

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CORNER-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. Office of the New Albany Chronicle, February 17, 1821. TRIAL.

the claims to the services of Moses, a black man, and to hold him to involuntary servitude for life, together with a relation of the most remarkable events, that transpired on that occasion, in his place.

A black man named Moses, in month of November, 1820, having abandoned the service of Abraham Fields, near Louisville, Ky., he over the Ohio to reside in this State. On the 1st of February, 1821, Moses was seized by order of the court, claiming him as a fugitive from labour, in other words as his property for life; and according to the laws of the United States, in such cases made and provided, brought before David S. Bassett, Esq., Justice of the peace—a motion made in behalf of Moses by Messrs. Fitch and Elderkin, his counsel, for the postponement of trial to the 8th of February on the ground of procuring evidence to prove Moses' right to freedom.—Motion was resisted by Messrs. Harman and Thomason, counsel for the plaintiff, alleging the cause before the court was in the nature of a party trial. The justice however, on being given for appearance allowed the motion, and the trial stood adjourned accordingly. On the 8th of February the parties appeared with their respective counsels except that Mr. Ferguson supported the plea of Mr. Denny. Claim to prove right to service gave evidence of the sale of Moses in execution issued on a judgment rendered in Kentucky against the old master of Moses, more than 12 years past. It also appeared in evidence that Moses had been generally acknowledged as a slave to claimant while employed. On these grounds the plaintiff contended that Moses still remained a slave to claimant. On the 8th of February, it appeared in evidence that Case had owned him for years before 1809, when Case removed with Moses over the Ohio into the then territory of Indiana, with the intention of giving a new home and permanent residence there, and that he had retained him ever since, and that he believed, that Moses was lawfully entitled to his freedom; Moses, after remaining with Case, in Indiana, 12 months, by his own consent, by the advice and direction of Case, (the latter having then returned to Ohio) was hired to a person residing at a place called Mann's Lick, in Ky. he was taken as the property of Case, as before mentioned, on a judgment rendered against Case, after he went to Indiana. On this evidence it was contended that Moses was entitled to freedom. At the hour at which the court adjourned 8th February, for the able bodied men accompanying the claimant's agent from Kentucky to this place, of whom many were sworn as witnesses before. The sheriff for this purpose having been credibly informed that most of those who were over the river, before they reached the other side, had taken possession, in case of being unduly detained in the issue of the trial, of the negro and bear him off to the Ohio. This belief the sheriff formed before the day of trial, but too well confirmed on the day, that so large a number, than witnesses, he supposed, could not be drawn hither merely for curiosity—the threats by the discovery of concealed witnesses with others, and the general sentiment of the greater part of the community, his first apprehension, as he affirmed, his first object was to secure the safety of the negro. On consultation with the sheriff, Woodruff, he thought it expedient to require the measure, directed Charles Paxson, Colonel of militia, to order out a sufficient force to prevent public distur-

bance and to enforce the laws.—Twenty men, under arms, were accordingly ordered out by Col. Paxson, directing them to parade near the court of justice, but in no case to interfere, nor use violence, without an evident appearance of disturbance. The trial lasted till about 7 o'clock in the evening, when the justice decided that there had not been proof to his satisfaction that service was due from Moses to the claimant, and accordingly ordered that Moses should be discharged out of custody. After this adjudication, as Moses began to go out of the justice's office, in approaching the door some of the claimant's adherents, seized on him, and by violation forced him into the public street, apparently determined to carry into execution, in violation of law and public order, their previous resolution of recuing the negro.—A number of citizens feeling this to be a proceeding an insult on the dignity of their state government, resisted the outrage by attempting to reclaim Moses out of their hands, and to afford him the protection of the law. A scene of uproar and confusion now ensued, in which nearly 100 men, including the combatants of both parties, were engaged; with 200 spectators looking on, feeling all the terrible apprehensions of bloodshed and murder. In this alarming scene of angry looks and uplifted deadly weapons, Judge Woodruff stood forth and with a loud voice commanded the peace; no sooner were his words uttered than he was knocked flat to the ground by a person from the other side of the river, whose name is well known. The colonel of the militia now ordered them to advance and charge with bayonets, but in no case to fire without special orders—but to resist violence and restore order. The negro man in the mean time was reclaimed and conducted out of the crowd. On giving the orders to charge Colonel Paxson was insulted by one of the assailants, by most opprobrious language, and accompanying his abuse by words, with a violent kick against his thigh.—For this insult the aggressor was knocked down with a musket by a soldier and put under guard. The assailants still persevering in their violence, pressing on the militia and insulting them, several were knocked down with muskets, and others pricked with the bayonets, and some badly wounded. In this terrible conflict, between so many combatants, many with arms and most of them wrought up to that state of frenzy which is usually followed by the most desperate acts, it is a matter of wonder that numbers should not have been desperately wounded or killed.

An instance of moderation this, on the part of men, with loaded arms in their hands, basely insulted by aggressors without having given any known provocation, and ordered out under the authority of law, to preserve the peace of society, rarely to be met with under circumstances so aggravating, and deserving of high commendation. Angry looks and threats were exchanged for a good while, but the most tumultuous part of the scene, when confusion and uproar prevailed, and every moment was full of peril, lasted but about 20 minutes. The assailants, compelled to desist from their purpose, finally retired peaceably. How many of them were concealed weapons is unknown, but during the contest, two pistols, one dirk and two sharp long knives were taken from them, and a few other pistols and dirks were discovered. Two inhabitants of this place were slightly wounded with dirks or knives.

The writer of this communication aimed to act the part of a dispassionate historian. He supposed himself a candid looker on, almost equally unknown to both parties, not warped as he conceived by local feelings. He had no enmities to revenge, no spleen nor partialities to gratify, nor any other ends to attain but that of the public good.—The transaction from its nature seemed to strike his mind, as embracing objects of a wide range in their operation and in their progress, should the business go on, to portend great peril and public mischief. As we live under one general government, we are all countrymen and fellow-citizens. We ought not,

therefore, to suffer state feelings to pervert our reason, nor permit different conditions of society that have, in a manner, been imposed on us without our own agency, and the effectual alteration of which is beyond our control, to be a cause of schism and dissension, or a standing source of animosity and recrimination.

From Blackwood's Magazine. Curious Botanical Library.—I must never cease to remember the ingenious and valuable present of the late king, Lewis Buonaparte, to the collection of the library at Dresden. It is the work of a German, and consists of 135 vols. formed of wood. The binding of each book is formed of a different tree; the back is ornamented with pieces of the bark, and such mosses, lichens, and other parasitical plants as characterize the species. Each volume opens, as it were, in the centre of the leaves, and contains the bud, leaves, flower, fruit, farina, & every other part in any degree illustrative of the nature of the tree. It affords a complete and scientific exemplification of 135 trees, beginning with the oak, & ending with the juniper, and, in fact, may be considered as a brief and perfect epitome of the German groves and forests. In the case of plants, such as the rose and juniper, the igneous parts of which are not sufficiently large for the purpose required, the binding is formed of some ordinary wood, sprinkled over with fine moss, and then elegantly barred with the rose or juniper wood, giving the volume the appearance of a very valuable old manuscript with iron clasps.—On the whole it is one of the most ingenious and complete productions I have ever seen.

MR. WILLIAM ANDERSON. Whose travels and sufferings have justly made him an object of uncommon interest, is now in this city. We have become acquainted with his extraordinary traveller; and have no hesitation in giving credence to his statements. We take pleasure in saying, that the modesty and correctness of his deportment, and the intelligence of his mind, give additional weight and value to his account of countries, never explored by any European or Anglo-American, so far as he has explored them. We copy from the Morning Chronicle the following notice of this gentleman. Balt. Pat.

William Anderson is now in this city. We have no question, that when the volume of his travels appears, it will receive an abundant patronage. He has travelled through regions but imperfectly known, and to which the attention of the world is directed. He states one fact which is worthy of special notice: he declares that the coffin of Mahomet is suspended in the air between two loadstones. Anderson states, in corroboration of this fact, that he passed his sword above the coffin of the prophet, and that he felt his sword attracted by the loadstone above; he then passed his sword under the coffin, and he felt the same attraction of his sword to the loadstone below, and at both times the coffin itself shook and trembled while in mid air. He states other facts equally astonishing, and we understand, converses with fluency in the Arabic and Hindostan languages.

He has returned to the home of his nativity after a lapse of 19 years, during which time he was taken prisoner by the Arabs, in whose custody he remained for two years. He there experienced severe hardships, privations and sufferings, from his cruel masters, and still bears on his body the marks of their vengeance. He was afterwards sold, and after various vicissitudes, was appointed to a reputable command in the cavalry of Hindostan against the British invaders. His life abounds in perilous incidents; in "moving accidents by flood and field;" which connected with the customs, laws and rites of that people, will form an interesting volume. Mr. Anderson has visited the interior of that famous temple dedicated to the idol Juggernaut.

Congress was in session 107 days, and the pay of a member for that

time amounts to 856 dolls. Our calculation has not been made with much labour, but we think it will be found that the whole number of their business hours has not exceeded 240, for each of which a member receives \$3 50—a simple coming in for a man who probably never earned so much money in any other employment in his whole life. Galaxy.

From the Missouri. Extract of a letter from an officer in the U. S. army, to his friend in Portland, dated St. Peter's (M. T.) Sept. 27, 1820. We are building a permanent garrison, but shall not be able to complete it this season. The Indians appear well disposed towards us at present, but I should not be surprised to find half the regiment scalped to-morrow morning, as we are living at their mercy. If we succeed in quieting them until December, we shall then be better prepared. We never go to bed without preparing for an attack; they are so treacherous we know not when we are safe. We have just learned that three hundred Indians will arrive at this place to night or in the morning to rescue two of their party, who Col. Snelling took and confined as hostages, for a murder committed in July last; but I assure you they will have hard fighting first, as Snelling is one of the old Tipacanoes boys, who are not easily frightened. I hope therefore, we shall be able to give a good account of ourselves in case they make an assault.

SKATING.—The London Courier of the 1st of January, gives a very lively account of the performance of amateurs in this diversion upon the Canal in St. James' Park. The following excited the most interest: "Three Dutch, or Flemish women, appeared on skates during the middle of the day, and excited in tense curiosity from the singularity of their dress and general appearance, and the novelty of such a sight in the British metropolis. Their performances proved them to be adepts in the graceful art, and the pas de trois, executed yesterday on this slippery stage by these foreign females, might be adduced as incontrovertible proof, that in this art, as well as in the exquisitely graceful movements of D. shayes or Angiolini in another, we shall ever be far behind foreigners in managing with facility and elegance the motion of our legs and arms. They with difficulty excited themselves from the crowd which had surrounded them during the preparation for the sport. They soon, however, far outstripped even the speed of impertinent curiosity, gliding along the gassy surface with astonishing swiftness, confidence, and ease.—They were every where greeted with exclamations of surprise and satisfaction, by countless spectators on the banks, the bridge, and the canal. They did not continue on the ice longer than an hour.

The Arctic Circle.—The expedition for further discoveries within the Arctic Circle towards the Polar Sea, is to be under the direction of Capt. Parry, who is appointed to command the Fury, of 18 guns, now fitting up at Deptford. Lieutenants Read and Nias, who served in the late voyage to those inhospitable regions, are also appointed to the same ship. The second in command is Lieut. Lyon, promoted to the rank of commander, and to the H. C. S. Capt. Lyon is the gentleman who, at Malta, volunteered his service to accompany the late Mr. Ritchie, in his attempt to reach the Niger and Timbuctoo by the way of Tripoli, and after his death penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of Africa, in the disguise of a true muselman, and has greatly added to the geographical knowledge of that country.—Lieut. Hoppner, the son of the artist of that name, is also appointed to the H. C. S. and is, with Capt. Lyon, perfectly adequate to take accurate views of such places as the expedition may visit. Nearly all the seamen who served in the late enterprise have again volunteered their services for this one. Bell's Messenger.

From the Balt. Patriot. AGRICULTURAL. Mr. Munroe. By giving the following extracts from Middleton's Agricultural Survey of the county of Middlesex, (Eng.) a place in your valuable paper, you will render a service to agriculture, and among the rest to a Baltimore County Farmer.

Tares, Vetches, or Lentils. Many of the farmers in this county grow a few acres of tares, and the culture of them is extending every year, from the circumstance of their importance becoming better understood. It is a considerable degree of gratification to me, to have been the first who sowed them on a large scale, and publicly recommended them to the notice of farmers, as highly deserving to be introduced in a regular rotation of crops. After a dozen years more experience of their utility, it is impossible for me to say so much in their favour as they deserve. They may be made the principal means of enabling the arable farmer to support as much live stock as the grazier. For during the time they occupy the ground, they produce more green food of the best quality, per acre, than Rimey marsh, or Pevensey level; and the ground may be cleared of them in the month of June, in such good time as to admit a crop of clean turnips, or potatoes, in the same year; or being prepared and sown with wheat; and even after the turnips or potatoes are off, the ground may be prepared, and sown with either wheat or other corn. Tares support cattle; will make both sheep and bullocks of every size and breed fat; they suit every situation, and will flourish on all the variety of soils in this country. They do not depend on any particular market; and above all, they manure the land fit for the immediate reception of turnips; whereby a succession of green crops can be kept up, that would fatten a very increased quantity of live stock, and be the means of raising, in situations the most distant from towns, an abundance of those great sources of fertility, dung and urine. A judicious combination of tares with turnips, clover and sainfoin, may be the means of rendering our poor sheep walks, downs and wastes, of from ten to thirty times their present value to the community.

Sort.—There are three sorts; the winter tare, the spring tare, and the white tare. The first is the most sown, and is sufficiently hardy to stand all the changes of weather, even the severest degrees of frost ever experienced in England, or I believe in Great Britain. Seed.—(Quantity sown)—In the middle of the season two bushels & a half, on soils moderately rich; but early sowing and rich soils require less seed than poor soils and late sowing. Many persons sow a little rye among winter tares; and some intelligent men sow a small quantity of barley among spring tares.

Time of sowing.—From the middle of Aug. till the middle of October. If the land be poor, or the situation exposed, by all means sow early, even in August; and in all cases, it is advisable to sow at different periods—early, medium, and late in order to have a succession of them for feed the ensuing spring. Spring tares, and the white sort, may be sown at any time during the months of March and April.

Tares are of such infinite importance, that not one tenth of his (Mr. Davis, of Biddingham, Sussex) stock could not be maintained without them: horses, cows, sheep, hogs, all feed upon them. Hogs are soiled upon them without any other food. This plant maintains more stock than any other plant whatsoever. Upon one acre of tares, Mr. Davis can maintain four horses in much better condition than upon five acres of grass. Upon eight acres he has kept twelve horses and five cows for three months (June, July and August) and no other food given. Buffalo, Feb. 27. Accident.—A daughter of Mr. Jesse Taylor, aged 4 years, lost its life on the 19th inst. by getting a bean in its throat.

Public Notice. A Lot on Capital Hill, fronting 11 feet on the alley, and running in depth 68 feet, on which are two frame houses, of two stories, occupied by Betty Denny and George Hull. A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 48 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall. A Lot on the same alley, with a frame two story house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to Fleet street. A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 92 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince-George's street, 146 feet, on which is a two story framed house. A Lot on Prince George's street, fronting 54 feet and running back 77 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle. A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved endorsers, payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, on the interest being annually paid. ALSO To be Leased, for 99 years, renewable forever, Lots in various parts of the city, some of which bind on the Water, for further particulars, apply to Jas. Carroll, of Carrollton, U.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court. February 13, 1821. On application by petition of John Harman, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette. Thomas H. Hull, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of February, 1821. John Harman, Ex'r.

JUST PUBLISHED. And for sale at the Stores of G. Shaw, Richard Ridgely and William Murdoch. A LETTER TO A FRIEND ON THE "Abstract of Unitarian Belief" Feb. 1.

Anne-Arundel County Court. On application to me, the undersigned, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of James Murdoch, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, 1815, & the several supplements thereto on the terms therein prescribed, schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he is able to ascertain them, being annexed to said petition; and the said James Murdoch having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said James Murdoch be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, on the 1st Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee, for the benefit, and to show cause, if any he have, why the said James Murdoch should not have the benefit of the said act, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal, the 29th day of September, 1821. Jeremiah M. Chase, Chief Judge.