

either diminutive or deformed. Their diet is very extraordinary; they make use of none excepting for the head, the arms and the legs, the other parts of the body being entirely naked. Their food is the bread fruits, cocoa nuts, fish, pork, and even human flesh. Their manners devour not only their prisoners of war and the enemies whom they have killed, but even their wives and children in times of scarcity. Their arms are flings, lances, and clubs made of the wood of casuarina. The Englishman whom we had on board, and who appears to have resided a considerable time among these Cannibals, warned us not to place too much confidence in their apparent joy. As nature seems to have made ample provision for their ordinary wants, they spend their time in feasting and drinking: they however, manifested, great solicitude to serve us. They use the skin of a whale for making a kind of drum, which is their national music. Their chief or King, whose name is Tapeka Ketenu, exercises no authority over them, but he and his family are considered as inviolable; they pay him a heavy tribute on their fishery, because they look upon him as the master of the ocean. They worship a certain god called Atua, who is nothing more than the corpse of their high priest—for as soon as he dies his body undergoes several operations; after it has been cleaned and washed with cocoa-nut oil, it is exposed to the air to dry, and then embalmed; it is then wrapt in skins sewed together and deposited in the place consecrated to this purpose—they sacrifice to him their prisoners of war, whose flesh they devour with great avidity.

The 8th of June, the *Nadeshda* arrived at the island of Owyhee, the inhabitants of which are much more indolent than those of the *Marquesas*, but they are less handsome. On the 15th of this month, we arrived at the port of St. Peter and St. Paul. The number of *Kamtschadales* has diminished exceedingly, in consequence of epidemic diseases, which have made dreadful ravages among them. During our residence in these parts, our crews opened a subscription for the erection of a hospital, which soon amounted to the sum of 4000 rubles.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson,
LAST Summer it was said by several persons that the Lombardy poplar produced a worm whose bite was almost instant death. This Summer the report has been again revived and some experiments made on the animals; I am informed that a cat which was bitten by one of them died very soon after; that one of these worms fell upon the hand of a lady while walking under a Lombardy poplar, and that though it did not bite, but only grazed her hand as it fell on the ground, yet the hand swelled and became sore. I am by no means an enemy to these beautiful trees, but am much pleased with their being interspersed through our city, provided they are not likely to prove injurious to the lives of our citizens—and should feel great satisfaction, if such experiments were made as should at once determine, whether their growth is likely to prove hurtful or beneficial to us. The worm said to be so noxious is several inches long, and of a colour much resembling the bark of the tree.

HUMANITAS.

LOMBARDY POPLAR.

THIS tree, which has become an ornament to the city, we are sorry to learn, is suspected of producing a worm of the most poisonous description.—The subject, we think requires the most serious examination; and for the purpose of inviting to it, those who are best qualified by particular study or experience, we state the following fact, which has been communicated to us by respectable citizens:—

On Monday morning at 10 o'clock an experiment was made in Southwark, in the presence of several gentlemen, with a view of ascertaining the effect of the bite or sting of one of those reptiles. A worm, found in a Lombardy poplar, was placed before a Cat, rather more than half grown. In attempting to smell, she was stung in the nose. In about fifteen minutes she fainted away, and remained apparently lifeless for five minutes: after which, she exhibited marks of violent internal pains, and in 45 minutes died. The worm is of a pale chocolate color: has a fork at the extremity of the tail, having from ten to fourteen feet. They vary in size, some being but an inch others four inches long. They are extremely strong and animated. Arsenic, vitriol and aqua fortis have been applied to them, without producing instant death.—Some of these worms, we understand, have been left with Mr. Peale, at the Museum, for examination.

A gentleman who has made some observations on the subject, remarks, that they seldom appear in moist situations. He is led to conclude that they are generated in the roots of the poplar, from whence they travel in the night. They have been found on fences in the neighbourhood of the poplar. He suggests trying the effects of hot ley, poured on the root of the tree. [Relf.]

We have the authority of Dr. Davidge, who has made several experiments with the Lombardy Poplar worm upon animals, for saying, that the venom of this worm is fatal to life.—[Fed. Gaz.]

Mr. Joseph Parish, of Philadelphia, has made several experiments, from which it appears, that the bite is not venomous. It is queried, whether this worm has not a sting, which although not used when Mr. P. made his experiments, may be the fatal instrument of death?—We wish some experimentalist would ascertain the fact, and inform us.—[Telegraph.]

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 10, 1806.

FARMERS-BANK OF MARYLAND.

JUNE 25, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank, on the western shore, that an election will be held, at Gwinn's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing seventeen directors of said bank, to serve for twelve months from the said day of election.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

The return of that epoch, ever to be joyfully commemorated by the sons of Columbia as the birth day of their independence, was universally hailed by the citizens of Annapolis. The Volunteer Company of Infantry, under Capt. Du Vall, evincing of their patriotism, assembled at their usual place of parade, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to celebrate the day, from thence marched to the College Green; where they performed a variety of evolutions and firings with veteran-like adroitness, greatly to their own honour, and the credit of their commander; and ended with a discharge of seventeen guns; they then retired to a cool, agreeable arbour, and at half past 2 o'clock sat down to a genteel, plain dinner, prepared for the occasion. In the course of the entertainment, the following toasts were drank, and, during intervals, several members favoured the company with pleasing patriotic songs. The day being spent with the utmost harmony and conviviality, the company retired at an early hour, each member seeming to regret a separation from his sociable companions. Here it may be remarked with pride, in doing which we would mingle modestly, that this little band of citizen-soldiers did not depart from the characteristic behaviour of Annapolitans on similar occasions, for they never once suffered party distinction to intrude; but, on the contrary, each member appeared emulous to promote the hilarity of the day.

1. The 4th of July, 1776—Its universal remembrance terrible to our enemies—pleasing to our friends.
2. The Constitution of the United States—May it always be justly administered.
3. The State of Maryland—Errors corrected and virtue persisted in.
4. Our sister states—Unanimity prevalent.
5. The remembrance of our beloved chief, General GEORGE WASHINGTON—As a statesman virtuous—as a warrior victorious.
6. The President of the United States.
7. The soldiery of the United States.
8. Commodore Preble and his brave band—May every American truly appreciate their worth.
9. The departed heroes who fell in our struggle for Independence, and in chastising a Tripolitan tyrant.
10. The Navy of the United States—May it increase from gun-boats to 74's, till it becomes a terror to free-booters and pirates, and the only necessary passport to a fair trade with all nations.
11. Our diplomatic agents abroad—Success to their missions.
12. The Executive of the State of Maryland.
13. General Eaton and his brave companions—May their country amply reward their brave and meritorious services.
14. Agriculture and manufactories, the true basis of independence.
15. Arts and Sciences.
16. The Volunteers of Annapolis—For organization and discipline will not yield the palm to any other in the state.
17. Our Fair Countrywomen—May their smiles reward the brave.

Private letters from England say, that the mission of Lord Selkirk to the United States is not quite certain. It is by some stated that his lordship wishes to decline the embassy. At all events his departure is delayed until the fate of the bill before parliament respecting the colonial intercourse with this country and the negotiations depending with Mr. Monroe are determined.

[Norfolk Ledger.]

A method of obtaining natural Flowers in Winter, fresh blown any day you please.

Choose some of the most perfect buds of the flowers you wish to preserve, such as are latest in blowing and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of the stem about three inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with Spanish wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk and wrinkled, wrap each of them up separately in a piece of paper, perfectly clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corrupting.

In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flower to blow, take the buds over night, and cut off the ends of the stems sealed with Spanish wax, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or salt has been infused, and the next day you will have the pleasure of seeing the buds open and expand themselves, and the flowers display their most lively colours, and breathe their agreeable odours. [Charleston Times.]

CHALLENGE.

A number of gentlemen of two of the lower counties of N. Carolina, and of two southern counties of Virginia, offer to meet the gentlemen of Maryland at Norfolk any time between the 20th of March and 18th of July, 1807, to show fifty cocks, and match not less than twenty-one in the maine. The maine to be from one to ten thousand dollars, as may be agreed on. Letters with proposals, addressed to Adam Lindsay, near Norfolk, will be forwarded to the challengers, and duly answered.

PORTLAND, Maine, June 23.
COMMUNICATION.

Topsham, June 19.

Last Thursday, at about 20 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, an earthquake was distinctly felt in this place. It was preceded by a low, hollow, rumbling sound, which though considerably differing from the common report, was generally thought to be thunder, till the effect followed. It was a calm foggy morning, and immediately following the shock, a small shower succeeded. Those who had the best opportunity to judge, agree that it came from the southwest, and passed off to the opposite point. The shock was so considerable as to make a rattling among sonorous bodies, in a situation so jostle against each other.—Topsham is nearly in lat. 44, N. and long. 20, W. from Greenwich.

It is hoped that people in different parts of the country, where the shock was felt, will favour the public with their observations on its effects and attending circumstances.

A CUSTOMER.

PITTSBURGH, (Pen.) June 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis to his friend in this town, dated 26th of May, 1806.

"An unfortunate affair happened here yesterday. A drunken Indian going through the streets and insulting every person he met, at length he made an attack on Judge Meigs, and drew his tomahawk with an intention to kill him, when a young man of the name of Hammond seeing the dangerous situation of the judge, fired a pistol at the Indian and afterwards stabbed him twice with a dirk, which put an immediate end to his existence. The people are much alarmed; there are a great many Indians here, and they have discovered considerable resentment on the occasion."

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.
SCURVY.

The account in our paper of Monday, respecting the benefit derived by captain Williams's crew who were ill with the scurvy, from eating raw potatoes should be attended to by those bound on long voyages. A medical friend informs us that they have frequently been found highly beneficial in that great scourge of seamen, and tho' not so palatable as many other articles which our country affords, yet as they may be procured in places where no other preventives are obtainable, the knowledge of their utility should be constantly kept in mind. By the way, the scurvy, has of late made a frequent appearance in our commercial ships, the cause of which ought to be inquired into, for the means of preventing it are so well known, that a neglect of duty may always be suspected where it appears.

BALTIMORE, July 3.

Letters from New-Orleans, dated June 1, say, "Governor Claiborne has lately given his negative to two or three bills passed by the legislature. This has greatly irritated that body; in consequence of which, a resolution to the following purport passed both houses: Whereas the members of these houses, in accepting seats therein, were actuated by the purest wishes for the public good; and whereas the governor of this territory has successively negated their wisest laws and proceedings; it is therefore resolved, that this house, taking into consideration the heavy and unnecessary expence it occasions to the territory, do unanimously adjourn until the first week in February."

July 5.

A violent storm of hail, snow and rain, was experienced by the Easton packet the day before yesterday off Sandy-Point, which had nearly capsize her. The wind N. W. Saw a vessel dismasted above the Bodkin, but could not speak her.

The number of dollars imported into China, by American vessels, in 1803, and 1804—1805, amounted to 4,857,300!

CHARLESTON, June 20.

We are informed by Mr. Mitchell, the pilot, that a firing was heard off the Bar, from 2 o'clock yesterday morning until day light, supposed to be between the French privateer and the British ship Robert, which went to sea on Saturday; and it is conjectured that the privateer has captured the Robert. Early yesterday forenoon, the British frigate Cambrian, capt. Beresford, appeared off the Bar, and on the pilots communicating this intelligence they immediately disguised the frigate, and stood off in chase of the privateer and the ship—she however returned in the evening, and was close in with the Bar this morning.

NORFOLK, June 30.

This morning arrived the brig Wheeler, captain Bessom, in 44 days from Liverpool. Capt. B. has favoured us with London papers from the 1st to the 11th of May, and from our mercantile friends we have received others of cotemporaneous date.