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To the People of the United States, No. V.

Having in my last communication promised to give you in this, some account of the debts due by individuals to the public, and standing on the books of "Receipts and Expenditures," I now enter upon that duty.

The number of debts on the list now under consideration (and recollect that these also are debts due "more than three years prior to the 30th September 1820,") are about three hundred and fifty. This may be properly called the "Civil List" balance sheet; and comprehends monies advanced on account of "Foreign Intercourse," as well as a few advances made from the War and Navy Departments, and transferred from them to the books of receipts and expenditures. The total amount which appears to be due from these delinquents, I have not yet ascertained; but it appears, from the remarks annexed to, each case by the comptroller of the treasury, that, in many cases, there will be a total loss to the United States, and in a great part of the others it is doubtful whether any thing will be recovered. It is true that, generally the balances appearing on this list are not so large as those stated on the books of the third and fourth auditors—no one delinquent on the books of "Receipts and Expenditures," appearing to owe more than between 90 and 100,000 dollars exclusive of interest. But the thing which ought to excite the most surprise, if not indignation, is, that certain names should appear on this list at all, seeing that some of them have had more than three times the sums with which they respectively stand charged.

As this list is a public document, printed and published for the information of the people; though from some cause or other little known to them, it cannot, I think be justly deemed invidious in me to make a few extracts from it, by way of sample, and as affording you an opportunity of judging of men, who, while they would drain the treasury of its last dollar, without scruple or remorse, would, at the same time, cause it to be trumpeted through the nation, that they were the most pure and disinterested patriots in the world, and that nothing concerned them so much as the welfare and liberty of the people.

The first case to which I shall refer you in this list is that of "Joel Barlow, late minister of the United States to France." There has been, it would seem, a final settlement of the accounts in this case; and the balance due the United States is \$5,701 54. The comptroller of the treasury remarks, that "the representatives have been requested to pay this balance without delay." The matter has ended, and so it will probably remain like hundreds of others, unless through fear of our arousing from your slumbers, and hurling the present incumbents from power, they may take the alarm, and "institute suits," for the recovery of the money. But you will naturally enquire, how can public functionaries reconcile it to their consciences, and to a proper discharge of their duties and their oaths, thus to permit the public money to remain (without bearing any interest,) in the hands of the most rich and opulent men, for seven years, and the government to be obliged in the mean time resort to capitalists for the loan money to defray "its ordinary expenses?" I answer, the thing would be inconceivable for one who did not know of "loans of the corporations" and "subscriptions which are made at Washington.

It is well known that when Mr. Barlow was nominated by president Madison to the senate as minister to France, he stood charged on the public books with about 750,000 dollars, which he had received in the course of his intercourse with "Barbary powers," and it ought to be forgotten how and in

what manner, that money was accounted for. An account was exhibited without the requisite vouchers, and thus it was finally passed on the very day on which the nomination of Mr. B. was confirmed by the senate. This I have from undoubted authority. If any one doubts the fact, he is referred to the journal of the senate and the archives of the treasury for proof of it. Again: The comptroller of the treasury reports on this list as follows: "Patrick Magruder, late clerk of the house of representatives—balance \$18,167 09 Do. as Librarian to congress, 803 74

In all \$18,971 83 to which is annexed this remark—"suit ordered," but district attorney not furnished the information required of him respecting the present state of the case." And this is all the people or congress are told about this debt. This money, except the last item, was advanced to P. Magruder from the treasury to defray the contingent expenses of the house of representatives; that is, this is the balance remaining in the hands of the late clerk, after giving him credit for all his disbursements. It is said the delinquent is dead, that the whole of this money will be lost to the United States; though there need not have been such a loss to them if the officers had done their duty; because the U. States have by law, a priority of claim over individual creditors; and the delinquent had, at the time the deficiency happened, considerable property in possession.

Will the National-Intelligencer still tell us that these are not balances actually due, but merely "exparte and unsettled accounts?"

In my next I will give you a few more examples of these "exparte accounts," as they are called; and then leave you to judge who is right, the editors of the Intelligencer, or A Native of Virginia.

Extract of a letter to the Board of Managers from Lieut. Commandant Stockton, commanding U. S. schooner Alligator.

"We have had an interesting cruise on the coast from the Shoals of the Great River to Cape Palmos; it was during the most unhealthy season, and under circumstances not the most flattering; being in a very small vessel, we were often exposed to heavy rains, and occasionally encountered great fatigue, notwithstanding which we have returned in good health, only regretting that our cruise was so short, and that we accomplished so little of that which we promised ourselves. We had the fever on board, but, in every instance, it yielded to the skill of our surgeon, John W. Peaco, and his assistant, T. W. Welsh, to whose abilities and perseverance we all in common gratitude owe our thanks. Under these circumstances I am bound to believe, (my conclusions, however, are deduced from impressions rather than from unalterable opinions,) that the horror for that coast, the hue & cry about the tornadoes, are but little else than a fable, generated by folly, listened to because wonderful, and propagated by the interested. As to the climate, it is true the air is warm, and I think that a constant exposure to the sun must be very debilitating. The thermometrical observations of this vessel do not show that the temperature of the air has ever been above eighty five degrees, measured by Fahrenheit's thermometer; but, as the country is seldom refreshed by a cool invigorating breeze, the heat is more uniform and of longer duration; and from that cause I think arises its pestilence, and not from the immediate power of the sun. The heat is not beyond bearing for a while, but from its constancy must overcome any human constitution; that is unwarily exposed to it for any length of time without relief. The fever, I think, may be more readily avoided, and, if taken, is not so dangerous, and may be more easily destroyed than that which infects many places in our own country. The tornadoes, as I saw and felt them, are inconsiderable and harmless, in comparison with squalls met with on parts of the American coast at

particular seasons of the year. We may have been particularly favoured, and it is possible that all the danger which persons are led to apprehend, do ordinarily possess that country. But I can assure you that the fever has not assumed a living shape, the winds are not saturated with pestilence, that even on the coast of Africa, oxygen forms a component part of the atmospheric air, and to inhale it is not certain death. We (for I think I am speaking the sentiments of my companions) respired as freely, and enjoyed generally as good health as any country could have supplied us with. After examination and reflection, I honestly think that the climate presents all those obstacles which are the natural productions of a tropical soil, uncleared and uncultivated; but they will yield to proper precautions, and that nothing can prevent the consummation of your wishes but limited means, bad counsel, or feeble efforts. I wish you every success. I am more and more persuaded of the usefulness of your society; I believe it will be instrumental in meliorating the condition of Africa. The unteeling clan of slave dealers are still, and more exultingly than ever, draining "the dearest veins" of that country. Is such to continue to be their fate? And will not Christendom put an end to it? Are they to be torn from their homes, from their friends, from their forefathers' graves, while the "vultures" of the world are proclaiming freedom, and forming coalitions for its security? May the Father of Mercies take care of this oppressed people, and is it too uncharitable to hope that the hour of vengeance is approaching, when the hurricanes will "sweep from the deep" every sail that is spread for so unhalloved a purpose? My associates, most of whom were ready (and I sincerely believe it) to sacrifice on the altar of humanity, convenience, comfort, interest and health, received encouragement to inform themselves on this subject; they were highly competent to the task, and will give, I have no doubt, any information within their knowledge.

My communications to you may be marked by a freedom of expression little suited to my years or the occasion, and possibly calls for an apology. My object is humanity—my means truth and sincerity."

Infidelity Tested.—The following fact is well authenticated. The notorious infidel, Ethan Allen, who, like Tom Paine, did all that he could by his writings and exertions to destroy the Christian religion, and to propagate his infidel sentiments, had an amiable daughter who had received much instruction, probably in secret, from a pious mother. This instruction had doubtless been counteracted, and in a measure lost, by the specious arguments and false philosophy of her father. In the bloom of life this daughter was laid on a bed of sickness; and when she was thought to be dying, her father was sent for, who, like all infidels, was desirous to keep as far from such scenes as possible—when he came into the room, his daughter, with eternity in view before her, asked her father, which shall I believe, the sentiments which you have taught me, or those that my mother has taught me? This question came home to his heart. It was too solemn to be trifled with. He was much disturbed and agitated. Believe, said he, what your mother has taught you, and immediately left the room. Religious Intelligencer.

A REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE. Some time in March, 1811, a pious young man of the Episcopal church, in New-York, said to a young lady, "there are two poor women who live near me, that are objects of charity. Have you any thing to send them?" The inquiry was enough to move a benevolent heart. The young lady, who had lately entered into the conjugal state, sent them, from her own stores, some of the conveniences of life, and soon after visited them in person. She found two maiden females advanced in life, inhabiting a small apartment in a cellar. One of them was afflicted with a slow consumption, and the other was under the necessity of devoting

her time to an apparently dying sister, as that neither of them being able to earn any thing, they were miserably destitute. The young visitor found them in want of all things but confidence in God, and hope in his mercy, and, as it became one of the followers of the benevolent Jesus, took effectual measures to provide for the necessities of the afflicted sisters.

In one of her visits to this abode of misery, the young lady learned that the persons, whom she relieved by her bounty, had once the pleasure of administering relief to the necessitous. Once they were rich, visited the poor, fed the hungry, and supported the sick; but in the revolutionary war between this country & Great-Britain, they lost their father, lost their property in the general disorder of the times; and they, when young ladies, with their mother, were compelled to keep a boarding house for their subsistence. Some of their boarders were soldiers; and one of them, a young man from Connecticut, who, in the hard times which our fathers saw, with his soldier's pay, never paid, was unable to discharge even the bill for his board.

When thus poor, he was taken sick; and for five or six weeks, these reduced young ladies attended upon him gratuitously, with all the kindness which he might have expected from the daughters of his mother. "They cast their bread upon the waters."

But who was this soldier? Who was this young woman that was providentially sent to relieve those who had so merily relieved others? It is not expedient to give names. The soldier having fought all the battles to which he was appointed, has laid aside his armour, and now sleeps in Jesus. A son of the soldier is still alive, and the young lady is his bosom companion;—yes, it was the good pleasure of God, that the wife of the son of the sick soldier should comfort those who comforted him. These females have been assisted as many months, as they assisted the soldier weeks. After many days, the bread which they cast upon the waters, is returned to them. They had pity on the poor; and now the Lord, according to his gracious obligations, is pleased to pay them, with interest.

Reader, go thou and do likewise. Then, should you be sick and brought to a piece of bread, may the son of some widow whom you have befriended in your more prosperous days, furnish you with a few sticks to warm your blasted frame, with a covering for your couch, with suitable beverage for your parched tongue, and prevent you from saying, "Alas! I die friendless in my native land!"

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN TELESCOPE. Columbia, (S. C.) June 18. Mr. Cline, — Sir, I received a few days since the following method of destroying weevils in flour, wheat, rice, and other grains, either in the barn or in barrels, of preventing or curing the rust in wheat or in cotton, which the writer says positively is owing to small insects; and also for destroying rats in barns, granaries and elsewhere.

This was sent to me as chairman of the board of curators of South Carolina Agricultural Society, by Mr. James M'Lain, of York district, South Carolina, and he very liberally allows me to publish it as often and in any manner I please. Mr. M'Lain says, that the rust in wheat is occasioned by small yellow worms, to be found mostly in the hollow of the stock, between the top joint and the head; they are so very small that they can scarcely be seen by the naked eye. The rust in cotton is caused by multitudes of insects on the underside of the leaves.

I am well aware that sulphur has been frequently recommended for the above purposes; but whether it has had a full trial is doubtful, particularly in the manner and time of using it as directed by M'Lain, viz: by making matches of the brimstone or sulphur, and sticking them after being lighted, in the field infected by the insects between day light and

the close of the air, it will, and the best of the plants. This being done for three successive mornings will destroy the insects, and restore the wheat or cotton to perfect health and vigour. Now it is very possible that the mode of the brimstone impregnating the new crop of plants may have a still better effect than if used under other circumstances.

One pound of brimstone is sufficient for ten acres; such as rye, wheat or cotton. To preserve wheat, rice or other grains, and flour in barrels from weevils and worms, wet the inside of the barrel and turn it down over a burning match—let it stand about ten minutes, take it off and put in your wheat, rice, flour, &c. immediately.

To preserve corn, &c. in cribs and granaries from rats and weevils, &c. dig holes sufficiently large to contain a match of the sulphur or brimstone and let it stay about thirty minutes.

When we consider the enormous ravages and the great destruction caused to farmers, cotton and rice planters, merchants and others, by insects and rats, it excites surprise that certain means of destroying them have not been found out or very fully and repeatedly tried.—Should the sulphur used by Mr. James M'Lain's method prove effectual, his name deserves to be handed down to posterity with the highest honor and praise for the liberal and disinterested manner in which he made the communication.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c. N. HERBEMONT.

From the Albany Plough Boy.

Horn out Land—a Mine of Wealth. From the first settlement of America, lands have always been considered so plenty and so cheap by our predecessors, that little attention has heretofore been had to economize the soil. Recently, from a variety of concurring circumstances, especially from the stimulating measures of numerous Agricultural Societies, it is found much to the interest and happiness of individuals to renovate worn out lands, as they have been called, in preference to submitting to the privations and miseries of seeking new lands in distant regions. Among numerous successful experiments to renovate worn-out lands the following well authenticated fact is worthy the notice of every farmer; David Lawton a Quaker farmer, from Rhode Island settled some years ago in the town of Washington, county of Dutchess, 13 miles east of Poughkeepsie His neighbour, Amos Herrick, pressed him for some time to purchase 20 acres of land adjoining his farm, which had been lying in common as worn out, abandoned land, for seven years. At length Lawton purchased the 20 acres at 5 dollars an acre payable in five years, without interest, with the privilege to abandon at the termination of that period. Lawton's purchase was the sport of the neighborhood; it was pronounced worth nothing, as it was subject to a small tax and that even mullen would not grow on it. The ensuing spring Lawton fenced in the 20 acres with substantial rails, and proceeded as follows: First year, ploughed deep, sowed oats, and put on 8 quarts of clover seed, and a basket of plaster, immediately after sowing, to the acre; and soon after the field became green, a second bushel of plaster to the acre; left the crop to rot on the ground, and permitted no creature to run on the land. Second year, put on another bushel of plaster to the acre; in the spring, there was a good crop of clover, which was again left to rot on the ground, and no creature permitted to feed on it. Third year, nothing was done in the spring, but a vigorous growth of clover covered the whole twenty acres, which was ploughed in with 4 oxen to a good depth; the whole field smoked while the clover was in a state of decomposition. As soon as it was sufficiently rotted, the field was cross ploughed; and when mellowed it was thoroughly ploughed for a crop of wheat, which was neatly got in; and in sufficient quantity, in the month of September. In the 4th year, sowed a crop of wheat as Dutchess county never produced, which was mowed by the sheaves between day light and



MARYLAND.

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her route 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 owner heretofore.

March 22

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA. Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, 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.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, The Votes & Proceedings of the last session of the Legislature. Price—\$1 50.

June 14.

Lots for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of Several Lots of Ground, Fronting on South-street, twenty-five feet, and running seventy feet back. Also a Lot on Duke of Gloucester-street, running 125 feet back. The terms will be made accommodating.

24 Nicks. J. Watkins.

200 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 5th of this month, two Negro Males.

SAMUEL & NACE.

SAM has a very black complexion, hollow eyes, and a little red, high cheek bones, square built, and about five feet four inches high; he had when he was away a pair of boots now botched, and placed on the toes of the upper leather, one cotton shirt, one cotton burgh do, and pair of white cotton trousers, one old white hat. He travelled a few days before he started, and is likely that he has altered his dress, as he had money plenty, and it is probable that Sam has bought a pair of Nace.

NACE is about 19 years of age, black complexion, round face, and his left cheek a large scar, cut by a kick from a horse. When he was away had on a blue coat, yellow cotton, white linen shirt, marcelline trousers, new tickleburgh trousers, a striped pair, one old furred hat. It is probable they are making for the Delaware, as I have reason to believe, they crossed the Bay in a schooner, and has understood that they have been two or three days at sea. If you secured said fellows in any way, bring them home, or either of them, I will receive Fifty Dollars for each. One Hundred Dollars for each, if taken out of the state. Signed Samuel & Nace, North Side of Bay, near Annapolis, August 30, 1851.

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