From Acerbi's Trace!s through Sweden Finland, Sc. tross over the gulf on the Ice to Finland, the peasants always oblige him to engage double the number of horses to what he had upon his arriving at Grisslehamp. We were forced to take no less than eight sledges, being three in company and two servants. This appears, at first sight, to be an imposition on the part of the peasants-but we found, by experience, that it was a necessary precaution. The distance across is 43 English miles, thirty of which you travel on ice without touching on land. This passage o. ver the frozen sea, is doubtless the most singular and striking spectacle that a traveller from the south can behold. I faid my account with having a journey more dull and unva ried, than surprising or dangerous. I expected to travel forty-three miles without sight of land over a vast

unequal. It assumed as we proceeded, an undulating appearance, re-sembling the waves by which it had been agitated. At length we met with masses of ice heaped one upon another, and some of them seeming as if they were suspended in the air, while others raised in the form of pyramids. On the whole they exhibited a picture of the wildest and most saving confusion, that surprized the eye by the novelty of its appearance. It was an immense chaos of icy ruins, presented the view under every possible form, and

and uniform plain, and that every

successive mile would be in exact

unison and monotonous correspon-

dence with those I had already tra-

velled; but my astonishment was greatly increased in proportion as

we advanced from our starting post.

a blue green colour."

" Almost all the Finnish peasants have a small house built on purpose for a bath; It consists of only one small chamber, in the innermost part of which are placed a number of stones, which are heated by fire till they become red. On this stones thus heated, water is thrown until the company within be involved in a thick cloud of vapour. In this innermost part, the chamber is formed into two stories for the accommodation of a greater number of persons within that small compassand it being the nature of heat and vapour to ascend, the second story is of course the hottest. Men and women use the bath promiscuously. without any concealment of dress, or being in the least influenced by any emotions of attachment. If however, a stranger open the door, and come on the bathers by surprise, the women are not a little startled at his appearance; for, besides he person, he introduces along with him, by opening the door, a great quantity of light, which discovers at once to the view their situation, as well as forms. Without such an accident, they remain if not in total darkness, yet in great obscurity, as there is no other window besides a of Cæsar: small hole, nor any light but what enters in from some chink in the roof of the house, or the crevices between the pieces of wood of which it is constructed. I'often amused myself with surprising the bathers in this manner, and I once or twice tried to go in and join the assembly; but the heat was so excessive that I could not breathe, and in the space of a minute at most, I verily believe must have been suffocated. I sometimes stepped in for a moment, just to leave my thermo-meter in some proper place, and immediately went out again, where I would remain for a quarter of an hour, or ten minutes, and then enter again, and fetch the instrument to ascertain the degree of heat. My astonishment was so great that I could hardly believe my sen when I found that those people main together, and amuse themselves for the space of half an hour, and sometimes a whole hour, in the same chamber, heated to the 70th or 75th degree of Celsius. thermometer, in contact with those vapours, became sometimes so hot, that I could scarcely hold it impy hands.

"The Finlanders, all the while they are in this hot bath, continue to rub themselves, and lash every part of their bodies with switches formed of twigs of the birch tree, In ten minutes they become as red as raw flesh, and have altogether a very frightful appearance. In the winter season they frequently to out of the bath, naked as they are

sometimes come out, still naked, and converse together, or with any one near them, in the open air, If travellers happen to pass by while the peasants of any hamlet, or little village, are in the bath, and their assistance is needed, they will leave the bath, and assist in yoking or unyoking, and fetching provender for the horses, or in any thing else without any sort of covering whatever, while the passenger sits shivering with cold, though wrapped up in a good sound wolf's skin. There is nothing more wonderful than the extremities which man is capable of enduring through the power of habit.

"The Finnish peasants pass thus instantaneously from an atmosphere of 70 degrees of heat to one of 30 degrees of cold, a transition of a hundred degrees, which is the same thing as going out of boiling into Preezing water! and, what is more astonishing, without the least inconvenience ; "while other people are very sensibly affected by a variation of but 5 degrees, and in danger of being afflicted with the rheumatism by the most trifling wind that blows. Those peasants assure you that with-The sea, at first smooth and even not sustain as they do, during the became more and more rugged and whole day their various labours. By out the hot vapour baths they could the bath, they tell you, their strength is recruited as much as by rest and sleep. The heat of the vapour mollifies to such a degree their skin, that the men easily shave themselves with wretched razors, and without soap."

From the Port Folio.

MUTABILITY OF HUMAN GREATNESS. In the year 1504, only 307 years ago, the master of the ceremonies of Pope Julius II. ranked the powers of embellished by superb stalaclites of Europe as under. This was the rule of precedence for ambassadors.

1 Emperor of Germany, 2 King of the Romans,

3 France,

4 Spain, 5 Arragon

6 Portugal, 7 England, 8 Sicily.

9 Scotland, 10 Hungary,

11 Navarre,

12 Cyprus, 13 Bohemia,

14 Poland, 15 Denmark,

16 Republic of Venice, 17 Duke of Britanny,

18 Duke of Burgundy, 19 Elector of Bavaria

20 Elector of Brandenburg,

21 Elector of Saxony, 22 Arch Duke of Austria,

23 Duke of Savoy, 24 Grand Duke of Florence. Neither Russia nor Prussia appear on this list; but how many in return have disappeared, and of those that remain, how have they changed rank and importance! Of the papal court that thus dictated to others, what are we to say now, unless it be what Brutus said over the inanimate body

" But yesterday His word might have been weigh'd 'gainst

half the world : Now none so low as do him reverence."

Such is the mutability of human

greatness.

Spain, until the time of Lewis XIII. led the taste in Europe, as France has done since. The change took place by degrees: it began soon after the French interest yielded to Henry IV. in France, and the armada to queen Elizabeth, in England. The splendour of Lewis XIV. completed the change; and though, the Spaniards have preserved their ancient dress and manners, they have long had no imitators. At the same peeiod, when wealth and power began to quit Spain, her authority, in matters of taste and fashion, fell off. and scarcely any remnants are now left of either. An anecdote, little known, of the great duc de Sully, will prove the fact of this change and determine the time when it tool to consult him on some affair of great importance requested him to come to court. The old duke arrived in the midst of the court: all the courtiers dressed something in what has since been termed the French style. Sully was still in his Spanish dress, & his antique appearance excited a sort of ridicule amongst the young courtiers, which he observing said, with great gravity.— Sire, when the great Henry, of glorious memory, did me

his presence Lone XIII. follow ed the hint immediately, to the great moreification of the young fashlousbles of that days

Culture of the Sugar Cane. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Saples, in Georgia, to his friend in Beaufort, S. C. respecting the growth of the sugar cane. You are desirous of knowing

something of the progress made with the augar cane. On Sapele, Mr. Spalding has about 22 acres; Mr. Geary about 8 acres; Mr. Carnochan, near Darien, 12 or 14 acres; all in a most promising way and said by Mr. Carnochan, who has been a sugar planter in Jamaica for a number of years, and now manages for his brother, to be equal to any in the West Indies, and not w doubt remains on his mind of success. Mr. Spalding is in forwardness with his works, and a fair experiment will be made the coming season by him .-Five hundred dollars peracre hasbeen refused by Mr. Geary for his cane for plants to take the chance of it as it stands. Mr. G. intends preparing his cane for syrup only, and if it is correct that he has engaged all that he can make in this way at one dollar per gallon, Mr. Carnochan says the proceeds will be equal to \$ 2000 per acre. I know this will amaze you, as it would any one unacquainted with the production. Mr. Carno chan says, that Gane of the same description in Jamaica would give exceeding two tons of sugar per acre; allow that the juices may not be so rich and matured as in the West Indies, and deduct one half, will not that answer? Major Wood and Doctor Grant have some Cane on hands of a similar quality to yours that is very fine. These I have not seen. Mr. Carnochan tells me, that last year, Dr. Grant's was superior to any he had seen. Canes, to the extent of a few acres, may be now engaged at 6 1-4 cents per cane .-At this rate Mr. Geary's cane by actual calculation, will give him \$ 2400 per acre. His cane will average 15 perfect canes to the mil, many of the hills exceed twenty

Savannah Rep. An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. No one need ap-ply who cannot bring the best recom-

Application to be made to James Cheston in Baltimore, or to the sub-ANN CHESTON. West River, Oct. 14, 1813. tt.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE, Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

American and London Superfine se-cond and Coarse Cloths. Cassimeres, Velvets and Cords, Flannels, Moleskin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do. Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marseilles, Quilts. 3.4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diaper, Shirting Cotton,

Irish and German Linen, Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn Hosiery, Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves

Ribbons, White and Coloured Florence, White Satin,
Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries, All of which is offered for sale on ac-

commodating terms. LIKEWISE Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars, or Cash, at the Factory Prices. Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,

September 20, 1813.
The stockholders of this Institution, will please take notice that the second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each death of his royal master, and lived of November next. Those who hold to a great age: Louis XIII. wishing powers of attorney to transfer stock to consult him on some afficient share of the Capital Stock, is required the payment of the above instalment. By order of the Board, J. STERETT, Gash'r. Bept. 30.

> Notice is hereby given, That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No.2, of Anne-Arundel county. eptember 17.

virtue of a decree of the high cour of chancers, passed in the sase at John Davil, of Marsh, & wife, and Stephen Beard and wife, & others, games Mary an Rawlings, & others, the subscriber will expose to Public Selection that the subscriber will expose to Public Bale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereaf-

Part of a valuable tract of land, sito te in Anne Arundel county, called Beard's Habitation," containing about 228 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this pro-perty, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the Sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, with good security for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence as

JOHN UVALL, of Marsh, Trustee.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running line of stages from this city to Washington and George town, to commence on the first Monday in November next.

The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in George town, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning-will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.
WM. CRAWFORD,

ISAAC PARKER. Oct. 21, 1813.

Public Sale.

Will be offered to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 23d No-vember next, if fair, is not the next fair day, all that part of

A Tract of Land

Called White's Hall, in Anne-Arunde county, the present residence of Joseph Hopkins, containing about 215 or acres. 'This land is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco; plaister of Paris acts well on it. There is a comfortable dwelling house, with a handsome meadow before the door, and a fine orchard, on this farm. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is expected that who ever wishes to purchase will view it previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be accommodating to a punctual purchaser. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Mr. Gerard Hopkins, living on the premises, will show the same to any person inclined to pur-

RICHARD SNOWDEN. October 21.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's Store. and at this Office.

-Price 12 1-2 Cents .-October 28.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted togure by one application (without Mercury.) Leo's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for

the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask 'Lip' Salvo. Lee's Corn Plaister. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder. To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lin & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prayents there being herewith inserted.

porter for this paper w irplused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.— By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reach to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with the Speaker's of course we could be by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this send-on. Although, therefore, we have made on. Although, therefore, we invented over exertion that our disadvantageous, situation would permit to furmits or readers with the proceedings and chates readers with the proceedings and chates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in as measure been supplied by the lams and mutilated abstracts shich have been published in the National Intelligence. That Gazette is under the absolute tantroul of the administration, and through evil report and through good report must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The mative for this suppression may be disconnected. vered in the manher in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue of the most of thein.-They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truth have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded-But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost tothe This evil must be remedied :if Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional commodations will be provided for stenographers And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the reat session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patrenize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. Webzrs no other object in view but to sens the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which searcelvever issues with out containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have be come so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequenly disseminating the boldest falsehoods requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to comteract a system of organized deception and falschood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best isterests of the nation. The Daily Kational Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information If that information can be as readly derived from some other than the pure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation is discontinuing patronage to a mischieras print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$150 in Boards-\$200 Bound,

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Rich and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet in or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stars when necested. He is between it Ran away from Salubria, near Ha stare when accosted. He is between li and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River in the which place he has a mother relations. The above residual to their relations. will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the United States, if taken out of Washington County.

July 15th 1813 July 15th, 1813.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price Three Dollar's per Annum.

Delivered to the Grand Jury at the opening of the present session of the Criminal Court of Baltimore County, by his honor JUDGE MARTIN

An infinitely wise and good God, when he first created man, created him innocent, and consequently happy. For innocence and happiness are so inseparably connected, that the last is ever attended by the first; and without the first the last ein never be attained.

His creator was then his only sovereign, and his only lawgiver, whose holy laws were engraven on his heart, and to all which a prompt thedience was the spontaneous regult of that love and reverence for the author of his existence, which, while innocent was part of his natire. And thus would man have ever remained, had he continued in that state of innocence, in which he was created. Human governments, in that case, would never have been formed; nor would civil institutions ever have existed: for they would not have been wanted. Our creator would have continued to be our only ruler and governor. This earth would have been a blooming paradise; and we ourselves

but little lower than angels.

But man being endowed with free-

dom of will, without which he could not have had either merit or demerit in his actions, nor have been more accountable for them than is an elegant and ingeniously constructed piece of mechanism for its novements; yielding to these tempations by which he was proved. rebelled against his God, and lost that, his divine image, in which he was created. His whole nature became entirely changed, and debased; his intellect became darkened; his will perverted, and all his inclinations & passions wholly evil and corrupted; and thus he became the slave of all the vile lusts of the flesh, and wicked affections of the mind. Thus sin & misery entered into this world; and as the human race multiplied, the earth became overspread with monsters as much more deformed and dangerous, than the most savage ceasts of the forest, as vitiated intellect exceeds the instinct of nature, who, being unrestrained, except by the imbecility of their powers, and the imperfection of their understanding, it was the necessary result, that the weak should become a prey to the strong, the indolent and timid to the enterprisig and bold—and simplicity and gnorance, to insidious cunning and raftiness; and the whole human ace walking in their own evil ways, and doing whatever seemed good in heir own eyes, this would soon be which was displayed nothing but misery and crime. And in the hor-rid attrocities, which, within the ast 20 years, have been exposed to our view in that unhappy nation, which once was the seat of all that was elegant, polite and refined, we have a most distressing proof of the

delivered up to their own evil imainations. To guard against such enormities; preserve peace and order in soty; to secure the rights of individuals from being infringed; to protect them in the safe enjoyments of property and reputation, liberty and life, the establishments of human governments became necessary which having once been effected, old mes have been done away, and new ones have been successively established in their places, from a very early period of the world to the Present time. All professing to have those great chds, in view, though or their attainment and as many them have had their origin, in force or in frauduite is not much to be wondered at it the happiness of

nconceivable guilt into which man-

kind are capable of plunging them-telves when forsaken by God, and