

his different performances. In his private deportment he exhibits the manner and feelings of boys of his own age. He is fond of, and participates in, the usual games and sports of youth. His disposition is remarkably docile and beneyolent, and he is free from all pride and vanity, but possesses a just confidence in his genius and powers.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Messrs Editors,
IN looking over a M. S. Chronology of Events in Massachusetts, for the Eighteenth Century, I find the following record of the weather in the year 1780, being 25 years ago. Since which we have not had so severe weather till the present, 1805.

In the month of January, 1780, the mercury in the thermometer was, at one o'clock, the 28th day, 8 degrees below 0 in Boston. A philosophical gentleman, then in the town, observed, that the day following, viz. the 29th, was the coldest day we had experienced since 1755. In that year it was only one degree colder. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather at that time, one of the Boston pilots came to town on the ice from Thompson's Island, a distance upwards of three miles. The 31st of January the weather was so cold as to prevent business abroad.

The snow, within 15 miles of Boston, was so high as to oblige the people to travel on rackets to get fuel and their corn ground. The roads were so filled as to be opened by horses, oxen, and sleds; and in some places it could not be accomplished by these means, the quantity of snow then on the ground is said to have exceeded that in the year 1740. In some places the snow was so deep as to render the roads impassable by horses. Some small sleds were drawn by hands fifty miles.

Charles river froze over, and Boston harbour was full of ice. It has been observed, that the wind W. by S. brings the coldest weather.

On the 19th of February, 1780, the harbour of Boston began to open to Rainsford or Hospital Island, about six miles from town.

A thaw taking place rendered the roads extremely difficult to pass, and almost impossible with loaded teams.

The diary of a country gentleman, (not long since deceased) informs, that "water contained in a silver can in his bed-chamber, in the night of April 1, 1780, froze into a solid body of ice." The Spring of this year was uncommonly backward.

The gentleman mentioned, found under chips in his yard a quantity of hard ice. The earliest fruit was not in bloom the last of April, nor any seed sown; large hodies of snow being yet on the ground.

Besides the foregoing events in the year 1780, we notice the 19th of May, when an unusual darkness encompassed the atmosphere in the day, and the darkness of the night is represented as Egyptian. A grand eclipse of the sun happened October 27th, 1780, visible in Boston—not a cloud to be seen during the eclipse.—Without the influence of the Sun, it was remarked, what a dismal region would the earth be.
T. P.

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED AT NOVEMBER SESSION, 1804.

An Act respecting certain land certificates.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly, that large bodies of land, lying in Allegany county, have heretofore been surveyed, and certificates made out, but have never been compounded on, and now lay liable to be affected by warrants of proclamation, but from the vast quantities of bad land included in these surveys, it can never be an object with any individual to take them up for purposes of cultivation, in whole, and that as, according to the regulations of the land-office, these surveys cannot be taken in part, and as considerable benefit would result to the county of Allegany, as well as to persons wishing to make actual surveys for the purpose of settling thereon, from these large tracts or surveys of land being vacated, or placed in such a situation as to be located or taken in part, as well as in whole; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That all certificates of surveys of land heretofore made in Allegany county, not compounded upon, and which are now liable to proclamation, be and the same are, on and after the first day of August next, unless then paid on, or secured by warrant of proclamation, hereby vacated, made null and void, and placed upon the same footing with all other vacant land in said county, liable to be affected in the same manner, and in any quantity, without being bound by, or paying any regard to, the afore-mentioned surveys; provided, that the land included in any survey vacated by this law, shall not be liable to be affected by any warrant issued, or to be issued, before the first day of August next.

An Act to authorise the sale of certain lots of land lying westward of Fort Cumberland.

WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid lots remain unapplied and undisposed of, and are yet the property of the State; and it being better that some order should be taken respecting them, so that they may be sold, and the money arising therefrom brought into the treasury; therefore,

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That all the land included in any lot or lots westward of Fort Cumberland, which was laid off into lots under the authority of this State, that have not been sold or otherwise disposed of by the State, be and the same is, after the first day of September next, hereby made liable to be taken up and secured as vacant land in said county may be taken up and secured,

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, February 28, 1805.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

We are possessed of a Madrid Gazette of the 14th December, which contains a copy of the Spanish manifesto, dated on the 12th of the same month, respecting the war against Great-Britain. It concludes with the king's determination to make war with Great-Britain, without the usual solemn declaration and publication, inasmuch as the English cabinet began, and continues the war without declaring it. In general, it charges the latter with a predetermined hostility, and with deceiving Spain, with respect to its views. We shall, perhaps, publish a translation of this important paper in our next.

Extract of a letter, dated Norfolk, February 12.

"A vessel has just arrived at this port, that left Cadiz the 4th ultimo, where such quantities of grain and flour had been received as to reduce the price of the latter to sixteen dollars, with every appearance of a further decline, as larger supplies were expected. Her letters are not yet landed, but report says, that Spain has declared war against England."

The dreadful malady which Gibraltar was lately afflicted, (according to a private letter) was introduced by means of about twenty Spaniards getting in undiscovered by the guards.—They took up their residence in some tenements on the premises of Mr. William Boyd, and soon after twelve of them died, and the proprietor of the premises and his wife shared the same fate. It was soon ascertained that they were part of the people who had in a fit of desperation, forced their way through the cordon of troops placed round Malaga, to prevent the introduction of the disorder into other parts of the country.

The senate of the United States have passed a bill providing for the territory of Orleans, a territorial government similar, in most respects, to that in force for the Mississippi territory, and providing for their admission as a state when the women to their free white population shall amount to sixty thousand.

WONDER.

Yesterday morning (15th) a man was dug out of the snow on the battery, who, from his own account, had laid there ever since the snow storm of the 26th ultimo!—N. Y. pap.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATE, February 12.

Mr. Bidwell, from the committee appointed on the letter of the governor of North-Carolina, and the resolution of the legislature of that State, proposing an amendment to the federal constitution, so as to authorise congress to prohibit the further importation of slaves into the United States, reported a resolution concurring in the proposition for said amendment. The report was unanimously accepted.

The senate also accepted the report of the committee on the subject of the books containing the Declaration of Independence, the Farewell Address of President WASHINGTON, and the Constitutions of the United States and Massachusetts. [This resolve directs the secretary to apportion the books (10,000) among the several towns in the State, agreeably to the last census.]

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship American Eagle, captain Pindar, in 60 days from Cadiz. By her we learn, that the British Squadron under Sir John Orde, was off that port, which place was considered in a state of blockade, and a war with England supposed to be inevitable.

We likewise learn, that the fever had entirely subsided—and the royal order was hourly expected to release the cordon of troops stationed to prevent the intercourse with the interior.

Mr. Baker, purser of the United States brig Syren, is passenger in the American Eagle.—He informs, that the frigate Essex had left Cadiz for Malta, and that no further attack had been made upon Tripoli; but that that place was still blockaded by a part of the American Squadron. Commodore Barron, in consequence of indisposition, had taken lodgings at Malta.

The frigate John Adams, with commodore Preble on board, was to sail soon for America, with dispatches for government.

American produce was high at Cadiz—and flour is quoted at 22 dollars a barrel.

Captain King, of the brig Swift, informs us that the port of Curracoa is closely blockaded by the British, who turn away every American vessel. Captain King eluded their vigilance by entering in the night, and coming out in the same manner. Flour at Curracoa, was twenty dollars per barrel, and none in the market. Other articles of provision were in great plenty.

BOSTON, February 12.

An officer of the French Legion of Honour has been taken in a gun-boat, and carried into England.

The expense of lighting the palace at Calcutta, is stated at 5000l. a year.

The emperor of the French has recently appointed his son-in-law, Beaubarnois, a general of brigade. Tallien is sent commercial agent to Alicante.

Lunardi, the celebrated Aeroaut, is, it is said, now in London, under the assumed name of Vincent.

LONDON, December 12.

Fever at Gibraltar.

Of the families that have suffered most from the pestilence, no one deserves more commiseration than that of Messrs. Benhaufan. There were four brothers of that name, who all had families, amounting in the whole to twenty persons. Former accounts had stated the death of several of them: but those of yesterday furnish the melancholly news that the whole had fallen victims, except one little boy (the son of one of the brothers), who, with seventy-nine other orphans, was maintained by subscription raised among the inhabitants.—Another brother of the same name, who resides in London, after receiving his letters yesterday from Gibraltar, went upon "Change to read them, when, calling his eye over the distressing account we have stated, he fell senseless on the ground, and remained insensible for some time.

Legacies to Mr. Fox.

The recent legacy of 3000l. to Mr. Fox, makes the sum bequeathed to him within the last three years, between 8 and 9000l. two of the testators being personally unknown to him. An eminent solicitor is said to have drawn the wills of five of his clients, who bequeathed sums to Mr. Fox, exceeding twenty thousand pounds, of whom two of the parties have not the slightest acquaintance with that gentleman. Of Lord Chadworth, we understand, that Mr. Fox had no other knowledge, than that noble person's voting in the house of lords with Mr. Fox's friends.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

The following article is extracted from a Paris paper of November 3:

"Upon the mountain of Geneva an obelisk is erected, in honour of Napoleon the First, as an Emperor of the French. If we are to judge from the number of monuments, &c. the wish to commemorate the period of this fortunate era with the name of his majesty, no sovereign before was ever so much beloved by his people. In different parts of France, within 10 months, 62 statues and 24 obelisks have been erected in honour of his majesty; 52 cities and towns have demanded the honour and favour of changing their former names into that of Napoleon, the Napoleon or Buonaparte squares exist already, and the number of Napoleon or Buonaparte streets, amount already to upwards of 6,000. Already 1702 municipalities and 44 prefectures have been graciously honoured with his majesty's picture. During the years of 11 and 12 alone (1803 and 1804,) according to the registers of the clergy, as well as of the police, 10,504 children have been baptised either Napoleon or Buonaparte; add to these the great number of muses, lycees, pritanees, colleges, schools, palaces, hospitals; mountains, bridges, rivers, lakes, ships of the line, frigates, cutters, privateers, gun-boats, public gardens, plants, planets, stars, &c. all honoured with his imperial majesty's christian or family name."

NASHVILLE, January 23.

COMMUNICATION.

Western Phenomenon.

On Thursday last, Simpson Harris, Esq; of Hayborough, in the very first Nymrod extinction, which he ever made, killed with a rifle gun well charged, a Mammoth swan.—The first fire was received by it with great calmness, the second barely created a degree of astonishment, and the third fractured its left wing so severely that it was unable to fugitate. The reasoning and sagacious powers of this fowl still appeared to exist: It left the pond and place where the injury was first received, betook itself to the wild woods, and was pursued by the enemy for sundry miles. The ground being covered with snow, with the assistance of hounds, rendered the pursuit practicable; that at length this poor creature, driven from its native clime, was taken and shared the unhappy fate above mentioned.

Many respectable citizens who have visited and seen this western monster, do say that it weighed 60lbs. after 10lbs. of fine feathers were plucked from it. The skin taken off this Louisiana bird's (for certainly it is a native of no other clime) feet, when nicely dressed, did contain 1000 dollars in silver, which mere experiment prompted the citizens of Hayborough thus to deposit!!!!

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, dated 25th November, 1804.

"This country is quite tranquil. It appears, that all political parties are melted down into a determined resolution to oppose the French and their upstart emperor, and being now well prepared, have laid aside all fears of invasion. At this time there are upwards of 150,000 men under arms in Ireland, well disciplined."

February 29.

From Trenton we learn, that the mild weather and rain, the latter end of last week, raised the Delaware so much, that a great number of people, who lived on the low lands, contiguous to the river, were, on Sunday night last, obliged precipitately to leave their houses in such numbers, that 60 or 70 men, women and children, were collected round a fire, on a hill above Trenton, without any shelter.—We hear, the water was at one time from 12 to 15 feet above the common level, had carried away a mill and several houses; it is further said, that the ice was entirely broke up above the falls—that boats, from 50 or 60 miles up the river, had come down with produce, and were waiting for the breaking up of the ice below Trenton, to bring the same to this city.