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Recipe for the use of the skullcap.
To more we republish this recipe, just beg of all those who feel to preserve it, to cut it out of paper, & place it somewhere they may easily find it if necessary.

Notwithstanding it has appeared more than once in paper, applications are almost made to me from various parts of the United States for it in manuscript until it has become quite some to comply with the ill requests.

Take of the dried plant as much as will make a decoction of about the strength of common breakfast tea, pour boiling water on it and let it stand some time: take of this tea a pint, on an empty stomach three times a day, that is, morning, noon, and night; every third day the tea altogether, and instead of it, take a tea spoonful of pulled brimstone in the same manner before breakfast, and again after dinner. Abstain altogether from all kinds of spirits, from fat, butter and milk; in short, as for the small-pox, and be careful not to wet the feet, nor expose yourself to take cold.—Pursue this course, in cases of the bite of a rattlesnake, for 40 days. In cases of tetanus or lock jaw, and other spasmodic affections, the dose must be more or less strong, and exhibited more or less frequently, according to the nature of the case and the advice of some respectable physician.
[N. Y. Evening Post.]

From the American Farmer.

The Show and Fair, for the exhibition and sale of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c. &c. to be held on the 7th and 8th days of June next, at the Maryland Tavern, four miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick Turnpike Road, to commence at nine o'clock, A. M. on each day.

A Committee appointed on behalf of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the sale of Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, have resolved that said Show and Fair be held at the time and place above mentioned, and that the following premiums be offered:

FOR HORSES.

The Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of coach horses, silver pitcher valued at \$30.00
The Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of horses for saddle, and for general farm purposes, a pair of silver goblets valued at 20.00
The best Brood Mare, a butter tub valued at 10.00

ASSES AND MULES.

The best Jack-Ass, a silver Can valued at 10.00
The best Jennet, do. do. 10.00
The best Mule of any age, a pair silver goblets valued at 20.00

NEAT CATTLE.

The best Bull, not less than two years old, a pair of silver goblets valued at 25.00
The best Milch Cow, a pair of silver tumblers, valued at 20.00
The best yoke of working Oxen, a table spoon, valued at 25.00
The best Bull Calf, under two years old, a silver Can valued at 10.00
The best Cow Calf, under two years old, a silver Cream Pot, valued at 10.00

HOGS.

The best Boar of any age, a silver goblet valued at 10.00
The best Suckling Sow, do. do. 10.00

SHEEP.

The best Ram of the pure Merino breed, a silver Can, valued at 10.00
The best of any other breed, a silver tumbler, valued at 5.00
The best fat weathered mode of tending to be communicated— a silver Can, valued at 10.00

These premiums will be given only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or the Territory of Calcutta, Citizore, Ad-

part of the National Guard of Naples will accompany the Parliament. The Intelligence from Madrid announces the perfect restoration of the King of Spain's health.

London, March 3.
The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived this morning. It is stated under the head of Vienna, the 18th Feb. that Gen. Nugent had left that city on the 16th, upon an invitation from King Ferdinand, and that it is said he will accompany his Majesty to Naples. The two Emperors, it is also said, will continue their journey to Florence. An article dated Augsburg, the 21st Feb. states, that extraordinary levies of young men have been ordered in the countries of Venice and Lombardy, to complete the Italian regiments in the service of Austria, but that these levies have not been raised every where with facility. It adds that another strong Austrian division has passed the Po near Ferrara, and to follow the route of the corps that were advancing upon Urbino and Pesaro.—Globe.

Persons intending to offer any species of Stock for premium, are required to give notice thereof on or before the 6th day of June, either personally or by letter, addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. Post-Master, Baltimore—specifying the premium for which they propose to contend. The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule. The examination of every species of Stock by the judges, to be then appointed, will take place on the first day of exhibition, and the premiums be declared and delivered on the second day.

All persons, whether members or not, are at liberty to bring Stock, such as horses, milch cows, working oxen, fat bullocks, hogs, sheep, &c. &c. either as subjects for premium, or for sale, private or public—and an auctioneer will be employed by the Society to dispose of such as may be offered at public sale.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The fine new ship Isabella, captain Leeds, arrived at Baltimore in fifty days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th of March.

The Queen, we understand, has consented to receive the 50,000*l* a year, voted for her maintenance, and support by Parliament. It is to commence from the 5th of January, 1820.

London, March 3.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last, have arrived this morning; their contents, with the exception of the two following paragraphs, are uninteresting.

"All the letters received from Italy, confirm the march of the Neapolitans against Rome, and the welcome reception they there met with.—It appears that their presence has produced an important effect in the Roman states, and that it is their intention, on retreating to destroy the dykes of the Pontine Marshes.—Courier Francaise."

The Marquis of Lansdown made his promised motion last night in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the war now waged by Austria against the Independence of Naples. The purport of the motion being to pledge the British Government to defend Naples against the cruel aggression of her enemies, it was opposed by Earl Bathurst, on the part of the Ministers, as inconsistent with the spirit of that neutrality which they conceived it to be the interest of this country to pursue. Several other Noble Lords delivered their opinions upon the question, after which the House divided, when they appeared.—For the motion 37, against it 84—majority 47.

London, March 1.

An article from Augsburg, of the 20th of February, estimates the amount of the Austrian army advancing against Naples, under General Felmont, at only 50,000 men, and the Army of Reserve at equal number. A Corps of Observation still remains in Upper Italy. The three Legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Ravenna were, at the date of the last advices, occupied by the invaders. The partisans of the Court of Vienna, trusting implicitly to the overwhelming weight of their arms, calculate upon the Austrians being in possession of Naples on the 15th of March. "This opinion," we are told, by the Augsburg Papers, "is not generally entertained throughout Germany or Italy, because they can appreciate the effects of desperate valour & the love of country."

It is resolved, by the Constitutionalists, that the treaty of the Neapolitan Government shall, on the commencement of hostilities, be transferred to Coma, a small town at the entrance of Calabria Citizore, Ad-

part of the National Guard of Naples will accompany the Parliament. The Intelligence from Madrid announces the perfect restoration of the King of Spain's health.

London, March 3.
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Extract of a letter from Paris, dated February 28.

"It is said that an extraordinary courier has brought the news that the Neapolitan parliament has resolved to make a declaration of war, but only against Austria; nothing is said in it of France, of Russia, or of Prussia. It appears that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries disavows the conduct of M. De Blacas at Laybach, and that it protests against every thing which has been signed by that ambassador in the name of the French government. M. De Cozes is expected at Paris every moment."

A private letter from Naples states, that, on the afternoon of the 11th ultimo, the Neapolitan Government addressed a note to the resident minister from this country, requesting him to explain the intentions of Great Britain, in the event of a war between Naples and certain powers; which application Sir William A'Court promptly satisfied, by declaring that his Sovereign was no party whatever to the hostile designs of the Congress of Laybach; and that he would maintain a strict neutrality. Sir William A'Court is said to have been desirous that such a demand should have been made upon him by the Neapolitan Ministers, as he was prepared beforehand with the means of removing whatever anxiety they might have experienced respecting the views and policy of Great Britain.

Explanations are said to have been given at the same time, respecting the British squadron in the bay of Naples, which the Vicar-General considered as sufficient and satisfactory, that nothing was intended, by its presence, inconsistent with the professions of peace and good will communicated by the minister of his Britannic Majesty.

NAPLES.

At a late hour last night the following official documents were received from Naples:

[Extract from the Friend of the Constitution, Saturday, Feb. 10.]
The Permanent Deputation, to the People of the two Sicilies.

"A letter from Laybach, dated Jan. 23, addressed by the King to the Prince Regent, and confidently communicated by his Royal Highness to the permanent Deputation, imposes on the Deputation the necessity of convoking the parliament extraordinary, (according to the form which the constitution prescribed to the Prince Regent) in order to decide upon such measures as the dignity and honour of the Neapolitan nation require. The calmness and firmness which the nation displayed on the reception of the before mentioned letter, were sentiments suitable to a free people to a people which has sworn to a constitution, in conjunction with its King. This calmness and this firmness will baffle the insidious projects of those whose sole object is to deceive the nation by scattering about the fire-brands of civil war; but the national glory shall no longer be the victim of calumny & oppression."

Naples, Feb. 2, 1821.
(Signed) Galdì, President.
Seneo, Deputy.
Nicola, Secretary.
Barilli, Barni, Secretaries.

The following answer was sent by the Prince Regent to the Permanent Deputation: Ferdinand, &c. &c.

To the Permanent Deputation of the National Parliament.
The Ministers of Russia and Prussia, and the Austrian Charge d'Affairs, according to the orders received from their Courts, have communicated to me the resolution at Laybach with respect to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

"Wishing, under circumstances which so much concern the safety of the state, not to take upon ourselves to form any determination, nor to give any answer without having first consulted the National Representation, we have judged it fit and necessary to convoke the Parliament extraordinary; and finding ourselves in the situation provided for by the 155th article of the constitution, we hereby call upon the Permanent Deputation to convoke without the least delay the Parliament extraordinary, in order that it may deliberate on the important communications which the government has received.

"For ourselves, faithful to our oath, we shall never separate our lot from that of the nation."
(Signed) Francis, regent.

"Countersigned by the temporary Minister of Foreign Affairs."
"Pignatelli."

The Permanent Deputation replied to this message by causing it to be made known, that the preparatory assemblies should meet on Monday, the 12th, and by calling upon his Royal Highness to open on the 13th the National Parliament Extraordinary.

London, Feb. 28.

We received this morning a private letter from Marsailles, dated Feb. 19th. It mentions the arrival of a vessel at that port in 6 days from Naples, with intelligence that the people of that capital were exasperated against the King for his conduct at Laybach, they set fire to a line of battle ship in the bay, merely because it bore the name of Ferdinand. It was understood at Naples, that the Austrians were advancing in two columns of 40,000 each, one by Rome and the other by Ancona. Great agitation prevailed at Naples.

We have received Paris papers of Sunday last. It is stated in an article from Augsburg, dated the 19th of this month, that the Austrian army is in full march for Naples, and that the Neapolitans, on their side, shew no unwillingness to meet their opponents in the field. They have advanced their troops to the frontiers, and have shewn a disposition to anticipate the Austrians, and seize upon Rome. It is indeed very probable that the Neapolitans have pushed forward a corps into the States of the Church. A report prevailed at Augsburg, that the Government of Naples had rejected the Ultimatum of the Allies. If this be true, as it is certainly probable, we shall soon hear of the commencement of hostilities.

March 2.

An extract of a letter in the Quittienne, from Madrid, dated the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening, says, "An extraordinary courier, dispatched from Laybach, has just alighted at the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ministers instantly assembled in Council, and all other public business was suspended. It is supposed that these dispatches contained proposals of the highest importance."

Vienna, Feb. 15.

The Sovereign Pontiff having expressed a wish that the capital should be exempt from the passage of the troops, even the officers have been forbidden to enter it without the special permission of the General in Chief.

Constantinople, Jan. 10.

The latest accounts from Albania and Romilia, do not confirm the account of the actual raising of the siege of Joannina by the Turkish troops; but they state the continued defence made by the Ali Pacha. The Castle which he defends protects him, and though the besiegers have sometimes destroyed some of the outworks, they have been immediately repaired. All endeavours to make himself popular, makes his troops sensible that he does not combat for himself, but for the

state and the freedom of the faithful companions; his great age (so the artful rebel says) does not allow him to think of himself, being deserted by his children. All his treasures belong to those who share his fate; since fortune has abandoned him, and he will never consent to see his faithful friends delivered up to slavery. These insinuations are the more listened to as they are attended with liberal presents. The Turkish troops are exposed to all the hardships of a winter campaign; provisions & ammunition are scarce. Several corps of arnauts who had abandoned Ali, are collecting again, some about in arms, plunder the country, and do much injury to the Turkish troops.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

The Secrets and whole system of Freemasonry exposed.

A chief of the society of Freemasons in Germany, who died about two years ago, left among his papers a most remarkable MS. containing a complete history of all the secret ceremonies, views and plans of the association. This manuscript has been printed, and its publication, we are told, has excited an extraordinary sensation throughout the continent. It has already passed through many editions, and occasioned the publication of numberless controversial tracts.

Calcutta, Dec. 20.

"Our accounts from the eastward mention that the whole of the country of Siam was in a most deplorable state in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera morbus. Its ravages were so dreadful, that at Bancook alone, (the capital) upwards of 40,000 souls perished.—The poorer classes of Siamese had unroofed their houses for the purpose of admitting vultures and other birds of prey to perform the offices of interment, and pestilence and disease reigned throughout.

The king had convened a Council of his Nobles, Priests, and Astrologers, for the purpose of ascertaining to what cause this unprecedented sickness and mortality was attributable, and what measures should be adopted to lessen its fatality, when they were unanimously of opinion that it proceeded from an Evil Spirit in the form of a Fish, who being disturbed in its usual abode in a far uninhabited country, had sought shelter there, and that the only method to drive him away, was to frighten him back with guns, muskets, swords, spears, drums, gongs, &c. in short with any thing that made a noise of any offensive.

Accordingly an innumerable number of the inhabitants collected at dawn of day, along the sea shore to put in execution the Imperial Mandate—guns, muskets, and crackers were fired, drums and gongs beat in all directions—and thousands of the miserable Siamese plunged into the sea with spears, swords, stones and other missiles, to combat with and frighten the Fish, but alas! when the scene ended, at about 7 o'clock at night upwards of seven thousand souls were left dead with the Cholera on the beach, on the water and the vicinity."

ISLAND OF PAULS.

We have been favoured with the following interesting particulars regarding an Island seldom visited and little known, in an extract from the log book of the Hon. Company's ship Clyde, and we shall perform an acceptable service to voyagers at least, in making it public.

Extract from the Log of the H. E. C. ship Clyde.

Wednesday, 18th Oct. 1820.—At 6 A. M. saw the Island of St. Paul's bearing S. E. 3 4 E. distant 4 leagues. At 8 rounded the Southern Point of the Island and hove to—the entrance of the Basin (described by Flaming and Horsburg) being N. N. W. distant 4 miles.—Lon. by the mean of three chronometers 77 deg. 54 min. E. and lat. of the Southern Point, 38 deg. 47 min. S.

Sent two boats towards the shore for the purpose of fishing. On landing they found a Frenchman and four slaves from the Isle of France, settled on this Island to catch the fish, which so plentifully abound round it. His employers sent a schooner yearly from the Isle of France for what he had produced, and he assisted us that during the late