

NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages...

EDUCATION.

The subscriber having been liberally encouraged by the late Mr. Thomas Sellman, is induced to continue his school the ensuing year, at Portland Manor...

JOHN F. WILSON, U.S.F. We, the subscribers are personally acquainted with John F. Wilson, and certify that his conduct, as far as has come to our knowledge...

W. Weems, of John, John Iglehart, Thomas Tongue, Jr., Wm. H. Hall, Benjamin Harrison, Binaldo Pindell, Gussarney Pindell.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, Mr. E. K. WILSON, HARRISON, WORTHINGTON, H. FUGHMAN, GAITHER

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will meet every day during the session, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Committee of Claims, Messrs. HAWKINS, MAULSBY, ESTEP, E. S. THOMAS, T. N. WILLIAMS, C. DORSEY, LONG

The Committee of Claims will meet every day during the session from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

At a meeting Of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County on the 5th of December, 1818, were present, James Mackubin, and Horatio Kidout, Esqrs.

It is ordered by the court that the judgment creditors of Dr. John Gasaway, deceased, bring forward their claims by the 21st day of January next...

John Gasaway, Secy. With A. & Co. 13

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

On application to Anne Arundel County Court, by petition in writing of Larkin Hammond, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act...

WM S GREEN, CLK. NOTICE. The annual meeting of The Agricultural Society of Maryland will be held on the second Wednesday in January next...

The Gentlemen belonging to the Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Brewer's Tavern on Wednesday the second day of December, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Richard Harwood, of the Secy. 26, 1818. NOTICE. The Levy Court for Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of January next...

JOHN RIDGELY, DAVID RIEGELY, Esrs. Dec 31. Williamson's Hotel, J. WILLIAMSON, Having rented that large and commodious building...

The subscribers again request all persons indebted to the estate of Absalom Ridgely, late of Anne Arundel county, to make payment...

JOHN RANDALL & SON, Have just made large additions to their Stock of Seasonable Goods, which they have now for sale, at reduced prices...

Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Line, with Groceries of every description, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, & China, Queen's & Common Ware

Best Seasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran, Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats, A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers.

Herrings, Tallow and Rosin, Verdigris ground & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c. Annapolis, Oct. 16.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

His Excellency Charles Ridgely, Esq., Mayor, Annapolis, Md.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an indictment filed on the body of a certain WILLIAM WARREN, of Baltimore county, on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that said WILLIAM WARREN, was killed by certain OBEDE GRIFFITH, and that OBEDE GRIFFITH has fled from justice...

C RIDGELY, of Hampt. His Excellency's command. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Description of Obed Griffith. He is about 19 years of age, small, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, full mouth, sharp nose and freckled.

The Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette & Federal Republican, the Free-Press, the Torch Light, the Western Herald and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks. Nov 26. 1818.

TAVERN.

BEZIN D. BALDWIN, Thankful for the share of patronage he has received from the Citizens and the Public generally, informs them that he still continues to

KEEP A TAVERN, that well known stand, for many years occupied by Capt. JAMES THOMAS, where he still solicits a continuance of their favour, and so far as may be in his power to give satisfaction he engages himself to do it

N. B. He has in the Establishment an excellent Billiard Table.

Rooms in which he can accommodate Private Parties with Suppers, &c. the shortest notice, with the delicacies of the season. R D B. 1f. Annapolis, Dec. 3.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims. Messrs. KENNEDY, T. N. WILLIAMS, C. DORSEY, HAWKINS, MORFITT.

The Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, will meet every Monday and Thursday morning, during the session, at nine o'clock. Members of the house of delegates are requested to furnish abstracts of the several claims they have presented, with necessary vouchers.

HARRIS & MHENRY'S REPORTS, THE FOURTH VOLUME, Published and for Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S STORE. Annapolis, Dec. 10. 1f.

BLANKS For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in Assumpsit generally.

On Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Special do. and on Notes, &c. &c.

AGRICULTURE.

The following is extracted from an address delivered before the Essex Agricultural Society by the President of the same, at a meeting held in May last.

INDIAN CORN. The great damage sustained by Indian corn in 1812, and its almost general destruction in 1816, seemed to have produced in some persons, a degree of despondency respecting the cultivation, in future, of this most excellent plant...

Colonel John Tylor, of Virginia, whom I have already mentioned, when he commenced farming—perhaps thirty years ago—joined with others in executing Indian corn, as the murderer of their lands; but his experience, on an extensive scale, (planting two to the hundred acres annually) has induced him to change his opinion...

Indian corn produces more food for man, beast, and the earth, than any other farinaceous plant. Again, he says, "Indian corn may be correctly called meal, meadow and manure."

The late Chancellor Livingston, of N. York, also a distinguished agriculturalist, in an address to the Agricultural Society of that state, in which he compared the advantages of agriculture in Great Britain and in the United States, pronounced (as Col. Taylor has since done) that Britain possesses no plant for a fallow crop, equal to Indian corn.

Mr. Young, in his travels in France, in 1787, 1788, and 1789, in which time he visited every interesting part of the kingdom, for the purpose of observing the state of its agriculture, mentions the cultivation of Indian corn (there called maize) in its southern provinces.

Maize (says he) is an object of much greater consequence than mulberries. When I give the courses of French crops, it will be found, that the only good husbandry in the kingdom (some small and very rich districts excepted) arises from the possession and management of this plant.

Where there is no maize, there are fallows (naked fallows), and where there are fallows, the people starve. Vol. ii. page 41. Again, in page 140, he says—"The line of maize may be said to be the division between the good husbandry of the south, and the bad husbandry of the north, of the king-

dom. Till you meet with maize, very rich soils are followed, but never after. Perhaps it is the most important plant that can be introduced into the agriculture of any country whose climate will suit it."

A country whose soil and climate admit the culture of, 1st. maize, 2d. wheat, is infinitely cultivated that, perhaps, yields most food for man and beast that is possible to be drawn from the land."

In the same page, Mr. Young says, that in the south of France, in Spain, in Italy, the cattle are in high order; which he ascribes to the food afforded by Indian corn; as it furnishes "a rich meadow a considerable part of the summer; the leaves being regularly stripped for oxen, affording a succulent and most fattening food—in situations that seem to deny all common meadows." These are burnt up in those countries, in the heat of summer.

The improving of our husbandry, in New-England, is to be expected, not from a rejection of Indian corn, as the ruin of our lands, but by a better management of that crop. In order to render it, as it appears it may be rendered, the best preparation for a crop of wheat, and other small grain.

Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the entire plant of Indian corn in its green state; and land in good condition will produce heavy crops of it. Some years ago, just when the ears were in the milk, I cut close to the ground the plants growing on a measured space, equal, as I judged, to the average product of the whole piece; and found that, at the same rate, an acre would yield twelve tons of green fodder; probably a richer and more nourishing food than any other known to the husbandman.

And this quantity was the growth of less than four months. The ground was rich, and yielded, at harvest, upwards of fifty bushels of corn to the acre. The green stalks of our northern corn are incomparably sweeter than those of the southern states; at least when both sorts are grown in the north.

Perhaps the greater and longer continued heats of the south may give a richness to the same large plants which these cannot attain in the north. The stalks I have grown, rose to the height of 13 or 14 feet, and many of them weighed above five pounds. To support this height, they are necessarily thick, and woody in their fibres. My cows ate a small part of them—reluctantly—while they would devour the stalks of our northern corn.

It has appeared to me that the sort called sweet corn (having a white shrivelled grain when ripe) yields stalks of richer juice than the common yellow corn. It is also more disposed to multiply suckers, an additional recommendation of it, when planted to be cut, in its green state, for horses and cattle, and especially for milch cows; and its time of planting may be so regulated as to furnish a supply of food, just when the common pastures usually fail. I am inclined to doubt whether any other green food will afford butter of equal excellence.

\* Prior to the American Revolution, grass for hay was rarely cultivated in Virginia. Their winter fodder consisted of the top-stalks, husks and blades of Indian corn. The blades or leaves, stripped off when green, were carefully cured, as we do our best hay.

† Col. Taylor's Arator, titles, maize and Indian corn. ‡ Within fifteen years I saw some small fields, as I approached the city of Washington, which some of my fellow travellers, practical farmers, estimated at only five bushels to an acre.

§ Mulberry trees are grown for the feeding of silk-worms. ¶ Although the climate of England is milder than our own, the heat of summer is insufficient to ripen Indian corn.

USERFUL. Cure for the Ague and Fever. One ounce of Peruvian bark, 1-4 ounce of salt of steel, 1-4 ounce allspice, and one tea cup full of molasses, (these things should be well mixed, and a teaspoonful given the patient every two hours during the intermission of the complaint.

DOMESTIC ECONOMIST.

To remove ink-spots on cotton or linen, if recent. Apply strong vinegar, lemon juice and salt, by rubbing the spot with part of a lemon, or pyromuriatic acid, or common muriatic acid diluted—washing the spot well in cold water after the stain is removed.

To remove iron moulds. The peroxyd of iron is very difficult to remove. The bleachers remove it by taking strong spirit of salt, and dipping the finger in it, they dab the stain with acid, letting it rest till it is removed. This sometimes answers, but if the spot has been frequently washed, will be very hard to remove.

In this case, put on it a little salt of sorrel, and then rub it well with a slice of lemon; then rinse it well; then wash it in hot soap & water and rinse it and again with salt of sorrel and lemon. Or, add to it tincture of galls till it turns black, let it dry; then apply salt of sorrel and lemon juice. Or, apply a solution of liver of sulphur; let it remain some time; wash it in water, and then apply salt of sorrel and lemon juice. Sometimes one of these methods succeeds, sometimes another.

To remove printers ink. Apply warm oil of turpentine and rub the spot. Warm it, by putting the vial in a vessel of hot water.

To remove stains of fruit or wine. Apply strong spirits of wine; if that does not succeed apply oxymuriatic acid, and washing with soap alternately.

The oxymuriatic acid may be applied thus: in a small tea cup or coffee cup; put a little common spirit of salt, as three or four tea spoonfuls, to this add about half a tea spoonful of red lead, or manganese, having first immersed the small cup in a larger one containing hot water. Moisten the stain, and stretch it over the vapor, till the stain be effaced. Wash it well in water.

To remove grease spots. Apply powder of white tobacco pipe clay, or French chalk (that is, steatite or soapstone) put blotting paper over it, and apply a hot iron at a little distance—This will take out much of the grease, by repetition—Good ether, or hot oil of turpentine, will efface the remainder.

Where you can venture to wash the place, a good washing with hot water and soap will answer every purpose.

You may thus efface grease spots from paper; should any slight stain remain at the edges, brush it with a camel's hair pencil dipped in very strong spirit of wine, or ether.

From the New-England Galaxy. BEGGARLY READERS. Another opportunity is presented to us of exposing the littleness and pitiful parsimony of that class of beings which is always willing to read but never to encourage those who are instruments of their gratification.

Almost every neighborhood is infested with one or more of these worse than Egyptian plagues, who can accept a newspaper a mile off, and borrow or steal it before its right owner can enjoy the privilege for which he has paid and which by every rule of civility and good nature he has a right to enjoy—that of reading it himself.

A gentleman at Danvers, one of the earliest patrons of the Galaxy, discontinued his subscription last week for no other reason than that his in-pertinent neighbours would never permit him to read it. He is so unfortunate as to be surrounded by half a dozen hungry quid nuncs who take no paper but such as they can take without expense to themselves. This gentleman discontinued his subscription to the Palladium at the same time and for the same reasons.

It is really a pity that some method could not be devised to check this sort of meanness. What right has a man to expect that his neighbour should be at all the trouble and cost of procuring a newspaper or other periodical work and give up the use of it to those who pay nothing to whom borrowing has become so habitual that it is as much a thing of course, as sleeping and eating? These borrowers or beggars, or stealers (they may choose which epithet suits them best) might

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE. By the arrival yesterday of the ship Manhattan, we have received Lloyd's Lists and London papers to the 17th and Liverpool to 19th November, inclusive.

The British parliament was, on the 16th of November, further prorogued to the 29th of December. A plot has been detected which had for its object, Buonaparte's escape from St. Helena. N. Y. E. Post.

LORD MAYOR'S DINNER. Among the gentlemen of distinction at the Lord Mayor's feast, given on the 9th of November, in London, was our minister, Mr. Rush. There were 1500 present.

After dinner, the usual loyal toasts were drank with the utmost demonstrations of respect and regard.

Upon proposing the health of the European Ambassadors, the Ambassador of Baden, we understood, returned thanks in a neat speech, delivered in the English language.

This toast was followed by a toast proposed by the Lord Mayor, after an impressive address, His Lordship said, that on proposing the health of the representatives of that nation which spoke the same language as England, and which acknowledged this country as its parent State, he could not doubt of meeting the most gracious reception; for however America might have been separated from England, still Englishmen must feel towards the Americans a great degree of affinity, and that this feeling might serve to produce between both the most cordial harmony, must be the wish of all good men connected with either nation; therefore he concluded that all who heard him would cordially drink the toast he was about to propose, namely "the American Ambassador, and permanent peace between this country and America."

This toast was drank with the most warm and universal manifestations of cordiality.

When Mr. Rush, the American Ambassador, rose to return thanks, he was saluted with acclamations of applause. This gentleman after expressing his sense of the honour conferred upon his nation and upon himself, by the manner in which the toast had been received, observed, that it was the interest of America, to maintain peace and harmony with England; but still more reciprocating the sentiment which the meeting had heard from the Lord Mayor, it was the feeling of America to pursue that course. That the same feeling prevailed in this country, he hoped and trusted, and that the amicable connection between two countries so nearly allied would be cordial and long lived, was, he assured the meeting his most anxious wish. (applause.)

From the London Morning Chronicle of Nov. 2. Death of Sir Samuel Romilly. Sir Samuel Romilly, distracted by the death of his most amiable and beloved wife, has sunk under the severe visitation of Providence. We have already stated that Lady Romilly died at the house of Mr. Nash in the Isle of Wight, after an illness of near a twelvemonth, during which there were intervals of convalescence. Sir Samuel had suffered the most heart rending agitation for some weeks, during which he was without the refreshment of natural sleep, when all the delusive hopes he had entertained of her recovery were withdrawn, by the visible approaches of the fatal moment. The agony of his sufferings occasioned the most alarming apprehensions to his friends; and his nephew, Dr. Roget, the Rev. Mr. Dumont and Mrs. Nash, as well as his own family, attended him with the most anxious solicitude. The event was not communicated to him till Friday morning, and it was thought proper to remove him from the scene the same day. He was brought to London