From the Baston Blue

RELIEF FOR A SHORT CROPO CORNE Travelling tarly through the country, I have discovered, and from the information of have discovered, and aron the information orders, movernous growing will be much thereof than the late one. As a relief to the poor, and indeed to the rich, I am induced to lay before the community a certain transdy for the faving of thousands and tens of thousands barrels of thoulands and tens of inductions to the torm, that every year are unnecessarily washed in feeding as the numerous horses and work castle that ale annually sled by the farmers of our country? The faving herein alluded to is; not a 'peculative opinion, but it is the result of my experience during the present year. and with me and my posterity to the end of time, even if corn were at half a crown the time, even if corn were at half a crown the bothel, the prefent mode of feeding should Thave more than 20 horfes, including old

I have more than 20 hories, including on and young, and 8 work oxen, on my dwelling plantation, and fince Christmas not one businel of corn have they are, unless by my three rode horses. Many of my neighbours will tell you that my hories never looked so well; and I positively ailert, that never since I have been a farmer did my flock of horses and cat-tle do their labour with so much ease to them felves, and pleasure to me-never were they healthy and well to look at. A doubt healthy and well to look at. A doubt last fall whether I should have corn enough for my own consumption, drove me to the experiment herein related, and a falutary and profitable one I have found it. It enabled me to fell fe-veral hundred barrels of corn My top fodder, I carefully faved, and had

it cured as green as the corn would allow; this was the food that my horses were fed with. I had it eut pretry fine in a common choppi box, filled a large trough with it and over it iprinkled fome water, and a small quantity of bran or fliorts; this they devoured with veraciousness than I have ever witnessed in horses at their food: a refuse at the butt ends would fometimes be left, when I had it taken would formetimes be lett, when I had it takes out every night and morning; and it we the work-cattle and milch-cows, who would leave their other food of hay, husks of traw to fight for this. Will you believe me when I affure you, that at my dwelling plantation we cultivate 35,200 corn-hills, (about 140 acres) the tops of which were entirely feel away in the above manner, not one armful being used in the common wasteful mode.— The blades of my corn were principally used in the fame way. I had as good a crop of clover and timothy hay as ever went to a horfe-rack, yet so much did my horfes inster the chop stuff, that the racks were feldom empty, not oftener than once, and at most

Some will ask, where are we all to get bran or fhorts? I will tell you how I got enough to last my horses from Christmas until me flushing for fallow will be completed. Last winter I had about a thouland buthels of old indifferent wheat of the last year's crop, which I had manufactured into flour and fold, the bran and fhorts of which have latted m the bran and inorts of which have latted me ever fince and are not used. This plan I shall adopt folong as I live, unless I can make annual contracts for a supply on suitable terms; in desing which there will perhaps be but little difficulty. But those who do not have at trouble, or to whom it may be inconvertent, have always a remedy at nand, and by the synthesis of 600 lives.

a better substitute.
You can have meal; and one quart is fufficiency for a horse for the day and night, which is certainly much cheaper than twenty ears of corn for your horse per day when alle and the double of it when working. The great advantage in the .op foduer is the sweet jusce it contains, and which when chopped up wer and sprinkled with the offal of wheat, or meal keeps your horse in good health, and full gives keeps your horte in good health, and full gives his hair a good complexion, and keeps his skin loofe. It multiplies the litter of your flable several fold

Now is the time to fave your fodder: and if from want of labor you are unable (as often happens) to fave both tops and blades without injury to the one or the orther, let the blade be lost, or injured; for there is no compari fon in value between them, the tops being th mott nutricious. So confident am I of the ve ry great importance of the top fodder, that I believe it, alone, and without mixture. (except a little water,) will fuffain a horfe, or fatten a bullock, better than the ufual mode of corn, &c There is in practice, and has been ever fince the fettiement of the country, a most watteful method of feeding work over with corn, of which they confume an immense quantity: This is bad economy, as well as injurious to this useful animal; for when they are ted with corn, it paffes throng .m, (one half of it at leaft) undigested; the cane it, that they have not long feed through in them to rell the corn in its paffage, until it perferms its intended purposes. Nor can you prevent it, while you keep up the corn feed ing fyftem Work cattle, or fattening cattle, ought to feed on nothing but hay, or chopped fedder; or, if you with them to have grain, it should be made fine and mingled with drink. This will aid very much to their fattening and a quart per day is enough. But if you feed them or corn, they will eat your hay ve-ry limt edly indeed, be it ever fo good; cattle, if feeding for the butcher, or work steers, must be kept full of formething, and corn will not fill them, though they eat until they leave at every meal. Hories are very much of the

If the above advice is purfued, thousands of farmers who anticipate purchasing of corn will have an abundance; hundreds who think that perhaps with close feeding, &c. they will have enough to supply them, may sell most than half, two thirds, of their crops; and those who think they shall have a few barrels to sell who think they shall have a few barrels to sell was double trable. may double, treble, perhaps quadruple their quartity, by which the markets will be kept fully lupplied, and the purchalers will have it at a fair price that will no longer oppies them JACOB GIBSON. Marengo, (Md.) Sept. 22, 1816

N. B. On my dwelling plantation I have but twelve work horses; they have cultiwated for me 350,000 com hills, (about 180 mes); they have tred out 2600 bushels of when and have flufted me about 300 acres of w. (of which they will do the seeding) and all this work without corn. In cleaning up my corn hosfes I shall clean the shattered corn and make meal of it to complete my feeding for the year; I am, and have been fome time chopping my green tops and feeding with them. I beg you all to try the experiment immediately, and test its truth. I shall make 13 or 1400 barrels of corn, 200 of which will supply my wants for the whole concern, as we shall feed with corn nothing but the families and hogs.

It is thought adviseable by some experienced It is thought advice the hysics of the corn that is rouched by the frost "It will be found upon examination that the inner husle being very teacher is to injured as to subject to the corn and become routen. The experience author make it wrosts.

[Ferman face, of October 4] EXTRACT PROM A GORRESPONDENT. Shieldsborough Bag. St Louis.

September 8, 1816 "Yesterday morning, we were sur prized at the appearance in the offing of three United States vessels, the schooner Firebrand, ketch Surprise, and gun vessel Fox: the two latter had only sailed on Sunday last on a tvy months cruise, and the former was n expected for some weeks. On land the officers, we were informed, that the Pirebrand, captain Cunningham, y cruising in the gulph, in the nelg hood of Vera Gruz, was most was fonly attacked by two Spanish vessels of war, the one a heavy ship and the other a brig, who, notwithstanding the American flag was displayed, and that capt. C. did all in his power to consince them of his being an American wessel, did not cease, an incessant fire until they had injured her very materially, and dangerously wounded one man.

Then they required captain C. un der a threat of sinking his vessel if he did not comply, to send his boat on board -An officer was accordingly dispatched to the commander, and his getting on board he was immediate. ly confined, and the then turned into the coal pit. An officer with a file of marines was then sent from the Spaniards, on board the Firebrand, who took possession of the vessel, captain Cunningham having caused his colours to be lowered, and his signals to be thrown overboard. He then repaired himself on board the Spanish commander, and tendered his sword, which was not how ever accepted; and upon enquiring the cause of the treatment he had received. he was informed that the Spanish Government had given orders to its cruiz ers to permit so Torcign flag to sail in the Gulph.
"Cept. Cunningham was detained

six or eight hours, during which time he was treated in the most abominable manner, and his crew severely beaten and insulted. The Spanish commander told capt/Cunningham, that if he was really of American the Vice Roy of Mexico would pay the damages done. We hope however that satisfaction will be obtained in another way, as most fortunately for our government they have now on this station three sels, the Saranac, Boxer, and Tom Boyline, either of which, we think, would be able to give these two vessels a drub oing. In returning to port, the Fire brand fell in with the other vessels before mentioned, and they came in to gether for orders.

It is unfortunate, however, that the commodore is not now here, having gone to the Balize on public business when no doubt measures will be taken to bring the haughty and impersus Dons to a sense of respect to our tars. In fact, we should not be surprised if the Boxer should fall in with these fellows, and settle the business for them hefore she can receive any further orders, as she sailed on a cruise in that direction. In the present very unsettled state of affairs between the two nations. I should be led to fear that if our government was inclined for a rupture, they might make this circumstance a serious cause of misunderstanding; at any rate, I think that the spirit prevalent in the Navy is likely to provoke it."-Relf

* This place is about 60 miles from

New-Orleans, Sept. 20.

At a numerous and respectable meet ng of the citizens of New Orleans held on Thursday the 19th of September. 1816, a recable to notice in the public print in consequence of the late wanton and atrocious attack upon the honour of the American and by three ships of war belonging to king of Spain,

The Hon. Joshua Lewis was called o the chair, and

Peter K. Wagner appfinted Sectr'y The objects for which the meeting was called having been briefly stated, the following resolutions were moved, and the sense of the meeting having been separately taken upon them, they

were carried unay mously with the exception of the last, which, however, was adopted by a very large majority. Resolved, That the cowardly attack made by the opanish squadron upon a small vessel of war of the U. States, or the high on the high seas, excites our highest indignation; that the circumstances which accompanied and followed this attack, are calculated to inflict a lasting wound on the honour of the nation, if suffered to go unrevenged.

Resolved, That the indignities and even stripes sinflicted on our brave seamy, when, not expecting any hostili-ty, they had put themselves in the power of an overwhelming force, must corrode the mind of every American until the remembrance shall be erased by ample expiation.

Resolved, That the assertion of the exclusive right to navigate any part of the high seas, set up by the officers of Spain, is as ridiculous as it is insolent, and if not abandoned ought to be resisted with the whole force of the na-

Resolved, That should a recourse be had to arms, to procure satisfaction for these insults, we will cheerfully incur the risks and make the sacrifices incident to such a state of things, and hereby pledge ourselves to our govern-

ment to support the measures they may think fit to adopt on that subject.

Resolved, That the king of Spain in demanding of the U.S. through his minister Don Onis, a cossion of part of the territory of the state of Louisi ana, evinced as well a disposition to find pretexts for hostility, with the U S. as an utter disregard for the sulemn obligation of treaties, and that we never will consent to the surrender of any portion of our fellow citizens to the dominion of corruption, cruelty and superstition.

Resolved, That a committee be ap pointed to transmit these resolution to the President of the U. States, toge ther with a respectful address, declar ing our readiness to support him in such neasures as he may adopt to obtain satisfaction for the late violation of our flag, and Messrs. Duncan, Grymes and Dazerac are appointed said committee.

Resolved, That it is our opinion that the commanding naval officer on this station ought to proveed to take imme diate satisfaction for the insult offered to a vessel under his command, and to the flag of his country and that if he should have taken steps to inflict a prompt and adequate punishment upon the authors, we highly approve the same and feel the greatest confidence that his doing so will meet the approbation of his government and his countrymen in all parts of the Union

JOSHUA LEWIS, Chairman. Peter K. Waguer, sec.

From the National Intelligencer. We have published to day an account of the Public Meeting at New Orleans, respecting the late attack on the Fire

brand by a Spanish squadron.

It would be uncandid, if not unjust, n us, to omit stating, at the same time we publish these proceedings, that we have private information from New-Orleans, that there were circumstances attending this transaction, which serve o palliate its apparent atrocity The nformation we have received we should not pretend to oppose to official information; but it has the sanction of a name, and appears to us to require a suspen sion of opinion until more full information is received. The particular facts stated to us by our correspondent we should lay before our readers, if we could do so with propriety before we receive confirmation of them.

Abstractedly viewed, the attack on the Firebrand, if she was known to be an U. States vessel, was a most menton outrage, such as the Spanish ment would not in common prudence avow or authorize, since it is in the power of the U. States at a word to trike to the vitals of Spain in her colo nies. It is therefore probable the attack, base and dastardly as it is represented to have been, will be instantly disavowed by the Spanish government and its authors punished, or delivered up to us for punishment -an atonement the demand of which must precede, and the concession of which will prevent, In the much more atrocious case of the Chesapeak, aggravated by every circumstance of cold blooded malice, this course, pointed out by the laws of nations, and by the rule of reason, was

But, if there are circumstances not generally understood in this case: for instance, if the Firebrand was many leagues westward of N. Orleans, on the Spanish coast; if she was in company with a vessel loaded with munitions of war from New Orleans, destined for a Mexican revolutionary province; If one of the most eminent barristers of New-Orleans was on board the vessel the Gen Jackson) thus in complete the the Firebrand was a super character of our armed schooler was in that situation liable to be mishken, notwithstanding her colour, for a Carthagenian or other republican armed vessel; if there be any foundation for these and other circumstances of which we are by letter assured, the case is certainly altered, and is involved in some perplexity, wich it requires time and evidence to disentangle.

The event is an unfortunate one in any view, and we greatly lament it .-We shall be grieved, however if urged on by the exasperation of the people of New Orleans, who are probably anxious for a war with Spain, our naval commanders should take into their own hands the remedy which it belongs to the government only to apply. A war with Spain is perhaps not greatly to be deprecated, but yet not greatly to be upprecated, but yes not to be anxiously wished; and if we are engaged in war with here the see our way clear, and be well satisfied of the strength of our ground.

the strength of our ground.

A few days will afford us more satisfactory information.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the U.S. Sloop of War Peacock, dated Gibraltar, Aug. 16. "We arrived here on the 15th inst." the day after Lord Exmouth regundron sailed for the destruction of the iter.

On taking his departure he was luted by the batteries on shore, which was returned by the squadron. They been here preparing and reising their boats for the expedition, and at one time made a display of ninety, exercising a bratison in each.

"Commodore Chauncey is off Naples, which our squadron at present

voils and the Peacock proceeds N. Y. pap.

FROM LAKE HURON

Extract of a letter from an intelligent officer of the United States army to his friend in this place, dated 2d September, Camp on Fox after, (Green bay,

You will perceive that I have been oushed to the remotest frontier post hat we have. A detachment of Artillery, four companies of infantry and wo of Riflemen, commanded by Col John Millsr, comprising the forge that performed the expedition from Mackinaw to this place. We sailed on the 27th of July in four vessels, and arrived here in the mouth of this river on the 8th of August-last Two compa nies of Riflemen, and the same of the 3d Infantry under the command of Lt. this post. The other troops accompanied us as a precaution against any opposition from the Indians, who had been represented as hostile, and having embodied themselves to the number of eight hundred warriors, but we found them few and most humble

The vessels in which we came were the first of so large a size that had ever attempted the pavigation of this Bay, which was found both easy and safe .-The bar opposite the mouth of this river was supposed to have only 3 feet water upon it; but on examination a channel of three fathoms water was discovered to cross it. This boy is calculated to be about ninety tes long and Mackinaw about one huntled and sixty miles from this place, a much shoper distance than agreeable to the French computation.

The river empties on the S. W. extremity of the bay, is about four hundred yards wide, of a gentle current, and sufficiently deep to the portage for boats of a considerable burthen, a dis tance of one hundred and sixty miles from its mouth, thence to the Ouisconsin is one and an half miles and to the Mississippi one hundred and sixty.

The erection of a fort at the Portage next year is in contemplation-Maj. Gratiot, who is here, has relected for ours the position of the old French fort, which is about one mile from the mouth of this river-it is only fifteen feet above the river, vet it commands the adjacent country for at least a mile, and although contiguous to several marshes is very healthy indeed, quite as much so as Mackinaw.

One half mile above this commences a French settlement extending the distance of five miles on both sides of the river, occupied by forty families, who emigrated from the Candas & France in the year 1720, in pany with the missionaries the French sent into their Indian Territories and a small military force intended for their protection. But since the time of the surrender of this country to the British by the peace of 1763, these people being out of the reach of protection, have been exposed to Indian depredations, cruelty and barbarity, and although in the possession of extensive and fertile farms, they were deterred from making any exertions to ac quire more than a fair subsistence, from the certainty that all above that, and often their all, would be taken by the first band of Indians that might sit the settlement -The people are fore indolent and some have adop the Indian life.

By intermarriages with the Indians, and a long residence here, nearly the whole of this population is of the breed." There is not a white female in the settlement, all speak fluently the Indian language, (Chippewa and Fal cavoin.) It would be expected from these circumstances, that the neighbouring Indians would be attached to them, yet, on every pretence they steal their horses, kill their cattle and rob Several have suffered in eir farms. this way since our arrival.

From the Franklin Repository, Oct. 8. A WOLF HUNT.

On Thursday, as two men were go-

ing along a bye road, about one mile north of this place, one of them having a gun intending to shoot squirrels, the other a man of colour, called Bill Butler, was on horseback; they were al-armed at seeing within less that thirty armed at seeing within less too thirty paces an enormous Worr, strong in anoffensive attitude with eyes sparkling fire. He that had the gun levelled it and anapped twice, the intrepid Butler finding there was no dependence to be placed in the gun, resolved to make a charge with a determination to have its scalp, or die in the attempt_the wolf thought proper to retreat and Butler pursued with all speed and left the o-ther man behind—thewoods being open he frequently came up with it-his object being to ride it down, and by that means to weaken it till he might the means to weaken it till he might that down for a club and kill it—pur us it on till it passed, before his door, through Robert Smith's meadow, close by the town, where Smith's boys were at work in the field, joined in the pursuit, but could not come up with it till Butler retarded its speed by his endeavours to ride over it .- it then crossed through Mr. Smith's fields and woods, during which time he frequently came up with it, but when the other boys were coming up it made off-in this way they run it fairly down, so that when attempting to jump a fence, one of the boys caught by the tail and pulled it back, and with their clubs the put an end to its life as well as to the after running it two miles. It was a re-markable large she wolf, and appeared

much taller than the lar and in skimning it found several of shot. Butler soys at but his of shot, Butter so at bit in but showed no disposition to dogs, the reason is they kapt he in a proper distance. He has recite order upon the county treasure eight dollars, premium allowed by State; his meritorique exertion or him to three libres that sum this too three libres that sum the second is reason. trepidity ranks him with General P

nam, in his tamous Wolf Hunt Mercersburg, Oct. 15; 1816. . It was supposed by some tabe m

Now Drawing Regularly, in the City of Bo more, GRAND NATIONAL LOTTER No. IL 35,000 Dollars,

25,000 Dollars, Highest P 10,000 Dollars, 5.000 Dollars, 2,000 Wollars,

All the above are FLOATIVO, a may earned out the wheel on any da Price of tickets only Six Dollars G. & R. WAITE. CORNER OF T. PATL'S LANE AND ME

KET-STREET. Have a variety of Number halves, quarters and eighths, whi they will warrant to be undrawn; i they will warrant to be undrawn; a which they pleage themselves to a whatever prizes they may draw; a from the very great success which a ally attend those. Tickets self Waite's Offices, they have enexpectation of selling the above Cap. Prizes.

In the First Class of this Lotter G. & R. WAITE sold and paid to Twenty Thousand Dollar Prizes, to of which were in Halles, Quarters

Gentlemen at a purchase Tickets of G & R. ITa may depend upon aving their orde faithfully execute and if the capital d be dray at the time the receire the money shall

PUBLIC SALE

scriber will expose at po lic sale, oh Thursday the 31st insta at 11 o'dock, if fair, if not the next fa iday excepted, at the Farm Mrs. driana Hall, on West rive sidence of Mordecai Hall, part of the personal property of Doct. Henry Hal of said county, deceased, consisting fattle and sheep, two yoke of wor en, one elegant young gig horse, or ddle horse, one mare and colt, all undry articles of house hold and kitch n furniture, consisting of one maher ny dining table, one tea table. beastead for curtains, one writ desk, half dozen Windsor chairs, In elegant guns, two complete saddles ar bridles, & many other valuable article too tedious to mention, with a quantit of pine plank, cypress shingles, and parcel of scantling, suitable for house building. The terms of sale are, a cr dit of six months on all sums of twent dollars and upwards, the purchaser g ving bond, with good security, unde that sum, cash.

Philip Pindell sen. Agent for Mrs Ariana Hall, executr of Dr. Henry Hall, late of A. county, deceased.

NEW GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY, Havejust received, andoffer for sale handsome and complete assortmen

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Superfine and second Clothe and Cassimeres, Blue and White Kersey, Plains Bocking Baize, Coatings and Mole Skins, do. 4-4 Irish Linens, Russia Sheeting, 4-4, 6-4 Cambric Musling 4, 64 Figured and Plain Leno, an Jaconet Muslins, 3-4 Russia and 6-4, 8.4 Table Diapers, Ticklinburg, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assuriment of GROCERIES, viz.

Best Cogniac Brandy, Spirit, Holland Gin, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malaga and Cherry Wines, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugar. Brown do. Imperial. Hyson, Young Hyson, Green and Southong Team, &c. &c.

With an excellent assortment of con-Ware and Ironmongery

All of which they are determined lispose of at the most moderate pries for ash, or on short credit, and to pun usl customera as usual. nnapolis, Oct. 17, 1216.

To be Rented, Por Three Years, Mrs. Kerr's farm, near Severn ferry, new occupied by Mrs. Mace. Por terms apply to Henry L. Davis. 34.

AND GAZIET WILL

polis, Thursday, Oct. 94. for af war with Spain is again red, but upon what ground save to the surrege committed, upon d. Siresial Pirebrand, which the plinte, none except those who are miled to peep behind the cabinet Washington, are able to say spice of dispute between Spain and tryvernment, to leak out through h, would be vain. They, with the who form our administration, day midely different now from what der did when they were flattering and posteding the people to entrust the the management of the affairs of to country. At that time it was magmed by Mr. Madison and many of Papresent dependents, into great ofesce for a federal congress to sit with thed doors-it is, said they, wrong, u free republicans, the people should to be excluded from a knowledge of theaffairs of the nation, and the proceelings of their rulers. What a wondefairevolution has since taken place is the notions of these men; we now fad them not only closing the doors of morgress whenever it may suit them, bat going still farther in violation of their old doctrine, as their strict silence en the subject of our differences with Spain exemplifies. More than eight months have elapsed since the publication of the letters of Mr. Monroe and the Spanish minister, and yet nothing efficial has transpired to dispel the cloud of ignorance in which the people of this country are involved concerning the state of her relations with Spain; although we have, in the course of that time, been repeatedly told that war

San

was inevitable. But in all this talk of approaching war, we hear of no preparation being nide by administration to meet it ; if sich an event is to take place, surely some little is necessary. It would appear from their supineness that it is sot looked for; or, that things are to te managed in the same manner they were before and during the late conflict with England-Preparation is to be a econdary consideration instead of a

Upon the outrage before spoken of. we shall not venture an opinion till the doubt and uncertainty relative to the matter, created in our minds by the remarks of the National Intelligencer, are dissipated. But thus much we will say, however inexcusable the same may have been, we cannot subscribe to the ast resolution adopted by the meeting at New-Orleans, whose citizens it is well known have long sighed for an opportunity to take possession of Pen-

Alderman Gales, no Prophet. When this tool of administration: was comforting his sorrowful masters for the signal defeat which their friends in this state had experienced at the September election, he boldly prophetied that six out of the nine persons who would be chosen at the October election to represent her in Congress would be democrats. The result of the election proves the thing to be quite opposite; Maryland has still kept up the same number of federal representalives she had before; and the Alderman is left to account to his chagrined friends for the disappointment his egregious blunder brought upon those of them who gave credence to it. But it may be well to inquire why the Alderman thus wrote; was it to please his employers, or was it because he really thought what he said to be true, knowing as he did, the pains which the demoerats; on getting into power, had Aken to divide the state into congres sional districts in such a manner as to soother the voice of the federal coupthe by attaching to such counties where they were small, large democittle counties to overbalance them, and by dividing them when large, and being meets of them to whole de-To shich of these