

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

AN ODE,

TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1809.

E! awake! the bugles found!
rum and trump repeat th' alarms;
and vallies echo round,
ms! Columbia's Sons, to arms!

JOHN WELLS,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens
of Annapolis, and the public in gene-
ral that he has commenced the above busi-
ness in part of the house occupied by Mr.
GEO. MERRIKEN, fronting Church-street,

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, February 8, 1809.

RESOLVED, That the resolution of the leg-
islature, passed at the last session, request-
ing the governor and council to procure in-
formation as to the probable expenses of er-
ecting and furnishing a building of sufficient
dimensions for the manufacturing annually
one thousand stand of arms complete,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor and
council be requested to procure, and
submit to this house, at their next meeting,
information as to the probable expenses of er-
ecting and furnishing a building of sufficient
dimensions for the manufacturing, annually,
one thousand stand of arms complete, fifty
pairs of horseman's pistols, one hundred horse-
man's swords, and one hundred fowling pieces
for artillerists, and the practicability of pro-
curing workmen sufficient for the same, and as to
the usual wages for such workmen, and as to
the most eligible site for the erection of such
buildings, the machinery of which, if neces-
sary, to be worked by water, steam or other-
wise; and that by publication of this resolu-
tion, they give notice that they will receive
description of, and proposals for the sale of
the annual report of the different establish-
ments of the same kind in the United States.

Annapolis

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1809.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

WONDERFUL CURE.

MR. POULSON,
I SEND for insertion the following extra-
ordinary CURE of a CANCER.—This disease,
which has hitherto been accounted incurable,

Mrs. MARY SCHWYTZER, who resides in
Fourth-street, near Vine-street, aged about 40
years, was attacked in the face, about two
years since, with the Cancer, which had de-
voured one third of the nose.—Repeated appli-
cations to check its ravages were used, but
failed without success. While she was in this
awful and hopeless situation, a friend inform-
ed her of the cures which had been effected
by a Physician * from Reading, Pennsylvania,

* Dr. Green, Race-street, No. 149.

[The truth of the above statement is sworn to by
the said Mary Schwytzer before John Barker, Esq.
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, on the 18th of
March, 1809.]

From a Philadelphia paper of March 13.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

IT is not for us to lay when our Govern-
ment will interfere for the relief of our fellow-
citizens, who are now suffering the most cruel
and unjustifiable treatment in the Prisons of
France; but it is our duty to place before the
public the subjoined statement of their wrongs.

"Rochelle, Dec. 27, 1808.

"DEAR BROTHER,

"THE — was bound to Charante; we
arrived at the Isle of Rhea, was brought to
by the pilot, and the captain went on shore
with four hands in the boat. On our arrival
we were separated from the captain, and or-
dered to speak to no person.—I remained there
36 days without a shift of cloaths, and nothing
to sleep on but a little horse straw.—From
thence I was brought to the city prison, and
from the city prison to the hospital prison,
where I now remain, and, thank God, as well
as could be expected, after having the fever
three times.

"I have been a prisoner upwards of three
months, and I shall remain so until the Cap-
tain pays one hundred and twenty dollars for
me.—He has wrote to England for money,
but God knows when he will get it, or whether
his letter will reach England.

"If you have a good opportunity I beg
you would send me some money to liberate me
before a war breaks out."

* More than the ransom of a Slave to the Alge-
rines.

From the Aurora.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

UNTIL within the last 30 years, it was the
practice in the south of Ireland, to kill hogs
and salt them early in the season say in the
months of December and January. It has,
however, been found by experience, that the
pork salted at that season is by no means e-
qual to that cured at a later period, and ac-
cordingly their pork season now begins about
the 10th of April.

The reason assigned for the latest cured be-
ing the best—is that the winter feeding is
more substantial than the summer food, and
consequently the longer the hogs are kept on
the latter, the less firm must be the flesh.—If
those who cure pork would take the pains to
cut it into pieces weighing 4 pounds it would
bring from one to two dollars per barrel more
in every foreign market than it does at pres-
ent, and it would be worth that advance to
every ship owner, because in dealing out the
allowance to the crew, it would save the
trouble and waste of cutting and weighing it.

A Friend to Improvements.

The Cotton Manufactory at Belleville, late-
ly belonging to Messrs. Coleman and Crosby,
was burnt down on the 15th inst. Part of it
was insured, as we believe. [N. Am.]

From the National Intelligencer.

From the dispatches brought by the Union,
it is distinctly ascertained, we understand, that
the British Orders in Council will be extend-
ed to our trade with Russia and Denmark pre-
cisely as to our trade with France.

Dispatches have been received by our Gov-
ernment from Paris to the 27th of Dec. the
contents of which do not, we understand, in-
dicate any change in the conduct of the French
government towards us.

It is said, that the French and Russian
couriers, charged with the proposition of peace
to the court of London, arrived at Paris on
the 14th of December, with a peremptory re-
jection of the terms offered as its basis.

From the information we have been able to
collect, it seems manifest that there is no dis-
position in the French Cabinet, under existing
circumstances, to relax its decrees against neu-
tral commerce. We would, indeed, rather in-
fer, that it is actuated by kindred feelings with
the British government, which would seem,
from the preceding information, to be height-
ening instead of mitigating the rigour of her
orders.

The Paris papers, which we have received
down to the 27th of December, do not add
much to our former stock of intelligence, ex-
cepting the Revolutions in Algiers and Con-
stantinople, [accounts of which follow.]

It is said a rumour prevailed at Paris that
Joseph Buonaparte was to be made King of
Austria.

Late dates from Sweden indicate a probable
change in the conduct of the king of Sweden.

Another Revolution at Algiers.

Extract of an authentic letter, brought di-
rect to Marseilles by an American vessel.

FOR sometime past the greatest tranquilli-
ty reigned in this country. The return of
the troops from Constantine to Algiers, had
not occasioned the disturbances that were ap-
prehended; but it was a deceitful calm, the
forerunner of a storm. On the 7th of Nov-
ember, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the
soldiers met in their barracks, and after a
short deliberation, they sent a deputation to
the palace of the regency for the purpose of
killing the Dey Achmet Pacha. Upon ar-
riving at the palace, the deputies desired the
guard and all persons belonging to the Dey's
household to withdraw under pain of slaying
the same fate which was reserved for him.

This menace produced the desired effect; e-
very one withdrew. The Dey fled to a ter-
race of his palace, whence he reached the
roof of a neighbouring house; but his as-
sailants pursued him from house to house, and
overtook him upon the roof of a Jew's house,
where they killed him with a musket shot, a
few paces from my habitation. They cut off
his head, and threw his body into the street,
after having horribly mutilated it.

Immediately after this bloody execution,
the soldiery assembled for the purpose of e-
lecting and proclaiming a new Dey. Their
choice fell upon a certain Aly, surnamed
Kodja, who during several years was guardian
of a mosque. This revolution was terminated
in less than two hours. Nobody was molest-
ed, except the father of Achmet Pacha, his
wife and his first Biscary. These three indi-
viduals were thrown into prison. The alarm,
which at first was general throughout the
whole town, because the people were ignorant
of the intention of the conspirators, was not
of long duration. At 1 o'clock in the after-
noon, the consuls of the foreign powers re-
paired to the palace in order to compliment
the new Dey. I myself attended this audi-
ence with many other spectators.

The following are the causes which are as-
signed for this sudden revolution:
During the three years of his reign, Ach-
met Pacha had made away with a great num-
ber of Turks of the first distinction, who
were members of the regency, and with a
much more considerable number of the infe-
rior class. He appeared to have formed a
design of weakening and perhaps even of de-
stroying the authority of the Turks, in order
to raise the power of the Moors. The fears
which were entertained upon this score re-
doubled, especially when he was seen to fa-
vour the escape of his Drogoman, a relation
of his wife's, who fled to Gibraltar with a
great treasure, after having committed crimes
the least of which would have sufficed to
induce the Dey to cause a Turk to be strang-
led.

All the individuals who formed the minist-
ry of the former Dey, except the minister of
the marine, were banished to Bleda, a town
in the interior of the country, twenty-five
miles from Algiers. On the day of his in-
stallation, Aly formed a new ministry, the
members of which he took from among the
lower classes of the army. They were all men
without education and without the least per-
sonal consideration. The public rumour soon
accused them of having divided among them-
selves the spoils of the dismissed ministers,
which spoils, according to custom, ought to
have been confiscated for the public treasury.

These suspicions brought on a second
revolt, which broke out on the 11th of this
month.

The soldiers loudly demanded the expulsion
of the new ministers, and appeared at the
same time disposed to sack the town.—All
the shops were shut and all the doors barri-
caded. The Divan who were assembled in the
palace, at length contrived to make an ar-
rangement with the mutineers, by virtue of
which the new ministers were dismissed, ban-
ished and replaced by more worthy men.

On the morning of the 16th November,
there was a new alarm, it was generally rum-
moured that the soldiers had resolved to pil-
lage the town, on account of their not having
received the pecuniary gratification which is
usually given them at the accession of each
new Dey. The Divan being again assembled,
filled this storm; nevertheless, we continue
here to live in a state of the greatest uneas-
iness. [Journal de l'Empire.]

Another Revolution in Turkey.

THE Vienna Court Gazette, of Dec. 9,
contains the following intelligence from Con-
stantinople:—

"On the 14th, 15th and 16th Nov. there
was a revolution at Constantinople, accom-
panied with some bloody scenes; a superior
number of the Janissaries attacked the Sci-
mens. When the grand Vizir Baraictar saw
that his enemies were triumphing, he set fire
to his magazine of gunpowder and blew
himself up. The deposed Sultan must also
have been killed.

"The sixteenth November, a great part
of Constantinople, the ships of the Porte and
the Hyppodrome, were a prey to the flames.

"10th.—The part of the new Grand Vizir
Mustapha Baraictar is terminated. Since the
29th of July last, the day on which Selim
the III. was murdered, and Mustapha his
successor was dethroned and shut up in the
Seraglio, Mustapha enjoyed an unbounded
power, and governed the Ottoman empire
under the name of Mahmud II, whom he had
raised to the throne. His intrepidity, joined
with the strong and vigorous measures which
he took, re-established order and tranquillity
throughout all the provinces. He kept the
Pachas in obedience, wrested from the Janis-
saries, who had so often arrogated to them-
selves the right of raising and deposing the
Sultans at their pleasure, their ancient privi-
leges; and he was firmly resolved upon pur-
suing the whole Turkish army by degrees to
the footing of European troops, by draught-
ing them into the Nizam gedid.—The dis-
cult and dangerous part of reformer, among
a people who detest all novelty and every
thing foreign, has cost him his life. A coun-
cil who arrived here on the 8th from Constan-
tinople, has brought the following news:—

"On the 14th Nov. all the orders (regiments)
of the Janissaries, reinforced by those which
were encamped in the environs of Constan-
tinople, rose and fell upon the Seimens and
partizans of the Grand Vizir. They fought
all the streets of Constantinople. The Sci-
mens for a long time made a vigorous resis-
tance, but were at length overpowered. The
next day the Janissaries scaled the high walls
of the Seraglio. The Grand Vizir called
Mustapha IV, who was confined in it, to the
hands of his enemies, he blew himself up
with gunpowder, of which he always kept
large provision in his palace.

"The 16th, when the courier set off for
Constantinople, every thing was in the great-
est confusion; a violent conflagration ex-
tended through the city; and during the
whole of the following night, the couriers re-
ceived in the horizon a light, from which
it might be concluded that even at that time
the fire was not yet extinguished.

"It is not positively known what is be-
come of the Sultan Mahmud; on the 16th, cur-
rent rumours were afloat concerning him.
This news immediately raised the price of
cotton, because it is possible, and even like-
ly that under the present circumstances, mer-
chants will no longer enjoy the same privi-
leges as formerly for the conveyance of goods.

The Moniteur states, that the business
of the assignments made upon half the Hemi-
prian domains, to the marshals of the French
empire, is finally settled. The products of
the fisheries, forests, mills, corvees, &c. are
to be paid to the public treasury, but the estates
arms of the bailiages are to be made entire
full property to the grantees, who are to
manage them for their own benefit. These
estates will yield rentals of from 55,000
to 100,000 francs to marshals Bernadotte,
Durne, Ney, Augereau, Massena,
Lincolnt, Davoust, Soult, Lafnes, Jourdan,
Sebastiani.

The N. York papers state that their
officer has seized nearly all the Swedish
Spanish vessels in port, under suspicion
they were once American bottoms and had
evaded the embargo laws.

ANNAPOLIS:

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