



LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed December Session 1820.

An Act ceding to the United States the Jurisdiction of the State of Maryland in, to, and over certain lands on North Point, and Bodkin Island, at the Mouth of the River Patuxent, and for other purposes.

Whereas by an act of Congress of the United States of March the third eighteen hundred and nineteen, and an act of May the fifthteenth eighteen hundred and twenty, authorizing the building, erecting &c. light-houses on the Bodkin and North Point in the state of Maryland, and elsewhere: And whereas it has been represented to this legislature, by the agent of the United States for the erection of the light-houses aforesaid, that difficulties have been opposed to the execution of the work aforesaid by the proprietor of North Point, in relation to dispose of the quantity of land required at a fair and reasonable rate, but demanding an extortionate sum for the land aforesaid: And whereas this legislature duly appreciating the great advantages emanating from the erection of light-houses, and particularly where the navigation is attended with so much difficulty and danger as at the entrance of the river Patuxent, and desirous to promote all in their power to the completion of so desirable an object,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Thomas Sweeting, James P. Soper, Charles Wadman, Abner Lincoln, and Stephen S. Johns, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, with power to fill vacancies in their own body, to fix and determine the value of certain land required by the United States for the erection of light-houses on North Point, as authorized by the laws of Congress of the third of March eighteen hundred and nineteen, and the fifteenth of May eighteen hundred and twenty; and they, or a majority of them, are hereby, upon giving at least ten days notice in one or more of the public papers in the city of Baltimore, authorized to value & assess the same, taking into consideration the advantages or disadvantages attendant upon the erection of the light-houses aforesaid, on the land aforesaid, and including in said valuation a reasonable allowance for the use and privilege of a road from the land aforesaid through the lands of the said proprietor or proprietors, as the road now exists, towards the public road leading thence to the city of Baltimore; and the decision of the commissioners aforesaid, or of a majority of them, shall be considered final and conclusive between the parties, unless an appeal shall hereafter be prosecuted as is hereinafter provided; and the amount or value of the land, and the right of way as aforesaid thereon, so assessed, being paid, or offered to be paid to the proprietor or proprietors thereof, the United States shall henceforward be considered the true and lawful owners of the said land, of the said right and privilege of a way for the purposes aforesaid; Provided always, that if the owner or owners of the said land, and of the said road so as aforesaid valued, his, her, or their guardian or guardians, trustee or trustees, shall conceive him, her or themselves, aggrieved by such valuation by the said commissioners, and shall notify to the said commissioners the same in writing, it shall and may be lawful for said commissioners, or any three of them, to issue their warrant to the sheriff of Baltimore county, commanding him to summon twelve freeholders in the county aforesaid, and not interested in the premises, and qualified to serve as jurors in the county court, to appear on a day to be by them appointed on the premises; and the said commissioners, or any one of them, are hereby authorized to administer an oath or affirmations, as the case may be, to every person so summoned, that he will, without favour, affection, partiality or prejudice, assess the damages sustained by the person or persons at whose request such inquiry shall be taken, by the transfer of his, her or their

land, about to be made as aforesaid, and by reason of the disadvantages attendant upon the erection aforesaid, and the privilege of the road aforesaid upon the land aforesaid; and the persons so summoned, and so qualified, shall thereupon proceed to assess and value the damages according to, of which the said commissioners, or any one of them, shall be given at least five days notice in two or more of the public papers of the city of Baltimore, and such inquiry shall be final and conclusive; Provided, that in such appeal from the valuation and assessment of damages made by the commissioners, should the valuation and assessment of the said commissioners be confirmed by the jury, by this section directed to be summoned, the party appealing shall pay the whole expense incurred thereby.

2. And be it enacted, That the right of jurisdiction of the state of Maryland in and over the land aforesaid, as well as in and over so much of Bodkin Island as has been heretofore purchased by the United States, as by reference to deed thereon bearing date the twenty-first day of August last past, recorded in the land record books of Anne-Arundel county the eleventh day of October following, will more fully appear, be and the same is hereby relinquished, ceded, and made over to the United States aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid shall be allowed for each and every day they shall be employed under the provisions of this act, two dollars, one half of which allowance to be paid by the U. States, the other moiety by the proprietor or proprietors of the lands assessed.

4. And be it enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid, when they shall have completed their valuation as aforesaid, and done all other things required of them by this law, they shall make out a copy of their proceedings, setting forth in the same a full description of the land by them valued for the establishment of the light house as aforesaid, together with the road to the same, and all other matters and things connected with the said valuation, and the performance of the duties assigned to them by this act, and to the said copy, fairly written out, they shall subscribe their names and thereto set their seals, and they shall deposit the same in the office of the clerk of Baltimore county court, and the clerk of the said court shall preserve a record of the said proceedings, for the recording of which he shall be entitled to the same fee which he receives for other records.

A Further Supplement to an Act, entitled, An act for the better protection of Slave Holders.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, any person or persons who shall become the informer or informers under the act of eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act for the better protection of Slave Holders in the several counties therein mentioned, to which this is a further supplement, shall be competent in law to give testimony.

The information contained in the following letter will be useful to some, and gratifying to many—we are assured that it is from a source that may be relied on. Fed. G. z.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Port-au-Prince, Jan. 28, 1821.

"A friend from N. York, sent out by the Friends Society for the purpose, has arranged with the President for the accommodation of the coloured people—the President will pay the passage of those who have not the means to pay themselves, and allow them time to repay, even at the rate of 8 dollars per annum, or they may pay the whole of it at once. He will insure them lands to live upon, which lands may become their own property after one year, with industry and frugality. They will be allowed to assemble for divine worship, in private houses, and will be protected."

"All is still and quiet at present, and no man will be forced into the regular army without his consent. This country will become more happy every day, as the people become more enlightened."

The population of the state of Maine, ascertained by the federal

census for 1820, consists of 297,589 souls. In 1810, the number in the same territory was 228,705; in 1800 it was 151,719.

The population of the state of Connecticut is 275,248. In 1810, it was 261,973, increase in ten years 13,275. White persons 267,181. free coloured persons 7,870, slaves 97. 50,518 are persons engaged in agriculture, 3,581 in commerce, 17,541 in manufactures.

Cure for the Asthma. The seeds of the meadow saffron have very recently been found to be an effectual remedy for the cure of Asthma, winter and consumptive coughs. This is said to be produced by the ligneous acid impregnated with the virtues of the seed. It has proved fatal in several instances by being taken in too great doses. London pap.

Albany, Feb. 17. Natural Curiosity. A most extraordinary curiosity in natural history is now exhibiting at Winant's Tavern, in this city, viz. A Hog of the Grass Breed, two years old 8 months old, weighing 1,138 lbs. and measuring about ten feet from the end of the snout to the tip of the tail, and about seven feet round the body. Plough Boy.

Large Ox. The live weight of Mr. Benjamin Woodward's Ox, at Inlay's town Monmouth county, (N. J.) has been lately ascertained to be three thousand one hundred and fifty pounds.

A seal has been caught on Lake Ontario. They are commonly considered as exclusively found on the shores washed by salt water. Northern paper.

Buffalo, Feb. 20. We learn that the ice which formed the wonderful bridge across the Niagara river, between Lewis town and Lake Ontario, begins to give way, leaving in some instances, large masses in the middle of the stream insulated from the rest and immovable. These islands of ice it is supposed rest on the bottom, as they resist a strong current, in about 8 feet water.

The number of New-York militia employed in the late war is stated at 77,666; for which the pay allowed her by the U.S. was 1,871,182 dollars.—The number of Virginia militia employed is stated at 88,584, pay allowed 2,514,977 dollars. The whole number of militia belonging to Virginia, as returned about that time, is said to have been 83,976. It would thus appear, if there is no error, that Virginia drew pay for 2598 more than all the militia she possesses. N. E. Palladium.

In the silk mills at Manchester, in England, there are 27,588 wheels and 14,746 durra movements, and the whole is actuated by one great water wheel, which goes round 3 times in a minute, each time it goes round, 73,723 yards of silk are twisted, so that in 24 hours 218, 504,860 yards are executed.

The cotton manufactory at Waltham, near Boston, is one of the largest in the U. States. They consume about 400,000 lbs. of cotton annually, and 200 looms are kept in constant operation by the water.

A Gibraltar paper of December 2, mentions that letters from Fougier, dated the 23th Nov. 1820, state, That the population is perfectly good throughout the Empire of Morocco; and by all the information which can be procured, it appears that there is no plague, or any other contagious sickness existing in any part of the same.

William Cobbett. The following extract from Cobbett's defence, in his late trial with Wright, copied from the London Observer, of Dec. 17, will show in what estimation the former holds republican principles, the government of this country and the people of the U. States. Comment unnecessary.

"Mr. Cobbett resumed:—The learned gentleman had certainly endeavoured to create an impression that Mr. Wright's connexion with him commenced when he was writing against Paine's religious works, and ceased when, as the learned gentleman thought fit to state, he

became an advocate for irreligion and republican principles. Now, there was no man who had the patience to read every thing he (Mr. C.) had written, he would defy him to find a single passage in which the irreligious, or even the republican writings of Paine were recommended. He had never approved of those writings; on the contrary, he thought they were calculated to make considerable deduction from the merits of his other writings. Of his writings on political economy he highly approved, and he thought, that in point of acuteness, profundity and simplicity of illustration, he surpassed every man who had ever written on that subject. It was not, however, his approbation of those writings which induced him to take up the bones and bring them to England. The memory of Paine had been insulted by the republic of America, and though no man had done more to promote the independence of that country, the Americans refused to bury his remains in any place where human beings were interred; and a short time before his death, an American who had shot at Mr. Paine, while sitting at his window, publicly boasted of his attempt to assassinate him, and was sufficed to escape without a hair of his head being touched, and without the reprobation of any of his countrymen. He (Mr. C.) felt, as an Englishman ought to feel, the indignation with which his countryman had been treated by the Americans, and he was anxious therefore to bring home strong proof, some outward and visible sign, that a republican form of government was not that which was calculated to engender and keep alive the public spirit and public virtue."

From the Christian Journal for Jan. SINGULAR PRESERVATION.

An interesting article upon the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, appears in a late English periodical work, in which the emigrants are about to settle—portraying its advantages and disadvantages, with the situation the emigrant is likely to be placed in, on his first arrival. In noticing the unerring skill of the grazier, [or Keboor] Colonel with his musket—the writer of the article relates the following little narrative—the hero of which was a person of the name of Van Wyk—and the story of his "perious and fearful shot" is given in his own words.

"It is now," said he, "more than two years, in the very place where we stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house, near the door; the children were playing about her; and I was without, near the house, busied in doing something to a wagon, when, suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up, and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the threshold of the door. My wife, either frozen with fear, or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; but my astonishment may well be conceived when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarmed as I was, escape seemed impossible; yet, I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was standing. By a most happy chance I had set it in the corner close by the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; the opening being too small to admit of my having got in, and still more fortunately the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think; I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, and invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion, immediately above his eyes, which shot forth, as it were, sparks of fire, and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirred more."

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 3. GINSENG.—What is the reason that this plant, so highly esteemed by the Chinese, and consequently so valuable as an article of export in our commerce with that

people, has never been made a matter of cultivation by the Americans? It flourishes best in a sandy place, with a rich, loamy soil, and requires a great many years to arrive at maturity, of 15 to 20 years. If experience should prove that it will not thrive in any field, exposed to the sun, it could be no great difficulty in cultivating it in a thick forest, where the rays of the sun could not press it. But it is not probable that the heat of the sun would do it a y injury, if the soil were to become dry and hard, it would require a great length of time to be required to its growth, an impatient agriculturist might thus be discouraged from making it the object of his skill and labor; but its growth would be slow indeed, and the amount produced inconsiderable, if the price it brings in China would not amply repay the labor, care, and time devoted to its cultivation.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Commodore, 74, dated Port Manon, October 27, 1820, to a gentleman of the vicinity of New-Brunswick, N. J.

"Upon our arrival here we took the Dutch fleet, consisting of one ship of the line, two frigates, one sloop of war and one brig—About five days after our arrival, the frigates and the Dutch fleet, gave us a most excellent supper at one of the houses on shore.—The entertainment was splendid—the American and Dutch flags decorated the centre of the table. When we entered, a band from the Admiral's ship played a variety of national airs."

"A few days since we gave a supper in return, and as you know, yankees will not be out-done, we will conclude that ours was not so splendid as theirs. At the head of the table was a superb transparent painting, which limited my letter will not allow me to describe on the right of which sat the Dutch, and on the left the American flags.—The room was illuminated and the supper served a very handsome style. About six Dutch and American ships were set down. I was very much pleased with the Dutch officers.—During supper, and as their entrance the band from the ship played a number of Dutch and American national airs."

Norfolk, Feb. 17. U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS. Capt. Thomas, of the pilot boat, who came up from the Cape yesterday, reports that he spoke a schooner on Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, but being fresh was unable to learn her name, passage, &c. he understands, however that she was from St. Thomas bound to Baltimore, and that she left at that port the U. S. frigate Congress, Capt. John D. Henley from the East-Indies, to sail for Hampton Roads in two days.

From the National Intelligencer—March 5. The Session of Congress terminated on Saturday night, in perfect order and in perfect harmony. Both houses were adjourned at a quarter before one, but business was done after 12 o'clock, excepting the mere form of the adjournment and signature of some of the bills.

A List of the acts which were passed during the session will be found in the preceding page, and to be complete. That List the results of the Session so distinctly, that no regular account of the business of Saturday is necessary. An account of some of the most interesting incidents to be found under the proper heads, and some are mentioned below. The first in importance, is a fact that the bill to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcies, did not pass. It was pushed, by irresistible force of the Majority, to near the verge of the session, to be finally acted on, though a disposition friendly to it had been manifested. Mr. Sergeant moved to take it up on Saturday last, but the house, by 70 votes, 58, refused to consider it. Some friends to the bill voted by taking it up, on the ground that there was no probability of its passing on that day, and with the aid of the previous day, on which, on a bill of this description, the house would have sanctioned.

The bill to reduce the appropriation for the grade of the Navy from one million to six hundred and thirty thousand, was passed by one vote (67 to 66,) to limit the appropriation on thus reduced, to six years, with a view to saving and housing the frigate vessels, excluding for their any provision for their repair. The annual Military Appropriation bill had nearly been passed, but a conflict between the two items of appropriation, the expense of fortifications for the year. The House representatives fixed upon a sum of hundred thousand dollars, and the particular objects it should be applied. They struck out the whole, and to insert in lieu thereof a sum of four hundred thousand dollars. To this amendment of Representatives disagree, and the result ended, just before 12 o'clock, Senate's receding from other amendments to the bill.

The details of the bill for the occupation of Florida for the settlement of claims for the Treaty with Spain, rise to much debate, but finally became a law. The appointments, and the names of commissioners, under the Treaty, may be had in the President of the United States recess of Congress; and passed at so late an hour of the night, that no nomination could be given it.

From the Montreal Herald. SIR.—Believing my case of with its cure, may be of public, I have made out a report and wish you to give it, should you be of the same opinion. I had been afflicted with dyspepsia for nearly two years, and consulted many physicians, without any medicines without success. In July, 1819, I had seven or eight of water drawn from my stomach, which gave me relief, and my legs soon became firm. In the month of September, I went to a medical Spring in the town of Vergennes, State of Vermont, where, at a few weeks, from my illness, I experienced some relief. In February, 1820, I was informed that the Sisters of the Holy Nuns, in Montreal, dispensed a liquor which would cure the dyspepsia. I procured a gallon of which I paid \$12, and according to their directions, I lived some relief in my stomach. In March, I had a tap'd in the belly, and had art of water drawn—but it did not again.—In May, I went to Vergennes Springs, N. Y. and drank waters about three weeks, but home with me four or five of the Congress Water, I experienced little or no relief. I must give the Albany paper a reference in my case.) I intended with water, but I get no rest day nor night by tapping, which I was resort to once in ten or fifteen days, until September last, when I went to Doctor Carter of Montreal, to try the effect of Medical Electricity, from which, as I have received a perfect cure, I may be proper to state that I tap'd in all fourteen times, of which operations I depend upon myself, and as near as I can ascertain, should say that I was off in all 16 or 18 gallons.—I had frequently been very fast. I am now 45 years of age, & in good health. I attribute entirely to the Medical Electricity, my cure, at, drink and sleep as well as time for 30 years past.

JOS. ODELL, Montreal, February 21, 1821.

COMET was seen in Salem, Wednesday evening last, first at 8 o'clock, in a north westerly direction; the house and the sun were sanctioned.