

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 12, 1804.

Arrived here on Monday last the schooner *Perseverance*, capt. Coward, in 10 days from New-Providence. Off the Hole in the Wall, bearing W. S. W. 10 leagues distance, spoke the brig *Mehitable*, capt. Morris, from Newbury-Port, bound to the Havanna, out 32 days; all well.

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life, on the 4th day of July, 1804, WILLIAM HARWOOD, Esq; clerk to the house of delegates, in the 56th year of his age. That in his official capacity he conducted himself with ability and integrity, his having survived the wreck of party spirit is an honourable testimonial. Possessing a frank and candid disposition, he could never descend to the little arts of dissimulation to insure the tenure of his office, but independently enjoyed and proclaimed his opinions without attempting to impose them upon others. His political opponents could not but patronize that generous pride and undeviating purity of principle which demanded and so universally acquired their love and admiration. He ever professed himself an enthusiastic admirer of the illustrious and virtuous WASHINGTON, but he never persecuted another for a difference in mere matters of opinion. His private life proclaimed equally with his public those qualities which gained him the affection of a numerous acquaintance and extended line of relatives.—His were the refined affections which increase by participation; and his pleasures, were the offspring of the purest benevolence. He was long a prey to a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with the fortitude of a man, and the unrepining patience of a christian. Futurity had for him no horrors; he looked beyond the tomb with that placid serenity of soul which the good only enjoy, and which sheds a cheerful ray athwart the gloom that surrounds the melancholy bed of death. But his life needs not this eulogium; the virtues of a good man may be neglected, but they cannot be forgotten. About 4 o'clock P. M. he resigned his breath in the full conviction, that He who died for man, will, in his mercy, forgive the frailties of man, and that those who confide in his power shall live in his glory.

Letters from Holland complain that most of the wealthy citizens have emigrated. At Amsterdam, 1500 warehouses are advertised to be sold or let; at Rotterdam, 460. The value of houses has decreased 3-8ths. Of a population of 200,000 in Amsterdam 8500 are reduced to beggary. *Lon. pap.*

The emigrants who have arrived in the *Aurora*, are part of upwards of 200 families, from the principality of Wirtemberg, who have agreed to form a settlement in the new state of Ohio, where they are about to procure a large quantity of land. The residue are expected in a few weeks, in two other ships. They are all of that description who will add to the strength, the wealth and the welfare of our country: possessing good morals, great industry and the means of procuring a decent, comfortable and independent livelihood. They represent, that besides these three ship-loads, upwards of a thousand will shortly follow them. *Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cahokia, Indiana Territory, to the editor of the *Kentucky Palladium*, dated May 19.

"Captain Lewis will leave St. Louis to-morrow, to go and meet his boat, which has been since the 17th inst. at St. Charles, and I presume will start the 20th for his expedition. His boat is capably manned, as well with stout Americans as with hardy Canadians, and will no doubt winter this fall a little below the Mandanes, which is reckoned near 800 leagues from the mouth of the Missouri."

Our correspondent also notices the deputation of the Ojage Indians, mentioned in our last, which he says left St. Louis on the 17th ult. for the Federal City.

The news, announced by an arrival at Alexandria, of Buonaparte having been proclaimed emperor of the Gauls appears to be incorrect. Letters received in this city from Mr. Jarvis, as late as the 25th of May, are entirely silent on the subject. They mention the celebration of Te Deum at Lisbon, not on this account, but for the birth of the prince. *Nat. Intel.*

KINGSTON, (St. Vincents) May 31.

We understand that an act has passed to suspend the slave trade for the term of five years.

We have the satisfaction to announce the surrender of the island of Curacao, to the squadron under commodore Baynton, dispatched by admiral Duckworth on the Jamaica station, for that purpose. The enemy made some resistance, and it was not until the second day of the attack that the principal fort was taken, which put us in possession of the whole island. By this conquest, the Surinam sloop of war has been re-taken, and a Dutch frigate fallen into our hands.

June 2.

At Antigua, we learn, great distress prevails for the want of water, the tanks being all dried up, and their only supply derived from the neighbouring islands.

June 9.

By a gentleman who arrived here a few days ago from Dominique, we learn that an American captain and his mate were executed a few days ago at Guadaloupe, for bringing a St. Domingo subject to that island.

BOSTON, July 3.

From the Mediterranean.

Captain Bruce, who has arrived here from Gibraltar, in 56 days, was informed by captain Decatur, of the United States schooner *Enterprize*, then at Gibraltar, that it was the intention of commodore Preble to bombard Tripoli, and that he was building gun vessels for the purpose. He was also informed, that a 64 gun ship, and two other British vessels, which he had spoken two days previous to his arrival, were destined to reinforce lord Nelson's fleet off Toulon, to enable him to dispatch a squadron to bombard Algiers.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

On Monday Morgan Lewis, Esq; was inducted into office of governor of the state of New-York, agreeable to the constitution of the state.

A gentleman at New-Orleans, who is in a situation which gives him an opportunity of being well acquainted with the commercial and political interests of that province, gives to his friend in this city, in a letter dated the 4th of June, the following interesting information:

"You know, I presume, that we claim Mobile as part of the cession from France. Spain objects to this; and, being in power there, exact from us the ancient duties. Congress, however, have passed an act for the regulation of this part of the province, as if they were without apprehensions that their right to do so would be disputed. The governor-general, who resides at Pensacola, has seen this act, and it has excited much alarm and ill temper. I saw, last night, a translation of his letter to governor Claiborne on the subject, to be forwarded to the president of the United States, in which he assumes a bold tone, and says he views our conduct as a serious violation of the treaty, and of the harmony that ought to subsist between the two governments. He adds, that he shall feel it his duty to resist with force of arms every such violation. He then endeavours to shew, by a variety of arguments, that we have no right to that country, and hopes the president will be satisfied on due consideration that he (the governor) is correct in his opinion, and that the president will take measures to abandon a claim to, unfounded; but if not, and if the American government persist in the exercise of legislative and executive control over that country, however painful the alternative, he shall use the force intrusted to him to repel with arms every unjust encroachment.

"How this disagreeable business will end I know not. On the truth of the facts you may place the most implicit confidence. The translation of the letter is attested by the interpreter to the government; and I expect will soon be published in your papers from the proper authority."

By capt. Mather, in 13 days from St. Thomas, we learn that just before he sailed a vessel arrived there from Grenada, with information that 8000 British troops had arrived at that place from England. The same vessel brought a report that the French had been defeated in the Mediterranean by the British fleet under the command of admiral lord Nelson. This report gained but little credit.

FROM THE VIRGINIA TELEGRAPHE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

I see in your useful papers, a statement of some unhappy circumstances, which have lately taken place in your neighbourhood, respecting the loss of horses supposed to be occasioned by the bite of a mad dog. As it is probable that some person or persons may meet with the like misfortune, I think it my duty to state to you, what I believe to be a sovereign remedy for the bite of a mad dog.

In the year 1791, I was told, that to apply common salt to a wound of that kind would certainly prevent the person from running mad: I immediately made it known to my acquaintances—shortly after there came a mad dog and bit several of my neighbours. Salt was applied and not one of them received the smallest injury. The remedy has since been known pretty extensively, and the experiment has, I know, been made in a number of cases; and I never heard a case, in which it has failed to prove a preventive, without the person's experiencing the smallest injury. I never knew, as I recollect, the experiment made in the case of a beast, though it might prove effectual. It will be remembered that the salt must be applied plentifully, and in the early stage of the wound; fresh salt must be applied several times in the day. This application, I believe, has been generally continued for two or three weeks; the length of time, I suppose, has arisen from a fear of a cure's not being effectual.

I think it my duty also, to state another remedy for the bite of a snake.—Last summer, I was at the house of an eminent physician: A gentleman in the neighbourhood had a small negro girl bit by a snake on her ankle; he came for aid: the length of time he said she had been bit, he could not tell; however, she was very much swelled, even above her knee, and appeared very sick, and he thought would die, unless she got speedy relief. The physician gave him some sweet oil, and directed him to give her half a table spoonful, two or three times a day, and anoint the wound with the oil at the same time, and it would cure her. After the gentleman was gone, I observed to the physician, that sweet oil appeared to be a very trifling remedy—said he, trifling as it may appear, it is a sovereign remedy in all such cases and ought to be known as extensively as possible. In a day or two the gentleman came back, and I asked him how the girl was: He said she appeared to be perfectly well, and was at play with the rest of the children.

AGRICULTURE.

TO PRESERVE CLOVER HAY, AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF STRAW.

In a day or two after your hay is cut, when only about half dried, let it be taken in and packed with alternate layers of straw; giving to each layer of clover 4 or 5 half pints of salt, or more in proportion to the quantity of hay; three pints to the hundred weight will prevent the fermentation or excessive heat which injures and moulds it. By not drying the hay as much as is common, and putting it up as above mentioned, it imparts to the straw the flavour and much of the quality of clover, and cattle eat one as greedily as the other.

TO PRESERVE CLOVER IN ITS GREEN STATE.

Take in your grass from the swath, cut it down as you would straw, on Smyser's or Kirk's cutting machine; pack it well down in a close apartment or hogheads, giving a pound of salt to every hundred weight. By preserving it in this way you will have a beautiful green hay, exceedingly fragrant and nourishing, and superior to any other fodders, especially for milk cows. It is no more expensive than the usual mode of making and drying hay, as the number of hands will cut and pack it, without the risk of having it damaged by rain, which too frequently happens from unavoidable delays. The process is certainly worth attention, and more so from our eastern farmers, who are in the habit of exporting to the West-India markets.

TO IMPROVE IMPOVERISHED LAND.

Put in two successive crops of buck-wheat; and when in bloom, plow them down. This may be done in one season; and in the fall, sow your wheat or rye, and you cannot fail of having a promising crop of grain the next year. *Tork Recorder.*

The following will exhibit to the reflecting reader some idea of the vast business transacted in the grain line, at the Brandywine Mills, near this borough. Since the 1st day of May last, 57 sloops and 2 schooners have arrived in the river Christiana, from the state of New-York, having on board Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-six bushels of wheat. *Wilmington paper.*

The Squadron under commodore Barron left Hampton Roads the 4th instant for Tripoli.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30 1804.

- WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Annapolis.  
Sally Butler, Geo. Bevans, R. Brent, William Brent, James Bond, Aza Beall, Annapolis; Jan. Burnham, Basil Brown, John Brown, Anne-Arundel county.  
Chancery-office, Philip Care, Samuel Chew, Henry J. Carroll, John W. K. Carroll, William Coe (2) Mordecai Cockey, Annapolis.  
Rosa Dunlevey, care of David Hanlon, Clement Dorsey, Joshua Dorsey; George Dent, Annapolis.  
Richard Dorsey, Howard Duvall, near Annapolis.  
Joseph Evans (3), Charles Eversfield, Annapolis.  
John Forty, Annapolis.  
Henrietta Golder, John Gwinn (3), Sibina Fitzwood, Samuel Godman; John Gaither, Annapolis.  
Amos Gambrell, Augustine Gambrell, Anne-Arundel county.  
Samuel H. Howard (3), Christopher Hohne, John Hurst, Edward Hall, Jacob Humane, care of Wm. Billop, James Hooker, Annapolis.  
Thomas James, Annapolis; Mr. Johnson, care of Benjamin Ogle, Bellair.  
Victor Knight, Annapolis; Richard Kelly, near Annapolis.  
Samuel Lane, Annapolis.  
James S. Morfell, Lucy Morgan, care of Mrs. Lloyd, Cornelius Mills, James Meager, William McMillan, Annapolis; Thomas Multican, Joseph McGill, Anne-Arundel county.  
John Norris, to be forwarded to Mrs. Meade, Annapolis.  
Richard Owen (2), Annapolis; Richard Owings, Anne-Arundel county.  
John Purviance (2), Annapolis.  
John Richardson, Ridgely and Weems; James Reid, Isaac Ralston, Thomas Ritchie, John Right, Richard Ridgely, jun. Annapolis; Charles Robinson, Richard Richardson, Anne-Arundel county.  
Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Secretary of Amanda Lodge No. 12, Dr. James E. Stone, care of Wm. Alexander, B. Stewart, Mr. Scott, Annapolis; Joseph Smith, near Annapolis.  
Mr. Tilly, Nichols, Thomas, Henry Thomas, care of John Gibbon, Jeremiah Tanner, Annapolis; Samuel Thomas, Anne-Arundel county.  
Anne Varnall, London-town.  
James Walker, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, for ready cash on Saturday the 14th day of July, 1804.

ALL the personal property of MARK FOWLER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and one cow. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the said Mark Fowler.

JAMES HUNTER, Administrator.