

ity of baggage and several... on Cockspur Island—be-
them to be recruits for the...
he despatched an officer and...
the whole [15 in number]...
ere on the Island. About...
ock, P. M. stopped a boat...
board 5 men, who could...
ve any satisfactory account of...
elves, which induced Lieut...
arrest them also. They were...
up to town yesterday fore-...
have been examined before...
layor and committed to prison...
There is every reason to...
that they were intended for...
Wilson; but no positive evi-...
has yet been obtained against...
men; they refuse to answer...
rogatories that were put to...
It is said that the Lieut. of...
W. and 11 men were ashore on...
Island, yesterday morning.

In view of the... before him... every where... ed, and punished... were every where... encouraged, and inflamed... the orphan of the Temple... seur, the king's brother, was... sulted, and almost driven from... court; while Davoust was... a Peer and a Duke, and Gerard... Vandamme, of butchering memory... and Regnault, Napoleons' old... were recalled from exile: La Fayette, as vain and silly as he was... thirty years ago, was re-elected to the new National Convention; the demagogue Manuel was forced upon the electors of La Vendee, & G... goire, the regicide, was brought forward again to try whether the king had the nerves to stand the sight of this brother's blood; he stood it all, and the favourite stood also; but the blood of Louis's nephew, assassinated so near his person that his own turn might come next, did it seem, touch at last the general soul of the monarch; and the favorite, after having turned out two sets of colleagues—the one because they would alter the law of elections, and the other because they would not—was himself tenderly removed, with the title of a Duke and the rank of Ambassador to England—we say the rank, because we cannot believe that the French government will dare to insult the English nation by the actual presence of M. de Caze.

The law of elections, thus made by De Caze for his own purpose favourable to the revolutionary doctrines, and thus fertile in Jacobin Regicides and Bonapartist Deputies, was of course to be repealed, and the attempt to undo this Gordian knot of De Caze's has brot the monarchy to the brink of precipice—over which, even while we write, it may have already fallen.

To hear all the cries which are uttered about the Charter, one can scarcely believe that the law, which is attempted to be repealed, was made about four years ago by De Caze, late a clerk of old madame Bonaparte, and substituted, instead of the law, which was instituted at the restoration of the monarchy with the charter itself. De Caze and his clique were the innovators, and the object of the present government is only to undo the mischief done by the others; but the chief fall: the mischief is too strong, and they are too weak; and the Duke of Richelieu, and the second hand Cabinet which he has formed, neither royalists or liberals, will speedily, we fear, be overthrown, and the royal family seems to be unlikely to have a heavy heart to (we say it with a heavy heart) to predict, that the grateful De Caze will not follow them. We sincerely hope that our apprehensions may be groundless: the mob of Paris is not the people of France; but the people of France have been so often enslaved by the mob of Paris, that we tremble for the issue of the present contest. Our best hope is Marshal Macdonald, if he is supported by four neighbours speak of the conduct of that body as a gross violation of one of the dearest rights of the citizen," in what character ought the freemen of Maryland, who are the persons whose rights were violated, to show the authors of the iniquitous act of treachery which has called forth the condemnation of strangers who have in no wise suffered from the answer.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.
In one of the cases of contested seats, in the republican house of delegates of Maryland, at their session, one man was declared to have voted illegally, and his vote rejected from the amount of those for the candidate for whom he was supposed to have voted, although he had gained a residence in the county which he voted, after having from another, merely because he had, in the course of the necessary to give him a residence in that county, gone into another to do a job in the line of business. Truly this is about as high-handed a measure as we have heard of. It would appear, from this circumstance, that a man whose business called him into different parts of the State during the election, would lose the right to vote in any part of it. Such a rule, we should suppose, would hardly need any comment; and the conduct of the house of delegates is undoubtedly a gross violation of one of the dearest rights of a citizen.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
Annapolis, Thursday, August 10.
Republican Administrations.
For Calvert County.
Thomas Blake,
Gustavus Weems,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
Samuel Turner.
For Frederick.
Alexander Warfield,
Ignatius Davis,
Robert G. M'Pherson,
Lewis Motter.
For Prince George's.
Col. Francis M. Hall,
Thomas T. Somerville,
George Semmes,
Captain Josiah Jones.
For Allegany.
William Hilleary,
Thomas Blair,
William Reid,
John Scott.
For Dorchester.
Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,
Michael Deas,
Dr. William Jackson.
For Worcester.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
William F. Selby,
Charles Perker.
For Talbot.
John Goldsborough,
Robert Banning,
Nicholas Goldsborough,
William H. Tilghman,
For Caroline.
Gen. William Potter,
Major Richard Hughlett,
James Houston,
Capt. Thos. Goldsborough.

The following gentlemen were on Monday last elected Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the ensuing year—
Alexander C. Magruder,
Henry Maynardier,
James Shaw,
Richard Harwood of Thomas,
Virgil Maxcy,
Lewis Nelth, jun.
W. Barber, St. Mary's county,
Paul Chapman, Charles,
Hard Grabame, Calvert,
C. Herbert, Prince-George's,
Thomas Davis, Montgomery,
Thomas Hawkins, Frederick,
T. Mason, Washington,
William M'Mahon, Allegany,
Charles Moale, Baltimore county,
Henry Dorsey, Harford.

At the same time the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Branch Bank at Frederick-town—
John Tyler, Richard Potts,
Thos. M'Pherson, John Brien,
Thos. Williams, Henry Kemp,
Esper Mantz, and
William Ross, Joseph Smith.

The following paragraph shows the opinion entertained by the people of an adjacent state of the conduct of the late house of delegates touching the contested Calvert election. If our neighbours speak of the conduct of that body as a gross violation of one of the dearest rights of the citizen," in what character ought the freemen of Maryland, who are the persons whose rights were violated, to show the authors of the iniquitous act of treachery which has called forth the condemnation of strangers who have in no wise suffered from the answer.

Communicated.
Persons friendly to the institution of a Sunday School for teaching male children in this city, are requested to meet at Mr. Willson's school room, on THIS EVENING, the 10th instant, at 5 o'clock.

The very excellent effects already resulting from the attention of a benevolent association of Females, to the instruction of female children in this place, must be an inducement to the other sex, which it is a crime to overlook. A small exertion, and the happy reflection may be enjoyed by all of us, that not one child in our community will be reared without the means, and possibly not one without the advantages of Education.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. States' Frigate Congress, to his friend in Washington, dated at
Manilla, March 1, 1820.

"This being the first American vessel of war that has ever been in this part of the world, it is considered as a great curiosity. Of course we have had a great number of visitors of almost every description; we have had some trouble, and have been alternately pleased or angry; according to the sex, rank, or character of those who, from inclination, we treated with attention, to whom we were compelled by necessity, to be polite.

"This Island, blessed with a delightful climate and luxuriant soil, produces with the most abundant fertility, every species of vegetable. The chief articles of trade are sugar, indigo, and wax; but, owing to the narrow and illiberal policy of the Spanish government, this colony, which ought to produce a considerable revenue to the mother country, is a burden and an expense to it. Two ships are annually sent to Acapulco with merchandize, and return with money, not being allowed to bring a larger amount than 100 per cent. on the original price of the cargo; consequently, much specie is smuggled in, which is a considerable loss to the revenue. The inhabitants, like most other eastern people, are indolent, and averse to all kind of hard work. They are, at the same time, addicted to every species of gambling, and are slaves to the most abject superstition. The Inquisition is in full force, and the Archbishop is scarcely inferior to the Governor.

"We found here four American ships waiting for their cargoes; also two French sloops of war, under the command of Monsieur Philibert. These latter are on a cruise of observation, and touched here to procure the indigo and other plants to take to Cayenne, (a French settlement in South America.) They also intend taking thither a number of Chinese and Carabooos to cultivate their plantations. We shall sail in about 10 or 15 days for China, (Macao,) from which place it is uncertain whether we shall go.

"P. S. I had almost forgotten to mention that the Governor visited the ship yesterday. He was honoured with a salute. The evening concluded with a handsome ball on board, at which his daughters and a number of Manilla Ladies attended.

A private letter from an officer on board the United States ship CONGRESS, Capt. Henley, was yesterday received in this city, dated at Manilla, March the 1st. That frigate arrived there on the 19th of January.

Nat. Intel.
"Our reception here (says the letter) formed a striking, and highly pleasing, contrast to the very unfavourable one we had recently met with in the ancient, but uncivilized and inhospitable, country we had so lately left. The manner in which we were received by the Governor was peculiarly gratifying, not only to our national, but to our individual feelings. The kindest offers of a public nature have been made to Capt. Henley, and the officers have been severally invited and welcomed to his house, in the most hospitable manner. His example, however, has been followed by very few of the Spanish gentlemen; they, preserving, in its fullest extent, the proud and reserved character for which they are so noted, keep aloof, and pay us little or no attention even in their own houses, where we often go to visit the ladies, whose polite attention amply compensates for the rudeness of the men."

The Congress was to sail in ten or fifteen days for Macao, in China.

A scientific correspondent calls our attention to an Eclipse of the

Sun, which will happen on the 21st of February, 1822, and be visible throughout the United States of America. This eclipse will afford a favourable opportunity, by correct observations of the apparent times of its beginning and end at our principal towns, or other prominent places, to ascertain the longitude from Greenwich Observatory. The obscuration will be great, in the afternoon of that day, at Charleston, (S. C.) Savannah, (Geo.) New-Orleans, and all south-western parts of this country. A minute calculation of this eclipse has not, as yet, been entered into by our correspondent; but it has been ascertained that the Sun will be 8 digits eclipsed on its upper or northern limb, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Capital in the City of Washington. *Ibid.*

From the Norfolk Herald of Aug. 2.
We learn from a respectable source, that immediately on the arrival of the Columbus in the Bay of Gibraltar, and before she anchored, a despatch was delivered to Com. Bainbridge, from Governor Don, acquainting him with the measures of restriction he had thought it his duty to impose upon the American squadron, in March last—but that he was instructed by his government instantly to remove the same, and to offer to them the customary civilities of the port. Some time being taken in investigating the circumstances of this transaction, (which of course, Commodore Bainbridge was ignorant of) and Governor Don having withdrawn the restrictions upon the squadron, and made satisfactory explanations respecting the conduct of his officers, salutes were exchanged, and Commodore B. went on shore and visited the governor. After this the British officers who violated the restriction imposed upon the Guerriere by carrying a challenge on board to Capt. Thompson and his officers, to meet the officers of the 6th regiment, magnanimously acknowledged the impropriety of their conduct, and made satisfactory apologies to the Americans. Thus ended the second puny war, and like the first, to the honour of the American military character. Indeed we are assured, that the honourable conduct of the officers of the Guerriere, on this occasion, was the theme of panegyric even among the Englishmen at Gibraltar. Gov. Don had been instructed by his government to bring the offending officers of the garrison to a court martial, and informed Com. Bainbridge of his desire to do so, but upon application to Capt. Thompson and his officers, for a statement of facts, relative to their visit on board the Guerriere, they declined making any report whatever on the subject. We learn moreover, that the British government were not well pleased with the governor for adopting so harsh a measure against our squadron on so frivolous a pretext as a private dispute between two young officers—and that Com. Bainbridge, in his negotiations with the governor upon the subject, maintained the honour of his officers and the dignity of his country, with an independence and firmness worthy his character and station.

It is much to be rejoiced at that this unpleasant affair has terminated thus amicably and satisfactorily; and if we are not deceived in our judgment of human nature, it will be the foundation of a more friendly regard on the part of the British officers towards those of our navy on that station than has heretofore existed, or could have existed in the common course of things.

Com. Bainbridge in the Columbus, and Capt. Warrington in the Guerriere, sailed from Gibraltar on the 12th and arrived at Malaga on the 16th June. Capt. Brown, in the Peacock, and Capt. Bay in the Spark, were out on a cruise, but were expected to put into Gibraltar for supplies the first fair wind.

Yesterday, To-Day and To-Morrow.
What is yesterday? A name given to what is dead, which but for its death could not have had a name. Yesterday gives up the very pretensions of life. His fate is strange. Good deeds may have been done during his existence, or crimes may have marked his progress; but they are buried with him in the grave of Time. True it is, their effects remain to bless or punish the beings who transgressed them. The moment Yesterday is christened, is the moment that proves him dead. He leaves a survivor, whose name is To-Day—the name that Yesterday previously possessed; and whose fate

will be to receive his predecessor's new name, and to follow him to the region of silence and death to-morrow.

To-morrow's fate is still more singular; he can never be said to live; but he never perishes. When the clock at night peals twelve, fancy may picture him to be born; and during the dull hours of darkness, his expected approach may excite all the feelings of which our nature is capable. The crime-covered wretch anticipates his coming with fear—the lover with impatience—the calm philosophic mind with unmoved placidity; but he disappoints them all; he never comes; loved and dreaded as he is, still he shrouds himself in obscurity, and remains unseen. He is like a disembodied spirit, which is permitted to haunt the mind of man; and he is ever suggesting to us that the day is departing, that it is sinking to the tomb of its predecessor, Yesterday, either buoys up the mind with hope or harrows it with fear of what he himself shall produce; but lo! the morning breaks, and it is To-day.

This is the best boon of Heaven to Man. To-day gives opportunity for improving our existence, and becoming, what the Omniscient intended we should become, useful members of society, virtuous and happy beings. The past vanishes from our view; a glorious future opens upon the sight; but let us not wait for the promised To-morrow's arrival to improve the future; let To-day engross all our attention, as the future will be either happy or miserable, according to our present deeds. If we look back upon Yesterday, it is a very shadow, empty and useless as the promised gifts of To-morrow. ANON.

ON FRUIT TREES, &c.
FROM THE CATSKILL, (N. Y.) REGISTER—but will apply with yet greater force to the greater part of all the southern states.

It is a matter of surprise with us, that our farmers, with all the advantages of a near and certain market, have so perseveringly neglected the cultivation of fruit. In passing the old orchards of our county, and, by the way, they are not too frequently passed, one is struck with the decayed state of the trees, the want of taste in their original selection, and of subsequent attention to their external appearance and position. Some of the new orchards are happily an exception to all this; though we cannot as yet make any boast of our fruit, either as to quantity, quality, or variety. There can be no doubt but the growth of fruit-trees is a profitable, as well as a beautiful relief to a monotonous field and forest landscape. The Poughkeepsie Herald states, that Mr. Joseph Wardell, of Washington, Dutchess county, sold at the N. York market, during the months of May and June, the produce of ten apple trees, for the almost incredible sum of three hundred dollars—they were of a species called Summer Russets, and the trees altogether occupied less than one quarter of an acre of ground. In truth, with this fact before them, we hope our farmers will turn their attention to a more general and improved orcharding. We can give them no better advice than the dying admonition of the Laird of Dumbiedikes, to his son: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping."

In a public burial ground at Portland, (Maine,) there is a stone containing the names of two young gentlemen, who were born in different parts of the world, on the same day of the month, became acquainted and attached to each other, which continued until their deaths, which took place in one day and both were buried in one grave!

Torpedoes.—It was hardly to have been expected, that these destructive engines should have been adopted in the prosecution of one of the most thriving branches of business in which navigation is now employed. Yet, we are informed that a vessel has recently been fitted at New-Bedford, bound on a whaling cruise, with an apparatus on board for the purpose of taking whales by blowing them up. Torpedoes, of arrow form, are thrown from a gun on board the vessel, which are calculated to sink into the body of the whale, and there explode. As the experiment has not yet been fully tested, we think its success, to say the least, is problematical. [Boston Patriot.

The governor of Virginia offers a reward of 500 dollars for George Hamlet, who committed a deliberate murder on a negro man, his slave, accompanied by circumstances of the most savage cruelty.

DEDHAM, July 14.
A Glutton.—One day last week two black snakes were killed, about one mile and a half west of the Court House in this town. They each measured five feet and a half; and out of the belly of one of them was taken nine young Rabbits.

DIED, at Port-Au-Prince on the 17th ult. Mr. JOHN M. SEWELL, a native of Anne-Arundel county, and for some years a respectable merchant of this city. Those who had the pleasure of this gentleman's acquaintance, will feel their loss with the most poignant sorrow. Few possessed in a more eminent degree a fuller share of private virtues; a striking candour, an easy deportment, soon secured to him the good opinion of all his associates—but it was left to those who enjoyed a nearer intercourse, to learn the value of his estimable qualities—to his relatives and friends their loss is irreparable, and while they mourn this affecting bereavement, are comforted with the hope, that he is now in the enjoyment of everlasting felicity. [Balt. Fed. Gazette.

DIED, in the city of Washington on the 31st ult. JOHN KNAPP, Esq. for many years a Clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

In Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pa. on Friday the 21st inst. Mr. JOHN TREVILLA, aged about 50 years. The death of the deceased was sudden and singular.—In August last he was stung by a bee on the head; in the course of an hour after he received the wound, he complained of being unwell, and was immediately seized with a fit of apoplexy; but, by the assistance of medical aid, was restored to health again. On the day of his death he went out a fishing, with his hook and line, in his usual good health.—After his return home in the evening, he went out to an apple tree, to gather some apples; while there he received a wound on the head, from a bee. He immediately became alarmed, and told his wife he hoped it would not have the same effect on him that it had before; but, alas! he soon began to complain of feeling very unwell—sat down on his bed, asked his wife to give him some water; he then lay down on the bed, and, in less than five minutes, was a corpse.

Land for Sale.
By virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 31st day of the present month, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the Real Estate of Thomas Nicholls, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, being part of "Snowden's Second Addition to the Manor," containing
About two Hundred Acres of Land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Snowden's river, and within three miles of Owings' Merchant Mills. This land is nearly central between the city of Washington and Baltimore, the soil of a good quality, and would no doubt, with an inconsiderable expense, be made a valuable farm; the land lies high and healthy; is well watered, and has a sufficiency of wood to support the place.

Terms—one fourth cash, and the ratification of the sale, the balance to be paid in twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, commanding interest from the day of sale, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money the trustee will execute a deed according to law. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Trustee.
August 10, 1820. 112 3w.

100 Cents Reward.
Ran away from the subscriber, residing in Anne Arundel county, four miles from Annapolis, in April last, a negro man named
DICK,
about 65 years of age, about five feet 5 inches high, his clothing unknown. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, but no expenses will be allowed.

B. M. Worthington.
N. B. All persons are forbidden harboring or in any way employing him, the law will be enforced against offenders.

B. M. W.

August 10.
The "Star of Federalism" will insert the above three times, and forward his account.