

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1809.

[No. 3275]

Episcallany.

From the Political Register.

THE strict coincidence of events with the following prophecy, made one hundred and eighty-nine years since, and which we copy, *literatim*, from one of a regular issue of the *New-York Post-Boy*, of March 1, 1744, published upwards of sixty-five years ago, will not only amuse the most credulous, but astonish the most sceptical minds. An article written at the present moment, could not more clearly designate what has happened. [Ed. Reg.]

From the *New-York Post-Boy*, of March 11, 1744.

The following prophecy of JOHANNES LICHTENBERG, a Carthusian Monk, well versed in Astronomy, who lived about the year 1620, may perhaps divert some of your readers, and for that end I have endeavoured to put it into an English dress.

(THE ORIGINAL.)

1. WANNEER den Arend sich sal aen de Lely binden, en sal men haest de val vau't weeligh Roomen vinden; en Vrancken Koningh dan sijn vleugels soo ver nekt, dat hy gantsch Duytsland voor Bescherrem Heer vutrecht.

2. De Verken die in 't Noord, en naer de middagh woenen, die sellen tot sijn will gheu illigh sich vertoonen: en sal een yder met verwonderen besien, dat vreemde dingen dat in't Duytsche Rijk gheschieden.

3. De Kerken, die dus lang in dwangh besloten waren, die sijn men hoort'er weer het suyvere verklaren en 't heylighe geloof: de Pausselijche Macht sijn, en door God's roe geheel tot niet ghebracht.

4. Dan sal de Toeren van Kaslilien oock beven, en komt de kloecke Leeuw sijn heyligh Boeck ons gheven; dat sijn den machtigh Huys en waggelt tot een val, en roept men heel verheucht: 'tis Vrede over al.

(THE TRANSLATION.)

1. WHENEVER the Eagle and the Lilly join, then will see the Papal Power decline; the French King then with wings extended wide seem to every German Prince a guide.

2. The North and Western Powers will submit their conduct as that King thinks fit, and shall each one with wonder and surprise, see what strange things in Germany arise.

3. The Church, which long in slavery remain'd, shall now at last its liberty obtain'd; thro' God's wrath the Hierarchy of Rome shall overturn'd, and met its fatal doom.

4. When shall the Spanish Monarchy be seen tremble at the fiercer Lion's mien; the mighty House on Ruin's brink shall stand; and happy Peace shall soon possess the Land.

From the Connecticut Gazette.

THE DOVE.

Extract of a letter from the Reverend JOHN BRISWOLD, of Paulet, to a friend in Mid-County.

PAULET, JULY 5, 1809.

DEAR SIR, YOU have seen in various newspapers, a publication giving an account of a letter that made its appearance in the Baptist Meeting-House, in Paulet, in the course of the summer, and perched on the head of the cherub. For want of information, it is thought that the public mind is left very unfavorably impressed. The facts that were related will not be denied.—It is believed that the event took place nearly as related; but the truth was not told. When the circumstances took place, it occasioned some inquiry; but soon the truth was known, and the matter put to rest until the publication made its appearance, which occasioned more surprise and wonder in the vicinity, than when first heard of the dove. It was therefore thought by the friends of religion, that inquiry ought to be made, and a true statement of the facts should be published. I therefore visited the family who owned the dove, and some of the neighbours, who were present at the meeting, and had formerly been acquainted with the dove, and this is the result of the inquiry. The dove was owned by Mr. Elijah [name], who lived about half a mile from the meeting-house. It was taken with its mate, a very young, to be nursed by the family. The mate died—and there being no others of

the kind, this was brought up in habits of intimacy with the family, and visitors, so that it would light on any person, especially if they were talking or singing—and the children used to amuse themselves by singing or conversing in their turns, to see it pass from one to the other. It was not uncommon for it to follow the children to school—and was so domesticated, that it frequented almost all the houses in the neighbourhood, and in some respects became troublesome. It was thought by the neighbours that it had frequently visited the preacher at his own house. The day on which it entered the meeting-house, it was detained at home in the forenoon: but in the afternoon when the owner was laying on the bed, it became so troublesome that the owner threw it out at the window, where it espied a Mr. Goodspeed, crossing the fields, on his way to the meeting-house, and immediately took to him, and accompanied him to the house, and then flew in, and soon lit on the head of the preacher—and all who had been acquainted with it, would know almost for certainty, as soon as they saw it, that there would be its resting place—though not so much from the preacher's subject, as the education of the dove. I have heard numbers who were present, and had been acquainted with the dove, say, they thought it nothing strange, and no more than they should expect at any time, if the dove found its way into the meeting-house in time of service, where there was no one speaking but the preacher. Soon after this, the owner killed the dove; lest it should again intrude itself upon the preacher, and excite the wonder of the world. These are facts which ought to have been made known, in order for the public to form a correct opinion, and put a just estimate upon the transaction.

From the National Intelligencer.

A SHORT time since, in the absence of the Editor, a communicated article appeared in the National Intelligencer, of which the following is an extract:

"There are now several imported Merino Rams in this country. Col. Humphreys, of Connecticut, Robert R. Livingston, of New-York, and Mr. Dupont, of Wilmington, Delaware, each possesses one. Mr. Dupont imported his ram in 1801 or 2, and of course has been breeding from him 7 or 8 years. Mr. R. Livingston and Col. Humphreys have been crossing the breed from their rams perhaps the same length of time."

This statement of facts being extremely erroneous in some respects, and totally untrue in others, we consider it a duty, to avoid unfounded impressions, to republish it with the following statement, derived from a source, incapable of deception, and which we believe to be altogether correct.

"Col. Humphreys was the first to introduce full blooded Merinos into this country. He embarked from Spain one hundred full blooded Merinos (viz. 75 Ewes and 25 Rams,) of which nine died at sea, and the remaining ninety-one were imported into the United States, at Derby, in Connecticut, in the month of May, 1802. A great number of whole bloods, as well as many more of the mixed breed, have gone from his flock into the Eastern and middle States, and into the States of Ohio and South-Carolina."

Our informant adds, "that to the best of his knowledge, only two Rams, other than those in Col. Humphreys' flock, have ever been landed in the United States from Spain; one of them belonging to Mr. Bowdoin, our late minister to Madrid, which is a genuine Merino; and the other recently brought to Boston, which is said not to be genuine. A few sheep have been imported directly from France into this country, which were doubtless descended from Merino ancestors."

From a late Philadelphia paper.

THE ingenious *Rush*, of this city, whose superior excellence in the sculpture of wood, has done equal honour to himself and country, within a few days past completed a design in the highest degree ornamental to our city. In the eastern avenue to the rounds on Centre square, a mass of rocks have been placed (as nearly resembling nature as circumstances would admit) amongst which are distributed small leaden pipes, and through them flows the Schuylkill water in an irregular manner. On the top of the rocks, in graceful attitude and attire stands a female figure, on whose right shoulder a large water fowl is seen endeavouring to escape from the hands of the nymph. From the bird's back issues a column of water about eight feet above the figure, at the base of which also ascend streams of unequal height, the whole forming an elegant fountain.

From the Democratic Press.

Cooper's Point, (N. J.) Sept. 18, 1809.

JOHN BINNS,

Respected Friend—Many persons having a desire to procure an account of the method I used in making WINE FROM THE NATIVE GRAPE, I send you a hasty sketch thereof for republication if you think proper.

I gather the bunches of grapes when fully ripe and dry; separate rotten or unripe from the sound and good, (the former may be distilled for brandy.) For making the wine, I open the Cider or Apple Mill, so as not to mash the stems or seeds, then run the grapes through it to break all the berries; let the mashed fruit stand in a tight vessel ten or twelve hours, then lap it in clean straw, and made damp on the cider press floor, and then press the juice out clean as possible. Then take the pumice, moisten it with water, let it stand as above, and press it again, add the liquor to the other, and then add sugar agreeably to the acidity of the grape. Have found from half to one pound to a gallon to be sufficient, and the white Havanna sugar the best.

When the sugar is dissolved, put it in a cask for fermentation; fill it night and morning to work out the filth. When it discharges a clear white froth, check the fermentation gradually by putting the bung in slack, tightening it gradually till the liquor is in a tranquil state, then rack it into a clean cask, or return it into the same after having rinsed it well with gravel and water. I find it best to put into the cask a pint and a half of French, or good apple brandy, to each gallon of the cask's contents; then fill it about one quarter full of the wine, burn a sulphur match suspended in the bung hole and stop it while burning, after which shake it well to incorporate the snook and liquor; then fill the cask if you have a sufficient quantity, if not fill it with what is filtered from the lees, which should be done by suspending it in a bag made of linen or flannel in the form of a cream strainer over a broad vessel returning it as it runs, till it drops clear.—The liquor thus procured from the lees, improves the other, as its flatness assists in tranquilizing it. In about a month it should be racked again, and I find letting it dribble or pass slowly through the atmosphere into an open vessel, assists in giving it the quality of age. I have repeated the racking several times and found benefit from it.—When made in the above way it generally fines itself; if not, it may be fined as other wines are.

Taking into consideration with what ease and expedition grape vines may be propagated to advantage, the great expense and uncertainty of being supplied from foreign countries, and the base and dangerous practice of adulteration by many of the venders of wine, I am induced to urge the propagation of grape vines, especially in such places as shades are wanted, as they may be placed and trained in such a manner as fancy or convenience may direct.—Grape vines answer better for shades than trees, and if placed on horizontal arbours between the first and second stories of houses will not obstruct air or prospect, &c. and is the most favourable situation of the production, quality and protection of the fruit.

Experience has convinced me that the best kind of our native grapes is the most proper to plant and cultivate in our country, as they are proof against the severest winters; are not so subject to blast or rot on the vines as foreign grapes, placed in situations where they can have the full benefit of soil, sun and air. Spread on horizontal arbours and properly trained every spring, their production and quality will exceed the expectation of any who have not seen it tried.

As there are in the United States numbers of persons from countries where the best of wines are made in abundance, many of them must have a thorough knowledge of the business; I hope some of them will favour the public with an account of the process; mine must be imperfect as it is only experimental.

JOSEPH COOPER.

From a London paper.

A PATENT has been obtained for a composition for the purpose of making trays, waiters, coach pannels, &c. by presses or stamps. The composition consists of 100 lbs. of rope and 20 lbs. of fags, reduced to a pulp, and mixed with a small proportion of vitriolic acid, which is afterwards rendered solid and shaped by means of the press and dies; and being put into a stove or oven, is kept there till dry. The article is then hammered smooth, and is completed by undergoing the process of japanning.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, October 18, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 7.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing British brig Tom Barry, capt. M'Douglass, in 36 days from Greenock, which departed the last day of Aug. From the captain and a commercial friend, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of London papers, (the Globe,) to the evening of the 26th of August, 11 days later than our former advices from London. One of the papers states, that gen. Armstrong was at Amsterdam; and that he had given orders to the commander of the American schooner Enterprise, stationed off the Texel, not to let any American vessels enter the ports of Holland.

The accounts respecting hostilities having recommenced between France and Austria are contradictory.

Flushing surrendered to the British on the 15th of August by capitulation, containing eight articles. The garrison consisted of 1000 men, officers and privates, and are to be sent to England as prisoners of war.

After the surrender of Flushing, the British expedition went up to attack Antwerp and to destroy the French fleet. Accounts had been received in England through a variety of channels, that the armistice was at an end, and hostilities commenced between France and Austria; though an article from Paris, of the date of the 17th August states that peace between France and Austria was signed on the 10th.

The Spanish junta have declared the embassy to the United States next in rank to that of England. Mr. Erving, our charge des affaires, is in high credit with them.

Count de Norona commands the Spanish northern army, since Romana's recall.—Cuefla, alleging that his great age unfitted him for the fatigues of war, had by permission resigned, and sits as a member of the junta, several of whose members had retired to their provinces, their time of service having expired.

The following are the most interesting articles in the papers we have received.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

A VESSEL has arrived in the river from the coast of Holland, by which letters till the 15th have been received. These letters confirm the report of the arrival of gen. Armstrong, at Amsterdam, from Paris.—They also inform us, that the American armed ship, which sometime since went into the Texel for the avowed purpose of imparting to the masters of American vessels the state of the relations between the government of the U. States and those of the belligerent powers, had, since gen. Armstrong reached Holland, been directed to quit her anchorage, and proceed on a cruise in the North Seas, with a view, no doubt, of warning American vessels in those seas not to enter the ports of Holland or France. In these letters it is said, decisively, that the armistice between France and Austria has been broken; as a proof of which, are mentioned, the various rifles and falls of colonial produce in the course of a few days.

It is not believed that Buonaparte has signified a determination to call out the conscriptions for 1811—12. This was merely a speculative rumour of yesterday; to which it was added, that a great coolness had taken place between Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia—the latter having seriously remonstrated against the French proceedings in Galicia. There are reports which emanated from the stock exchange.

The following is the copy of a letter, dated Flushing, 18th Aug. 1809.

"This place was not altogether evacuated by the French until this day. A great part of the town is destroyed, and thousands of the inhabitants have perished. The late-house, a large church and several other public buildings have been consumed. Most of our ships of war have proceeded up the Scheldt, and sir R. Strachan will follow with the remainder tomorrow. There are 10 French ships of the line and 15 frigates, with about 50 gun boats (as we now learn) beyond Fort Lillo. There are also a line of battle ship and 2 smaller vessels building in Flushing."

Letters from Paris of the 8th inst. speak of the probability of a decree, interdicting all communication with America.