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AGRICULTURAL.



For the American Daily Advertiser. PLANTING OF TREES. Mr. Poulson, You may oblige some of the readers of your paper, by inserting the following extracts from a Pamphlet, lately published by Mr. William Prince, of Long Island.

Time of Planting. "Spring is the season when we feel the most pleasure in making our rural improvements, and from this circumstance, probably, it has become the most general season for planting trees; but experience has proved that the fall planting is the most successful, particularly in the United States, so subject to droughts, as the trees planted in autumn do not suffer from the drought, when those set out in the spring perish in consequence of it.

"As soon as the trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted, let a trench be dug in cultivated ground, the bundles unpacked, and the roots well wet, and immediately covered with earth in the trench, observing to make the earth fine that is spread over the roots, and not thrown on in clods, which would leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots, it having been found, by experience, that the thriftiness of a tree, the first season after transplantation, depends much on the fine fibres of the roots being kept moist, and not suffered to dry from the time the tree is taken up till it is replanted; for, if the trees are left exposed to drying winds, the young fibres of the roots must perish, and the trees, if they live at all, cannot thrive the first season. In planting, let the trees be set two or three inches deeper than before, and in filling in the earth around their roots, let some well rotted stable manure be incorporated with the earth, in quantity proportioned to the size of the tree, from one to three shovels full, and finish by leaving a hollow, or basin, around the tree, to catch the rain and convey it to the roots."

To cause the Trees to grow and continue thrifty. "The earth must be kept cultivated where they are planted; no young tree can grow thrifty if the grass is suffered to form a sod around it; and, if it should be found necessary to plant them in grass ground, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow, and free from grass, for two or three feet distant around them, and every autumn have some well rotted manure dug in around each tree, and every spring have the bodies of the apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, and any others that it is desirable to promote the growth of, brushed over with common soft soap, unmixed with water; this, with the aid of cultivated ground, and some manure, as before mentioned, will give a thriftiness to the trees, surpassing the expectation of any one who has not seen its effect."

The Disease among Horses called the "Yellow Water." Symptoms.—This disease is always attended with a violent palpitation of the heart—a drooping of the head and sleepiness of the eyes; the hair of the mane and tail becomes loose. Remedy.—One quarter ounce gamboge; one half do, salt petre; one ounce alum; one do, coppers. Pulverize all the ingredients, and put the whole into a bottle with four gills of cold water—stop it tight, shake it well, and let it stand one night—it is then fit for use. Application.—Give one table spoonful of the mixture three mornings running; then omitting three mornings, repeat the dose as before, and so on, until the horse has taken nine doses. A rowel is to be made on the breast as soon as the use of the medicine commences, turning it once a day. [Scolarie Observer.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEMALE POLICY.

Or, the Mad Mercer—A True Tale. Those who declaim with the greatest vehemence against the excellency of woman's understanding, generally conclude their argument by an appeal to experience, which they think establishes the opinion, that when she falls from virtue, she exceeds man in the flagrancy of her crimes. But if this (should we even indulge them by granting what they might find it difficult to demonstrate) proves any thing, it is directly the reverse of what they allege "it in support of, as it certainly requires superior abilities to exceed to all.

The following instance of female address, though shown in a most unjustifiable cause, will prove this, and may divert by its circumstances even those who feel a just abhorrence of its motive. A well dressed, good looking woman, went lately to a physician noted for his skill in curing the maladies of the mind, to whom she told a long and circumstantial story of her husband's being subject to an uncommon kind of madness, which affected him periodically, when he would utterly lose his memory so as to forget his nearest relations, and persist with the strongest obstinacy in any extravagant notion which might happen to possess his imagination at that time, though in every other respect, to all appearance, in his reason. She concluded her account with a flood of tears, and sharpened the doctor's attention by a handsome fee, who told her that he would consider the case with the greatest care, but that it was impossible for him to form a proper judgment, so as to be able to prescribe, without seeing the patient.

To this her tender regard made many objections, particularly because the very mention of doctors always heightened his madness, and to have recourse to any violent methods in his own house would expose him before his servants, which she could not bear to do, and he would never forgive, should they even prove successful; but these difficulties were all soon removed, by a proposal which she insensibly led the doctor to make, of bringing him to his house, where no notice would be taken of any noise he might make, and all things were in readiness for whatever should appear necessary to be done. To this she consented, with seeming reluctance, and promised to try to decoy him upon some pretence to come next morning, as she had reason to apprehend that the fit was coming on him. The doctor accordingly promised to be at home, at the time appointed, and the lady at her departure, took care to secure the respect and attendance of his servants by her liberality.

Matters being thus far settled, she went the next morning, some time before the hour appointed with the doctor, to the shop of a noted silk mercer, the natural complacency of whose temper, with other circumstances which will appear in the sequel marked him out as a proper subject for her design. The morning being fine, she walked, attended by a footman in a genteel livery. Having looked curiously round the shop for some time, she told the mercer that she was recommended to him by a person of distinction, one of his best customers, whom she named, to buy wedding clothes for a young lady of fortune in the country with every other thing that might be necessary for the rest of the ladies of the family on the occasion, and pulling a letter of direction out of her pocket, chose them with fancy and judgment, to a very considerable amount, and then, while the mercer was making out the bill, ordered her footman to call a coach.

As soon as it came, she bid the shopman put the things into it, and turning to the mercer, told him that she was the wife of such a gentleman, naming the doctor, and desired that he would please to come home with her in the coach, where her husband would pay him. He accordingly waited on her without hesitation, as he knew by the character that the doctor was a man of fortune, though he was absolutely unacquainted with himself and the circumstances of his family.

When the coach stopped at the doctor's, the lady's footman knocked with authority, and the door was opened by another exactly in the same livery with him, who remembering her liberality the day before, received her with the most obsequious respect. She went in, without asking any questions, and showing the mercer into an outer parlor, with the easy air of mistress of the house, told him she would wait on him directly.

She then went to the doctor, whom she told, with tears in her eyes that she had brought her husband with her, who had not before been so bad; as that morning having discovered all knowledge of her, and every person in the family, and raised a great disturbance in the house of one of his neighbours from whom he pretended to demand money on some imaginary account of dealing. She then intreated him to try all possible means for his recovery, advising him, though, to take care that he had proper assistance at hand, as he was apt to be very outrageous; and then giving him another fee, she said she could not bear to be within hearing of him, much less see him, in those unhappy circumstances, but would go to a friend's in the neighbourhood, and return to call for him in about an hour, when the operation might be over, and conjuring him not to use any harsh means, or put the dear man to any pain that could be possibly avoided, she went away.

The doctor then waited upon his patient, whom he found sitting very composurely, and after some general chat, asked him how he found himself that morning, and desired to feel his pulse. Though the mercer thought this something odd, he had accustomed himself to so much compliance with his ready money customers, that he answered him civilly, and reached him his hand; nor had resolution of presence of mind perhaps to contradict the doctor upon his telling him that it was absolutely necessary for him to lose some blood, but submitted quietly to the operation.

However thinking he had no farther occasion for the doctor's advice, he thanked him very politely, and said, that he had a good deal of business to do that morning; he should be very much obliged to him to despatch him as soon as he could.

The doctor answered that he was glad to find him in so happy a state of mind, which promised a speedy cure as it shewed that his was not original madness; and then without giving the other time to reply, he called to his man to bring in his cupping glasses, and apply them to the gentleman's head.

"To my head sir!" exclaimed the mercer, in affright "cupping glasses to my head! I do not understand you sir; and desire that you will despatch me without any more of your advice or practice, which I neither want nor will submit to." "Poor gentleman!" answered the doctor, poor gentleman! I was in hopes you had a proper sense of your condition! Do not be alarmed sir; though the operation is a little painful, it will soon be over; and there is not the least danger in it. Proceed, John, call in Thomas and William. If you struggle sir, you will only add to your pain, and compel us to tie you down. You shall see sir, that I will despatch you directly.

Despatch me sir, replied the poor man, almost frightened out of his wits indeed, at the sight of three or four ill looking fellows with the instruments of torture ready, "despatch me sir; pray sir do, by paying me my money; here is the bill sir, and give me leave to tell you I am not accustomed to such usage." "Aye poor man, it is just so, just as she told me," returned the doctor, and so sir you want your money? Make haste Thomas. And pray sir, will you please to tell how much; and for what I am indebted to you? "For what sir! for the goods your wife got this morning! Here is the bill sir." Poor man 'tis just so: My wife sir? William fetch the straight waistcoat: I do not like his looks. "Pray sir, who is my wife?" "Why sir, the lady who brought me here." My wife is she? "Pray sir, if she not your wife?" "Sir I do not understand you!" "I suppose not sir at present, but you'll remember better by and by. How exact-

ly she described his case! I do not wonder at her saying he was very bad."

By this time the doctor's people had laid hold on the poor mercer, and in spite of his roaring and struggling, clapped half a score of cups on his head. The pain thereof made him mad indeed, so that making a desperate effort as he was a very strong man, he burst from his persecutor and rushed into the street with all the cups sticking upon his head.

Such a sight instantly drew a mob about him, whom he intreated in vain to protect him and assist his escape, asserting his sanity and exclaiming against the usage he had received—but they only laughed at the ridiculous figure he made, and helped the doctor's men to overpower him, who were just dragging him back to his torture, when fortunately a gentleman with whom he was acquainted, happened to go by, who surprised to see him in that condition and being told the reason soon undeceived the doctor, and relieved his patient.

The discovery however, was far from being pleasing to either, as it shewed them the whole deceit of the woman, who had passed on each for the wife of the other. Their first care was to send in pursuit of her, but she had planned her schemes so well as to elude all enquiries. This heightened the difficulties in which they were already embroiled, and made the mercer inexorable in his demand of reparation for the treatment he had received; to satisfy which and avoid the expense, vexation and ridicule of a lawsuit, the doctor was by the mediation of friends at length prevailed upon to pay for the goods, and to divide the loss, he suffering that of the money, and the mercer receiving no other satisfaction for his personal damages but the payment of his bill.

On a recent inquiry into the number and condition of Schools in the town of Providence, (R. I.) it appears that the whole number of Academies and Schools in that town alone is sixty-one, and that the whole number of pupils instructed therein is two thousand eight hundred and five. This estimate includes five schools supported at the expense of the town, the Yearly Meeting School under the superintendence of the Friends, and forty one primary Schools, besides several private academies for the instruction of young gentlemen and ladies.—Here is an example worthy of praise and emulation.

Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, 4 years ago, contained a population of 10,000, but by the late census it is reduced to nearly 7000, with a reduction of business generally at the rate of 75 per cent.

It appears from official documents, that the sum collected the last year in London, for the distribution of Bibles, and the propagation of the Gospel by missionaries, &c. exceed thirteen hundred thousand dollars.

ANECDOTE OF ANTIGONIUS.

Whilst Antigonus was prosecuting a war in Asia, a certain author presented him a treatise on justice. "What a fool must this fellow be," said Antigonus, "to prate to me about justice while I am engaged in a war." This anecdote, furnished by a southern friend, suggests the following lessons:—

- 1. That war and justice are manifestly repugnant to each other, that it seems like folly to a man engaged in war to talk to him about justice. 2. That the time of peace is the time to cultivate, to advantage, its principles and its spirit. 3. That it behoves all who desire the abolition of war, diligently and faithfully to exert themselves in this season of national tranquillity. For if this season be neglected, the time may soon come, when our countrymen will not endure sound doctrine, nor listen to the principles of justice. It is of little use to reason with a man against drunkenness while he is in a state of intoxication; and men are ever intoxicated while under the dominion of warring passion. [Ohio Philanthropist.]

FOREIGN.

It appears from accounts which wear the appearance of authenticity; that the Divan had assented in an unqualified manner, to the demands of Russia.

The King left Dublin, on his return, the 3d Sept. It was not expected that he would stop longer than five or six days in London, previously to his departure for Hanover, and as the papers still say, for Vienna. The attention shewn to the King, while in Ireland, had in no way been diminished by his stay.

Vienna, Aug. 19.—The following are the circumstantial details of a very remarkable affair, which took place near the Convent of Statina, between the Greeks and the Turks; to the great disadvantage of the latter:

The Convent of Statina was inhabited by several Greek monks. It is surrounded by a very high wall. Ninety-seven Greeks under the orders of a Servian captain of their own choice, called Anastasi, had thrown themselves into this Convent, where they were attacked on the 25th of July, by 1500 Turks, under the orders of a Bimbacha, (chief of 1000 men) to whom three Jews acted as guides. The Greeks placed behind the battlements the most experienced marksmen, to whom the rest supplied muskets, loaded, without interruption. At first the three Jews set fire to Baskets of corn, which were placed near the wall, and the wind soon spread the flames into the court of the convent, and the convent being constructed of wood, was soon consumed. The Greeks, however, did not give up their resolution to defend themselves. In the wall of the convent, there was a small old door, and through that one of the monks escaped. The Turks, seeing this opening, penetrated by it into the court. The chief then assembled his followers in the church, and barricaded the door as much as possible—while they kept up an unceasing fire from the roof of the church, which was partly wrapped in flames—but those who remained in court, and who could not withdraw in time, were overpowered with numbers, & all put to the sword. The Bimbacha then summoned Anastasi to surrender, promising him pardon which the latter rejected with disdain. At the same time a ball from the roof laid the Bimbacha dead on the spot. Immediately a Turk cut off his head, and carefully wraps it in a piece of cloth, to show that it had fallen in battle.

Meanwhile, the flames, which enveloped by degrees the roof of the church, forced the Greeks to descend. The Turks penetrated into the church—they fought round the high altar, and the Greeks continued their fire with such effect, that the Turks demanded an armistice, which was only granted them on condition of immediately withdrawing. The Turks lost 379 killed, and the Greeks 17 killed and 13 wounded. The seven monks were killed. The three Jews fell into the hands of the Greeks, who nailed them to the cross, after having torn the skin from their bodies, and exercised on them other barbarities. The 80 triumphant Greeks, after having laid down their arms, passed the frontiers of Buckovina, and were sent by an ex officer of the Austrian guard to Bovanca, where they safely arrived on the 26th of July.

The remains of the Queen were interred at Brunswick on the 24th Aug. It was intended that the funeral car should have been conveyed to the vault with eight horses from the Prince's stables. The citizens of Brunswick however, would not allow this, and drew the car to the church themselves. The houses and the streets thro' which the procession passed, were illuminated. The funeral car was surrounded by a great number of wax tapers. Immediately behind it followed several hundred merchants and citizens with torches. The bells were tolled.—20,000 persons followed the Royal Corpse. The Church was hung with black, and 60 young ladies, all dressed in white with black sashes, received the corpse, and accompanied it, with wax tapers to the vault.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual: Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight, to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

24 6w May 17. 50 Dollars Reward.

Abducted from the farm of Mrs Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named JACOB,

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Beliah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelen, whither it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal. Benjamin Scott, Manager. Sept 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Annie Arundel county court, and to be executed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 31st October instant, at the house of David Robertson, near the head Maggoty River—a parcel of Dry Cocks, Seized and taken as the property of John Gardiner, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Elijah Rockholz. There will also be sold at Abraham Hagar's, (near the Alum Factory,) on the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. one Bureau one looking glass, and bedstead. Seized and taken as the property of the said John Gardiner, and sold to satisfy Elijah Rockholz's debt. B. N. J. GARDNER, Sheriff. A. A. C. O. 18.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive. PRICE—\$6 50. Sept. 27.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

JOHN TRIP,

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers. He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses brought home. Ephraim Gaillard.

N. B All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law. E. G.

August 16, 1821. The Eastern Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.