MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The population of New Orleans is now rated at 40,000. In 1810, the whole number of her inhabitants amounted to 24,552; of whom 13, 728 were whites and 10,824 blacks. The increase in eight years, 15,

Simple way of knowing a good Milch Core.

whether a cow is a good Mich Cow, is extracted from an address deli-Tered by an experienced farmer be-fore the Essex Apricultural Society, at its last meeting. It may be of solvice to such of the layers of good milk, who are unacquainted with the marks which influence practical farmers in their choice of Milch Cows:-

"I bad often soen descriptive marks of a good milch cow; some appearing rational, others fanciful. I once asked an observing neighbor, what marks determined his choice. of lask (said be) to the bag; if that be larg , and the tests far apart. I am satisfied," I was struck with this answer. A cow's bag consists of four lobes, or dugs.

It these are large, the entire bag will be large, and the teats far asunder. After the famous Oakes cow had obtained the premium at the Cattle Show of 1816, I went purposely to see her. On approaching neur enough, I looked to her bag and tests. These were farther asunder than those of any cow I had everseen; and herbag, of course, was of an extraordinary size. But her mik also was uncommonly rich. Mr. Oakes told me the veal of her calves had always been unusually

Ethan A. Brown, Esq. has been chosen Governor of the State of Objo. The late Governor Worthing on, declined a re-election.

Communicated.

The penitentiary system every day becomes more unpopular. After a fair trial, it appears it is no terror to the wicked, and is so serious an injury to the industrious and honest tradesmen of Baltimore, that they contemplate petitioning the next Legislature to abolish it. Its abolition would probably be attended with more benefits than we are at present aware. It is not only ikely, that the commission of crimes, if the punishment of them was altered, would be less frequent, but it is almost certain, (if we may presume to judge of the future expense which this institution will be to the state, by that which it has already been to her.) that in the course of a few years abolishing it would be a saving of thousands; which coming legislatures might apply to the establishment of seminaries of learning, which Maryland so much needs, and which, there is no man so blind to the welfare of the rising generation as not to know, would prove a as not to know, means sure and permanent advantage to V.

New York, Nov. 5.

Tois day will be observed by the citizens of this state, in conformity to the recommendation of his Ex cellency Governor Clinton, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer. The People are invited to these religious solemnicies with more than ordenary reasons for their thanks to the Author of every good and perfect gat, for his abundant mercies and blessings. The labors of the Husbandman have been rewarded with a bountiful harvest, now gathered home-the Merchant will feel his obligations increased to a superintending Providence, for withholding from his ships during the past year, the destructive tempest and the destroying storm-and the Mechanic's gratitude will be excited by the unusual encouragement of his arts through the present season. And all hearts should unite in gratitude and thankfulness to Him. "Who has been pleased to cast our lot in one of the most favored portions of his dwelling place allotted to man on the earth."

Guzette.

EARLY SNOW .- A letter from a Correspondent at Auburn, in this state, dated the 26th of October, ritorms us, that, on the 29d, there was a fall of now in Onondaga and Madison Counties, which covered the ground about six inches deep. of life, and do not wish to commit councils in their forts, and received nish the means of their massacre ery and depredation?

extremely cold, and the roads almost impassible with wheels.

The following extract is from the JAMES HAMILTON, who is to be executed to morrow at Al banv, for the murder of Major Be jamin Birdsall, in July last.

"When a maletactor is about to xpiate with his life, the offence he has committed against that society which has doomed him to an ignominious d ath, it is due to them and to himself, ingeno-usiy and trankly to give a brief history of his life, as well to cannce his sincere penitence and contration, as to furnish an awful lesson for those who are passing the goldy round of dissipation, or are about to plunge into the dreadful abyss of wretchedness and sin. With these impressions I approach the su ject, and have only to add, that for the truth of this memoir, I pledge myself as in the presence of he ever living and the all-searching

My birth, like my death, was the combined effect of infamy and sin. I was the illegitimate offspring of a mother whom I never knew, and of a father of whom I am equally ignorant (the man to whom I once subposed I could rive that appellation having d sowned me)—Without the consolution, therefore of calling a single individual on earth by the endearing title of father, mother, brother or sister, I was brought into existence, and now like a wretched outcast, am to be hurled out of it, by the arm of offended justice. The place of my nativity was in the city of New-York, and my birth occurred the 2d of May, 1791."

Another Extract from the confession of Hamilton.

"During the first two days of my confinement in the jaol of this county, (Albany) I was wholly insensible of the enormity of the offence which Phad committed. Hardened in iniquity, I boasted of my crime, and declared, with more than a demoniacal satisfaction, that I had done what I intended. I am shocked when I reflect on this part of my conduct, and can only account for it on the principle that Satan had gained a complete ascendancy over all my faculties."

Petersburg. Nov. S.

Hydrophobia among the Foxes. We have seen several gentlemen from the Northern Neck, who state that the hydrophobia exists at present to the most alarming degree among the Foxes. In the county of Northumberland upwards of 40 persons have been bitten who have been sent to the stone. A most remarkable circumstance attends the malady, which is that the afflicted animal in place of avoiding the uman species, mmediately makes towards them, and even enters houses in the middle of the day. We have seen one gentleman who states that a Fox entered a house yard in his presence, notwithstanding there were several dogs; and that the dogs in place of attacking the animal. immediately retired, exhibiting great signs of fear. On another occasion a Fox made towards a boy who was walking along the road. The latter to avoid him, leaped into a waggon, which was passing but the Fox pursued and bit him in several places. Much injury has likewise been done to the cattle; and we are informed that the greatest uneasiness exists among the inhabitants, on account of this singular and extraordinary malady.

Strange inducement to commit mur-

der. About three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a respectable looking man bout 45 years of age, went into the shop of James Ripley, a barber residing in Portland road, & waited until he found the barber alone; he took his handkerchief from his neck, opened his shirt collar, and sat down on the chair as if to be shaved. Whilst the barber stood over him with his razor in his hand ready to begin the operation, the stranger interrupted him, and pulling out a handful of bank-notes, he thus addressed the barber:-"See these notes, there is as much here as will make you comfortable for life: to me they are useless; you have a family to provide for, I we no person living to look to, or that cares for me; do not be alarmed at what I am going to propose to you. vou run no danger, and will have

The weather, it is also stated, was suicide, and if my Body be buried ing from them the munitions of war, and plunder. In this respect in the cross road I do not case; take your razor, be not afraid, and whilst I am reading the paper cut my throat; do not start, give the alarm and say I did it; here first go and conceal those notes; do not tremble, be resolute; to save you from blane go get me a sheet of paper, pen & ink as if I wanted to write a letter, and I will write on it, that I came into your shop with the determined purpose of cutting my own throat; this will be found in my pocket; & consequently clear you."-The poor barber was panic struck, and could not speak, he ran out to call a constable, and give the alarm; in the mean time this strange visitor de parted and he has not since been London paper.

> From the National Intelligencer. The Southern Campaign.

Much has been written on this subject, from conjecture, or on light information. Thearticle which ful lows, is of a different character. I appears in the Nashville Whig, of the 19th ultimo, and, from the place of its birth, may be safely attributed to one who knows the views of gen. Jackson, and speaks his sentiments. It is, therefore, entitled to more than ordinary consideration.

To the Editor of the Nashville Whig.

What were the facts, as they pre sented themselves to gen. Jackson, on the theatre of war? This next deserves, our inquiry.* General Jackson observed, no doubt, that his government had taken possession of Amelia Island, which belonged to the King of Spain, who seemed unable, or unwilling, to prevent its be ing the refuge of runaway slaves from the contiguous states. and affording an asylum for dissolute peo ple occupied in daily violation of the revenue laws of the United States. He must have observed, also, that General Gaines, after having taken possession of Amelia Island, had received orders from the government to march through Florida, and to chastise the Seminole Indians; who just before or soon after, captured a boat on the Appalachicola, laden with provisions for our troops, under the command of lieut. Scott; putting to death him and 40 men, all of whom wore the military uniform of the U. States

It was these troops, under the guidance of general Gaines, together with such auxiliary military force as he might deem necessary, and call forth, for the purpose of putting an end to the Seminole war, that general Jackson was designated to command, by the order of the executive. After organizing the Georgia militia at Hartford, he marched from thence on the 19th of February; on the 22d, reached Fort Early, and soon in March arrived at Fort Scott, near the Florida line. Within the limits of the U. States. gen. Jackson could find none of the hostile Indians. His orders authorised him to search for them in Flo rida; he did so, and found but few at Tallasee. Still pursuing the object of his command, he found them embodied at Mickasuky, where he defeated them; and took some prisoners; from whom he learnt, that a large body of his enemies were protected and provisioned at St. Marks, a Spanish garrison. From this flace, in prosecution of the object of war, he determined to dislodge them. Before taking this step, however, he wrote to the Spanish governor at Pensacola, requesting permission to navigate the Spanish waters in the conduct of the war against the Seminoles. This request was refused; and the denial was couched in terms so harsh and acrimonious, as when taken in connexion with the information obtained from the prisoners, furnished the evidences of a well grounded belief that the Indians were instigated to war, and received assistance from the Spanish authorities in Florida. Under this conviction, he marched to St. Marks, which he reached early in April. On his march to the place, he ascertained clearly that at this post the Indians were in the habit of receiving supplies of provisions and munitions of war; and that they were encouraged by the Spaniards there to plunder the frontier inhabitants of St. Marks; and that in consequence, the inhabitants at this post had purchased cattle of the Indians with a full knowledge of their having been stolen from the trontier inhabitants of the U.

It was during the continuance of those habits of intimacy between the Indians and Spanish authorities,

that general Jackson took possessi. on of St. Marks, and wrote to the governor of Pensacola expressive of the motives which had induced him to do so, stating that his intentions were entirely pacific, or precaution, ary, and without any disposition to hold the possession of the place my longer than might be absolutely necessury to the speedy termination of the seas and smuggling, in viola the war; all which be felerred to his Whilst at St. Marks, gen. Jackson received information that, on

nished for war, had proceeded from

Pensacola to the frontier of Geor-

gia, for the purpose of killing and plundering its inhabitants. The general, as yet, had been gole to find but few of the enemy, and those were nour shed, assisted and protested by the Spanish authorities constituting but a small portion of those whose inroads and outrages on the frontiers, so frequently repeated, had produced the necessity of the campaign. / Was he required under these circumstances to return home, without having done any thing in the least effectual in putting a period to the murderous and predatory incursions of the savages? This was an object all important to the government, and to effect which, it had been deemed necessary to put in requisition the very distinguished energy and talents of Jackson. He had done little towards chastising these savages, and still less, what was calculated to put an end to the war, which constituted the great object of the expedition, and which must have principally insisted ca by the spin of the president's order to the general. Under these circumstances, I say, was it required of general Jackson to march back to their homes his brave and patriotic followers, who had suffered considerable hardships in a march of six or eight hundred miles, without half provision, and often wading to their chins in swarps and rivers? I repeat it, under such circumstances. could it have been expected of general Jackson to turn back his troops; and that too without having done any thing in the least calculated to put an end to the war, which was the sole object of his long and harrassing march? Gen. Jackson knew. when at St. Marks, that the principal chief and warrior of the Semi noles was then at Pensacola, with a large number of his followers, waiting only the retrogression of our troops, to march from that post to renew the scene of blood and robbery which had been so recently checked on our borders by the approach of his army. Was he then required to retrace his steps, and take post within our limits, and then patiently wait until savage chivalry should give him battle in his trenches-or proceed to Pensacola, where Spanish subjects and authorities aided and protected the Indians -rout them from thence, garrison the Spanish fort, and report the whole proceedings to his government, that such a course might be taken as policy and justice should require?

general done less than this, the whole, nation would have raised an outcry, and might with great propriety have declared, that much too little had been effectednay, that nothing effectual had been accomplished, though great expense and incalculable hardships had been incurred and suffered. The general had no time to loose; the sickly scason was fast approaching-most of his army exhausted by fatigue and suffering; and every day becoming more anxious to return to their homes and families. The Indians were protected at Pensacola, where they were supplied with provisions, or had eluded all his searches and diligence by inaccessible swamps and morasses. Spain, it is said, was unable to restrain the Indians from the commission of hostilities agreeably to her treaty with the United States. In deference to the Spanish government, this is presumed; and it is so stated in the Intelligencer. From the fact, however, of finding the Indians embodied at and in the Spanish garrisons, from whence they proceeded, furnished and equipped for war by the Spaniards, no other conclusion could have been formed but that these garrisons were not only unable to restrain the Indians, but that, dreading their vengeance in case of denial, they were compelled to fur-

case is parfectly similar to the cumstances which had before in ced the United States to seize u It seems that a set of pirates, re gadoes, and runaway negroes not o ily taken possession, out also usurped all the authoritie the Island and were daily pira of the revenue laws of the Un States.

Under these circumstances United States took possession the 13th April, the governor of the island; and, it is not unders Pensacola had furnished provisions to 500 warriors, or hostile Indians, and that two different parties of them had, with the knowledge of the governor, been supplied and furour government in the affair been just and proper-Spain similarly situated in respect to savages in Florida, being addit ally bound by a treaty to rest them. But she was not more to restrain the Indians of Flo from robbing and killing on. frontier, than to prevent the set ment of a set of pirates and sm glers in Amelia Island. The I ted States are not at war Spain, nor does she desire to b but is ready, according to Jacks treaty with the garrisons, to d ver up whenever the Spanish na will furnish a force sufficient prevent the Indians, from tal shelter in, and, by compulsion, curing warlike support from the There is one difference, and one, between the case of the gr

rison of St. Marks and Pensad

and Amelia Island. The first

taken possession of to prevent

effusion of the blood of men,

men, and children; the latter

prevent spoliations on our revet or to save a little money to treasury. Had Jackson retur home without destroying his mies whom he could not reach, left St. Marks and Pensacola a found them, his campaign had b less than nugatory. The Indi exasperated but not conque would have pursued in the real his retiring army, and with incl sed ferocity crimsoned his st with the blood of those he was s to defend. The course of Gen lackson was therefore the only rect one on the occasion. He are ed on his own responsibility," be sure, as he should do in all cas but has he, in doing so, disober his orders? Certainly not. special order in relation to the S nish posts, founded necessarily the presumption that the Spania were neutral in the war, ceased exist the moment that these peo took any page with the enemy. T discovery of this act, therefore, I Jackson to the sole direction of t general order given him, in adopt all lawful means to put an effect end to the Seminole war. Jacks acted on a state of things as th presented themselves to him sa theatre of action-facts which we entirely unknown to the Pfeside and which could have formed nop of his contemplation at the time order was issued If was an case, not within the scope of the der to respect the Spanish forts, b depending on the law of nations usages of war, which general Jac son was bound to observe, or for a violation of which he stands r sponsible to his country. Thatt was the state of things is made pla by example. Let us suppose the when general Jackson marched St. Mark's in search of his enem vernment, that he not only found enemy under the walls of the gar son, but within it; and that the S; marks commenced firing from the walls of the fore upon his arm Could it be possible that the Pre dent's order to the general was tended to embrace such a case this, under the special provision W25- 120 respect the forts, &c? son in this situation to halt his my, rest their orms, and received butchering fire of the garrison, rected by Indians and Spanial combined in unknown proportion or retreat precipitately without the Spanish limits, leaving the dians ready provisioned to its from their asylum equipped, provi oned, and refreshed by their fries to lay waste the frontier settlemen in the absence of all relief! Is In the absence of all relief: 15 under such circumstances, shou Jackson have thus acted! Or shot he not rather have advanced, a lodged his enemy, garrisoned to fort, and thereby effected for Spa what she was mable to do for he still a suplant. self-and which, left undone, e posed our frontier to savage but

the sense of all nations will, ret this question. This supin similar to the facts which octhe togeneral jackson on his apaction to these forts. He was not
aspon, it is tine; but here the
sy found refuge from his puris and were furnished with all
seans necessary for the pillage murder of our citizens. To isiards did not, as it appears, her of the savages, but by the ration and supplies furnished and all its force, and indicated participation on the part of Spain, ber voluntary or constrained, the ect of which was equally injurimas asiate of war with that pow-

ARISTIDES.

Terre appears to have been elminary essay from the same pen ach has escaped our observation. Nat. Int.

New York, Nov. 4.

We have been avoved with the flowing extracts from a letter to a spectable merchant in this city. Valparaiso, July 14, 1818.

The memorable battle of Maypo, sybesaid to have seeded the Internetion of Chili — The expedien under Ossorio was the last and sist struggle of the Vice Royalof Peru to regain this country, sdissaid to have cost tem not es than three millions of tollars. for prompt manuer in which the Chans turned out on this alarming xasion, when their infant liberty exed suspended on the fate of a er, the decisive issue of the action, with ended in the complete overihims I conceive to be the best teknony of the patriotic feeling the now pervades every class of me in this state. The Ontario in, which created the utmost of it, the 's emishment and despair. An exption is now fitting out against lichana and Lima. It is believdibly will be an easy conquest to tellitriots, as they are becoming guly distressed for bread, which kntofore has been supplied from (iii); and the patriot privateers stoff all supplies from the E. In-Mr. Robinson, who came in

British sloop of war Blossom. The Ontario sailed twice from he for C lumbia river, but reamed the first time for the purpose st mediating for an exchange of proners between the Spaniards & Pariots. Captain Biddle has conti and to make himself exceedingly while with the Chilians, and our chilians, and our chilinguished countrymen who are stong them, are looked up to as Mentors in forming their new go-

Columbus, is consul general of

all. S. for Peru, and left here for

acty of Lima on the 14th June,

ineOntario. Judge Prevost fol-

lowed him two days since in the

rament, which as yet is little bet-within a military one. The British E. I. Company's ship Windham, arrived here at a most ortunate crisis for the owners of peared suspended upon the issue battle of Talca and Maypo, dan enemy's squadron blockading d ready to enter the port; she u immediately sold to the patriots the enormous sum of 180,000 dars, which was principally paid the merchants. She was imrietely fitted out as a Chilian govt. gue. She is now fitting for the redition against Lima, and is remained by Mr. John Higginson Boston. The Cumberland is also old Indiamaling the form of a line bittle ship, and is come here to sold, but it is doubtful whether government will purchase her at rate. The Ariel is a beautiful g from Baitimore, pierced for 16 u, and was recently sold to a rateering company for 20,000 lars, after a treaty of five

The Br. brig Lancaster Witch, is ofitted out as a privateer, and led a few days since on a

The patriot squadron in the Pathe patriot squadron in the Laves, will consist of the frigate Lauro, 50 guns; Coquimbo, corvette
amerly the Avon of Boston) of
guns; briz Eagle, of 14 guns,
another beautiful brig of 18 his besides the Horatio and Cu-40, expected from the United ates. Capt. Wooster is offered important command in the ex-

peration un which it has ju tion is held th bers of the . fi the state gove tative to congr the same time. point two sen congress. The Illinois first in the n states, the se tent; and the and capacity? population.

The Misson formed into a will be No. 29 be a star of t justice is don-

gress. The Alaba hably secome ter -Her in up petitions t ing her popul 60,000, the s tion will be a tharteen Uni will then be when science The tollow wise probab

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This name of the Miss singe the st. and Illinois district whi of the Miss by Lake Sup by Lake Mi is still a gre duced by th siderable st than twice : Virginia, ar French set Chien and C It also co

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the brig Eu in conseque affairs betw ed States, t refused to c fearing a w ers, which tain.—Mar high. A n sels had lef

Acrount the lamen Gen. Brow British ford whole of hi n a mud fo the Candi. tion cut off of the 83d to pieces.

Mr. Nile er, repres thing that presidents out of offi alive, we l ex-preside other men ing out of Mr. Monr would cert thing if all dents were