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the wild Jolia... his deep waters... their evening toil... the thick Mangroves... shadows were... her lone loom... mournfully singing... for the white man's o'er deserts... a stranger... we welcome the white bosom'd stranger.

Jeremiah Townerly Clerk Test. W. M. S. GREEN, Editor. Jan. 10.

CENTRAL TAVERN

That well known establishment, Central Tavern, formerly kept by Thomas in the City of Annapolis, lately been purchased and put into complete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY TAVERN

Who has opened a large and splendid... where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted attention and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attend the Legislature, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he places himself nothing will be left done to render every satisfaction his customers. The best Liquors and fare of every kind that can be produced shall be offered to his customers and the greatest attention and care of their Horses. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Dr. First, second, and third Endorser, assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

ENTERTAINMENT. CEPHAS W. BENSON.

Having purchased that commodious Building... A TAVERN, and will ever be open to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained certificates... Mr. Boyle, Dr. Ridgely, Mr. Magruder, and Mr. G. Shaw will take charge of any Books which may be sent to their respective offices.

NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Washington, jr. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, and requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

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gious storm of snow out of the north and north west, which was full knee deep, attended in said storm with violent cold weather, which continued steadily so extremely cold that the caves were not seen to drop in thirty days. Travelling was almost wholly suspended by reason of the extreme cold and deep snow, & God had sealed up the hand of every man. We had very sensible consideration of that, Who can stand before his cold? January 17th the cold abated, and a considerable thaw followed; it continued moderate for about ten days and violent cold succeeded, and January went out like a Lion. Another snow fell about the latter end of January about seven inches deep. About the beginning of February there was a terrible and violent storm of snow, which continued for near 3 days together, which with what snow was before, was more than three feet deep. The weather now grew somewhat more moderate, and the snow settled considerably; but February 25th fell another snow about seven inches deep, and March 3d another about as deep; so that notwithstanding the settling of the snow, the snow on the sixth day of March was three feet deep. The weather continued cold and the snow wasted but slowly, so that there was considerable quantity of snow the middle of April. The great river was crossed upon the ice above Scantick on the first day of April, and the sound between the Main and Long Island was frozen over that winter so they passed it on ice. At Guilford, a sheep was in the winter buried in a storm of snow & lay there ten weeks and three days and came out alive. The spring came on very slowly; the beginning of March about half the people of the government had spent all their hay, and subsisted then by falling trees, giving out their Indian corn, and by reason of which scarcity of great number of cattle and horses died, and near half the sheep, and about two thirds of the goats. Exceeding scarcity followed, partly by reason of abundance of Indian corn being ruined by the long rains in December, and partly by people giving their corn to their creatures to save their lives. We suppose the ensuing summer was the greatest scarcity ever the English felt since the first settlement of this government. Indian corn rose in the price from ten to twenty shillings, and what was commonly sold for twenty shillings, till at last all buying and selling utterly ceased, viz. of corn. Money was no temptation, and men of good estates who had money, were forced to put themselves into the quality of beggars, & beg sometimes two quarts at a place, to relieve the distresses of their poor families.

appearance of the fever in the adjacent towns, they had arrested the commander in chief of this army, the Count of Caldron, (successor to Gen. O'Donnell) and that, upon their arrival at the Isla, the same step had been taken with Cisneros, the minister of marine, ad-interim, and actual commander of this naval depot; and, in fine, that it was their intention to march immediately for Cadiz. This place, since the commencement of the epidemic, has been almost without a garrison.— Only one battalion of the regiment of Soria, consisting of about 750 men, was suffered to remain. Of these, 19 officers and 300 soldiers died of the fever; so that our whole military force was reduced to about 400 men, when this intelligence reached us. Every precaution was, however, taken to put the place in the best possible state of defence, and to repel any attempt to enter, on the part of the revolutionists.— About 200 or 300 men stationed in the battery called the Cortadura, which runs across the isthmus which connects Cadiz and the Isla, about a league from this place, and the remainder at the land gate leading to it. Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, some small parties of the revolutionists were discovered, approaching this battery, on their way to Cadiz; but in such small force, as evidently showed they either expected no opposition to their entry, or only intended to reconnoitre.— They were received by the troops sent from this place with a brisk fire of grape and musketry, which soon obliged them to retire, leaving behind three of their number dead, and carrying off a number of wounded. They returned to the Isla, and the remainder of the night was passed in quietude. This morning, we learnt, in addition to the previous information on the subject, that the movement was a general one of the whole of the army destined for Buenos Ayres, (reduced to about 12,000 men, in consequence of desertions & deaths) and that 5000 men had marched towards Seville, for the purpose of securing that city and collecting the disaffected in the intervening and neighbouring towns, that the remainder were divided between Xeres, Port St. Mary's and the Isla, under the command of Quiroga, the colonel of the first battalion of the regiment of Catalonia, (one of the principal officers arrested by O'Donnell on the night of the 27th of July last) a man of very considerable talents and great intrepidity; and that at Port St. Mary's they found and arrested Maurel, the commander of the squadron destined to convoy the expedition, and had seized upon all the effects collected for this object in the Isla. It appears that the ostensible motive for this revolution, is a repugnance on the part of the troops, to visiting America, which they consider, and with much truth, as the grave of all those who go there from this country. But the truth is, this is only the pretext; the real motive is much more serious and extensive. It is, a complete reform in government, and a re-establishment of the constitution framed by the Cortes. It will be at once seen, that were the people of Cadiz so disposed, the revolution might be considered as effected. But Cadiz, so constitutional and patriotic some few years since, is, at this moment, averse to these views. Their patriotism is found in opposition to their interest, and the latter, as is too often the case in great commercial places, preponderates. There is here but one interest—that of trade—of course, every one is desirous that the rebellious provinces should again be reduced to obedience—and for this purpose, it is necessary that the troops should be sent over.— Here, therefore, you have a clashing of interests and wishes; and the result is, that Cadiz is more inclined to support the government, in this crisis, than to aid the reformists. This may, perhaps, defeat any attempt at innovation in the order of things. But the sailing of the expedition is out of the question. This movement has completely decided that affair in the negative.— Every thing is in confusion, doubt and uncertainty, except this. But it is impossible that the business should stop here. The army is

completely compromised, and must either be sacrificed or go forward, time only can determine the question. It is very certain, that no revolution, in this country, since the return of the King, has presented so serious and imposing an aspect. But I have no confidence in any attempts of this nature in Spain, after having witnessed the miserable & disgraceful end of all those that have heretofore taken place. I am, therefore, of opinion, that this will have a like result. Means will be found to pacify the soldiers, and perhaps subaltern officers, and induce them to desert the cause; and the remnant will be sacrificed or obliged to fly. A very great error was committed by their commander, in not having marched immediately to Cadiz, where they might have entered by surprise and without opposition. But, instead of this, they delayed their approach until the place was apprised of their intentions, & prepared to receive them. It is now too late to repair this error; the Cortadura, before spoken of, and the castle of Puntales, perhaps even more important, are now well manned; all the marines and some of the sailors belonging to the squadron, having been disembarked for this purpose. No symptoms of disaffection have been observed in the squadron; which must be considered a very important circumstance, as their junction with the malcontents would have rendered necessary the surrender of this place. Nothing material has occurred since writing the foregoing. No attempts have been made against us by the revolutionists of the Isla; & any they might make would be now unavailing, as every point is now well covered with troops which can be depended upon. I am more and more persuaded that this attempt will end, like all the others, in the ruin of those concerned. Spain no longer desires the restoration of the constitution of the Cortes. Last night, 40 men and one officer came in from the Isla, deserters from the new cause; a very bad symptom, and which will, no doubt be followed by others of the same nature.— The commander of the squadron, Maurel, has escaped from Port St. Mary's, and is now on board his flag ship. It is impossible that any place should be in a more tranquil state than this; not the smallest appearance of disaffection has taken place. We must refer the event to time, the great clearer up of doubts and uncertainties. STATE PRISONS. From the New York Daily Advertiser. When we made some remarks, some days since, on the subject of State Prisons and the Penitentiary system of punishment, we had no intention of entering at all into the consideration of the regulation of those establishments as it regards management or economy. Our object was singly to state some general ideas relating to the mode of punishment, and the importance to this state, after the unsuccessful experiment that had been made, at the present time, when a new proposition is before the legislature, of adopting a more promising plan hereafter. Several gentlemen, whose feelings are deeply engaged in the subject, have requested us to state more particularly, the views we entertain regarding it, especially concerning the Solitary Prison. In compliance with their wishes we add the following remarks. The Penitentiary system of punishment was devised and recommended by humane and benevolent men, for the purpose of ascertaining by experiment, whether milder penalties might not be substituted, with more effect, for those that were severe and sanguinary. The characteristic distinction between the system is, that the latter were intended to act upon the body, the former upon the mind. Pain inflicted is soon experienced, and soon forgotten, at least by bystanders, if not by the person by whom it is endured. The process of punishing the mind is more slow and gradual—to produce the necessary effect upon the object of it, as well as upon the community, it must be en-