

A CARD.

THE managers of the Annapolis Lottery are requested to declare explicitly, whether they mean to abandon the scheme altogether, and return the money for tickets sold, or still intend to proceed to draw, and at what period? This information communicated through the medium of the Maryland Gazette would be gratifying to

MANT.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

[The ground apple of Ireland is proverbially dear to Irishmen. If, however, the people of that country discover a peculiar partiality for this valuable esculent, it is rather, we imagine, because the soil is peculiarly suitable for it, and that it grows there to the greatest perfection, than from any traditional or national regard for it, as has sometimes been alleged. In truth, wherever this wholesome and nutritive root has been cultivated to any purpose, it has been esteemed; and, we believe, the inhabitants of Britain and America scarcely place a less value on it than those of Ireland. In the following stanzas from an Irish paper, the writer has done ample justice to his subject, at once evincing that he is no contemptible poet and no indifferent friend to potatoes.]

ODE ON POTATOES.

WHERE lies sterling taste in eating?

In the costly French ragout?

I say no—but in potatoes:

What, my gentle friend, say you?

Sordid Epicures may glory

In the joys their feasts afford;

May contentment and potatoes

Ever spread my humble board.

Pure by these, the crimson current

Gushes from the guiltless heart;

Grasser food inflames the passions,

Vice and fell disease impart.

When by cruel Eurus blighted,

Drooping Ceres leaves the plain,

What, if they Potatoes wanted,

Would the helpless Poor sustain?

View the pair who own that cottage,

In Potatoes lie their wealth;

These support the num'rous offspring,

Little blooming sons of health.

Blest as Eastern Prince, the Peasant

Who can hoard the silver meal,

And the beauteous glossy Kidnies—

Some for food, and some for sale.

See the happy hind returning,

Cheerful from his daily toil,

When his blissful cot he enters,

Sally meets him with a smile.

Here he sits in peaceful corner,

Whilst the flaming faggots blaze,

And a dish of hot Potatoes

All his past fatigues repays.

Rising on the cleanly porcelain,

Pleas'd his rare repast he sees;

Whilst his little smiling prattlers

Crowd around his envied knees.

Softly rest his peaceful ashes

Who first brought Potatoes o'er,

Richest treasure of the Indies,

To Hibernia's genial shore.

Now around the fertile fallows,

They unfold their dusky green,

And to tempt the farmer's trident,

Are their op'ning blossoms seen.

Round each humble habitation

Flats of these adorn our roads;

Pledges of returning plenty

To the little blest abodes.

Envi'd he by all his neighbours

Who the earliest can produce;

Such a present to my Lady,

Often is of golden use.

Pods of these produce a pickle,

Choice as Nature can bestow;

Not the boasted bean or gherkin

Can a brighter verdure show.

O thou honest Irish furloin!

How I chuckle when I see,

Social on the table smoking,

Hot Potatoes stand by thee!

Here, ye nauseous frog destroyers,

Here the feasts of health behold;

Feed on these; ye wiser Irish,

If ye covet to be old.

Happiest produce are Potatoes

Of Hibernia's happy isle;

The support of toiling millions,

And the glory of her soil.

These resin'd to snowy whiteness,

With Munditia's bosom vie,

Please at once her nicest palate,

And delight the wand'ring eye.

These, in bread, in pie, or pudding,

Scallopd, roasted, boil'd, excel;

All their uses, all their value,

Not the Muse herself can tell.

Never may those virtuous Irish,

Who their King and Country serve—

Never may they want Potatoes

Who these noble roots deserve.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, October 3, 1805.

FARMERS BANK.

AT a meeting of the Directors, held at Annapolis, October -1, 1805, the President laid before them an official statement of the subscriptions taken, and the amount of monies paid in, at Easton, on Saturday the twenty-eighth of September, which, being compared with the state of the subscription books at Annapolis, as they were closed on the thirtieth of September, it appeared that the number of shares required by the charter to be subscribed, and the amount of money required to be paid in, previously to the first of October, have been considerably exceeded by the subscriptions and payments so taken and paid, exclusive of all those subscriptions and payments that may have been taken at Easton, on Monday, the thirtieth of September, and by the several directors of the respective counties of this state, agreeably to the resolution of the joint board of directors of the bank and branch bank, passed on the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and five.

The board do thereby notify, and hereby declare the same to the stockholders and the public, and that the books for subscription are from this day closed on the respective shores.

By order of the Board,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

NOTICE OF FOURTH PAYMENT.

THE fourth instalment on the stock held in the Farmers Bank will become due on Monday, the fourteenth day of October, instant. For the information of stockholders the following clause of the act of incorporation is subjoined:

And be it enacted, That if any stockholder shall fail to pay his or her instalments, to the amount of ten dollars on each share, at the times and in the manner before specified, such stockholder shall forfeit, to the use of the company, all monies paid antecedently to such failure or default, but no forfeiture shall take place after ten dollars on each share shall have been paid; but, as it is requisite that means shall be taken to secure the regular payment of the subsequent instalments, therefore, if any stockholder shall fail to make regular payment of any instalment after ten dollars shall have been paid, such stockholder's money in bank shall remain free from interest, and not entitled to dividend until such instalment, or call, shall be made good, and the dividend thereafter to be paid to such stockholder, (as well upon the money by him regularly paid, as upon the money paid after default,) shall be calculated only from the time when said last instalment was made good.

The stockholders will therefore observe, that a failure in any one payment when it becomes due will be attended with a loss of interest on all former payments, although regularly made, and that interest on no part of such stock will recommence, but from the date of the completion of the last payment due.

By order of the Board,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

October 1, 1805.

INSURRECTION AT ALGIERS.

BOSTON, September 20.

We have accounts by the way of Salem, of an important insurrection in Algiers, and that it continued to rage on the 3d of July. A Bourdeaux paper of the 1st Aug. received by capt. Bradford, contains the following article:

Translated for the Palladium.

ALGIERS, July 4.

No favourite, not even a Turk, ever enjoyed an influence over any Dey equal to that which the Jew, *Nastali Busnah*, had acquired over the present. He treated directly with the agents of the different powers, and suffered them not to approach the prince, whom he deceived day and night, by means of his creatures, and whom he governed entirely, by means of satisfying all his whims. *Busnah* distributed places; he created and deposed the beys or governors of provinces, with whom he always kept up a private correspondence; he fixed the sums they were to send to the Dey; he held the keys of the *Khazna*; he had monopolized all commerce, and suffered no competition; he governed the marine of Algiers, and that of all the other ports of the kingdom; the corsairs sailed only when he judged it expedient, and directed their courses according to advices received by him from Europe, where he had numerous correspondents; he took possession of all prizes, without allowing them to be sold at auction; he, in short, violated all the ancient customs which are here sacred laws. This system was supported by tyranny, mixed with the most notorious meannesses, but joined with much courage. A conspiracy was formed against the government four years ago. A price was set upon *Busnah's* head, and the pillage of his stores proclaimed. The prime minister had received, fifteen months ago, several strokes of the yataghan, even at his post; the Dey was attacked and dangerously wounded by four Turks; and *Busnah* was the object of these various outrages. *Busnah* himself, a year ago, had miraculously escaped two stabs of a poignard, aimed at him by a Turk. He had not been terrified by any of these terrible warnings; he paid no attention to the advice which had been given him; his insolence, on the contrary,

had augmented and become; particularly for the last seven or eight months, insupportable.

The indignation of the militia was extreme; the unprecedented scarcity that we suffered by reason of *Busnah's* sending all the grain of the kingdom to the enemies of government; the revolts of the province of Constantine, and that above all the most serious of Mascara, originating from his exactions on the beys, could not fail of increasing it. The 29th of last month, at 7 o'clock in the morning, he was shot near the Dey's house, with a pistol, which a Turk, named *Yahia*, fired at him, saying "health to the Governor of Algiers." Some Nonbadjies of the prince's guard ran, and would have arrested the assassin, who preserved a firm countenance, and taking in one hand the pistol which remained charged, and in the other his yataghan, said "I have killed the miserable Jew who has so long tyrannized over you, you are Jews like him, if you attempt to injure my person." The Nonbadjies retired, and the Turk went peacefully to his lodgings. *Busnah* was carried to his house, where he died three hours after.

*Yahia* confessed to his comrades the action he had committed, and asked them if they were determined to defend him; he said, that if they would not, he would fly to the mountains. They all swore to die rather than deliver him up. Deputations from the other bodies of militia came to him, and made the same oath. A great number of inhabitants imitated this example; and wished to kiss the hand chosen, as they said, by Providence, to deliver the country from that monster who had oppressed it. In the evening the Dey pardoned the assassin by sending him his chapel, according to custom. It was necessary to accompany the body of *Busnah* with a numerous guard. The people were for burning it, and stoning those who carried it. The 30th, very early, the militia issued from the barracks; they massacred all the Jews they could find in the streets; they then went to the houses and stores of *Busnah*, which were broken open and pillaged. The Moors and barbarous populace of the *Piskris* and *Kbails*, joined with the militia; they broke open the doors of all the Jews, and the Jews became general; they were encouraged by the cry of joy of the women in the streets and on the roof-races. After some hours of this dreadful havoc, the Dey, whose guard had remained immovable in the palace, dispatched some members of the divan to the barracks, who were ordered to say to the militia, that the prince loved the Jews as little as they, and that if they desired it he would only suffer to remain in Algiers those who professed the mechanical arts, the number of which was fixed by the convention recently made by *Barbarossa* with the Hebrew nation.

This step of the Dey had the effect to calm the militia, who retired quietly to their barracks. The *Echouch's* and the *Noubadjies* stopped the carnage and pillage by degrees, and acted as police guard the remainder of the day. Government caused the dead bodies that were found in the streets to be drawn by slaves to the place of *Babel Oude*, amidst the acclamations of an immense crowd.

Nothing occurred on the 1st inst. excepting that the assassin of *Busnah* presented himself in arms before the palace of the Dey, saying he had been informed he was to be punished, and was ready to submit to the sentence. The prince sent him for answer, that his word was sacred, and that he had nothing to fear. The Jews carried the dead bodies from their houses to the burying places, escorted by *Cassabadjies*. It appeared, however, certain that there were in the barracks many conspiracies forming to attack the palace and massacre the nobles. The difference of parties and of opinions upon the person who should be chosen to govern, but above all the gold which was lavished without measure, caused their projects to miscarry. On the 2d inst. all the Jews were embarked which could be contained in an Imperial ship there at the port.

The days of the 2d and 3d inst. have been tranquil. The militia had it in their power to have stolen, and have been much offended that the excesses were attributed to a desire of pillage. They have returned freely, every thing that had been carried to the barracks. It is in the houses of Moors, and in the hands of the *Piskris* and *Kbails*, who have carried them to the mountains, that all the riches of the Jews are secreted. Various accounts are given of the number of deaths, but it is not so considerable as was first imagined; that of the wounded is considerable. There were fourteen or fifteen thousand Jews at Algiers who were rich in diamonds, pearls and jewels of all kinds. The most miserable Jews carried on their head, a farina of gold, which cannot be worth less than 300 dolls. these have all been taken from them. The losses of the Hebrew nation in this article are incalculable. The *Aga* has been beat a few days' journey from Algiers. The new Bey has not been able to get into, and the old is still shut up in *Oran*. Ammunition is sent by water and land. More than 1200 individuals, men, women and children, have taken refuge, (for the most part naked,) in the hands of the French com. general, where his majesty's flag has protected them. The government has caused to be announced in the barracks, last night, that the Moors have intentions hostile to the Turkey, and he engaged the militia not to lay down their arms. This a sineste in the government who wish to turn the attention of the militia from themselves? or is the result of the bad news received from *Oran*? as it may, the government has this morning caused to be hung at the gate of *Bab-Azoun* three Moors in whose houses it is pretended arms and powder had been discovered. The massacre and pillage of the Jews at *Belide* did not take place as has been reported.