

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Thursday last, at the seat of Mr. Leonard Sellman, of South river, CHARLES WALLACE, Esquire, in the 84th year of his age.

From the Federal Gazette.

MR. HEWES, By giving publicity to the following receipt, you may tend to relieve some of your suffering fellow creatures. I am acquainted with the author, and have seen several considerable stones which he voided, in consequence of the use of it. When he felt any unpleasant sensation indicating a return of his painful disorder, he has recourse to his old remedy, and escapes an attack.

Yours, B.

The wild potato may be used with advantage in the case of gout or gravel.

If the potato has been lately taken from the earth, cut it into thin slices, pour half a gallon of boiling water to half a pound, and let it stand 12 or 14 hours, when it will be fit for use. Take half a pint twice or three times a day—abstaining from spirits and salted and smoked provisions. If the root has been dried, pound it in a mortar, mix it with water, in the above proportions, and simmer the mixture over a gentle heat. Take a jill three times a day, on an empty stomach.

Other editors are requested to publish the above.

From the New-York Gazette.

The following from last evening's Post, we know to be correct, for the particulars correspond very nearly with those obtained from a correct source and prepared by us. The lady to whom the letter was addressed is Mrs. STARTEN, of Broadway.

Yesterday morning a very respectable lady of this city, received an anonymous letter, stating that the writers were in great distress, and were desperate. That they were determined to have money at any rate; and that she must deposit before 9 o'clock that evening, on a pile of bricks behind the Panorama, in Broadway, the sum of 400 dollars in silver or gold, or she would perish by fire or poison. The lady being alarmed made application to the police to know how she should proceed. She was advised to deposit at the place appointed, a bag containing a number of cents, and other small coins, that should appear by its weight to be the money demanded. Early in the evening she deposited the bag accordingly. In the meantime the police officers took their measures to detect any one who should appear to take up the bag. Justice Warner, and Messrs. Townley, Dusenbury and Martin, marshals, stationed themselves in situations to observe every thing that should occur. Soon after the lady had deposited the bag, and her carriage had driven off, two gentlemen to appearance, were seen to walk past the Panorama, but did not approach the place of deposit. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the same gentlemen returned, went to the pile of bricks; one of them took up the bag, and finding by the feeling, it contained money, they supposed of course they had the 400 dollars they had demanded. They were about to make off with their prize, when the officers coming from their stations seized them and soon lodged them in a place of safety. They having been examined this morning—their names are Wadsworth and Douglass. In the pocket of Wadsworth was found a letter from the secretary of war, informing him that he is appointed an ensign in the new army about to be raised. We regret that the government have not attended more to the characters of those they appoint as officers in the army, as this is not the only improper appointment which has come to our knowledge. If such men as Wadsworth are made officers, what man of honour and honesty will ever accept of a commission?

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. brig Nautilus, to the editor of the Norfolk Herald, dated

NEWPORT, (R. I.) JAN 21, 1812.

DEAR SIR,

As we see by the Boston papers that the Nautilus has been advertised as lost, we fear our friends, most of whom reside in Virginia, may be very uneasy about us, we therefore will thank you to give the following statement of facts a place in your paper, caught in such language as you think proper to dress it.

The Nautilus, was ordered to Newport R. I. where capt. Sinclair was to receive the command of the Argus and return to Norfolk with her. The Nautilus sailed from Norfolk on the 22d ult. and on the 23d was met off the Delaware by a snow storm; every thing was accordingly prepared and the vessel hove too, but at 12 o'clock at night the storm increased to unparalleled violence; the vessel was thrown on her beam ends and

nearly filled with water—she was happily relieved by the presence of mind of the captain, who, having his commands well seconded, got her before the wind. It was instantly decided that the only possible means of saving the vessel and our lives was to throw the guns overboard, and the vessel was kept before the wind for that purpose; but such was the stress of weather, that this arduous task could not be completed till the evening of the 24th, by which time we had arrived almost to the climax of human suffering. The vessel had been several times filled between decks by the sea passing her—her stern was shivered to pieces, her rudder loosened, and all her ports burst out. The lower deck was scuttled to let the water to the well, and the pumps were now kept well employed to free her, although she did not leak a drop in her bottom. Incessant hard labour, continually drenched with water, and numbed with cold, not a dry rag of clothing or bedding, or a dry spot in the vessel to comfort us; nor a fire to warm or cook for us, with a momentary expectation of being swallowed by each mountainous wave, which had now got so high, that the close reeved main-topsail, under which she scudded, was frequently becalmed, and although she was going at twelve or thirteen knots she was often deluged by it. Having completed the getting the guns overboard, it was believed the vessel would bear heaving too again, and it was determined to do so, as there was a long night before us, the storm increasing, every thing beginning to give way, and that fatal spot Bermuda right in our track! It was a dreadful crisis—however it was our only alternative. The axes were placed in the hands of good seamen, ready in case of the sea heaving her down to cut the mainmast away—an opportunity was watched and to our great joy, she lay too extremely well; but great God! what was the raging of the storm we were now resisting! No language can describe it! the hail and snow driving with such violence, it was impossible to face it! There were not more than 20 out of 100 men could be kept on deck, and they were at length left quietly below, as being unsafe on deck. At midnight a tremendous sea took the bowsprit off, and the fore-topmast was immediately, by order of the captain, cut away to save the fore-mast; it succeeded, but we were thumping upon the wrecks till nearly day-light, expecting them every moment to go through our bottom.

On the 26th the gale began to moderate, and we rigged our jury-bowsprit and top-mast, and stood in for the Capes of Virginia. On the 27th spoke the brig Ann, of Petersburg, 63 days from Lisbon, had been on her beam ends, shifted her ballast, and had her star-board waist drove in, and her sails most all blown away; she was short of provisions, and was furnished by us with every thing she wanted. This night another tremendous gale came on, which lasted 13 days, during which time we lay too under a storm main-stay-sail, and drifted near a thousand miles to the eastward—it rained, hailed or snowed incessantly—it then shifted to N. E. and blew a gale, with torrents of rain and hail. We now run for the land, but with all the sail we could carry, we did not reach soundings before it shifted to the westward and blew a gale from that quarter. Finding we could not gain the Chesapeake, and this wind being likely to stand, the captain determined to run for his port of destination, and in 24 hours we made it and got a pilot, but were again driven out by a violent snow storm. This was more than we could bear, as we had not cooked five days in 27, or had a fire. We had but one day's sun during the whole time. There was not a dry stitch of clothing on board, or a dry bed or berth, or a single dry plank in side of the vessel. Her decks were covered with a green slime, the people from constant wet and exposure were breaking out full of ulcers and bites all over their bodies, and now the frost was distressing beyond description.

We lay under our stormsails for 24 hours, when it moderated, and we beat into the light again; but another snow storm coming on, the pilot wished to run out again, but the captain taking the risk upon himself, with infinite labour and suffering, we anchored on the 17th Jan. in Newport, loaded with ice, and many of the crew frost bit. Com. Rogers came on board of us, and acknowledged that he had never seen such distress on board any vessel before. He sent his people to furl our sails, as ours could hardly stand the decks, and offered every comfort to us his ship could afford. Such a winter has never been known here—it is snowing now, and has been ever since we have been here—and they say they have not had a fair day for a month. A brig came in two days ago, with two men froze to death, and all the rest like to die. A man was froze to death on the Essex quarter-deck 2 nights ago—and the number of vessels lost and that we hear of now at sea in distress, is indescribable.

N. B. To add to our distress, the medicine chest was stove, and when the vessel filed between decks it was all damaged, so that the sick and crippled could get no relief.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FEB. 7. To the Editors of the Register.

Burke County, (N. C.) Jan. 10. GENTLEMEN—I herewith communicate to you a brief account of the cause of those dreadful shocks which have lately shaken the mountains on their base, whose foundations were laid when the Almighty Architect first reduced chaos to order.

On the morning of the 16th ultimo, a great smoke was seen to issue from the top of "Spear's Mountain," which is detached from that range that extends from the Blue Ridge to Swananoë River, and end some miles below its junction with French Broad. The great noise that was heard through the day, and continued smoke left no doubt that it was a VOLCANO that had burst forth during the earthquake. The mountain is conical and insulated; its base is washed on the west side by French Broad River, on the east side it is separated by a narrow valley (overhung in some places by large rocks) from that ridge called French Broad Mountains; their bare rocks, stunted vegetation, and arid surface, shew that they long have felt that subterranean fire, which probably gave heat to the Warm Springs, and has at last burst out with such dreadful fury. It still continues to burn with great violence, and throws up lava, scoria, ashes, calcined stones and vitrified matter, in great quantities, and with the most tremendous noise.

The quantity of lava discharged at the beginning of the eruption was immense; it ran down the mountain in a stream of liquid fire for more than a mile, and has formed a dam across French Broad river, so high as to overflow about 200 acres of prime bottom land, to the great injury of the owners. In the night time, came the ignited stones, cinders, &c. which are thrown two or three hundred feet in the air, present a grand appearance, and have a great resemblance to artificial fire works, such as rockets, &c. During the day a column of whitish smoke issues from the crater: at night it has a flame-like appearance, and where it has been driven by the wind, has withered the small dwarf pines which had taken root in the barren soil of this and the neighbouring mountains, their bark and leaves are incrustated with a yellowish powder, which has an acrid taste and strong sulphuric smell.

No person has had courage sufficient to approach the crater; but those who were acquainted with the top of the mountain before the eruption, say that it was uneven and very rocky. The crater appears (judging by the smoke) to be 20 yards in diameter, and is growing larger. Yesterday a large mass fell in, with a greater noise than the loudest artillery; it shook the country round, and was echoed from the mountains and valleys. The lava, where cold, has the appearance of vitrified basalt—The stone on the mountain is hard and coarse grained, with an uneven conchoidal fracture—but no appearance of basalt. The scoria are sonorous, have a ferruginous appearance, and shew strong magnetic attraction.

Notwithstanding the terror which seized me on viewing this awful sight, I could not help smiling at the credulous simplicity of the people who inhabit the mountains. They view it with as much awe and terror as the children of Israel did Mount Sinai: Some say the end of time is arrived, and think the crater is the mouth of the "bottomless pit." The fantastic appearances of the electric fluid, which is seen darting in various shapes through the smoke after night, by the help of fancy they transform into spirits, devils, &c. These wild ideas have been increased by the declarations of an itinerant preacher, who calls upon them to repent, not in the language of Jonah. "Yet forty days," &c. but saying, "Behold the place of punishment for the wicked."

In a few days I shall go and take another view of this Western *Ætna*. It is hoped that it will draw the attention of some geologist or man of science, who will be able to give a correct description of it. I have seen but two pieces of pumice stone.

Yours, &c. JOHN CLARKE EDWARDS.

CONGRESSIONAL. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 10.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Macon moved that the proceedings which took place on Saturday relative to the death and funeral of Gen. Blount, by those members of the house who attended on the call of the Speaker, be entered on the Journals of the house. The motion was carried.

Mr. Macon also moved that the Speaker be directed to give notice to the executive of the State of North Carolina of the vacancy in the representation of that state, occasioned by the death of Mr. Blount. Carried.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of John Hioros, of Massachusetts, praying leave to import from Montreal certain goods purchased before the issuing of the President's Proclamation of Nov. 2, 1810. Referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill on that subject.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Joseph Stroude, a revolutionary officer, &c. referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Williams from the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the Military Affairs, reported the bill from the Senate, referred to that committee, respecting Corps of Engineers, with several amendments, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Turner another member was ordered on the committee of accounts vice Gen. Blount.

Mr. Dinsmore asked leave of absence for Mr. Sullivan from Thursday next till the end of the session. Granted.

Mr. Mitchell asked leave of absence for Mr. Bartlett from Thursday next to the end of the session, on account of indisposition. Granted.

The bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary and present army of the United States.

Mr. Stow spoke against the bill; Mr. Alston also, and Mr. Rhea; Mr. Tallmadge disliked some of the details, but supported the principle. Mr. Dawson, Mr. Gold and Mr. Wright favoured the bill.

Mr. Gold moved to recommend it to the select committee who drafted it, to amend some of the details. This motion was lost.

The yeas and nays were then called on the question, Shall the bill pass? Yeas 47, nays 57.

The bill authorising a detachment of 100,000 militia, was read a third time and passed. The bill for the relief of capt. Silas Beaton, was read a third time and passed, 57 yeas in favour—the negative not called.

Two bills relative to the boundaries and sale of certain public lands, were read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the report of the select committee to whom was referred the President's message and the memorial of the legislature of Indiana Territory on the subject of making provision for the relatives of those who fell in the action of Tippecanoe, &c.

The report offers five resolutions:

- 1. Gives a month's pay extra to the officers and soldiers engaged.
2. Provides five years half pay for the legal representatives of those who fell.
3. Places the wounded on the pension list.
4. Pays for horses killed and property destroyed.
5. Allows an extension of time for payment of public land purchased by any officers or soldiers who were in the engagement.

The resolutions were agreed to, and a bill ordered; and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Seybert presented a petition for the issuing of certain debentures in Philadelphia. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Milnor presented the claim of a revolutionary soldier of Pennsylvania. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Randolph presented the petition of Augustus Watson, praying indemnification for the loss of a horse in the Whiskey insurrection, '93. Referred to the committee of claims.

The Speaker offered a communication from the Governor of Georgia, containing the assent of the legislature of that state to the proposed amendment to the constitution relative to the acceptance of foreign titles. Laid on the table.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures to whom was referred the bill from the Senate for licensing and enrolling steam-boats, reported the same without amendment. Referred to the committee of the whole for Thursday next.

Mr. Williams, from the military committee, reported a bill for arming the militia. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of enlarging the present armories of the U. S. and erecting more; with leave to report by bill.

Mr. Wright from the select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the relief of Gen. St. Clair. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. Nelson took the chair in committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the Commissioners West of Pearl River. [This bill continues their salaries for extra services.] The bill was agreed to, reported to the house, confirmed, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Basset took the chair in committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Christopher Miller. He bore a flag of truce from general Wayne to the hostile Indians at the risk of his life, under a promise of reward from gen. W. whose death prevented its ac-

complishment. The bill appropriates 960 acres of land. The bill was agreed to, confirmed by the house and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Desha took the chair in committee of the whole on the bill reported by the committee of the District of Columbia, relative to marriage licenses. By the laws of Maryland, operating in the Maryland part of the District, four dollars are paid for a marriage license, appropriated to schools, &c. This bill appropriates such money to schools in the District.

Mr. Dawson was opposed to the bill, and moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. Smilie and the Speaker thought it strange that one Bachelor should support the bill, and another, (Mr. Dawson) should oppose it. They were in favour of enjoining marriages. Mr. Smilie said, for so long as he was for taxing all bachelors 5 years old, the money being wanted for the wars. For striking out 47, against it 50.

The committee rose and reported the bill with the amendments (first section erased.)

Mr. Milnor hoped the house would not incur in striking out. The gentleman (Mr. Dawson) who reported the bill, seemed to have objection to paying the tax: he wondered how the other gentleman (Mr. Dawson) could object, for, if he should take a wife in the District, he was already liable to the tax, the bill only appropriating the money.

The house concurred in striking out, 40 to 38.

Mr. Lewis took the chair in committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of John Murray.

Certain certificates of public debt, long lost, when found could not be paid at the Treasury on account of the statute of limitation; in the justice of the debt there was no objection.

Mr. Milnor, Mr. Gholson, Mr. Wright and others supported the claim. Mr. Stanton moved that the committee rise. Motion carried 45 to 35. The same committee had time to sit again.

Gen. Breckenridge took the chair in committee of the whole on several claims which involved the question whether or not the committee of claims should examine the merit of the claims presented, whether barred by the statute of limitation or not. It was at length decided by a large majority, that they should do so, 57 voting for it, there being absent 80 in the house. The committee of the whole then rose, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Emott presented the petition of John Steinfert, now of New-York, formerly of the Island of Jamaica, praying permission to bring his property from that Island. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Troup presented certain resolutions of the legislature of Georgia, approving the conduct of the general government, and obliging themselves to support it. Referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Desha presented a petition from sundry persons praying permission to settle on the public lands by paying a certain annual rent. Referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made an unfavourable report on the petition of —, of New-York, praying the payment of certain debentures, in which the house concurred.

Mr. Tallmadge from the committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill proposed for repairing the building purchased for the accommodation of the general post office and patent office. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Burwell offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before the house a list of the persons on the pension list, the state or territory in which they live, and the amount of their pensions. Agreed to.

An engrossed bill for the relief of the board of commissioners west of Pearl River, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Christian Miller, passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on a bill repealing the 10th section of the act for incorporating the late Bank of the United States. The committee reported it to the house, and it was ordered to lie on the table.

Committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on a bill fixing the salaries of certain officers of government.

After two unsuccessful attempts by Mr. Starford to amend the bill by altering the phraseology of that part which limits the time of its duration, in which he was the only affirmative.

He moved to add an additional section for increasing the salary of the deputy post-master general from 1700 to 2000 dollars. At the suggestion of Mr. Bacon the amendment was so altered as to give the post-master general 300 dollars additional, and the deputy post-master general 300 dollars.

On this proposition considerable debate arose which was continued till a motion was made by Mr. King, that the committee rise,