

commenced running three times a week... To leave Crawford's in Georgetown, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock. A. M. call at D. Hotel, in the city of Washington... to breakfast; thence thro' Queen's to Annapolis, to arrive about 4 o'clock P. M.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

JOHN M. HENRY Of Allegany County, GIVES NOTICE.

That he has ready for publication a work styled, 'Ejectment Law of Maryland'. The plan of this work has been arranged as to embrace, within a compass all the decisions of the law deemed worthy of notice, from the earliest period down to the present time.

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, January 12th, 1819.

On application by petition of James Iglehart, Jun. administrator of the estate of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, &c.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the estate of John Whittington, late of A. A. County, deceased.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON

Have just made large additions to their stock of Seasonable Goods, which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices; consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen & Cotton Lines

Groceries of every description.

Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Tea, Best Seasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran, Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats, A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers, Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris ground, & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c. Annapolis, Oct. 15.

BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawers first, second, and third Endorsers, as assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, on Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

CAUTION.

Merchants, Shopkeepers, and others are requested not to deliver to any person or persons, on my account, any article whatever, unless by a written order from me.

WILLIAM E. PINNEY, Jr. Feb. 11.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1819.

No. 13.]

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AGRICULTURAL.

From the (London) Farmer's Journal, Oct. 5, 1818.

ON SALT, As a top dressing for Wheat.

It was to make an experiment Salt, as a top dressing for Wheat, the consequence of what has been written on this subject, and so concisely detailed in your Journal.

FROM THE MD. GEN. ON CHEMICAL AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Editor— Sir, It has often been observed that the science of Agriculture is yet in its infancy; and it is little attention paid by the practical farmer to the chemical analysis of soils.

It is to be regretted that the fact must be admitted; the discoveries which are daily made, and improved modes of ameliorating the vegetating qualities of soils, afford also a strong corroborative of what is to be done in the increase of the produce of the land—or such discoveries the application of chemistry to agriculture is one of the greatest yet known. From the present state of chemical knowledge, and the rapid improvements making daily, every person of experience, I hope, will join with me in saying that it is impossible to be a good farmer without a knowledge of chemistry.

THE LUPINELLO.

I observe by the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, that a small quantity of Lupinello seed was distributed among the members. This plant is nothing more than Saint Foin, (Medicago polytriches) a grass distinguished by the name of Holy Grass, or Eslette, very common in France & England, and was brought into fashion by the celebrated Jull, who cultivated it in drills and recommended in his day as a plant much esteemed for improving land.

AGRICOLA.

Agricola sends some of the seed the Lupinello, or rather Saint Foin, to the Editors. The plant is not a Lupine. The seed sent is from Leghorn, and is of the same kind sent to Mr. Crawford.

ley, clover and wheat; and however much the soil is exhausted, it will produce Saint Foin. The improvement made by the culture of Saint Foin, is very great. Poor soils, not worth more than from 2s 6d to 5s per acre, for any other purpose, will under this crop, yield from a ton and a half, to two tons and a half of valuable hay.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

I think I can safely congratulate not only this country, but all the world, on the invention of William J. Lewis, a member of congress, from Virginia, for propelling boats of all sizes and structure, from a wherry up to the largest ship of war. This machine is more simple, and infinitely more powerful, I believe, than any hitherto invented—and however strange it may appear, tides and currents, instead of weakening, increase its active power.

A FRIEND TO GENIUS.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1819.

From the New York Gazette.

GRAND BALL.

Last evening the Birth Night Ball was given at the City Hotel, by the Governor's Guard, commanded by Colonel Murray, which, for brilliancy throughout, beggars description.

The decorations of the room at so short a notice, was far beyond our expectations, and claimed our approbation; and though there were upwards of 700 persons present, participating in our feelings, we are well aware, that had the room been twice as large it would have been equally crowded: In order therefore to gratify those who could not procure admittance, we present them with the following description of

ter to the agriculturalist, and render his employment rational and profitable.

Laborers cultivated 240 acres of land in La Vendee, on chemical principles, in order to set a good example to farmers, and his mode of culture was attended with so much success that he obtained a third more crop than was procured by the usual method, and in nine years his annual produce was doubled.

The goodness of a soil depends upon its being able to retain the quantity of moisture which is proper for the nourishment of vegetables, and so forth. Now the retentive power of a soil increases with the proportion of its alumina, lime, or magnesia, and diminishes as the proportion of its silica increases.

To conclude, chemical research conduces to the knowledge of philosophical truth, and opens the mind to philosophical enlargement and accuracy of thought, more happily than almost any other species of investigation in which the human intellect can be employed; it will give you an idea of vegetable perspiration, plantation respiration, impregnation, circulation and glandulation—even the management of a garden may receive improvement from the cultivation of this science, as it explains the growth of vegetables, shows the different manures, and directs the proper application of them.

C. K.

From the National Intelligencer.

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the Decorations of the Room, which we understand, were erected under the direction of that able artist, Mr. John R. Smith:

We begin with the new Orchestra opposite the entrance, which is raised about nine feet; from the two corners in front projected the regimental standards of the Governor's Guard, supported with their camp colours, drawn out so as to exhibit them to full view—the railing in front surrunded with a large American flag festooned—the supports of the Orchestra entwined with signals, the interstices forming a rack filled with arms, behind which was an avenue or passage for the company, the whole surmounted with an American and English jack fixed on spears and uniting in the centre. The larger Orchestra opposite was enclosed by two large British ensigns, commencing from behind the pier glasses, twelve feet each side, festooning to the rail, & round thence in swing meeting in the centre, the junction covered with an American jack; over the heads of the musicians was the national flag, with signal flag supporters—from the tops of the four larger pier glasses emanated the four regimental standards, 2, 31, 9th and 11th regiments; their respective camp colours being supporters; these together with the four pennants from the four corners of the room, and the new Standard of the Day, were curiously drawn out towards the centre of the room, appearing as if in a stiff favourable breeze for each thus displaying their merits to the spectators. The difficulty of discovering how this was effected added much to its magical appearance, and formed a handsome contrast to those attached to the walls.

From the other side of those pier glasses, opposite the entrance, issued two large American flags raised on spears, swinging over the elegant gilt chandeliers or brilliant lamp holders, festooning until they reach the united jacks over the new Orchestra, the several interstices being filled with fancy and signal flags; the whole finished with displaying the long pendants reaching all round the room, garland wise, hitching on every resting place that could be found.

From the New Brunswick Fredonian.

MASON & McCARTY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from his brother. Alexandria, (D. C.) Feb. 13, 1819.

My dear Brother,

So many different, and in some respects, contradictory accounts of the horrid affair between McCarty and general Mason, have appeared that perhaps a relation of it from a semi-official source would not be unacceptable. This dispute between Mason and McCarty was of more than 2 years standing, and originated at the election poll in Loudon county, Va. McCarty, who for the most part made his home in Alexandria, offered to vote. Mason observed that he did not consider him entitled to a vote. McCarty asserted his right, and said that he would take the necessary oath to entitle him to an exercise of it. Mason then said, 'you swear you will perjure yourself.—Thus was the spark blown into a flame. A duel was expected immediately; but some difficulty occurring in the settlement of the preliminaries, they did not meet. A newspaper war then ensued; and after abusing each other in the most unpolite manner, the contest was given over, each felicitating himself that he had proved his antagonist at the opposite of a gentleman, and a coward. Things thus stood, and the affair was expected to have sunk into oblivion. But the tortured feelings of Mason would not let him rest. On the arrival of general Jackson and suite at the seat of government, general Mason repaired thither, to consult with his relation, Dr. Bronaugh, one of general Jackson's aids, as to the course proper for him to pursue. He had before Dr. B. the correspondence between himself and McCarty, and demanded his opinion who occupied the better ground. The advantage was given to McCarty. General Mason thenceforth determined on that fatal step which hurried him into eternity. Dr. B. was requested to write McCarty, who was in Virginia, and desire his attendance at Washington without explaining the object. McCarty being engaged, excused himself from compliance. A second letter was written, which induced him to start for Washington. On his arrival there, he was introduced into a room, where he met Dr. Bronaugh. The doctor asked him if he would fight general Mason. No reply being immediately given, the doctor repeated the question, and he said he had a communication to hand him from general Mason. McCarty then replied, 'I will receive no communication from general Mason but a challenge.'

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A challenge was given—and, according to etiquette, McCarty had the choice of the mode of fighting.

He proposed, therefore, that two kegs of powder should be procured, which they should stride and blow themselves into eternity. McCarty remarked that he was induced to make this proposition, from the belief that he stood no chance with general Mason in the ordinary way of fighting as general Mason was a dead shot with a pistol, and he could not use one at all. After some consideration of this proposition, it was rejected as inadmissible, and contrary to the established rules of duelling. McCarty then proposed to fight with muskets, at the distance of ten feet! This was acceded to. Accordingly two muskets were procured, loaded with one ball each, and the combatants with their friends (cruelly abused epithet!) repaired to the battle ground.

Arrayed against each other, with all the ferocity of savages, their guns were brought to an order. Bronaugh then asked, are you ready? Silence being observed, which implied assent, the word was given FIRE! The guns were brought to the hip and fired—and my hand almost refuses its office while I write it—gen. Mason was precipitated into an awful eternity with all his imperfections, and this last black transgression upon his head! While McCarty, by a miraculous interposition of Providence, (for it can be nothing else) escaped with a slight scratch upon his arm. During all the preparation for this bloody scene, it was notorious what was going on, and yet—O everlasting shame on those whose business it was to attend to it—no steps were taken to prevent it. Numerous spectators lined the hills around, & beheld with stupid inactivity, the horrid contest. But I rest from this part of the subject. General Mason's body was conveyed to Georgetown, and from thence to his late residence near Leesburg, Va.

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Whittington, } Adm'rs. as Whittington, } Pendente lite, } 2 } 8. } 6w.

Information Wanted.

year 1814, a young man, of the name of CARLOS L MALLO, native of Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and then resident in Woodward, of that place, apprentice to the Tanning and Shoe-making business, and some, and has never been heard of since that period. He is living, 24 years of age, about 5 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The object of this notice is to inform of his present whereabouts. Any person, therefore, who has any information relative to the whereabouts of this young man, will do me a favor to inform me of it, by addressing my relatives by address to Mr. Nathaniel Mallory, of Fairfield County, Connecticut.

MASON & McCARTY'S REPORTS, THE FOURTH VOLUME, published and for Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S STORE. Annapolis, Dec. 10.

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