Charleston, March 19.

Escape of Martin Toohey.

Wednesday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, Martin Toohey, who was convicted for the murder of James Gadsden, esq. made his escape from the Charleston gaol, thro' the instrumentality of T. H. Eery, the turnkey. Connected with his escape, we have learned the following particulars: That said Eery having opened all the doors leading to Toohey's cell, but leaving the other cells secured, he took him thence and both passed through the front door, which having locked, they took the key with them. The alarm was given about 9 o'clock, and a number of citizens and the city guard, were engaged the whole night in searching for them. About 1 o'clock, a party of the guard came up with two men on one horse in Meeting-street—the guard were much exhausted, but one of them got hold of the reins of the horse, and another struck a blow with his sword at (as he declares, and he knows him) Martin Toohey—the riders lashed the horse, and being a high-spirited animal, he dragged the guardman about ten paces, who had then to give way—the alarm, however, was continued, and the upper guard declare that they did not pass up Meeting-street road. We have been thus particular in stating facts, which we have taken some pains to collect, in order that every good citizen may be on the alert, and be enabled from the circumstances to judge of the probable place of their concealment, or whither they have fled. His excellency the Governor, this morning, issued a proclamation offering a reward 1,000 dollars for the apprehension of Martin Toohey. George Clark, confined for piracy, did not escape as has been reported.

March 20.

Toohey—Taken.

It gives us pleasure to state, that the murderer, Martin Toohey, is once more confined within the walls of the gaol of this district. He was discovered yesterday forenoon, in the woods, in the vicinity of the four mile house, by a detachment of the Charleston Riflemen, who were scouring the woods. A member of that corps, Mr. Edward Morris, a young gentleman of 19 years of age, and a relative of the deceased Mr. Gadsden, who was murdered by Toohey, had the good fortune first to come up with him. He had been previously started by Mr. Hoffman, another member of the company, who discovered him concealed in the top of a tree, which had fallen into a low swampy place. He fled with the utmost speed, throwing off his great coat in the pursuit. Mr. H. and one other member of the corps, discharged their rifles at him, but did not bring him to. Mr. Morris, who was mounted, was the first to overtake him; and when within a few feet of him, Toohey kneeled upon the ground, and discharged a pistol directly at him. One ball or slug passed through Mr. Morris's coat and slightly wounded his breast; another went through his sleeve and passed off under his arm, without doing further injury. Mr. Morris instantly made a blow at his head, with his sword, which brought him to the ground; when others of the corps coming up, the murderer was secured. The wound which the prisoner received, is severe, but not dangerous. Notwithstanding there had been much rain through the night, Toohey's clothes were perfectly dry; from which it is inferred that he had been sheltered in some neighbouring building during the night.

The turnkey, Eery, or Eyre, (for they do not know enough of him to spell his name) was taken a short time after the murderer, not far from the same place; and they were escorted into town, the one in, and the other tied to the tail of a cart, and committed to gaol.

The Charleston Riflemen, who have thus been the fortunate instrument in aiding the cause of justice, and restoring the character of our community, deserve the thanks of all—and the Washington Light Infantry and Northern Volunteers, who joined in the pursuit, although not equally fortunate, will receive the credit they so justly merit. The lively interest displayed by the great body of our citizens for the detection of these culprits, evinces a correct and laudable spirit; and we doubt not that the culpable negligence who caused this excitement, will be properly appreciated.

[*Courier.*]

Savannah, March 18.

Distressing Fire!!

A dreadful fire happened in this place last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock. A small grocery store on Telfair's wharf, occupied by Mr. J. M. Carter, was discovered to be on fire. Alarm was given by the beat of drums and ringing of the bells; and the inhabitants repaired very spiritedly to the place of danger. The flames soon spread to the adjoining houses, which consisted of wooden buildings, and raged with uncontrolable fury. Very little rain having fallen for the last month, the houses caught like tinder. The fire spread along on the river from Whitaker to Bernard street, which in its progress, consumed all the store houses on Telfair's & Jones' wharves. Heaven only knows where the devouring element would have stopped, had it not been for Bolton's fire proof range at the east, and Taylor's, at the west end of the city. The wind, which had blown from S. S. W. with violence the whole day, seemed to rise in its strength as the flames progressed. The angry element had obtained completely the ascendency. Against its devouring career, human efforts could avail but little. It appeared evident that the whole buildings on the river, from Gray and Pinder's to Nichols, Dobson and Hills, must be destroyed. It was nearly 11 o'clock, when the fury of the flames began somewhat to abate. Contrary to general expectation, the wooden store on Anderson's wharf was saved. Between this and Bolton's wharf all is desolate and waste; with a large quantity of merchandize and produce, the property of different persons are destroyed. The loss of property on this occasion, is estimated as nearly as can be ascertained, at about 150,000 dollars!

A greater part of the property lost was insured. In one of the houses consumed there were between 25 and 30 kegs of gunpowder which exploded: and the blazing fragments scattered in every direction! The shock was so severe as to burst open the doors and windows of stores situate some distance from the spot—and the window glasses of several dwelling houses were broken.

It affords us great pleasure to state, that no individuals received any material injury from the explosion—nor have we heard of but one person having lost his life—a seaman who unfortunately fell into the river and was drowned. Fortunately there was a sufficiency of water at the wharves to admit the hauling out the shipping, otherwise many vessels must inevitably have been burnt. The sloop Niagara was on fire at one time, but the flames were arrested. The ships lying at the wharves sustained some little injury in their spars and rigging.—Great and well grounded complaints are made by the citizens against those idle and useless men and boys, who, during the raging of the fire, when the scene should rouse the most indolent disposition, are in the habit of approaching it on horseback, while others stand with folded arms looking on with indifference at those active citizens who are exerting themselves in defence of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.

We do not know whether there is an ordinance on this subject: if there is, it should be rigidly enforced by the military who are on duty; if not, it is essentially necessary that this practice should be prohibited by law.

Several of the sufferers are in the humble walks of life, many of whom have been deprived, by this awful calamity, of their little all.

March 19.

In giving an account of the fire, in our paper of yesterday, we stated that no lives were lost by the explosion of the gunpowder. It is now our painful duty to say, that the mangled bodies of two unfortunate men have been found in the ruins of Mr. Slocum's store! They are unknown, and are supposed to be strangers, as we have not heard that any of our citizens are missing.—Two individuals received considerable injury by the explosion, from the fall of the fragments of the house—they are not dangerous, however.

We learn (says the Charleston Southern Patriot,) that previous to the sailing of the schooner Calypso, Capt. Hilliard, who arrived here on the 18th inst. in 6 days from Havanna, that accounts were received there from Vera Cruz, stating that the Patriots had Lima completely in their possession.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 1.

Mr. Green,

The following Ticket will be supported at the election on Monday next, by a *Number of Voters.*

For Mayor,
Lewis Duvall.

For Recorder,
Thomas H. Carroll.

For Aldermen,
John Randall, Sen.
Francis Hollingsworth,
James Hunter,
Henry Duvall,
Alexander C. Magruder.

For Common Council-men.
John T. Barber,
George Schwar,
Joseph Sands,
William McParlin,
Washington G. Tuck,
Henry Maynadier,
James Shaw.

FIRE ENGINES.

Mr. Jacob Perkins, of Philadelphia, advertises, among others,

VILLAGE ENGINES,

Which will play over a five story-house, and require but eight men to work them—the cost of which will be only *two hundred and fifty dollars.*

For the Maryland Gazette.

CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.

No. 13

From the Port Folio of Henry Selwyn.

ODE.

Oh! could I shield thy little form
From the rude pelting of the storm,
Which thou so long has borne;
Soon should thy sorrows disappear,
Thine eye no longer pour the tear,
No more thy bosom mourn.

For I would bear thee to that land,
Which Ariosto's magic wand
Decks with perennial spring;
Where every health-inspiring breeze,
That whispers thro' the odrous trees,
Shakes pleasure from its wing.

Heaven has secured the happy coast
From ruthless winter's nipping frost,
And summer's sickly heat;
And all the beauties of the year,
In gay confusion mixed, appear
To grace that blest retreat.

There shouldst thou seek the verdant dale,
Or wander thro' the flowing vale,
Where gurgling fountains flow;
Or court the shade of spicy grove,
Where painted songsters warble love,
And with its influence glow.

And when the pleasing walk should end,
Upon the shoulder of thy friend
Thy languid head should rest;
His lips would consolation speak,
And while they kissed thy faded cheek,
Chase sorrow from thy breast.

But health would find thee in that place,
And tinge once more thy pallid face
With beauty's vermil dyes;
Soon would return thy former bloom,
And smiling pleasure reassume
Her station in thine eyes.

Then would the charms of social talk,
While we prolonged the tender walk,
The gliding hours employ;
Forgotten pleasures would revive,
And griefs, that in remembrance live,
Would heighten present joy.

And when from such a fairy scene,
A life so tranquil and serene,
Death called me to my bier;
My obsequies thou wouldst attend,
And bathe the relics of thy friend
With warm affection's tear.

For the Maryland Gazette.

No. 2.

To Agriculturalists and scientific Ploughmen.

Man, although as fickle and unsteady as the wind of the vale, yet parts with ancient forms as with his hearts blood; or as he would with the superstition of his forefathers. Our wives and our daughters are fond of new brooms, new bonnets, &c. but the honest and prudent Quaker will not change the cut of his hat or his coat, nor the Dunkard part with his beard. But the Plough, the main object of this has ty communication, being a machine, although in itself very simple in appearance and construction, yet requires a greater nicety of form, calculation and reasoning, than the harrow. As a plough cannot be constructed by any of the measurements yet attended to by the mechanics, there are few men capable of making one, who are not themselves practical ploughmen. This, I am fully aware, will be denied by many; but yet, it is nevertheless true. 'Twill be readily conceded, they all can make ploughs as well as harrows; but who will pretend to prove, that they are constructed on the most rational principles of which they are susceptible? Few, if any

The first consideration in regard to the construction of the plough, let it be made of wood, or cast iron, or both, should be; what shaped body can, with the least possible force and friction pass through the earth at any given depth? The second is nearly allied to the first. What shape and dimensions are best calculated with the least friction to turn up and over a certain depth & breadth of sod or earth?

Thirdly. What is the best possible form for a shear and coulter? Fourthly. Whether they should be united or separate? Fifthly. Whether the projection of the soc or the shear should, or should not go beyond that of the coulter? Sixthly. What number of feet or inches should be the length and breadth of the body of the plough, from the termination of the shear to the extremity of the heel? Seventh. What is the best possible shape of the mould board: And whether it should or should not, project beyond the extremity of the heel. 8. And lastly. Whether or no there should be any space between the back of the coulter and the body of the plough? Those 8 queries seem to involve the principal parts of this machine. I have purposely omitted the length and height of the beam, and the best length and slope for the handles, and the angle of the traces, & distance the draught should be from the heels of the horses, or steers, or oxen, in order to make 4 distinct queries to be discussed apart, as partaking more or less of the principles of the lever.

As to the first query let us open our examination with the wedge. Of all the immediate bodies a wedge has generally been considered, and not without reason, the most powerful. It is truly so; but the effects of it prove incontestibly, that of all other bodies it occasions the greatest friction, and consequently the greatest force to put it in motion, and when in motion retains that motion the least possible time. The reason is very obvious. The whole of the superfices of two of the greatest sides are ever in contact with the other body of which it becomes the *intermediary.*

The wedge rebounds out of all bodies not elastic until the cleft or rent passes from the point of contact or centre to the other extremity or base. It will then enter. But it is retained by all elastic bodies; such as a log of wood, &c. because each of the parts are recoiling, or striving to regain their natural position; and therefore hold fast the wedge with greater or less tenacity, in proportion to the elastic force of the entered body. But the earth is non elastic. The plough, somewhat shaped and acting as a wedge, is forced forward into the earth, whose resistance depends on its density, quiescence and weight. Those alone resist the coulter, the shear, & the following body of the plough. The side of the plough next the land, or left hand side, should, and generally does form a straight smooth line, terminating in a point at the extremity of the soc. The right hand line or side, on the contrary, should be calculated to raise up the furrow, already cut by the edge of the shear, and face or edge of the coulter, in the most gradual manner; for it must be supposed, if this be done suddenly or abruptly, it would remove a great part of the weight and friction from the rear of the plough; but then, it must needs add a heavier draught on the horses. Those seem to be natural alternatives. Whatever relieves the weight of draught from them should be the grand object of these enquiries; effecting at the same time the proper object, of ploughing well.

To succeed then in this all desirable purpose, the plough must not only glide easily and smoothly thro' the earth, after the earth is cut, but the shear and coulter, or in fact, two coulters, should be so constructed as to cut and perforate it with the greatest possible ease.

The common plough cuts the earth with two lines, forming together a rectangle, thus ⌊‾‾‾‾‾: the coulter cutting the shortest, & the shear the longest leg of the angle. The first 3 inches the latter 10. Then the body of the plough must glide under it; and the mould board casts it over. So that, according to this procedure, a mass of sod or earth, as the case may be, 12 or 14 inches in many instances broad, and 3 or 4 thick, must be raised or poised from an horizontal plane and cast flat; that is turning it 180° from its original position. So that the passing plough is acting on the principle of a lever, and raises this mass of sod, after cutting it from the horizontal plane below; the weight of which depending on the length of the body of the plough, & the breadth and thickness of the furrow, & pushes it over upon its back. Here there is acting on the irregular angular surface of the plough, a dis; namely, the triangle above the oblique line made by the advance motion of the longest leg of the angle, against the curved and hollowed mould board. Now, it may easy to conceive, that a plough fitted to cut a curvilinear sod or furrow thus (: granting that former and the latter measures the same, as to outlines, would have positive advantages over that of the former. Because, that such a curviture, or section of a circle, would pass through the earth with less resistance, and consequently with 1-3 less force, that a plough cutting so in a rectilenear and angular form, before described. And, because a plane, or body already inclined or curved, requires but a comparative force to cast it off or over.

The ease with which the furrow is cast off increases, and is in proportion to the narrowness & depth and inclination of the furrow. Every one knows the less surface exposed to, or comes in contact with the edge of the shear and coulter be them of what shape they may, proportionably decreases the weight and draught on the horses, &c. And it is equally so, that the more surface is exposed to, or comes in contact with, the edge of the shear and coulter, increases the draught. The deeper the furrow, the greater the pressure on the coulter; but it does not increase upon the shear, as the former admits of being very sharp, and of various shapes it acquires but a trifling accession to the draught, and this is reduced by the angle of the common coulter being reduced, and still less if it be constructed in the segment of a circle. A broad furrow requiring a thicker and heavier shear, for further reasons should be abandoned by all ploughmen and farmers.

It will not be denied by any, that broad furrows are not the best calculated to raise and swell the surface of the earth, and give it a greater depth, unless the furrows be laid up and over at a certain angle. A broad furrow, say 12 or 14 inches in breadth, is cut off with great ease from the plane below, and cast over, as I said before, near 180°. This can add but very comparatively indeed, to the original depth of sod or soil, and consequently to the improvement of it. On the contrary, the body of soil is raised, increased, deepened and improved in proportion to the depth of the furrow and the angle it makes with the plane of the horizon on the surface of the field. If the furrows be narrower, the seed, when sown in it, is cast up on this kind of plough, and easily covered with the harrow, it appears to rise up in drills when ploughed in. This is one great advantage, for the roots shoot down between the two furrows, where they are completely protected from the frosts of winter, and the scorching draughts of summer, every thing that falls passes sooner down to the roots.

There are several other considerations immediately connected with this part of the subject,

In the first place, it will be admitted, that the deeper the ground is ploughed the looser it will be made, and the deeper this looseness prevails the better; so that the fibres of the plants may sink as far as there is nourishment found for their food, where they are secure from cold and heat. The rains, instead of remaining on the surface as in the common method of ploughing, will sink as deep as to form a kind of reservoir in time of scarcity, where it will not evaporate in a few hours after a fine rain. Secondly, the great additional quantity of air intercepted between the furrows the better; and this cannot be done but by ploughing deep, and laying the furrows at a certain angle. Hence the deeper and narrower the furrow, so much the better for that purpose. More plants die or dwindle for want of air than for lack of moisture or rain.

Thirdly, Any mode of ploughing which raises the earth the lightest and the loosest, is best. The plough now used, or the manner of using them, does not or cannot effect both purposes but imperfectly.

In all machines for those purposes there should be weight sufficient to keep them in the proper depth in the ground; or else the mode of using them should be calculated to effect that purpose, independent of weight or size; consideration, as has been but too little attended to as it reduced to a fact, that the

er, or closer the draught is to the ors's, it is reduced in proportion?

This, I take at present to be ranted. Then the nearer a straight he poise of the draught is made pon the shoulder and flank of the orse, the less power or force.

A.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Important to debtors and creditors.

fter all the great alarm excited by he late decision of the supreme ourt of the United States, relating o insolvent discharges, it *now* appears that the court, in that decision, have confined themselves to the *o particular* cases which came efore them, and have not determined that discharges are *void* as espects future acquisitions of the btors. The points determined en are these, and no more.

1st. A state may pass bankrupt ws not *impairing* contracts.

Under this point it does not appear hat the law of 1811, in New-York, mpairs any contract made in *this* tate *subsequent* to the passing of he act—for

2d. It is said the law of 1811, eaded IN THIS CASE, impairs he obligations of contracts; and nd the court add, *«this opinion is confined to the case under particular consideration.*

In this case, the law of 1811 was assed *subsequent* to the date of the ontract; and the suit was brought a sister state, and in a court hich our state legislature had no ght to control. In our *own* courts does not appear that even that w so made is not binding between ur *citizens* in cases of contracts ade within this state.

3d. A contract made in Carolina annot be impaired by a law of ouisiana, whether the law be made efore or after the contract; for *uch* a law impairs the *obligation* of ontracts made in a sister state.

The decision rather intimates hat where a creditor sues in a ourt, the proceedings of which he legislature, whose act is pleaded in bar, has a right to control—r, where a creditor has once had n execution against the body of he debtor within the state whose w attempts to absolve a *confined* ebtor from the obligation in both hese cases, the discharge may be ull and efficient.—But these points re not expressly determined.

[A paragraph is here omitted, as ot necessarily connected with the bject.—Editor.]

The only new *points* determined y the supreme court, are, that the w of 1811 is unconstitutional in elation to a contract made *prior* to hat law—and

That the law of a sister state annot impair the obligation of a ontract, that is binding in the tate where that contract is made.

A PRACTISING LAWYER.

Charleston, March 15.

MORE PIRACY.

By reference to the marine head, ur readers will find another inance of most outrageous piracy n the high seas, committed upon e British brig James Stewart — would be well for our revenue tters to be on the alert, as a ssenger in the above vessel gives formation of the intention of the rates to smuggle slaves into this ate or Georgia.

Arrived, British brig James Stewrt, Lester, 43 days from Kingston, am.) in distress, bound to St. ohns, (N. B.) being short of proisions and water, and having encountered a very heavy gale from . N. E. on the 25th ult. off Cape ntonio, in which she lost her re-top-mast, and received other juries. On the 3d inst. in lat. 27 n. 77, in the Gulf Stream, the J. was boarded by a piratical sch. ommanded by a capt. Beatty, beonging to New-York; capt. Lester as taken from his vessel by force, nd detained on board the pirate or several hours.——A Spanish rig from the coast of Africa, with 65 slaves on board, was in company, a prize to the schr. captured n the 28th February, and a prize aster put on board, who called mself Lake, and also stated that e belonged to New-York. During the detention of Capt. L. on oard pirate, the desperadoes commenced plundering his vessel of almost every valuable article they ould find; broke open the hatches, tove a part of the cargo of rum, ole from out of the cabin nearly he whole of the furniture, manned our boat and took the whole of ur water except a few gallons, and hoved off for the pirate; they then ent Capt. L. on board, and after

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