winter season with heavy ships, would be great for any nation; for the Turks it would be attended with certain destruction. At present the Greeks are entirely free from the apprehension of the Turkish fleet, and are at liberty to turn their attention to the operations in the Morea, where they have of late had many important advantages. The inhabitants of the different islands, together with the great numbers of Greeks who are daily leaving Asia, all find their way to the Morea where it is probable at least, the question of Grecian independence will be decided. It is said they have intentions of attacking Candia this winter. The island contains several well fortified towns—very considerable riches—and a situation particularly desirable for the Greeks. The conduct of the Turks in that island has been so horribly barbarous that I should feel little pity for them if they fell into the hands of the Greeks; neither age nor sex have been spared. After they had induced the Greeks to lay down their arms—those who escaped the dreadful massacre fled to the mountains, when at last they have found themselves sufficiently strong to descend to the plains; and the town of Canna is now actually blockaded by them, and so strictly that no Turk ventures out of its walls. They have cut off the supply of fresh water, and should their fleet blockade the port, the Turks will be forced by famine to surrender before spring. Here we are beginning to feel the want of the Greeks already, and I shall not be surprised if nearly all of them get away this winter. Every friend to humanity must rejoice at their escape from this place, and pleased to be assisting them too. On this score they owe great obligations to the French consul and marine—the English, on the contrary, have been far from acting so generous a part. In fact, a considerable part of what is called Franks, are much against the Greeks. Certainly their general character is not calculated to obtain for them either the love or esteem of other nations. Still I shall hope after they have suffered what their revolution exposes them to, they will be fit to live under, at least, an independent government—thus much appears to me certain, that the Greeks and Turks can never again inhabit the same country. The Sultan has not power to protect their lives, even that of the innocent Smyrniotes, who are daily exposed to be shot like wild beasts. In fact, few days pass that more or less of them are killed, and that with the most perfect impunity, the Pacha not daring to take notice of it. As yet, the Franks have been respected. Perhaps the presence of a respectable naval force has in no small manner occasioned it—still a residence in a country where murders are committed with impunity in the public streets in broad daylight, where all kinds of subordination is at an end, is by no means pleasant. Frequently my feelings have been so wrought on, by the cruelties I have witnessed, that I should at the moment, have been pleased to see the city in flames, and which, we are not without our fears, some day may be the case. All these disturbances, the flight or concealment of all the Greek merchants and traders, has naturally a great effect on trade; generally speaking, an unfavourable one; still, as it occasions great variations in prices of our produce, some have been lucky enough to profit thereby.

All flags have been constantly well treated by both Turks and Greeks, notwithstanding the infamous lies of a newspaper printed in this town, charging the Greeks with piracy, and on the cases alluded to, when they knew the reports they had printed were not true, had not liberality enough to contradict their statements, which have gone the round of the European papers. We have just received news from Constantinople, that all the great officers of state have been changed; how this may effect the negotiations with Russia, remains to be seen. Some way or other, I think the time has come for the Turks to quit Europe.

November 24.—Since the date of the foregoing, we have been in great confusion, two Franks have been killed by the Turks. On attacking the third, two Turks were killed—in the night all the Turkish rabble came to the entrance of our quarters, with the intention of setting fire to it. The assurance given to them by the French consul that in such an event the Franks would immediately retaliate on them in the same way, had the effect to make the better part of the Turks exert themselves to prevent so dreadful a proceeding, in which they have thus far succeeded. The next day our streets were filled with Turks: the few Franks who ventured out being armed, the Turks thought there might be some danger in attacking them, and contented themselves with killing upwards of two hundred poor Greeks. Yesterday and to-day it appears quiet—still no business is doing, and most of the houses shut. Another French frigate has arrived, which adds so much to our force, that I do not fear the Turks proceeding in a body of atrocities; what is most to fear is being shut in the street by some desperate rascal who has neither home nor name to lose. Most of the Franks are now armed, and the Turks being aware of it, I hope will make them a little cautious.

November 24.—We are again all quiet, but of that sort which cannot be counted on for one minute—the chiefs of the infernal janissaries have taken the town under their protection. We have not heard of any murders to-day. If you hear of a war between the Turks and Russians, then you may think we badly off—on the contrary all will go well. For my part, however, I may hope, I have but little reason to expect that the peace will be made; and if it is, the

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AGRICULTURAL.



Cure for a Horse that has a Film.
Take a little clean hog's lard on the end of your finger, rub it well in the horse's eye once a day, for 3 or 4 days in succession, and the film will be removed effectually.

Managements of Pigs.

The following items on the management of Pigs, are extracted from the pen of one of the most accomplished gentlemen, and systematic farmers, in the state of Massachusetts.—May 29, 1819.

"I have sent by the bearer, the three pigs for your Baltimore friend, the white male and female, are the Byfield breed; the spotted female Byfield and Bedford, with a small cross of the Bakewell—the latter I consider, as having an equal disposition or propensity to fatten, with a hardness of constitution that is wanting in the Byfield breed. I have thought them better nurses, and more prolific—you wish me to give you my method of treating them which I presume is similar to that of persons generally in this part of the country, and is as follows, viz after they are farrowed, the dams are fed with the wash or swill from my house and from the house occupied by the men that work on my farm, mixed with boiled potato, skim milk and butter milk, stirring in meal and bran, when the liquor is quite hot. Good wheat Bran or Shorts, I prefer very much. When five or six weeks old (sometimes sooner) they are taken from the dams, when they are fed principally with skim milk, butter milk, and bran or shorts occasionally mixing some of the pot liquor, as it is often called—once a fortnight they are washed clean with the soap suds left on washing days; that practice is continued for three or four months, when they become too large to handle with ease, after that, during showers in warm weather they have fine wood ash sifted on them, and thrown between their legs, which becoming wet makes a ley that induces a disposition to rub themselves clean & white, keeps the skin loose, and very much promotes the growth—they are well littered with straw in their lodging rooms, kept dry, and in cold weather shut so close as to keep out the cold wind and rain—they are fed regularly, made to eat clean, never gorged—their food salted when not composed in part of pot liquor, in which salt Beef and Pork have been boiled; after I commence fattening them in the fall of the year, they have once a month a table-spoonful of Brimstone pounded fine, to each pig, and a month or six weeks before they are killed, they are fed with scalded Indian meal thick as for hoe cakes, and hard and whole corn, which serves to harden the pork, and is thought to improve the quality. In summer and during the season for weeds, they are fed with them, and occasionally with lettuce, of which they are fond, this serves to keep them in health and promote their growth.

I remain respectfully,
your humble servant,
G***** P*****

From the American Farmer.

To prevent Dogs from Sucking Eggs.

Take of emetic tartar from four to eight grains, according to the age and strength of your dog, break the end of an egg, put in the tartar and mix it—if your dog is disposed to suck eggs, he will readily eat it. Confine him from cold water—the next day repeat the dose, which will probably be the third or fourth day. After this, I have never known them guilty of the like offence—instead of being the destroyer of our good wives poultry, the same dog becomes their faithful protector.

Will you, or some of your correspondents give us information of the best course to pursue to prevent hogs from being infested with vermin, and how to destroy the vermin when they are infested.

A VIRGINIA FARMER.
January 1820.

CATALPA OR CATAWBA WOOD.

Mr. Skinner,

Dear Sir,—Do you know any thing, or can you obtain authentic information from any one of your numerous correspondents, concerning the durability of the Catalpa or Catawba wood, when put in the ground? I have heard, and on good

authority, of a gate post of this tree in Vincennes, Indiana, which has been in the ground for forty years or more, and is yet in a sound state. If this be the fact, or if it will last as long as Black Locust, Mulberry or cedar, it is certainly better worth cultivation as it grows much faster. I should judge, in favourable situations the tree would grow sufficiently large in ten years, from the seed, to answer the ordinary purposes of post and railing.

Very respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.
Hopkinsville, Kentucky,
January 8, 1821.

From the London Farmer's Journal.
RECEIPT FOR MAKING GREEN GRAPEWINE.

Lewisham Nursery, Oct. 7, 1821.

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

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN WILMOTT.

To make Champagne from Grapes, equal to Foreign.

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

To save Cucumbers from Bugs.

Set out an onion, or set up an onion stalk, in each hill of cucumbers, and the streaked bug will keep away.

To destroy the Canker Worm.

Mow sweet elder, as it is called, or common elder, and place the same on the branches of the trees infested with them, and they will immediately leave the branches.

Shearing of Sheep.

The following method has been found effectual. Immediately after the sheep are shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains all over with oil or butter and brimstone; and three or four days afterwards, wash them with salt and water, and the wool of the next season will not only be much softer and finer, but the quality will be greatly enlarged; and the sheep will neither be troubled with the scab or vermin that year.

JERSEY PIGS.

Raised in Burlington City, by B. Sterling, merchant, lately killed—

1st weighed 652	1718
2d 634	
3d 501	

Perhaps no state in the union exceeds New-Jersey in raising good pork.

AGRICULTURAL PUN.

A farmer in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, (Eng.) was lately met by his landlord, who accosted him thus: "John, I intend to raise your rent;" to which John replied, "Sir, I'm very much obliged to you, for I can not raise it myself."

Dysentery.

A decoction of the roots of black-berrybushes is a safe, sure and speedy cure for the dysentery.

ATTENTION!

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

To Hire,

A Comfortable Hack and pair of excellent Horses.

Gentlemen or ladies wishing to go journeys, or to make excursions abroad, are informed that they can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who constantly keeps a convenient Hack and pair of Horses, which he will hire by the day, week, or month. His driver is steady and careful. Apply at Mr. Henry Price's.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has dissolved partnership with Mr. Henry Matthews. **ROBERT FROST.**
Annapolis, Jan. 31.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

MESSRS. MAGNITT, LOCKERMAN, FORREST, ALLEN & DENNIS,

By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.
Dec. 13, 1821

Andrew Nicholls,

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

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS,

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favor him with a call.

P. S. H. GRAMMER.
P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Pepper's Best Philadelphia Beer.
December 6, 1821.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.
Dec. 13, 1821

Just Published

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

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments ingrafted therein
Oct. 25.

The Public

Are cautioned not to receive my Note of the 26th day of November last to John Nelson Stewart for the sum of 48 dollars, as I am determined not to pay it from a conviction that I have been grossly imposed on in the transaction connected with it.
August 2, Gambrill.
Feb. 14, 1822.

The Saturday Magazine,

Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines, Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices, Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, Variety, Poetry—Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Littel and Henry No 74. S. Second st. Philadelphia—Price \$5 per annum.

No. 27, of the Saturday's Magazine

contains

Confessions of an English Opium Eater

Stories of Crocodiles

American Medals

From the Memoir of Gaudencia de Luca

Mr Belzoni's Egyptian Antiquities

Fatal Wedding

Menckoff

A Strolling Company

The good Story Teller

The honour of Mograh Monaghan, a story

Provincial Dialect

Origin of Tea being used

New Publications, &c.

Published Every Saturday at 5 dollars per annum—subscriptions received at this Office, and G. Shaw's store.

Jan. 31.

REMOVAL.

MARTIN F. REVELL,

TAILOR,

Adopts this mode of acquainting his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to nearly opposite the market house, and one door above Adam & John Miller's dry good and grocery store, where he will be happy to accommodate all those who are disposed to patronise him in his business, on moderate terms, and with neatness and despatch. He likewise embraces this opportunity of returning his sincerest thanks to all who have encouraged him in his line of business since his commencement. And he hopes those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts as he cannot do without the money for his labour.

Annapolis, Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet at the city of Annapolis on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of laying the levy for the year 1821.

By order,
WM. S. GREEN, CLK.
Feb. 14.

CABINET MAKING.

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

Cabinet Making Business, &c.

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

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS,

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

JONATHAN CEDON.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822

A COACH

FOR BALTIMORE

(Five times a Week.)

In addition to the regular line of three times a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVATE Coach will run every Monday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church street.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of

GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,

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

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

Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed.

At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G. & J. BARBER.

January 17.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

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

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

Geo. Barber,

Jno. T. Barber,

Adam Miller,

John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 5th Oct 1821.

20 NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER.

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

STOCK OF GOODS,

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

Oct. 11, 1821.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR,

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,

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

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms.

Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

PRICE—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that in consequence of the pressure of the times, I have taken this method of informing that I wish them to call and discharge their accounts, as I have pressing engagements to fulfil; otherwise I shall be obliged to put them in others hands. A compliance will oblige their obedient servant, **BENJ. MEAD.** He will also wait at reduced prices in his line, for Cash.
Annapolis, Feb. 7.

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court of the state of Maryland, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, two vacant lots on Dorsey's Creek in the city of Annapolis, and one house and lot in Church street, subject to the life estate of Wm. Wells, which house is now in the occupation of Wm. Wells. The terms of sale are, hand with approved security, payable in twelve months.

John Wells,

Salom Bealmeat. Trustees.

Feb. 7.

Carriages & Horses.

The public are informed that the subscriber keeps for hire a Hack, and excellent Horses; his driver is careful and obliging. He also keeps for hire excellent Saddle Horses. Gentlemen can be accommodated with either on application at Mr. Williamson's Tavern, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-house, or at the subscriber's dwelling on Church street, opposite Mr. Williamson's.

H. MATTHEWS.

N. B. Horses will be taken at hire by the day, week, month or year.

Feb. 7.

60 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where he is, if brot home, or lodged in goal, so that I get him again. **HENRY A. HALL.** West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

The subscriber requests, that all who are indebted to him, would make payment immediately, at his old stand, as he has sold out, and wishes to settle with those he is indebted to.

P. S. M. J. Waters & Son, will receive money and give receipts in my absence.

JOHN N. STEWART.

Feb. 7.

A Spy Glass

Was taken through mistake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twine at the ends. It is of a large size, maker's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded, if requested.

JOHN T. BARBER.

Jan. 24.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

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

James Mcburn.

Jan. 17.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, & it is well adapted to clover and plaiter, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Also,

Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to

John Weekes.

Jan. 17.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point. As the subscribers have sustained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders.

George Barber,

John T. Barber.

Jan. 17.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN.

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Palestine Mission.

[It is well known to all Christians, that the wonderful birth of our Saviour, the scenes of his life, and his death, were in Jerusalem. The accounts of him in the gospels, and throughout the New Testament, are read with great interest by every pious person; yet there are many who regard them merely as historical facts—and the scene of eighteen hundred years seem to be done away, in the minds of some, the force of the important truths that are found in the Gospel accounts—no traveller from our own country having visited the particular places there mentioned, so as to give a description of the different spots of ground where most of the transactions of our Saviour's life occurred. The mission to Palestine is calculated to revive a more lively collection of these wonderful scenes; and Mr. Levi Parsons, one of the missionaries, native of New England, if not of New Hampshire, has given in his journal so minute a detail of all his discoveries and visits to Jerusalem, that the transactions eighteen centuries ago seem to be brought down to the present day. We cannot serve our readers with a more interesting and instructive relation on any subject, than the following from his journal: and while they are reading it, we wish them to bear in mind that it is given by one of their fellow citizens, and during the last year.]

From the Missionary Herald, for February 1822.

Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Levi Parsons, while at Jerusalem.

Feb. 17, 1821.—Entered Jerusalem by Jaffa gate, 5 minutes before 5 o'clock, P.M. Soon after passing the gate, we turned to the north, and in a few minutes arrived at the house of Procopius, to whom I had letters of introduction. The servant at the door informed us, that he was in the church for evening prayers. Without a moment's delay I hastened thither to unite with the professed followers of Christ upon Mount Calvary, and to render thanks to God for the happy termination of my voyage to the Holy City. The church is but a few steps from the place where it is supposed stood the Cross. On entering, I was not a little surprised to find it so richly and neatly furnished. It is called the church of St. Constantine, and is the place where all the bishops, (five in number), with their numerous attendants, resort for morning & evening service. Every thing was conducted with a pleasing stillness and regularity, becoming so holy a place.

INTRODUCTION TO PROCOPIUS.

After service of 30 minutes, I returned, and presented my letters to Procopius. Conversation was directed to the exertions which the Protestants are making to promote the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures. They replied, "We believe the Protestants to be our friends." In a few moments, I was conducted to the room, which had been put in readiness for me, by the request of the Russian consul. It is near to the Holy Sepulchre, and contains many convenient apartments. My trunk had arrived in safety. In the evening we read from the Greek Testament the account of our Saviour's sufferings and death, and endeavoured to consecrate our rooms to Him, who here gave his life for the world.

FIRST SABBATH IN JERUSALEM.

Feb. 18.—At an early hour, I was reminded by the crowing of a cock, of Peter, who denied his Lord and Master. In view of so affecting a subject, I could only say, "Cause me to know the way wherein I should walk; for I lift my soul to thee." After breakfast, Procopius called upon me, repeated his willingness to aid me to the extent of his power, and bade me welcome to all the privileges of the monastery. The day passed with great tranquillity. At three o'clock, went to the Greek church, and heard selections read from the Psalms of David. In this city the pious Psalmist breathed out his soul to his God, and to our God. Here he wept for sinners. (Singers of water run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law.) His prayers are registered in Heaven, and will be had in everlasting remembrance.

VISIT TO THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

An Armenian from Smyrna invited me to visit the principal Armenian church. It is situated near to Jaffa gate; is large, and elegantly furnished. We were conducted to the spot, where, they say, was interred the head of John the Baptist. (Others say, of St. James the Great.) My Armenian attendant, after making the cross, bowed and kissed the stone, which concealed, as he thought, the sacred deposit. From the church I was conducted to the apartment of the Patriarch. He was sitting in the corner of a large hall, with a writing table before him. He bade me take a seat. After coffee and sweetmeats, as is the fashion here, I presented to him a quarto edition of the Old Testament in the Armenian language, with the request, that he would inform me if the edition be correct. He replied, "I have examined it, and approve of it as an edition without error." I then mentioned, that I had a few copies, which I would offer, with his permission, to the pilgrims, at a cheap rate. He gave his assent; and a pilgrim

of those of our readers, who have observed the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will recollect, that Procopius is the agent of that noble institution, and has charge of the sale and distribution of the Scriptures. As he is also an assistant of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and himself president of all the Greek monasteries, it is a peculiarly auspicious circumstance, that he is so warmly engaged in the Bible cause. [Editor of Missionary Herald.]

present engaged to make inquiries, and to give information.

I presented to Procopius an excellent copy of the Persian Testament, translated by the much lamented Henry Martyn. He read portions of it with fluency, & thanked me for the donation. Also gave French Bible to the clerk of the monastery, who reads and understands the French language.

VISIT TO THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

Feb. 21.—Went to the church of the Holy Sepulchre. The gate from the south, and is strictly guarded by Turks without & Greeks within. No pilgrim, a subject of the Grand Seigneur, can enter without paying a para—a trifle to be sure; but when multiplied by the hundreds of times, at which each pilgrim enters, in the course of three months, the amount becomes a large sum. To prevent confusion, it is necessary to observe the difference between the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Holy Sepulchre itself. The one embracing all the apartments belonging to the different denominations of Christians; the other being only a monument erected over the tomb of our Saviour, and held in equal reverence by the various denominations of Christians, who frequent it. The tomb may be called the centre of the church of the holy sepulchre, near to which may be heard the prayers of Christians in ancient Greek, in Latin, Armenian, Arabic, and Syriac.

Entered the gate of the church of the holy sepulchre amid a crowd of pilgrims. The first object which attracted my attention was the Stone of Unction, venerated as the spot where the body of our Lord was anointed for burial. The stone is 3 feet directly in front of the gate; is 8 feet in length, and two feet two inches in breadth. Several large candles are kept standing at each end; and over it are suspended several silver lamps. The pilgrims all bow, and after making the sign of the cross, kiss the sacred stone.

Leaving the stone of Unction, we were conducted to the holy sepulchre. It is distant from the stone of unction 63 feet, under the centre of a large dome. The monument erected over the tomb contained two apartments. In the first is the stone which, it is said, the angel made him appear to Mary; in the other is the holy tomb. The outside of the monument is 2 feet in length 18 1/2 in breadth. I waited some time for the pilgrims to withdraw. While standing there, a pilgrim entered, and, at the sight of the tomb, wept and sobbed as over the grave of a parent.

MOUNT CALVARY.

Seventy feet from the holy sepulchre we came to the chapel of apparition, in which a few Catholics were engaged in evening service. The music, for softness and solemnity, exceeded any thing I have heard in Asia. From this chapel, we returned to the holy sepulchre, and passing through the Greek church, ascended Mount Calvary. It is 16 feet above the level of the tomb. I stooped down to look into the hole in which, it is supposed, stood the cross, below which is a fissure in the rock, made, it is believed, when Christ our Lord bowed his head and gave up the ghost.

THE ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM.

Feb. 22.—In the afternoon, the interpreter of Russian consul accompanied me to Mount Olivet. Left the city by Damascus gate, and turning eastward we passed near to the cave, in which tradition says, that Jeremiah wrote his lamentations. "All ye that pass by, behold, and see if there is any sorrow like unto my sorrow." The cave is large, and is held in high veneration. Passing the north east corner of the city, we descended to the brook Kedron. The bed of the stream was perfectly dry, notwithstanding the great rains. On our left, saw the church erected over the grave of the Virgin Mary; on our right, the garden of Gethsemane.

MOUNT OLIVET.

In 15 or 20 minutes reached the summit of the Mount of Olives. Here we had a delightful view of the city, and also of the Dead Sea. Perhaps no place in the world commands a finer prospect, or is associated with events more sacred and sublime. David went up by the ascent of Mount Olivet, and wept as he went up, and had his head covered, and he went up barefoot. On the east side of it our blessed Saviour raised Lazarus from the grave, and on the west he endured the agony of Gethsemane. Here he beheld the city, and wept over it. From this mount he was at one time conducted to Jerusalem with shoutings of Hosanna to the Son of David, and at another with the cry of Crucify him, crucify him. From this spot he gave his commission, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel;" and then ascended, and sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high.

THE POOL OF SILOAM.

Descending the Mount of Olives, we passed into the valley of Jehoshaphat, to the pool of Siloam. Here the blind man, at the command of Jesus, washed and returned seeing. The pool is at the foot of Mount Moriah, on the south side. We ascended a handsome flight of steps to the water. It is visited, every day, by pilgrims of every denomination. I perceived nothing unusual in the taste of the water. From Siloam, directing our course southward, we came to the tree, where it is said, Lazarus was seen asunder for his faithful exhortations and reproofs. The tree is securely guarded by a high wall, to prevent the injuries it would receive from pilgrims.

MOUNT ZION.

From this we began to ascend Mount Zion. We passed through fields of grain,

The various distances, mentioned in reference to the church of the holy sepulchre, were subsequently taken by Mr. Parsons, at an hour when the people were not present. [Editor of the Missionary Herald.]

When Mr. Parsons mentions the traditional accounts, which are reported to all travellers, he is not to be understood as giving any opinion, with reference to the reliability which may be placed on these traditions. Doubtless the history of some places has been accurately preserved and transmitted, while that of others must remain incapable of proof. [Ibid.]

which reminds us at every step, of the awful prediction, "Mount Zion shall be ploughed like a field." On the summit is a mosque, erected over the tomb of David, son of the kings of Israel; and an Armenian church, said to be the ruins of the house of Caiaphas, the high priest.

Mount Zion, on three sides, is strongly fortified by nature. This agrees precisely with the description given in Scripture. "Nevertheless, David took the strong hold of Zion, the same is the city of David." At the foot of it, on the west, are the ruins of the pool of Bethesda, on the south, the valley of the son of Hinnom, called also Tophet, and the valley of slaughter. (Jer. xix. 6.) Here the children of Israel caused their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire to Moloch, 2 Kings, xxiii. 10, and in this place Jeremiah denounced the dreadful curse: "Behold, I will bring evil upon this place, the which, whosoever heareth, his ears shall tingle."

On the south side of Mount Zion are the ruins of the old wall, supposed to be the one repaired by Nehemiah. Here may be seen, to the best advantage, the site of Solomon's temple, the mount of Olives, and the plains and mountains of Judea. This delightful prospect, in connexion with its spiritual privileges, led David to sing,—"Beautiful situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion." Returned to the city at sunset.

Feb. 24.—A priest came to my room to read with me the Holy Scriptures.

Sabbath, 25.—The Sabbath passed without the least interruption. How desirable this retirement, after so many Sabbaths of weariness.

Feb. 26.—A Greek priest requested me to aid him in the study of the English language. This will give me opportunity to institute many important inquiries, and to obtain valuable information.

VARIOUS OBJECTS IN THE CITY.

P.M. A priest invited me to visit some interesting objects in the city. We passed the street called Via Dolorosa, through which our Saviour bore his cross to Calvary;—were shown the house of St. John, the beloved disciple;—the hall where the Saviour was arraigned before Pilate;—the pool of Bethesda, near St. Stephen's gate;—the arch where, it is said, Pilate cried, "Behold the man;"—the place where Stephen was stoned, having his eyes fixed on the visions of God;—the place in the garden, where our Saviour, being in an agony, prayed more earnestly, and his sweat was as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground. St. John has marked the site of the garden very particularly. He went forth with his disciples over the brook Kedron. There is but one spot over the brook Kedron convenient for a garden.

This garden has been consecrated by the many prayers, and by the blood, of our divine Saviour. For Jesus at times resorted thither with his disciples. It is still occupied as a garden, and contains several large olive trees.

Feb. 29.—Sold an Italian Testament,

and gave an Armenian Testament to an Armenian, who engaged to aid me in the distribution of the Scriptures. Visited the priests, who have charge of the Holy Sepulchre, and gave them a Testament. Towards evening walked with a few priests to the place where, it is said, Hezekiah stopped up the fountains, and the brook, that ran through the land, saying, Why should the kings of Assyria come and find water? 2 Chron. xxxii. 4. By the way, gave them some account of the progress of religious institutions in America: of Sabbath schools, family worship, and benevolent societies.

VISIT TO BETHANY.

March 2.—A Russian gentleman, with the president of Abraham's monastery, offered to accompany me to Bethany, about two miles east of Jerusalem, at the foot of the Mount of Olives on the east side. Now Bethany was high to Jerusalem, about fifteen furlongs off. We came to the grave of Lazarus. "It was a cave," said St. John, "and a stone lay upon it." A Turk, who seemed to have charge of the sepulchre, for a few paras gave us lighted tapers and permission to enter. We descended twenty-eight stone steps, where we found a small room, about eight feet square. On the east and west sides are tombs cut in the solid rock. Probably Jesus our Lord stood here, and cried with a loud voice, "Lazarus, come forth." Half a mile to the east, we came to a stone, upon which our Saviour sat, it is believed, when Martha met him and fell at his feet, saying, "Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died."

Returning to Jerusalem we passed over the summit of the Mount of Olives, and, besides visiting places before mentioned, came to the mount where king Solomon built a high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab, in the hill which is Jerusalem. It is only a few rods south of the place from which our Saviour ascended to heaven. Visited also the tombs of the prophets, a little west of the mount of scandal.

March 3.—Gave to Procopius one hundred tracts, to be distributed among the priests and pilgrims. Converted a long time with a priest, respecting the nature of the new birth. He said it was baptism. "When children are baptized, they are renewed, as it respects Adam's transgression; but if they afterwards sin, they must be punished." This, so far as I can learn, is the prevailing sentiment among the Greeks. They can give no other account of the new heart.

INTERVIEW WITH PILGRIMS.

A few pilgrims called upon me, and expressed their surprise that I should not observe the stated fasts. I requested them to prove from Scripture, that it is required of Christians to fast forty days before the passover. I had observed, that the pilgrims on board the vessel, who abstained with great strictness from meat, often drank wine even to intoxication. This led me to inquire, as to the propriety of such conduct; especially among pilgrims, on their way to the Holy Sepulchre. We must learn, I observed, that true piety consists not in fasting, or in abstaining from food; but in doing the will of our Father who is in heaven. They confessed frankly, that the practice, which prevailed among the pilgrims, was highly commendable.

March 6.—While reading the Holy Scriptures with a priest, inquiries were made respecting the many mansions in Heaven.

He said, that they were all for Greeks,

but one has a higher station than another. Catholics, Armenians, Protestants, none of them can enter heaven; for they are not baptized.

March 8.—Violent rain. The Greek, with whom I read the Scriptures, remarked, that Christ was truly man and truly God.

March 9.—The rain continues without intermission. "The Greeks believe," said a priest who visited me to-day, "that neither the righteous, nor the wicked, immediately after death, pass into glory, or are sent to punishment. Both rest like prisoners for the day of trial."

SERVICE OF THE COPTS.

While waiting in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, my attention was attracted by the religious service of the Copts. They have a small apartment on the west side of the Holy Tomb. The priest, arrayed in robes of a very ordinary appearance, offered incense, as in the practice of other denominations. The Scriptures were read with a low, but sweet voice, and with great simplicity. There was good attention, and nothing like a desire to be seen of men. The number of their pilgrims is not great.

March 16.—Visited the Armenian convent, and the three Testaments for sale. Walked to the field of blood, purchased with thirty pieces of silver, the price of him that was valued. It is a little south of Siloam, on the brook of Gihon. It contains many apartments for the dead; as it was originally appropriated to the burial of strangers.

March 19.—Visited Procopius. He gave it as his opinion, that there are in Jerusalem 10,000 Jews and 2,000 Christians. Twenty-one pilgrims arrived from Smyrna. An Armenian of distinction informed me, that, in Jerusalem, there are 60 families of Armenians;—and that in Palestine are only four Armenian monasteries; viz. one in Jerusalem, one in Bethlehem, one in Rama, and one in Jaffa. There is also an Armenian church on Mount Zion, without the city.

Two ecclesiastics called upon me to instruct them in Italian. They read with me in the Italian Testament.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal for July last.

On Flax Husbandry.

By S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.

First Vice-President of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.

CHOICE OF SEED.

That of the last year's growth should be obtained if possible. The usual marks of good seed are, that it be plump, oily and heavy, of a bright, brown colour, sinking readily in water, and when thrown into the fire to crackle and blaze quick. A very simple method of trial is to sprinkle it thin between two pieces of wet paper, which plunge in a hotbed or dunghill, and in less than 24 hours the proportion that will vegetate can be discerned, which should be ascertained in order to regulate the

QUANTITY TO BE SOWN.

On this head no particular directions can be given, as it depends on the various qualities of soil, goodness of seed, &c. The rule for seeding small grains is observed; flax requiring to be sown thickest on rich soil, as not more than the stalk is wanted from a plant. In England and Scotland, never less than two, or more than three bushels to the acre are sown. Two and a half is the most usual portion. In Flanders and Ireland seldom less than three bushels are sown, except when seed is an object. Thick sowing is to obtain fine flax. In this country it will be important, at present, to sow at such a rate as will insure good crops of each; and experience only can determine the exact point.

IF SOWN VERY THIN, too many lateral branches will be thrown out, each producing a boll, or pod, affording more seed but shorter & inferior flax. If sown too thick, the plants will draw up weak, with a single boll on a plant, and subject as our climate is to heavy showers and thunder gusts, very liable to lodge—one of the greatest dangers a flax crop has to encounter. The commissioners for promoting flax culture in Scotland, considered it as practicable, and strongly recommended, that the system should be conducted, as to obtain good flax and good seed at the same time. It is so viewed in Ireland, among the more extensive cultivators, except when wanted for fine-linen, cambric, lawn, &c. Dr. Dean, in the "New England Farmer," a work of great merit published some 30 years since, when flax culture was more attended to than at present, recommends from six to seven pecks. It is probable that six pecks is the least, and two bushels the extent that should be sown to obtain the most profitable results, till the demand for seed is considerably lessened.

SOWING.

The seed should be got in as early as it is possible to prepare the ground. Dr. Dean observes that a slight frost after the plants are up will not injure them. For no crop is more important that the seed should be equally distributed. Fortunately what has long been a desideratum is now attained. A machine for sowing small seeds broad cast, with perfect regularity, great expedition, and in any desired quantity, has lately been invented, and performs to great satisfaction.

The demand for Linseed Oil must increase with the population for some time to come, as there appear no indications that the people will forsake their household duties, clayboards and paints. Oil the soil is most more denuded of its timber, even in those districts where the roads and fields are encumbered with suitable materials for permanent, cheaper, and more elegant buildings.

Hammes's machines for sowing broad cast a description and drawing of which are given in the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, vol. 4, with ample

WEEDING.

Weeding is considered in Europe, and by good husbandmen in this country, as necessary to secure a good crop of flax, which is a very tender plant when young, and more easily checked in its progress by weeds than any other. It is not supposed to be injured by the glove and grass with it; on the contrary the Flemish farmers think them beneficial, by protecting the under roots from drought, and keeping the weeds under. It should be carefully weeded when the plants are three or four inches high; they are not then injured by the labourer going barleot over them.

PULLING.

This should be performed as soon as the leaves begin to fall, and the stalks show a bright yellow colour, and when the bolls are turned a little brown. The seed will continue to ripen afterwards. When the flax is lodged it should be pulled immediately, in any stage of its growth, or it will be entirely lost; great care is requisite in sorting the different lengths, and keeping them separate till after the flax is stacked, or much waste will ensue in this process.

RYING SEED.

As soon as the flax is dry enough to put under cover, the bolls should be ripped, as it is termed. A comb resembling the head of a rake, but with teeth longer and nearer together, made of bickory or oak, is fastened upon a block, and the flax, taken in parcels no larger than the hands can firmly grasp, is drawn through and the bolls ripped off; attention to sorting at the same time should be continued. The bolls are to be riddled and winnowed immediately; spread thin on a clean floor, or on sheets in the sun, and when sufficiently dry, and beginning to open, threshed. By this method the seed is completely separated with little trouble, and good clean seed is ready for an early market, often the best, without the use of expensive machinery to make it so. Here the operations of the farmer ought to end. The process of preparation being foreign to, and unconnected with his other pursuits, and which has been the greatest objection to extensive flax culture. Can there be any reason why the farmer is to prepare his flax more than the hides of his cattle which he sends to the tanner? They are both chemical processes, and to dissolve the glutinous or resinous substances by which the fibres are attached to the stem, without impairing their strength, is perhaps as critical, and requires as much care and judgment, as to extract the animal juices from the hides, and fill the pores with tannin. In short, the flax grower, and flax preparer, and dresser, should be distinct professions. They are said to be so in Flanders and Holland, and were extensively so in Scotland, where the farmer sold his flax on the ground, or in sheaves at his barn or rick.

The preparation of flax by steeping is very general in the great flax growing countries in Europe, but it is not quite finished in the water. It remains spread some days on the grass, which is necessary to render it soft, and give that silvery appearance so desirable. The destructive process of dew rotting, is most commonly practiced in this country, and when water is resorted to it is at an improper season, and the process imperfect which is the cause of its being so harsh and brittle. Perhaps no part of the system requires such an allowance for difference of climate. In the humid atmosphere of Ireland, it is not very material when it is spread; but in this climate, when exposed to a July or August sun, every drop after a shower, becomes a burning glass, and literally scorches the fibres; besides, such a highly putrid fermentation as will then take place in the water, though it separates the harle more speedily, not only injures it, but communicates a stain that renders the process of bleaching much more tedious and expensive.

The flax should not be put into the water till about the first of October, and remain from ten to fourteen days according to the temperature of the weather, and should be taken out before the fibres will separate freely, spread on the grass, where the frost will very much assist the operation, and the flax exhibits a gloss and softness, that it is impossible to give it otherwise. The following method of preparing hemp will apply with great force to the point under discussion. During the late war an experienced ship master in Connecticut, and who was also a good farmer, raised a crop of hemp. As soon as it was dry enough to be stowed away, it was put under cover, and remained till October; was then put into clear, soft water, till the fibres would separate with some difficulty, when it was spread on the grass; the frost completed the operation and when dry it was immediately secured. There was no putrid fermentation to deteriorate the harle, nor was it mildewed by being exposed to the weather, and when dressed, exhibited that fine silver green hue by which the best Russian hemp is distinguished; and when worked up, was pronounced by the rope makers to be equal to any hemp ever imported. Here is a lesson for our western brethren, that is worth more to them than real mines of silver. Clear soft, stagnant water, is preferred in Europe. A canal, forty feet long, six broad and four deep, is said to be sufficient for the produce of an acre of flax, at one time. It should be formed on a clay or some holding soil, where the water from a spring or brook can be conducted in with convenience; the expense would not be great, and on most farmsteads sites may be had. May not boiling or steaming be found the most advantageous process of preparing flax? The very superior sample of thread exhibited at Brighton, in 1818, for which Mrs. Crowninshield, of Danvers, received a premium, was spun from flax prepared by boiling. It appears by the "Transactions of the Swedish Academy," that a method was practiced in Sweden, of preparing flax to resemble cotton.

testimony of its softness. It is pushed forward by a man like a wheelbarrow, and will sew more than one row in an hour, unimpeded by wind or light rain. They are for sale at Herbin and Kent's, Franchises for Agricultural Implements, in the city of New York.

The best Riga Hemp, supplied for the British navy, is prepared by steeping, during which it is killed three times.

by boiling it in water, spreading on the grass, and frequently watering it, which it becomes soft and bleached. Boiling or steaming will not appear very formidable or expensive when we examine the subject. A box twenty feet long six feet wide, and four deep, well constructed with stout plank, a boiler, from which a large tub extends into, and communicates with the water in the box will boil the produce of a quarter of an acre in a day, that is, if we allow double the room to boil in that is required for steaming. A steam pipe, instead of the tube, and having the top of the box well secured, would permit the process of steaming to go on. It is probable that by either method, graining will be necessary to obtain soft flax. The yarns of which the sailcloth is made at Patterson, are all steamed. The navy board expressly forbid their being boiled in alkalies, as is usual in most manufactures of flax. It is from this precaution that their canvases have the pliable, oily feeling, which so much recommends it. It should not be forgotten, that by boiling or steaming much time and expense will be saved in bleaching.

We arrive at the final process, DRESSING, and in this our climate gives a decided advantage over Ireland, Flanders, or the north of Europe, where the flax is dried on hardless, over a peat fire, in ovens, or kilns, requiring great care in regulating the heat to prevent injury. All this trouble and hazard is obviated by our dry atmosphere and keen north west winds. Dr. Deane estimated the expense of dressing flax by hand at one third the product I believe the present price does not much vary from his estimate. A respectable gentleman from Dutchess county, New York, informed me, that mills or machines, impelled by water have been erected there, that break and completely dress the flax for a toll of one tenth. It is said one or more of them are in operation in the western part of this state. These mills were invented in Scotland and are now said to be brought to great perfection. They are erected in all directions in the principal flax districts in Ireland, and notwithstanding the low price and limited demand for labour, are resorted to by the poorer classes of people, the dressing by hand being mostly abandoned. There are machines in England that dress the flax immediately from the field, without any preparation whatever. An account of them may be found in the 5th vol. of the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal. It appears, by the report of a committee of the House of Commons, that in 1817 they were in successful operation. A man and three children impelled the machines and dress sixty pounds a day. We have no information of any further improvements. Should they be susceptible of the application of water or steam power, in any degree proportionate, the advantages may be incalculable, but, in the present enquiry, we place these machines, however desirable, entirely out of the question.

PRODUCE.

It is not uncommon in Great Britain and Ireland to obtain eight hundred pounds of flax from an acre. Six hundred pounds is estimated, in some districts, as an average, but it should be observed, that little, if any, seed is obtained. The average crop in New England, as far as our information extends cannot be estimated at more than two hundred pounds, and six or eight bushels of seed. (We do not include the rich bottoms on the Connecticut and some other rivers.) Dr. Deane was of opinion that four hundred pounds might be calculated on with proper management.

We think that four hundred pounds of good clean flax, and eight or ten bushels of seed, may fairly be assumed as a medium crop on favourable soils, where the culture becomes such an object as to make other farming operations subservient to it and due attention is paid to the change of seed.

Those who grow flax to any extent are of opinion, that the seed, at the price it has been for some years past, pays for all the labour bestowed on the crop, to the time the flax is ready to be prepared or rotted.

If we are correctly informed, flax of a quality cannot be imported from Ireland, for less than fourteen cents per pound. And the price of the best Russian flax delivered on ship board at St. Petersburg, is ten and a half cents per pound. The quality called "two-headed," costs nine and an half cents on board.

The quality of flax raised in this country varies more than any other produce, and of course the price, is from six to eighteen cents. The medium about ten cents per pound.

It must be acknowledged, that no great exertion can be expected in the pursuit of any people, till the prospect of reward sweetens their labour. And I anticipate the question that some may be disposed to ask, before they have finished the perusal of these essays—Where is the farmer to find a market if flax is extensively cultivated? We will ask where could the planter have found a market for his cotton if machines had not been invented for spinning? And how could he have supplied it if the labour of two thousand hands had been required to clean it of the seeds, that is now performed by the "Gin" invented by Whitney? We have shown that the expense of dressing flax has been reduced from one third to one tenth of its value, and it is a fact well established, that there are now in the country, machines for spinning flax, that perform as well, and more expeditiously, except for the finer threads, than those for spinning cotton. The Patterson sail cloth is fabricated entirely from yarns spun and twisted by machinery, assisted as little by manual labour as cotton machines. In those manufactures are six hundred spindles. In the state of New York and in Pennsylvania, about three hundred more are employed for sewing thread, sheeting, bed ticks, shoe thread, twine, &c. The expense of labour, after the flax is hatched, in attending a machine of twenty four spindles, for spinning common shoe thread, is thirty three cents per day, spinning on an average twenty four pounds a day, or one pound a day for each spindle equal, it is said, to the production of a cotton spindle for five or six days.

Can any thing be wanting but the application of power looms for weaving linen, to place the manufacturer nearly upon an equality with cotton? And is there any doubt but they can be so applied?

The perfection of cotton spinning machinery and the invention of power looms, with such improvements as are exhibited at Waltham, it is well known, are about to produce an entire revolution in the India trade. If they can stop the spindle and the

The usual toll for ginning Cotton in Alabama, we are informed is one twelfth.

shuttle of the Hindoo who is supported upon a handful of rice a day in a climate where little is required for clothing or shelter, what must be the effect of corresponding machines in the linen manufacture, upon the Russian and the German? There is probably at this moment, a million tons of American shipping clothed with Russian canvas? What, but the raw material of good quality, is required to elicit capital, to manufacture in our country sufficient for this supply immediately, and in a few years even to compete with European nations in the linen market?

The exportation of linen from Germany to North and South America has been, and is at present, of vast amount the single province of Silesia has sent in one year to Hamburg and other parts, linens to the value of nearly five millions of dollars, to be shipped by the circuitous route of Cadiz, to the Spanish colonies. These customers are at our doors. The United States possess the "Golden Gates of this Commerce," and with exertions well directed to her agriculture, Europe will be obliged to surrender the keys.

From a late English Paper.

DAMAGED GRAIN.

A recent gentleman has communicated to the Royal Society a process for sweetening corn by simply immersing it in boiling water and letting it remain till cold. The quantity of water should be double that of the corn to be purified. He has found that the musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk of the wheat, and that in the very worst cases it does not extend beyond the amylaceous matter immediately under the skin. In the hot water all the decayed or rotten grains swim on the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleaned from all impurities, and without any material loss. The wheat must afterwards be dried and occasionally stirred on the kiln, when it will be found improved to a degree scarcely credible without actual experiment.

From the American Farmer.

CARROT CROP much successfully cultivated in Maryland.

Annapolis, 21st February, 1822.

Dear Sir,
Finding that the carrot crop, has not been thought unworthy of the particular attention of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, I take the liberty, to give you the result of an experiment made in the last year, in Worcester county, Maryland, with the view to ascertain, if they were worth raising, as food for milk cows, and ewes with young lambs. You are aware, that an abundance of succulent food, is always desirable for both—the turnip, even of the most approved species bears no comparison with the long orange carrot in point of nutritive matter.

A piece of ground, thirty six by forty eight feet, was twice ploughed, jugged, and then had the clods broken in pieces with a hoe. Desirous to perform all the work myself, after the ground was prepared to receive the seed, I laid it off by lines across the plot, two feet asunder. Small trenches were afterwards made, and seeding commenced. But really, the labour of scattering the seed carefully in the drill, was so fatiguing, that I abandoned it, and proceeded to drop them in the ground, previously marked at the original distance one way, and about six inches the other. The view, in the latter mode of sowing, was to place three to four seeds in each place, they are however so difficult of management in the wind, being armed with a pedicel which serve as wings to them, that little certainty prevailed in that respect. This done, my crop soon appeared, and with it an innumerable host of weeds. As soon as the carrots were well up, and of sufficient size to discriminate with certainty between them and their neighbours, I proceeded to pick out the weeds, and work them over with the hoe. A second operation of this sort, taking out superfluous plants, as well as weeds, and working again with the hoe, completed the till. In a part of the ground you will recollect, they were drilled. In succouring or singling, I intended to leave the plants, three inches asunder, but, believe they were frequently nearer and almost never beyond that distance. In the rest of the ground two and three were left in a place. The drills produced in proportion to extent, as much in bulk, or weight perhaps, as the other mode; the roots however, were neither so long large, nor fair. The result of my experiment was a crop of forty five bushels, after the consumption of the family, until it was taken up in December. If this yield is worthy of notice by those who are disposed to cultivate the carrot, you can use this communication accordingly.

I am yours respectfully,

J. S. SPENCE.

P. S. No manure was used. I am convinced that I could raise, with my experience of the last year, a larger quantity, from the same ground. I will barely add that it is necessary to work the earth well, and to as great depth as practicable. It is absolutely necessary to avoid what the plants are weak, throwing any earth into the bud, as it will certainly cause the root to branch, and become short, hard and knotty.

We are glad to be thus supplied, on authority so satisfactory, with proof of the capacity of our soil and suitability of our climate in Maryland, to produce this valuable crop, on a scale not inferior to the most successful cultivators of it in other parts of the union—for certain it is, that we have hitherto universally neglected a resource on which the most exemplary farmers of the eastern states very much rely for the support of their stock. The experiment here detailed, communicating both the mode & the result, should lead others to follow the good example—of the suitability and value of both the carrot and mangel wurtzel, for feeding milk cows and ewes having lambs, there can be no doubt; in illustration thereof, we subjoin a communication from the last number of the London Farmer's Journal, which, as well as the Farmer's Magazine of Edinburgh, we regularly receive in exchange for this work.

Editor Am. Farmer.

EMIGRATION.—We perceive, that a society called the British Union Society, is now forming at Doncaster, by a number of religious families, for the purpose of establishing an AGRICULTURAL COLONY in the state of Illinois, in the U. States. A general fund is to be raised by subscription for the purchase of land, stock, &c. Religious teachers will be appointed, and the children will be taught useful learning.

London paper.

DOMESTIC.

From the New York Evening Post of Feb. 20.

EVIL TIMES.—At Albany a gang of lawless banditti have attacked the dwelling of Gen. Van Rensselaer, at midnight, and burnt it to the ground. It was gallantly defended, it is said, by his son, (who slept in it alone,) with fire arms, for some time, but was at length entirely destroyed. Not having heard what description of persons were concerned in this affair, nor any particulars respecting the same, we are not prepared to make any remarks. Perhaps it ought to create alarm, in the mind of every good citizen in the community, for the general safety; it may be, however, the offspring of personal revenge. We have heard that anonymous letters have been received by the Patriot and by Mr. Oliver Kane of Albany, cautioning them to be also ready, for that their turn comes next.

From the New York Statesman of Feb. 20.

DARING OUTRAGE!!

Letters by the Northern mail, which did not arrive till a late hour last evening, confirm the distressing intelligence of the destruction of the mansion house of Gen. Van Rensselaer, as stated in our paper of yesterday. The particulars of this barbarous outrage, as given in the following extract, were related to us yesterday morning; but they appeared too atrocious to be credible, and as there had been much political excitement, in relation to Gen. Van Rensselaer's appointment, we did not feel ourselves authorized to give currency to the reports.

Extract of a letter from Albany to the editors of the Statesman dated Feb. 17.

"This morning at half past 12 o'clock, the mansion house of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, on his farm, in Bethlehem, was destroyed by fire. It was most unquestionably the work of incendiaries. His son, who slept in a room of the building, was awakened by the noise of three men in the room, and the fumes of the smoke. The men attacked him, and he defended himself by discharging a gun at them, which did not take effect, and would probably have succeeded in dispatching him, had it not been for the timely assistance of two men, who lodged in another part of the house. The villains succeeded in making their escape, and have not yet been traced. The house is now level with the ground—the barn and out houses saved."

General Van Rensselaer has offered a reward of \$500, for the detection and arrest of the villains, and the governor has issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

By De Witt Clinton, Governor of the state of New York.

Whereas the dwelling house of Solomon Van Rensselaer, esq. in the town of Bethlehem, and in the vicinity of the city of Albany, was consumed by fire, in the night of the 16th of Feb. inst. and there is reason to believe that the conflagration was effected by a nefarious combination of villains, who contemplate other enormities; I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of said arson, to be paid on the conviction of all or any of the offenders: And I do hereby require all good citizens, and especially all magistrates and other ministers and officers of justice, to be vigilant and active in all proper and lawful measures to bring the offenders to condign punishment.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal, at the city of Albany, this 18th day of February, anno domini, 1822.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

In the house of representatives of this state, on Thursday last, Mr. Lehman rose and observed; that he wished to submit a resolution, having for its object legislative patronage to the Canal which is to connect the Delaware with the Chesapeake Bay—He would not at present enlarge upon this subject, but would only observe, that this canal is a part of a system of internal improvement, upon which the future grandeur of Pennsylvania must rest. Its utility, both to the nation and to the state, in war, and its particular importance in peace, to the capital of the state, and to the whole of the agricultural district which sends its produce down the Susquehanna, has been recognized by several laws of the state. In 1813 a law was passed, authorizing the governor to subscribe 375 shares of the stock of the company, whenever the United States and the states of Delaware and Maryland shall subscribe eleven hundred shares. The object of the resolution he was about to submit, was to authorize the Governor to make the subscription already authorized by law, whenever individuals or companies in the city and county of Philadelphia, shall have subscribed the same number which the law contemplated should be subscribed by the United States and by Delaware and Maryland.

It is better (said Mr. L.) for the state that monied individuals in the city, should be the subscribers to the 1,100 shares, because great public works are, in general, better effected under a skillful private direction, which secures the activity, circumspection and sagacity which individual interest more fully excites. A salutary spirit in favour of internal improvement is awakened through out the state, and particularly in Philadelphia; and the countenance of the Legislature at this time the smiles of those who preside over the public fortune, will invigorate the energies of individuals, and advance the prosperity of the commonwealth.

As the resolution does not contemplate any subscription in addition to what is already authorized by law, I need not (said Mr. L.) bring into view the facts which render it almost certain that the stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal will be productive, and will, besides higher advantages, yield those of a pecuniary nature much greater than any arising from bank stock.

With some other remarks, Mr. L. submitted the following:

"Whereas, the prompt construction of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is demanded by the highest interests of the commonwealth, and the laws hitherto passed for the purpose of securing the accomplishment of that important object have been found inadequate, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on roads and inland navigation, be instructed to inquire, whether the law relative to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, passed the 25th day of March, 1813, may not be so modified as to carry into effect the object contemplated by the act."

The resolution was again read, considered and adopted.

(Rel's Gazette.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Thomas B. Dorsey, esq. qualified as Attorney-General of this State, on Friday last, by taking the necessary oaths, &c.

The Legislature of this State closed its session on Saturday night last, after enacting 252 laws. The following titles complete our list:

163. An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Somerset county.

164. An act for the benefit of Ebenezer T. Barry and Emily Ann, his wife.

165. An act to alter and change the place of holding the election in the third election district of Dorchester county.

166. A further supplement to an act to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland.

167. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.

168. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the establishment of free schools in the several counties of this state.

169. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Havre de Grace.

170. An act for the relief of Ann Merryman of Baltimore.

171. An act concerning Lower Marlborough Academy.

172. An act to incorporate a company to erect a Shot Tower in or adjacent to the city of Baltimore.

173. An act for the benefit of William West.

174. An act for the relief of the poor of Anne Arundel county, being supplementary to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of the several counties therein mentioned.

175. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to constables bonds.

176. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.

177. An act to divorce Thomas Enock and Margaret his wife, of Baltimore county.

178. An act to divorce William Smith and Sarah his wife, of Calvert county.

179. An act for the relief of Jacob Shethorn of Allegany county.

180. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to lay out and straighten a certain road in Baltimore county, passed at December session 1803, chapter 14.

181. An act to establish the pay of jurors and witnesses in St. Mary's county.

182. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to the public roads in the several counties therein mentioned.

183. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to prevent the inconveniences arising from slaves being permitted to act as free.

184. An act for altering and amending the road from Baltimore city to Bell Air in Harford county.

185. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the erection of an additional wharf in the town of Nottingham, in Prince George's county, and for other purposes.

186. An act for building a bridge over Tuckahoe creek, where the old bridge now stands.

187. An act for the relief of sundry persons of Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties and the city of Annapolis.

188. An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into five separate election districts.

189. An act for the relief of Col. Roger Jones, Gracey Ann Blackwell and Catharine Monmouth.

190. An act authorizing the appointment of an agent.

191. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate lotteries.

192. An act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state.

193. A further and additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments.

194. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

195. An act for the benefit of Washington Lodge No. 3, in the city of Baltimore.

196. An act to authorize the orphans court of Montgomery county, to appoint a trustee to convey the lands of the heirs of John A. Brown, to Joseph Neale.

197. An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

198. An act for the relief of George Womeldorf, of Washington county.

199. An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state.

200. An act authorizing the laying off ground and extending thereon the public wharf at Newtown, in Worcester county.

201. An act to incorporate The Savage Manufacturing Company.

202. An act for the benefit of William Holmes, of Allegany county.

203. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, and to establish and regulate a market in said town.

204. An act authorizing a loan of one hundred thousand dollars.

205. An additional supplement to an act for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore.

206. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children of Gerard Brecoe, late of Charles county, deceased, passed in the year 1813, chap. 152.

207. An act to lay out and make public a road leading from Ryan town, in Charles county, to Mattawoman swamp, between the plantations of Theodore Dwyer and Eleanor Townsend, where the said swamp divides Charles and Prince George's county.

208. An act relating to a landing place on Wicomico river.

209. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the preservation of the breed of fish.

210. An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs at law of Thomas Worthington, late of Baltimore county, deceased.

211. An act for the benefit of Nathaniel Waters, of the town of Alexandria, District of Columbia.

212. An act for the relief of William Coleman of Montgomery county, and Edward H. C. Wilson, of Somerset county.

213. An act for the benefit of James Simmons and Mackall Dorsey, of Calvert county.

214. An act, entitled, An act to change the place of holding the court of the county of Harford.

215. An act, entitled, An act to change the place of holding the court of the county of Washington.

216. An act, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charter of the several banks of the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

217. An act, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish and incorporate a Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in the state of Maryland.

218. An act, entitled, An act concerning the chancery court.

219. An act, entitled, An act relating to minors.

220. An act, entitled, An act relative to the road made by the United States from Cumberland, on the Potomac river, to near Wheeling on the Ohio river.

221. An act, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of salted fish.

222. An act, entitled, An act to regulate the right of the state to certain lands therein mentioned.

223. An act, entitled, An act authorizing commissioners to make alterations in election districts of Montgomery county.

224. An act, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to raise a lottery or lotteries to raise a sum of money for the purpose of preparing and erecting a fund for the use of Washington College.

225. An act, entitled, An act concerning the Shepherd's town Bridge Company.

226. An act, entitled, An act relating to the acknowledgments and effect of judgments made by corporate bodies.

227. An act, entitled, An act for the relief of Robert H. Goldsborough, and Edward N. Hamilton, as securities of John Bowie, late sheriff of Talbot county.

228. An act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the town of Havre de Grace.

229. An act, entitled, An act relating to crimes and punishments in the city of Baltimore.

230. An act relating to the paving of certain streets in the city of Baltimore.

231. An act for the relief of the orphan child of Theophilus Davis, of St. Mary's county.

232. An act taxing or licensing commissioners in lottery tickets, and others.

233. An act for the benefit of John H. of Montgomery county.

234. An act for the benefit of the rectors of St. John's parish, in Harford and Baltimore counties.

235. An act for the relief of Samuel Adams, of the city of Baltimore.

236. An act for the payment of the Journal of Accounts.

237. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act for the relief of Edward Godwin, of Montgomery county.

238. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for licensing and regulating ordinary keepers.

239. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state.

240. An act to repeal part of an act therein mentioned.

241. An act to provide for appointing a commissioner in Montgomery county, to the purpose therein mentioned.

242. An act authorizing and empowering the levy court of Montgomery county to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of the poor of John Grant and Virlanda Comfort.

243. An act relating to coroners.

244. An act relating to the removal of criminal cases in Baltimore city and county court.

245. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company under the name of the Hydraulic Company of Port Tobacco.

246. An act, entitled, A supplement to the act laying duties on licenses in retailers of dry goods, and for other purposes.

247. An act to lay out and make public a road leading from Bear town in Charles county, till it intersects the dividing line between Prince George's and said county, near Ignatius Gardiner's gate.

248. An act in favour of James Beach and Sarah his wife.

249. An act relating to the justices of the peace in the city of Baltimore.

250. An act, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.

251. An act, entitled, An act supplementary to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

252. An act, entitled, An act relating to the city of Baltimore and to certain offices and elections therein mentioned.

SWINISH EXCELLENCE.

The fastest hog ever offered in Boston market, was yesterday brought into town alive, and sold for the sum of eighty dollars. This hog was raised by Col. Joseph Valentine, of Hopkinton, in this state, and is of the Bakewell and Bedford breed—he is in length only 6 feet, although his measure round the body, 7 feet 2 inches, and weighs 800 pounds. It is intended by the purchaser to keep him a few days for exhibition.

From a late London paper.

FRENCH CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The following is the number of persons brought before the Courts of Justice of the Kingdom of France, during five years:

Trial.	Condemned.	Hard labour.	Death.	Confined.
1816	9890	414	6807	5083
1817	14116	558	9431	4715
1818	9725	324	6718	3010
1819	8202	344	4476	2725
1820	8011	304	3342	2399

THE PROPORTION OF SUICIDES

in the various cities in 1817, in proportion to the population: Suicides. Population.

Paris	100,000
Berlin	100,000
Potsdam (exclusive of military)	100,000
Frankfurt, on Oder	100,000
Breslau	100,000
Leipzig	100,000
Dresden	100,000
Magdeburg	100,000
Sterndorff	100,000
Düsseldorf	100,000
Oppenheim	100,000
Paris	1,000,000
London	1,000,000

POSTSCRIPT.

Monday Night—11 o'clock. Ten minutes ago, Mr. PINKNEY breathed his last. After a course of the most acute suffering, he expired without a groan. Thus has departed, at an age when he might have rationally looked forward to many years of activity and usefulness, the Patriot, the Statesman, the transcendent Advocate, and one who may be ranked among the extraordinary men that have shed a lustre on their country, and adorned the world. We are not permitted at this late hour to say more than to express our sincere participation in the grief which his decease will occasion throughout our country, and to commend the affliction with which it overwhelms his excellent family.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Feb. 26.
Mr. Lloyd of Md. rose and addressed the Senate as follows:
"Mr. President—It has become my painful duty to announce to the Senate the melancholy fact, that my much esteemed and distinguished colleague is no more. An attempt to ease the sympathies of the Senate for a loss so great, and so affecting, would betray a suspicion of their sensibility, and would do injustice to the memory of him whose loss is most sincerely deplored. This Senator, sir, has been one of the fields of his life. You have seen him in his strength. You have seen him in the admiration of the Senate; the pride of his native State; the ornament of his country. He is now no more. But for his friends and relatives, there is consolation, beyond the grave. I humbly and firmly trust, that he now rests on the bosom of God."
After appointing a committee to prepare the funeral, and resolving to wear crepe for a month, the Senate adjourned.
In the House of Representatives the melancholy event was announced by Mr. Randolph of Va. A resolution to wear crepe for thirty days was adopted, and the House adjourned.

Supreme Court, Feb. 26, 1822.
On the meeting of the court this morning, Mr. Harper rose and addressed the Judges thus:
"On the part of the Bar, may it please your honours, I am about to address a request to the court, which I am sure will accord with its feelings, and I hope will not be considered as inconsistent with its duty."
"A great man has fallen in Israel." The bar has lost one of its brightest ornaments; the court one of its ablest and most enlightened advisers.
"When such a man falls, it seems fit that some expression of public regret should attend him to the tomb. It cannot be useful or pleasing to them, but it tends to increase the effect of their example to those who survive, and to soothe the sorrow of their afflicted relatives."
"No where can such a tribute more properly be paid to the memory of our departed colleague than here; where the pre-eminent talents and acquirements by which he adorned our profession, have been so often displayed; and he has taken so large a part in fixing those great legal and constitutional landmarks, by the establishment of which this country has conferred the most solid and extensive benefits on the nation."
"To express our deep sense of this great public and private loss, and as the most appropriate tribute, now in our power to offer to the memory of the deceased, I request the court to allow this day for the uninterrupted indulgence of our feelings, and for that purpose now to adjourn."

Mr. Chief Justice Marshall replied in the following words:
"I am very confident that I may say, in the name of all my brethren, that we participate sincerely in the sentiments expressed at the bar. We all lament the death of Mr. Pinkney, as a loss to the profession generally, and most especially to the one of it which is assembled in this room. We most readily assent to the motion which has been made, and shall direct an adjournment till to-morrow at twelve."
After the adjournment of the Court, the Members of the Bar assembled in the Court Room, and unanimously resolved to wear crepe on the left arm during the present term.

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BY LAWS.

A Supplement to a By-Law passed June 1819, entitled A By-Law to provide for the appointment of City Constables.

1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this By-Law the city constables shall hold their office for the term of one year only from the day of their appointment.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That such number of city constables shall be annually appointed on the second Monday of December, as the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council may think proper.

3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That each and every person who shall hereafter be so appointed constable, shall in each and every year during his continuance in such office, before he shall enter on his duties as such, give bond and security in the manner provided for in the fifth section of the by-law to which this is a supplement.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That nothing contained in this by-law shall have the effect or operation to prevent the reappointment of any person to the said office of constable.

5. And be it established and ordained, That all and every part of the by-law to which this is a supplement, repugnant to or inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

A By-Law for Grading, Kirking and Paving the Public Circle round the State House.

Be it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the city commissioners be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to cause the public circle round the state house to be graded, kirking and paved.

And be it further established, That provided the sum of Maryland shall appropriate a sufficient sum to pay for kirking and paving the footway with brick round the said circle with binding on the property of the state, then and in the case the sum of twelve hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this by-law into operation and for paying the expenses of grading, kirking and paving.

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of each and every proprietor of a lot or part of a lot fronting on said circle, to cause the footway, so far as the same shall bind on his said lot, to be paved with good red paving brick; and each and every person who shall neglect to pave the same for the space of thirty days after being notified by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for every week thereafter that the same may remain unpaved.

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if the owner of any such lot or portion of a lot, shall be the duty of the commissioners to cause the footway in front of such lot to be paved at the expense of the corporation, and to return an account thereof as soon thereafter as may be convenient.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

TO RENT,

That well known establishment, lately kept by J. Daley, deceased, and known by the name of the Central Tavern. For terms apply to

Priscilla Daley.

Annapolis, Feb. 28. 3w.

Mr. Green,

An apology is due to the public for attempting to forestall public opinion on a matter which will in all probability become the subject of judicial investigation, but inasmuch as Mr. John N. Stewart has thought proper to exhibit, what he is pleased to call a complete defence to the charges alleged against him before the elders of the Church of which he is a member, I deem it my duty to justice to myself, not to suffer any improper impression to be made on the public mind by postponing my proof until the time of trial, as it might be the means of creating suspicion, that I had no evidence whatever. I will therefore be pleased to publish the enclosed certificate and affidavits, and you may be assured, that I shall take no further notice of this business except before a court and jury.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Anne Arundel county, &c.

On this 25th day of January 1822, before me the undersigned justice of the peace for said county, personally appears Augustine Sappington, who being sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith: That on the 25th November 1821, he the deponent was at Mrs. Nancy Sewell's sale; that while there he saw a certain sorrel horse offered for sale, which his deponent discovered to be the property of a certain John N. Stewart, which horse was lame. This deponent further saith, that he heard the said Stewart declare, that the said horse had never been lame during the time he owned him, except on the day of sale, and that he believed it proceeded from his having been recently shod. This deponent further saith, that he heard Mr. Philip Hammond, Jun. say, on the evening of the day of sale, that some eight or ten days previous, the said Stewart went home with him from church, while riding together, Mr. Hammond discovered the said horse to be very lame, then he and Mr. Stewart had some conversation about his lameness, and that Stewart said he supposed it proceeded from his having been recently shod. This deponent further saith, that on the evening aforesaid, he heard said Stewart say, that he recollected, on the morning, he discovered a certain plant, which he got his foot therein, which might have caused his lameness. Further, the deponent saith, not. Sworn before, S. Gambrill.

I hereby certify, that on Saturday 23d inst. I heard Mr. Augustus Gambrill, (who is or has been a Methodist Preacher, tell Augustine Gambrill, that on a certain day in the year 1821, rode in company with Mr. John N. Stewart, and said Stewart was riding a sorrel spotted horse, which was very lame. That he mentioned it to Mr. Stewart, but that he did not recollect, Mr. Muliken further said, that the horse was so lame, that no man could ride him without knowing it. Mr. Muliken further said, that Mr. Gambrill was at liberty to make use of his name, but he did not like to give a certificate.

Test Thomas Wheeler.

Feb. 23, 1822.

On this 25th day of January 1822, before me the undersigned justice of the peace for said county, personally appears William Gambrill, who being sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith: That some time previous to Mrs. Nancy Sewell's sale, he this deponent was riding up the road, and fell in company with Mr. John N. Stewart, when said Stewart was on his way to Severn church; that this deponent discovered the sorrel horse, which said Stewart was riding, was lame, and that he this deponent mentioned it to Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Stewart replied that he was lame, and that the horse did not suit him, and that he would get rid of him as soon as he could. This deponent further saith, that occasionally Mr. Augustine Gambrill has taken five or six negroes to get the said horse up, when in the stable, although said horse is in good order. This deponent further saith, that the said horse appears to be unsound in every leg. Further this deponent saith not.

Sworn before, S. Gambrill.

I hereby certify, that during the time Mr. John N. Stewart owned the horse, that he sold to Mr. Augustine Gambrill, I saw the said horse in Annapolis, when Mr. Stewart brought out the said horse to trade with a horse driver, the driver would not trade, and at that time I discovered that the horse was lame, which was two or three weeks before Mr. Stewart sold the horse to Mr. Gambrill.

Dennis Miller.

On this 25th day of February 1822, personally appeared Dennis Miller, before me the undersigned justice of the peace, and made oath on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, that the above certificate is stated is just and true to the best of his knowledge.

Allen Warfield, (Seal.)

I hereby certify, on or about the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth of December, 1821, I heard my brother Philip tell Mr. John N. Stewart, in the presence of my father, and several others, that he did observe to Mr. J. N. Stewart, riding with him, that his horse was lame, and Mr. Stewart's reply was, that it was owing to his shoes.

I heard Mr. John N. Stewart declare, on or about 6th February, 1822, that such conversation never took place between Mr. Philip Hammond, Jun. and himself.

Resin Hammond.

23d February, 1822.

I hereby certify, that on the 25th day of November 1821, Mr. John N. Stewart sold a certain horse to Mr. Augustine Gambrill, the same horse I knew for nearly twelve months, (exclusive of the time that Mr. Stewart owned him,) and that the horse was subject to lameness at times during the time I knew him.

February 25, 1822.

I hereby certify, that on or about the 18th of Nov. 1821, Mr. John N. Stewart went from Severn church home with me, that on our way home, I discovered his horse to be very lame. I mentioned it to Mr. Stewart, and asked the cause, he observed he could not tell, without it was occasioned by his having been recently shod.

Philip Hammond, Jun.

Test Thomas Wheeler.

Feb. 23 1822.

This is to certify, that my son, Philip Hammond, and Mr. John N. Stewart, came to my house on the 27th or 28th of Dec. last past, there was also several of my neighbors present, when a conversation took place between my son Philip and Mr. Stewart, respecting Mr. Stewart's horse. Philip observed, that when Mr. Stewart rode home with him, that the said Stewart's horse was so lame that he was afraid that the horse would not carry him to his house. Stewart replied, and said, that he could not account for the cause of his lameness, except it was occasioned from being lately shod. Given under my hand this 26th day of February 1822.

P. Hammond, Sen.

We hereby certify, that Mr. William Sewell, on being questioned in our presence relative to a horse sold by Mrs. Sewell to Mr. John N. Stewart, replied, that he knew the horse, and upon being asked, whether he knew the horse to be lame, answered that he was lame when the property of Mrs. Sewell.

Wm. Brown,

Wm. Glover.

Land for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a small Farm on South River, containing 100 acres; the greater part of which is in a high state of improvement, from the use of clover and plaster. The improvements thereon are convenient, new, and of the best materials. Stock, utensils, &c. may be had with the farm, if required. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

All persons in arrears for Taxes are hereby notified, that unless the same is settled immediately, steps will be taken to enforce payment. The citizens of Annapolis, who have not paid their taxes, are invited to call and pay the same at my office.

WILLIAM O'HARA, Coll.

Feb. 28.

3w.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for the time. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

Jan. 17.

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1822.
The only notice I shall take of Mr. Augustine Gambrill's caution, which appeared in your paper of Thursday last, is to request that you will do me the justice to publish the following document: When his note becomes due I shall attend to its collection.
JOHN N. STEWART.

Annapolis, Feb. 1st, 1822.
The undersigned, being a committee appointed by a literary, stationer, presiding in this city, to inquire into the allegations against John N. Stewart, respecting the sale of a horse on the 26th of Nov. last at public sale, when a certain Mr. Sappington became the purchaser for Mr. Augustine Gambrill, just at the Annapolis Church, this day at 12 o'clock.

It appeared to the committee, that Mr. Gambrill had been duly notified of the appointment of this committee, and of the time and place of meeting. He, however, not appearing, after waiting some time, Mr. Emory inquired if any person present had any thing to allege against the said J. N. Stewart, in relation to the sale of the said horse—no accuser appearing, the following persons being present, were then examined on the subject, viz: Andrew Slijer, Wm. Sewell, George Manfull, Wm. Deal, Edward Hazen, Richard H. Merrick, Jonathan Selby, Leonard Iglewski, Thos. G. Walters, and Zachariah Duvall, all of whom had seen the horse, at various times and places, while in the possession of J. N. Stewart. Several of them had examined him attentively at different times, and travelled in company with him on the road, yet they never saw or heard of his being lame until the morning of sale. During this time Mr. Stewart also boarded in the house of Mr. Sherr, in whose stable he kept the horse, and several of the witnesses boarded in the same family: yet they never heard Mr. Stewart speak of the horse being lame, nor had they any knowledge of his being so, until the morning of the sale; at which time it was publicly known that he was so, and so stated by Mr. Stewart at the sale.

The committee themselves had also frequently seen the horse, and some of them had rode him, and travelled in company with him, yet never perceived any thing contrary to the statement of the aforesaid witnesses. They are therefore unanimously of opinion, from the ample evidence before them, that any allegations of falsehood, dishonesty or fraud, against the said J. N. Stewart, in the sale of the said horse, are utterly unfounded; and that the conduct of the said J. N. Stewart in this transaction was perfectly fair and honourable.

N. J. WATKINS,
WM. KREWER,
HENRY HAMMOND.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

February 16th, 1822.

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

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann M. Minskey, 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 16th day of October, 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of February 1822.

BARUCH FOWLER.

Feb. 21. 6w.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

On Thursday the 14th March, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, containing about

200 Acres of Land.

About one third of this land is in wood, and all the cleared land is enclosed with good fencing and divided into convenient fields. It has on it a very comfortable dwelling, and kitchen, a large tobacco house, and a very choice young orchard, all grafted fruit, containing one hundred and fifty trees. This farm lies on the main road leading from Baltimore to Washington, and about twenty five miles from the latter and twelve from the former place, and adjoining the land of Mr. George Calvert, where that celebrated tavern stand is on, now kept by Mr. J. Merrill. A sufficient proportion of it is in meadow. This land produces corn, wheat and tobacco, equal to any in the country, also very fine timothy hay. Any person wishing to purchase the said farm, is invited to call on Mr. Richard Spurrier, who resides on said farm, and who will shew it to him.

The terms of sale are—one third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale, payment to be secured by bonds with good security; after the whole purchase money is paid I will execute a deed to the purchaser. Also on the same day will be sold a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a Variety of Stock.

Ann Spurrier.

Andrew Nicholls,

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

Feb. 21.

3w.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the former residence of A. C. Hanson, Esq. deceased, on Mill-Bridge, on Wednesday the 20th day of March next.

Eight Valuable Negro Men.

One of whom is a rough Carpenter, and one a Miller. They will not be sold out of the state.

Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof—On payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to convey.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

John Gussaway, Trustee.

Feb. 23.

The creditors of Alexander C. Hanson, deceased, are notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers therefor, to the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

L. G.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose at public sale, on Tuesday the 18th day of March, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the personal property of Joseph Daley, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes of different descriptions, household and kitchen furniture, with several other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale are, for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid, and all sums above that amount a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with good and sufficient securities for the payment of the purchase money.

Priscilla Daley, Adm'r.

of Joseph Daley, deceased.

Feb. 23.

3w.

50 Dollars Reward.

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

PETER EMERSON.

Feb. 23, 1822.

8w.

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

P. E.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of W. BRYAN & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the concern will be settled by W. Bryan.

W. Bryan,

W. Biggely.

Feb. 23.

6w.

W. BRYAN,

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

Feb. 23.

6w.

Carriages & Horses.

The public are informed that the subscriber keeps for hire a Hack, and excellent Horses; his driver is careful and obliging. He also keeps for hire excellent Saddle Horses. Gentlemen can be accommodated with either on application at Mr. Williamson's Tavern, Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-house, or at the subscriber's dwelling on Church street, opposite Mr. Williamson's.

M. MATTHEWS.

N. B. Horses will be taken at live by the day, week, month or year.

Feb. 7.

6w.

NOTICE.

Having been materially injured by gunners, and other trespassers, on my farm on the north side of Severn River, and by horses and cattle, which the owners annually turn into my woods for support during the summer, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that I will no longer permit such conduct, and will take all legal measures to punish those who shall hereafter enter my woods, or shall permit their horses and cattle to pasture on my lands.

N. BRICE.

Annapolis, Feb. 23, 1822.

Feb. 23.

6w.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

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

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

Passengers going to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in this Patuxent River, and arrive there by 6 o'clock next morning.

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

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

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

Feb. 23.

6w.

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MISCELLANEOUS

From the Catalina Recorder.

DREAMS.

To dream and to remember your dream, is a sure forerunner that you were not awake, nor very sound asleep, when you dreamed.

To tell all your dreams, prognosticates that you might be better employed.

For a young man to dream of the lasses, foretells that he thought of them before he went to sleep.

For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she purchased her last hat to attract his attention.

To dream of a person's nose, is the forerunner that you have a nose of your own, if you have never lost it.

To dream of trouble, is a harbinger of your having trouble while you are dreaming.

To dream of happiness, shows that you will probably be disappointed when you awake.

SIGNS.

To hear a dead-watch, denotes that there is a little insect near you.

To hear a dog howl is a sure sign that he has lungs, and that you have ears.

To see strange lights, is a sign that there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered, and that some body will surely die after it.

To see an apparition, or to be bewitched, is an inconceivable evidence that you are lacking common sense.

From late London papers.

A NATURAL PHENOMENON

Of rare occurrence in this climate, and attended by very singular circumstances was recently observed at Mundesly, in Norfolk. During the sale of some wreck upon the beach, the attention of a person was drawn towards what he conceived to be a ship on fire about a mile from the shore. He immediately pointed it out; but it was accounted for by the supposition that the appearance of smoke arose from the steam vessel passing from the north. An old Capt. however, soon decided that the rising column was a water spout. As they watched this interesting spectacle, on a sudden three new bathing machines laid up for the winter in an opening in the cliff, through which a stream that turns a mill takes its course, were hurried into the air with inconceivable rapidity. Two of them took their direction towards a house, over which they were forced by the hurricane, breaking in the roof & falling on the other side, they were dashed to atoms. The third passed over the mill, which was also destroyed by its fall.

THE FATE OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Plautus turned a mill. Terence was a slave. Boethius died in a gaol. Paulo Borghese, though he had fifteen different trades, yet starved with them all. Tasso was often distressed for the most trifling service (one of the suite of Maximilian, Duke of Sully, his embassy to England, during the reign of James the First, and one of the most learned and accomplished men of his age), died drunk in a common brothel. Bentivoglio was refused admittance into the very hospital which he erected. Edmund Allen, the celebrated actor and contemporary of Shakespeare, died in a similar institution of his own. Corneille, the great French dramatic writer, was so poor, that he has been seen in very advanced old age standing at the entrance of a cobbler's stall, with only one shoe on, while the other was mending; and Racine left his family in such distress as to be supported by a pension: which some of his friends solicited for them. Beauchamp (called by way of distinction the admirable Crichton,) who was the most learned and dispassionate man of his time, lived on the supply of the day, and at length lost his life in a midnight brawl in the public street. Butler's talents, though the delight of the age in which he lived, and his immortal work the principal talk of the court conversation, was never master of 50l. Otway is said to have died with hunger, Camoens ended his days in an hospital, and Vaughan left his body to the surgeon to pay his debts. Cervantes, the celebrated author of Don Quixote, after being imprisoned, and meeting many unaccountable slights and hardships, died for want. Churchill died a beggar; Lloyd, his friend and a true patriot, died in

the Fleet, where he previously existed for some years by soliciting daily charity, and the subscription for works which he never intended to publish. Hickerstaff ran away as much for debt as for the crime imputed to him. Goldsmith was nearly two thousand pounds in debt when he died; & Hugh Kelly, author of False Delicacy, &c. died in just the same condition. Dr. Paul Hiffernan, an author well known about the same period, contracted his last illness, which was a jaundice, from mere want, and was then supported by a friendly subscription. Purdo, a good scholar, and a man of taste, after subsisting for many years as a bookseller's hack, ended his being in an hospital. Jones, author of the Earl of Essex, &c. being run over by a night cart in the street, was carried to an hospital (for want of any other lodging) and was supported there by the master of the Bedford Coffee House till he died. Boyce, one of the earliest contemporaries of Dr. Johnson, and originally a writer with him in the Gentlemen's Magazine, expired in a miserable garret on Tower Hill.

Sterne, the celebrated author of "Tristram Shandy," though his works sold uncommonly well, and his income as a clergyman, together with his reputation as a writer, might have commanded respect and independence, left a wife and daughter in great distress, dying seven hundred pounds in debt. Mrs. Manby, the author of the original "Atlantis," and the protégée of Swift, Steele, Prior, &c. finally subsisted on the bounty of Alderman Barber; while Floyer Sydenham, the learned and elegant translator of Plato, was lately supported by one Nott, a publican, near Temple Bar, who having known him in his better days, kindly remembered in the time of sickness and misfortune.

BOW-STREET.

Ephraim vs. Stewart.—This was a proceeding in limine, by which the plaintiff sought reparation for violence done to his religious scruples and bodily health, by the act of the defendant, inasmuch as he, the plaintiff, being a Jew, the defendant, on Wednesday, the twelfth of this present December, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, did, with malice aforethought, knock him down with a pig's head, contrary to the statute, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, &c.

Both plaintiff and defendant pleaded each for himself; no counsel being retained on either side.

Ephraim Ephraim deposed, that he is by profession an orange merchant, carrying on his business in Covent Garden Market; that the defendant, Richard Stewart, is a dealer in pork & poultry in the said market; & that he, the said Richard Stewart, on the day and hour above stated, did thrust a "pig's face" against his cheek with such violence as to throw him backwards into a chest of oranges, whereby he sustained great damage both in mind, body, and merchandise. Plaintiff stated, moreover, that he had previously, and on sundry occasions, forewarned the said Richard, it was contrary to the tenets of his religion to come in contact with pork; and yet, nevertheless, the said Richard did frequently, and from time to time, obtrude pork upon his attention, by holding it up aloft in the market, and calling to him—"Ephraim, will you have a mouthful?" All this, he humbly submitted, betokened great malice and wickedness in the said Richard, and he therefore besought the magistrate to interpose the protection of the law in his behalf.

The Magistrate observed that he was astonished a person of Mr. Stewart's appearance and respectability should be guilty of such conduct; and having explained to him that the law afforded equal protection to the professors of every religion, called upon him for his defence.

"May it please your worship," said Mr. Richard Stewart, who is an elderly, well fed man, of a jolly and pleasant countenance—"May it please your Worship, I keeps a stand in Covent-Garden Market, and have done so any time these ten years, and Mr. Ephraim's stand is next to mine. Now, your worship, on Wednesday morning I'd a hamper o' pork up out o' Hertfordshire, and so opened the hamper, and at the top on it lay a nice head; and I takes it and holds it up, and, says I, 'Here's a beautiful head, says I. 'Did ever any body see such a handsome un? and sure enough

your Worship, it was the most beautiful as ever was; and would done any body's heart good to see it—it was cut so clean off of the quarter (drawing his finger closely across his own neck,) and was so short it the shout, and as white as a sheet it was, your Worship; quite remarkably handsome. And so I said, says I, 'Look her! Did ever any body see such a picture? hold'ing it up just in this manner. With that, 'Ahl' says Mr. Ephraim, says he, 'now my dream's out—I dreamt last night that I saw two pig's heads together, and there they are'—meaning my head and the pig's head, your Worship. Well, I took no notice o' that, but I goes me gently behind him, and slides the pig's head by the side of his head, claps me own o' the other side—all a-row with the pig's i' the middle, your Worship; and says I to the folks, says I, 'Now who'll say which is the honest face of the three?' With that, your Worship, all the folks fell a laughing, and I goes myself quickly back again to my stall. But poor Ephraim fell in such a passion! Lord! it were a moral to see what a pucker he were in: he danc'd, and he caper'd, and he rubbed his whiskers—though I verily believe that the pig's head never touched him—and he jumped and fidgeted about all as one as if he was mad, till at last he tumbled into the orange chest, your Worship, of his own accord, as it were; and that's the long and the short of it, your Worship, as my neighbours here can specify."

His Worship having listened attentively to these conflicting statements, decided that the defendant had acted indecently, insulting the religious feelings of the plaintiff; though, at the same time, the affair was hardly worth carrying to the Sessions, and therefore he would recommend the plaintiff to be satisfied with an apology.

The defendant expressed the greatest willingness to apologise. "For," says he, "I have asked another Jew what could make Mr. Ephraim in such a passion, and he told me, your Worship, that if you get a rare Jew and rub him with a bit o' pork, it's the greatest crime as ever was."

Plaintiff and defendant then retired, and the matter was compromised.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to those who are indebted to me, that in consequence of the pressure of the times, I have taken this method of informing them that I wish them to call and discharge their accounts, as I have pressing engagements to fulfil; otherwise I shall be obliged to put them in officers hands. A compliance will oblige their obedient servant, BENJ. MEAD.

He will also work at reduced prices in his line, for Cash
Annapolis, Feb. 7. 3w.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS,

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.
G. I. GRAMMER.

P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Pepper's Best Philadelphia Beer.
December 6, 1821.

The Saturday Magazine,

Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines, Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices, Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, Variety, Poetry.—Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Little and Henry. No. 74, S. Second-st. Philadelphia—Price \$3 per annum.

No. 27, of the Saturday's Magazine contains

Confessions of an English Opium Eater

Stories of Crocodiles

American Modals

From the Memoir of Gaudencia de Luca

Mr. Belzon's Egyptian Antiquities

Fatal Wedding

Menzeloff

A Strolling Company

The good Story Teller

The honour of Mograh Monaghan, a story

Provincial Dialect

Origin of Tea being used

New Publications, &c.

Published Every Saturday at 5 dollars per annum—subscriptions received at this Office, and at Geo. Shaw's store, Jan. 31.

REMOVAL.

MARTIN F. REVELL, TAILOR,

Adopts this mode of acquainting his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to nearly opposite the market house, and one door above Adam & John Miller's dry good and grocery store, where he will be happy to accommodate all those who are disposed to patronise him in his business, on moderate terms, and with neatness and despatch. He likewise embraces this opportunity of returning his sincerest thanks to all who have encouraged him in his line of business since his commencement. And he hopes those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts as he cannot do without the money for his labour.
Annapolis, Feb. 7. 4

60 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken, if brot home, or lodged in gaol, so that I get him again. HENRY A. HALL.
West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet at the City of Annapolis on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of laying the levy for the year 1821.
By order,
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
Feb. 14. 3

A Spy Glass

Was taken through mistake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twine at the ends. It is of a large size, maker's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass. Any person returning the same will be libelally rewarded, if requested.

JOHN T. BARBER.
Jan. 24. 3w.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

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

James Newburn, Jr.
Jan. 17. 11

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, & it is well adapted to clover and plaster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Also, Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to
John Weekes.
Jan. 17. 6w.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point. As the subscribers have sustained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders.
George Barber,
John T. Barber.
Jan. 17. 7w.

Just Published

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

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments ingrafted therein

Oct. 25.

The Public

Are cautioned not to receive my Note of the 26th day of November last to John Nelson Stewart for the sum of 48 dollars, as I am determined not to pay it from a conviction that I have been grossly imposed on in the transaction connected with it.
Augustine Gambrell.
Feb. 14, 1822.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

CABINET MAKING

The Subscriber, at his Shop, Church street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with all the necessary materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and execute

FURNITURE.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

JONAS HAN WEDDON

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.



A COACH FOR BALTIMORE

(Five times a Week.)

In addition to the regular line of three times a week, viz. Monday, Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVATE Coach will run every Monday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley, at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barrum's Hotel the same afternoon.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail life.

For seats please apply at Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 31, 1822.

Take Notice.

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

They have on hand, and intend keeping an assortment of

Shirts, Brans, and Horse Feed,

At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G. & J. BARBER.

January 17.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

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

Annapolis, Oct. 25. 19

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

Geo. Barber,
John T. Barber,
Adam Miller,
John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

NOTICE.

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

STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand)

on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual

dealers at short dates.

Oct. 11, 1821. 21

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M. NEIR—TAILOR,

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed

his Shop,

One door below the Post Office,

Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Car-

sinets, Cords and Vestings, which he

will sell or make up in the best and

most fashionable manner, at a short

notice, and on accommodating terms.

Those who wish to purchase bargain,

will find it to their advantage to give

him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8. 17 3w.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-

PER & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF

APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, inclusive.

Price—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.