

The paper which is published every Saturday at the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages of small but very elegant type. It makes two volumes in 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 also 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 the 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 insertions.

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. The course of instruction will include Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, &c. English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps, Globes, the 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 by whom every attention may be expected that can tend to facilitate the students literary acquirements.

School will open on Monday 21st 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. 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 Tongue, Jr. Wm. H. Hall, Benjamin Harrison, Rinaldo Pinnett, Gassaway Pindell.

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

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the 23d of February next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the dwelling house and lot, with the improvements thereon, in the city of Annapolis, formerly the residence of John Hall, Esq. near the Ball Room. Part of this lot, about one acre, is well set in red clover; and the garden contains a choice collection of the best kinds of fruit trees, all young and thriving. There is a well of excellent water near the kitchen door.

The dwelling house and garden, near the Church, in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mrs. Gwin, will be rented and possession given the 20th of February next. For terms apply to Henry Maguadier.

PRINTING Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Anne Arundel County Court. One application to Absolve County Court, by petition in writing of Larkip Hammond, of the said county, praying the benefit of the Act, Assembly for the relief of solvent debtors, and the several provisions thereof, on the terms mentioned in the said Act, a schedule of property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and said court being satisfied, by the tenor testimony, that the said Larkip Hammond has resided in the said Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, therefore ordered and adjudge, that said Larkip Hammond, (by a copy of this order, to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, for three successive before the third day of April next,) give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said 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 Larkip Hammond, and taking the oath by the said trustee prescribed for delivering up his property, and to show cause if any have, why the said Larkip Hammond should not have the benefit of the several provisions of the said Act, in favor of solvent debtors.

WM S GREEN, Clerk. Nov. 12

State of Maryland, June-Annuel County Orphan's Court, January 15th, 1819.

On application by petition of John 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 to his creditors to exhibit their claims, as 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. H. Hall, A. A. County.

Notice is here given

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan's 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 therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1819.

John Iglehart, Jun. admr. De Bonis Non.

NOTICE.

The subscribers again request all persons indebted to the estate of Absalom 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, DAVID RIEGELY, & SON, No. 31.

Williamson's Hotel.

J. WILLIAMSON, Having rented the large and commodious building, formerly occupied by Mr. Robinson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced his business, and will be every day, at the said building, from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will find it to be a place of accommodation, for the purpose of boarding by the day, or for year. Parties accommodated at the lowest rates, with the delicacies of the season. Annapolis, November 5, 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 Line, with Groceries of every description. Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware, Best Seasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran, Esmon's Beaver & Furred Hats, A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers, Herring, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris ground & in lump, White Lead ground with oil, and Dry, Chalk, &c. &c. Annapolis, Dec. 1818.

PRINTING Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

JONAS GREEN, MERCHANT, ANNA POLIS. Three Dollars per Annum.

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Deep furrows, and plant at bottom of them short straw, or chopped on purpose (fere or ditto) 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 Larkip Hammond, and taking the oath by the said trustee prescribed for delivering up his property, and to show cause if any have, why the said Larkip Hammond should not have the benefit of the several provisions of the said Act, in favor of solvent debtors.

most on loads, thus late, in partial and the consequences, that harrowing it in the spring, when these are over, is too late for its receiving the benefit which would otherwise have accrued for them; and the power of vegetation is not so vigorous.

But to make winter fallows as fine as they can be in autumn, and then ridges them up in that pulverized state, is acting in a manner the most conformable to nature. The greatest possible quantity of surface is by this means, exposed to the atmosphere; and the land is left in a state in which the rains and the frost are most easily admitted. They will then penetrate and enrich the whole mass to a greater depth.

If the frost penetrates a quantity of earth, formed into a large hard clod, partially, on account of its bulk and hardness (which is always found to be the case) it is evident that the same clod, broken into four parts, would be thereby penetrated four times as much, or in other words, four times the quantity of earth would be affected by it, and on a thaw, be pulverized. For we find that after the breaking up of a severe frost, all the small clods crumble easily into powder, while the larger ones are only made smaller by the crumbling of their surface to a certain depth.

By this deep ploughing, which I have recommended, the worn-out soil being turned in, the second stratum, or fresh earth, is now uppermost; and having been made as fine as it can be in autumn, and thus exposed to the air, the rain, & frost during winter, and cleansed of its impurities; it becomes a fresh, fertilized earth, in the best possible state for vigorous vegetation.

Many farmers will probably object to this method, on account of its being attended with a little extra expense. But I wish them to consider first, that this expense is more in appearance than reality; for less labour is requisite in the spring;—and secondly, that it will be amply repaid by the goodness of the succeeding crops.

About seven years since, I made a comparative experiment of this kind on a field of ten acres, the soil of which was as equal as possible in goodness. The one half of this field I left after ploughing, in its rough state, the surface being covered with large hard clods. The other half I made as fine as possible, by harrowing with ox harrows, and beating in pieces the largest and hardest clods, which the harrow would not break.

In the spring, the part which I had harrowed, was without any additional labour, much finer than I could render the other (which was left in its rough state) by repeated harrowing; for the rain and the frost having not penetrated the middle of the large clods, they had received no benefit from either; and were as hard as bricks; being only lessened in size.

I sowed the whole field with barley the last week in April, & threw nine pounds of broad clover in with it. On reaping it, I kept the crops separate; the part left rough produced twenty four bushels per acre; the other thirty one; the latter by much the finer sample. The crop of clover next year was equally in favour of the method I recommended, being heavier by near half a ton per acre.

The extra expense, on this part, was only about eight shillings per acre; the extra produce yielded an extra profit of more than twenty shillings per acre.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was made and concluded at London, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Albert Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France, and Richard Rush, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of his Britannic majesty; and the right honorable Frederick John Robinson, treasurer of his majesty's

navy, and president of the privy council for the trade and plantations, and Henry Goulburn, esq. one of his majesty's under secretaries of state, fully authorized and empowered by their respective governments;—And whereas the said convention was duly ratified by his royal highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Britannic majesty, on the 22 day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & eighteen; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the twenty eighth day of January following; And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of the present month of January, by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state of the United States, and the right honorable Charles Bagot, his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the United States, on the part of his Britannic majesty; the articles of which convention are, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America, and his majesty, the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desirous to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have for that purpose, named their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States, on his part, has appointed Albert Gallatin, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of his Britannic majesty; And his majesty has appointed the right honorable Frederick John Robinson, treasurer of his majesty's navy, and President of the committee of privy council for trade and plantations; and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of his Majesty's under secretaries of state; who after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I. Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbours and creeks, of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of his Britannic majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Ramean islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, and from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon islands, on the shores of the Magdalen islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks, from Mount Jolly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straights of Bellisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company; And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, & of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground: And the United States hereby renounce, forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles, of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits: Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours, for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damage to their vessels, and of purchasing wood; and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be

under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish thereon, or in any other manner whatever, abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

ARTICLE II. It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty ninth parallel of the north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the U. States & those of his Britannic majesty, and the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States and the southern boundary of the territories of his Britannic majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stoney Mountains.

ARTICLE III. It is agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stoney Mountain, shall together with its harbours, bays and creeks and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signatures of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens and subjects, of the two powers: it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves.

ARTICLE IV. All the provisions of the convention "to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic majesty," concluded at London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, with the exception of the clause which limited its duration to four years, and excepting also, so far as the same was affected by the declaration of his majesty respecting the island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said convention were herein specially recited.

ARTICLE V. Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, that "All territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves, or other private property;" and whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restoration of, or full compensation for, all slaves, who, at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, were in any territory, places or possessions whatsoever, directed by the said Treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were at the date aforesaid, on shore or on board any British vessel, lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas differences have arisen, whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for, all or any slaves, as above described; the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly sovereign or state to be named for that purpose; and the high contracting

parties further agree, to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred to.

ARTICLE VI.

This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britannic majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States, and on his majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

(L. S.) Albert Gallatin. (L. S.) Richard Rush. (L. S.) Frederick J. Robinson. (L. S.) Henry Goulburn.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand; and [L. S.] caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of Independence the forty third.

JAMES MONROE. By the President: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

The last St. Louis Inquirer, contains advices from this expedition, which has arrived at Cow Island, 380 miles up the Missouri river, where they were to take up winter quarters, and were then engaged in building a fort. Some difficulty is apprehended from Indians on the river, who have evinced a hostile disposition towards Major O'Fallen, Indian Agent, on his return from the place where the fort was building. The undertaking is certainly one of considerable magnitude, the Yellow stone river being 1800 miles up the Missouri.

Important incidents communicated for the Catskill Recorder.

Melancholy.—A farmer in Indiana having pulled a remarkable fine beet, neglected to fill up the hole from whence it was taken, when his son, an interesting and promising youth of nineteen years of age, unfortunately fell into it, and in consequence of the ground caving in was buried alive. It is hoped that Congress will take measures to check the growth of such unfortunate beets.

Unfortunate!—A young gentleman in Philadelphia, in endeavoring to pick up a lady's indispensable, which she had dropped, had the misfortune to pass the centre of gravity, which destroyed the equilibrium of his body, he fell and broke—not his neck, but his green spectacles burst—not a blood vessel, but his corsets; and lost—not his watch or purse, (for he had neither,) but his segar.

Astonishing!—A man was lately detected in Charlestown in the act of biting off his own ears; (both at the same time)—He was pursued by the police officers, but eluded their vigilance by jumping down his own throat.

Amazing!—Two yoke of oxen were lately killed in Ohio by an ear of corn falling from the stalk on them. The oxen narrowly escaped. Farmers should gather their corn before it gets so ripe as to drop off.

Wonderful!—It is mentioned as a fact, that on the day the allied sovereigns met at Aix-la-Chapelle, the sun was observed to rise and set—exactly as it had done before.