

**PORTUGAL.**

**FROM EUROPE.**

By the ship Belvidera, arrived at Baltimore from Liverpool. Greeks and Turks—An official article received at Berlin from Galatz dated the 12th June, states that a report of a victory gained by the Greeks is confirmed.—It appears that a Turkish corps of 10,000 men which was advancing upon Bucharest from Galatz, had been attacked in the rear by the Greeks and beaten—nearly 3,000 Turks were killed, a Pacha made prisoner, and sixteen pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the victors. The routed Turks retreated to Ibrail.

Commercial letters received in Vienna the 28th June, announce that from the 8th to the 10th inst. some very bloody battles had been fought between the Greeks and Turks in the vicinity of Tergowitz.—The Turks commenced an attack on the entrenched position of Prince Ypsilanti and were repulsed with considerable slaughter. Yassay is again in the power of the Greeks, where they have established a provisional administration.

**FRANCE & NAPOLEON.**

The French Chamber of Deputies became a scene of tumult in consequence of some personal invectives in a debate to discontinue the censorship. M. Duplessis Grendeau, commenced by analysing the policy of Buonaparte. But said the hon. member, "the Usurper is dead, now if you like, cry out long live the Emperor." On this the members of both sides quitted their seats, the ministers withdrew and the deputy descended from the tribune, leaving the remainder of his speech unuttered.

In the British House of Commons on the 10th July, Mr. Bennett asked why the signature of Buonaparte's surgeon did not appear to the report of the medical persons inserted in the London Gazette.—He thought it a remarkable omission! The Marquis of Londonderry (Lord Castlereagh) said he could not account for the omission.

Warsaw, June 19

All the regiments both of the guards and of the line went yesterday to the camp which is forming at Pawlak, not far from the city. Almost all the regiments of infantry and artillery from the different parts of the kingdom have likewise marched to this camp.

**IRELAND.**

LONDON, July 15.

**Orange Association in Ireland. DREADFUL AFFRAY.**

A desperate and bloody affray, we regret to learn, has taken place between the Orangemen and the Catholics of Bandon, by which the town for almost the entire day, was in a state of the utmost alarm, confusion and horror. The outrage, it appears, was occasioned by a procession of the Orangemen, on the 1st of July, the anniversary of the battle of Boyne. The particulars, it is stated, by the Dublin Evening Post, are spread out to a great length in the Cork journals, and the following are a few extracts from their accounts:

The first of July at Bandon. (From the Cork Chronicle.)

"When the wished for morning, however, was ushered in by the roar of cannon, every thing seemed to wear a restless aspect. The Orangemen commenced at the appointed hour of eleven, their procession to Church; their drums and fifes played in turns Protestant Boys and Croppies lie down. They then went forth, discharging their fire arms, and intemperately huzzed at every Catholic house, they passed, and proceeded to the Castle road—here a portion of their time was employed in consulting whether they should alter their usual route and return by Chapel-street, which is chiefly Catholic, and which claimed a prescriptive right to oppose their array, in case they should persist in such an undertaking—they prepared themselves for action. A few Catholics armed themselves with stones, and heated with drink, assembled for resistance. The Orangemen approached—the fray commenced, and went on for some time with doubtful issue. The Catholic combatants, being somewhat protected by their intervening houses, foolishly kept the Orangemen stationary in a lane, firing at themselves and every passenger by whom it was crossed. In the general confusion, a poor woman, in the deli-

cate situation of advanced pregnancy, was shot through the heart. The fire of muskets and pistols continued, and several wounds were inflicted. Some individuals began to distribute, at their hoists, words and guns to every Orangeman capable of bearing arms. They crowded to the scene of riot. Mr. Jervis, at the head of the dragoons and yeomanry, now arrived, and even their presence did not terminate the wanton and indiscriminate depredations that had been commenced. The Orangemen broke every door and window in the neighbourhood."

The first of July at Newry. (From the Newry Telegraph.)

On the 1st inst. the Newry yeomanry corps, amounting to 140 men, of which the Hon. F. J. Needham, is Captain, paraded on the North Road. On this occasion a Sergeant and several of the men appeared with decorations of orange ribbons in their caps, contrary to the standing order of the corps, as well as those of the army. The Permanent Sergeant expostulated with them on the subject, but in vain. T. Corry, Esq. Second Captain, who commands in the absence of the Hon. F. J. Needham, then remonstrated with them, on this breach of orders: but finding that they persisted in their resolution to wear the orange ribbons, and that his admonition had produced no effect, he gave them the choice of retiring from the corps, or appearing in the ranks in regular uniform, without any party badges.—The Sergeant and 16 of the men chose the former alternative, and grounded their arms.

The Spanish papers contain a report presented to the Cortes on the expose which the American Deputation had made to the Government of Spain on the state of their provinces, and means of establishing the Spanish Constitution in that quarter. United in object and principle with their western brethren, the Cortes professed that they were likewise unanimous as to the means of accomplishing the great principle comprised in the 13th Article of the Constitution. But the great importance of the subject, and the sincere desire of examining farther into the mode of applying the means of effecting it more or less extensively, had induced them to postpone the consideration of some of the propositions which had been read. The project of law proposed by the Commission for establishing the Constitution in Spanish America, embraces 16 articles, the most important of which are, that there shall be a section of the Cortes in Mexico, including Deputies chosen from New Spain, New Galicia, the peninsula of Yucatan, Guatemala, the interior provinces of the east and west, and both Californias; that out of this section five Deputies shall be sent to the General Cortes of Spain; that this section shall meet at the times, and in the circumstances, which require the meeting of the General Cortes, and exercise the same rights and privileges, except those that refer to the general government of the Monarchy; that a Royal Delegate shall reside in Mexico, to hold, in the name of the King, the government of the territories above specified; and that the delegation exercised through the means of a distinguished person, worthy of the confidence of the Sovereign, shall be assisted by four secretaries of state—for the Treasury, Grace and Justice, War and Marine, named by the Representative of his Majesty, and responsible to the above mentioned section of the Cortes.

Brussels, July 9.

"Messrs. Hope & Co. gave notice on the 6th inst. upon the Exchange at Amsterdam, that, notwithstanding their endeavours, the Finance Committee of the Spanish Cortes, without giving them any previous notice, have proposed, in the sitting of the 28th of June, to liquidate the arrears of the interest of the debt due to Holland, by means of certificates of the Administration of the Public Credit, not bearing interest; and that it is with such certificates that the other creditors of Spain are paid. They add that this report, though entirely opposite to the proceeding on this important question, was adopted by the Cortes after a very short discussion."

Frankfort, July 5.

Accounts from Odessa of 11th June, say, that since the 9th fourteen vessels had arrived with fugitives from Constantinople, who brought the melancholy information

of the Greek still continued.

London, July 15.

Madrid papers to the 28th ult. have arrived this morning they supply some details respecting the conspiracy which had been discovered in Andalusia. The detection of plots, and the contrivance of plots, form indeed the chief topics of information from that distracted country, where revolution seems hastening to its most terrific consequences. In the Journal des Debats, for example of Monday last, it is stated upon the authority of a private letter, dated at Madrid, June 26, that in the club called Fontana de Oro, the question of putting the king to death was discussed! "A curate of Valencia (says the writer) was the orator on this occasion; his cry was echoed by the populace who did not hesitate to exclaim that if the King quitted the capital without calling an extraordinary convocation of the Cortes, they would intercept his progress towards the waters of Sacedon, and inflict justice upon him."

The following are extracts from the papers.

Madrid, June 26.

Accounts from Seville, of the 19th give details of the conspiracy discovered in the province of Andalusia. Gen. Don Pedro Grimarest, as it seems to place himself at the head of the conspiracy, together with brig. gen. Mir, with the titles of first and second commanders of the Army of the Faith. Their meeting was held at the abode of gen. Grimarest, who furnished the money, but, as it seems, very sparingly, for the necessary expenses. The plan was most absurd—they were to seize the horses of a depot of a regiment near the town of Bornos, to release the innocent prisoners confined at Xeres, which respectable force was to serve as the nucleus for that which they fancied they could assemble.

"The Insurgent Zaldivar engaged to reinforce this great army with a body of partisans, and former companions of his at the time when he commanded a party of Guerrillas in the French war. All being done, which was to be accomplished without money, for they had none, they were to proclaim the king absolute, to overturn the monumental stones of the constitution, and come to Seville, to join their companions there. Several persons are arrested, and others have fled; in pursuit of whom, the most active measures are adopted.

"It is reported to day, (the 26th) at Madrid, that there has been a terrible commotion at Valencia. To prevent error, we think it our duty to say, that we have before us a proclamation of the Captain General of that Province, in which he states, that some malicious person, taking advantage of the night, discharged a petard, which led some persons to believe that cannon had been fired from the citadel, and that General Elio was going to be set at liberty. Hence a great agitation naturally ensued, which, however, was happily calmed by the prudence and firmness of the Political Chief and the other authorities."

Paris, July 9.

"It appears certain, that Buonaparte completed his Memoirs (which he commenced on his arrival at St. Helena) a short time before his death. Several copies, it is said were made of his work, two of which were delivered to Gen. Bertrand and M. de Montholon. The manuscript will perhaps make about three volumes. Journal de Paris.

The Lyons Gazette of July 1st, contains an article not official under the head of Vienna, stating that a Russian army, under Gen. Wetgenstein, had crossed the Danube and was marching against Constantinople, and that a Russian fleet was proceeding from the Black Sea, for the same destination.

From the London Courier July 14.

We have received a Hamburg Mail this morning, bringing Paris papers to the 6th inst. Their contents are of considerable interest, especially the intelligence from Odessa. The Ottoman government seems likely to embroil itself with Russia, whose hostility, at the present moment, might assume a shape peculiarly embarrassing, not only to the Porte but to other European powers. Indeed, if Russia should just now be drawn into a struggle with Turkey, we can hardly comprehend the possibility of its not leading to results very different from what might have attended such an occurrence under different circumstances.

Reports had been received at Vienna from the Austrian authorities on the military frontiers of Crassivaoz, which are said to announce that Russian troops had entered Moldavia, because, as a manifesto is asserted to state the existing treaties had been violated by the Turks occupying Wallachia without the consent of Russia. It is said there are many Russian officers with Ypsilanti's corps, to whose exertions it is chiefly attributed that it daily increases. [Silesian Gazette.

**AGRICULTURAL.**

**ORCHARDS.**

It has become proverbial, that "where an old orchard has stood, a young one will not thrive." This has been so frequently reiterated, that many of our good agriculturalists have subscribed to the opinion, without taking the trouble to examine into it, and have accordingly neglected a very important source of profit and convenience.

It is a fact much to be regretted, that the cultivation of fruit trees, in this country, was much more attended to, half a century since, than at the present time—consequently, with our increased population, fruit has become scarce, and belief almost positive exists, that fruit trees will not thrive on old land. This is a question which needs serious consideration, that our yeomanry may no longer take hypothesis for fact, when but one experiment would dispel the illusion.

We, however, admit the fact, that trees, planted on new land thrive uncommonly well, and many of them grow to a great size, while those planted on land that had been much cultivated and worn, have been very tardy in their growth, and as yet are but dwarfs in comparison with the former. Now we will endeavour to explain the reason of this admission, which, we trust, will at the same time throw some light on the art of cultivating fruit trees.

1st. Trees planted fifty or one hundred years since, were generally set on new land, highly enriched by the decaying vegetable productions, which had been accumulating, perhaps, from time immemorial. The richness of the soil would, without doubt, enable the tree to grow rapidly, and very abundantly explains the reason of their monstrous growth.

2d. An orchard set on the ruins of an old one, has not this vegetable manure to lead the aid that its predecessor had; consequently, it is slow in its growth, small and unproductive when grown, becomes mossy; dwindles and dies, or is neglected as unworthy of the husbandman's attention, and the caterpillar destroys what the axe has spared. Our climate and soil are every where calculated for the productions of fruit in its perfection and abundance; when only assisted by the fostering hand of art—and it is unreasonable to anticipate a harvest without previous cultivation.

In the early days of our country, the earth needed only the seed to be sown to produce a rich harvest, for its bosom was enriched and softened by natural manure. The case is now different—it has been skinned by grandfather, father and son, twice or thrice repeated, until its face is sadly wasted. Who is there among us, when allowed to think for himself, that would suppose a tree would grow when unassisted by art, on land thus impoverished? The farmer, who thinks of raising a good crop of corn, knows well the necessity of softening, manuring, and frequently stirring the earth—on this depends his success. Suppose he should say with regard to his corn, as he does in fact of his trees, my great grandfather planted them without hoeing or manuring, and was sure of the increase, and I will do likewise—would he not be styled a madman or a fool? Let an husbandman bestow the same care on an orchard that he does on a field of corn, and he will be blest with the same abundant harvest.

To him who doubts the possibility of making a good orchard on old land, these few simple rules are enjoined, and we doubt not, upon experiment, his happy conversion to a truth that will increase his wealth.

1. Be sure that the roots of the tree be not set below the soil. If the soil be shallow, bring it from a

depth of six or eight feet, and smooth and clear it from stones and rubbish. 2d. Substitue good manure in the soil, in the form of the year's spring manure, and mix into it a full wheelbarrow load of rich manure.

The author's theory is, that a few years' experience upon this plan, on the ground of an orchard, has convinced him that the principle opposed in this paper, is without foundation. VERITAS.

Important to Farmers.—A Mr. Baily, of East Marlborough, (Penn) has invented a mowing machine, which has been put in operation, in the presence of a number of spectators, and cut grass, very neatly, at the rate of one acre in 30 minutes. The form of the cylinder is circular, about five and a half inches in diameter, and is put in motion by wheels, and the whole moved by one of two horses harnessed, as in a cart.

**Calvert County Court.**

October Term, 1820. On application of Wm. Snade of Calvert county, to the Judge of said county court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on affirmation, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Wm. Snade has resided the two preceding years, prior to the said act, within the state of Maryland, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Wm. Snade give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court to be held at Prince Frederick town, in said county, on the second Monday of October next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, (if any they have,) why the said Wm. Snade should not be discharged agreeable to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of said order to be set up at the courthouse and church doors of said county two months previous to the sitting of the next county court. Signed by the court.

WM. S. MORSELL, Clk.

Sept 6

**FEMALE ACADEMY.**

At the request of the Misses Marckley, we attended on Monday last the public examination of the pupils in the Female Academy, and were gratified with the result. The classes underwent a strict and careful examination—calculated by its nature not merely for a public exhibition but to try effectually the extent of their knowledge.—It would be useless to name the classes or the individual young ladies who distinguished themselves in this examination. All of the class gave the most satisfactory proof of their own industry, attention and improvement, and of the care and skill of the ladies by whom they have been instructed.

We make this publication as an offering to the respectable and deserving ladies who have established among us this useful Seminary, and who have so conducted it as to merit a large share of the public patronage.

H. Goldsborough, R. B. Tany, Fred. J. Schley, Richard Polts, W. Ross.

August 4.

**LADIES ACADEMY.**

MISS E. J. MARCKLEY, Inform the Patrons and Guardians of Annapolis, that their board is prepared for the reception of Boarders, that their pupils will commence studies on the first Monday of September next. All the branches of English, Latin, French, Italian, Music, French and Italian, Board and Tuition included 37.50 Frederick City, Aug. 6. 1820.

**Notice is hereby given.**

That the subscribers of the Annapolis del county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Davis, late of said county, All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated, and to be made immediately on the 1st of August 1820. Joseph J. Hopkins, Clerk.

**FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.**

Assembly Ticket for Frederick. Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Dudderar. Assembly Ticket for Somerset. Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters. Assembly Ticket for Calvert. Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne. Assembly Ticket for Prince Georges. William D. Digges, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester. Charles Parker, William Tingle, jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson. Assembly Ticket for Kent. William Knight, James P. Brown, T. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Caroline. William Potter, James Houston, Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford. Assembly Ticket for Montgomery. William Darke, Benjamin S. Forrest, Col. John H. Riggs, Dr. Benjamin Duval.

**ELECTORAL ELECTION.**

ANNAPOLIS.

Nicholas Brewer, sen: 151

By the act of 1816, ch. 232, confirmed and made a part of the constitution by that of 1817, ch. 149, Annapolis is made the sixth district of Anne Arundel county, for holding elections for sheriffs, members of congress, electors of president, and vice-president of U. S. and Electors of Senate.

The following are the third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the act of 1816, by which it would appear that Annapolis is not entitled to an Elector of Senate.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of president and vice-president, and electors of the senate of this state, and for a member of congress, which said elections shall be held by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorised to hold elections as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts, in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said mayor, recorder and aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. Districts 1 2 3 4 5 6 Total Federal. Worthington, 79 64 1 51 193 62 453 Head, 79 62 0 53 222 62 478 Democratic. Doney, 147 49 32 180 277 60 545 Esq. 148 43 31 181 210 00 618

CALVERT COUNTY. Districts. U. M. 1. Democratic. Beckitt, 159 134 78 371 Smith, 157 132 79 368 Federal. Gorman, 69 144 117 330 Duff, 63 142 117 324

TALBOT COUNTY. Districts. U. M. 1. Federal. Howard, 227 190 76 137 750 Federal. Fiddell, 261 160 108 138 759 Federal. Fiddell, 182 130 154 180 546 Esq. 182 127 144 119 572

Cecil and Kent have chosen Delegates. We have not learned the majorities they have given.