

The immense expense now incurred in supporting convicts, renders it extremely so to the state, of individuals it is as much so as the value of security for their persons, their property, and their homes.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 16.

MR. GREEN.

If you have a convenient place in your paper, and think the piece below worth notice, it is at your service. It is the result of 8 or 10 years experience, and founded on actual and successful practice.

Your's,

A. B.

GRAPES.

As many persons have in their gardens old vines, which, instead of producing their delicious fruit, and being an ornament to them, are entirely overrun with old and barren wood, and are ugly and unsightly; but which, by a very simple operation, might be entirely renewed, and brought back to a state of youth, beauty and fruitfulness. I beg leave to communicate the mode by which this desirable object may be accomplished. In the spring, when vegetation is considerably advanced, and the vine is putting forth its leaves, cut off the whole vine just above the surface of the ground; it will soon send forth more or less shoots with vigour. Pull away all the weak ones, and leave two or three of the most vigorous growth, until you perceive the one which takes the lead, and outgrows all the others, when you must take away all the rest, and leave that one alone. The sooner this is done the better, as thereby the whole strength and vigour of the root is thrown into the one that is left, and goes to nourish that alone. If not delayed too long, a little twitch will detach those you wish to take away—three weeks at the most will show you which to leave. Support the shoot that is left, by fastening it to a stake set firmly in the ground, as it is very apt to be blown away by the wind before it gets firmly set in the vine. If the root is strong and vigorous, the shoot will grow very fast, and the side branches, which it will put out at every joint, must be constantly pulled off as they put forth, until it rises to the height you wish it to branch, and form the head, whether trained to a trellis or an arbour. If it is intended to cover an arbour, (which is much the most beautiful and useful way, and in which they will bear the most fruit,) it may rise to nearly the edge of the arbour in one body before it is suffered to branch out, and then the several branches it will form may be trained over the arbour as they advance, and fastened to the slats in their proper places. The ground around the vine must be dug early in the spring, and if poor, be enriched with good rotten manure, and frequently, viz. three or four times, stirred during the summer, and the grass and weeds kept from about it. By following these simple directions, old vines, that have long been a nuisance in many gardens, with great quantities of old black, canker, feeble and barren shoots, will be restored to youth & fruitfulness, and delight their owner's eyes with the beauty and clean appearance of their strong and vigorous branches, and abundant foliage, and gratify his palate with their rich and delicious fruit.

The means to continue them, and that for an indefinite time, (above a century,) in the above state of fruitfulness, are equally easy; as they consist simply in taking off the side shoots, as they are formed in the summer, and the weak and superabundant ones whenever and wherever perceived, and in shortening any time in autumn after the fall of the leaf, all those that have been left, the smaller and weaker ones to three or four eyes or joints, the stronger to one or two feet, and perhaps in some cases where the vine is strong and vigorous, and you wish to cover your arbour as soon as possible, you may leave the great main branch at its whole length. The first summer after cutting down your vine, it will give no fruit, as it bears only on the last years shoots, which will be then forming for the next year's produce; and if justice has been done to it, and proper attention in digging about it, and of disburthening it of its side shoots, and other weak and superabundant ones, as they are formed, and properly supporting the branches that are preserved, it will bear abundantly the next season, and every

succeeding one, if too much wood is not left at each fall or winter pruning.

Too little attention is paid to this delicious and salutary fruit, as it is as easily raised and cultivated as any other whatever, both by the cutting, and the seed. From the first you may have abundant fruit in the third year; and from the latter in five or six, and it will continue in bearing above a century. It is also easily pleased in soil, as it grows & flourishes almost every where, except in cold and stiff clays, but delights and grows best in a rich sandy loam. There are many different species of the vine, and most of them, (whether native or imported,) grow well throughout the United States, and several of them never fail in any place, in any soil, (with the above exception,) or in any season, of producing a plentiful crop of fruit; such as the Madeira, the Constantia, the Tokas, and in most places the Burgandy. All these, and many others more delicate and delicious, but requiring a little more care and attention, can be procured now almost every where.

If to be trained to a trellis, the shoot may be suffered to branch out about a foot or a foot and an half high, training the main middle one upright, and the side ones, (not above two,) to the right and left, so as to dispose them properly along the trellis.

From the National Advocate, March 6.

GRAND ISLAND.

As my memorial to the Legislature of this State, relative to the purchase of Grand Island, and the objects for which it was intended, have been circulated and discussed, and as I have permitted the bill to be rejected without an effort, it may be well to explain the causes.

However important the benefits may have been to the state of New York, arising from powerful and wealthy emigration, and however frankly these benefits may have been admitted, yet the present moment was inauspicious to lay any project before the Legislature beneficial to the state, for the simple reason, that there are too many persons concerned in their own interest, and in defence of their private or public reputations, to pay any attention to the interest of the state. I was aware of this, but had certain objects to effect by bringing the memorial before the Legislature, one of which was to ascertain public opinion on the merits of the undertaking; and, if I may judge from the journals, as well as an extensive private correspondence, the project has met with the most liberal approbation; and so far from prejudice, hostility, or the prevalence of religious obstacles, all classes and denominations have felt a sincere desire to afford to the persecuted Jews, a safe and valuable asylum in this country. Such sentiments do honour to a liberal and free people, and should therefore be known. In the location of Grand Island, I bestowed more consideration than people generally imagined; it was not a wilderness which I contemplated to settle, but a rich and valuable tract, in the heart of a flourishing country. After the memorial was presented, although I heard no doubts expressed as to claims, which the British government might prefer to that island, when the boundary line was completed, I had still reason to fear that it might possibly fall in the British territory, and remembering the fortifications at Rouse's Point, on Champlain, which are said to be in the Canada line, I determined to let the bill go for the present. There were other grounds which induced me to believe, that ultimately, Grand Island might belong to the British.

The treaty of 1783 does not specify whether the centre of the rivers (meaning from the main land on each side) or the channel of the rivers (that is the deepest water) shall be the boundary; of course both constructions have been contended for by commissioners at different places, as it best comported with the interests of their respective nations, at those points. But it is obvious that one construction must be eventually decided upon, and that must govern throughout the whole frontier, at least as to the rivers. In Niagara River the channel is on the east side of Grand Island; but in the rivers Detroit & St. Clair, and St. Mary's, it is generally close to the British shore, and particularly in Detroit river, opposite Malden, the only ship channel is between the town and the island of Bois Blanc, which island

is not twenty rods from the Canada shore, whereas the mouth of the river is three miles wide. It may be therefore, that the U. States would deem it politic to give up Grand Island for the numerous islands and other advantages which we will gain in the other rivers, by making the channel the boundary. However it was sufficient for me to know that doubts existed on the subject of proprietorship to induce me to give up all intentions of purchase at present. When the point shall be settled, I can have it if I want it—and would have found no difficulty now, had I been more ductile and less particular in my politics—but as I wanted no favours, I felt unnecessary to exert any influence on the subject.

I have heard nothing said against inviting Jewish emigrants to the United States, except from the Editor of the Southern Patriot, a very clever, sensible man, and, as Mr. Coleman says, 'a bona fide Jew' himself—and his objections merely related to what is generally considered the trading and commercial spirit of foreign Jews, which is said to be hostile to agricultural or mechanical pursuits. These are opinions of theorists, practical men know better. In the Ukraine, in some parts of Poland and Lithuania, there are thousands of Jewish farmers & mechanics—but even admitting that their habits are of an industrious order, is the work of reformation and regeneration, under a different government, to be therefore abandoned as impracticable? I could write a volume on this subject, but it is unnecessary at present; the time has emphatically arrived, as our governor says in his speech, to make the experiment, and it shall be made.

Charleston, March 2.

By the arrival in this harbour of the British brig of war Sheerwater, capt. Cox, in 4 days from Havana, we have some further particulars of the recent impressment of an American seaman in that port. The statement now furnished us, is to the following effect: The schooner Sarah & Louisa, of Baltimore, was lying in the port of Havana; some disturbance took place between the captain and his crew, during which one of the men attempted to escape by jumping into the boat; the captain ran below, brought up a pistol, and shot him through the head; he soon after expired. The captain then absconded; and the schr. remained under the command of the mate. The seaman in question afterwards left the vessel, in company with two others of the crew, & went on board the British sloop of war Wasp, where he made oath that he was an Englishman, and demanded protection—alleging that he was in danger of his life on board the schooner. Capt. Carter asked him if he was desirous of entering on board his vessel, which he declared himself ready to do, and enlisted accordingly. The other two seamen avowing themselves to be Americans, were told by the British commander, that he could not interfere with them, and they accordingly departed. A lieutenant was then dispatched on board the Sarah and Louisa, to obtain the wages due the seaman who had thus entered on board the Wasp, which were paid over to the lieutenant by the mate of the schooner, who, as our informant states, wished the officer much good of his acquisition, as he was very glad to get rid of him. But after this, capt. Ramage was on his arrival in Havana, impudently to notice the affair, which resulted as stated in the Courier of the 26th ult.

We are further informed, that the U. S. schr. Lynx, Lieut. Madison, arrived at Havana the day before the Sheerwater sailed, and that a similar application was to lieut. M. but that he declined any further interference in the business.

A government packet from Cadiz, via Porto Rico, said to be 65 or 70 days from the former port, arrived at Havana a day or two before the Sheerwater sailed; she had been despatched in great haste for Cadiz, and it was asserted that she had brought information of An Insurrection in Spain—that a forged proclamation in the name of the King had been made use of, for the purpose of assembling a body of 10,000 men, and that when embodied they had marched to the gates of Madrid, determined on a change of government. The packet it was reported had been thus suddenly despatched, to prevent the execution of certain forged orders, which were supposed to have been sent out to the colonies in the name of the king.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 8.

Military Appropriations.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the U. States.

[To the same committee was today referred the bill respecting the Military Establishment.]

The last mentioned bill was first taken up, and, having been read—Mr. Cannon moved to strike out all the first section of the bill excepting the enacting clause and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

"That the Military Peace Establishment of the United States shall consist of such proportions of Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, and Riflemen, as the President of the United States shall judge proper to retain in service, not exceeding in the whole, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, 5000."

Mr. Cannon supported this motion by a speech of some length on the necessity of retrenchment.

Mr. Clay moved to lay this bill on the table, with a view to take up the appropriation bill.

The question was taken on this motion without debate, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment, for the present year, was then taken up.

On coming to the appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the present year

Mr. Cannon was so little disposed to continue this establishment, that he was willing to arrest, or at least to reduce the appropriation.—But, in order to get at a proposition to reduce the expense of that establishment, or to abolish it, Mr. C. moved to lay this bill on the table.

After some observations from Mr. Strother in opposition to this motion, the question was taken thereon, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Cannon had proposed a sum less than that moved by the chairman of the committee of ways and means for the support of the Military Academy; so that two questions were presented; the one on a certain sum necessary to the support of the academy as it now stands, and the other on a less sum. The question being taken, according to usage, on the largest amount, it was decided in the affirmative, by a large majority.

The committee proceeded to the consideration of the other items of appropriation.

The item of 21,000 dollars, for bounties and premiums on enlistments of recruits to fill up the army, after some debate, was agreed to.

The other appropriations in the bill were then agreed to, until the House came to the appropriation for fortifications; for which object the committee of ways and means propose the sum of \$800,000.

This item gave rise to some brief debate, which had not terminated when a motion was made for the committee to rise, (about 4 o'clock) and agreed to.

Whereupon the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 9.

Relations with Spain.

Mr. Lowndes from the committee on foreign relations, delivered in the following report:

The committee to whom has been referred so much of the President's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report,

That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain, and that their delay in making a report upon them must be attributed to their wish "to afford an opportunity for such friendly communications, during the present session of Congress," as the government of Spain had authorised us to expect.

They thought it better that Congress should postpone its determination until events might enable it to make that determination definitive, than that it should pass a contingent act for authorising measures which it was not proposed immediately to execute; that it should found its determination upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a cal-

culatation of events which might be expected to occur during the session.

But more than a year has since the signature of the treaty which it was proposed to terminate the long differences between the States and Spain. More than a month since, the appointment of the new minister from Spain, who "orthwith" to make known to the United States the intentions of the government, and we have not so far in the session as to be necessary to propose, without their delay, any measure on it is expected that Congress act before its adjournment.

The committee will not add anything to the extent of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, is contained in the correspondence between the two governments, can hardly expect, from the usual negotiation, the redress has been claimed for twenty years, and promised for eighteen—has been a second time promised a second time with-hold. In negotiation, the signature of the treaty seems to be a mere incident not its term.

For the spoliation which has been committed upon the property of our citizens, for the invasion of our soil, for the weakness of the territory the place of residence, and the encampment of an enemy, and has still more lately permitted the Indian inhabitants of that territory (whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain,) to engage in hostilities against us; for the acts of war, a people less attached to peace would seek redress.

To capture and confiscate the ships and property of our doer, would be admitted to the policy of mildness and forbearance that does the wrong, and less than the unoffending party. It seems a more just reparation to occupy the province which has made an instrument of injury, and self as the fund for our redress, and whose occupation by the United States will stop the accumulation of those claims for compensation and redress, which the misgovernment of that neglected colony continually produces. The committee submit to the house a bill to use the President of the U. S. to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.

There appears too much reason to believe, from the mistake of Spanish negotiator, as to the value of the Spanish grants, which it is intended to annul, if the present treaty had been ratified, that Crown lands in Florida may be sufficient to provide the expense of indemnity for our losses. But, may be applied, as far as they go, to the compensation of our citizens, and for the excess of claim, Spain, by whose act the main of Florida has been rendered inadequate, must expect us to mention is thus forced to a decision more interesting to Spain, the government may at last admit it is as much her interest as that the just claims of the United States should be provided for by a friendly convention, and we hope that the next treaty between the two nations may be executed well as signed.

The following bill accompanied the report:

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be he is hereby authorised and required to take possession of, and to occupy, the territories of East and West Florida, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and he is hereby authorised, for that purpose, to employ any part of the army or navy of the United States, and militia of any state, which he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That until the end of the next session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories shall be exercised in such person and persons, as shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States may direct, for maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; and the laws of the United States relative to the collection of the revenue, and the participation of persons of colour, shall

extended to the said territories; the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised within the term aforesaid, to establish such districts for the collection of the revenue, and during the recess of Congress, to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the session of Congress, to enforce said laws, as to him shall seem proper.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the sum of _____ dollars is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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From late London.

A letter from Burgundy, dated May 22, in a late Courier, contains the following particulars: "About 5 o'clock, on Tuesday, some of my servants, who were in the room in the morning, saying that an alligator had taken a boy about 14 years old, from one of the ghettos. Every body were seen running to which place I proceeded with a gentleman, in the hopes of assistance. A little after we were on the river side, some one number of natives came out that he could see lying down the river, and we clearly saw with the boy in his arms, after which he dismounted, and with his head out of a four feet, he still held the boy by the hand, from one side to the air with the greatest rage; then dashing face of the water, we supposed, of bones, the more easily to be seen. This he repeated several times, at the moment, in the hope of recovering the boy's life, every thing was sent off for him near the place; but expired before they could drag him. We provided them with a boat, and after dragging with down the river near they were last seen in hooking up both sides. The latter, his escape, but they were secured and mangled with the shoulders, was brought delivered to the boats. The boats were again caught the drawing him to the water to harpoon lines, and got away. It being then very hot, nothing more but the fishermen attend the next morning attempt. As far as we could judge, it was 13 feet long."

Extraordinary Particulars.

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The 6th and 7th published correspondence are about 1000 parts are arrived at Buonaparte appeared, was engaged in the founding grandeur. We in this correspondence his feelings of mask of republicanism of the numerous ruth, which we shall extract of the confident which he addressed in announcing had been concluded.