

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 24, 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.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

JULY 14, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, that the eighth payment of five dollars on each share of stock will become due and payable at said Bank on Saturday the 9th day of August next; they will also observe, that a failure of the above payment will be attended with a loss of interest on all former payments, nor will it recommence until said payment is made good.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

To the Stockholders in the Farmers Bank of Maryland residing on the Western Shore.

GENTLEMEN,

FINDING it extremely inconvenient to attend as a Director of the Bank, I take this mode of intimating my wish of not being considered a candidate for that office at the ensuing election.—At the same time I cannot help recommending it to the stockholders to re-elect, at least, a majority of the present directors—the interest of the institution, in my opinion, requires it.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

July 9, 1806.

WE are authorized to say, that Horatio Ridout will serve, if elected, as an Elector of the Senate for Anne-Arundel county, and that if honoured by the suffrages of a majority of his fellow-citizens, he will not be influenced by party motives in the selection of proper characters to fill that important station at this critical period.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor John Gasaway, of Rhode river, is a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Capt. Sheldon, arrived at Providence, from Cadiz, informs, that he left ten Spanish ships of the line in Cadiz Bay, ready for sea, and that Lord Collingwood was blockading them with 17 ships of the line.

A Petersburg (Vir.) paper of the 11th inst. states, that the prospects of the ensuing harvest of corn, were never more flattering, and that if appearances continue, the present year's crop will, if possible, exceed that of the last—indeed the season has been uncommonly favourable for the production of every species of grain—the wheat harvest has been very abundant, and with respect to the quantity of tobacco (about which so many bets have been made, it is not doubted) but it will be nearly to what has been produced for the last two or three years.

It is worthy of remark, that the passengers who arrived here in the ship Jullin, capt. Gardner, from Newry, had among them, upwards of 22,000 guineas. [N. Y. paper.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in New-York, dated May 17, 1806.

"I congratulate you and every friend of humanity, that the abolition of the foreign slave trade took place last night, in the legislature of this country, by which 25,000 unhappy people will be annually saved from slavery, on the coast of Africa.—May your legislature imitate the example, and may Britain and her children be recorded as the first, who have had the honour of annihilating this inhuman traffic. It is expected that the remaining branch of it will be done away the ensuing session."

FEMALE ARTIST.

A Correspondent who has visited the Columbian Museum, and seen the performances of the unfortunate Miss ROGERS, expresses his astonishment at her ingenious and pleasing powers.—Though Nature has denied her feet and hands yet she possesses a physiognomy that would please a LAVATER; for its expression of intelligence and vivacity, which in her are peculiar characteristics.—Nature has also endowed her with many surprising capacities:—among them the art of drawing, writing, &c. with her MOUTH. The writer of this saw her draw, that difficult flower to copy, the passion-flower;—the ease and expedition with which she mixed the paints and laid them on, and the superior manner in which she traced it throughout with all its proper colouring, shades, &c. was truly wonderful. Her mouth-writing is also handsome. When a little more experienced, the Benevolent and Curious, together with the mere Connoisseur, will behold in her, much to admire and esteem.—Her circumstances and her ingenuity considered, they will now find an object every way worthy of their liberal regards. [Boston paper.]

NEW-YORK, July 14.

Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

The ensuing letters, which were handed us last evening, have a strong claim to the attention, not only of our readers, but every citizen of the United States. Notwithstanding the dishonourable treatment which major Jackson experienced is fresh in our recollection, and the numerous little intrigues with which the public prints have charged the representative of the king of Spain, we did not imagine that the Marquis De Casa Yrujo could be so destitute of every sense of honour, as to be capable of making a proposal so infamous as that contained in his letter to col. Smith's friend. The reply of col. S. is such as might have been expected from a gentleman whose high sense of honour is paramount to every other consideration.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

The following is a letter received from a valuable friend, with my answer thereto, which you will be good enough to give a place in your paper.

W. S. SMITH.

Philadelphia 28th June, 1806.

Sir, I have just received from Caracas a list of the names of the Americans taken by the Spaniards on board of Miranda's schooners.—The name of Smith is twice found in it: I suspect the last to be the son of Col. Smith, and grandson of Mr. Adams. Altho' I had some political differences with him when he was president, this circumstance has not deprived me of that particular regard and respect towards such a distinguished character, and particular consideration for his family. Not the least doubt exists but the greatest part of the prisoners will be put to death as pirates, and I would be very happy to be able, by a timely and immediate interference, to save the life of the unfortunate youth, grandson to the venerable Mr. Adams and his worthy spouse. But, to render my intercession effectual, I would require as the only condition, that Colonel Smith would disclose to me, through you, on his word of honour, all the knowledge he has of the plans, of his intended points of attack, of the persons with whom he had connexions in Caracas, and of the name of a Spaniard in this country, who shared in his scheme and expedition; in fact, all the material information he may be possessed of, the knowledge of which may be useful to my government, and for the preservation and the tranquillity of the provinces Miranda had in view to revolutionize.

As I remember your attachment for Mr. Adams, I take the liberty to make this suggestion to you, who no doubt will employ all the means to relieve from affliction a worthy and disconsolate family. At all events, I expect from you a prompt and decisive answer on this head. I remain, Sir, with particular regard and consideration, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

New-York, June 30, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

Accept of my warmest acknowledgment for your very interesting communication of this date, presented by your son, accompanied with a letter addressed to you from the Marquis De Casa Yrujo, which after maturely considering I return agreeably to your request.

I am sure I shall do justice to the feelings of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, if in their name I thank the Marquis for his very polite attentions in a case, no doubt, near, interesting and affecting. I am sure, when I do him the justice to communicate his tender solicitude for the protection of her grandson, it will not fail to excite those sensibilities and acknowledgments, which from them the Marquis is highly entitled to.

For myself, not having the honour of his acquaintance, I had no right to expect any other attention to feelings or dignity of character, than what would naturally spring from his own mind when making so interesting a communication.

He informs you he has just received from Caracas a list of the names of Americans taken by the Spaniards on board of Miranda's schooners; that the name of Smith is twice found in it; he suspects the last to be my son, and the grandson to Mr. Adams, and says, that he should be very happy by a timely and immediate interference to save the life of the unfortunate youth, grandson to the venerable Mr. Adams and his worthy spouse; he having no doubt but the greatest part of the Americans will be put to death. But, to render this intercession effectual, he requires as the only condition, that I disclose to him, through you, on my word of honour, all the knowledge I have of Miranda's plans, of his intended points of attack, of the persons with whom he has connexions in Caracas, and the names of the Spaniards in this country who shared in his schemes and expedition, in fact, all the material information I may be possessed of, the knowledge of which may be useful to the Spanish government, for the preservation and tranquillity of the provinces Miranda has in view to revolutionize.

When the Marquis De Casa Yrujo takes a dispassionate view of the circumstances connected with general Miranda's visit to Washington, his subsequent conduct here, and clearly ascertains that the persons accompanying him in the Leander were not informed of his projects and plans, he will permit his benevolence to expand and shelter all those taken in the schooners, from harsh treatment and unmerited punishment; he will induce the government of his country to view the question in other lights than those which may tend to expose it to more severe animadversions than have hitherto been made, or to the

rouching of that spirit of indignation and resentment which if once permitted to burst forth, cannot fail being attended with strong marks of just revenge.

With respect to my son, he was not made acquainted with the plans of general Miranda; he went with him as a young companion, to share his fortunes and his fate; he was accompanied by some of his friends capable of deeds of hardihood and valour.—Worthy their leader—worthy his cause.

Whatever may be the situation and fate of the persons taken on board the schooners, I can never sanction the lash of tyranny on his associates, and snatch my son from a participation in their fate, whatever it may be. Nothing but the marquis's want of an acquaintance with me, can plead in excuse for the indelicacy of his propositions. Do me the favour my friend, to assure him, that were I in my son's situation I would not comply with his proposals to save myself, and I would not call so great an indignity upon my son, my family and myself, as to shelter him under the shield of infamy and disgrace. I have no doubt the marquis will give such advice to the governor of Caracas, and make such a statement to his king, (by whom I may have the honour to be personally recollected) as will induce them not to tarnish the dignified character of the Spanish nation by any acts of passion and barbarity connected with the present case.

I am, dear sir,
With great respect,
Your obedt. friend and
Humble servant,

W. S. SMITH.

We have seen a letter from Trinidad, dated on the 19th of June, received by a respectable commercial house in this city, by way of Baltimore, which contains the following article:

"Miranda's business occupies the general attention at this place: he is expected here on Saturday or Sunday. Great preparations are now making to receive him in a manner suited to his rank. The Spaniards, who, it is said, came here for the purpose of assassinating him, have been apprehended, and are lodged in prison. General Hyslop, we are assured, has made an offer of his best services, and two thousand volunteers to assist this illustrious character in attaining the object of his expedition."

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Blodget's Statistical Table for the United States, has again appeared. From it we extract the following account of the wealth, resources, population, &c. of this country, during the years 1804 and 1805.—It cannot but be interesting to our readers:

	1804	1805
Free persons including Louisiana	5,000,000	5,156,000
Slaves, increase near 2½ per cent. an.	999,900	1,200,000
Total population	6,000,000	6,180,000
Total increase in each year	228,582	180,000
Persons to each sq. mile	3	3
Improved lands	38,950,000	39,400,000
Cultivated land per acre	dolls. 6	6 25
Lands in their natural state per acre	dolls. 2 15	2 30
Militia	1,050,000	1,100,000
Navy } Vessels	20	24
} Guns	560	574
Seamen	64,000	66,000
European emigrants	5000	4000
Merchandise imported	dolls. 80,000,000	96,000,000
Domestic produce exported	dolls. 44,477,479	42,387,092
Total exports,	dolls. 77,699,074	93,666,021
Tons merchant vessels (1803 and 1804)	1,107,323	1,443,455
Average labour per day	Cts. 75	75
Average wheat per bushel	dolls. 155	1 56
Imposts on merchandise and tonnage (1803 & 1804)	10,470,417	11,095,563
Total receipts (ibid)	11,064,997	11,826,300
Civil list and contingencies (ibid)	526,748	624,795
Total expenditure (ibid)	11,258,933	12,615,112
Metalic medium	17,500,000	18,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	14,000,000	15,000,000
Number of banks	59	72
Banking capital	89,700,000	43,000,000
Nominal public debt	97,939,926	97,232,006
Active sinking fund & reimbursements deducted	20,203,048	25,406,058
Custom-house bonds and cash in the treasury	16,500,000	18,000,504
No. of acres sold to pay the public debt at two to six dollars per acre	1,293,336	1,912,602
Proceeds of sales	dolls. 2,388,509	4,426,462

SAVANNA, (Georgia) July 2.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Thursday last, previous to which, they appointed Archibald S. Bullock, Esq. a justice of the Inferior Court for the county of Chatham in the room of John G. Williamson, Esq. resigned, and Green R. Duke, Esq. Notary Public for the city of Savanna. Several Bills were passed, viz.—A bill to dispose of the newly acquired Territory, by Lottery, on a plan very much like the former; the variations are, that single women of the age of 21, and upwards, are entitled to one chance—all families of orphans, under the age of 21, two chances—single orphans, one chance—all widows, one chance—fortunate drawers in the late Lottery, are not to have any chance in the present one.