

a very animated contest on the state, the taxation claim to have succeeded, by a majority some thousand smaller than they promised followed.

ever may be declared to be a fault, we congratulate our country upon the efforts which have been made. There has been an exorable to those who made honorable to the character of the public. When the majority possess a little brief authority find, that out of nearly a thousand votes, they were by a majority of a few hundred when they learn that since their majority in the house they will learn not to sport authority with which they should not be vested should it, and not spend the which they are paid by the petty cabals and caucusing, on the people shall find, as in will, that all this outcry was only to raise to a certain set of men, whose services could form no and that as soon as they the places for which they sighing, they were more than those they accused; that even this temporary of these men may not be its use.

For although many under the new order of are brought to the polls who interest in the community, rust that as yet there is a able majority of the body ers who have some interest duct of their rulers, and narrowly watch the pro- and done so little for the dy of the people.

Editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser. The launching of the United steam-boat at Pittsburgh, announced, and as it may generally known what are acts in view, I send you some of a letter from a young going upon the expedition, called The Western Engineer, start from Pittsburgh a first of May. It is intended shall navigate the western as far as the Yellow river, which will require up of two years. It is not expected they will do more than the waters of the Missouri tributary streams the first as the movements will be in order to obtain a knowledge of that section of with a history of the ins, soil, minerals and cur-

Glorious Sport.
On the 31 day of March, 1830 men from the towns of Gaines, Barre, Ridgeway and by, encompassed about 150 on miles, on three sides, Lake being on the north, and the towards a given point in the driving bears, wolves and When the party arrived at the tre, they had enclosed and rounded one rabbit, at which than 200 muskets and rifles discharged, but without effect, rabbit made its escape.

MILITARY MANIA.
Extract from the Baltimore Evening Chronicle.
"The danger now to be apprehended, is not that America will not feel a jealous sensibility for its rights; but that they will be met with a sensibility too strong, danger is, that an ardent, headstrong and ungovernable ambition will receive the lead of such seasons take the lead of judgment. We have been dazzled by the splendour of glory, have been dazzled and delighted by a radiance as brilliant as it is generous and deceptive. The is, that this gaudy phantom of the hearing art; and urged the of his nostrum upon Mr. Buswell, who, though sometimes consulting of jaundice, still at that time was what he called well. Mr. diplomatic inquiry, and appeal once to arms. It must be to the most superficial observation, since the conclusion of the late change has been taking place the character of our country. Thousands and thousands of you are beating for but they look with disdain on the and repose of civil life, and speak of war not as a national duty, but as something to be

How impatiently for example many turn over the pages of daily papers, and complain that columns contain no interesting intelligence—that no battles are fought—no cities reddened by the conflagration. All these matters what ideas predominate in the of our countrymen. We will for the present, enter into a dis- sion how far it is prudent or proper for our government to husband foster such feelings. Military demerits are erected, where yet aspiring minds are taught the science and art of human glory or to death. If this military mania once gains the ascendancy we may bid farewell, a long farewell to the constitution of our country. Ambition will trample with furious feet on that consecrated altar, and military government will succeed to the jurisdiction of

FROM BRAZILS.
Accounts from Rio Janeiro, to Feb 21. It was currently reported that Lima had surrendered to the Patriots, after having sustained a blockade, & suffering from provisions. The Ontario, of war capt. Biddle, arrived on 20th, put in for water, and was sail immediately for the US. was last from Valparaiso, 60 but the political and other news may have brought, had not transpired. It was said she had madeveys at Columbia River.

A QUACK.
Much enquiry having been of late, and the public mind agitated, in consequence of the death of Mr. Jacob Buswell Salisbury—the writer feels himself authorized, (for the satisfaction of the enlightened part of the country) to state, that no doubt entertained, that his death was occasioned by the unwarranted very injudicious administration of an herb, botanically called, Lobelia, but commonly termed Weed. From my own knowledge of said plant, it possesses highly important medical virtues, properly prepared and exhibited through equally deleterious and

properties under direction of Empiric or Quacks, who are totally ignorant of the structure of the human body; as well as the effects liable to be produced by medicine, on delicate machine. The Lobelia is a common plant, to be found in abundance in dry fields and highway. Leaves oblong slighterated, sessile, alternate, on the per surface numerous tubercles, in a kind of spike; pale blue out. Doubtless all, well disposed will agree with the writer, that withstanding the many experiments to find its properties by celebrated medical gentlemen, still further experience is truly requisite to ascertain its real vir-

The following statement of facts tend to show that an immoral and improper use of the above described Plant was the immediate cause of Mr. Jacob Buswell's death. On Thursday morning, March 18, 1819, a man by the name of True, of Pittsfield, N.H. great friend of the wife of Mr. B. and a General Doctor, visited Mr. B's residence. In conversation with him, he (the said True) is known to them his profession the hearing art; and urged the of his nostrum upon Mr. Buswell, who, though sometimes consulting of jaundice, still at that time was what he called well. Mr. diplomatic inquiry, and appeal once to arms. It must be to the most superficial observation, since the conclusion of the late change has been taking place the character of our country. Thousands and thousands of you are beating for but they look with disdain on the and repose of civil life, and speak of war not as a national duty, but as something to be

Our Havana papers are full of the successes of the Royalists in Mexico. The far famed Gen. Victoria, who once commanded an army of 60,000 men, with which he threatened to overturn the Royal authority in that Kingdom, is now, it is stated, a wretched fugitive, forsaken, betrayed, and even pursued by his former Republican followers. Mr. Vincent Gray has been appointed the Protector of the English and American emigrants, arriving at the Havana, in the stead of Mr. David Nagle, deceased. Pensacola and the Barancas were occupied by the Spanish authorities and troops on the 8th of February last. The correspondence which took place on the occasion, between Col. King and the commander of the Spanish forces, is published in the Havana "Diario." A detachment of 270 men had been sent to receive possession of St. Marks, from the American troops.

From a London Paper.
The Origin of Paper Money.
The invention of Paper Money is much more ancient than the establishment of the earliest Banks. The bank of St. George, of Genoa, the most ancient we know was founded in 1407; but before the end of the thirteenth century, Koblai, grandson of Genghis Khan, the Tartar conqueror, introduced paper money into China, and his example was at once followed by his cousin, Kaigatu, the sultan of Persia; both were obliged to abolish it, on account of the great disorders it produced in their extensive dominions. Since this epoch the Chinese Government has again established paper money, and Russia they can now show a "Chinese assignat."

In Turkey also, the collectors of certain taxes deliver receipts to those who pay them, and these papers have the currency of money. It is not pretended that paper money was first invented by the Mongols; on the contrary, its invention was every where as easy as its use was obvious; and, particularly attractive for all governments, for its temporary advantage in crisis of difficulty. The idea of substituting a token, or promissory obligation for a present intrinsic value, could occur even to a simple or barbarous people, of which there are many examples. Aristotle, in his Economics, tells us that Denis, the Tyrant of Syracuse, coined money of tin, which he declared to be legal, and equivalent to silver!

Timotheus the General of the Athenians, in a moment of difficulty, coined brass money, and assured his murmuring soldiers, that he would receive it, in the purchase of the spoils he was to make. We have heard much of the leathern money used by the Carthaginians. It is true, none of these are paper money, but resemble it, as merely tokens of value; the money of confidence; and the T. O. U.

We read also of the iron money of Byzantium, and of some of the ancient cities of Greece. In England, our copper money is only a token or sign; current for nearly double its value as metal. In Russia, skins and furs have been used for money, but their convenient bulk gave rise, in early time, to an ingenious representative of their natural coins, which was small pieces of leather stamped, which were used as money, to be liquidated by furs and skins, as expressed. This leathern coin was used in some parts as the fraction of the silver copeck, down to the year 1700.

Among the simple Hindoos, whose wants are few, and the produce of the earth acquired with little labor gold and silver, or even copper or iron, are of no great value in comparison; and their small money is cowry shells, collected on the shores of Ceylon, and of the Maldive Islands; these shells have been the current money of the Mongols of Bengal and Botan, as well as of Guinea. On the discovery of America, grains of Cacao served for money. In Abyssinia their merchandizes are valued by salt and pepper; at Newfoundland by cod fish; in Virginia by tobacco; in Iceland by a sort of wool; pieces of nankeen serve for money of comparison, in the exchanges between the Chinese and the Russians, at Kiaktu; among the Greeks of the lower empire, pieces of silk performed this function; in ancient Chronicles, gold, silver and silk, are mentioned equally as money.

The basis of the currency of the Chinese and of the Russians, seems to be more curious and substantial than any other. The small coins of the Chinese appear to cost more in the labour of fabrication than they are worth in their currency; they cannot, therefore, be forged, and the material is a mixed metal worth less in the crucible, or for exportation, than in its use as coin. In Russia, the abundant base of their currency is copper, whose value in coin is less than in commerce as metal; this is an unusual condition, but a happy one as far as it extends. As riches and circulation increased with civilization and confidence and after the discovery of America and the working in its mines, gold and silver took with advantage the place of all these expedients; one step further has been taken, on the basis of credit in the use of paper money.

VALUABLE INVENTION.
Mr. Anam Stewart of this city has invented a machine for making bricks, which renders unnecessary the tedious process of preparing the clay by wetting and making it into the consistency of mortar, moulding and drying. This machine may be so constructed as to make about two thousand bricks per hour ready to be put immediately into the kiln, much neater and more compactly formed than is practicable in the common mode—and, it is believed that not more than a single horse power will be requisite to produce this effect. Fed. G.z.

Infalible Cure for the Gout.
Apply a Leak poultice to the part affected.
Cure for the Jaundice.
Drink plentifully of Decoction of Carrots.

A Young Man,
Acquainted with the Mathematics & Classics, who can produce good testimonials as to character, &c. will meet with an eligible situation in a private family, in application to P. HAMMOND, sen. Head of School, A. A. County. April 22. If

By the Corporation of Annapolis, April 15, 1819.
Ordered, That the by-law, entitled "A by-law, imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the City of Annapolis and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same," be published in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks.
By order, JOHN BREWER, CLK.

A BY LAW,
Imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same.
Sec 1. Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, that all the real and personal property within the said city or precincts, except property belonging to the state of Maryland, or the United States, houses for public worship, the crop and produce of the land in the hands of the person whose land produced the same, or in the hands of the tenant, plantation utensils and stock the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers, manufactures wearing apparel, goods, wares and merchandize, and all ready money, grain and tobacco, shall be valued agreeably to the directions of this by-law, and shall be chargeable according to such valuation, with the assessment to be imposed thereby

2. And be it further established and ordained, That John Stevie, William E. Pinkney and R. B. Watts be, and they are hereby, appointed assessors to assess and value the same.
3. And be it further established and ordained, That each assessor appointed by this by-law, before he shall proceed to act, shall take the following oath, or affirmation, (as the case may be) "I, A. B. do swear, or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that as assessor for the city of Annapolis and its precincts, I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, execute the duties of the said office diligently and faithfully, according to the direction of the by-law of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, entitled, "A by-law imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same."
4. And be it further established and ordained, That if any one of the assessors aforesaid, shall die, resign, refuse, neglect, or be rendered incapable to act by removal out of the city or otherwise, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, shall, as soon as may be, appoint some other persons to supply the vacancy.
5. And be it established and ordained, That a tax of one per centum be, and the same is hereby, imposed on all the assessable property within the said city and precincts, except as before excepted.

6. And be it established and ordained, That every person residing within the said city or precincts, when required by the said assessors or any of them, shall give to such assessor a full and particular account of all his or her real and personal property, or the property under his care and management, within the said city or precincts; and the name of the person to whom the same shall belong. And if any person shall refuse, or after ten days notice shall neglect, to furnish such account, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen, in the name of such assessor in the same manner that small debts are recoverable in this state, and subject to the same appeal, or in lieu of the said proceeding, the Mayor, Recorder, or any of the Aldermen, before whom complaint may be made, shall have full power and authority to commit the party so offending to the public goal of Anne Arundel county, for a term not exceeding thirty days, or until he or she shall furnish such account.
7. And be it established and ordained, That if any person whose property ought to be assessed, shall secrete or remove the same, or any part thereof, for the purpose of evading the provisions of this by-law, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as is provided for by the 6th section of this by-law.

8. And be it established and ordained, That the said assessors shall inform themselves by all lawful ways and means of all real and personal property within the said city or precincts, (except as before excepted), and shall immediately on such information proceed to value such property, agreeably to the provisions of this by-law; and shall as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, return to the clerk of the corporation a certificate or certificates, in writing under their hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of a majority of them, of the particulars of all real and personal property within the said city and precincts, and the valuation thereof, (except as before excepted) in which said return the said assessors shall state separately the valuation of the real and personal estate.
9. And be it established and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor to call a meeting of the corporation as soon thereafter as he may think proper, (of which two weeks notice shall be given by advertisements in the newspapers of this city,) for the purpose of hearing appeals from the judgment and valuation of the said assessors.

WAS FOUND.
In Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern on the 19th inst. two different parcels of Money. The owner or owners can have them again by describing the notes & paying for this advertisement. Application to be made to me, or at the bar of the Tavern.
JOHN NORRIS Sw. April 22.

Female Academy.
The subscriber, encouraged by the patronage of many citizens of the first respectability in this place, has opened an Academy for Young Ladies, where they are instructed in the English and French Languages, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. &c. at the price of \$10 per quarter.
He teaches also the French language to Gentlemen every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock at the same price.
A few more scholars will be accepted at either establishment.
CHARLES T. FLUSSER.
Annapolis, April 22, 1819.
For further particulars enquire at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern.

N. J. Watkins,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Suits to his taste, to the public or the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of the opportunity of notifying them that he has just received and opened an assortment of
GOODS
Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, viz. Superfine French and English blue Cloths, Black, brown, mixed, and other colours. Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Casimeres. Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods for Summer wear.
Which will be made up to suit his patrons in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice and best terms.
April 22. If.

American Pharmacopoeia.
Whereas a majority of the incorporated Medical Societies and Medical Schools in the middle states, have agreed to send delegates to the District Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of June, AD 1819; therefore,
Resolved, That the District Convention in the middle states, for the formation of a Pharmacopoeia, be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of June AD. 1819. Extract from the proceedings of the committee of correspondence.
Attest.
L. SPALDING M. D. Secy.
New York, 2d April, 1819.
Editors of newspapers in the middle states, are respectfully requested to give this one insertion.

Was Committed
To the goal of Prince George's county on the 9th inst. as a runaway, a negro lad who calls himself John, his age about 17 or 18 years, his height 5 feet 4 or 5 inches, his hair cut very close except on the top of his head, has very thick lips, and several scars on his wrists and arms, particularly on the right arm, also a small scar on the forehead; his clothing a short coat & pantaloons of white country cloth. He says a Mr. Williams or Williamson sold him to a purchaser of negroes, whose name is Chatnet, from whom he escaped a few days since. He appears to be entirely ignorant of the place of residence of his late master, and of the places through which he passed after he was sold. Unless released by the owner in due time he will be disposed of as the law prescribes.
George H. Lanham, Sheriff, Prince-George's county. April 22, 1819. Sw.

CAUTION.
The subscriber having sustained great damages by persons looting on his farms, hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun or in any manner trespassing on his land, as he is determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.
BEALE M. WORTHINGTON Sw. April 22.

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