

expectation was on tiptoe, and speculation great; tickets sold towards the latter part of the drawing at three hundred dollars each. About 12 o'clock the drawing finished, but behold there was no ten thousand dollar prize in the wheel. This circumstance occasioned no small degree of astonishment to all present, and to none more than the managers, who knew that it was put into the wheel. An examination immediately took place, when the mystery was cleared up; it appeared clearly, that there had been a mistake in calling the ten thousand dollar prize, a five hundred dollar prize, as there is one more five hundred dollar prize recorded than was put in the wheel. This mistake, for a mistake it can only be supposed, is attended with some uneasiness; in addition to which, it appears, there is one number short, not having been put into the wheel. [Ledger.]

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Captain Hallowell, of the brig *Eliza*, from Leghorn, via Gibraltar, bears dispatches from captain Decatur, of the Congress, then at Leghorn, for our government. It was expected that an immediate war would take place between the emperor of Morocco and the United States. There were already two Moorish frigates out cruising for Americans. The United States brig *Syren*, captain Stewart, had taken his station off Gibraltar, and was ordered to cruise between Cape Spartel and Mogadore, to intercept any prizes that these frigates might make. On the 16th May captain Hallowell was chased and fired at by a Tripolitan *Xebec* of 17 guns, but escaped by superior sailing; at this time she was only 8 hours sail from the Congress. The Algerine fleet were out, consisting of the *Glow*, of 44 guns; *Hugium Multapha*, of 44; *Hassan Bathaw* brig, of 18; and were cruising for Neapolitans and Genoese. They treated captain H. with particular politeness. A Portuguese fleet of two 74's and a frigate were cruising in the Gut of Gibraltar.

Eight days ago, off Bermuda, was boarded by a French privateer only 40 days from Baffin's Bay, who informed that the French fleet under admiral Villeneuve, had taken on board all the white troops both at Martinique and Guadaloupe, and that their destination was positively for Ireland.

Captain Hallowell further informs us, that it was hourly expected that the British ships at Gibraltar would be burnt by fire ships from Algeziras. Capt. H. has letters from American prisoners at Tripoli. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

HOME MANUFACTORIES.

With pleasure we announce to the public a proposition of James Tatterton, of Bride-Hampton, to establish a cotton and wool manufactory on the east end of Long-Island, in this state, on an extensive scale. The machinery is now making in New-Jersey, and will consist of 12 looms with double boxes (together with all the necessary apparatus) which will weave all kinds of broadcloth, carpets, coverlids and vest patterns. Mr. Tatterton also gives notice, "that the factory will be subdivided into 200 shares, at 200 dollars per share;" the number of shares to be increased, if adventurers should offer. On a subject so important to the public as the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and its tendency to render our country completely independent of foreign nations, as well as the necessity of patronizing our own artizans, and consuming our own raw materials to as great an extent as possible, but one sentiment can prevail among native Americans—and, for the honour of this state, as well as the interests of the union, we hope that neither this nor any similar attempt will prove abortive for want of public support. [N. Y. pap.]

July 26.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated June 3, 1805.

"One of the ships of war, of 80 guns, that was in this port, went out some days since to cruise in the mouth of the harbour, and yesterday met with an English frigate of 44 guns; the Englishman attacked him, and maintained a brisk fight of four hours, and then sheered off, the Spaniard being too heavy for him, but so badly managed that the frigate, though considerably injured, easily made her escape.

"This glorious victory (if it deserves that name) was yesterday celebrated in Cadiz, from whence the fight was seen, by ringing of bells, beating of drums, &c."

July 27.

The celebrated Mungo Park, arrived at the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, in March last, from England. He is now on his second tour through the interior of that country, and is amply supplied by the British government with every thing necessary to render his researches highly useful to mankind. At Goree he was joined by a lieutenant, with a detachment of forty men, which, with the boatmen, draughtsmen, &c. &c. compose a company of about sixty persons. With this company he had ascended the river Gambia about five hundred miles, in the month of April; and when the gentleman who furnishes this information left Africa, Mr. Park was debarking, and about to commence his travels.

WAR WITH TRIPOLI.

A letter from Malta, of April 19, says, preparations for the Tripoline expedition were then making with great activity. A vessel had been dispatched with military stores for the claimant of the *Bashaw*-ship, who was to be enabled to attempt to regain his rights, and was to attack Tripoli by land, while the American Squadron bombarded it from the sea. The united effort against the hostile usurper, the present *Bashaw*, was probably made in June.

Bayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, August 1, 1805.

FARMERS BANK.

STOCKHOLDERS in THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND are requested to take notice, that their second payment of Five Dollars on each share must be made on Thursday the 15th day of August next, to the commissioners for the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, for the Western-shore, and at Easton, to the commissioners for Easton and Talbot county, for the Eastern-shore.—And Stockholders are also to take notice, that on the aforesaid day, Directors are to be balloted for, which is to be done in person or by proxy, at the places before named. July 31, 1805.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature. Rhode river, March 27, 1805. 14

WE are authorized to say, that captain JOSHUA CLARKE HIGGINS is a candidate for the general assembly next fall, and will serve if elected. July 15, 1805. 3X

We are happy to perceive a spirit of experimental improvement extending among our Virginia farmers. As a proof of this fact, we may observe that a merchant of this city has lately imported from Ireland, 7 lbs. of Jerusalem or Egyptian wheat, which cost as much as a guinea per pound; and which by the time it came to hand amounted to not less than 44 shillings per pound. It will somewhat surprize farmers that so small a quantity of any kind of wheat could be worth as much as £. 15 8s. but when they come to consider its reputed qualities, together with its scarcity, we hope their surprize will give place to more active sentiments of imitation. Mr. George Blaky, near Hagerstown, for whom it was imported, intends it is said, to sow it in drills, and hopes to gather from 2 to 3 bushels.

The Egyptian wheat was first brought from Egypt by one of the Irish officers in the army of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Its stem, which for strength and thickness resembles the strongest reed, is about six feet high, having when nearly matured, a top or head at about twice the size of an ear of our common wheat, together with smaller ears, branching something in the manner of oats. What is said to be most remarkable about the stem is, that it is not hollow, but filled with a nutritious sap or pith, which makes it equal to oats as a provender for horses or neat cattle.

We hope that Mr. Blaky will make as complete an experiment as circumstances will permit upon the growth, productiveness and uses of this curious production, and that he will communicate the result of his researches to all his fellow labourers in the harvest field.

A late English paper informs us that "Mr. Showler, of Lincoln, three years ago, planted 25 grains of this wheat, and the second year's produce was 10 bushels. This year he reaped upwards of 40 quarters." [Richmond Inquirer.]

Letters from London mention, that Mrs. ELIZA BUONAPARTE, wife of JEROME, receives every mark of attention and hospitality from the English nobility and people. She is attended by her brother, and Dr. Gavner, an eminent French physician—the same who accompanied her in her visit to this town last summer. We have no correct accounts of the fate of her husband, since he left Lisbon. It is not impossible, as a French officer, he will be tried for disobedience of orders in not returning to Europe, in the frigate sent out for him, and imprisoned. We have heard it said, that before Mr. Livingston left Paris, one of the French ministry informed him, that the emperor had thoughts, as Jerome had connected himself with the daughter of an American merchant, of settling him in the United States; and requested Mr. L. to name what would be a proper establishment for him. Mr. Livingston accordingly named, we understand, 50,000 dollars for a town, and 20,000 dollars for a country house, per annum. This the emperor did not think too large; Mr. Livingston was asked to mention the funds in which it would be most advantageous to invest the money. The Louisiana stock was accordingly named. Soon after, however, Mr. L. was informed, that Jerome having disobeyed the emperor's commands, and otherwise treated him with disrespect, he had determined to do nothing more for him; and thus the negotiation ended.—Boston paper.

The Salem Gazette of July 19, says—"Hitherto our fishermen have deemed themselves safe from British impressments in their humble occupation, and many of them have therefore thought it necessary to provide themselves with protections.—A frigate taking advantage of this confidence in British generosity, has gone among our crafts upon the fishing ground, and taken out such men as they found destitute of protections, and the frigate has gone to Halifax with the men on board.—Information having been forwarded of this transaction, a small vessel failed from hence yesterday for Halifax, carrying the necessary documents to establish the birth and the citizenship of those who are impressed, with a view of obtaining their release; in which we hope they will be successful."

ROBBERY OF THE BANK.

1000 DOLLARS REWARD.

Last evening between dark and 10 o'clock, the office of discount and deposit, established in this city, was forcibly entered by thieves, and a sum of money in paper and specie, chiefly small change, contained in a small wrought iron chest, was stolen therefrom. The villains who perpetrated this daring robbery, were not able to penetrate the vaults: all they effected was to bear off the iron chest above mentioned and its contents. Among other bank notes therein, was a parcel of old defaced notes, two of which were for 500 dollars each, of this office; the endorsements on them entirely filled their backs. The said notes are generally much defaced, ragged, and scarcely fit for circulation. About the hour this act was committed, a person was seen with an iron chest in a wheelbarrow over Griffith's bridge. There is no doubt but several villains were engaged in the atrocious robbery. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will detect and bring them to conviction; and should one of the accomplices engaged therein make a discovery, so that the rest be convicted of the fact, he shall receive the above reward, and interest thereon with the governor of this state to obtain for him full and free pardon.

DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.

July 28.

Few instances have occurred of a more daring robbery than the above—the early hour at which it was done, and the public situation of the bank, would almost insure detection—added to this, there is a guard of two watchmen constantly kept at the office door from about 9 o'clock, and we understand a person sleeps in the bank—but so well were they acquainted with the place, that nothing occurred even to raise an alarm—nor was it known till they had completely made their escape—from the weight of the chest at least four persons must have been engaged to have carried it.

The iron chest was found by some boys bathing in Jones' bath, near the lower bridge, but the contents were taken out. [Salem Telegraph.]

No discoveries are of more importance than those which are connected with the improvement of agriculture. Every one who has attended to this subject is acquainted with the sweeping destruction which has been occasioned by the genus of the *Eruca*, or Caterpillar. Many counties of this kingdom, especially in the western districts, depend, in a great degree, on the annual produce of the orchard; and in these districts, at least, it will be of great utility to circulate the intelligence of an experiment for the protection of fruit trees from the caterpillar, which has been attended with complete success. A clod of earth moulded round the top of the trunk of the tree; and this is the whole process. From the hour that the operation is performed, the insects, even in the most remote ramifications, will begin to fall, and the tree will, in a short time, be wholly freed from this destructive incumbrance. It is true that the animal will afterwards attempt to renew his depredations; but as soon as he arrives at the ring of earth, which should be permitted to remain, he will hasten down the trunk with much more rapidity than he attempted the ascent. We state this fact with confidence, but we leave to the learned Zoologist the explanation of the mystery. [London paper.]

IMPORTANT!!

We have it from undoubted authority, that accounts are received in this place by the ship *Minerva*, from Cadiz, as late as the 2d of June, stating, "that the mission of col. Munroe and Mr. Pinckney to the court of Madrid had ended, and that not being able to bring the Spanish government to accord on any point, either as relates to claims of Territory, Spoliations, or of the Convention of August, 1802, Mr. Munroe had demanded his passport, and was about to leave Madrid immediately for London. The dispatches on this business have gone forward to the president, via Lisbon, and by the Cotton Planter to New-York." [Norfolk Herald.]

We learn by Mr. Harrod, supercargo of the ship *Hannah*, from Trieste and Gibraltar, that the U. S. schooner *Enterprize*, capt. Robertson, has been entirely rebuilt at Venice, and would be ready to sail for Syracuse the 10th May.

The United S. frigate *Boston* (the Constitution being in company,) captured a Tripolitan cruiser and retook two Neapolitan vessels, her prizes, and carried into Malta.

The *Hannah* brought dispatches for government from our Mediterranean Squadron.

[Newburyport Herald.]

The following is an extract of a letter from Jonathan Coakley, Esq; surgeon of the late frigate *Philadelphia*, now a captive in Tripoli, to Dr. Mitchell, dated 24th November, 1804.

"The *Bashaw* has taken me from the prison where my fellow-officers are confined, and ordered me to attend his sick slaves, who are principally Neapolitan negroes, and our unfortunate crew. Some of the latter I saw this morning chained to a cart loaded with stones, which they were dragging through the town to repair the fortifications. They complain much of hunger, cold, hard labour and the lash of the whip. I confess I never saw any thing that wounded my feelings equal to the sight of these poor fellows. Five of our countrymen have turned Turks, and five have paid their last debt to nature."