The following interesting partiesjars of the rescue of a boy, who was cast upon a rock mar the mount of Kingsale harbour, durfing the wreck of a vessel in which ne was a passenger, are taken from a late London paper.

The praise worthy exertions of the sovereign of Kingsale, assisted by several other gentlemen, to rescue the unfortunate lad. or to convey provisions to him were ineffectual, the boats having been reluctantly obliged to retire, and to leave the unfortunate boy for the second hight upon the desolate rock, withbut food or shelter, and with alf the fearful anticipation that, before morning cold and hanger would terminate his existence. As they retreated he was, seen collecting in a particular spot (a kind of cavern) a quantity of weeds with the intention of making a bed, and picking from the earth some wild vegetables, with which the rock abounds, and which he was observed to cat. A fog suddenly concealed him from further observation while thus employed.

Reluctant to suffer such an interval, as between night and morning to pass without making a new effort in behalf of the boy, at 11 o'clock at night Mr. Gibson's whale-boat was the second time manned and attempted to get out, but could not succeed. In the morning, long before day, she again started with Lts. Bevan and Nayton of the royal navy. and John Heard Isaac. esq. and rowed towards the island, but with no hope of reaching it, as the sea and wind were still higher than on either of the two preceding mornings, and the scene altogether more terrific. The worst apprehensions were entertained for the boy, who been then two days and two nights on the rock without any other food than the wild vegetables which it vielded. Those fears, however, were in some degree relieved, when he was again seen from the boat moving about—but hope derived no support from the aspect of the morning, which promised a had and stormy day. After renewed but fruitless efforts to gain any point of the island, the whale-boat was again obliged to return to Kingsale, which it reached about 12 o'clock, after having been several times in imminent danger of swamping. Here a most a most interesting scene took place; the crew of an American vessel, the Dryad, which was undergoing some repairs in the dock yard of Messrs, Gibbon & Co. volunteered to go out in the whale-beat and make an effort to rescue the boy. Their services were gratefully accepted, and they swore they never would return if they did not succeed. They then proceeded to make an experiment by firing a musket ball, with a rope attached to it, which was found to convey it with case as far as they considered would be necessary, and thus provided they proceeded to sea.

In the meantime the boats from Oysterhaven had got into activity, and they could be seen for 3 hours in succession. contending with, but scarcely living in. the breakers at the base of the rock. As the situation of the boy became more hopeless, their exertions increased, and their desperate during more visible. It was impossible that he could have survived another night, and the knowledge of this circumstance scemed to infuse new resolution in the hearts of the men. Two boats were for a long time seen supporting each other in their p rilous undertaking, yet they were frequently concealed for minutes together in the dip of the sea, or in the surge of the breakers. The day was then far advanced, and to those who were on the coast provided with glasses, and who could see what was going forward, there appeared as little hope of relieving the boy, as on the preceding day, and his fate seemed inevitable. They did not know, however, the resolution which the crews seemed to have formed, either to succeed or perish, and the of the Oysterhaver boxis, was observed to be tying trop round his body, and in a few counts to throw himself with the most fearless intrepidity into the surge, in which his hart could not live. The sensation which prevailed cannot be described; all attention was now turned to this heroic fellow, and the suspense was mutterable, until he was seen clinging to, and occasionally climbing I e cliffs, where an immense sea had left him. He specceded in

employed in assisting the poor boy, who was in a completely exhaustedstate of mind, and body, and who could with difficulty descend to where his preserver beckuned him. At length he reached him, and Jack Carty proceeded to invest his body with the rope which he had taken from his own, and then performed the duty of ushering him to the spot where he had himself been thrown, where he consigned him to the waves. Donbt and anxiety were again painfully excited, while the men in the boat were drawing him thro' the breakers and seas, through which he must pass, before his safety could be said to be ensured; but both were dissipated, whom he was seen taken in over the gunnel, which was announced by 3 cheers by the men in the boats. During these few moments of agitation, the intrenid Jack Carty, who remained on the island, was forgitten; but the boy's safety being known, all eyes were turned to the former, and he was distinctly seen sitting down with the utmost composure on the point of a rock, waiting for his own chance of being released; this hap pily was not long accomplishing, a rope was flung on the cliffs, and Jack, more adroit than his predecessor on the island, soon seized i and tied it round his waist & should ders. Notwithstanding the perils of the scene, it was almost whimsical to see this fine fellow collecting the boy's and his own clothes, which he deliberately tied up in a bundle and put under his arm, and then de scending to the most favourable spot, he watched his opportunity, and threw himself into the sea, from which in the course of about five minutes, he was released by his companions, who signified safety by loud cheers, which were returned from those parts of the land where they could be heard. It was exactly half past 2 o'clock. The whalehoat, with the American crew, arrived almost at the moment Carty had got into his boat, but they were in sight sometime before, and were seen rowing in the most undaunted manner, in the heavy sea, and almost in the surge closing the most accessable point of the island. Upon learning the safety of the boy, they gave S cheers and returned to Kingsale, scarcely less entitled to public gratitude than if they had been the instruments of preservation.

JOHN RANDOLPH AGAIN! The following extract of a letter from Buckingham, to a gentleman in Richmond, appeared in a late paper of that city:

gentlemen in the lower end of Mr. Randolph's district had lately written to him, and invited him to return to public life, to which he an swered, that he will with pleasure become a candidate and attend the elections, and that he feels bonoured by their confidence. It is believed that there is not a man in the district who feels a disposition to oppose him, and but few who will not be pleased at his taking a seat in the next congress."

About a year since, a merchant in | up a pair of stairs which led out of one of our scaports, on fitting out a the time of making the contract for the voyage, that there must be no swearing among the officers and crew; that he, (the captain) must engage not to swear himself, nor permit others to be profane; that he must do as he pleased, with respect to taking the command of the ship to taking the command of the ship on these terms but if he accepted the employment is would be expect ed, that he shows rigidly adhere to the stip ation, and that it should be known as the law of the ship, that no puffeneness was to be indulged. The captain seemed to have no objection to reforming, but enquired, "Ho can I suddenly break off an inveter to habit?" "I will take care that you be reminded of your duty," sais the owner. "Wear interest of the scene was excited in-to intense agitation, when one of the men, a brave and dauntless fel-low, named Jack Carty, the owner a ring for the captain with this mot-to engraved upon it: "Swear not at all." The vessel soon sailed, and and after performing the voying, return-ed a few weeks ago. Our eing in-quired of, respecting the subject, the supercarge declared, they there had been no presented in board, excepting a little within the first 20 days after sailing. At the close of this short period, the old habit was entirely destroyed; and during the remainder of the voyage, both at

single fact is of inestimable value, as it shows how coundless are the common palliations of prolaneness, and how easy it is to do good when a person is seriously engaged in it. is influenced by principle, and acts Panoplist. with decision.

Mail Robbers. Yesterday morning the two mail robbers Pierc Bertrand and Josep. Maurice, left this city in custody of proper officers, in the Union Line of Steam Boat Office Branch, or their way to Trenton New Jerse-where they are to be tried. Six win-nesses accompanied them. Th. third robber. Derezeau, is to arrive at Treaton from Philadelphia and will be tred at the same thuc. [V. F. Daily Adv.

From the Baitimore Patriot. The trial of Obed Griffith, a boy about 17 years of age, for the kill ing of W.lliam Warrick, came on in the court of B dimore county, perfore their honorers Judges 100 ey. Hanson and Ward. The circumstances of the case are nearly as

0. 0 15: The prisoner sometime early in November, vent on a visit to his friends at the farm-house of Alexender Boyd, sq. occupied by Mr. Dougherty, overseer of the farm. and in company with the deceased and Mr. Dougherty the overseer. went to a taverh about 2 miles and a half distant, for the purpose of spending a few livers in convivialiy. About 10 o'clock the overseer requested the prisoner to go he sleep in his room, and turn out he negries on the following day to perling corn. Used accordingly went, but previous to his going he earnestly requested the deceased to ac-company him, probably on account of the loreliness and darkness of the road, The deceased rehorse intending to go immediately, by himself; but he found that his horse was gone. He in-tantly charged the prisoner with being be cause of this, and direction to whip him. There was, however, no proof of the justice of this accusation. The boy rode home on the horse of the overseer, Mr. Bougherty. Of the road (i is presumed) the deceased cut a switch about the thickness of one's finger, and arr ved about 2 clock in the morning at the house it which the boy siept. He obtained admission into the kitchen by means of a servant. He then went up si hirs into the room where two persons of the house to say to you, that a number of lodged, and requested them to turn out a dog which customarily staid in the room in which Griffith was then asleep. One of them degred the re-quest; the dog was torbud out, and instantly Warrick entered the rayn. He ordered Griffith to get out in the bed, accusing him at the same time of stealing his horse. The priso nor denied the charge-got up, put on his trausers; went to the side board, seized a gun, and told War-

> and walked the room backward and forward, apparently in the greatest agony of mind. The argument of the counsel commenced about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and closed about 1 oclock the next morning. The jury left their room about half past 30'clock, and upon the re-assembling of the court, returned a scaled verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree."

should not get over him." He then

Warrick went out, and was going

ordered Warrick out of the room-

the room, when the prisoner order-

ed him to come down, and as he

was coming down, shot him thro'

the body; the deceased sprang into

the room and fell down by the side

of the bed in which Obed had slept.

The deceased died on the following

morning. When the passion of the

boy had subsided, he shewed signs

of great contrition, wept bitterly,

The court sentenced, the prisoner to 6 years confinement in the penitentlary, 6 months of which to be

in a solitary cell.
Counsel the state, Henry
Murray, esq. For the prisoner, C.
Walsh, R. Johnson, John S. Tyson, and E. L. Finley, esquires.

It may not be improper to state, that the prisoner in an affecting address to the court, denied the most material part of the evidence.-He declared that he was beaten by the leceased with a club as large as the sig roll of a chair; that he immediately seized a gun, and cocked it; that the deceased attempted to wrest mounting beyond the reach of the sea and in port, the success of the the gun out of his hand, and that

sprays, and was seen most actively experiment was complote. This in attempting toods this, the gun is enfeated our harbant reasons and was seen most actively experiment was complote. This in attempting toods this, the gun is enfeated by blin," says he while he was on the steps, since the dropped down at the side of my bec. The size and nature of the would thou leads us to believe the declaration of the boy. for it was but an inch in diameter, and the whole load entered the body, of course the muzzle of the gumust have pressed against the deceased, when it was discharged.

> From the National Intelligencer, of the 9th inst,

The President departed from this ite yeaterday, in the steam boat for Norfolk, with an intention to proceed by Pasquotank, the Albemarle and Pamileo Sous d, to Wilmington, harleston and Savannah, having in iew, in reference to public defence. careful inspection of all the inlets rom the ocean. The reports of the Board of Commissioners, consisting of Officers of the Corps of Engineers and of the Navy, relative to a naval depot, dockyards and fortifiations, point out the objects preuarly deserving his attention. From Savannah his course will probably depend upon circumstances. The season, it is expected will be too far advanced to admit his passage by land to New Orleans, if indeed it were proper, to take that route before the late treaty with Spain is carried to effect. Should be not continue his journey towards New Orlea s, it is said that he will proc ed w stward by Augusta, through l'ennessee and Kentucky, to the new States, or to some or them. In that section of the Un on, many objects of the h ghest interest present themselves to view, a correct knowledge of which, it is believed, would be useful to all employed in the public councils. Our relations with the Indian tribes, under the immense cessions of territory obtained from them by the treaties of the last year are or that character. The game hed heretotore, will no longer fur. nish them with a subsistence. New effirts will be necessary to civiliz ti em, and effectual regulations must be adopted for the purpose, or they will perish. The great amount of the public lands, which constitute at in xiaustide source of we alth to the whole nation and disposition of our troops to protect our frontier settlements and preserve place with the ledians; to protect the Indians tremselves from i justice; & secure the public lands from intrusions; are subje to highly worthy of the a enor of these to whom the management there of is entrusted, and pattheularly of the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Monroe evidently considered it his duty to attend in person to these objects since he was elected into the present office, and particularly to measures relating to the meter was about two tairds also meters was about two tairds also meters and meters are taired as a second meters and the second meters are taired as a second meters and the second meters are taired as a second meters and the second meters are taired as a second meters and the second meters are taired as a second meters and the second meters are taired meters and the second meters are ta public defence. The late war ob viously formed an epoch in our his tory, and furnished the motive, if it did not impose the obligation on the Chief Magistrate, to give to those measures the utmost activity and vigour. We have not forgotten the imminent perils of that momentous struggle; the desolation of our coast, throughout its whole extent; the great number of ur citizens who were called, even from the most remote parts of the interior, to its a blaze, and sparkles were, als a blaze, and sparkles were, als efence, and the waste of life from disease, which followed. Had the body, which continued luminos coast been fortified, one tenth of the force would have been more adequate to its defence, and more than nine-tenths of our citizens and property thus lost would have been saved from destruction. We all recollect the ability and virtue with which the citizen, then at the helm, sustained that struggle, and his persevering frumess in moments of the severest trial. Mr. Monroe then acted under him, in the Department of War, and having witnessed the difficulties of that struggle, he thinks it incumbent on him to exert every means in his power to carry visions of Congress, since adopted, to avert like calamities, in the event

of another war. Such, obviously, are the motives and the objects that, in the opinion of the President, impose upon him this arduous duty, which he commenced soon after the national concerns were confided to his hands, & which he is now prosecuting.

The Secretary of War sat out with the President, and will accompany him until he leaves the coast for the interior.

New-York, March 27. AGE OF EXPERIMENT.

By an advertisement in this day's paper. Will be seen that the new and elegat Steam Ship Savannah, povemantiumed, for examining

years ago, to hazard. hundred tons burden, would bet in the port of New York 10 gate the Atlantic, properly Wish admiring hundreds thin repeatedly viewed this prodig tan also bear witness to the derful celerity with which is moved through the water. Offi speed, and although there was sime mote than antinchiot m upon her and for the greine mut half aft inch, with in a mile of the anchoring market menari in one hour and that she is calculated to been ty inches of steam, and the machinery is entirely not be evident that she will pass any of the steam bonit our rivers. Her cabin in in an elegant style and fifted is entirely distinct from the inalculated to afford that perfect tirement which is so rarely for on board passenger ships: For h dom been exceeded. She manded by Captain Moses Roge an experienced engineer! & bely to a company of ent-rprising tiemen in Savannah, who have ed no expence in rendering ber object worthy of public admired and public patronage. See a constructed as to be navigable the usual way, with sails, whence the weather shall be such atter der the use of her wheels in least degree dangerous.

This vessel is intended and vannah and Liverpool Packet, we sincere y hope the liberate ed proprietors may be abuilds r- warded for their efforts to fe tate the communication between Britain and America.

EXTRAORDINARY METER

A letter from a Mr. Thomps Bridgewa er, Vermont, gives following account of a large & liant Meteor, which was seen many people in that part of state, on the evening of the uit. - "Happening to be out at time, I had the pleasure of vita sing the whole of the interest Phenomenon. The whole hen p. ere in a twinkling became his nuted; and turning suddonly aim.
I beheld, a few degrees wered; meter was about two thirds also as the moon when full. Itdem ed very rapidly towards the sq west, traversing, I should judge bout 40 degrees, and then a peared. Its descent was oblige the horizon, making an angle ? visible about three seconds, and the appearance of iron in a first ral times, thrown off from thes Stones denominated meteoria very probably disengaged, at time of the sparkling, which is the earth; but I have not !

that any have been discovered About three minutes aftit meteor disappeared, a sound menced nearly over head, reses thunder, giving in successions ber of distant reports like the charge of cannon at a distact passing off in the direction of meteor. Many persons here reports who did not see the me and, thought it to be an i quake."

Promotion of Midaliffiant

general order, announcial

midshipmen must underge is midshipmen must underge is mination before they can be pred. The order also adds in amination will take place at the yy Yard in New York, on the whole means the mination whose means are not the midship with the mid whose warrants bear date prof ly to the 1st day of anuary it will be entitled to examination who intend to become examination promotion, will repair selves to this department, as

ARYLAND GAZETTE.

papolis, Thursday, April 8.

by the Rev. H. L. Davis, Mr. ge Shaw to Miss Eliza L Ro-

HE "AMERICAN FARMER." Blaryland Censor's has recently the shilly) out one pointers complex, the paper rathered it obmaxious to a portion of the proprietors of the soil; this reason its circulation was con-laid its use ulness, of course much introductions. by he new character which the pa-is assumed, as party politics are to be ded from its columns. We have receiv-first number of it, and are much pleasner, esq. a gentleman well qualified to rit a useful and valuable paper. Gen y leaving their names at this office can hem forwarded to the editor. We re-

an election held at the Asse ny Room on Monday last, for ayor, Recorder, &c. of this cithe following persons were eted:-

Mayor-Lewis Davall. ecorder-Thomas H. Carroll. ldermen-James Hunter, Fran-Hollingsworth, John Randall, or, Henry Duvall, Alexander Magruder.

ommon Council men-John T. ber, George Schwrar, Joseph ds, Washington G. Tuck, Wil-M.Parlin, Henry Maynadier,

For the Maryland Gazette. No. 3.

o Agriculturalists and scientific Ploughmen.

may be said, with truth, that beam of the generality of our ughs, are too low, or near the in. I will give my reasons for ing so. If there be any thing deep ploughing, or where stub ground, or any other weedy or igh rooty land is to be turned wn, the beam is seen just above surface of the ground, as if it re floating in the mass of acculated rubbish about it, and the y of the plough almost sunk. If re were no other or stronger reato change the present plan of plough, this alone were suffici-

The beam being thus too low, and coulter in consequence thereof short, you will see a great bunch ied along at the angle of the lter and beam. This accumus until, according to the ploughh's phrase, "the plough is choak-

This being literally the case, must necessarily stop his team, disgorge with his foot, or a hine, or appendage made for that pose, the load of accumulated ts and rubbish. This could not pen if the beam were so high as effects of the form admit the coulter to be three feet one is acquainted g, and constructed differently, hayknife, & a hay e especially so, if the coulter erful effects. made in a curve or the segment circle, or if a small coulter placed a foot or two in adice of those even made in the mon form, reverting backward ting edge. This ard the other, and just touching earth, or even penetrating and ring it two or three inches deep, h its sharp edge. This crooked e coulter, in shape of the miniaesibres, some times worn as side ns, by some of our sea-faring bren, should recline so far backrds as to come nearly in contact th the other, or main coulter .us'effecting at least a double purshould project deep enough for it purpose, and effectually pre-nt the evil above mentioned—the paking of the plought. Why should be deemed necessar that an open vacant space should be left beeen the back of the coulter and body of the plough with e edge of the fould board? Of at use, or rather, of what datrint is this space? Firmness, uni- back of the co beauty and frength, should be the most usus entially co Toined; more especithere can be no addi-Y so wher nal exp ie. On the contrary, duos should rest on the body the bugh, or edge of the mould without gradu ard, and if possible agroove made advances, the the back of the former to re-

west in the move ble intention: But nel, and it should p neled on two uppe ng to an edge or i net on the upper s three edges. The side should rise n suddenly, than the to grade toward t of the coulter, of form, it would pro iliary.

case might becom safe guard for the board. In the co shear moves and incline the edge of ing of course the

This would give tion to every suc fall into the roo former, and wou of ploughing dov It should ha

served above, the

the soc, let it p from the coulter. case, or from the feather on that s ed, curved and in angle with the o solutely indisper prevent the eart part of the shea too great an ang that approaches rectangle, the gre the earth makes quently the dra This is sell evid have fortunately at this instant, point beyond the the most inveter: an acute angled dle, like that of placed in the per back, and the hy of a shear. No for a moment, t ber of inches co of this hav kn formed in a stra edge of a comm qually sharp wit many inches dee the hay stack v and weight appl latter would n any at all; whersink some inche than the inches just in proporti of the point o would also cut than itabreadth Those effects at your of triangu ed sucs and shu ity of the shear the soc must be ed on the coult wedge. Then protrudes itsel