

ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1810.

NEW BANKS:

ARTICLES of Association for three new Banks in the city of Baltimore are published in the late papers, viz :

The *Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Baltimore*, capital stock 500,000 dollars, in shares of 50 dollars each—Books for receiving subscriptions to be opened in the city of Baltimore on Thursday, the 22d instant.

The *Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore*, capital stock 1,000,000 of dollars, in shares of 50 dollars—Books to be opened the 26th inst.

And the *Franklin Bank of Baltimore*, capital stock 600,000 dollars, in shares of 50 dollars—Books to be opened the 2d of April next.

There is also a new Bank in contemplation in the State of Delaware, to be entitled *The Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine*—The capital to consist of 4000 shares at 50 dollars each.

By the *Richmond Packet*, from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn, that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at the Cape of Good Hope and its vicinity on the 4th Dec. 1809; it shook down a few houses and rent several; no lives were lost.—The ships in the Roads felt it severely—it was felt at intervals for three successive days in a less degree.—The inhabitants were so much alarmed that they quit their houses and lived in tents.

[A. D. Ador.]

The *New-York Evening Post* says, "we have seen a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Cadix, Jan. 16th, 1810, which states, that a British frigate had arrived there from off Toulon, with an account of an insurrection having broken out in the South of France, and that generals Massena and La Borde were at the head of it."

It is rumored, (says the *Freeman's Journal*) that Lord Holland, a nobleman of distinguished character, who in conjunction with Lord Grenville, concluded the treaty with Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney which was returned by Mr. Jefferson, is to come out to the U. States as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in the room of Mr. Jackson.

The Canadian legislature have passed an act for continuing the trade with the United States, and have before them an act to punish the counterfeiting American bank bills.

Letters from Lisbon by the brig *N. York*, state that American produce was on the rise in consequence of the almost daily arrival of reinforcements from England. On the 20th of Jan. there was a large fleet standing in for Lisbon.

[N. Y. paper.]

Defence of New-York.

The fortifications within the harbour amount at present 106 guns, and when completed will contain 304 guns and 10 mortars, besides travelling pieces.

The works at the Narrows are ready, or nearly so to receive 119 guns, and when the plan is completed will present 400—200 on each side of the Narrows.

of Boston—an addition to the guns already on the batteries, 100 of the largest calibre will soon be mounted on stationary carriages, and 30 heavy and 20 light guns on travelling carriages.

[Ibid.]

It is not ascertained who is to be the 2d wife of the emperor Napoleon—some mention the daughter of the emperor of Germany; some the daughter of the king of Saxony—others a sister of the emperor of Russia.

SUICIDE.

A Berlin article of Dec. 10, states, that "Lord Bathurst, formerly ambassador from Great-Britain to the court of Vienna, on his return through the Prussian territory, passing through Parleburg, put a period to his existence in the English manner!"

It is with much pleasure we notice an advertisement in the Baltimore papers of an institution under the direction of James Andrews, the want of which has been long and much desired in this country—we allude to the *Bleach Fields* established near Gray's garden in Baltimore.—We hope this institution, the value of which must be apparent to those who appreciate domestic manufactures, will meet with suitable encouragement.

The U. S. frigate *President*, from Annapolis, got ashore on the Middle Ground yesterday, and got off last night without receiving any damage. She was coming into Hampton Roads this morning.—The brig *Syren* in company. [Norfolk pap. Mar. 12.]

INTERIOR NAVIGATION.

Better practical evidence perhaps cannot be given of the vast national importance of the interior navigation of our country, and the facility of intercourse which already exists between the immense stream Rivers of the West, and the tide water of the Eastern side of the continent, than a recital of the following circumstances, which we have great pleasure in giving to the public.

On Monday, the 7th inst. arrived at the office of the superintendent of the Indian trade in George-town, a large quantity of Beaver and other valuable furs collected at the U. States factories at Fort Osage, on the Missouri, and Fort Madison on the Upper Mississippi. Of the 2000 miles which this valuable cargo has been thus transported, it was water borne the whole distance, except about 130 miles, to wit: down the Missouri and Upper Mississippi to St. Louis, thence down the Mississippi and up the Ohio to Wheelen in boats; from that place across to Cumberland in wagons and again in boats from Cumberland down the Patowmack to tidewater in the district of Columbia.

So much has nature done toward facilitating this most important and extensive connexion between the two sides of the continent—that of the whole route just described, no exertion of art has yet been made to aid the transportation but on the river Patowmack—on which from Fort Cumberland to tide water, a distance of about 220 miles, large sums have been expended, in constructing numerous locks and considerable canals round the falls and other works to remove obstructions which we understand have been completely overcome by the perseverance and spirit of the company engaged in that enterprise, as relates to the seasons when the waters are up—and that compared with what has been done, but little remains to be executed to render this river navigable at all seasons; when this shall have been done, & the U. S. road from Cumberland westwardly be finished, a portage from Brownsville to Cumberland only will disconnect the communication between the eastern and western waters, but seventy miles of land carriage will interrupt a continued navigation from the falls of the Missouri to the capes of the Chesapeake. [Nat. Intelligencer.]

The following is the amount of the British naval force up to January 1, 1810.

At sea, 80 ships of the line, 8 from 50 to 44 guns, 123 frigates, 122 sloops and yachts, 5 bombs and fireships, 148 brigs, 34 cutters, 74 schooners, gun-vessels &c.—total 194. In port and fitting—37 of the line, 8 from 50 to 44 guns, 42 frigates, 37 sloops, &c. 4 bombs, &c. 34 brigs, 10 cutters, 18 schrs &c.—total 190. Guard ships, hospital ships, prison ships, &c.—36 of the line, 11 from 50 to 44 guns, 10 frigates, 7 sloops, &c. 1 bomb, 1 cutter, 2 schooners—total 68. In ordinary and repairing, 64 of the line, 16 from 50 to 44 guns, 56 frigates, 34 sloops, &c. 7 bombs, &c. 15 brigs, 1 cutter, 9 schrs. &c.—total 202.—Building—44 of the line, 22 frigates, 4 sloops, &c. total 70. Grand total, 1,124.

With sorrow we announce the loss of an amiable and much respected gentleman, who fell a victim to the accidental discharge of a rifle.

Mr. Caspar Hasenclever, (of the house of Huxthal and Hasenclever, merchants,) had intended to join a hunting party on Saturday evening last; and while preparing his piece, met death, without a moment's warning. It is supposed the rifle went off while he was blowing into her, as the ball carried in a part of his upper forehead. He expired immediately. The deceased was in his 26th year; had the day previous taken his passage to Europe, to gain possession of an handsome estate, in the Duchy of Berg. (his native country;) of which intention he had recently written to inform his friends in Germany. How painful will be their disappointment, when they learn, that in the morning of life, in the full enjoyment of health and prosperity, their relative was hurried in an instant, from time to eternity! His memory will be dear to the friends who prized his valuable properties, and who so lately witnessed his gaiety and ease. "Watch and pray; for ye know not when the Lord cometh." [Fed. Gaz.]

Mr. Richard Walker, has published, in the *Medical Journal*, some observations which demonstrate the extraordinary effects of carrots, in the cure of sores and ulcers, whether venereal, cancerous, or scrophulous; by correcting their morbid disposition. The method of preparing the roots is as follows: The carrots having been previously cleaned, by scraping and washing, are cut into thin, transverse slices, and boiled till quite tender; after which they are taken out of the water, and beaten in a mortar, to the consistence of a soft pulp. This may either be applied in portions with the hand, and kept on with a cloth and roller, or it may be spread upon a cloth, and laid on like a common poultice. It is best when fresh prepared, and should be changed twice a day. This simple application corrects the fetor of ill conditioned sores, reduces them to a perfectly healthy, or good conditioned state and thickness; and diminishes the discharge.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday, March 8.

MR. BRADLEY presented a bill for the preservation of peace and maintenance of the authority of the United States in the ports, harbours and waters, under their jurisdiction, which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. Leib submitted the following resolutions for consideration:—

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be required to instruct our minister at the court of Great-Britain to demand of the British government an immediate compliance with the arrangement made by their minister, Mr. Erskine, with this government, concerning the attack upon the frigate *Chesapeake*, and a relinquishment of the orders in council, and that on failure to execute that arrangement our minister be directed forthwith to return to the United States.

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be required to instruct our minister at the court of Great-Britain to demand of the British government an immediate release of all Americans impressed into the British service, and that on failure or refusal to make such release, our minister be directed forthwith to return to the U. S.

Resolved, That on failure or refusal of the government of Great-Britain, after demand made by our minister, to carry into effect the arrangement of Mr. Erskine, the British minister, or on the refusal or failure to recall all American citizens, impressed into the British service, the president of the U. S. be authorized to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the ships and vessels belonging to the government and subjects of Great-Britain.

Monday, March 12.

MR. LEIB remarked that he had submitted the resolutions upon the table of the Senate under a conviction, that the honour and interests of the nation required such a course of measures. He believed that it was time to have done with trifling with a war of words, and with what had been termed galconade; that the cup of expedients had been drained to the last dregs, and that a new mode of warfare became indispensable to vindicate our honour and assert our rights. His impressions were, that a determined attitude alone could rescue us from the oppressor's wrong, awaken a sense of justice, or lead to that necessary alternative which an injured nation is sometimes obliged to resort to, to avoid greater calamity.

He said, that he was no friend to war, that peace was the first wish of his heart; but that he could not consent to preserve it by a prostitution of the attributes of freemen. Inult, robbery and murder, cried aloud for justice or for vengeance, and duty required of him the aid of his feeble efforts to rescue the nation from degradation.

He remarked, that the resolutions were directed against one of the belligerents only, and he would assign his reasons for the discrimination, and why he had selected G. Britain for their object. It had been admitted that we had a right to choose our enemy, and G. Britain was selected;

Because she was first in the career of maritime despotism, and had exercised it with unrelenting severity;

Because she stands alone in the impressment of our citizens and dooms them to ignominious punishment, or compels them to fight her battles;

Because the national honour had been vitally wounded in the attack on our flag; and,

Because she has heaped outrage upon aggression, and has imbrued her hands in the innocent blood of our citizens.

Since the resolutions were offered, he further remarked, the aspect of things seemed to be somewhat varied, and a hope is entertained, from the advices received, that a change of attitude may be rendered unnecessary, and that under present circumstances such change is inexpedient and may prove injurious. However sceptical he might be on this subject, he had no wish to embarrass the administration in its negotiations; but on the contrary he wished to give full scope to any efforts for an amicable adjustment of our differences. He wished not to throw in a cloud to intercept that glimpse which was supposed to be breaking in upon us. His enmities, he said, were national, and would cease with the cause of excitement. Under these impressions, and in deference to the judgment of political as well as personal friends, to whose opinions he was always ready to render a willing homage, he said, that he would withdraw the resolutions, referring to himself the right to renew them under other circumstances.

Mr. Giles, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the president of the U. S. of the 3d Jan. reported a bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munition of war, and for other purposes; and a bill for the establishment of a quartermaster's department. These bills were severally passed to a second reading.

Mr. Giles also presented a return from the department of war of all our military munitions, &c. together with a correspondence with the secretary of war on the subject of the bills.

Mr. Giles presented the memorial of the legislature of the Orleans territory, remonstrating on the inconveniences which have been the consequences of their system of government, and praying to be admitted into the union. Referred to Messrs. Giles, Bradley, Crawford, Goodrich and Gregg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 13.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. NEWTON stated that he had been unanimously directed by the committee, to whom was referred the report of the secretary of war on the state of the army of the United States to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the committee to whom has been referred the report of the secretary of war, made in obedience to a resolution of the house of the 22d of January, 1810, be instructed to inquire into the cause or causes of the great mortality in that detachment of the army of the United States ordered for the defence of New-Orleans, and that the committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

On motion of Mr. McKim, a committee was appointed to inquire into the propriety of altering the time of holding the circuit court of the U. S. for the district of Maryland, its time of session at present clashing with the time of holding the district court.

The Isnell.

Departed this life, on Thursday evening last, after a long illness, at Hackett's Point, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, in the 27th year of her age.

On Monday evening last, in this city, Mrs. Mary Stone, in the 29th year of her age.

Died suddenly, in Charles county, (Md.) at the residence of the Rev. Dr. B. Contee, on the 21st ult. in the 56th year of his age, Alexander Contee, Esq.

The deceased was a useful and elegant member of society. Beloved and admired by all who knew him, as well from the brilliancy and solidity of his mind, as for all the most noble and delicate sentiments and charities of the heart, the domestic circles of relative duties and affections, so far as he had entered into them, were adorned and cherished by him; he discharged with ability and truth the several trusts reposed in him by his country; and while he respected and participated in religion, he, in fact, loved his neighbour as himself, and did unto all men as he would they should do unto him—dispensing, through life, as much good, and as little harm, as was in his power.

"Who ne'er knew joy but friendship might divide,
Or gave his father grief but when he died.
Composed in sufferings and in joy sedate,
Good without noise, without pretension great;
Just of thy word, of every thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear;
Of softest manner, unaffected mind,
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind!
Go, live—for Heaven's eternal year is thine,
Go, and exalt thy mortal to divine!"

[Fed. Gaz.]

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, on Monday the 26th day of March, if fair, if no: the first fair day after, at the late dwelling of *Elisha Hopkins*, deceased,

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of two crops of tobacco, about forty barrels of Indian corn, a quantity of bacon, also horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. The terms of sale will be, six months credit, the purchasers to give notes, with approved securities, for all sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

ERARD R. HOPKINS, admr.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE STUD HORSE.

NOW in high order, and full sixteen hands high, seven years old; out of the dam of *Post-Boy*, and raised by Mr. Mordecai Hall, of Well-river; his colts are large and well formed. He has covered between seventy and eighty mares the season. On application he will be sold for cash, or on a short credit, by leaving good tobacco notes in hand as security, to be paid at a limited time. Farmers and other are invited to attend to this notice, as he is a fine horse. The subscriber has also for sale several young negroes, some of them boys, and very promising.

HENRY JOHNSON.

P. S. If this fine horse should not be sold, he will be fixed at different stands for covering in April next.

H. J. Sw.

March 13, 1810.