

TOUR IN MEXICO.

Narrative of a late tour in the upper province of Mexico. From the Missouri Intelligencer.

On the 5th of November last, I left Santa Cruz, with a party of nine men, employed in my service, with a view of trapping on the Green River, several hundred miles from Santa Fe.

In the course of my route towards the point of destination, I passed through the gap in a mountain, which was so narrow as greatly to resemble a gateway. This mountain, which had the appearance of an artificial mound, was about three or four hundred feet high, and not more than ten feet in breadth at the base.

The country here is poor, and only timbered with pine and cedar. I met in this vicinity, several parties of Indians, who were poor and inoffensive. It was, however, reported, that some of the Indians who spent some time with us, afterwards committed murders upon the persons of some of the engagés of Mr. Prevost, of St. Louis, and robbed the remainder.

We suffered every misery incident to such an enterprize in the winter season, such as hunger and cold, but were exempted from robbery. The flesh of a very lean horse, which we were constrained to break our fast with, was, at this time, pronounced excellent. But when his bones were afterwards served up, as a matter of necessity, they were not as well relished, but had nearly proved fatal to the whole party.

We found to our cost, that our stomachs, although tolerably commodiously disposed, were not equal to the task of digesting bones. You can readily imagine, that we were in that deplorable condition where it would be justifiable to adopt the philosophy of the ancient Romans, and give odds to die. But such is not the practice of Missourians. Although we were forty days from settlements, the snow three or four feet deep, and our small stock of horses, our principal reliance for effecting a retreat, considered sacred, so that to have eaten them, would have been like dining upon our own feet, we still contrived to supply our tables, if not with the dainties of life, with food of the most substantial kind.

For instance, we subsisted two days on soup made of a raw hide we had reserved for soiling our moccasins; on the following morning the remains were dished up into a hash. The young men employed by me had never seen better days, and had never before been supperless to bed, nor missed a wholesome and substantial meal at the regular family hour, except one, who was with me when I opened the road to Santa Fe. When afterwards we were enabled to procure indifferent bear meat, we devoured it in that style of eagerness, which, on a review of our operations at this time, very forcibly reminds us of the table urbanity of a prairie wolf.

While at our winter camp we hunted when we could, and the remainder of the time attempted to sleep; so as to dream of the abundance of our own tables at home, and the dark, rich tenants of our smoke houses.

In the vicinity of our encampment, I discovered old diggings, and the remains of furnaces. There are, also, in this neighbourhood, the remains of many small stone houses, some of which have one story beneath the surface of the earth.—There is likewise an abundance of broken pottery here, well baked and neatly painted. This was probably the site of a town where the ancient Mexican Indians resided, as the Spaniards, who seldom visit this part of the country, can give no account of it.

On our way back to the settlements, we halted at the encampment of a band of Indians, who shocked our feelings not a little by the disposition they were about to make of an infirm (and no longer useful) squaw. When the principal part of the band had left their camp, two of the remaining proceeded to lay the sick woman upon her face, by the side of some of her effects. They then covered her with a funeral pile of pine wood, to which they set fire, and thus made a Hindoo sacrifice of the patient old matron.

The trade to this province has been greatly injured by the reduction of prices—white domestics are only fifty cents per yard. An export duty of three per cent, is collected on all specie brought out of the province in this direction. Although my essays have been unfortunate speculations; I am disposed to make another experiment.

I travelled from the Spanish village of Taos, to Fort Osage, on the Missouri, in 34 days. I had supplied myself with provisions for the journey, consisting of meat, beans, and peas. By the route which I travelled on my return, I avoided the so much dreaded sand hills, where adventurers have frequently been forced to drink the blood of their mules, to allay their thirst. Mr. Bailey Hardeeman, of this country, was to have set out on his return, accompanied by a large party, on the first of the present month.

I cannot better conclude than by annexing this remark, that the toils endured, and the privations suffered in these enterprizes, very naturally give a tone and relish to the repose and plenty found at the civilized fire side.

WM. BECKNELL.

ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND HAYTI.

We learn by the Rebecca, Capt. Groves, who arrived last evening 12 days from Port au Prince, that an arrangement was concluded on the 11th inst. between France and the Government of Hayti, by which, as we understand in general terms, the Independence of the latter is acknowledged. For this honor, and some commercial privileges, Hayti has agreed to pay to France the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of francs, (nearly \$30,000,000.) The French commissioners arrived off Port au Prince on the 3d inst, and despatched a flag of truce, which was met by a flag from the town. After negotiating on board a frigate until the 4th, the French commissioners landed, and the fleet was permitted to go up to the town. The fleet consisted of two ships of the line, three frigates, two brigs, and one schooner. The treaty was agreed to on the 11th. One condition is said to be, that the produce on the Island imported into France shall pay but half duties for six years.—Mer. Adv.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. States' ship Peacock to a gentleman of New York.

"Chorillos, March 19.

"On the 22d February, the anniversary of the birth day of Washington, our ship was visited by President Bolivar. He had his breakfast on board the frigate United States. There were about forty sail of vessels in the harbour, which saluted him on his approaching and leaving the frigate. The scene was almost indescribable. The President himself observed that he had never been received by any people with such respect."

A WARNING.

An eastern paper mentions the death of a lady who died in great agonies, and that this melancholy event was occasioned by the head of a pin which fell into her ear while she was making use of that little instrument in picking it. It should be borne in mind that if any casualty of this kind occurs, human skill can afford no relief—it is beyond the reach of medicine, beyond the power of the surgeon to afford a remedy. Let this melancholy example then serve as a caution to persons how they apply pins to their ears. We have before heard of cases of this kind, and we had resolved to mention the subject by way of salutary caution; and the recent death reminds us of our negligence.

HONOURABLE DESCENT.

A newly imported tourist lately requested a gentleman of Philadelphia to give him letters of introduction to some foreigners in N. York with whom he might associate without degradation—some who had "descended from great houses" &c. The courteous American readily complied with his request, and the cockney was yesterday formally introduced to three Irish hodmen, while they were in the very act of descending from a "great house" in Broadway. The traveller's mortification was highly relished by the honest Hibernians.

WAVERLY NOVEL.

The Tales of the Crusaders, the new Waverly Novel, was published in Philadelphia last week.

NEW HOLLAND.

Is gradually rising into notice—advancing in civilization and refinement.—This island was formerly the repository of English thieves, pick pockets, counterfeiters, clippers, &c. &c. The descendants of this motley race, the offspring of English jails and pillories, purified from parental taint, begin to cultivate the arts and sciences—to reverence those laws which their fathers violated—and joined by emigrants from various parts of Europe, they found academies, colleges, universities and temples. Society wears a respectable character, and the mellowing hand of civilization moulds together into one harmonious whole, the crude and heterogeneous materials. Curiosity becomes awakened, & the following extract from the geographical memoirs of the country, by Baron Field*, Esq. will be read with interest:—

"In New Holland it is summer when it is winter in Europe, and vice versa; where the barometer rises before bad weather, and falls before good; where the north is the hot wind and the south is cold, where the humblest house is fitted up with cedar (cedrela tonna, according to Mr. Brown) where the fields are fenced with mahogany, and myrtle trees are burnt for firewood; where the swans are black and the eagles white; where the kangaroo, an animal between the squirrel and the deer; has five claws on its fore paws and three talons on its hind legs, like a bird, and yet hops on its tail; where the mole lays eggs and has a duck's bill; where there is a bird with a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; where there is a fish, one half belonging to the genus zaira, and the other half to that of squalus; where the pears are made of wood, with the stalk at the broader end; and where the cherry grows with the stone at the outside."

The following intelligence is extracted from a paper published at New Holland:

"The extensive losses which our graziers have long sustained by eagles, and particularly during the lambing season, are quite unknown to many of our readers. One gentleman, residing in the district of Lonnox, who had formerly been a serious sufferer by these birds of prey, took the precaution this season of placing two men with loaded muskets and buck shot constantly near his flock; by which means a considerable number of lambs and sheep were luckily saved, and no fewer than 70 eagles (besides crows, which are also very mischievous) were destroyed within the short space of four months; yet notwithstanding, more than 200 sheep and lambs fell victims during that time! We should however, add, that the flock we are speaking of consisted of 1400 sheep, and that such was the card of the shepherds, that even after the above loss, 1000 lambs were preserved."

The natives are naked blacks, indolent and roaming, who carry spears, pointed with flint stone, and what they call waddies, the name which they give to their war clubs, and shields made of wood. When they war, their spears are first thrown, and they have recourse to their waddies. The party who receives the blow bends his head without resistance to the stroke, after which the party who inflicts the blow quietly submits to the same regimen. When one of the natives marries, he seeks a foreign tribe, and the woman whom he most admires he knocks down, beats unmercifully, and carries off. The man is then compelled to do what they call repentance. The tribe from which the wife is thus taken, assemble and form a circle, the husband in the midst, armed only with a shield for his protection. The tribe then in succession discharge their spears, one at a time at the husband, and he defends himself with his shield, which they are all very dexterous in doing, and thus the solemn rite of the marriage ceremony is concluded. Their houses are made of the bark of a tree, six feet long and four feet wide, which, when their is a prospect of rain, are bent into a circular form. Nothing is more common than to behold these wandering savages, followed by their two wives, bearing their husbands warlike instruments in their hands, and the houses upon their heads.—American.

* This gentleman, judging him by the extract given from his work, must be a relation of the celebrated Munchausen.

EFFECTS OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

We have understood from an intelligent source, that flour manufactured on Lake Erie, has been sold at Newbern in this state at \$5 40 per bbl. Every one asks how is it possible, that it should be brought so great a distance and be disposed of at such a low price? The answer is Canals: it is brought through the famous canal of New-York—hence down the North River to the city of New-York, and thence by sea to Newbern. The distance of Raleigh from Newbern, is 120 miles—the carriage of a barrel of flour from one place to the other, is \$2, a much larger sum than is paid for freight from Lake Erie to Newbern a distance of at least 1200 miles. Raleigh N. C. Register.

MEXICAN BEES.

From Hall's Journal, written on the Coast of Mexico, &c.

From the Plaza, we went to a house where a bee-hive of the country was opened in our presence. The bees, the honey-comb, and the hive, differ essentially from those in England. The hive is generally made out of a log of wood from two to three feet long, and eight or ten inches in diameter, hollowed out, and closed at the ends by circular doors, cemented closely to the wood, but capable of being removed at pleasure.

Some people instead of the clumsy apparatus of wood, have a cylindrical hive made of earthen-ware, and relieved with raised figures and circular rings, so as to form rather handsome ornaments. In the wandal of the house, where they are suspended by cords from the roof, in the same manner that the wooden ones in the villages are hung to the eaves of the cottages. On one side of the hive, half-way between the ends, there is a small hole made, just large enough for a loaded bee to enter, and shaded by a projection to prevent the rain from trickling in. In this hole, generally representing the mouth of a man, or some monster, the head of which is moulded in the clay of the hive, a bee is constantly stationed, whose office is no sinecure, for the hole is so small, he has to draw back every time a bee wishes to enter or to leave the hive. A gentleman told me that the experiment had been made by making the centinel, when it was observed that the same bee continued at his post a whole day.

When it is ascertained by the weight that the hive is full, the end pieces are removed, and the honey withdrawn. The hive we saw opened was only partly filled, which enabled us to see the economy of the interior to more advantage. The honey is not contained in the elegant hexagonal cells of our hives, but in wax bags, not quite so large as an egg. These bags or bladders, are hung round the sides of the hive, and appear about half full, the quantity being probably just as great as the strength of the wax will bear without tearing. Those near the bottom, being better supported, are more filled than the upper ones. In the centre of the lower part of the hive, we observed an irregular shaped mass of comb furnished with cells, like those of our bees, all containing young ones, in such an advanced state, that when we broke the comb and let them out, they flew merrily away. During this examination of the hive, the comb and the honey were taken out, and the bees disturbed in every way, but never stung us, though our faces and hands were covered with them. It is said, however, that there is a bee in the country which does sting; but the kind we saw seem to have neither the power nor inclination, for they certainly did not hurt us, and our friends said they were always "muy manso," very tame, and never stung any one. The honey gave out a rich aromatic perfume, and tasted differently from ours; but possessed an agreeable flavour.

PENNSYLVANIA COFFEE.

Henry Pratt, esq. has raised Mocha Coffee, at his elegant country seat, Lemon Hill, near the Upper Ferry, Schuylkill.

Philadelphia American.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

An infallible Recipe for killing Dogs and Fleas.

Sprinkle or wash the rooms and bedrooms with common salt and water, and these troublesome insects will entirely disappear.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1821.

THE CHANCERY COURT.

We know that there are many persons of talent and experience in various parts of the state, who are decidedly adverse to the abolition of this court, and whose exertions of defending it against assaults from the spirit of innovation which is growing and folding itself in some of our counties, is unquestionable. It is that such men may be induced to exert themselves for its preservation and continuance, that we reproduce the subjoined paragraph from the Examiner, showing that it is likely the project for its destruction will be again urged in the next legislature.

It will be observed that the editor of the Examiner has commenced his paragraph by quoting a few lines from a communication which lately appeared in the Eastern Gazette, on the subject of a state convention for the purpose of altering the constitution or adopting a new one. In that communication there is a bold attack upon the Chancery Court. The necessity of a convention for the purpose mentioned, is beyond our discussion. If our constitution contains features offensive to the great body of the citizens of the state, it is completely within their power to remedy them by a much easier mode than calling county meetings and electing delegates to form a general convention. Our legislature meets often enough, and in my opinion, presents to the people a body through whose instrumentality any necessary change in the constitution may be effected with facility and ease. This method of applying to the legislature to effect amendments in the constitution, is to be preferred to a convention on another account—it cannot be attended with the tumult of public meetings and their demoralizing consequences. Can it be presumed that the smaller counties will ever consent to a convention? Experience forbids it. Justice to themselves forbids it.

From the Frederick-Town Examiner.

A writer in the Eastern Gazette, says:—"Our Chancery Court has long been felt a deep and corroding sore. To expose its supererogation; there is almost a concurrent opinion on the subject." It is correct. The opinion prevails very generally throughout the state, that the Chancery Court is worse than useless, it being a heavy expense upon the people without returning any service; and we have a fear in predicting its abolition at no great day. The attempt was successfully made in the last house of delegates, and would have been effectual, but for the intercession of the Senate. It will probably be renewed at the next session, when the senate possibly, on finding it the wish of the people, may accede to the measure.

GREAT HEAT.

The excessive heat of the atmosphere has been a subject of remark in every district of the country. In some places to the northward the mercury has mounted to 100, but what is this contrasted with the peculiar heat under which the individuals assemble who lately met in caucus in Caroline county, "for the purpose of making arrangements for selecting four suitable persons to be run as candidates to the next general assembly." Let the reader decide, after running over the following resolutions, which was adopted by the meeting.

"Resolved, That any person who shall be a candidate before either of the said district meetings or before the said committee, shall afterward refuse to abide the decision of the same, shall be held in utter contempt by this meeting."

What rational man, could deliberately bind himself by a resolution like this—a resolution at variance with every Christian feeling, and which enjoins it as a duty upon those who have sanctioned it to assist their best friend, or even brother, should he think proper to announce himself a candidate without their approbation—a privilege which belongs to every freeman in the state. Away with such intemperance, it is unwelcome to a republican people.

A WORK ON ORNITHOLOGY.

Charles Luffey Buona parte, has published in Philadelphia the first volume of his supplement to Wilson's American Ornithology, in a style worthy of the subject. This information is derived from a Philadelphia paper, and we cannot but say, we were gratified on reading it, inasmuch as it appears that the distinguished author has spent his time in this country in a manner that will serve to please and improve all who are fond of natural history.

GEN. LAPATETTE.

General Lafayette arrived in Baltimore Friday night last from Port-Depot, in the steam-boat Norfolk, which had been dispatched on the morning of that day to receive him. We learn by the Baltimore Gazette, that the General, and his son and secretary, by whom he is accompanied, are in excellent health. The General wishes to visit the Ex-presidents, before he leaves the country, and he proposes to depart for France, as soon as the frigate Brandywine is ready. The General left Baltimore for Washington on Monday morning.

Capt. Morris, it is said, has been appointed to the command of the Brandywine, and is equipping with all despatch.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

erected at Thomas's Point, about six miles from this city, is nearly completed; it is the building for the accommodation of a keeper. They are both built of Susquehanna stone, and stand on a lofty promontory, the height of which, added to the height of the light-house, will be making the lantern between 60 and 70 feet above the surface of the bay. The prospect from the site is fine both up and down the bay, and extends as far as the eye can reach.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

Two gentlemen left this city last week, empowered by Governor Stevens, to attend the Executive of Virginia, James Innes, for the purpose of bringing him to this state to stand trial on the charge of having murdered Miss Cunningham, of Cecil county. The reward offered for the apprehension of the murderer being large, the conviction of Conners, it is believed, will depend in a great degree upon the respectability of character of the two witnesses to whom he is said to have confessed his guilt.

FIRE!—Two ware-houses, and their contents, were destroyed by fire, in Baltimore, on Saturday morning last. One of them was the occupation of Mr. Edward Spedden, and contained charcoal and lime being to him, and several hundred stand of arms belonging to a militia regiment, the other contained iron ore belonging to the Chemical Company of Baltimore. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

BOLIVAR.

President Bolivar, as a means of replenishing the exhausted treasury of Peru, has cut down the salaries of all the public officers one half.

COM. PORTER.

Intelligence received from Washington appears that the court-martial assembled for the trial of Com. Porter, were waiting for the Counsel of the Commodore to put in his defence, when the court would proceed to form their opinion. The court adjourned on Saturday to meet again on Monday, at two o'clock. The Commodore expressed fears that his counsel could not be prepared by that time, but promised that diligence should be used.

DIRECTORS OF THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

For the Western Shore.

At an election held at the Banking-House in this city on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town, for the ensuing year:

For the City of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County,

Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynard, James Shaw, Richard Harwood, of Thos. John Ridgely, Thomas Harris.

Joseph Harris, St. Mary's county.

Samuel Chapman, Charles county.

Richard Grahame, Calvert county.

Francis M. Hall, Prince-George's county.

Henry Howard, of J. Montgomery county.

Joseph Smith, Frederick county.

Frish Tilghman, Washington county.

William M'Mahon, Allegany county.

Thomas Harwood, Baltimore county.

Henry Dorsey, Harford county.

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

John Tyler, John M'Pherson, Casper Hunt, William Ross, George Baltzell, Richard Potts, Henry Kemp, John Brien, and Benjamin Rutherford.

CORN MEAL.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

Sir—Permit me to mention in your paper, for the information of our country friends who have the article for sale, that there has been a great scarcity of Corn Meal in this city for several weeks past. It has this week commanded as much as one dollar per bushel.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

Annapolis, Aug. 3.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

From the Southern papers we learn that the troops stationed near Pensacola, have been marched, under orders from the War Department, to Fort Mitchell in Georgia. They are commanded by Major Donoho, and, when united with those which have gone from Baton Rouge, will make a body of 6 or 700 effective and well disciplined men. It is hoped and believed that their presence in force will be the only employment necessary for them.—Nat. Intell.

GREAT MORTALITY.

The Dysentery has seldom if ever raged in Harford with more violence, than during the present season. Some ideas may be formed of the extent of the mortality, when we are informed, that one cabinet-maker, in the neighbourhood of Belle-Air, has already made sixty coffins within a short time! In some families three or four deaths have occurred. Thus, in the family of our esteemed fellow-citizen, John Keen, esq. on the 24th ult. while the burial of a second child was taking place, a third expired! Immediately in Belle-Air, there have been but few deaths, which calls for thankfulness.

Bond of Union.

RELIEF FOR THE CRAMP IN THE STOMACH.

I have seen the most violent cases of Cramp in the Stomach, immediately relieved by drinking freely of warm sweetened water, when opium or its various preparations, nor any thing else would give relief to the patient.—Norwick Court.

CREEK.

The following letter from the Governor of Georgia, General Gaines, at the conferences, and the Creek Indians:—

Head-Quarters, Flint N.

Sir—The excessive added to the many irruptions which have taken place in the course of my visit has deprived me of the opportunity to attend to your Excellency. I have been desirous to have now the opportunity to attend to your Excellency. I have been desirous to have now the opportunity to attend to your Excellency.

After meeting in the M'Intosh party, those of the opposite their respective stances for and against to which they have been invited.

The M'Intosh party for their fallen chief restoration of property. Their demands were made on one migrating party, all others of which of Gen. M'Intosh, exclusively to be.

Whether this party or was not intended Indians against the comparatively small main body of the which I was, had decided as in the subsided, my instance to make peace to require the opposing party, to cession of violence to consist of all the newly formed nine of the Chiefs, Head-nation—among who were in our and who, to my been for twenty years have been at all the United States as an could have been.

I met them at place of holding Nation; I could not supposed hostile the Creek Nation the spirit of host have received from the most determined towards their abwards the United the necessity which for the strong me General M'Intosh firm, forfeited an lated a well know have engaged to and to pay for law-allow a reasonable borrowed and their National same.

The Council objected to the late of fraud, entered law and determined by persons not refused to receive money due any other evidence it.

In conclusion that their white plorable condition justice to reconstruct has been wrong ant to my instruction of War, endeavor cil, but without their objections pate their delusion annulled. I have our Treaties well as with ne has been not of a Treaty have led, after being free consent of war.

I yesterday Marshall's ferry party, and composition of the which they had to return to the advised of the troops ordered col to the city.

The Chiefs and solemnly main at peace they will in these circumstances your Excellency for calling Militia or Voluntary you preside.

The certifi with a copy, of Joseph Marshall's report, pre been greatly the M'Intosh survey of the menced benefo for their r together a new proposed strong convi attempt to ma tive violation existing cacti produce actio or property we are bound ty to remon commenced moved agree doubt that panying of your Excell bandon the before the

This will as it will re-acting not members of stand pled