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For the Maryland Gazette.

Aboriginal Manufactures of Savage Life.

Extracted from "Lewis and Clark's Expedition to the Pacific Ocean, down the Great Columbia."

If it were not so well authenticated could it be believed that the origin of the late Dandy Hat is the manufacture of the savage aborigines of the Columbia river, on the western coast of North America.

The Journal, speaking of the Clatsop, Indians,—"we gave a fish hook also in exchange for one of their hats. These are made of cedar bark and bear-grass, interwoven together in the form of an European hat, with a small brim of about two inches, and a high crown widening upwards. They are light, ornamented with various colours and figures, and being nearly water proof, are much more durable than either chip or straw hats. These hats form a small article of traffic with the whites, and the manufacture is one of the best exertions of Indian industry.

They are however very dextrous in making a variety of domestic utensils, among which are bowls, spoons, skewers, spits and baskets. The bowl or trough is of different shapes, sometimes round, semi-circular in the form of a canoe, or cubic, and generally dug out of a single piece of wood; the larger vessels having holes in the sides by way of handles, and all executed with great neatness. In these vessels they boil their food, by throwing hot stones into the water, and extract oil from different animals in the same way. Spoons are not very abundant, nor is there any thing remarkable in their shape; except that they are large and the bowl broad. Meat is roasted on one end of a sharp skewer, placed erect before the fire, with the other fixed in the ground. The spit for fish is split at top into two parts, between which the fish is placed cut open, with its sides extended by means of small splinters. The usual plate is a small mat of rushes or flags, on which every thing is served. The instrument with which they dig up roots, is a strong stick about three feet and a half long, sharpened, and a little curved at the lower end, while the upper is inserted in a handle standing transversely, and made of a part of an elk or buck horn."

*The tea-tray of Europe, and the meat-tray made by our blacks in this state, appear to have their origin among the savages of North America. What is very remarkable however, is, that the savages on the Copper Mine River, among the Dog Ribbed Indians, approaching the north pole, have those culinary vessels made of a species of gray stone, with ears or handles of the same—but always cubes of various sizes, and bear the fire remarkably well. As this tract of country is without wood, stone is necessarily resorted to, so that necessity is the mother of invention. And that a different mode of living, implements, &c., &c. are no proof of a different nation or race of people.

It must be confessed, that considering the privations and wants of those people, they are very ready and expert cooks. They appear to have taught the French the method of barbecuing. This is the very method we use in splintering transversely our pigs and muttons, when we cook them in that way, at our electioneering feasts.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel HYDROPHOBIA.

By a reference to the bill of mortality published in this day's Sentinel, it will be observed that one person is reported to have died of Hydrophobia—upon inquiry we found that this person was a native of Ireland, had landed and served his time in Boston—He came to this city on Thursday, the 18th instant; was admitted into the Alma-House on the 14th sick, having been bitten by a dog previous to his arrival in Philadelphia, and expired on Friday last.

From the Federal Republican.

At such an interesting period as the present, we take for granted, that every new light that is shed upon the immense abuses of the treasury at Washington, must be highly acceptable to our readers. As the people of this state are about to give a stamp to its administration for five years, and possibly forever, we are not surprised at the deep concern that is generally expressed in the development of the iniquities it has been our lot, from time to time, to lay before them. If the real value of a free press is eminently displayed by a faithful exhibition of the conduct of the persons, to whom, as their agents, the people have confided the exercise of their powers, the protection of their rights, and the strings of their purse, it must be confessed that this was a duty, the performance of which we could not lay aside—and that we lie under an equal obligation to persevere in the undertaking. No abuse of the powers of government can be so vitally important, as those which are connected with the public treasury; since its corrupt application is prolific of ruin, as its faithful use, in promoting the purposes for which it is taken from the pockets of the nation, is salutary and indispensable. That administration of the resources of the treasury, which employs it with a view to personal aggrandizement, or to taint the sources of representation, is worse than treasonable. It renders the overflows of national liberality, the cause of gangrene to the general prosperity, whilst it is the deadliest poison of free institutions. In general, also, the protrusion of money arises much more seldom from mistakes and incapacity, in those public servants who have the control of it, than from a resort to the ordinary process of moral debasement, which first vitiates itself, and then spreads the infection through the whole sphere of its influence. It is on this account that a lynx-eye ought to be kept on the public expenditures, and every diversion of them to favour personal preferences, promote ambitious calculations, or to influence elections, ought to be cautiously guarded against; and when they become manifestly apparent, immediate and exemplary animadversion ought to follow. But it is not the mere pecuniary loss, that is in question; for that may be made good, as we have lately seen by the people consenting to bear double loads of taxes and loans, first, to defray the necessary cost of the public service, and next, to make good the plunder of public defaulters and corruptionists. Thus these rioting favourites and their patrons have constantly regarded the people as Issachor of old, both as to strength of endurance and want of perception, with which the animal to whom he has been compared, is eminently endowed—"Issachor is a strong ASS, crouching under two burthens."

The consequences of the dilapidations do not end here: in another point of view, their malignity is incurable. We mean their operation upon the public morals and integrity; their vitiation of the republican characteristics, without which our government can neither exist in its purity, nor, indeed, continue its existence at all.

We hope and expect that we have not been understood as limiting the censure we have, from time to time, expressed respecting the waste of the revenue, to the Executive. A great portion of it is due to congress, who ought to have devised better securities against its being absorbed by the interlopers, who have carried so much of it off, to inflate their vices by extravagance, or to feed their avarice by heaping up their coffers. It would be a deplorable mistake to suppose, that a democratic legislature were uncontaminated, or specially purified from the disqualifying faults so prominent and conspicuous in every branch of the Executive. For this identification we are not indebted solely to the official affinity, which spreads its influence in the common resemblance of members of the same family; the likeness is heightened in the effect given to it, by one of the unwritten and unratified amendments of the constitution of the U.

States, which, since it became the exclusive guide as well as charge of democracy, have been so repeatedly made by them to supply its defects, when its fair meaning and operation might prove niggard to their interest, or obstructive to their ambition. The world knows, that according to one of those sacred articles, which have never been slighted since they were annexed, the members of the legislature have punctually and invariably chosen the co-ordinate branch—in caucus—that the people and their state legislatures might be at no loss whom to prefer as their President. Therefore, if it be true that "like begets like," the national resources would naturally be made to bleed through the common attributes of both.

At present we have in view, more particularly, the enormous debt which congress has suffered to be accumulated on the sales of public lands, which, on the 11th Feb. 1820, amounted to \$22,000,000, outstanding from sales made previously to the 30th Sept. 1819, and the payment of which had not been postponed by law. But the whole amount unpaid was, at that time, the incredible sum of about SIXTY MILLIONS—all of which had accrued during the predominance of democracy in the general government.

This defalcation, the Black List of \$15,000,000, the other lists of missing funds which it is our duty to lay before the public in due time, and those which remain to be torn from their secret recesses, would require more than human powers, to sift, investigate, and comment upon to the due edification of the public. Nay, would it not require those of an angel, to unfold them to view in a manner, which should trace the delinquency to a moderate number of the causes, which primitively engendered it; paint the passions, which were the parents of some of the particular examples of it, together with those, which in turn it set into activity; unfold the powerful agency it has had in Western and Southern patriotism; explain what an impetus it has given to war, persecution and presidential elections; and to afford but an imperfect glimpse of the many other left-handed blessings, it has conferred upon our nation, in the last twenty years? Be this as it may, we are bold and confident in predicting, that such a load of mismanagement must weigh down the liberties and extinguish the prospective splendour of this rising people, if they shall not evince steadiness enough to examine with scrupulousness; judgment to be convinced of the existence of abuses of overwhelming magnitude, and decision and fortitude to correct them, with an indiscriminating hand, which knows no favour, partiality or palming prejudice towards individuals. The deadly apathy, in which we are overshadowed, but which we are insidiously told is "the era of good feelings," will change into a mortal sleep, if betimes we arouse ourselves from its spell.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

VOTING IN A FEVER.

We last week gave a very curious account from the Easton Gazette, of a certain John W. Sherwood, of Talbot county, who voted twice at the last election, and who, when indicted for the offence, pleaded "that he was delirious from a fever, and did not know what he was about." This appears to us to be one of the most barefaced assertions that could possibly be made to any persons acquainted with the circumstances. The man was delirious, and yet his delirium was of so consistent a nature, that he knew two votes would serve the purposes of his party much better than one! It was a delirium which seizes on many of his party when occasion enables them to secure the object of such delirium! We refer our readers to the statement alluded to.—They will see that this feverish violator of our laws, was dismissed unpunished, although his own physician, who is of the same party with himself, declared, that he never saw "Sherwood delirious at any time."

People of Maryland—such are the tricks which a certain set of men

are playing on you. They vote twice, and when discovered in their nefarious plots get up the plea of delirium! These are the men who can unblushingly look you in the face, and talk and rant about honour and honesty! These are the men who can invent the most idle stories against federal republicans, because they disdain to deceive, and refuse to make common cause with those who are periodically delirious.—Will the citizens of this state entrust the management of their affairs to such delirious men? or, will they not rather frown indignantly on every violation of our constitution? It things like these are suffered to pass unnoticed, the same delirious experiment will be put more frequently into execution. A county, having but thirty votes majority in favour of federal republicanism, may be completely changed and ruined, if a few patriots can be found who, like Sherwood, have it in their power to call delirium to their aid!

Where is the man—where is the honest democrat, who does not frown on such proceedings? Every good man must abhor them, and must use his best endeavours to turn out of office all those who have the hardihood to overlook or justify them.

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

ATTENTION, HAYMAKERS!

Suspend your scythes—lean upon your pitchforks—Stick your rakes in the soil; and, while the refreshing pitcher goes merrily round, listen to Neighbour Winrow's advice upon drinking.

Fellow-Labourers,

When we sweat most, we thirst most, and drink most abundantly. You will all pronounce that liquor best, which makes you most strong and healthy.

Then do not drink Flip—The body in this sultry season being extremely heated, acts like a still, the Rum immediately flies off, and the heavy, clammy dregs of the Beer and Sugar, remain only to clog the stomach, render the labourer dull and weak, and often excite inflammatory disease.

Do not drink Toddy or Milk Punch, for the same reason.

If Rum, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, or other ardent spirits, must be drank, take half a gill at a time, unmixed, and immediately drink large draughts of water after it. For the same reason, when a man is crack brained enough to throw a fire brand into a magazine of powder, he cannot do better, than to throw water upon the burning coals as fast as possible.

Drink Switchel—that is, Molasses or Maple Sugar mixed with water.

Drink Whey, or milk and water, two thirds water—Spruce, or small Beer.

Drink Cider—not boiled, if you would be merry, but Cider and water, if you would be healthy, happy and wise. The acid in cider is the best preventive against all putrid disorders.

Drink PURE WATER—You have been told frightful stories about people, whose fat has been cooled, and who have died suddenly, by drinking cold water. Set the pail in the sun, half an hour before you use it, or rinse your mouth three or four times with the coldest spring. If the water is much colder than your bodies, it will then do you no harm, it will strengthen and quicken your animal functions, will make you sweat copiously and freely: your nap at noon, and slumbers at night, will be pleasant and refreshing; and you will need at the next dawn no other call to awake you, than the chirping of the early bird—you will arise to the next day's labour like a giant refreshed with wine.

Do you doubt what I say? Let the stoutest grog bruiser come and try a fall at wrestling with me, a temperate water-drinker of sixty-five years of age—or stake out an acre of foul meadow, and see who will cut it first.

Fellow-Labourers, when you work for yourselves, you will readily al-

low, that the distill of strong liquors will be a great saving to your purses. If you want to know how great, go and inspect your accounts at the trader's—if not, listen to my calculation. Say the hay season lasts, taking the after growth into calculation, one month; say that you have three hands to work—allow them each half a pint of rum each day. This will amount, by a rough calculation, to six gallons, which, at twelve shillings a gallon for West-India Rum, would cost twelve dollars; besides the expense of Sugar. New-England rum, it is true, would be something less, but brandy something more. Now, the sum of twelve dollars in these hard times, would do many valuable things for a Farmer—it might purchase three calves, which would treble in two years. It would pay the ministerial, the town, the county, or State taxes of a small farmer. It would buy many a comfortable matter for his wife, when she blesses him with the rich present of a sturdy boy, or healthy girl. It might effect a valuable swap in oxen, or perhaps pay two or three small notes or accounts, or such part of them as may prevent the Lawyer from making two or three bills of cost, each larger than the original debt, and to save the favourite mare, or the likely two year old, from being taken by the sheriff, and sold for half their value at the Post.

But some of you, fellow labourers, drink strong liquors when you work out, as we do not, because you say they cost you nothing; and you are ready to call your employers stingy, who wish to discontinue the use of spirits. You are mistaken my friends; every gill of rum given to you by those who hire you costs you much.

Sometimes it costs you a quarrel with your best friends, sometimes a bloody nose, or broken limb, and often a law-suit and bill of cost, or a fine upon confession, before a justice of the peace, for assault and battery; and oftener, a long Doctor's bill for a disorder, which you may not, but the physician knows, arose from this very cause of strong liquors. Sometimes it costs you the respect of your townsmen; the regard of your children, and love of your wife. Sometimes, your reputation in the world. Are not these heavy costs, Friends?

Thus spake Jotham Winrow, to a gang of Haymakers, in my uncle Jotham's meadow. The whole gang immediately cried out—"Jotham Winrow has spoken wisely."

They clubbed upon the spot, and sent a boy to the next grog-shop for a humming pitcher of Flip; and ordered half a pint more than the usual quantity of Rum to be stirred into it, and with one accord got tipsy by drinking the health of the wise Jotham Winrow.

Preservation of Meat in warm weather.—We are indebted to a friend for the following communication, which we expect will be acceptable to a number of our readers. It is a simple and easy mode of preserving Meat fresh for several days, during the warmest weather. He tried it in succession on two legs of Veal, which were preserved sweet and fresh four or five days, and he thinks might longer, if wished for. On getting this Veal from the market, it was washed in about two quarts of water in which a handful of fine salt had been mixed; was then placed on a dish, and set away in a wire safe, in a cool situation, covered with a clean towel that had been previously steeped in the salt and water, before the washing operation commenced. This leg of Veal was dressed the next day, was washed a second time in fresh salt and water, as before, placed in the safe, but not covered with a towel; the third and fourth day it was treated exactly in the same way, and it was found perfectly sweet and good, without any sensible taste of salt.—Had the same treatment been continued for one week, I have little doubt that it would produce the same effect, and I see no reason why this treatment should not be alike successful in preserving beef, mutton and lamb. If so, the experiment is worth a trial.—N. J. Gaz.

Trustee's Sale. The estate of the late Horatio G. Munroe, deceased, is to be sold at public auction, on Monday, the 13th of August next, at 12 o'clock, A.M. upon the premises.

A HOUSE & LOT fronting on the dock in this city, whereof Horatio G. Munroe died seized. This property is well calculated for a private family, or a person in the mercantile business, as it possesses every convenience for a dwelling house & store.

The terms of sale are—a cash of twelve months to the purchaser, giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and lot.

On failure of the highest bidder to comply with the above terms, by giving bond on the day of sale, the next highest bidder will be considered the purchaser, and so on if there should be several bidders.

By J. W. PINKNEY, 30

July 19

NOTICE. The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 13th August next.

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.—But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce-street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening; And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

March 22

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm, aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield, David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of Dry Goods & Groceries.

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.

SHERIFFALTY. WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, he takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29.