

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, August 7, 1806.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

JULY 14, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, that the eighth payment of five dollars on each share of stock will become due and payable at said Bank on Saturday the 9th day of August next; they will also observe, that a failure of the above payment will be attended with a loss of interest on all former payments, nor will it recommence until said payment is made good.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

At an election held on Monday last at Mr. Gwynn's tavern, in this city, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, for the ensuing year:—

For Annapolis & Anne-Arundel county—Arthur Shaffer, John F. Mercer, Lewis Duvall, Richard H. Howard, William Stewart, James Mackubin, John Gibbon.

For Washington county—Frisby Tilghman.

For Frederick county—John Tyler.

For Montgomery county—Thomas Davis.

For Prince-George's county—Robert Bowie.

For Charles county—Henry H. Chapman.

For St. Mary's county—William Thomas.

For Calvert county—Joseph Wilkinson.

For Baltimore county—James Cheston.

For Harford county—Benedict E. Hall.

For Allegany county—Upton Bruce.

WE are authorized to say, that Horatio Ridcut will serve, if elected, as an Elector of the Senate for Anne-Arundel county, and that if honoured by the suffrages of a majority of his fellow-citizens, he will not be influenced by party motives in the selection of proper candidates to fill that important station at this critical period.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor John Gasaway, of Rhode river, is a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

We understand, says the Boston Paladium, that his excellency, the Tunisian ambassador, declines embarking in the U. S. brig Franklin, as her accommodations are not considered sufficient for himself and suit.

We are authorized to state, (says the New-York Daily Advertiser) for the information of the friends and relations of those Americans, who were made prisoners by the Spaniards on board of Miranda's schooners, that the most prompt and efficacious measures have been adopted to procure their enlargement; and that no doubt remains of the success of the steps taken. It is therefore hoped that the flying reports of the day will not create any further anxiety among the friends of the unfortunate captives.

From New-York, Sunday, August 3d.

The French Squadron under JEROME BUONAPARTE, was seen on Friday evening, seventy miles South of Sandy Hook, steering along the Coast. They had sunk an English sloop bound to New-York, and disabled and cut away the main mast of an English privateer they had captured, and afterwards sent her adrift. It is conjectured they will stop at Boston to provision and water.

[Telegraphic.]

Experiment in the culture of Wheat.

On the 8th of August, 1804, a gentleman took a plot of wheat which had been sown in the beginning of June, and divided it into eighteen parts, and putting them into the ground, let them remain therein till the latter end of September, when he again took them up, and subdivided them into 67 parts of roots, replanted them: they remained in this state till the end of March, and the beginning of April, when the plants were a third time taken up, separated into 500 roots, and again replaced in the garden. Early in the season he reaped his little harvest, and found that, by this process a single grain had been made to produce twenty-one thousand one hundred and nine ears, containing five hundred and seventy thousand grains, measuring three pecks and three quarters, and weighing 67lbs.

[London paper.]

Bell's Weekly Messenger of January 12, (a London paper of about ten years standing) says "the sale of the last number of the Weekly Messenger was Ten Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty."—It is sold for ready money at seven-pence halfpenny sterling, producing weekly about 326l. and annually, 16,952l. equal to 74,340 dolls.—The Star and Morning Chronicle, are the most productive papers in London; of each are issued about 5000 per day, 30,000 per week, 1,560,000 per year, which at sixpence each is 39,000l. or 173,333 dolls. In the United States, bad pay has ever proved the bane of news, whereas, an European Editor as punctually receives his pay as a miller does his toll. Never have we observed, in a paper from Europe, language bearing the smallest resemblance to what follows:—"All persons indebted to the Editor of this Gazette, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment!"

Prov. paper.

United States Military Philosophical Society.

Under the auspices of that scientific officer, Colonel Jonathan Williams, commanding the U. States corps of Engineers at West-Point, in the State of New-York, a Military Philosophical Society has been instituted. The President of the U. States and the Secretary at War are patrons of this association. The professed design is to collect and preserve the military science which exists among the veterans of the revolution, and among such of their fellow-citizens as have gathered scientific knowledge in the course of their studies and travels. The meetings of the Society are permanently held at the place where the Military Academy of the United States at West Point assembles.—Among the original members, besides Colonel Williams, are, Decius Wadsworth, William A. Baron, Jared Mansfield, James Wilson, Alexander Macomb, jun. Joseph G. Swift, Simeon M. Levy, Walker K. Armistead, and Joseph G. Totton. And since the establishment of the Society, Messrs. Mitchel, Bayard and White, of the United States Senate, and many other gentlemen, have been enrolled among the members.—[Medical Repository.]

Extract of a letter received at Norfolk on the twenty-sixth ult. by the brig St. Brides, 15 days from Tortola, from Admiral Cochrane to Colonel Hamilton, the British consul.

Northumberland, off Tortola, July 12.

"I have just a moment to tell you that we followed the French fleet to the west end of the Tortola passage, they going off before the wind. Their force two 84's and four 74's—my force three 74's and one 64, had they kept their course I meant to have paid them a visit after dark, but they made sail to the northward, and I saw three more ships join—I then returned to Tortola, which island, with the convoy, was to have been destroyed the day I appeared—I hope to be reinforced and yet to see them to good purpose."

NEW-YORK, July 30.

Philadelphian Expedition.

Captain Wood, of the brig Mary, from the island of Trinidad, sailed from thence the 10th instant, and informs, that general Miranda, in the ship Leander, under British colours, arrived there the 22d of June, from Barbadoes. The British sloop of war Lily arrived in company. Miranda brought with him about 200 men, and was recruiting his force at Trinidad, 300 having already enlisted. Several of the inhabitants of Caracas had come over for the purpose of joining the expedition, and had enlisted into the service. Several of the first characters at Trinidad were going to the Main with Miranda. The crew of the Leander was in high spirits, and the inhabitants of Trinidad were confident of success. It was reported that general Hislop had offered his services to go with the expedition. The command of the Leander was given to captain Johnson.

The following is one of Miranda's proclamations:

"Friends and Countrymen!

"The glorious opportunity now presents itself of relieving from oppression and arbitrary government, a people who are worthy of a better fate, who ought to enjoy the blessings of the finest country in the universe, which bountiful Providence has given them, but who are shackled by a despotism too cruel for human nature longer to endure. Groaning under their present afflictions, they hail with extended arms, the noble cause of freedom and independence, and call upon you to share with them in the godlike action of relieving your distressed fellow-creatures. Hasten then to join the standard of ONE, who has the happiness to call himself your countryman, and is determined to rescue his country, and to shed the last drop of his blood in promoting its happiness. An object of which he has never lost sight, for a moment of his life.

"There will be made a liberal distribution of land at the expiration of a twelve-month, according to rank; and privates from the instant of enrolment, will be entitled to provisions and cloathing, with a quarter-dollar per day, as pay not subject to any deduction.

"And you, brave volunteers of the islands, who have nobly come forward to partake with us our honours, and to share with us our prosperity, hasten to follow those officers under whose care you have already been trained, and who are impatient to lead you on to victory and WEALTH.

"The gulf that Columbus first discovered and honoured with his presence, will now witness the illustrious actions of your gallant efforts."

Letters from Trinidad, by the Mary, contain the following information:

"We have this day received such intelligence as places things in so favourable a point of view, that hardly a doubt of success remains. We shall certainly leave this in a few days, and as certainly effect a landing, from whence I shall immediately write you."

"We are making every preparation for the point in view, and shall leave this in six days, and in ten more the fate of the country will be decided. Our force is respectable, of which I would give you a correct statement, but for a reason which has prevented my writing as fully as I wish, that is, lest my letters should fall into improper hands on their passage."

"Reports from the Main state, that the government is tremblingly alive, and they treat the prisoners, our friends, with a degree of lenity which was not generally expected."

July 31.

In addition to our yesterday's accounts from Trinidad, we learn from a gentleman who was in company with Miranda on the evening of the 8th inst. that,

from the conversation of the general, there was but little doubt of his ultimate success, as he had lately received very favourable accounts as well as recruits from the Main. A number of volunteers had enlisted at Trinidad, and were to sail with the expedition, some of whom were young men of respectability. It was supposed Miranda would not leave Trinidad till the return of a vessel from England, which had been dispatched for the purpose of ascertaining how far the British government would become a party in Miranda's plans. Others expected the expedition would fail in a few days. Colonel Armstrong, and Colonel Smith's son, were well at Trinidad the 9th inst. Arrived, the brig Neutrality, Bleiden, of Portsmouth, in 16 days from Dominique. July 21, to the southward of Bermuda, saw the French fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

Extract of a letter from Trinidad, dated July 31st. "Miranda is collecting ships and troops here, to proceed on his expedition on the Main. It is generally believed here, that he will succeed, and a great number of respectable inhabitants have joined him as volunteers. I understand this government has ordered three sloops of war to cruise off where he intends to land, so that they may give him assistance in case he should want any; and it is said the government has backed bills on the British government for his expenses.—It is reported that he has received information from the Main, that the majority of the people are ready to join him as soon as he can effect a landing, which he can easily do with the reinforcement he will receive here, which I suppose will be about 7 or 800 men.

"The first attempt he made was very discouraging, for on his arrival at the Main he fell in with two guarda coasters, which attacked his two schooners he had with him, which they took, and I believe from the best information I can receive, it was from some mismanagement of capt. Lewis, of the Leander, that they were taken; however, the whole affair remains an entire mystery how the two schooners should be taken, and the ship not far to windward, one of the schooners was the Bee, of Philadelphia, commanded by capt. Huddle. Capt. Lewis did not tell the ship or has been turned off, but I believe the latter he is now at Barbadoes. The Leander is now commanded by capt. Johnson, of New-Providence, and a fit man, in my opinion, for such an expedition, as he has commanded a privateer this and the last year, cruising off the island of Cuba."

BALTIMORE, August 2.

Capt. Harvey, arrived at Boston from the Havana, informs, that he left that port on the 14th July, at which time there were in the harbour 40 sail of American vessels, 30 of which arrived there in the course of 2 days. This circumstance occasioned an immediate rise of sugar, and fall of American productions. The advance of sugars was about 50 cents per quintal. Dollars very scarce, 6 to 7 per cent. being given in exchange for doubloons. The article of hog's lard fell four dollars per quintal, on the arrival of the above-mentioned vessels.

Capt. Harvey further advises, that on the 7th July, an English convoy from Jamaica passed the Mouth with 280 sail, under convoy of three 74's, four frigates, and seven sloops of war, when they fell in with a fleet of Spanish sugar coasters, on their way from windward to the Havana, and took and destroyed nearly the whole—they were under the protection of several lugger-brigs and gun-boats.

ALEXANDRIA, August 1.

Arrived, brig President, Bell, Curacao. July 16 at 11, P. M. lat. 29, 17, long. 72, was spoken by French fleet of six line of battle ships and one frigate under the command of Jerome Buonaparte, treated politely, and permitted to proceed without interruption. Steering N. W.

Yesterday arrived brig Louisa, capt. McNamee 15 days from Barbadoes. On the 11th July, a British Squadron, consisting of six line of battle ships, two frigates and a cutter, under the command of Sir J. Warren, arrived off Barbadoes, about 8 o'clock in the morning, and sailed again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of information received from the Osprey sloop of war, relative to the French fleet.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Col.) July 31.

We insert with pleasure the following ample refutation of a most scandalous and unjustifiable calumny against the character of commodore Rogers, which was imprudently, as we then thought and still think, run through the papers in the U. States, during the absence of that gentleman. As this refutation comes from captain Gale himself, it is scarcely necessary to request the printers, in whose papers the charge appeared, to insert it—they doubtless will feel pleased in promptly publishing a contradiction of so foul a calumny against this meritorious officer, of which they were unwittingly made the more extensive propagators.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have seen with no little surprise, a piece in New-York paper, of the first of March last, where it is stated, that I was run thro' the body and killed by commodore Rodgers, for remonstrating with him on the impropriety of flogging a marine. This has been done by some scandalous person, no doubt, to injure his character, and although the effect could only be temporary, yet people in general may suppose that it originated from some misunderstanding subsisting between him and me. I can assure the public that not only myself, but every officer that served under his command, have always been on the main