

The Agricultural Society of Maryland, will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Ball Room.

Those who intend to offer articles for premiums, will be pleased to deliver them to the Secretary, at the Ball Room, early on Wednesday morning.

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Brewer's Hotel, on Tuesday the 9th inst. at 10 o'clock.

This being the first meeting of the Society, the members are particularly requested to attend; and all persons disposed to favour so laudable an institution, are invited to be present.

Richard Harwood, of this Secy.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

On Thursday evening the 28th ultimo, the President of the United States, attended by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Mr. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, and Col. M'Rea, of the engineers, arrived in this city.

About 10 o'clock the President visited Fort St. M., where he was received under a salute. After examining that fortification, accompanied by his secretaries, and several citizens, he embarked on board the revenue cutter Active, and sailed up Severn, as far as the Round Bay, for the purpose of viewing that beautiful river, the towering banks of which are adorned with various kinds of trees, whose luxuriant foliage, interspersed with their different blossoms, never fail, at this season of the year, to delight the eye of the beholder, and shed a banquet of sweets on the wing of the breeze.

TO JAMES MONROE.

President of the United States. The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, in behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, beg leave to welcome you on your arrival; to express the satisfaction which your visit to the Metropolis of Maryland has occasioned, and to offer any assistance in their power, for accomplishing the object of it.

Many of the inhabitants recollect your residence amongst them as a member of Congress in the year 1783, since which your public duties have called you to other states, and other climes. The rigour of the season at that time was unfavourable to a view of the situation of the port and its surrounding waters, the prospect of which is now expanded and embellished by the military establishments erected by the United States, which of course will come within your observation. They avail themselves of the first opportunity that has occurred of offering their congratulations on your election to the highest office in the gift of our free and happy country, and of testifying their sense of the wisdom and firmness which have since marked your administration.

A continued course of arduous & useful services in our revolutionary struggle, and since in various important trusts, had led the people to anticipate such a result, at the same time that they pointed to the most appropriate reward.

They conclude by expressing their best wishes for your health and happiness—their attachment to you as Chief Magistrate of the Union, and their respect for your public, and private character.

J. RANDALL, Mayor. May 28, 1818.

Reply of the President.

To the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, Fellow Citizens, In performing a duty imposed on me by the principles of our excellent constitution, which I have

undertaken, at least, with zeal, to give all the effect in my power, to the salutary purposes of the laws providing for the public defence, it is very gratifying to me, to have found it consistent with that duty to make a visit to this Metropolis, and I beg you, and my other fellow citizens, its inhabitants, to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the kind reception given me.

In recurring to the period of 1793, when Congress held their session here, you bring to view incidents in the highest degree important. It was then, and here, after a long & arduous struggle, which secured our independence, that the treaty of peace was ratified. It was then, & here, that the illustrious commander of our revolutionary armies, after performing services, which a grateful country can never forget, nor time obliterate, restored his commission to the authority from whom he had received it.

For the good opinion which you have been pleased to express of my conduct in the various trusts committed to me since by my country, I have all the sensibility which such sentiments ought to inspire, in the mind of one who considers the approbation of his fellow citizens the best reward which he can receive for his services.

In performing the duty which brought me here, I shall be happy to receive the aid which you have offered, and in whatever situation I may hereafter be placed, I shall always entertain, for your prosperity and happiness, the most unfeigned solicitude.

JAMES MONROE.

The following Toasts were drunk at the Dinner.

- 1. The United States.
2. The memory of Washington.
3. The Army and Navy.
4. Agriculture and Manufactures—next to the spirit of freedom, the Pillars of our Independence.
5. The American Commerce.
6. The survivors of the Revolutionary Army.
7. Congress.
8. Jefferson and Madison.
9. The freedom of the Press.
10. The memory of Franklin.
11. Our heroes in the late war.
12. The militia of the U. States.
13. The improvement of our docks and harbours—may our Navy ride in safety at home, and in triumph abroad.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Wm. Kilty, esq. (The President and heads of departments having retired)—The President of the United States.

By J. Hughes—The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.
By James Boyle—Wm. Pinkney our late minister to Russia.—His native city greets his return.
By Dr. Claude—Col. M'Rea.
By Gen. Cassaway—Gen. Jackson, the defender of New Orleans.
By Thos. H. Bowie—Bunker-hill, and the memory of Gen. Putnam.
By John Brewer—Our late arrivals by land and water.
The President and Vice-President of the day having retired,
By James Shaw—The President of the day.
By Wm. Warfield—The Vice-President of the day.

It is stated in a late New-York Columbian, that the Secretary of the Navy is about to resign.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of the Clergy of the several Protestant Episcopal Churches of this City, assembled for the purpose of forming a Society for the advancement of Christianity in the Diocese of Maryland, the following Preamble and Constitution was unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, it has been recommended by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland, to raise a fund for the support of the Missionaries and the education of young men for the ministry, it is therefore proposed to establish a Society to accomplish these laudable objects. This Society shall be called "The Society for the advancement of Christianity in the Diocese of Maryland."

CONSTITUTION.

I. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, all the Episcopal Clergy in the City, who are entitled to seats in the Convention, and who are willing to join in the promotion of the objects of this Society; and also of three lay-managers from each Episcopal congregation in Baltimore, provided the congregation be willing to promote the interests of the society. The Bishop of Maryland, for the time being, shall be President, ex officio. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen by ballot, by the Clergy of the city, and the Managers from each congregation by the Vestry thereof. The Managers shall appoint annually, a Secretary and Treasurer.

II. Meetings of the Managers shall be called by the President, or by a majority of the Standing Committee, except the annual meeting, which shall be on the Feast of the Epiphany, when a sermon shall be delivered by some one of the Clergy, and a collection made for the benefit of the funds. If the Epiphany should happen on Sunday, the meeting shall be on the Monday following. Eight of the Managers shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

III. The managers shall appoint by ballot, at their annual meeting, a Standing Committee, consisting of one Lay-Manager from each Episcopal congregation in the city; the Episcopal clergy of the city shall be members of the committee, and the President of the managers shall be President of the Standing Committee. This committee shall manage all the ordinary concerns of the Society. They shall apply the funds to the assistance of such students of divinity, and such young men as may be prosecuting their studies with a view to the ministry, as may require pecuniary assistance; and, also, to the support of such missionary or missionaries as may be deemed necessary, and appointed by the Committee, with the approbation of the Bishop. The Bishop shall fix the stations of these missionaries and regulate their services.

IV. Annual contributions to this Society shall be five dollars, but those who pay fifty dollars or upwards, at once, shall be considered as members for life.

V. The ministers and vestries of the different Parishes in the Diocese, shall be requested to form Auxiliary Societies.

VI. This constitution shall be unalterable, unless at an annual meeting, two thirds of the Managers being present.

Officers of the Society.

- Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, President.
Charles Ridgely, of Hempt. John Esger Howard, Esqrs.—Vice-Presidents.
Geo. Robinson, Henry Brice, David Hoffman, Esqrs.—Managers from the Congregation of St. Paul's Church.
Samuel Walker, Govert Haskins, Henry Herring, Esqrs.—from Christ Church.
James Carroll, Noah Ridgely, William Krebs, Esqrs.—from St. Peter's Church.
Dr. Joseph Allender, Edward G. Woodyear, Ezekiah Price, Esqrs.—from Trinity Church.
The managers having met on Tuesday, 19th May, proceeded to the election of a secretary, treasurer & standing committee, when the following gentlemen were chosen:
George Robinson, } Members
Samuel Walker, } of the
Edwd. G. Woodyear, } Standing
William Krebs, Esqrs. } Committee
Henry Brice, esq.—Treasurer.
David Hoffman, esq.—Secretary.

At the same time the following resolutions were adopted:

- 1st. Resolved, That the Managers of this society, aided by the reverend clergy, solicit subscriptions from the members of the congregations to which they severally belong.
2d. Resolved, That the Standing Committee draft such by-laws for the regulation of the concerns of this Society as they may deem best calculated for the promotion of its laudable views.
3d. Resolved, That a copy of the constitution, a list of the officers, and the present proceedings of this Society, be published in all the papers of this city.

The proceedings of the meeting were opened and closed by prayer, from the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, and the Rev. Mr. Wyatt.
By order of the President,
DAVID HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FOREIGN.

From late English Papers. From the Dublin Evening Post.

EMIGRATION.

The annexed paragraph on this subject appears in the Courier: "There are at present in this country, several persons from America, that are using the most undue means to promote emigration to the United States. We would not have taken notice of this act, had it not been represented to us that they have succeeded already in seducing about 200 people to join in the ridiculous scheme of commencing a new colony in the back woods of Kentucky. An aged Quaker is at the head of this project."

How human! The Courier really feels for the poor people thus seduced by undue means! one would suppose that the Courier considered all his readers wags. We venture to say, that the "aged Quaker" and his two hundred companions are really wise people, who are taking a very prudent step towards future comfort and independence. How will the regrets of the Courier be increased when he learns, that from one district in Ireland alone, there are at this moment no less than fifty Quaker families preparing to emigrate to America. They also go as one body to form an Agricultural Settlement: and it will, no doubt, surprise and shock the Courier to hear that they assign, as the cause of their emigration, the Tythe System in Ireland. How lamentable that these people should be seduced away from such a blessing—how weak and foolish they must be to fly from Fythes and Taxes, to a country where they will have neither one nor the other to pay.

Mary persons in America have, no doubt, a very winning way of seducing people from this country, for there are at present four vessels in this harbour from the United States, a majority of the births, in which, were engaged and paid for in America, by the relatives and friends of the people here, who wish them to go out on the return of those vessels. This is an answer to almost all that can be said against emigration. Would those persons in America part with their money, and invite people over to be a burden to them on their arrival? Would they do so, unless certain that their relatives and friends would be bettered by the change?

London, April 3.

Arctic Expeditions—Wonderful Esquimaux.

In consequence of its having been understood, that the four vessels, destined for these important expeditions, were to sail on Wednesday from Deptford, great numbers of people assembled at an early hour, to witness an equipment that has excited such an uncommon degree of public interest. The visitors, however, were disappointed; a sharp wind, which blew from the north-east, rendered it not desirable for any large vessel to drop down the river, during a neap tide, and the sailing of the vessels was therefore postponed to another day.

The Esquimaux, who has already been so much celebrated for the astonishing exploits, which he performs with his canoe, is a native of Davis's Straits, from which place he was brought to Leith about 4 years ago by a South Sea Whaler, having been found in his canoe so far out at sea, that he had scarcely a hope of being able to regain the shore. In Scotland he was instructed in the English language, afterwards in the principles of the Christian religion, and then baptised by the name of John Sackhouse. He can converse with perfect ease, and write his name very legibly. He is of a copper colour, a good looking man, with an intelligent countenance, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, and possesses great strength and agility. His canoe, which is his chief appendage on board the Isabella, is the same in which he was found at sea; it is 15 feet long, is made entirely of seal skins, and is completely water proof. It is equally pointed at both ends, like one of the small boats on the Thames, commonly called funnies; but the upper part is covered like the deck of a small sail boat. There is one opening in the middle, into which he introduces more than half the lower part of his body; he then fastens the skins next to the opening round his body, by means of a belt made of a whale's entrails, while the upper part of his body is so well covered with a jacket of skins, that only his hands and face are exposed to wet. Thus, with a paddle

in his hand, and a piece of lead, he can either back wind, or forward, with a velocity far exceeding that of any four-oared cutter. But the most astonishing part of his performance is, that, by which he can give his vehicle all the properties of a life boat, and preserve himself, like sea fowl, amidst the most tempestuous weather. He throws himself down on one side, becomes entirely immersed in the water, while the canoe, moving in the same direction with him, is turned bottom upwards, and he comes up again on the other side, and completely rights himself. What more extraordinary, still more extraordinary is, that all the time he never loses hold of his paddle. He has already exhibited himself in this manner three different times in the river, before multitudes of spectators. The third exhibition was on Saturday last, in the presence of Lord Melville and others, as we noticed on Monday. In addition to the account we then gave, it is worthy of remark, that he never misses any object at which he throws his dart. First, of all he casts a long spear to a considerable distance; this remains buoyant in the water, with a part of the handle above the surface; he then throws a dart at this handle, and small as the object is, he always hits it.

Monday last was fixed upon for this extraordinary creature to give another specimen of his surprising performance. On this occasion Lord Castlereagh, Lord Yarmouth, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Crocker, and several other persons of distinction came down to Deptford, by particular appointment. They proceeded from the dock-yard, accompanied by the Commissioner, & went on board the Isabella, where they waited for a long time, in anxious expectation of seeing this native of the Arctic regions commence his operations; but, owing to a circumstance, which we are about to mention, they experienced a sad disappointment. The Esquimaux having gone on shore, that morning, was accosted by a man from London, (some say he was a Jew), who, after representing to him the dangers of the expedition, he was about to embark in, and the liberty he possessed of disposing of his person, in whatever manner he chose, held out to him (probably without any authority) a promise of several thousand pounds, if he would quit the ship, and exhibit himself at the Aquatic Theatre, Sadlers Wells. His pride and his prospects having experienced this momentary elevation, while his brain was nearly intoxicated by copious draughts of grog, he came on board the ship, swaggered about the deck, boasted of his importance and his promised wealth, and obstinately refused to exhibit himself in his humble canoe. The officers, anxious to gratify their distinguished visitors, made use of entreaties, promises, & even threats, but all to no purpose. Lord Castlereagh and others offered him a handsome sum, on condition that he should commence his operations; but the offer was rejected. The noble visitors were, therefore, obliged to return to town, without having their curiosity satisfied. About ten thousand spectators who crowded the decks of the surrounding vessels, experienced a similar disappointment.

The officers of the expedition began to entertain serious apprehensions lest they should lose a person, from whom they expected to derive many advantages, in his character of interpreter between themselves and the inhabitants of the shores bordering on Davis's Straits. They, however, used no compulsion or restraint, but left him to the exercise of his own judgment, after proper remonstrances, and, we are happy to say, that, yesterday morning, John Sackhouse submitted quietly to all the regulations that had been previously prescribed to him, he pressed great sorrow for his obstinacy and disobedience, as well as his determination to continue with the expedition, on its outward and homeward voyage; and is now on board the Isabella, where, in compliance with an Admiralty order, he is a stranger is permitted to come ashore him. Two artists, however, had been allowed to come on board, to take his likeness. The vessels fitted out for the expedition have been heretofore employed in the merchant and transport service. The names and commanders have been already mentioned.

It would hardly be possible to convey to those who have not seen them a just notion of the admirably manner in which they are fitted up. The furniture of the cabin is new, elegant and commodious, each of them is supplied with a little library, besides the best charts, time-pieces, instruments for observation, and drawing, &c. There are two newly invented machines, which have particularly attracted our notice:—one is a box of a polygonal shape, one foot or three feet high, and one foot in diameter. At the base there is a lamp so contrived, that it is not liable to be extinguished; and near the top is a compass, to which the light of the lamp is communicated by reflection. The other machine is a sort of metal box, attached to a leaden weight, which weight, when it strikes the bottom of the sea, causes a valve to open, so that the box is filled with water, and then, the lead is raised, the valve closes, and prevents the water from entering. The object of this is, to ascertain the difference between the saltness of the water at the bottom and at the surface of the arctic seas. It is the invention of Sir Humphrey Davy. The officers of the ships are in the highest spirits, and it would be unjust to them not to notice the polite, gentlemanly, and hospitable attention, they have shown to the numerous persons, whose curiosity induced them to go on board.

Major General called from Portsmouth April, to assume St. Lucia. Captain C. B. pointed Naval Quebec, and command val force on the There was a snow at Liverpool April. The damage Liverpool in 20 pounds (weight).

The fate of most interesting is aged 33; she when only 1 was brought up mily till her 15th entered service, she continued till John Skelton in older than herself proved himself a vicious character, she had to bear or barbarity finding himself his wife, and indentities for driving totally destitute, don, with the fix never seeing her juncture she accompanied her brother, Mr. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Skelton at variance. On Mr. Good's death, a comfortable asylum for her would be her husband.—Tidging that her required her to do exasperate him, mated any hope, being unable to of a total separation, whom she loved. Determined more effort, she Battlebridge, which she only asked her per week, though was gaining at the ly; even this she refused. Mrs. Skelton's resource left but she went in December, by degrees unforgotten, which she had not on, and she decided luck to be a regular Bank of England, nestly entreated, a fatal traffic; for assisted his warm in November, 18 ing contracted a he was unable to plainly unless signing notes, he must she would be led fore. This shop Mrs. Skelton noting forged notes her house for the characters, in the necessary support.

London, May 7. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the arrival of the ship Ann Maria, Captain Waite, from Liverpool, we have received our regular papers of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 25th, the latter to the 25th of April, with Lloyd's General Shipping Lists to the 23d, all inclusive. The London Courier of April 1st in speaking of our affairs with Spain, remarks—"The President has had before the House of Representatives a complete view of the existing relations between Spain and the United States.—In the message accompanying the documents, the President informed the Legislature, that the conduct of the United States throughout the whole transaction had been remarkable for justice, moderation, and a firm adherence to their rights." Of course Mr. Monroe could not say less than this, but we confess, an attentive perusal of Mr. Adams's letter (which he inserted) to Don Onis, has not exactly impressed us with the same idea upon the subject. We think the forbearance of the U. States during the last seven or eight years, upon which Mr. Adams insists with much confidence, may be traced to the situation in which America stood, for a part of that period at least, with regard to England, which not only rendered her discussions with Spain comparatively unimportant, but necessarily crippled her means of enforcing her pretensions of any warlike demonstrations. Her recent refusal, also, to accept the mediation of this country, looks as she relied more upon an appeal to the sword, with a feeble and embarrassed adversary, than upon an equitable examination of her demands. Certainly the reasons assigned by Mr. Adams for the possible occupation of the Floridas, are such as would be addressed only to the ultima ratio.

An article from Vienna, quotes accounts from Constantinople, stating that all the foreign Ministers set on foot conferences with the Divan, with the view of adopting in concert with the Ottoman Government, measures for representing the outrages of the Barbary powers, and for obtaining satisfaction for their past conduct. It is stated, that the Porte was endeavoring to temporise, but that the foreign Ministers were determined upon a categorical answer being given, that it might be communicated to the allied sovereigns at their next meeting.

An article from Saxony, of the 10th of April, says, that for some months, English agents have traded through that country to buy the wool of the next shearing, that they have even proposed to some owners of large flocks, to attract for their wool for several years. The Russian Minister of Finance, presenting the financial affairs of the kingdom, gave a very flattering view of the prospects of Russia. Sir Robert Wilson, is a candidate to represent the Borough of Southport. An interesting woman named Mrs. Skelton, was to be executed in London for uttering forged bank notes. The particulars of the case will be found below.

This person who cured the goods upon an order du morning after the fore a magistrate the articles which to the girl, had a waggon near the the night before warra to search

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