

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1808.

## American Intelligence.

HANOVER, (N. H.) July 14.

Two persons were lately apprehended in Forwich, (Vt.) for manufacturing and vending a spurious kind of Indigo. It is so ingeniously made as to render it difficult by the appearance to be distinguished from the genuine; but by analysis, it is found to be composed of clay, charcoal and indigo. It is said considerable quantities of this stuff have been disposed of in New-York, Vermont and Canada.

Brandon, (Vt.) July 6, 1808.

## CURIOUS DEPOSIT FOR MONEY.

On Thursday evening last, a young man in this village, by the name of Henry June, about 18 years of age, being a little indisposed, a physician was called who administered for his comfort, a portion of Emetic tartar; this nauseating medicine soon caused him to emit from his stomach, the moderate number of nine bank-bills, principally on the Middlebury branch, which were not materially damaged. Those bills had been in this safe deposit for about 3 hours. He was advised to the above medicine by a number of citizens who were strongly convinced that he had been money from a store in this place. He was immediately arrested and is to have his trial this day.

Boston, July 18.

Arrived, capt. Skillins, from the Isle of France.—English Indiamen, some very valuable, and other vessels, were brought into the Isle of France every day. The noted Surcouf was nearly ready for sea. His ship carries 22 guns, is a fine vessel, and supposed to be the swiftest sailing vessel in the world. A French frigate arrived April 17, from Europe, loaded with dispatches, and was watering, &c. for a cruise. The frigates Le Canonier and Le Piedmontaise had sailed on a cruise. The frigate Le Sclante, sailed April 17, for Bourbon, to convey a valuable English Indiaman up to the Isle of France, which had been captured by a French latten rigged vessel of one gun and 65 men, and carried in there.—The Indiaman it was said had on board 500,000 dollars in specie, besides indigo and goods. The felucca sailed from the Isle of France, and it was reported carried out spies and officers to the Mahrattas, on the coast of Coromandel.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

Yesterday morning the British Packet Duke of Kent, capt. Cotesworth, failed for England. It is said, important dispatches, both from Mr. Erskine and our government, are gone in her.

Accident.—This forenoon a large wooden tub attached to the reservoir of the Manhattan Water Works burst when full of water, and swept away the building under which it stood, together with several smaller ones adjacent to it. We are sorry to hear that one child was so bruised by the falling of the tub, that its life is despaired of, and the superintendent of the works and several others badly wounded.

## A PICKAROON.

From the Sag-Harbour Gazette of Saturday, July 16.

Yesterday, as two gentlemen were fishing near the west end of Shelter's Island, a boat was perceived rowing towards them, apparently coming from some part of the south. On its near approach, a naval officer was perceived in the stern. They called within a few rods but did not hail. On coming in sight of this port, the officer was seen to examine it sometime with his glass. The boat came through Shelter Island Ferry, and passed round Mink Point.

We this day learn that a privateer is lying on the east side of Gardiner's Island, which has been seen bringing to several vessels."

Arrived, brig Edward, Hall, in 25 days from Montego Bay, Jamaica. Sailed under convoy and in company with a British fleet of 167 sail—July 7, off the Havanna, parted with the fleet.—Flour 18 dollars, and provisions of all kinds plenty. Off Capeatteras, was boarded by a large French privateer schooner, of 14 guns, 6 days from Charleston. Was boarded by a British frigate, and the British brig war L'Observateur, from Halifax, then off the coast.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Yesterday morning, two young lads, in sailors' dresses, were detected in passing counterfeit bank notes. By their examination before the mayor, and conversation when going to prison, it appeared they had arrived only a few hours before in the Baltimore packets, in company with a man they call Bill, from whom they received the notes, and who had employed them in Baltimore, for the purpose of passing them here.

Bill is a short thick man, in sailors dress, his right hand is much hurt, which he said he received at a frolic the night previous to his leaving Baltimore.

The notes are principally of twenty dollars each, of the United States Branch Bank, New-York; very badly executed.

July 22.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, superintendent of the Indian Schools, among the Cherokee Indians, to his friend in Elizabeth-town, (N. J.) dated Maysville, (Ten.) June 10, 1808.

"You are no doubt ready to request information respecting my schools; especially the one called after your society, 'The Jersey School.' The prospects of my mission are not yet clouded. I have in the course of last winter dismissed several of my first classes, who mingling with the nation are likely to be of eminent service, by enlarging the stock of information not only of their parents; but many neighbours in the circles of their acquaintance.

"The spirit of agriculture is rapidly progressing. A very large number of families have left their villages, chosen separate farms, and are now raising all the necessaries of life, to the total destruction of the habits of hunting. On this change may be safely predicted not only the increase of property, and the conveniences of life, but the total change of manners and habits, the increase of domestic happiness, the introduction of civil government, and a vast increase of population.

"Many thousand acres of land are now under cultivation more than were three years ago. Many of the Indian families have furnished themselves with the implements of husbandry, and have invited and procured white people to live with them, to assist in clearing their land, and teach them the art of agriculture. A body of them nearly sufficient to form a county are about associating, that by entering into compact they may enjoy the benefits of the government of the U. States. To obtain this point and qualify persons for stations in the government has been my ambition; and kept me from extending my plan further than my former design, that by concentrating the rays in a focus, I might clearly exhibit education to the eye of the savage."

SAVANNAH, July 8.

We have the painful task of recording the destructive fire, which took place in our city, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. It commenced at the north end of the store of Samuel and Charles Howard, occupied by Wm. J. Scott, from a stroke of lightning; electric fluid immediately communicated to a quantity of ardent spirits, it soon burst into a vast explosion, spreading its ravages in every direction, conflagrating the large new brick store of Messrs. Howards, adjoining the one where the fire commenced, and the store of Jacob Idler and Co.—thence to the coffee-house building, and the stores together with the blacksmith's shop on the wharf of col. Harden, from which it communicated to the large mass of buildings on the wharf of Archibald Smith, Esq; bearing down all resistance from the engines, and the activity of our citizens, and threatening universal destruction to the city; flakes of fire flying in every direction and lodging on the roofs of houses in the interior of it. At this portentous period, we were signally favoured by Divine Providence—the rain commenced falling almost in sheets, and soon arrested the progress of the flames. The stores occupied by Messrs. Lord and Hall, on the wharf of Dr. Jones, formed the barrier, though very much shattered, and torn to pieces, in the exertions made to pull it down, before the fire should reach it. All the buildings on the wharves of S. and C. Howard, col. Harden and Archibald Smith, were entirely consumed, and the head of the wharf of the latter took fire, and was considerably burnt, though soon happily extinguished. The amount of the losses sustained may be computed at upwards of 100,000 dollars. The vessels lying at the wharves, fortunately got off without any injury. We are happy to state that we have not heard of any personal accident happening.

The loss, &c. from a hasty estimate, are subjoined: S. and C. Howard, 20,000 dolls. Edward Harden, 20,000. Archibald Smith, 15,000. Joseph Habersham, 10,000. Jacob Idler and Co. 10,000. Steiner and Co. 5,000. Edward Swarbrick, 2,000. John H. Deubell, 3,000. John Y. White and Co. 1,500. Christopher Gann, 1,000. G. and F. Penny, 2,000. William Sawyer, 1,000. Lord and Hall, 1,000. J. and J. Carruthers, 600. Zachariah Whippley, 4,000. A. G. Oemler, 1,200. George Jones, 500. Bullock and Glen, 1,000. — Hart, (sail-maker) 500. — Mingeldbrse, 500. Beggs and Groves, 1,000.

CHARLESTON, July 11.

Gun-boats, No. 64, commanded by Mr. Herbert, sailing-master; No. 65, commanded by Lt. Marshal; and No. 66, commanded by Lt. Neale; 15 days out from Norfolk, bound to New-Orleans, put into this port on Saturday.

The revenue cutter, Gallatin, captain M'Neil, returned from a cruise on Saturday evening.

The French privateer, Le Peretij, of 12 eighteen pounders, and 120 men, went to sea on Saturday morning.

NORFOLK, July 19.

The following was handed us this morning, by the mate of a vessel, arrived yesterday from Jamaica.

"When you arrive in America, please have the following in the newspapers.

"Kingston, (Jam.) June 22, 1808.

"The American brig Bellona, capt. Laffon, was brought into this port for adjudication on the 17th inst by his Britannic majesty's ship Garland, Rowland Bevan, Esq; commander; taken on her passage from Charleston to Baltimore, with a cargo of rice."

[This is the first instance which we have heard of a coasting vessel being captured on the coast; but perhaps the Bellona had the previous misfortune of being blown off—the place of capture will best settle that matter.]

Ed. Ledger.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Washington, July 15, 1808.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

The general takes command of the army, and the commanding officers of the recruiting parties, who are interested are to regulate their conduct accordingly.

The commanding officers of posts, camps, or cantonments, are until further orders to address their monthly returns, as well of inspection as of the troops under their command, to major Abimail Y. Nicoll, adjutant and inspector at this city; and on the receipt of this order, they are with the least possible delay, to make up and transmit, to the same address, the following returns, for the accuracy of which they will be held strictly accountable, viz.

1st. A critical return of the troops, to distinguish between those who are fit for the hardy services of the field, those who are competent to garrison duty, and those who are fit subjects for discharge.

2d. A return to shew the monthly expiration of the periods of service for which the troops are engaged.

3d. Exact inspection returns by companies, to shew the state and condition of the clothing, arms and accoutrements, in use and in store.

4th. A return of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, military stores, and the tools and implements of the laboratory in magazine, to include cannon and mortar pieces mounted and dismounted, and to distinguish the articles fit for service from those which are not.

5th. A return to include every species of tools, implements, and stores appurtenant to the quartermasters' department, with a discrimination of the found from the damaged.

The recruiting officers and the superintendants of districts, will receive particular instructions for their government; and the general flatters himself every exertion will be made to complete the levy of the new corps as speedily as possible.

In resuming the command the general thinks proper to call the attention of the officers of the army to the standing orders of the 22d May, 1797, which constitute the rule of conduct, except when contravened by superior authority of subsequent arrangements.

The gentlemen in commission will be pleased to observe, that all official communications are to be endorsed "public service," and are to have the name and rank of the officer subjoined.

JA: WILKINSON.

By the general's command,

CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,

Captain Light Dragoons, and Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. Halifax, of the Lancashire militia, on Saturday last, completed a walk of two miles an hour, for one hundred successive hours! It was a prodigious feat, as he could not, for the space of 4 days and nights, have more than 50 minutes rest at one time. He was very much distressed on the fourth day. His legs were swollen, and his whole frame exhausted, by want of rest. His courage, however, never failed him, and he completed his task, amidst the shouts of the multitude, that the extraordinary experiment had attracted. It was done near Tiverton, in Devon.

[Lon. pap.]

In the reign of Edward 1st, (1272,) the wages of a labouring man was three half pence a day; in 1274, the price of a bible, fairly written, with a commentary, was thirty pounds! that precious volume which may now be obtained for one day's pay would then have cost more than 13 years labour to procure. In the year 1240; the building of two arches of London bridge cost 25l. 5 pounds less than the value of a bible!

[Ibid.]