

difficult. A lengthy debate ensued: On taking the question, there were 115 votes for the motion, and 144 against it, of course it was negatived. On the question for accepting the report, there were 123 affirmative and 121 negative; it was therefore carried in the affirmative. The committee then rose and reported to the house, when Mr. Morton renewed his motion, which was negatived. Yeas 122, nays 124. The report was then accepted for choosing by a general ticket, and a committee appointed to draught a resolve conformable to that decision. When this committee reports, the contest will be revived. Several federal members voted for the election by districts.

Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated May 13.

"A very heavy rain has lately swept away all the bridges in the country, great damage has been done to the crops. Property, including mills, cotton gins, slaves, cattle, horses, &c. has been destroyed to the amount of 100,000 dollars. Our country is rather gloomy at present; no cash in circulation and but little business."

PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, June 9.

Last Monday afternoon this borough and neighbourhood experienced two violent storms at an hour's interval, attended with very heavy rain and hail; which, in their course, caused very severe damages, breaking a great number of windows, laying waste gardens, grain fields and timber. Fields likely to produce three or four hundred bushels, were quite cut down, so that hardly a straw was left standing. Its extent, as far as we could learn, was about a mile in breadth, and reached 8 or 9 miles below this place, along the east side of Schuylkill.

The second storm, from the northeast, laid waste a number of very valuable grain fields along the west side of Schuylkill, and most all the clover in the fields was lodged down as if wallowed. Some of the ice pieces were square and measured five inches round, and the hail lay in some places so thick that they could be taken up by the half bushel! Thus, in course of a very little time, dwindled away one of the finest prospects of plentiful harvests this part of the country ever beheld.

VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER, June 5.

In consequence of the late frequent and heavy rains, the waters of the Shenandoah have been raised a height not equalled for 20 years. The streams from the mountains rushed with such rapidity into the river, that the waters overleaped the banks, and spread devastation through the neighbouring fields. Fences, walls and mill-dams were unable to resist its force, and were swept away like chaff before the wind. Corn, rye, wheat, and other vegetables which adorned its banks, and promised plenty through the land, were torn from the ground that nourished them, and hurried off by that irresistible element. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, that were grazing in the smiling pastures, became victims to the violence of the flood, and were seen floating down in great numbers.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Mr. Livingston having resigned the place of minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, general Armstrong, of New-York, we understand, is appointed his successor.

Mr. Thornton, secretary of the British legation, has left this city, on his return to England.

General Wilkinson arrived in this city a few days since.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, June 18.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

Two persons were arrested and committed to prison on Thursday evening on suspicion of counterfeiting bank notes. They were detected passing counterfeit notes of the bank of the United States, and when examined, were found possessed of large quantities, to the amount of several thousand dollars. They are believed to be part of the eastern gang.

[Phil. pap.]

Captain Dowson, of the ship Mississippi, who left Liverpool on the 18th April, contradicts the report of the relapse and death of the king, received via Baltimore. He states that a report prevailed, at the time he left Liverpool, that the French were preparing to go against Denmark—and that the Danes had raised an army of one hundred thousand men to oppose them.

[Charleston Courier.]

A German tract is said in a London paper to have been discovered in the British Museum printed in 1713 on the subject of the cow-pock; the author's name Salger, and the title *De Luc Vaccinum*.

June 19.

We are informed that the mayor of this city has requested a meeting of the members of the city council to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock, in order to take into consideration such means as may tend to lessen the sufferings of the unfortunate emigrants lately arrived here from St. Domingo.

From a Paris paper of April 3.

The grand chancellor of the legion of honour has been charged to report to the citizens who arrested Georges, the intention of the grand council to arrest them into the legion of honour. *Moniteur.*

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, June 21, 1804.

LITTLE respect having been paid to his former notice, the subscriber again earnestly calls on all persons indebted to him for their respective balances. He hopes to be excused, should inattention to this request oblige him to resort to compulsory measures, which necessity will compel him to pursue.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Prince-George's county, Upper-Marlborough, June 12, 1804.

At a respectable meeting of republican citizens of Prince-George's county, pursuant to the recommendations of a former meeting, HUMPHREY BELT, Esquire, having been appointed chairman, TRUEMAN TYLER, secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That William Lyles, Alexander Covington, Alexander Contee and William W. Berry, Esquires, be recommended to the people of this county as delegates to the next general assembly of Maryland.

RESOLVED, That Isaac Duckett, Humphrey Belt, James G. Wood, Thomas Hewitt and George F. Hawkins, Esquires, be a committee to confer with a similar committee on the part of Anne-Arundel county on a proper character to represent this district in congress, in the place of Walter Bowie, Esquire, who declines being a candidate.

RESOLVED, That Richard Sprigg, Thomas Rogers and Trueman Tyler, Esquires, be a committee to confer with Calvert county, and that part of Montgomery county composing the electoral district, on a proper character as an elector of president and vice-president; and that it is the sense of this meeting that the said corresponding committee recommend general Joseph Wilkinson as a proper character to fill that appointment.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer and Maryland Gazette.

HUMPHREY BELT, Chairman.
TRUEMAN TYLER, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Stoughton, in the county of Norfolk, (Mass.) to his friend in Boston, dated June 6, 1804.

"On Monday last, between the hours of eleven and twelve, A. M. we experienced a small shower, accompanied with considerable thunder and lightning. Previous to the shower, when the clouds had not much collected, and the thunder rolled only at a distance, we were alarmed with a sudden and tremendous peal, which seemed to burst upon the house over our heads. Most of the family were extremely agitated, and my little daughter was fainting. After attending to her a few minutes, I went out, expecting to discover some effects of the lightning. I examined the house and out buildings, but made no discovery. Soon, however, I cast my eye towards the little thicket of houses near the meeting-house, where I observed a collection of people, in apparent commotion. Apprehensive that some person might be injured, but unwilling to leave home, on account of the situation of some of the family, I sent a boy to make inquiry. He returned with the information that Mr. Lewis Johnson was struck with lightning, and supposed to be dead. I immediately ran to the place where he was, (the distance being between forty and fifty rods) and on my arrival was told that he was dead. I found that they had actually closed his eyes, and, as usual, were preparing to put on a bandage to support his jaw, which was fallen. They had sent for Dr. Adams, but he had not arrived. Recollecting to have seen an account of the efficacy of cold water, when applied to persons apparently killed with lightning, I caused a similar application to be made; which succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations.

"A bucket of water was thrown upon him—it was repeated—he soon exhibited signs of life and began to gasp. At this moment the doctor arrived and opened a vein in his arm. The application of cold water was still continued, and not less than six buckets were poured upon him. Symptoms of returning life increased. In about half an hour he spoke; and in an hour walked, with assistance, into the house. Complaining of extreme chilliness, he was wrapped in flannel, and laid on a bed. From the moment of his resuscitation he was exercised with violent pains in his breast, back and limbs, and particularly in his joints. These pains continued, without intermission, during the day and following night. But being again bled, and taking cooling physic, the pains, on Tuesday morning, began to abate, and have since continued gradually to decrease. He is now in a state of convalescence, tho' extremely feeble, and not entirely free from pain. The hair on the back part of his head was considerably singed, his skin in several places burnt, the shoe on his left foot rent to pieces; but his cloaths received no injury.

"From the facts above stated it appears, that the copious application of cold water was the means in the hand of Divine Providence, of rescuing Mr. Johnson from a premature grave, restoring to his family their head and support, and to society a useful member."

MR. BUTLER,
Agriculture being the employment of a great part of mankind, the grand question is, how we may cultivate our lands to the best advantage. Having the last year made an experiment by putting plaster of Paris on potatoes, I have thought it might be of advantage to the interest of agriculture, to communicate it through the medium of your paper.

The experiment I made by putting about a table spoonful of plaster to each hill of potatoes, which was put on the latter end of June, on about every fourth row. I soon found the vines of those that were plastered, to assume a different colour, and the stalks to grow much larger and in greater quantities. When I came to pull them in autumn, I had more than double the quantity. The potatoes were of a much better quality and much larger. As potatoes are of great use to a farmer in fattening swine and beef cattle, I would recommend it to those people, who use the plaster, to make the experiment for themselves, by plastering their potatoes soon after the first hoeing.

JUSTUS FORWARD, Jun.

Belchertown, May, 1804.

IMPORTANT LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL LEE, THE AUTHOR OF JUNIUS.

We understand the republic of letters will soon be enriched with a very valuable acquisition, in support of the above position, from the pen of a gentleman of Newbern of known talents, learning and industry; the produce of nine months labour, during which each day has been spent in toil and many a night in watchfulness. The piece was forwarded last week to one of the northern states for publication, and we are told established the fact beyond the possibility of a doubt.

While the brains and pens of many eminent writers have been often, long, painfully and fruitlessly engaged in attempting to ascertain who was the writer of JUNIUS'S LETTERS, it must be a matter of considerable exultation to the inhabitants of Newbern, that one of their own citizens has at last untied the Gordian knot, and carried away the palm. While we congratulate them on the access of fame to this town and state, we cannot refrain our surprise and concern, that the energies of our town should thus be allowed to increase the literary reputation of neighbouring cities, as the produce of our farms go to swell their commercial wealth—that the plant was not allowed to flourish on the soil on which it grew, but is to be transplanted into another garden, to blossom and bear. [Newbern (N. C.) pap.]

From the Kennebunk Gazette.

A GOOD GERMAN STORY.

The son of an old farmer, by some chance or other, had travelled through several remote countries, and as it is not uncommon in such cases, returned home much richer in lies than in knowledge. A few days after his arrival, he accompanied his father (a sensible shrewd old fellow) to a market at some distance from the village. It happened that a maffish dog passed that way, which as soon as the young man beheld, "Bless me, father" cried he, "this dog puts me in mind of one I saw in my travels, at least as large as the largest of our cart horses." "What you tell me," replies the father, gravely, "astonishes me: but do not imagine that in this country we are wholly without prodigies; by and by we shall come to a bridge, which we shall be obliged to pass, and which is much more extraordinary than the dog of which you have been talking. They say it is the work of some witch. All that I know of it is this; that there lies a stone in the middle of it, against which one is sure to stumble as one passes on, and break at least a leg, if it so happens that one has lied in the course of the day." The youth was a little startled at this strange account. "At what a rate you are walking father! but to turn to this dog, how large did I say? As your large horse? Nay for that matter, I believe it might be lying a little too much; for I recollect it was but a few months old; but I would be upon oath that it was as big as a heifer." Here the story rested till they were a mile or two advanced on their way. The young man was very far from being comfortable. The bridge appears at a distance—"Hear me, my father; indeed the dog of which I have been speaking, was very large, but perhaps not quite so large as a heifer; I am sure, however, it was larger than the calf."—At length they arrived at the foot of the bridge. The father passes on without a word. The young man stops short—"Ah, father," says he, "you cannot be such a simpleton as to believe I have seen a dog of such a size, for, since I needs must speak the truth, the dog I met in my travels was about as big as the dog we saw."

FROM A VIRGINIA PAPER.

VIRGINIA MORALITY.

On Monday last (28th ult.) the races commenced on the Fairfield course, near this city. Found gambling, as too many Virginians are, a number of persons assembled on the turf, on the day preceding the race. Totally regardless of the sabbath, white persons and black persons were busily employed at the same gaming tables! We do not, however, think that all the white persons that paraded on the field on the sabbath day condescended to gamble with the negroes, but that some of them did so, which cannot be denied. If these sportsmen continue their sport till the next sabbath day, and if of them should be found on the race-field, with a gambling-table, it is hoped, that the constables will escort them down to the cage in this city.