MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 28.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For the City of Annapolis.

Col. HENRY MAYNADIER, and ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER esq.

For Calvert County.

Thomas Blake, Gustavus Weems, | Joseph W Reynolds, Samuel Turner.

For Prince-George's.

Col. Francis M Hall, Thos. T Somerville, | George Semmes, Thomas Brooke.

For Frederick.

Alexander Warfield, Ignatius Davis, | Rob't. G. M'Pherson Lewis Motter.

For Dorchester.

Benj. W Lecompte Edward Griffith, | Michael Lucas, Dr. Wm Jackson.

For Worcester.

Ephraim K Wilson, Thomas N. Williams, | William F. Selby Charles Parker.

For Talbot.

John Goldsborough, Robert Banning, | Nich's Thomas, Wm. H. Tilghman.

For Caroline.

Gen. Wm Potter, Maj. R'd. Hu[illegible]t, | James Houston, Thos Goldsborough

For Alleganu.

William Hilleary, Thomas Blair, | William Reid, John Scott.

For Montgomery.

Ephraim Gaither, William Darnes, | Benjamin S Forrest, Henry Harding.

For Cecil.

George B. Milligan, Henry Stump, | Nichs Hyland & St. James Janney.

For Kent.

Frederick Boyer, John B. Eccleston, | James F Brown, Richard S. Thomas.

JOHN E. D. LEE,

Will be supported as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

By MANY VOTERS.

Anne Arundel county, August 14.

WILLIAM BURFIELD,

Will be a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Aug 26.

Arrival of the British Minister

On Tuesday morning arrived here H. B. M. Frigate SPARTAN, of 46 guns; commanded by W. F Wise, esq. from Portsmouth via Madeira, having on board *Stratford Canning*, esq. the British Minister, and Mr. Charles F. Wilmot, his Secretary. At eleven o'clock salutes were interchanged between the frigate and Fort Severn. Mr. Canning landed at 2 o'clock under a salute from the frigate.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Voters of P. Georges' County.

The "Independent Voter" says you ought not to vote for Semmes because he voted in favour of a resolution to bring a printer before the House of Delegates to answer for an offensive *letter* directed to, and published against Mr. "Nabb, a democratic Delegate from Talbot."

If this is vote sufficient to exclude Mr. Semmes from your confidence, it must be upon the constitutional doctrine that no man is to be called on even for an *explanation* of what he shall publish in relation to public men and measures, and that if any shall so do or by any ways & means silence the press, the great instrument of public liberty, in this country, such a man is not entitled to the public confidence.

This may be the constitutional doctrine, and if so such ought to be the exclusion, which the people should practice against its advocates. But we all recollect, that from the great Judge Patterson, down to our most excellent Judge and good man Judge Johnson, all the expounders of our constitution agree in opinion, that the liberty of the press consists in the right of the citizen to publish the truth, and not in the right to publish untruth. The right of the legislative body to punish a contempt against the members or body, depends upon another principle of civil law. How far such bodies can exercise a summary punishment, has heretofore been deemed an unsettled question. We all know that in the recent and celebrated case of Anderson in the congress, the wisest Democratic heads, (I mean not Doctor Kent's) differed as to the constitutional power of the house; and yet whoever heard one of them assert that the advocates of such a power, merited the loss of the public confidence.—Such doctrine is alone adapted, when applicable to Mr. Semmes; for if it be true as to one set of public men, it must be true as to others, let them make this concession, and see in what folly they are involved.

The offence, which was designed to be enquired into, and for which Mr. Semmes voted, was committed by a democratic Printer, against a democratic member, James Nabb.—He shewed the publication to a democratic member, Kinsey Harrison—They *deliberate* on the offensive publication, decided that the House of Delegates have the power of punishing, and that they ought to exercise it. Harrison, with that gravity which characterized him, and with a solemnity portending the occurrence of some great national calamity, moves that the doors of the House of Delegates be shut, for that he has a proposition of vital importance to the character of the state to propose. The courtesy due to a member of the House, ensures the success of the motion; strangers are excluded, clerks are reminded of the secrecy, which is expected from them; and then this democratic gentleman announces to the house in language designed to excite their sympathy for the aspersed individual, and detestation against the author of his wrongs. In all this Mr. Nabb co-operates—His soul is bent on bringing his victim before the house. His friends lend themselves to his wishes. And what my friends is the reward for such an hostility to this liberty of the press? Why you surely think that from that day Mr. Nabb and Harrison for ever lost the confidence of the democratic party. Nor can my friends, notwithstanding the doctrine that they would have you to apply to Mr. Semmes, they made this member, who would thus silence the liberty of the press one of the executive council; thus enabling him more efficiently to work its down fall; and for this man did Cross and Hall both vote!! Again, Tobias E. Stansbury publicly justified the application of an irresponsible mob power to the destruction of the press of his political enemies, yet Cross and Hall disgraced the state, the character of republicanism, and the future quiet of the state, by voting for him as speaker of the house.!!

By what magic is it, that acts when done by their friends, are recommendations, but when done by their enemies, bespeak sentiments averse to constitutional liberty?

My soul turns with disgust from a review of such hypocricy and canting patriotism, and my pen refuses to act longer in portraying such wicked and palpable attempts to mislead and pervert the intelligence of our citizens, rendered more detestable, by the reflection that they spring from men, who owing to the political convulsions of the state, exercise some influences in our county.

Semmes is charged with voting away the money of the state in a prosecution against the bank of the United states, "to test its constitutionality. He did, vote in favour of a resolution," and so did all the democrats except four or five, to employ council to argue the constitutional power of the legislature, to enforce a bank, not deriving its act of incorporation from the state government, to pay a tax. What ignorance, or what perversion does this partizan, in every step of his composition, exhibit? The state of Maryland had imposed an annual tax on our own Banks, the proceeds of which are set apart for the education of the children of the indigent. The Bank of the United States located an office of discount in Baltimore. Its extensive capital enabled it to curtail the discounts of our own Bank, and then threatened, what has since has been realized, to sink the value of the state's interest, and that of its citizens, in our different Banks. It was deemed by the legislature advisable to lay a corresponding tax on that institution, and thus in some degree to repair the loss, the state would necessarily feel in the diminution of the Bank dividends. The office of discount and deposit refused to pay the tax; a suit was instituted, and it became necessary that some counsel should be paid to argue the case in the Supreme Court o the United States. A resolution passed, Governor Goldsborough selected Walter Jones esq; a man of great learning, to argue on the part of the state. In this we see nothing but what is praise worthy, the attempt to encrease the revenues of the state, so as to guard against direct taxation, must be approbated by all except those who dread lest a portion of it should be set aside for the education of the poor. This may be the reason why the "Independent Voter," disapprobated the appropriation.

DETECTOR.

September 28, 1820.

For the Md. Gazette.

To the Voters of P. Georges' County.

IN the political struggle which now convulses our county, every suggestion which can better the condition of the democratic cause is presented to the public consideration. Its advocates disregard the injunctions of truth, and assail the public character of those to whom you have entrusted heretofore the power of legislation. This is however of annual recurrence. The unprincipled of the party enjoy a political holyday before each election, and riot in the massacre of public character. This however has been confined but to a few whose censure has produced but little effect on the public sentiment. I have heard that during the last week, a gentleman entitled to distinction, for the many political honours which he has received from our hands, entered the list of declaimers, and at a public meeting at Marlborough, indulged in strictures upon his political enemies, displaying alike the weakness of his intellect, the bitterness of his political hatreds, and his hostility to measures designed to promote the general happiness. To Dr Kent I allude. It was to have been anticipated, that when he assumed the attitude and posture of a public declaimer, that he would have been a manly and ingenuous enemy; and that he would have elected as the ground of reproach against those whose elections he opposed, measures of general and state policy, and that he would have abandoned to his underlings the dirty work of exciting the public feeling against his political enemies for acts of legislation designed to give lustre, political intelligence and influence to this district or country; but which from their very nature might be tortured by unprincipled and party men to a disposition to promote the interest of the wealthy, while that of the poor was entirely forgotten. If your representative in congress shall be convicted of this disreputable and dangerous design, and it is convicted on shall ever be known to the members of the United States congress, what cause shall we have to confide in the patriotism and public virtue of this district, in selecting as a representative one who deems it fair, and politically honest, to set all weapons of attack against an opponent, notwithstanding such attacks should eventually produce feelings of hostility against a public institution from which the most substantial and important advantages? While he may have their applause for his sagacity in the selection of his means of attack he will receive their curses for his destruction of principles, and eventually may enjoy the like reputation won by him, who aspiring to live in the memory of man, and being incapable of winning such immortal renown by virtuous deeds, resolved on and effected the destruction of the most splendid temple erected by infidel zeal to the worship of its God. Yes, if Doctor Kent shall ever tumble the Charlotte-Hall establishment, from its proud and useful eminence, by his misrepresentations the memory of this country will testify its loss by the same deep and lasting curses, that every lover of the arts, to this day, gives to him, who that he might be forever remembered, committed to the flames, the most gorgeous work of ancient architecture. If this unhallowed attempt of his, shall however, from the good sense and wisdom of the people, be abortive still he will sustain the character of an aspiring partizan, who would, rather that his party should triumph amidst a gloomy and distressing intellectual darkness, rather than his political enemies should wield the power of the state, surrounded by a blaze of intellectual intelligence, alike glorious to the representation of the state, and conducive to the happiness of its citizens.

Could it be believed that Doctor Kent could be so politically mad, as to assume upon himself the task of publicly objecting to George Semmes, Esquire, his voting in favour of a donation from the state treasury to Charlotte Hall Academy? However incredible it may appear, I have understood that it is true. From the settlement of the colony till '80., it was an admitted maxim in legislation, that an whoth duty and interest required that provision should be made for institutions, for the liberal education of youth, in principles of virtue, knowledge, and useful literature, in order to train up and perpetuate a succession of able men, for discharging the various duties, which the wants of civil life require, with advantage to the interest of the poor and unprotected." As early as 1723, the general assembly incorporated schools in the several counties of the state, and gave them funds adequate, as it was supposed, to the expenses incidental to their establishment; and the schools thus created were called "Free Schools." They continued under various changes, to exist till 1774, when it was represented to the general assembly, by the inhabitants of Charles, St Mary's, & Prince George's counties "that the free schools in the said counties do not separately afford sufficient encouragement for proper masters, and that it would be more convenient for the three counties, that all of the funds so as aforesaid given should be consolidated, and be united in one school, to be called "Charlotte Hall." Therefore the legislature consolidated the funds, and directed that trustees should be chosen from the three counties; after this consolidation, the school made considerable progress. The war of the revolution arrested its tide of prosperity, and it was doomed again to wither, from the want of resources. Our county men Covington, Somerville, Wood, and the late Rinaldo Johnson, discovering the immense sums annually sent abroad for the education of the children of these counties, and at an expense which none but the most wealthy, such as Doctor Kent and governor Sprigg, could alone support, united their influence with men of similar patriotism of the other counties, and the school was resuscitated. In 1795, Calvert county was suffered to enter into the consolidation; and in 1798 the general assembly gave to Charlotte Hall the sum of eight hundred dollars annually, being at the rate of two hundred dollars for each county associated in its management. Whatever honor the democratic party may claim for the acquirements of the present governor, it must be given to this seminary. Mr Stevens of the executive council, may also date his greatness to the institution. Indeed we recollect but few of the young prominent men of our county, whose distinction and honours have not sprung from the wisdom and providence of this endowment. For the parents of but few were equal to the expense of a foreign education. No farther legislative grant was made to it 'till eighteen hundred and sixteen. In the intermediate time, the revenues of our state were enlarged by the receipts of the bank stock from England, and for the third [illegible] the money thus received, to [illegible] Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, Harford, Cecil, Kent, Talbot, Queen Ann, Dorchester and Somerset counties, from five to eight hundred dollars each annually, for the support of their respective academies. In eighteen hundred and sixteen, Calvert, Charles, Prince Georges, and St Mary's, by their delegates from a principle of distributive justice, demanded from the legislature that their respective counties, in addition to the sum of eight hundred dollars before given, should receive a sum equal to five hundred for each county; and so convinced were the legislature of the perfect equality of this request, that they granted to the school, in which the interest of the four counties had been so long consolidated, a sum of $4200. Mr. Semmes was a member of the house, he supported the proposition, and now has the happiness of knowing that the trustees of this school have the means, by this donation, of adopting four children and have resolved to do so, (one from each of the consolidated counties) of indigent parents, and to cloath and to educate them, in a manner alike honourable to the institution, beneficial to the country, and to gladden the hearts of their ancient sires. Thus we may expect, at no distant day, to see some youth of our county burst upon the public gaze, become the advocate of the people and display talents, which had it not been for this sum thus voted for by Mr. Semmes, (and not one cent of which comes from your pockets) would for ever have lied buried under the chilling weight of the father's penury, and for such blessings as these, flowing from the agency of one of your candidates, can you banish him from your confidence?

Can you, my fellow citizens, withhold your suffrages from a man, who also has enabled us to educate our children at this seminary of learning, equal to those of the most wealthy and arrogant of our planters?

Is it their interest, and the interest of their rising offspring, to enhance the price of tuition, for then their sons alone will be learned, and enabled to rule and govern, for we all know that "learning is power".

Such policy and state regulations produce ing such a result may suit the ulterior designs of the rich and powerful, who arraign Mr Semmes before you for a vote, which ought to finite the good of every party in his support; but whenever such costly institutions shall alone be found, then will commence the degradation and servitude of every rank of citizens save that of the most wealthy order.

Never have these cavillers against Mr. Semmes, in their long legislative life, supported a proposition from which such lasting and essential advantages will be derived to our citizens; our child can now be as well educated and instructed as that of the Doctor's, or the Governor's at an expence of one hundred & twenty dollars a year. And, when it was not for this system those whose parents could not pay four or eight hundred dollars a year at some foreign school would remain, with the manifest superiority, prevent ing all rivalry, on the side of the descendants of those wealthy opponents of Mr. Semmes. The history of this school exhibits at the present moment a striking confirmation of this assertion. In some of its classes are to be found the children of industrious mechanics, and honest overseers, who would have the boldness to dispute a thesis with the children of their proud and wealthy employers, and not only have the boldness to dispute, but also the courage to win the reward of superior acquirements, the result of an industry dependant upon itself, and not on the adventitious aid of wealth, and the pride of ancestry.

Those who are acquainted with the influence of wealth, suddenly and unexpectedly acquired, on the human mind, know full well that it intoxicates its possessors, and induces a belief that they who enjoy it are superior to the rest of their fellow mortals, who move not in the same wealthy circle, and that it renders them callous to the wants of their fellow men.

Hence springs the indifference, if not the hostility of such men to every system of education, which places within the reach of men of ordinary fortunes the means of education—for they know that in this government, that education triumphs over all the sneers and contempts that may be directed against it, by the purse-proud, and those who claim merit from their long line of ancestry, displayed in their genealogical tree, suspended by the side of their coat of arms, in the most conspicuous part of their family mansions. Thus it is that education has a natural tendency to equalize all ranks. Mr Semmes, in his private and public life, has been the warm advocate of this equality, and he would employ education as the surest means of prostrating all this pride of wealth and family.

Never will they forgive Mr Semmes for this generous propensity of his heart, displayed alike in private and public life, and for this vote, designed for your good, and intended to place within your reach, the means of exhibiting your children to the public consideration, with the same inducements for the public confidence, and as well prepared to sustain their character in life, as their own descendants.

The preceding hypothesis is confirmed by the history of the legislative acts of this state from 1802 til 1812. During that period, the democratic party constituted a majority of both branches of the state legislature. The revenue of the state, arising from reinvestment of the bank stock received from England, was beyond all former example productive; yet these cold-blooded politicians, who affect now such a sensibility for the bettering of the condition of the indigent, neglected to mature a single act of the general assembly, by which either instruction, or any other direct good was given to them!!! Doctor Kent was, during a part of this time, a member of the senate, yet he charges Mr. Semmes with an inattention to their interests!!! Oh! shame where is thy blush!!

I pray you pause on these facts, which the most self confident of their party dare not, under their signature deny. Mr. Semmes however can shew two instances of his devotion to the interest of those who are now the peculiar objects of democratic affection, and that in a short legislative life. When the different bank charters were about to be renewed, a federal member of the house of delegates proposed, that they should pay a bonus to the state, and that the sum thus paid should be forever set apart as a permanent fund for the education of the children of parents too indigent to support the expense of instructing their offspring. It was to have been expected that so humane a proposition would have been carried by acclamation. This expectation however was for some time disappointed, by the democratic party, who in the senate of Maryland arrested the passage of this philantro-

[illegible] yielded a cold and reluctant [illegible] provisions of a bill, intended [illegible] those to whom charitable [illegible] of instruction. Mr. Semmes, was [illegible] member of the house then, but [illegible] 1815, the expediency of distributing [illegible] fund was submitted, was the advocate [illegible] the bill, by the operation of which the [illegible] gent of Prince George's are now [illegible] ed at the public expense, and [illegible] means provided at the suggestion [illegible] neral member; and yet his political [illegible] nies have the rashness and impudence to denounce him as inattentive to the happiness!!! Mr. Semmes having [illegible] co-operated in the passage of this bill, [illegible] which the most indigent of the community were provided for, united in the passage of a resolution, giving to Charlotte Hall a sum, by the means of which the children of men who were not equal to the expense of sending their children abroad, but who were not indigent enough to have them educated at the public expense, might be instructed in their own neighbourhood, and for this parental care he is assailed. All men who would at heart, rejoice if a night of darkness, as profound as the visual night of Egypt, shall pervade this whole land, save their darling, well bred and well educated offspring. Bear it in memory, that while Mr. Semmes voted in favour of the Charlotte Hall donation, the question was [illegible] whether it should go to Prince George's county for the education of the poor of that seminary. We had already received a fair distribution of the poor fund, and no man would have been bold enough to have asked the legislature to give to us a single dollars out of the state treasury, in addition thereto—because he must have been satisfied that he would have been laughed at for his folly—for no other sum had been set apart for that object, save that which had been divided among all the counties, although other counties had received a donation from the state, for their academies it had been because they had complied with the prerequisites of the law in erecting suitable buildings for an academy. Now the time when this donation was under discussion, and Mr. Semmes was called on to vote, the poor of the county could not have had the benefit of it, because there no part of the poor fund; the county could not have received it for an academy, for no buildings had been erected, and it being not, in this situation, voted for the donation to this seminary, every reader will be satisfied, that a greater hue and cry would have been raised against him, by those who now seek his political ruin, without any regard to the means employed to attain it, than has now been exerted by his [illegible] in its favour.

Never have I felt more indignation than in the implication of my patriotism, by the request of the enemies of Mr Semmes to withdraw my confidence from him, because while he was in favour of shedding the blessings of education, religion and instruction, over the hovels of the industrious and honest yeomanry of the country, and enabled us, the poor, to instruct our children, so that they may rival the offspring of the greatest nabob in the land, in honours and emoluments of public employment.

Let us make a common cause. Let us as to the other candidates, divide according to party, if we think proper, but as to Semmes, let us not ask is he a federalist or a democrat? for we have proof that he has at all times contributed to our happiness and respect, by giving us the means of educating our offspring in a manner which we could not have done without this donation. Charlotte Hall, and that for this he is denounced and vilified by those who would monopolize all the learning and distinctions for their pampered sons.

He has displayed a commendable balance, in procuring, amidst the distribution of the public money among the different counties, a portion of it, to be vested in fostering a public seminary, in part governed by our own citizens, where men of ordinary wealth may give to their children a collegiate education, and without which who now addresses you, with many others of the same limited property, would not have been able to have educated our sons for this boon, I will never cease to claim Mr Semmes, and whether he shall be democrat, or a federalist, for this, and this union of the aristocracy of the rich to politically oppress him for this benefit which he has given to us, he shall always have my vote, the vote of

A FATHER, AND THE SON OF A POOR MAN.

For the Md. Gazette.

The author of the paragraph in the Maryland Republican of the 26th instant, is informed, that B. P. *wishes* and invites him to come forward with his "*authentic references*." When this is done, some other "*references*" will be produced which will not be very gratifying to the friends of his friends, and which will probably be very pleasing to the *chuckling idiot* himself.

Indian—Corn!

From the Federal Republican

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,

Mr. Harris speaks of the [illegible] hoods and misrepresentations [illegible] ed upon the public with his [illegible] with that contempt and horror [illegible] becomes an honest man and a [illegible] citizen, but he has too much [illegible] for himself to notice them [illegible] or in the same channel. A [illegible] frieno, and not the enemy of the [illegible] tor of the Patriot paper, I may [illegible] permitted to add, that a due [illegible] of decorum, if not of private [illegible] in the latter, should have [illegible] him from allowing to his [illegible] dent, such an outrageous [illegible] with the name of a man, who [illegible] well known as the former, for [illegible] piety, integrity, industry, and [illegible] but unassuming habits.

PHIL

George-town, S. C. Sept. 15, [illegible]

DREADFUL GALE.

[illegible] the 10th instant we were visited [illegible] by the most destructive and [illegible] gale of wind which ever occurred within the memory of our [illegible] inhabitants. In this place [illegible] the country, the horrors of it [illegible] severely felt, and its effects [illegible] visible. Some of our streets rendered almost impassible by [illegible] many trees which are lying prostrate, and the mails can neither arrive here, nor depart, so generally have the bridges been washed away. We have no direct accounts from the country, but we fear the crops have suffered. However severely the gale was felt here, it was on the [illegible] board of fraught with horrors," the following description of it by [illegible] and, will show. "The gale at [illegible] th-Inlet, was preceded by a great [illegible] lence of Easterly and North [illegible] winds; but on the 10th the [illegible] blew temp stuously all day, [illegible] ating between the points E. N. E. & N. E; but more generally blowing from the N. E.

About sunset the scene became awful, the wind increasing in [illegible] ece and the tide rising with [illegible] rtful impetuosity. At about [illegible] period the church was blown [illegible] its foundation, and many inhabitants were seen removing from [illegible] houses as appeared most exposed to the dangers of the tide & wind. After dark the gale continued to increase, and by 10 or 11 o'clock there [illegible] one of the most violent hurricanes, that has ever been experienced. At this hour the wind began [illegible] ack (as it is termed) to the N. [illegible] ing at times in squalls of increasing violence, bringing with them [illegible] floods of rain, that no house in [illegible] village could entirely resist their [illegible]. The wind about one o'clock [illegible] ared to have backed as far as N. W. from which quarter it [illegible] inued to blow, but with decreasing violence till the morning. From [illegible] ry investigation which has been [illegible] de, it appears that the tide rose [illegible] least four feet (perpendicular,) [illegible] her than the common spring tides, [illegible] was full as high as the hurricane [illegible] 1804. The Mercury in the Thermometer, as is usual in our fall gales, [illegible] ained, during the violence of the [illegible] m, without variation—the point [illegible] which it stood during this hurri- [illegible] e was 77½—it began to fall as the [illegible] subsided, and at 8 o'clock on [illegible] day morning was as low as 72½.

Narrow Escape.—The stage on [illegible] way from Charleston to this place [illegible] ing impeded by fallen trees and [illegible] her obstructions, the passengers [illegible] kept it expedient to mount the [illegible] rses and come on. Dr. A. Solo [illegible] n was riding on when a tree fall- [illegible] suddenly on the horse's wea- [illegible] ers, crushed the horse to death.—[illegible] e Dr. happily found himself unin- [illegible] ed.

Charleston, Sept. 15.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

No Northern Mail was received [illegible] his city yesterday from beyond [illegible] rge-town.—From the following [illegible] acts of letters, it appears that [illegible] ill be several days before we can [illegible] e to receive them with regularity.

[illegible] tract of a letter, dated at Georgetown, 13th inst.

"The storm here has been dreadfully severe, although no considerable damage is done in the town—our [illegible] es and trees are almost all down; [illegible] chimneys blown off.—I have [illegible] heard from North-Inlet—they [illegible] ert the gale to have, been more [illegible] ent there, than any within the [illegible] llertion of the oldest sojourners [illegible] this place. Mr. WALDO and [illegible] ily left their house at 12 o'clock Sunday, taking refuge at Mr. B. TRAPIER'S; a few hours after the [illegible] se came down, destroying every [illegible] g they had in it. Mr. CHEESEBOROUGH'S and Mrs. THURSTON'S [illegible] ces are down; also the Church—[illegible] lives lost. From the country we [illegible] e heard nothing; the roads are impassible. No Northern Mail for [illegible] last three days. I much fear [illegible] t we are not the only, nor the [illegible] atest sufferers."

ANOTHER LETTER.

"*Georgetown, September* 13.—I am [illegible] atful, after the horrors of Sunday night, to inform you that your [illegible] ends at North-Inlet having escaped without serious injury. It [illegible] ed a most dreadful gale; but providentially the wind only blew about [illegible] hours, violently, instead of 14 or [illegible] hours, as it usually does in such [illegible] tropical gales; and changed from [illegible] N. E. to N. W. and W. instead [illegible] S. E. as is most common. We [illegible] ve suffered very severely in our [illegible] crops but as yet [illegible] ry particulars. I [illegible] have met with ne[illegible] our, crops, and [illegible] would have been [illegible] the wind's changi[illegible] tioned. Fourteen [illegible] or out buildings [illegible] injured at the Isle [illegible] and three houses [illegible] —but no lives [illegible] chimneys, & trees [illegible] blown down in t[illegible] other damage don[illegible]

A letter from [illegible] Mail Contractor, [illegible] ty-two mile hous[illegible] terday morning [illegible] from the North [illegible] forms me, that a [illegible] Georgetown to [illegible] and it is impossi[illegible] way. The drive [illegible] but was forced t[illegible] town. I am fea[illegible] days before you [illegible] will get them o[illegible] fast as I can. [illegible] clearing the roa[illegible] bridges, and am[illegible] in two or three [illegible] for Carriages."

A Jury of in[illegible] Wednesday last [illegible] VENS, Esq. on t[illegible] BALD GRAHAM [illegible] large back bui[illegible] near King stre[illegible] been blown do[illegible] on Sunday nig[illegible] that the decease[illegible] in the building [illegible] the storm.

The Jury ret[illegible] he came to his [illegible] of the building.

THE DI[illegible]

The art of [illegible] mag c wind, h[illegible] several centur[illegible] in Germany, [illegible] certain. It w[illegible] rope, for the p[illegible] tals and mine[illegible] in France, w[illegible] impostors for [illegible] property, and [illegible] guilty of crim[illegible] few years, it [illegible] as an art sim[illegible] magnetism, f[illegible] ception—but [illegible] ments which [illegible] repeated by [illegible] mental Philo[illegible] art of the D[illegible] to assume a s[illegible] laws by whic[illegible] certained wi[illegible] curacy, as th[illegible] Galvanism. [illegible] may be app[illegible] more exten[illegible] sciences; an[illegible] cularly, it i[illegible] dered extre[illegible] The follo[illegible] experiments [illegible]

1st. A[illegible] whatever. [illegible] verge a cer[illegible] or degrees [illegible] when brou[illegible] the immedi[illegible] ducting sub[illegible] water. Bu[illegible] Electricity [illegible] the best fo[illegible] ter is fou[illegible] than any o[illegible] ter still m[illegible] The degre[illegible] pends con[illegible] stance int[illegible] ductor and [illegible]

2d. A[illegible] tree will p[illegible] some trees [illegible] better tha[illegible] Peach, a[illegible] he superi[illegible] ed twig w[illegible] erfully [illegible]

3dly [illegible] by an E[illegible] tact with [illegible] cy will ta[illegible]

4thly. [illegible] depends i[illegible] nature o[illegible] used. T[illegible] produce [illegible] gency th[illegible] and the [illegible] produce [illegible] ing degr[illegible] als the a[illegible] The effe[illegible] the state [illegible] pears mo[illegible] same ind[illegible] of debil[illegible] produce [illegible] man bod[illegible] those p[illegible] with the