

The intelligence that has arrived from the higher districts of the Grisons excites the most lively fears. Never were the snows, in greater quantity; the tops of the houses are no longer seen, and some of the roofs have fallen in from the weight of the snow. Some villages, particularly in the valley of Tavach, are entirely abandoned. A frightful avalanche has destroyed the village of Nuera in this valley. By reports from Dissentis, a little from that village, eleven houses & mills, along with the inhabitants & stables, have been swallowed up. On the 23th, the Rector and twenty-four other persons, wounded, were dug out of the rubbish alive. Many dead bodies were likewise found, & 28 persons are still missing. Avalanches have likewise caused frightful disasters in the valley of Dischnah. We learn likewise from the canton of Uri, that at Meyen, an avalanche overpowered two men, and that another threatened the village of Realp. The passage of Mont St. Gothard is shut up.

On the 10th, an avalanche destroyed a house at Gademtrah, in the province of Barn.—The news from the Tyrol are equally afflicting; four avalanches have succeeded each other in one place. At Nanders, the snow filled the whole valley to the height of a tower. At Ischgl, in the Pinesan, twenty one houses were destroyed. At six leagues from Inspruck, ten persons were killed. The course of the Inn is interrupted.

*Messina, March 15.*

After several days of cold and severe weather, the north wind ceased yesterday suddenly, and we began to enjoy the mild temperature of spring. At ten minutes before six in the evening, the beauty of the day was disturbed by the violent shock of an earthquake. This phenomenon, which recalls such sad remembrances amongst us, though of short duration, was attended with a most tremendous uproar. The houses in this city, however, have not experienced the least damage.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

Annapolis, Thursday, May 29.

For the Maryland Gazette, TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The freeholders of this country are in a worse situation than the freeholders of England, and other countries in Europe, in consequence of the present system of banking, by which all the money of the country is collected into the banks of the commercial cities, and let out by them to persons residing in those cities, to be employed in foreign trade, and in enormous speculations; by which it is very difficult, not to say impossible, for a freeholder, except in a few instances, and as a great favour, to raise any money on the mortgage of his land, however much he may be in want of it, as a freeholder of England and other countries can do. He cannot borrow money on mortgage of his land, to be laid out in stocking his farm, and repairing his buildings; his cultivation is therefore languid and unproductive, and he cannot save any thing to set his children forward in the world, but falls continually behind hand, and is forced to sell his land for want of money to cultivate it.

The reasons why a freeholder of Maryland, and other parts of the United States, cannot borrow money on mortgage of his land like a freeholder of other countries are these—

The established rate of interest in this country being six per cent. whoever takes more subjects himself to the penalties of the law against usury, which in itself is an absurd law, there being no good reason why a man who has money to let should not let it for as much as he can get for it, as he would let a house or any thing else; nor is there any good reason why a man should be hindered from giving eight per cent. for the use of money, if he can employ it so as to get twelve.—As he who lends money on a mortgage of land can get no more than six per cent. interest for it, and cannot get in the money so lent when he pleases; but he who buys bank stock with his money can get seven or eight per cent. interest for it, and can get his money or any part of it again when he pleases, by selling the whole or part of his bank stock, all the land owners who have saved money; and all other persons who have money at their disposal, instead of lending it on mortgage of land, buy bank stock, by which they make more interest, and at the same

time have their money at command. These banks lend money at sixty days on promissory notes with an endorser; a mode of borrowing suited to commercial men in cities, but not at all adapted to the circumstances of freeholders of land, who, if they want money, want it for a longer term than sixty days; and the mortgage of a freehold estate being of itself a full and sufficient security for the payment of the money borrowed, a freeholder ought not to be required to find the additional security of an endorser, nor ought one freeholder to subject himself to inconvenience by endorsing for another when the land of the borrower alone is sufficient security.

Setting aside the interest of the stockholders, these banks are calculated solely for the advantage of commercial men resident in cities, or rather for the benefit of the directors of these banks and their friends; for any two persons in a city in which these banks are established, who are in favour with the directors, or of one of them, (though they have no property at all) can obtain money to a large amount, \$20,000 for instance and in some cases a much larger sum; can get their notes renewed for a long time by the favour of the directors; can employ the money as a capital in trade; can let it out at exorbitant interest, (called shaving) and can carry on what speculations they please with it, even to the fitting out vessels for piracy, and expeditions for the invasion of foreign countries; but the inhabitants of these cities, who happen not to be in favour with the directors of those banks, cannot get any money out of them on their own notes, nor on the notes of the most eminent merchants, should those merchants even be directors of the bank; but are forced to obtain money of shavers (as they are called) by paying them two or three per cent. per month interest. But a freeholder of this country cannot obtain money on the security of his lands on any terms whatever, and is therefore, in this respect, in a much worse situation than an owner of land in even the worst governed christian country in Europe.

Such being the situation of the freeholders of Maryland, (and not of them alone but of all the freeholders of this great empire, the proprietors of a thousand millions of acres) that they cannot borrow money for the most useful and necessary purposes in consequence of their having been persuaded by a few artful men in seaport towns, (most of whom are foreigners) to make laws establishing this system of banks, by which all the money of the country is at the disposal of the directors of these banks, and their friends, and the landed interest is depressed, and kept in subjection to a few men in those cities, who have the management of those banks.

Such being the inconveniences felt by the freeholders in consequence of the present system of banks, it is to be considered how these inconveniences may be remedied, which I think may be done by the establishment of a bank, to be called The Freeholders Bank of the State of Maryland; the object of which will be to deliver the freeholders of this state from the subjection and dependence in which they are at present held, and to afford them the like facilities in obtaining money to improve and cultivate their estates, which the present banks afford to men resident in cities, and engaged in commerce, to obtain money to carry on their commerce.

The intention of this institution is not to enable men to get money to buy lands in order to speculate in them; but that such persons as already possess freehold estates, may be enabled to purchase stock, to build barns, stables, &c. on them, and cultivate them to the greatest advantage; and that they may be able to give portions to their daughters, and set their sons forward in the world, without being under the necessity of selling any part of their land. This institution is intended for the exclusive benefit of freeholders, without any commercial man having any concern in it, except as a mere stockholder; it is not intended to be a party business, but to take in freeholders of all parties, upon an equal footing, and without distinction. It is not intended to enable any men, by getting themselves made directors, to engross large sums of money to their own use and that of their particular friends.

1. This bank shall be called The Freeholders Bank of the State of Maryland.

2. The bank shall be in Annapolis, and it shall have no branches.
3. The capital shall consist of three millions of dollars, but it shall begin its operations as soon as one million is subscribed and paid in.
4. The whole of the capital shall be laid out in the purchase of United States stock and treasury notes.
5. The amount of twice the capital shall be lent to freeholders in the different counties in this state, on mortgage of their lands.
6. No more shall be lent to any one person than \$3000.
7. No more shall be lent to any one person than the fourth part of the value of the land mortgaged, at a moderate valuation.
8. No money shall be lent on the security of lots or houses in any town or city, but on the security of freehold lands in the country only.
9. No money shall be lent to any person who is engaged in commerce, or in keeping a store, or in any trade or manufacture on the security of any land which he may possess.
10. The term for which the money shall be lent shall be three years, and there shall be no renewal; but the mortgagor may pay off the whole, or any part, at any time within the term without giving previous notice.
11. The interest shall be six per cent. payable quarterly.
12. No money shall be lent on any estate on which there is a prior mortgage or judgment.
13. Upon non payment of the interest when due, or upon non-payment of the principal, the land shall be sold within thirty days, without any power in the directors to lengthen the time of payment, or dispense with the sale of the land, without the formality of foreclosure, and without any equity of redemption; and the surplus, after paying the bank what is due to it, shall be paid to the mortgagor, or his representatives.
14. One month's notice shall be given by any person desirous of borrowing, of his wish to borrow; the bank may have time to enquire concerning the value of the land, and the goodness of the title.
15. All enquiries concerning the title to land shall be at the expense of the party applying to borrow.
16. The debt due for money lent, and the interest thereon, shall be paid to the bank in the notes of this bank, in specie, or in the notes of the bank of the United States.
17. The directors may deposit the whole or part of the United States stock in the bank of the United States, in order to obtain specie, or a credit with that bank.
18. The management of the bank shall be in the hands of a President and eight Directors.
19. There shall be a Cashier, Teller, and other officers, to be appointed by the President and Directors, and removable by them.
20. The President and Directors shall be stockholders to the amount of one hundred shares each, (that is \$10,000) which stock they shall not have power to sell while they continue in the direction; and it shall be kept by the bank as a security for their good conduct; but if they have more than one hundred shares they may sell all above that number.
21. No man engaged in commerce or trade, or manufacture, or who resides in Baltimore, or any other city, except Annapolis, shall be President, Director, or officer of the bank.
22. No person not a native, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of passing the law for this bank, shall be a director or officer of the bank.
23. No foreigner shall be a stockholder.
24. The directors shall be chosen by the stockholders according to the number of shares possessed by each; for which purpose the whole capital shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and each stockholder shall have one vote for each share he holds as far as ten shares; one vote for every two shares he holds above ten as far as twenty; one vote for every four shares he holds above twenty as far as forty; one vote for every ten shares he holds above forty as far as a hundred; and one vote for every twenty shares he holds above one hundred. Persons residing at a distance may vote by proxy given to a stockholder.
25. The President shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, each Director a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, and the Cashier a salary of three thousand dollars.
26. Neither the President, Directors or Officers, of the bank, shall borrow any money of the bank on any security whatever.

27. No money shall be lent on security of the stock of the bank, or any other security except mortgage of freehold land in the country.
  28. Where a man cannot make a safe mortgage of his land, on account of his wife having a right of dower in it after his death, the wife may consent to bar her dower as to the claim of this bank, and such consent shall not operate so as to bar her right to dower against any other creditor of her husband, except this bank.
  29. The bank may receive deposits in specie, notes of this bank, and notes of the bank of the U. States; and if any person who keeps an account with this bank shall pay in any notes of another bank, credit shall not be given for them as for cash, until the bank has received specie, notes of this bank, or notes of the bank of the United States for them.
  30. The subscription for shares in the stock of this bank shall be paid in specie, or in notes of the bank of the United States, or in U. States stock or treasury notes, at the market price at the time of payment.
- Observations on the Clauses.*
2. As this bank is not intended for the promotion of commerce, nor to be under the influence of commercial men, it ought not to be in the commercial city of Baltimore; and being for the benefit of the freeholders of every part of the state, and Annapolis the most central situation, from which there is an easy communication with the capital, it is a fit place for the bank, and the notes of this bank are intended to circulate through the whole state, which the notes of a branch bank would not do; and as the appointment of branch banks would promote little local interests instead of the general interest of the state, and be attended with great expense, there ought to be no branch bank. Annapolis being also the seat of the state government, in which the legislature meets, is the fittest place for a bank whose operations extend through the whole state.
4. 17. & 30. The stock of the United States, and treasury notes, being esteemed the safest employment of money in this country, and yielding an interest, the whole of the money subscribed is directed to be laid out in the purchase of them, that the subscribers, and purchasers of the stock in this bank, may be satisfied of the safety of their capital, and a power is given to the directors to deposit the whole or part thereof, with the bank of the United States, in order to obtain specie, or its notes, in case of a run being made upon the bank for specie.
10. It is supposed that three years will be sufficient time for the borrower to pay off the sum borrowed, as it never will amount to one fourth of the value of the land; and where the land is much above the value of \$20,000, it will amount to much less. There shall be no renewal, because the purpose for which the money was borrowed, is supposed to be answered by that estate being put in good landed men, which would be lent to some other person, to enable him to put his estate in order.
13. It is a common thing for persons who borrow money of the Commercial Banks on their notes at sixty days, to apply for and obtain a renewal of their notes, as the money so borrowed is often employed as a capital in trade, and entirely out of the reach of the borrower; so that if the banks were to insist upon payment, the borrower would stop, and the banks would lose the whole or the greater part of their money; but in the case of money borrowed for the improvement of land, the borrower must be very negligent if he is not able to replace the money borrowed within three years; and it is of importance to introduce exactness and punctuality in the conduct of their affairs among landed men, which would be one effect of this clause. There ought to be no power in the directors to dispense with the sale of the land; because if there is, the borrower will be negligent in the conduct of his affairs, as many land owners are too apt to be, and the bank will be disabled from lending the money to some more industrious person for the improvement of his land, contrary to the intention of this institution, and to the injury of the state.
16. In consequence of this clause all who have borrowed money of this bank, and who have interest or principal to pay to it, will take care when they sell their produce to sell it either for specie, or the notes of the bank of the United States, or the notes of this bank, whereby the notes of this bank will be in demand, especially after the mortgagors begin to pay off the principal they have borrowed.
20. This clause, by which the president and directors are required to deposit their stock to a considerable amount, for their stock is made liable in case of their misconduct, is intended to prevent persons who have small interest in the bank from getting the management of it into their hands.
- 22 & 23. These clauses are intended to prevent foreigners from being concerned in, or having any influence over this bank; for this bank being intended for the benefit of the freeholders of Maryland, and no foreigner, being capable of being a freeholder, it is not proper that any foreigner should have any concern in an institution that concerns the landed interest of this country.
- 24 & 25. As the offices of president and directors of this bank will be offices of great trust, both as they concern the stockholders of the bank, and the freeholders of the state generally, it is necessary that they be executed with integrity and skill, and with the most perfect impartiality; and as they will require much labour and attention in the execution of them, (for the directors must make it their business to inform themselves of the circumstances of the applicants for loans, and the validity of the titles by which they hold their lands,) men of skill, integrity and application, must be induced to take upon themselves these offices, by which they will have, and holding out to them hopes of continuing in office during their good behaviour, which is most likely to be done by vesting the election of them in the stockholders, as the persons most interested in the welfare of the institution, by allowing them to be re-eligible (without any system

of election by vote) and by allowing them to be re-eligible in any of the directors, as in some of the appointments, being generally re-eligible, and very important.

29. This clause is intended to prevent persons from obtaining credit on the notes of other banks, and those who apply to the bank for payment in specie, or in notes of this bank, or in notes of the bank of the United States, shall not be obliged to give up their notes of other banks.

It seems to me that mankind are much more ready to buy the stock of this bank, as the stock of the United States, which yield a large interest, for a million of dollars paid in, and the government securities, and that they are more ready to buy the stock of this bank, which yields a large interest, and the interest of the stock of the United States, and the government securities, than they are to buy the stock of other banks, which yield a small interest, and the interest of the stock of the United States, and the government securities, and that they are more ready to buy the stock of this bank, which yields a large interest, and the interest of the stock of the United States, and the government securities, than they are to buy the stock of other banks, which yield a small interest, and the interest of the stock of the United States, and the government securities.

**THE HUMAN HEART.**

The heart, in a healthy man, in one hour, beats 3600 times; it charges 7200 ounces of blood, and conveys through it the whole mass of blood in the body, not less than 25 times. In the space of 24 hours the whole blood in the body circulates 600 times.

**THE CUT WORM.**

*Destroyed by Soap Suds.*

We observe that much damage has been experienced at the South from the ravages of a worm called the CUT WORM. If this is the name of the worm which preys upon the cabbage plants and other productions of the garden, which is of a brown colour, and is often called the cabbage-worm, they can be destroyed with ease, by pouring a small quantity of soap-suds about the roots of the plants where they are supposed to be, and if the worms are concealed in the ground, within reach of the suds, it will force them to rise instantaneously to the surface, where they will be dispatched with but little trouble. The effect of the suds is perfectly sure, and a garden or any other enclosure, may be entirely free of them in this way.

M. F. D. Jr.

**THE WONDERFUL EGG.**

We published an article in the paper of Saturday, mentioning the exhibition in Boston of a wonderful Egg, said to have been found at a farm-house, near Bordeaux, having thereon the following inscription:— "Ceci avertit, qui Napoleon Bonaparte re-montera sur la croix de France; le 15th Novembre; 1814." This gives notice that Napoleon Bonaparte will re-ascend the throne of France, Nov. 15 1814. The advertiser says, "this Egg was boiled for breakfast, and discovered by a Lieut. Patterson, of the British army; and was sold in London in Sept. for 300 guineas." We should hardly suppose that Boston folks could be deceived by such a miserable hoax as this. It is more simple or easy than the art of making inscriptions upon eggs. Write any words you please upon an egg, with grease, and wash the egg in lime water, in a little onion juice, or place the egg in vinegar for a few hours, and the inscription will appear prominently. We have likewise seen letters written upon an egg so ingeniously as hardly to be discovered, with no other

argument than a story. The Yankee who has wooden nut-megs and eggs with a little parrot. We wonder Egg has not been for Mitchell. The least no doubt have favour can public with an upon the subject, which less would have light, as he did relative curious characters upon of Babel."

From the National IMPORTANT TO Buckland, (Va.) Messrs. Gales & Seal. The ravages of the which we have so gen this season, are certa of melancholy conce I have been able to le counties of Virginia growth of wheat is su vanced to produce the the visitation of this invariably appeared, very much lament th neighbors, or myself, year, give publicity to the subject, which have been known to us the present year, an evidence.

About 5 years ago, a was introduced into the hood, which has been variable experience, t By. It was brought h Lawler, in a small qua saddle-bags, from Ches Pennsylvania, where h on a visit to his friends that it was there called wheat, and had never b with the fly. From t tance, considerable a paid to the propagatio second year after it had ated in this neighbor to fortunate as to get is of it. I sowed a f of a field of about en bears; there was n in the soil and the L produced eleven for ohe other did not exceed t the fly that year was f olden beard which was ore thick than the othe for the commencement in and scattering, and decline in prospect; r which had survived fall harvested, while the L grew to a fine height, and at any fly in it.

I sowed the succeeding product of fifty-five b twenty more which I o venty four bushels for on at year two hundred ar shels of different kind much from the 75 c beat as from all the rest is also a fine year to t s. The ravages forward sowed my w the Lawler wheat; b being lulled into a fa from the circumstance having made its appe preceding season, I sowe to divide, for conveni of the harvest come Lawler wheat comes except the old yellow at generally in use so and is about as late a this year has again m lity to the value of at have almost wh seeding of the golden the other has cont w in proportion to the the season, and has a thful appearance wit of any fly; while in g it, of a different e immediately see dep talk, 6, 8 or 10 of the my neighbours, as cleared of the state, the same result has o Lawler wheat is in pt from fly, and ever as invariably destroyed periments were, in t or four successive year production, made of i with the most satisfact I will only mention o Brown, in the fall d equal quantities of t and Lawler mix menced its develop in the spring, and d nly a straw of the pu it, while the Lawler one, and apparently u this valuable whea m near ground, the anxie seed having subside d the seed of this sea other time may be pr