

atives of such intestate may have elected, or shall elect to take the same at the valuation made or to be made by commissioners as is by said acts allowed and directed, to give bond as is required by said acts, to such of the representatives of such intestate; but that such purchaser or purchasers, or person having elected or who may elect to take such real estate, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, in such penalty, and with such security, as the court from which such commission hath issued or may issue shall direct and approve, conditioned for the payment of the amount of the valuation or purchase money, (as the case may be) to the legal representatives of such intestate, in such proportions as each may be entitled agreeably to the order of the court, which bond shall be recorded among the records of the county in which the commission hath issued or may issue, and upon such bond, or an office copy thereof, suit or suits may be instituted against the obligors therein, or any of them, for any breach of the condition thereof, by any person interested therein.

An Act declaring the continuation and extension of the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the president, directors and company of the Bank of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, the president, directors and company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, the president and directors of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, the president directors and company of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester, the president and directors of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany, the president directors and company of the City Bank of Baltimore, the president directors and company of the Hagers Town Bank, the Bank of Somerset, the Conococheague Bank, and the president and directors of the Bank of Caroline, have transmitted to the executive of this state certificates of their determination to agree to and accept the renewal of their charters, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by an act, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes, passed at December Session one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; Therefore,

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the charters of, or the several acts of assembly incorporating the above mentioned Banks, be and the same hereby are continued and extended to the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to the end of the session of the general assembly next thereafter: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the said Banks from the compliance with the terms and conditions prescribed in the act of assembly, entitled, "A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes, passed at December Session eighteen hundred and thirteen, chapter one hundred and twenty-two.

From the Trenton Federalist.

Joseph Buonaparte and Count Regnault, lately visited the manufactories at Paterson, New Jersey, and the latter wrote on the books of the hotel, "May your industry rival that of Manchester, and contribute to deliver America from that tribute she pays to England, who will always be her enemy."

One cannot but be moved with indignation at the insolent interference in our affairs of this officious Frenchman. Count Regnault is one of Buonaparte's adherents. He has recently fled from France, on account of traitorous conduct in that country. He and his associates have almost ruined their own country by their wicked conduct; yet, no sooner does he land upon our shores than he tries to sow the seeds of further mischief among mankind. When this man was acting with

Buonaparte, in his tyrannic and bloody usurpation; what was there in the conduct of England towards this country more indicative of enmity than in that of his despotic master? Nothing! While Buonaparte, and such men as this, swayed the government of France—the injuries and insults offered to this country exceeded those of any other nation in the world. England became highly instrumental in putting an end to the power and domination of Buonaparte and his vile supporter—and one of them, who escapes to this country, who had been an accessory to all the insults and wrongs heaped upon us by France—as soon as he lands upon our shores, has the insolence to poke his nose in our faces and tell us "England will always be our enemy." But Master Regnault we must say of you and your clan, a plague upon your house and all your quarrels. We've had enough of them. If you've any differences to settle with England, go some where else; and try your hand at exciting enmity. We've had one war already on our master's account, and on the account of those weak and wicked men among us, who are always striving to inculcate the idea that England is our eternal enemy. You would like no doubt to be made a great man in our expense, as many of these haters of England have been; but we trust the time is gone by for such business.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The following letter is just received, and we readily comply with the request of the writer, to make it public.

Cambridge, Mass. Jan. 27.

Sir—I have the request you to make mention in your paper, of the death of a young gentleman, who departed this life, very suddenly, at my dwelling, a few miles from this place, on the afternoon of the 26th inst.

From the superscription of letters, as well as the initials on the clothing found in his possession, we find him to bear the name of JULIUS RAYMOND FAYETTE. He spoke the French language very fluently; and, from his general deportment, we would suppose him to be of genteel parentage.

He was travelling on horseback—was extremely well mounted; and still better clad. From various corroborating circumstances, as well as from his verbal information, we think him to belong to New-York city.

Your compliance with this solicitation, will greatly oblige me; while it will, at the same time, no doubt, prove the means of acquainting his relations with the melancholy tidings.

His equipage, valise, &c. are in our house—which we will deliver to any person, authorised to receive them.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours, JANE GREGORY. Editor Evening Post.

From the Wilkesbarre Gleaner.

Rapid Travelling.—Julius Raymond Fayette, a young gentleman "elegantly mounted and still better clad"—spoke the French language fluently, &c. left this place on the morning of the 23d of January for New-York, his place of residence. It seems from Mrs. Gregory's letter that on the 26th of January he died near Cambridge, Massachusetts, having travelled 360 miles from Wilkes Barre, convinced them that he could talk French fluently, and died, all in the space of three days. Mrs. Gregory mentions that his valise and clothes are at her house, ready to be delivered to his disconsolate friends. In this melancholy affair, the chief thing to be regretted is, that nothing is said about the horse. So fleet a traveller would outstrip Jehu—his ordinary pace must equal Jenkin's brown sweep stakes—and Goodyear ought by all means to purchase him to carry President's Messages on important occasions. Who can unravel the mystery?

The following communication is earnestly recommended to the attention of Medical gentlemen throughout the United States. To the Editor of the Evening Post.

SIR—It appears from an article in your paper of last evening that an inquiry into the causes of the spotted fever is about to take place; no subject of more interest has ever engaged the attention of the Medical profession. If I am correctly informed by several intelligent medical students from the western parts of this state, it is a general opinion among the Physicians there

that the spotted fever is caused by the use of bread or whiskey made of ergot or spurred rye. The evil effects of this unwholesome aliment have long been known on the continent of Europe. In France and in Germany particularly destructive epidemics have been very distinctly traced to this source. In the year 1777 Mr. Tesier, one of the members of the Royal society of medicine in Paris was deputed to travel through the Province of Sologne in order to acquire information on this subject. It appears from his inquiries that the Ergot is found in other plants beside rye, viz: barley, oats, and wheat, but in smaller quantity. Schmeidler attributed the formation of Ergot to a viscous substance that penetrated the grain with the dew and then occasioned a sort of fermentation by which a fungus shot forth that hardened into Ergot. Other physicians, and Tillet especially, finding small insects in the diseased grains attributed to them the formation of Ergot, and all agreed that this disease of the grain was greatly favoured by sterility, a moist and sterile soil, and wet seasons.

In order to prevent the disease in the grain Dr. Reid, Physician of the Military Hospital of Mentz advises that all the diseased stalks should be carefully gleaned after the harvest and burned, and that no grain should be raised from seed which is not perfectly healthy, or if this cannot be done, that the grain be washed in lime water, in order to destroy any insects that may be lodged in it. In 1808, the faculty of medicine of Marbourg, published a treatise on a convulsive epidemick, which they declared arose from the use of ergot. Many patients remained stupid until death. Those who escaped, recovered imperfectly, and were particularly ill during the months of January and February.—The disease appeared contagious, and affected armies, many of whom died in a state of lethargy. In 1658, throughout several cantons of Germany, many persons were seized with a kind of intoxication, head ache, vertigo, constant nausea, and considerable swelling of the face, symptoms which were attributed to the use of bread made of ergot grain. The disease was termed ergotism. About the beginning of the last century, a convulsive epidemick ravaged several cantons of Saxony and Sweden. At one of the seasons in which it prevailed with the greatest violence, the rye contained one third of ergot. The villages situated in marshy ground fared worst, and there was comparatively little sickness in large towns. The patients were attacked with spasms, convulsions and inexpressible pain, such as would be produced by attempts to dislocate a bone, which came on by paroxysms; in the intervals they could attend to their business. After the paroxysm some had a voracious appetite, which led to acts of intemperance that were quickly fatal; others fell into a lethargy which if it did not prove fatal, was succeeded by vertigo, extreme weakness and stiffness in the limbs. On dissection, blood was found extravasated in the chest, and there were traces of inflammation of the lungs; the heart was remarkably flaccid, and its ventricles empty. The blood vessels appeared to be filled with bile; some gangrenous spots were seen on the liver, and spleen. The testimony of Doctors Thuillier and Dodart sufficiently establishes the fact, that the Ergot is capable of producing malignant typhus Fever and gangrene of the extremities. Upon the whole there can be no doubt that it is a very deleterious substance, and that its effects upon the human system are modified by various circumstances which perhaps the present state of our knowledge does not permit us to appreciate. It is an object of interesting inquiry how far the powers of Ergot may be modified by distillation and combination with alcoholic liquors, and whether this or any other cause sufficiently explain why the use of ergot in Europe produces a convulsive epidemick terminating in Typhus, and in other instances the Dry Gangrene described by Royer, while in America it causes a disease in many respects unlike either.

It is understood that the Medical Institution of this city are about to offer a prize for the best dissertation on this subject.

WEST INDIES.

Demerara, Nov. 3.

In the Demerara Packet which arrived on Sunday last, came Messrs

A. Dfossen, D. Prims, G. Taylor, J. Mayer Tunesky, and M. G. Vanlerpaer. The four former were originally passengers, and the latter a seaman in the ship Industry, Captain De Weerd, which arrived here about two months ago from Amsterdam. On their passage hither (on the 14th of Aug.) they saw a vessel at some distance, which they supposed to be a packet, and being anxious to learn some news of the passing events in France obtained the captain's permission to go in one of the ship's boats for the purpose of boarding the stranger; but shortly after they had gone in the boat, a breeze sprung up which prevented their reaching her; they then endeavoured to regain their ship, but, it being night-fall, they lost sight of her; and continued exposed for fifteen days, without any nourishment, but what they procured from the rain which they caught in their handkerchiefs. Reduced to the last extremity of despair, they had formed the dreadful resolution of sacrificing one life to preserve the others; when fortunately a vessel hove in sight, which took them on board, and carried them to Point-Petre, Guadeloupe, where they received the most generous assistance from the inhabitants, and were ultimately enabled to reach their destination.

Jamaica, Dec. 30.

A letter from Santa-Marta, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 23d inst. states, that a gentleman on his route to the head-quarters of Gen. Morillo's army, fell in with Messieurs John Macpherson, John Cohen, Welsh, Leonard Henden, (British subjects, and lately residents at Cartagena) stripped of every farthing they possessed in the world, and not even common rations allowed them by Gen. Morillo. They had been ill of fever and ague for near two months, notwithstanding which, they were driven about tied arm and arm, from town to town, without shoes or hats, merely existing upon the charity of the inhabitants. All their hopes were on the arrival of a British man of war to claim them as British subjects, and to carry them off. The property of Messrs. Macpherson & Henden, Gen. Morillo laid in his own private possession.

We understand Rear-Adm. Douglas has dispatched the Junon frigate this morning for Cartagena, for the purpose of claiming such British subjects as may be there.

OBITUARY.

Deprived this life, at his dwelling near the Head of Severn, on Sunday last, after a short and distressing illness, Mr. JOHN WELCH, in the 57th year of his age. Integrity, benevolence and honour, invariably marked his conduct through life. By his death society has been deprived of a humane and invaluable citizen; his widow an affectionate husband; his family a kind master, and the poor a charitable friend.

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a red
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring 500

Cords of Tanners Bark.

He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit: Chestnut Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; Black Oak, eight dollars. He returns his thanks to the public generally, and his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest Baltimore price for Hides and Calf Skins. John Hyde.

Annapolis, March 7.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Annapolis County, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Burgess, late of said county, deceased; requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, on or before the 23 day of September next, and all those who have claims against said estate, to present them for settlement on or before that day, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit of said estate. West Burgess.

March 7, 1816.