George Barber, John T. Barber.

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

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

May 17.

6w

50 Dol'ars Reward.

Absconded from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Seveen River, near Annapolis, on the Sth instant, a negro man named

JACOB.

Te is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ind his person though slender is musular; his colour is not remarkable black nor lighter than usual; he has a tern, sulky, bold expression of counenance; speaks promptly when spocen to, and is rather more intelligent han plantation negroes generally are; nis motions indicate considerable actirity and strength, and he walks reparkably fast and with great ease to imself. He has large nostrils and a lat nose; has lost two of his front teetly nd has a small scar on his left hand ust below the third finger. He has a vife living in Baltimore named Pelilah, he property of Mrs Cave V. Edelen. whither it is likely he has gone. The on who will deliver the said slave to he subscriber at the before mentioned arm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis gaol.

Benjamin Sott, Manager.
Sept 13.

JUST PUBLISHED

nd For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, HE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS of Cases Argued and Determined in the

ENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

rom the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE-86 50.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber liv-gnear Brookville, Montgomery Coun-, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a

JOHN TRIP,

egro Man who calls himself

ged about 19 years, thin face and gh thin nose, light made, straight, ack, and very active, looks down and anners when spoken to, about five et eight inches high, had on a cotton irt, old hat and linen trowsers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore ar Cambridge, and will probably deavour to get there by the way of altimore or Annapolis. I will give e above reward for securing said neo, if taken out of the state, so that get him again, and Twenty Dollars taken in the State, and in either se I will pay all reasonable expenses brought home.

Ephraim Gaither.

N. B All owners of Vessels, and hers, are forewarned from receiving, recurring or carrying of said near their peril, as they will be dealt with 12 E G cording to law.

August 16, 1821. The Easton Gazette will copy the pro six times, and forward help struct.

MARIA DA NATURA VADA NATURA DE LA CARRESTA DEL CARRESTA DE LA CARRESTA DEL CARRESTA DE LA CARRESTA DEL CARRESTA DE LA CARRESTA DEL CARRESTA DE LA CARRESTA DEL CARRESTA DE LA CARRESTA DE LA CARRESTA DE LA CARRESTA DE LA CARRESTA DEL CARRESTA DE LA CARRESTA DEL CARRESTA DE LA C

LYOL LXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1821.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BTA

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

British and Foreign Bible Society.

By the seventeenth Report of this vonderful institution, made to the Society at their annual meeting in May last, it appears that there had een issued from their Depository he preceding year one hundred and four thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight Bibles, and one hundred and forty-two thousand, one hundred and twenty nine Testaments, making two hundred and forty-six thousand, nine hundred and fifty seven Bibles and Testaments during the year. Since the establishment of the Society, they have Issued, with what have been issued at their expense from foreign presses, bree millions, two hundred and one thousand, nine hundred and seventyeight bibles and testaments.

The receipts of the Society during the year were eighty nine thou sand, one hundred and fifty-four pounds, sixteen shillings sterling. Of this sum, fifty-two thousand three hundred and fourteen pounds, nineteen shillings and one penny, was made up of contributions from Auxiliary Societies, and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and seventy two pounds, ten shillings and ten pence, was received for Bibles, Testaments. ports, and Monthly Extracts.

The true character of this magnificent institution is described with great clearness and force, and with the strictest propriety, in the following extract from a speech of the President, Lord Teignmouth-"It is one characteristic excellence of our Institution, that it is of no sect or party; it invites and accepts the co-operation of all who profess their beilef of the Divine authority and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. It has no connection or concern with the political affairs of this, or any other kingdom; its orbit is a circle far beyond that of the political horizon, and can never come into contact with it. Pure in its principles, charitable in its object, catholic in its administration: "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men," is the inspiring and governing spirit of all its operations: and hence it has become the source and centre of that happy union among Christians of various countries, confessions, and denominations, never before witness-

The Report occupies a hundred and twelve octavo pages, and contains a summary but highly interesting account of the proceedings of the Society for the year, drawn up in the usual clear, comprehensive, and elegant manner of the former noticing the American Bible Society, the Directors make use of the following language-"In the United States of America, the national Establishment, under the designation of the "American Bible Society," furnishes all the evidence of an active, judicious, and rapidly extending institution .- From its centre, in New-York, this Society carries out its operations to the utmost limits of the American Union, and altho' some few Societies of an earlier date have preferred for local considerations, maintaining their independence, yet the national Socity appears to he travelling fast towards a comprehension of the friends of the Holy Scriptures within one well organized and effective insti-

"From the greatness of the scale on which the operations of the American Bible Society are now conducted, it has become impracticable for your Committee to exhibit any such account of them, as would furnish the mind with a just idea of the variety of their details, and the vastness of their combination. For this, your Committee must refer to the Annual Reports of the American in the way of printing, distributing, | presence of the late Logan of that collection of funds, and acquisition of Auxiliary Societies."

The Appendix to this report is of Ayr. materially circumscribed, in the ! quantity of matter, when compared with those that have preceded it. We presume this is owing to the fact, that the operations of the Son ciety have become so extensive, that t would require too much room, labour and expense to pub ish a more detailed account of them. The contents of it are, however, extremely interesting. They are principal. ly derived from the correspondence of the Society's agents abroad, among whom are Drs. Steinkopff, Paterson, Henderson, and Pinkerton; whose letters will be always read not only with interest, out with delight, by all the friends of the great cause to which they relate.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

A TALE. King Charles and the Witches. Once on a time, when the funny King Charles was in great straits, and jeopardy of fortune, as he was sitting in the midst of his courtiers and counsellors after supper in his palace, heavy and worn out in spirit. he declared on his honour as a prince, that he felt himself so oppressed and weighed down, he would grant to any one of them the first reasonable petition he might have occasion to present, who would lighten his fancy that night; whereupon, all the courtiers and counsellors began to strive with one another to divert his majesty, every one telling something that was to be more comical than the tales which had gone before. -But their endeavours were all in vain; the more tribulation they put themselves to in order to make the king laugh, and grow again jocose, the more they saddened his royal spirit, till he said in the words of Solomon,

"vanity of vanities, all is vanity." But it happened, that there was that night in the presence a learned discreet doctor of divinity, from the west country, on some concern of the kirk which required a canny handling to bring to a proper issue; and he seeing the weak and feckless striving of the lords and gentlemen, said, "May it please your Majesty. I would do the part of a loyal subject in this matter: but the stories I have to tell are no such wonder ful as those which your majesty has graciously endeavoured to endure.' The words of which address so drew the king's attention, that he desired the doctor [Halket] to tell him one of his tales.

"I doubt most dread monarch." replied the doctor, "that what I have to tell will obtain little credit here; but as your majesty is well known to be, in the words of the prayer-book, a most religious sovereign, perhaps it may be blessed on your majesty's pious frame of mind, with a salutary impression and effect. What I have to say, is of an documents of the same kind that adventure that befell myself, when they have annually published. In I was a lad, before going to the ped me. He was a worthy pious man.

College of Glasgow. "Your majesty has belike heard that there are certain mystical women in the world called witches .-In the shire of Renfrew, we have had, both in time past, and at present, no small trouble with their pranks, and it is as thoroughly believed among the country folk as the gospel, that the witches are in the practice of gallanting over field and flood after sunset, in the shape of cats and mawkins, to dance the La Volta, with a certain potentare that I shall not offend your majesty by naming. "I should here explain, that the

witches, when they take the shape of hares, charm away the power of pouther and lead, so that unless the gun be loaded with silver, it will not go off, or, if it does go off, it will not kill, especially in the hands of a young sportsman; and that the best antidote to their charm, is for the sportsman, when he is an experienced hand, to put a pair of sil ver sleeve buttons in his fowlingpiece. When he does this, and fires with effect, it is said, and the fact is often well attested, the hare will never be seen again; but beyond Society themselves, now scarcely the next hedge, some dubious car(if at all) inferior in bulk to our lin will in all human probability be
own. It is, however, due to the found riddled in the hips, saying members of both Institutions, that her prayers backwards: what I have a summary arrifement should be giv-to tell is an undoubted proof of this, solve. The smaller to on of what this great all has done for it happened to myself in the pickling the better.

ill, a man of singular piety, and one of the best shots in the Shire

"Being staying with him, we one day went out to shoot. It was in the afternoon. We started nothing, and we staid late; not easily content, as your majesty may well think, with such profitless sport But I trow we have both had cause to remember long that afternoon; for in the gloaming, as we were coursing with our rejected dogs, the which were as disappointed as ourselves, we started, as we tho't a hare out of the whin bush. It gran before us, in every gesture, lith, and limb, just like a hare, and the dogs pursued it as if it had been nothing less natural. We followed,

never doubting that it was a hare. "A fine hart's evening had set in. and the new moon, the sickle of time, betokened, in the western heavens, that Nature was binding up the sheaves of our days; but. nevertheless, we followed our game, never suspecting that it was any thing more than a poor terrified mawkin. Logan took a vizy, and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan; I likewise presented, and, in the same moment, my hand was smitten with a cramp, or something no canny, but neither of us, for all that, entertained any doubt of the

hare being what it appeared -- a hare, "Well, sir, please your majesty, Logan primed again, and I having peaten the life into my fingers, followed the game, and fired, but missed. This set Logan foremost, and he shortly after also fired. might as well have whistled: what we had at first thought a hare coninued to scamper on unhurt.

"By this time I had loaded again? and again, after running on some twenty paces in the track of the east, confident I had a hare in view, I fired a second time. It was Ino avail. Logan, having in the

meanwhile loaded, came up to me. "In the pursuit, we had followed the hare, as we thought it was, to the walls of an old abbey. It had been a sanctified place in the times of popery, but it was burnt down when Glencairn, at the Reformation, nerrit the monks' nest throughout Coningham. Many a sad story was told of that place. It would curdle the royal blood in your majesty's sacred veins, were I to relate what is to-d and believed concerning the deeds done by the popish friars in this ruinous monastery. One day when a farmer, whom I knew, was pulling down a piece of the wall to help to mend a dike, he found the skeleton of a human hand built in with the stones. What more he discoved he never would reveal, but from that day he was an altered man. However, to return from this disgression. please your majesty, the moon and twilight shone bright on the abbey walls, and we saw the hare, as we thought, as perfect as possible, cowering along the bottom of the wall. I would have fired, but Logan stop-

"Lend me your sleev buttons said he. They were Bristol stones set in silver. The manner in which he spoke was very solemn. It made the flesh crawl on my bones, and my hair to rise. I said nothing, but took the buttons from my shirtsleeves, keeping my eye steadfast on the hare, as we both thought it was. He did the same. The buttons out of my right sleeve he put into his "Put the others in yours," said he. I did so. "In the name of the Lord," cried he, "take aim." We presented together; we both fired in the same moment, and ran to the spot where we thought a hare had been.'-And what the devil was it?' cried the king.—'Please your majesty,' replied the doctor, 'It was just a fine fat HARE."

To Increase the strength of Vinegar. Boil two quarts of good vinegar until it evaporates to one-put it in a vessel and set it in the sun for a week, then to one part add six of weak or indifferent vinegar, and it will make it strong and agreeable.

Keeping pickles or preserves in common earthern or potter's ware. is said to be dangerous to health, on account of such vessels being glazed with lead of a poisonous pature, which all acids will corroge or dissolve. The smaller the restel for

POLITICAL.

From the Federal Republican To the People of the United States.

That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles in all free states, is one of the greatest Bafeguards to the liberty of the people, no one will, I presume, as yet, have the harmhood publicly to denying Whenever a nation becomes so in active and corrupt as to lose sight of, and totally to neglect such an important and salutary measure, its political condition will then have become truly awful indeed. It is in times like these that cuffning and ambitious men lay the foundation for carrying into effect their latent and wicked schemes of oppression. Their disregard of the constitution and laws of the country are suffered to pass unnoticed and unchecked; one usurpation of power succeeds to another-until, at length, the decree of the chief becomes the supreme law of the land. If this be not true, all history is false. Hence, then, I solemnly admonish you, as you regard your liberty and happiness, and the liberty and happiness of your posterity, to be on the alert -be vigilant and watchful. This "era of good feeling" may be one of the most unpropitious periods of your political existence. If the fact which I am now about to record shall make no impression on the public mind, I, for one, am free to declare, that I have little or no hope of the Republic.

The constitution of the United

States has distinctly marked out the powers of the federal government. To the President it has given the command of the army and navy, and of the militia too when in the actual service of the United States. In other words-the constitution has given to the chief civil magistrate the sword; but it has most wisely withheld from him the purse. Give him the sword and the purse, and I would not give you one straw for vour const tution or your liberty. Does not every man of common sense in the country understand this? But we will come, at once, to the fact, to which your attention is now particularly called. On the 2d of December, 1818, a contract appears to have been made between the Department of War and Col. James Johnson, of Kentucky, by which the latter was "to furnish transportation to the troops ordered up the Missouri river."-This is more generally known by the name of the "Yellow Stone Expedition." It is here deemed proper to remark, that I do not find any law authorising an expedition of this kind at the public expense-for I will not admit, that a mere appropriation of money by congress for a particular object, is, of itself, sufficient to justify an expenditure of the public money on that object. To do this rightfully and legally, according to the construction and the practice which prevailed at an early period of our government, it was necessary that there should be also a law authoris. ing the expense. This was the oldfashioned, sound republican doctrine -now scouted and laughed at by the present incumbents in power. But it is, nevertheless, none the worse for that. Under this noted, and, I must add, most extraordina ry contract, (if any thing can be said to be extraordinary in these times of corruption and fraud) the Johnson's, (for I must couple the honourable senator from Kentucky with his brother James, because he is in fact, although he could not be in law, a party to the contract) drew immense sums of public money-to such an amount that even the House of Representatives of the United States was awaked from its slumber, and called for some information on the subject. The information was received—it was or-dered "to lie on the table," and the house-went to sleep again!

It appears, that from Feb. 17th, 1819, to June 25th, following—a period of about four months, Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, advanced to Col. James Johnson, singly for transporting the troops on this expedition, no less a sum than one hundred and ten thousand dollars! He then, as it will appear, refused making any further advancesbelieving, no doubt, as well he might. that those already made were quite sufficient for defraying the rightful

charges of the expedition under the contract. But it seems he was altogether mistaken-for on the arrival of President Munroe, at Lexington, in Kentucky, on the 5th Ju-ly, 1819—when on his second popularity seeking tour-he wrote to the Secretary of War as follows:

Lexington, July 5, 1819. "Dear Sir: To prevent the loss, embarrassment and disappointment to the government and to the country, which would be the inevitable consequence of the failure of the expedition destined for the month of the Yellow-stone river, it will be mecessary to make additional advances, I have therefore to request, that you will advance to Col. James Johnson, Fifty thousand dollars on account of the contract made by him with brigadier general Jessup, for transportation on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and that an additional advance of Fifty thousand dollars be made whenever he shall transmit to you transfers, regularly authenticated, of the four steam-boats which ne has now employed in the expedition to the mouth of the Yellow stone river, as a further security."

"The people of the whole western country, take a deep interest in the success of the contemplated establishment at the mouth of the Yellow Stone River. They look upon it as a measure better calculated to secure the peace of the frontier, to secure to us the fur trade and to break up the intercourse between the British traders and the Indians than any other which has been taken by the government. I take myself very great interest in the success of the expedition, and am willing to take great responsibility to insure it. With great respect, I am your obedient serv't. [Signed]

JAMES MONROE.

"PS. On receipt of the transfer of the steam-boats, you will make the advance fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, instead of fifty thousand, as above stated. [Signed]
JAMES MONROE."

Now, I ask, what right, constitutionally or otherwise, the President of the U. S. has to direct the public money to be drawn out of the treasury, except for his own salary? I defy him or his friends to show that any such right exists. If there be none-then the exercise of it is an usurpation of power. If he has the right to direct \$107,500 to be taken out of the treasury, as in the present case, -he has an equal right to direct ten millions, or the whole sum appropriated for the service of the year, to be paid and distributed as may best suit his own views and wishes, or for any object in which he may take "great interest," and for the accomplishment of which he would be "willing to take great responsibility." The principle, in either case, is precisely the same. You have, by the constitution, given him the sword, and he has seized upon the purse. Tamely submit to this. -and rely upon it, you may, ere long, in sober truth. prepare to "roll up the parchment at the point of the bavonet."

In my next, I will state to you some more facts connected with this affair, accompanied by a few remaks from A Native of Virginia.

AGBIOULTURAL.



ON SOILS .- BY H. DAVY.

Some soils are much more heated by the sun, all other circumstances being equal, than others; and soils brought to the same degree of heat cool in different times, i. c. some

cool much faster than others.
This property has been very little attended to in a philosophical point of view, yet it is of the highest importance in agriculture. In general, soils' that consist principally of a stiff white clay, are difficultly heated; and being usually very moist they retain their heat only for a short time. Chalks are similar in one respect, that they are difficultly heated, but being dryer, they retain their heat longer, less being consumed in causing the evaporation on of their moisture.

A black soil, containing much soft vegetable matter, is most heated by the sun and air; and the coloured soils, and the soils containing much carbonaceous matter, ferru-