

The tenth day came, and we were to depart. A great number of blankets and coverings were thrown over me after I was in the cart. I shook the hands of the kind old woman & my deliverer most heartily. A crowd of rising emotions almost stifled my expressions of gratitude and started the tears of overpowering feelings. I left them with fervent benedictions, and we drove off slowly on our way, and arrived about two o'clock at the gates of Monte Video. The novelty of the sight drew many to the windows, as I lay upon my back in the cart, fairly exposed to their view and wonder. We stopped at the house of an English merchant, the consignee, who immediately came out, and with many friendly congratulations, assisted his slaves in carrying me up stairs.

Here I was confined for nearly twenty days, and my leg was now shrunken and withered to as great an extreme as it was swelled before. By unoccupied kindness I daily improved, and in three weeks was able to leave the room, and sit outside the chamber upon the walk. One of the owners of the ship happening at this time to be in Monte Video, speedily came to visit me and hear the account of the loss of his ship. When I had finished, and when he had heard of the hospitality of the old woman at the cottage, he immediately proposed a subscription among the merchants for her recompense and relief, regardless of his own loss, though he was half owner of the ship, and that uninsured.

While under this hospitable roof, all that could contribute to alleviate pain, every thing that could add to my convenience, comfort, and kindness, which I felt not a wish on gratified, I enjoyed in its fullest extent. Through a distressed Foreigner, I was treated as a brother, and though a stranger, ever welcome to their board. For three weeks, while on the bed of sickness, I was visited every morning by the worthy merchant, who, with his own hands would dress my wounds, thus emulating the example of the good Samaritan.

It would be well if here I could conclude, and if here the hapless tale was ended. But as a faithful narrator, I am constrained to give its melancholy sequel. After I had been in Monte Video about six weeks I received the shocking intelligence, that on the night of the same day on which I left the cottage, the barbarous and merciless savages attacked and entered the hut of the old woman, and finding no opposition, as the guards had gone to the encampment, plundered the hut of all she possessed, wounded the slaves who opposed them, and after repeatedly stabbing my worthy deliverer, finished with cutting his throat from ear to ear! How just are the words of the poet, "The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate. Men puzzled in a maze and perplexed with errors, sees not with how much art his windings turn, nor where the regular confusion ends."

I was now rapidly gaining strength; my leg I could bear my weight on, and after remaining here for two months, I was able to take passage for Buenos Ayres, distant about a hundred miles further up, and upon the opposite side of the river. I arrived there next day, and found a great number of acquaintances, who were very kind & friendly. A subscription was directly handed round among the English merchants, by the goodness of the owners, and about four hundred dollars were subscribed and collected for my benefit. Two hundred dollars were likewise collected for the relief of the old woman at the cottage, and about two hundred more previously in Monte Video, & sent down to her.

I remained some months in Buenos Ayres on a count of lameness, and sailed from thence July 12th, 1818, and arrived at Baltimore on the 12th of September. On Sunday morning, October 4th, I arrived in Boston, after an absence of two years and three months.

Lorenzo Dow.

This indefatigable labourer in the glorious cause of salvation, is now in England, and shortly expected to return. He has held upwards of one hundred meetings between London and Liverpool, and experienced many favoured seasons in those and divers other places, and great openness in the minds of the people generally. Phila. pap.

Several dwelling houses were consumed by fire in the city of Washington in the course of the last week.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 15.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO MYSELF.

April 4, 1819.
Know'st thou the moment of dawn's bright
When terror's still pains seize the heart,
When wishes and wishfully seek relief,
And ought's an deliverance impart?
It comes unexpected—it flies not to art,
That tries to deceive, to lead thee astray,
From thy dark boding feeling to day.
Oh, it threatens like ocean's awful rest,
That fifters wild storms in its womb—
Like the air that doth press on the wand'ring's
breast.
'Tis the silence of withering bloom,
The heart with the awe of t-feeding oppress,
Awaits with tear its night doom;
'Tis the whispering of spirits that warn
from above.

The thermometer on Tuesday last at 8 A. M. in a cool passage stood at 61, and at 2 P. M. at 72—2 degrees above summer heat—Wind S. W. and a tolerably strong breeze.

The Mail Robbers.

The three Frenchmen who robbed the U. S. mail on the 1st of February last, between New-York and Philadelphia, have been tried in Trenton, and severely sentenced to undergo ten years confinement. One is named Marie, one of the unhappy number, and who is stated to be a man of apparent candour, has written a confession of the whole of the circumstances which led to, and attended the robbery, his reason of the latter does not differ materially from the statement made by the passengers in the case. The robbery was to have been committed on the night of the 26th of January, when armed and prepared for the purpose, Marie, Bertrand, and a fellow calling himself a Doctor, and who was the principal in the business, posted themselves in a wood on the road side, to await the coming up of the stage. Here they kindled a fire, by the side of which the Doctor and Bertrand eluded. While they slept, Marie who says he was kept awake by the heat and agitation of his blood, resolved the matter in his mind, and he immediately shot at the equality of the offense he was about to perpetrate, robbing his companions, and stated to them his intent to cooperate in the action. Bert and immediately joined him, and the Doctor, after an ineffectual attempt to persuade them to remain, finally in a fit of rage, finally concluded that it would be no use in the morning when the stage passed, for them to do any thing. They returned to New-York, where they were by their different landlords for the amount of their boarding accounts, and all of them being destitute of friends, money, and necessary clothing, at the repeated solicitation of the Doctor, Marie and Bertrand, after seeking employment on board one vessel in vain, and consenting to engage in this atrocious undertaking, the bare contemplation of which, a few nights before, had narrowed their feelings into agony, & awake in their minds a disgust for crime, which, one would suppose, could not have been effaced by so short a lapse of time, and which even the pressure of want would be unable to blot out. But alas! poverty banished their disgust, & subdued their scruples. How plain does this make the necessity of man's applying to the great author of all good, in the words of the son of David—Give me neither poverty nor riches, lest I be full and deny thee, or lest I be poor and steal. Preparation was immediately made by them, and on Sunday the 31st January, they left New-York to meet the stage at some suitable spot on the road. About four o'clock on Monday morning they fell in with it, and committed the crime, which has forever blasted their prospects in this life, cut them off from their families, and deprived them of their liberty. Marie, who is said to be a man of handsome address, was formerly a midshipman in the French navy, but has of late acted as mate in the merchant service. He has a mother, wife and three children, now living in Marseille. His father was the captain of a French frigate, and was killed in battle some years ago.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Dissect hills are said in jestful blue:
Approach, you'll find them of a murky hue.

High sounding words attract our ears:
If you find a dewy dewy dew,
But trace the truth to its original source,
You'll find but empty words, and no more.

Lupinus, Lupinella, Lupine—

Great Wolf Grass, Little Wolf Grass.

Mr. Green.—(Having observed in your paper of the 4th inst. some communications, copied from a Baltimore paper, respecting the foreign species of grass called by them Lupine or Lupinella, &c. &c. if you will permit me, I will tell you in a few words, all I know of that plant or species of grass.

On the 6th of April 1812, having occasion to go up to Baltimore in order to procure some garden seeds, I became acquainted with an old French gardener, whose name was Decandrie, but who is since dead. His garden was south of the Observatory on the banks of the river, towards the lower ferry. From him I procured my seeds; and on showing me his garden, pointed to a very small plot, or bed, which he informed me was the famous French grass, Saint-Foin; and at the same time observed, that he brought it with him from France, and that it was the only bed of the kind in the U. S. at that time. This may have been the fact. Some of the seeds happening to be among those I had procured from the good old man, sprung up that season in the college garden, and have been there ever since, some time in great luxuri-

ance; but may now be nearly, or altogether extirpated by the plough and the hoe. It is a fine variety of the natural genus trifolium; but as it grows prostrate I fear it will not be for madow grass, owing to the difficulty of mowing it. It branches abundantly in lateral offsets from both sides of the stem, and not so much, as the clover does from the roots. The blossom, or tuft of inflorescence, is of a pale yellow, somewhat in the shape of an egg, although not so much pointed at one end as the egg. Black, wrinkled, naked, kidney shaped seeds, not so much flattened as the seeds of clover. The leaves narrower, smoother and more pointed than red clover.

The names, Lupinus and Lupinella—Great and Little Wolf Grass, would seem to indicate, that some tracts of country in Italy & France it is known there by these vulgar names. So much for names. It is classed by botanists in the 17 Linnean class, Diadelphia 2, Brotherhoods, or stamens united into two parcels; or more rationally speaking, divided into two parcels. Order, Decandrie, Natural order, B.—Butterfly shaped flowers or blossoms—P. pithaeous. There is one distinctive variety of it a native of this State; the head, or flowery tuft is of the same colour; but not so globular. The European one appears to be a fine pasture for sheep, &c. And in a soil here well adapted to the culture of it, there cannot be a doubt, excepting its propensity to be prostrate, of its usefulness for meadow, and producing great crops of hay, infinitely more durable, and firmer, and much more juicy, than clover. And as the seeds are baked, there is little or no trouble in sowing or collecting it, if it be done before it is too ripe. Because when that is the case, the seed scatters at a touch. It would seem that Agricola, the author of the communication in the Federal Republican, labours under some mistake. He says, "Be pleased to publish this notice of Saint Foin in your useful paper, as it is only by free communications of facts and experiments, by persons who have cultivated what is now called Lupinella, that the true character of a plant, which has no merit only as a flower, can be known."

Lupines are flowers cultivated in gardens, and not Saint Foin. Hedysarum, or Saint Foin, is characterized by botanists thus: Calyx 2 parted, or parted, Corolla with the keel transversely obtuse, legume, with joints, one seeded, compressed. The Lupine is thus characterized: Calyx 2 lipped; standard roundish notched, keel 2 parted; anthers 5 roundish & 5 alternate ones oblong; legume leathery, compressed, many seeded.

It might be worth the attention of some scientific agriculturalist, or seedsmen, to attempt to produce a new variety, or mole, between the native and the exotic species. For it is a fact long known and established in the vegetable, as well as in the animal creation, that plants and animals are improved in constitution, and sometimes in beauty, by "crossing the breed," as it is termed. It has long been fully known from experience, and reason sanctions it, that a breed, or kind, or species, may wear out or degenerate by constant and uninterrupted habitation of the same breed; and this is principally occasioned by the propagation of the diseases to which the parent stock may have been subject.

Those effects may be prevented or alleviated, by new soils and new climates. It is not a principle in nature that foreign soils are detrimental to native productions; or that native soils and climates are best adapted to native productions. Sheep, in a few years, decay or degenerate on the same pastures or farm. All grain of the corn kind, &c. and of course all other seeds, degenerate on the same soil or field. The flax of Asia, and of the banks of the Nile, and the potatoes of South-America, have both improved in the soil and climate of Ireland and the British isles; the finest potatoes I ever saw, grew in 55 deg. 6 m. north latitude; yet their native soil was the tropics. Nor are Madeira, Teneriffe, Italy nor France, the native soil of the vine; but that Asia was so, before the flood, and after, the history of Noah proves it contestibly. For we are told he became a husbandman and planted a vineyard immediately after the flood. And the same history leaves nothing to be conjectured on that score; for he made good wine, and its potent effects were no secret to Noah.

Hence this grass (then, as well as all the other European grasses, might be naturalized successfully; at least it might be attempted. Red clover is not a native of the United States. Yet its culture has been very successful. Experiment is the life and soul of knowledge. A. March 8, 1819.

The U. S. squadron were at Messina the 6th June last, consisting of the Franklin 74, Com. Stewart; Guerrier frigate, Capt. McDonough; United States frigate, Capt. Crane; Erie sloop, Capt. Ballard; & Spark brig Capt. Nicholson. The frigate U. S. was to sail for home in about twenty days. The crews were generally healthy. It was understood that the plague continued very bad at Tangiers and Tunis.

We present the following address from a handbill printed in Indiana, for the benefit of all popular candidates in this blessed country, and particularly to those who are unable to read and write: It will serve, with some trifling alterations, for the whole of them. N. Y. E. Post.

To the free and enlightened electors of Knox County, My Countrymen,

A true patriot, I accept of this opportunity again to express, to you my inclination to become the protector and preserver of your civil rights; of my ability you do not, you cannot doubt. In humble return for your many public and private demonstrations of confidence and respect permit me thus to testify my gratitude and esteem.

While my limbs were engaged in the service of our country—while their vigour and firmness were decaying, the ornaments of the Mind were brightening by the collision of ideas. While the soul has been electrified in the thunders of war, whirled in the vortex of revolution, and at last intensely devoted to the organization of a Republic, experience and reflection, study and application, have caused the hero of patriotism to become more enlightened by her enlightening rays.

The empty lakes of the North, the scorching sands of the South, the bleak, blue mountains of the East, the humid plains of the West, have not alone wondered at my noble daring in battle—out the cerulean fields of Neptune, the engulfing waves of the ocean, and the mural shores of many nations, have witnessed the valour of my arm, & re-echoed the thunder of our cannon.

My friends—I was first aroused by the rude clamour of war—when "bloodily the sun began to peer a-bove you dusky hill"—the toil for liberty kept me watchful, and since the soubre sounds of independence have forced on us the slumbering contentment of peace, diffusing the calm of solitude around me, amid "the dull pursuits of civil life," I am still awake to your happiness & prosperity. If, therefore, these can be augmented by my talents and assiduity in the impartal diffusion of JUSTICE, I shall act with the same happiness and effect, if elected to the office of ASSISTANT JUDGE.

I would not, my countrymen, have you imagine that pen and paper are the only testimony of my capacity and eloquence—Ask the soldier whose tongue directed him to the fight? Who rose courage inflamed, & whose conduct sustained him in battle? Whose voice animated the fatigued, fainting warrior? Who led the van, in carving the way to victory, "seeking the bubble, reputation, even in the cannon's mouth." Often, my peace ul countrymen, has "The setting sun
With yellow radiance lightened all the vale;
And as our warriors mov'd, each polish'd helm,
Corset and spear, glanc'd back his guided beam:
The hill we've climb'd, and halting at its top,
Of more than mortal size, towering we've seem'd
A host angelic, clad in burning arms."

Often have I been engaged in the doubtful conflict of contending armies—I have known the worth of victory—I have heard the groans of dying brothers—I have seen my own veins' crimson fluid flowing.—Who, then, so richly deserves the civic honours, as the one who so dearly purchased our liberties and defended our rights?

I remain, my Countrymen,
Your Soldier and Friend,
And I hope, Assistant Judge,
JOHN M'BAIN.
Vincennes, Feb. 16, 1819.

The plague has again broken out at Algiers and Tunis; as seen from the following accounts:

Gibraltar, Jan. 1819.
I have just received a letter from Minorca, of the 22d informing me, that a vessel arrived there from Tunis, after a voyage of eight days, bringing with it that the deaths in that city had increased to above 400 per diem. The number of the vessel reported, before he sailed, he heard that deaths had increased to above 400 per diem. A Dutch frigate just arrived at Mahon, from Algiers bringing despatches up to the attacks of the plague had taken place in that city.

The contagion was supposed to have been re-introduced by a vessel which accompanied the Bey's stantias Califfa with the quarterly payments for the Algerine government. (Signed) GEORGE DONALDSON, P. S. The deaths by the plague at Tunis, according to the returns, from the 1st of November to the 1st of December, amount to 12,117.

GEORGE DONALDSON, His Excellency Sir H. Wellings.

The following is the singular case of most of the celebrated French Generals who served in the war during the French Revolution: transit gloria mundi.

General Dumourier, exiled to France, now has a pension of 1000 francs per annum from the British government.

Luckner, Custine, Houchard, Rossin, Rosignol—guillotined during the government of Robespierre—Miranda, a native of Cuba, died lately in Guizot, a state prisoner.

Kleber, assassinated in Egypt, Pichegru, exiled from his country afterwards strangled.

Brune, assassinated at Avignon in 1815.

Malet and Laborie, (the latter implicated in George's conspiracy but fled from France) shot for attempting to subvert the government of Buonaparte in 1812.

N. y. shot in 1815, during the government of Louis XVIII.

Mouton Douvernet, ditto in 1815. Murat, shot by order of the King of Naples, after having himself sworn to the sovereignty of that country.

Morau, exiled from his country and killed in battle in the war against France in 1815.

Berthier thrown out of a window and killed, his murderers not known.

The following are at present exiled from France:—Grouchy, Vandamme, Thourau, Savary, (Duc de Rovigo) Soult, Humbert, Berthier, Lefevre, Desnouette, and the others Lallemand.

New-York, April 8. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship James Mackay, capt. Watkinson, from Liverpool, which arrived below on Wednesday evening, we have received papers to the 1st of March, on which day the ship sailed. They are, however, utterly barren of intelligence worth extracting.

The ship Manhattan, Mary, arrived at Liverpool 25th Feb. from this port in 24 days. We do not find that there were any other arrivals from the United States; the sailing of the ship Ann Maria, a ship was to sail for this port on the 5th, and the Martha, Sketby for do. on the 10th March.

The prices have undergone a considerable reduction; New York cannot be quoted at more than 49 s 5/2 per cwt; Pearl's are all dull and also lower, 53 s 5/2 per cwt would now be expected.

With the exception of the one parcel of new Rice at 6d per cwt for export, nothing has been done in the article. Quercitron Bark, &c. become exceedingly dull again, and some sales have been made by auction at low rates. No sales of towing Flaxseed yet been made; 81 s per hhd. asked, probably 91 s 100s would have been given; if the shipments from America be small, prices in Ireland will probably rule high, as they have fallen considerably, and do not sell now very freely.

Our Grain markets, so far from being in consequence of our closing, have partaken of the depression which seems to pervade every thing being late declining demand from the interior, has occasioned an intermission, but the whole considerably, yet there has been such a general disposition to meet it freely, that the prices of hands of grain are lower.

London, Feb. 25. The French papers of Friday, contain no intelligence of any importance. Gen. Stuzin, against whom a charge of bigamy had been brought by an English lady, named Hutchinson, whom he had married, being a French wife alive at the time, had appealed to the highest court of law in France, to quash the proceedings; but the court has decided against him, and he is to be held forthwith by the Court of Assizes.

The French Chamber of Peers is employed in the discussion of a proposition for altering the existing election law. Some alarm appeared to prevail in the public mind Paris, in consequence of this discussion.

The King of France was transacting business with his ministers, receiving ambassadors &c. in a way which clearly shows that the reports of his illness are unfounded.

The Prince of Monaco Honorus fell into the Seine & was drowned. He was 69 years of age.

New-York, April 2. The arrival of the Ann Maria, at late hour last night, in a short passage from Liverpool, has furnished us with intelligence from Europe.

Mr. Waite has favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers to the 25th date, and London of a correspondence, with an irregular file of Lloyd's Lists.

The Duke of York is appointed guardian of the King's person, with a salary of 10,000l.—The majority of the house of commons, on this point was 95—407 members present.

The King of Bavaria has given a free Constitution to his subjects.

The late Ex-King of Spain, died short time since at Naples.

A definitive arrangement for settling the payment of 100 millions of indemnities, due from France to Great Britain, was concluded on the 2d of February—the time fixed on is the 1820 for the payment of the instalment of one third part.

M. Baurgard, formerly physician to Buonaparte, was to leave England early in the month of March.

St. Helena, as medical attendant of the Ex-Emperor. This appointment is sanctioned by the Allies.

A recent arrival from Sierra Leone, informs that the slave trade was a prosperous state on the coast.

An association has been formed at Treves, for the establishment of a settlement in the United States. The numbers are ready to embark.

John Sackhouse, the Esquimaux, went out in the late Northern expedition, died at Edinburgh on the 14th Feb. He had already rendered important service to the country, in the late expedition of discovery, and great expectations were formed of the utility which he would have on the voyage about to sail for Baffin's Bay. The Admiralty directed the greatest pains to be taken in his farther education. He had been several months in Edinburgh with this view, when he was seized with a violent inflammation in the chest, which carried him in a few days. Just before his death, the poor Esquimaux said he was going to die—that his father and mother had died in the same way—and that his sister, who was the last of all his relations, had been extremely dull, and that she was latterly having become very

Lord Cochran, lying at the Commodore's dock on the 20th.

Madame St. Helk another post Morning Herald will contain much interesting news.

An official article in the Gazette, of that a new tariff is drawn up, and is the basis of a prohibition of no importation of which scarcity of some necessary to the other manner in that all goods which ed in Swedish vessels to certain quantities in the duties former are to pay 10 per cent. all goods, the duty only twelve shillings the 100 dollars, foreign vessels with tation of duty.

NEW YORK. On Saturday last, 30 days from H sailed on the eve March, and has with papers of the Feb. and Paris inclusive, which news of moment brought 120,000 the U. S. Bank.

The French government has permitted the exportation of Western European consequences of which the difference re sold through

The King of but was so well as to attend the We learn that remain in France

By the brig Palladium, Calcutta 2d of Dec.

Malacca was on the 21st of A Spanish R has carried a Spanish man to be sold. formed that several vessels have the Royalists of South America American ship of trading with

A violent storm on the India coast the 24th of Oct. British vessels were Charlotte foundstead and Beckwith Three brigs and on shore. The tune, was at Mal commenced—but

The possession appears to have a biton of Runje said that he has force in the delightful province

The revolution some time ago terminated in Syed Hussein, at Penang, in the may be within our readers.

has been since this Usurper was lohsamaway, arrested.

We are sorry Epidemic still and has appeared virulence at R. The latest are dated the 2 to justify the the previous in island. The pr who have been mer publication surrendered; b pursued in all dyan territories, were comp

In no other resistance is there have no doubt bringing us the of that last ret