

[VOL. LXXVII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS

GEOLOGICAL. The following Notices of Curiosities are extracted from a communication of the Rev. Elias Cornelius to the Editor of the American Journal of Science.

A River flowing from a Cave. I will mention a singular cave, which I do not remember ever to have seen described. It is situated in the Cherokee country, Nicotack, the northwestern angle in the top of Georgia, and is known by the name of the Nicotack cave. It is 20 miles SW the Look-out mountain, and half a mile from the south bank of the Tennessee river.

What is more remarkable than all, it runs, for the whole distance it has yet been explored, a walled and vaulted passage, for stream of cool and limpid water, which, here it leaves the cave, is six feet deep, and sixty feet wide. A few years since, James Ore of Tennessee, commencing early in the morning, followed the course of this creek in a canoe, for three miles. He then came to a fall of water, and was obliged to return without making further discovery.

NATURAL NITRE. The sides of the principal excavation present a few apartments which are interesting principally because they furnish large quantities of the earth from which nitre is obtained. This is a circumstance very common to the caves of the western country.

NOTICE. The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk. Dec. 13, 1821.

ATTENTION! A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For farther particulars inquire at this office. Jan. 17.

The Saturday Magazine. Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines. Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices, Records, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, Variety, Poetry—Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Littel and Henry No. 74, S. Second-st. Philadelphia—Price \$3 per annum.

AN EFFECTUAL CHECK TO COUNTERFEITING.

John Billi has been convicted in the Constitutional Court at Charleston, of passing a counterfeit note of the bank of the State of South Carolina, and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of this month. Judge Hugzer presided, and pronounced sentence on the criminal.

We have frequently heard of Carrier Pigeons being employed to convey intelligence across the British channel, during the drawing of a lottery in Europe, and sometimes we believe they have been made use of, during war, to carry despatches announcing an important victory or defeat, as the case might be. But we never, until now, heard of what is called the sea-pigeon, or can we ascertain, for the want of dates, how long it took the sea-pigeon, spoken of in the following account, to perform the distance from the place where it was set off, until it was caught, or how long it went without food.

From the London Courier of Jan. 3. On the 8th of September was caught a sea-pigeon, near to the Isle of France, in the Indian Ocean, with the following inscription tied to its tail:—'I've seen the Betsy-far at sea, And where you soon may find it; Whatever name your ship may be, Please write her name behind it!'

PEPPER 'N' MUTTON. The piece of mechanism consists of only one small horizontal wheel, not exceeding 3/4th of an inch in diameter, not exceeding the centre of which, on the plane of the wheel, passes a small magnetic bar projecting about 3/4ths of an inch beyond the circumference of the wheel on the one side, and about 3/8ths of an inch on the other side. These projections are called the North and South Poles. The axis of the wheel is, of course, perpendicular. Its operative power is magnetism; its motion, (probably owing to the friction inseparable from the long-continued action of the axis in its sockets) is somewhat irregular; but on the whole, it is a curious and highly deserving attention.

An immense pie, composed of hares, turkeys, geese, pheasants, partridges, &c. weighing upwards of seventy pounds, and tastefully decorated with the city arms, and other appropriate ornaments, in pastry, by Mr. Turner, the city cook, is about to be sent up to London, as a present to Alderman John Williamson, from a few of his Chester friends.—Chester Chronicle.

John Kilburn, a person well known on the turf as a lat seller, &c. being at a town in Bedfordshire, and according to a turf phrase, quite broke down; it was in harvest time, the week before Richmond races, near which place he was born, and to arrive there in time, he hit on the following expedient.—He applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance to stamp on a padlock the words "Richmond Gaol," which, with the chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he comported himself as if he were a prisoner. As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time being to be lost. Kilburn saying he had not been tried, and hoping they would not let him lie till another assize. The constable on their arrival at the gaol accosted the keeper with—"Sir, do you know this man?" "Yes, very well; it is Kilburn; I have known him many years." "We suppose that he has broken out of your gaol, as he has a chain and padlock on with your mark?" "A prisoner! I never heard any harm of him in my life." "Nor," says Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, Sir." "They have been so good as to bring me out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give them any further trouble. I have got the key of the padlock, I think them or their good usage." The distance he thus travelled was about one hundred and seventy miles.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE. The following melancholy event took place a few days ago in the neighbourhood. A person of the name of Hunt recently went to reside in a new built house at Rain hill, and for several nights his three sons, who slept in an upper room, in which there was a fireplace but no grate, had a fire kindled in it: on Sunday, 9th inst. they did not come down to breakfast at the usual hour, but as they had no business to do on that morning, it excited no surprise. In a short time, however, Mrs Hunt went to their bed room, and, grateful to relate, had the heart-rending affliction of beholding them all lifeless. Their deaths had been produced by suffocation. It appeared that the door of the room, which had been formerly left open, was on this night closed, and the humidity of the room, it is supposed, prevented the smoke from ascending by the chimney. From the posture in which the bodies were found, only one of them appears to have been awake to their terrible situation, but so overpowered from the effects of the effluvia, that his best was

only partly raised. They were of the respective ages of 14, 19, and 24. They were interred at Farnworth Church, and their funeral was attended by the most numerous concourse of spectators ever witnessed in that part of the country.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Observing in your paper of this day, that a duel was lately fought on Bachelors Heath, which proved fatal to one of the combatants, who in consequence of standing too near his man, was shot in the side, of which he died in two hours after, I am induced to trouble you with a case somewhat similar although terminating in a less melancholy manner.

About twenty years since, a Mr Brady, apothecary to one of the hospitals in Dublin, went to the Phoenix Park for the purpose of deciding an affair of honour with a brother practitioner. On this occasion, the party to the field was severely wounded, and one of his horses shot dead, at the first fire. The unfortunate man, (like the gentleman at Bachelors Heath,) was shot at a distance of about 50 yards on one side.—As the gentlemen fired together, it was never exactly ascertained whether one bullet had done all the mischief, or whether Mr Brady had shot the coachman, and his assistant the horse, from the manner, however, in which the matter was settled, I am inclined to the latter opinion. Both the parties being medical men, they attended the coachman alternately, until cooled, without expense, and they very amiably clubbed their £5 each, to make up £10 the price of the horse.

As it may be the means of saving some lives, I am induced to send you an opinion (founded on considerable experience), which is that in all duels, the seconds run a much greater risk of being shot than the principals. When a young man residing in Dublin, I was (for reasons which it is unnecessary here to state,) very frequently applied to act as a second, and with which I generally complied, but having, in half a dozen instances, very narrowly escaped with my life, I am now in a resolution never again to appear in the field of honour, even to oblige my dearest friend but as a principal; to this resolution I have for more than 30 years invariably adhered; and it is owing to this, as I firmly believe that I now live to have the honour of addressing you I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GALLIVIENSIS. Slaughter's Coffee-House, Nov. 26.

Quebec, Jan. 31. A bill is now before the American Congress for regulating the Indian Trade and erecting a Territory of the United States on the Pacific Ocean, north of latitude 42 under the name of the Oregon Territory. Between Russia and the United States we suppose it is intended to exclude G. Britain from the Country on the Pacific, to which she is entitled by the discoveries of M'Kenzie.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13. OHIO. A bill has passed the house of representatives of Ohio, authorising the governor of that state to employ a competent engineer to survey the different routes, and ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal from lake Erie to the Ohio river. Six thousand dollars have been appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the survey. The bill had not been acted on in the senate at the date of the last advices.

In the new Congress there are two Kings, one Noble, one Knight, and one Sergeant—one Archer, one Stewart, one Cook, one Butler, one Sawyer, two Taylors, four Barbers, four Smiths—one Fuller, and two Walkers—one Wolf, one Parrott, one Hawk, one Woodcock, and one Swan—one Cannon, one Bull, two Reeds, one Key, one Pitcher, besides some Wright Long Hooks—some Sterling White Wood—Rich t hamber—Brown Mills, a Little Hill or so, and two or three Moore.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore, dated

SMYRNA, 26th Nov. 1821. "From the accounts you have in America respecting the country, perhaps you have numbered me among the dead—in reality there has been only a hair's breadth difference between your news, and the truth. Several times we have expected to see our quarter of the town destroyed—a few days past we thought there was little doubt of it, and even at present are not at all easy. The cruelties of the Turks towards the Greeks has been such, that every friend of humanity was pleased to assist the latter in getting away Monsieur David, the French Consul, and the ships of war of that nation, have been particularly useful to these poor people, and certainly he has, at the risk of his own life, saved thousands of them. These beastly Turks are not capable of grinding grain, or making it into bread when carried on by the Greeks, so that their going away began rather to embarrass the Turks, who thereupon made their complaints to Monsieur David. He replied to them, that so long as they continued killing the Greeks, they should be assisted in their escape. They threatened as usual to burn the city—held them to be assured, that when they set fire to our quarter, care should also be taken that theirs should also burn. Taking advantage of the absence of nearly all the men of war on station here, they killed 3 France of the poorer class, who in return killed one and wounded another of the Turks.—That night all the France, or nearly so, armed—the vessels of war took their station, and we expected they would put their threat into execution. The French Consul assured the Greeks, that the France had orders to defend the Fracas, and were determined so to do.—That his most noble magnanimity, like the poor Greeks, we should suffer ourselves to be killed without resistance—and that every injury done to a France in his person or property, should be retaliated on them. Seeing therefore that attacking France (although 100 Turks to 1 France) was attended with some danger, they turned

upon the poor Greeks, of whom, on the 14th or 15th inst. they killed upwards of three hundred. The boats of the men of war, that is French and Austrian, armed with cannon remained at the quays, and thus not one France was molested. The English kept themselves quietly on board, and when some poor Greeks, who had escaped with wounds, went to them for assistance, would not even look at them. The French, on the contrary, extended every assistance. The Janizaries have taken the town under their protection, & their promise under no dependence is to be placed. To the presence of a respectable force, which arrived some days since, and the persuasion that all France have arms about them, we owe the quiet we now enjoy. All the Bazaars are still shut; but in a few days will open again, until some new disturbance takes place, and then we shall have the same disorders again.

Be assured the time is near at hand, when the Turks will be driven out of Europe—the Greeks have got over the worst of it. They are now prosperous and gaining strength every day, and in the course they have had many important advantages. The Archipelago is entirely in their power. On the other hand, the Persians have declared war against the Turks, and the Russians, who are no doubt at the bottom of all this, it is to be expected will not much longer put up with the insolence and insults of the Musselmans. Should Russia declare war, then beyond all doubt, the Turks must march out of Europe, and you are sufficiently acquainted with this country to know that it will be impossible for a Christian to live here. [Patios.]

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, dated Dec. 27.

"The only intelligence from Turkey is in a letter from Prince Metternich at Vienna, who without official intelligence, is of opinion that the report of the revolution in Constantinople is true, and it is feared the ambassadors have fallen. N. Intel.

OSAGE MISSION. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Vaill, to the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer, dated Union, Arkansas Territory, Nov. 15, 1821.

Your Religious Intelligencer of the 30th of October, 1820, came safe to hand last June. It was amusing to find that you remembered us. More animating still to hear of the wonderful revival in your part of the country. I look back on the land of Sabbaths and Bibles with increased delight, for there the spirit of the Lord is descending. I have no desire to return and leave the work before us, for the souls of the heathen are precious. Still I should love to share the joys of faithful ministers, who are reaping the reward of their labours.

You may doubtless desire to know something concerning the prosperity of this mission. After a long and tedious journey, attended with severe trials, we are now settled in a pleasant land. We have commenced a large establishment according to the views of the society, and are prepared to receive the heathen children, and train them up in the right way. Mr. Chapman has entered on the study of the language, and there appears to be nothing in the way of evangelising these heathen, but the unhappy war which exists between the Osages and the Cherokees. Nothing but this in the way of gathering hundreds of children around us. We have gained the confidence of the Indians. They have a desire to trust their children so far from their village.—They feel themselves insecure, and have reason to feel so. Little blood has yet been shed by either party. They fight together in the savage style, falling upon their enemies by surprise. The Osages are at this time on their buffalo hunt. The Cherokees have marched westward to the number of 4 or 500 in pursuit of them.—What will be the result, it is impossible to tell; as also, when the war will end. Our own personal safety is perhaps as great here, although we live directly between the contending parties, as in any country in time of war.

Our situation calls for the continual prayers of all who know the state of this mission. Let all the friends of Christ and of the heathen plead at the throne of grace, that God would prepare the way for his gospel in this wilderness. He alone is able to turn the hearts of these people to peace. He is able, yea, he has promised to make the lamb and the lion lie down together.—My dear Sir, I cannot express the desires I feel to have access to these heathen. The field is great. Even in this village there are 3 or 400 souls who have no knowledge of a Saviour. We long to see them listening to the sound of the gospel.

The health of the mission family is better at this time than it has been for several months. Mrs. Vaill, and our little children are well. Your affectionate friend and fellow servant in the gospel, WM F. VAILL.

INFLUENCE OF PARENTS. At the commencement of a revival in a neighbouring town, there lived a family in which there were several young persons.—The parents, however, did not believe in revivals, but ridiculed the work, calling it enthusiasm, religious stirs, &c. &c. but the work increased, and about 50 of the youth were soon made subjects of grace. It was noticed that all the members of this family were passing by, while many of their companions were entering into the kingdom. The father saw it, and was alarmed. He called his family together, and addressed them thus:—"My children, I am convinced that this is the work of God, and I believe that now is the time for you to obtain salvation. Others are anxious for their souls, and it is time for you to attend to yours." The next evening, two of the family went home from meeting, where they had frequently attended before, with indifference, under deep conviction; and several have since found joy and peace in believing. Let parents and others be careful lest they be found fighting against God, and the blood of those placed under their care, be found in their skirts. [New Haven Religious Intelligencer.]

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE. Monday, Feb. 11.

THE APPOINTMENT BILL.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on the judiciary, to which had been referred the bill from the other house to fix the ratio of representation under the 4th census, reported the same with an amendment, to strike out 40,000 and insert 42,000 as the ratio.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, Feb. 11.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the House agreed to consider the joint resolution by which he submitted some days since, relative to the recognition of the independent governments of South-America, for the purpose of having the same referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and it was referred accordingly.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Mr. Hemphill addressed the house in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, in a speech of about an hour, and was followed by Mr. Colver on the same side, who occupied the floor until past 4 o'clock, when Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina rose and intimated his intention to speak on the question, but the usual hour of adjournment having passed, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again, and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Cooke submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire and report, how many naval stations are occupied by the United States; the number and grade of the officers at each; what each officer has received as pay and subsistence, and what for emoluments or extra compensation for supposed services; how many have received their full monthly pay, and who were not in actual service during the period for which they were so paid, and also what authority they were so paid, and by what authority they enquire into the expediency of reorganizing the naval establishment of the United States.

Mr. Mc Lane moved to amend the resolution to include it read as follows: "Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the naval establishment of the United States."

Thus modified the resolution was adopted without opposition.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill) Mr. Taylor in the chair. This gave rise to a debate which continued till the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill to continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia—which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this house the number and location of the naval stations now occupied by the United States, the number and grade of the officers at each, and how employed—what each receives per month as pay and subsistence, and what for emoluments or extra compensation—whether any have received their full monthly pay, who were not in actual service during the period for which they were so paid—how many are on furlough—whether any naval officer is employed in the merchant service—if so, whether he receives any pay from the government.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill), Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Archer, of Va. took the floor in favour of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and continued his remarks until the usual hour of adjournment, when (Mr. A. not having concluded,) the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. Floyd remarked, that in consequence of unofficial reports of the promulgation of an imperial ukase of the Autocrat of all the Russias, in relation to the western limits of the U. S. States. He begged leave to lay on the table the following resolution: Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be requested to communicate to this house, whether any foreign government have made claims to any part of the territory of the United States upon the coast of the Pacific Ocean north of the 42d degree of latitude, and to what extent; whether any regulations have been made by foreign powers affecting the trade on that coast, and how far it affects the interests of this republic, and whether any communications have been made to this government, by foreign powers, touching the contemplated occupation of Columbia River.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Bankrupt Bill) Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Archer of Va. resumed the argument which he commenced yesterday, in support of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and occupied the floor about 2 hours.

Mr. Barbour (the Speaker) rose, and intimated his intention to present some general views of the subject that had occurred to him, and (the usual hour of adjournment having arrived,) moved that the committee rise and report, which was agreed to, and leave having been given to sit again, the house adjourned.