

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

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MISCELLANEOUS

British and Foreign Bible Society.

By the seventeenth Report of this wonderful institution, made to the Society at their annual meeting in May last...

The receipts of the Society during the year were eighty nine thousand, one hundred and fifty-four pounds, sixteen shillings and one penny...

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...

JUST PUBLISHED

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

Fifty Dollars Reward.

JOHN TRIP

aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight back, and very active, looks down and sideways when spoken to...

Ephraim Gaither

August 16, 1851.

in the way of printing, distributing, collection of funds, and acquisition of Auxiliary Societies.

The Appendix to this report is materially circumscribed, in the quantity of matter, when compared with those that have preceded it.

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...

"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...

"Your majesty has belike heard that there are certain mystical women in the world called witches."

"I should here explain, that the witches, when they take the shape of hares, charm away the power of powder 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 silver sleeve-buttons in his fowling-piece...

"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...

presence of the late Logan of that shire, a man of singular piety, and one of the best shots in the Shire of Ayr.

"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..."

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

"By this time I had loaded again, and again, after running on some twenty paces in the track of the beast, confident I had a hare in view, I fired a second time. It was of no 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 told and believed concerning the deeds done by the popish friars in this ruinous monastery...

"Lend me your sleeve-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 shirt-sleeves, keeping my eyes 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 gun. "Put the others in yours," said he. I did so. "In the name of the Lord," cried he, "take aim."

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 earthen or potter's ware, is said to be dangerous to health, on account of such vessels being glazed with lead of a poisonous nature, which all acids will corrode or dissolve. The smaller the vessel for pickling the better.

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 safeguards to the liberty of the people; no one will, I presume, say, have the hardihood publicly to deny it.

The constitution of the United States has distinctly marked out the powers of the federal government.

The President 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.

It is here deemed proper to remark, that I do not find any law authorizing 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.

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!

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

"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 mouth of the Yellow-stone river, it will be necessary 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 he 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 servant. [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."

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

AGRICULTURAL

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. e. 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 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-