

Is a paper which is published every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, each number contains sixteen pages octavo, in a small but very elegant type. It makes two volumes the year, and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic, the proceedings of Congress, & authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, & transmitted weekly to subscribers by mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Lawrence, Wilson, & Co. Printers of newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing a few sections.

EDUCATION.

The subscriber having been liberally encouraged by the late Mr. Thomas Hillman, is induced to continue his school the ensuing year, at Portland Manor. The course of instruction will include Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, &c. English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps & Globes, Plane Mathematics, comprising Geometry plain and spherical Trigonometry, Surveying and Navigation, Ancient & Modern History, with other incidental studies. Board can be obtained at Mr. Wm. Weems's, or at Mrs. Compton's, whom every attention may be expected that can tend to facilitate the student's literary acquirements. School will open on Monday 31st January, 1819, & close the 20th December following. The price of tuition will be \$20 per annum, Board \$100, letters addressed to the subscriber, near Tracy's Landing, Anne-Arundel county, Md will receive the proper attention.

JOHN F. WILSON, 11st Dec 17, 1818.

We, the subscribers are personally acquainted with John F. Wilson, and certify that his conduct, as far as has come to our knowledge, both as a Gentleman and a Teacher, has been uniformly correct. We have been present at the examination of his pupils, and can say with pleasure, that their performance equalled our most sanguine expectations.

W. Weems, of John, John Iglehart, Thomas Torque, Jr. Wm. H. Hall, Benjamin Harrison, Rinaldo Pindell, Gassaway Pindell.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. E. K. WILSON, HARRISON, WORTHINGTON, H. TILGHMAN, 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. By order, JNO. W. PRESTON, CLK.

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. By order, U. WAGERS, CLK.

At a meeting

Of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County on the 5th of December, 1818, were present, James Mackubin, and Horatio Ridout, Esqrs. And amongst other things done, was the following, to wit: It is ordered by the court that the judgment creditors of Dr. John Gassaway, deceased, bring forward their claims by the 21st day of January next, in order that the registers of this court may audit the same, agreeably to the amount of the money raised in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and further that the said registers give notice to be given in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, by inserting an advertisement in that paper, for the space of six weeks previous to the distribution of the same being made. By order, John Gassaway, Reg. Wm. A. A. Co.

Anne-Arundel County Court

On application to Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition, in which Larkin Hammond, of this county, praying the benefit of this act, Assembly for the relief of sundry solvent debtors, and the several elements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of property, and a list of his creditors, oath, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition; and said court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Larkin Hammond has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Larkin Hammond, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis; for three months successively before the third day of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the twenty-third day of April next, for the purpose of commending a trustee for their debts on the said Larkin Hammond, to receive and take the oath by the said trustee prescribed for delivering up his property, and to show cause if any he have, why he the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. Test, W. M. S. GREEN, CLK. Nov. 23

State of Maryland, Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, January 12th, 1819.

On application by petition of James Iglehart, jun. administrator de bonis non of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Wm. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1819. James Iglehart, Jun. adm'r. De Bonis Non.

NOTICE.

The subscribers again request all persons indebted to the estate of Abner Ridgely, late of Anne Arundel county, to make payment. Suits will be instituted against those who do not comply with this notice before the 16th of March next. JOHN RIDGELY, J. Esq. DAVID RIDGELY, Esq. Dec 31.

Williamson's Hotel.

J. WILLIAMSON, Having rented that large and commodious building upon the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectively to the public, that he has commenced keeping a first class Tavern, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. Those who have business in the vicinity of the City House, Gentlemen of the Legislature, and others, will find it a most convenient place of accommodation. Last and Gentlemen accommodated at the rate of \$10 per week, month or year. New Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with the delicacies of the season. Annapolis, November 8, 1818.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON

Have just made large additions to their Stock of Seasonable Goods, which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices; consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Linen

Groceries

Hardware

Cutlery

Iron-mongery,

China, & Common Ware, Best Soap, Oats & Barley & Farred Hays, and assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers, Linen, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris, and in Lump, White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c. Annapolis, Oct. 18.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. E. K. WILSON, HARRISON, WORTHINGTON, H. TILGHMAN, 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. By order, U. WAGERS, CLK.

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. By order, U. WAGERS, CLK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held 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 a certain OBED GRIFFITH, and was been represented to me, that the said Obad Griffith had fled from justice, it being of the greatest importance, that the perpetration of such crimes should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, to do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of one Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obad Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county. Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. C. RIDGELY, of Hampton, His Excellency's command. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Description of Obad Griffith.

He is about 19 years of age, small, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock knee, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled. The Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette & Federal Republican, the Pre-Eminent, the Western Light & Eastern Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks. Nov. 20 18w.

State of Maryland, Calvert county, Orphans Court, the 8th Dec. 1818.

On application of Joseph W. Reynolds, administrator with the will annexed, of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. W. SMITH, Dep. Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1818. Joseph W. Reynolds, adm'r. Dec. 7.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Messrs. KENNEDY, T. N. WILLIAMS, C. DORSEY, HAWKINS, MOFFITT. The Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, will meet every day during the session, from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock, P. M. Members of the house of delegates are invited to furnish abstracts of the several claims they have presented, with necessary vouchers. By order, WM. S. BUELL, CLK. Dec. 24.

ARRIS & M-HENRY'S

REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Published and for Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S STORE, Annapolis, Dec. 10.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Variations on Promissory Notes, and Bills of exchange against Drawers, second, and third Endorsers, in duplicate generally. On Bond and Single Bill, upon Bonds, real, do. on Notes, &c. &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The hopes of the country, at the present time, are strongly fixed on the success of the farmer, and from this principle every encouragement is given, which can operate as a motive to him to go on. The light of the soil, the barren, or the stubborn soils should not create despair, or relax his exertions; for in due season he "shall reap even from these if he faint not, and shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

Let the farmer, when tempted to despond, remember, that he works not alone, or disregarded. He has the assistance of the chemist, the man of observation, the natural philosopher, the best wishes and respect of every well informed & patriotic man; and besides this, the experimental knowledge of a multitude of men, who, though not farmers, delight to honour the profession, and to brace their shoulders to its support.

Pernaps, within fifty years past, the farming interest has at no period been so reputable or popular as at the present moment. A man not qualified to converse with a farmer, is esteemed deficient in conversational talents, and might as well be dumb; and even in the parlour of the citizen, the fine domestic manufacture, the extraordinary crop of corn, or the wonderful growth of the ox or the swine, form topics of conversation more congenial than politics, luxury or fashion; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the accounts of the fairs and cattle shows, and agricultural experiments, engage the attention of more readers of newspapers, than all other subjects contained in them. Such being the present taste of New-England, we should thank God and take courage. To beautify this country our forerunners, to till it, and make it fruitful, is our business—let every man and every woman do their duty and doubt not of the blessing of heaven.

As a means of producing the most desirable effects, the public attention must be pointedly directed to Compost and Manure; thousands of acres lie dormant for the want of their enlivening influence; and it is hoped that the columns of all newspapers will be opened to hints whether original or selected on the subject.

The impossibility of procuring dung, in the quantity it is wanted, (although great improvements have been made, within a few years, in increasing it), had led farmers to find a substitute in successive crops, composts, and chemical modifications of earth, the following remarks by an old farmer, may lead to a profitable and cheap mode of enriching our meadows and orchards:

"Burnt Clay is an absorbent, and acts much like lime, but not so powerfully. The method of burning it is as follows: Procure 8 loads of clay cut into spits about as thick as a brick, set it pretty well dried in the sun; and having made a heap of brush and other wood, coals or other combustibles, laid one upon another, about as large as a small bonfire, in a pyramidal form, bring the spits of clay and lay them round the same two or three spits thick, leaving only room to put in the fire and then light it. The clay will soon take fire, and as it advances outwards lay on more spits of clay, placing them in such an order that the fire may be pent up with the heap and never suffered to go out. After having burnt up the eight loads of clay, the heat within will be so great as to fire any thing; and then you may lay on the clay green as it is dug from the pit, being always watchful to keep adding to it, but not too fast lest you smother the fire. The heap you may enlarge and spread out at the feet, keeping the fire constantly burning night and day, for the larger the heap grows, the easier burns the clay. This is a most cheap dressing for all sorts of lands, and in all situations; also being laid about roots of all young fruit trees, prettily thick, enlarges, multiplies and accelerates the fruit."

From the Connecticut Gazette.

I would advise every farmer, not to be too ambitious of a numerous herd of cattle, or flock of sheep; not to keep more of either than he can keep in a thriving state. If he owns two pair of steers, or two yoke of oxen, and cannot keep their hides loose and hair sleek, let him sell one.

If he have ten cows, and make a small cheese, let him sell two; if that does not enlarge his cheese, let him sell two more.

If his sheep be feeble and cast their wool, let him examine his flock; if it consist of fifty, let him immediately sell ten at least.

From his flock let him annually select the oldest and the weakest of the young, and either sell them at a fair price, or feed them himself for market.

With us, sheep of more than thirty in a flock seldom answer well. Of breeds of sheep I say nothing. Let every man keep such as he likes, but I repeat, let no man keep more than he can keep well, nor any but such as are likely of their breed.

With regard to shearing, I am inclined to believe that our farmers generally shear too early. A sufficiency of time between washing & shearing ought to elapse, to produce from fresh and nutritious pasture, a new mass of oil, to be infused into the whole texture of the fleece. In this interval, especially, ought the flock to be kept in a rich and clean pasture; besides, the fleece ought not to be taken off until the N. E. winds and storms of June are past, and summer really commences.

As to neat cattle, there is much in the breed. This is a subject worthy the farmer's attention. But after all, nothing short of good pastures and good feeding will support and keep up long, even the best breed, without these the best will soon degenerate.

In a rich country, and on well cultivated farms, we generally see fine stock, handsome and well proportioned. If the land be not naturally rich, the farmer cannot, without much labour and high cultivation, expect a thrifty and profitable stock. Stock takes its quality much from the farm where raised; indeed, it would not be extravagantly hazardous to purchase a farm on the sample of its stock.

If a farmer have occasion to purchase stock, it is safer to take from pastures poorer than from pastures richer.

MOOLUS.

From the Connecticut Courant.

MANURE.—No. II.

We shall avail ourselves of what ever information we can derive from different sources, on the subject of compost and manures. We are persuaded that many farmers are possessed of the knowledge of facts, that would contribute much to our great object, and could they be persuaded to divulge it, they would confer a lasting favour on their brethren and the public. The application of lime, burnt clay, salt, gypsum, wood ashes, marine shells, tan bark, and pomice, has, in some instances, been made, and we would inquire with what success?—on what soils, in what quantities, and on what crops? Hints, which would lead to the detail of a single successful experiment, might be the means of exciting an attention that would produce lasting effects. Indeed, without free communication between farmers, little can be expected of profit or improvement; and what we would ask, presents a more proper medium than a newspaper, which all most every man, woman and child is in the weekly habit of reading? And it affords us pleasure thus publicly to acknowledge the promptitude and politeness of printers, in giving their columns to the good of the farmer. We have made inquiries on the subject of marine salt, and submit the following remarks, the truth of which may be tested by experiments on a small scale, which European farmers have experienced may be extended as occasion may require. SALT. Manures, when divested of their salts, are reduced to mere lifeless matter; therefore, to procure salts proper for vegetati-

From the Connecticut Gazette.

It has been proved by experience that those lands which have been covered by the tides, produce grass and corn superior to any other; & when the farmer can procure foal salt, to improve his fields, they never fail to return abundant crops, which proves that common salt is replete with the same fertilizing qualities as seawater. It is also well known, that common salt contains an alkali equal to the nitre, which enriches the lands in China, and the low grounds of Egypt. But common salt will be found preferable to nitre, because pure nitre suffers the extra heats to inhale moisture; whilst the alkali, which is combined with the acid of common salt, is so fixed as to attract an additional moisture. This then is a true magnet to water; for heat equal to boiling water will not dry a salted soil. As it is generally agreed that air and water, with what is dissolved in them, constitute the food of plants; to cultivate land in such a manner, as to make it retain a proper quantity of air and water, would, in all probability, be the best means of rendering it fertile. In that view, a soil to be perpetually fertile, must be endowed with power to retain air and water sufficient for its plants; and at the same time must be of a nature that will not harden by moisture.

Salt promises to answer all these different purposes; for it will prevent the soil from being hardened by water, and also invigorate it by its retentive alkaline and acid qualities. These suggestions almost amount to a proof, that common salt is that desirable object, which when properly used will be found the true acid solvent; so essentially necessary to prepare matter proper for the food of plants. Salt, if generally used, would probably be the cheapest, best, and most universal manure in nature. When the English farmer intends to turn his land to tillage, in autumn he sows a double quantity of salt, in order to destroy grass, rushes, weeds, ferns, worms, snails, &c. The whole is by that means converted into a rich manure, which supports three successive crops, and leaves the soil, after all, in good condition. This mode of preparation appears to be superior to any other. Some farmers have sown 1000lbs. of salt on one acre of land as soon as plowed, in order to ameliorate the soil, before the seed is sown. They have also laid on meadow grounds, as soon as mown, and pasture lands, in winter, about the same quantity. When salt shall have been introduced upon commons, hills, and mountains, they will exhibit as rich a verdure as a salt marsh, and prevent the rot in sheep. Salt should be used in composts, hotbeds, and hop-grounds, and might be sited in small quantities around plants and fruit trees, several times in the year, to advantage.

NOTE.

Since the above was prepared for the press, I have been informed, that a farmer, in a neighbouring town, eminent for his skill and perseverance, has made a very satisfactory experiment with salt, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, on meadow land. He has very much increased the quantity of hay, and entirely cleared the ground of moles. A farmer in this town, also, has been successful in experiments upon plowed and grass land. To avoid excess, perhaps the dressing should not exceed three bushels to the acre for the present. As this is a favourable season for experiments on pasture land, the farmers will soon be able, at a small expense, to try its efficacy. Hartford, Jan 8, 1819.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To prevent the Smoking of a Lamp. Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction to the trifling trouble in preparing it.

To make Candles last long. Mix with your tallow unslacked lime in powder; or make your candles of castile soap; it is the lime and soap that preserve the tallow from burning out as fast as it otherwise would.

FOREIGN.

London, Nov. 29.

Last acts of the Congress of Sovereigns.

The deliberations of the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle have terminated; and we now present the grand official registry—the last protocol and declarations of the allied sovereigns or their ministers, towards which all their consultations tended, and with the signature of which their assembly is finally broken up, and its illustrious members dispersed. These documents are interesting in point of form, as they exhibit the completion of the work which has long attracted so much attention, but otherwise their contents are modestly expressed. With the partial good, which is likely to flow from Aix-la-Chapelle, there is certainly as little general evil united as ever did result, or even can result, from the meetings of persons who possess, we may say conjointly, millions of men at their command. Of the four documents published by congress, the first is an acknowledgment of the four allied powers, of the tranquil state of France, of her fulfilment of all her existing engagements, of the adequacy of the pledges which she offers for their completion, and a consequent acknowledgment of the propriety of withdrawing the army of occupation. The king of France is then invited to make one of the congress. This invitation is in the second document accepted, in his sovereign's name by his minister the Duke of Richelieu, whose signature, as of course, fixed to the ensuing acts, which have relation to the general interest of Europe. The sovereigns in the protocol and declaration, both dated Nov. 15, hint at the probability of future conferences for the good of Europe; but declare in all their dealings with each other, and in their decisions on the appeals of those powers which take no part in the quadruple alliance, they will be governed only by the laws of nations.

Declaration of the Allied Sovereigns.

"Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the ministers and plenipotentiaries of their majesties the emperor of Austria, the king of France the king of G. Britain, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of all the Russias, having received orders from their sovereigns, to make known to all the courts of Europe, the results of their meetings at Aix-la-Chapelle, and with that view to publish the following declarations:

The convention of the 9th of Oct. which definitively regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the treaty of peace of Nov. 20, 1815, is considered by the sovereigns who concurred therein, as the accomplishment of the work of peace, and as the completion of the political system destined to ensure its solidity. The intimate union established among the monarchs, who are joint parties in this system, by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquility. The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated. The sovereigns, in forming this august union; have regarded as its fundamental basis, their invariable resolution never to depart either among themselves, or in their relations with other states, from the strictest observation of the principles of the right of nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each government, and the stability of the general association. Faithful to these principles, the sovereigns will maintain them equally, in those meetings, at