

dence in the fulfilment of this promise, and they all depart with indignation in their hearts.

BOSTON, January 28.

At a meeting of the American academy of arts and sciences, on the 25th inst. the following gentlemen were elected members: Hon. JOHN MARSHALL, chief justice of the United States; rev. HENRY WARE, JOHN LOWELL, Esq; rev. JOSEPH LYMAN, D. D.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

A SUMMARY

Of the Value of Exports from each State.

From New-Hampshire,	494,520
Massachusetts,	8,768,566
Vermont,	117,450
Rhode-Island,	1,275,596
Connecticut,	1,248,571
New-York,	10,818,387
New-Jersey,	21,311
Pennsylvania,	7,525,710
Delaware,	428,153
Maryland,	5,209,418
Virginia,	7,414,346
North-Carolina,	932,614
South-Carolina,	7,811,108
Georgia,	2,370,875
Territory of the United States,	1,343,308

Dollars, 53,800,033.

February 8.

From JAMAICA.

By the Jamaica papers received by the Morning Chronicle, we learn that the disagreement which has sometime subsisted between the general government and provincial assembly, relative to the quantum of supplies to be furnished by the island for its own protection, still exists. The lieutenant-governor in proroguing the assembly, declares himself much concerned that they had not given him an opportunity of thanking them for the supplies required at this eventful period, in aid of the mother country, and for their own defence; but trusts that on more mature consideration they at their next meeting, would feel the propriety of supporting government in the most effectual manner, and thereby restore to themselves its fullest confidence in their loyalty and patriotism.

This reflection on the loyalty of the assembly had been presented with considerable spirit, and in some parishes parochial meetings called to consider the conduct of their representatives, and to express the public opinion as to its propriety and correctness. On this occasion the meeting at Kingston,

Resolved, That the zeal and firmness manifested by the assembly, in the late session, in opposing and withstanding the several extraordinary demands upon it, for erecting barracks, beyond what the island stands pledged for, paying troops, and other purposes (the expence of which ought beyond question, to be borne by the empire at large) entitle the house to the highest approbation of its constituents.

The origin of this difference seems to be as follows:—The government at the opening of the session had demanded a contribution requisite for the pay and subsistence of 3000 men, in addition to the usual pay and subsistence, for which the faith of the country was pledged; and, upon the concurrence of the assembly thereto, authorized the lieutenant-governor to remove from the island the black troops which have ever been obnoxious to the inhabitants. The assembly in refusing to accede thereto, represent that the resident inhabitants, are in circumstances, the very reverse of those which existed in 1791 and 1793, and cannot but with the utmost difficulty, raise the taxes necessary for the common contingencies of government:—That in 1785, when the military establishment, exclusive of officers, consisted of 2898 persons, the total annual expence was not quite £. 44,500 sterling, whereas in 1802, the sum paid and provided for one year's expence of the troops and barracks was near £. 190,000, exclusive of a grant to the commander in chief of £. 20,000.—There was no reason to believe the expences for the present will differ from those of the last year, and that the refusal to grant the contribution applied for, was raising the supplies required.—They conclude with lamenting, that their duty compels them to express their surprise and concern that his majesty's present ministers, whose moderation for the constitution have been the subject of deserved eulogy, should direct to be submitted, to the representatives, of the loyal inhabitants of the island, a proposition of the highest importance to their constituents and their prosperity, not to be rejected or acceded to, after weighing its effects and consequences on the constitution, and their actual situation, but accompanied by a threat, that if the deliberate and unbiassed voice of the house declared it inadmissible, they must expect that a body of regimental slaves, introduced in opposition to the unanimous voice of the inhabitants, and the collective voice of all interested in the welfare of the island, shall be continued in its bosom, the object of universal abhorrence; a singular monument of pertinacity in speculative opinions, in opposition to practical and sober experience; a body contemptible as the means of protection, formidable only in the danger of its example, and as an instance of an armed force kept upon the colony after it has been declared dangerous and unconstitutional by the representatives of the people.

TRENTON, January 18.

A number of people to-day narrowly escaped with their lives. A four horse stage, with several passengers, was taken into a boat at the ferry on this side

for the purpose of crossing the river. The boat in her passage unluckily ran between two bodies of ice (the wind being fresh and the current strong) was carried down nearly opposite Lambertson, where she was jammed up by the ice, and lay in a very perilous situation. A plan for relieving the passengers was formed by laying boards end to end from Lambertson shore to the boat; and the passengers, with those who had relieved them, and a number of spectators, had just set their feet on solid ground, when the ice broke loose from shore and drifted down the river, carrying with it all the boards (about 1500 feet) which had been used in forming a way to the boat. The boat was afterwards got on shore, and the horses and stage safely landed.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

From CAPE FRANCOIS.

Letters from Cape Francois to the beginning of January, were received in town on Tuesday. The information, of a commercial nature, which they contain, is extremely unsatisfactory.—Nearly 30 American vessels were then in port, many of which had arrived within a few days; but the demand for goods being so limited, and specie and colonial produce so scarce, it was feared they would not be able to dispose of their cargoes. Business was at an universal stand, and no immediate prospect of a revival.

Fourteen American vessels were at the Isle of France the 25th of November last.—Coffee 15 dollars.

TRENTON, February 6.

On Wednesday last the legislature of New-Jersey convened in this city agreeably to adjournment.

The consideration of the proposed alteration of the constitution of the United States, is made the order of the day for Tuesday next, in the house of assembly. The house of assembly have appointed a committee to bring in a bill for a general election of electors of president and vice-president of the United States by the people; also for the election of members of the next congress, by a general election in the state.

Considerable private business is now before the house of assembly. The subject of incorporating a turnpike company for the purpose of turnpiking the great road through the state from Trenton to Paulus Hook, will occupy the attention of the legislature the present sitting.

The bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, is referred to a committee of the whole.

NORFOLK, January 31.

The British frigate, Boston, capt. Douglaz, is now lying in Hampton Roads.

Captain Ward from Malaga, says, that the fever which raged there, swept off from 80 to 130 daily, and was particularly fatal to the Danes and Swedes—not one American had died.

BALTIMORE, February 7.

TO FARMERS.

“Experience has proved that smoking your seed corn thoroughly, will effectually prevent the worms or any other insect from touching it whilst growing. care must be such, that it is not heated in the smoking, lest it should destroy the vegetation. It will, therefore, be best to hang it where the smoke may gradually impregnate the kernel during the winter season.”

A bill is before congress making it death for any of the crew, or owner, to run on shore, burn, or otherwise destroy a vessel at sea.

February 9.

From a Jamaica Paper.

The British naval force on the Jamaica station, the 1st of January, was, 4 of 74 guns, 2 of 40, 3 of 32, 1 of 24, 7 of 18, 3 of 16, 1 of 12, and 1 of 10.

On the 4th of January, the *Eolus* frigate, captain Evans, arrived at Port Royal, from a cruise, with a Spanish sloop of war, which she fell in with off the coast of St. Domingo. On firing a shot ahead to bring her to, the sloop of war returned a broadside, when an engagement commenced, which lasted above 4 hours. Several men were unfortunately killed and wounded on board the *Eolus*; the number on board the Spaniard, is, we are informed, 36, among whom were the first captain and first lieutenant. The mizen and foremast of the last were also shot away, and considerable injury done to the mainmast. After undergoing a repair, it is supposed she will be permitted to proceed to La Vera Cruz, for which port and the Havana she was bound with dispatches from Coruna, whence she sailed in November last. The dispatches were thrown overboard, previously to her colours being struck.

February 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Concord, N. Carolina, dated Jan. 25, 1804.

“DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 19th ult. came safe to hand, and agreeable to your request, will give you such information as I am in possession of, on the subject of the gold mine. Its discovery was made early in the month of July, 1803, by a small son of Mr. Reed's who was diverting himself in shooting small fish with a bow and arrow. He discovered a piece near the size of the one enclosed, at the bottom of the creek, and immediately shewed it to his father. The face of the country in the neighbourhood of this place is for the most part very uneven—the soil barren and rocky. The bed of the creek where the gold has as yet been found is composed of perpendicular strata, of rock running N. E. and S. W.—in the chinks of which, intermixed with sand, the gold is found. The silt

and a blue coloured rock prevail. Another kind found irregularly interspersed, perfectly black, and incrustated with a substance resembling foot. Another substance resembling a cement made of tar and iron is found. This, Sir, is as near as I can give a description of the bed of the creek where the gold found.

The large mass you mention lost about fifteen per cent. smaller masses lose from two to five per cent.

The enclosed piece will give you a more correct idea of the gold in its natural state, than any description which I can give. The total amount found estimated to be worth between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars.

February 11.

The proposed amendment to the constitution has been negatived in the senate of Massachusetts.

The amendment has been agreed to by Vermont and will no doubt have the constitutional number of states to make it a part of the constitution.

TAKE NOTICE.

That from and after the 15th instant, no coins or pieces whatever, except cents and half cents shall pass current as money, or shall be paid or offered to be paid, or received in payment, for any debt, demand, or claim, matter or thing whatsoever, under pain of the forfeiture of the same, together with a penalty of TEN DOLLARS.

February 13.

D. U. E. L.

We learn by a letter from Washington, that the duel was lately fought at Savanna, Georgia, by the honourable John Rutledge, late of congress, and Dr. Centre, of Rhode-Island. The doctor fell the fire, having one of his legs broken, and the other badly wounded.—His broken leg has since been putated, and his recovery is considered as very doubtful. Mr. Rutledge received no material injury, the ball passed through his coat, and merely grazed his back.—N. Y. pap.

Dr. Centre, two days after the late duel, died of the wounds received from Mr. John Rutledge. The occasion of this rupture is said to be not of a political nature.

Annapolis, February 16.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Joseph Addison and Richard Steele, of famous memory, in the time of queen Anne, of England, employed their splendid abilities in writing short periodical essays, principally for correcting the follies of men and women of their days; exposing ridiculous customs and fashions, and amending manners. They have been followed by a great number of ingenious men who have successfully pursued their tract, and therefore a man of the present time, who should adopt a plan, would be at a loss for subjects, unless he had been constantly borrowing, or rather stealing their ideas.

Although I am a very young man, I have wished to imitate those illustrious writers; but I have hitherto prevented, merely by considering the dearth of new materials. Happily I have discovered at last a diverting, though mischievous practice which prevails very much in this city, and which I believe, has never been touched upon by any writer whatever; but which is a very delectable subject for an essayist. If I deemed it to come under the denomination of a crime, I would not here notice it. Many of the persons addicted to the practice, are men of worth, and fit to be trusted in most things provided only, that certain edged tools are kept out of the way.

But not to keep my reader in suspense, or to read my preface tiresome beyond bearing, I will introduce him at once, That *whittling* is the subject I have chosen for my first essay.

Peradventure the meaning of the terms, *whittling*, and *whittler*, may not be generally known.

A *whittler* then is a person, who, as soon as he has himself out of his own house, near a pine table, ballustrade, or finds a convenient piece of timber any kind, takes out his penknife and employs it with great diligence and perseverance in cutting letters, notches, or scooping, or pairing, or shaving, &c. just as his fancy dictates.—Nay! sometimes the hard chair, or even mahogany furniture does not deter the performance of some men in this way are not surprising. In a single summer, working only one hour each Sunday morning, has a gentleman been known, with his small penknife, to cut through several places, the rails of a portico, besides cutting 100 letters and figures on the seats, and in the producing the necessity of making an entire new porch, except the floor, or platform, which he could not conveniently work upon.

Another gentleman, whose duty it was to take seat at a large pine table, amongst 15 or 20 others whenever he was not engaged in the business for which he attended, was constantly employed in cutting letters on the table with a fine pointed penknife, length the gentleman who presided at the board rected an attendant, against the next meeting, to a shingle on the table. This was according to expectation, eagerly seized as a valuable prize, and numbers were the unmeaning figures which were formed by it.

I feel myself unwilling to pursue the subject further, I should pay a poor compliment to my readers if I did not leave it to them to make the rest which are natural and proper. I will only say, the notion of the shingle was fortunate and happy. So long as the rage for whittling shall prevail, would propose, that shingles, which are cheap