RZEN, CIL. holls,

ry liberal terms; Land, viz: ın Farm, nt 10 miles from acres, this farm

farm 'called Choice," ir Baldwin; adarm, containing upfed by Sabret

on," s, formerly own orsey, nine miles timore road; the chard Scott. A lains,"

lenry H. Brown, Welch; containon Round Bay, ablished a Naval Bodkin Neck, a n wood, and the
Apply to
CATON,
Baltimore,
NDS, in Anna-

he terms of sale

oman, rs of age, stout office. Thouse

Reward. away from the ber, living in rundel county, yon's Creek, on day of the hoa Negro Man

hew, , 5 feet 4 or 5 black. Whoeve fellow in the that I get him above reward, all reasonable ARD GARY.

HOUSE.

 ${\it Gambrill}.$ eave to inform as become the ad commodious merly the proany years as a House.

tly situated, and ience. She is now roperty, and is Travellers day. There is a

LE es, which will ar of Horses. moderate; and xertions for the fort of all who , 1822

Sale. of fieri facine, one del county court, hite, esd. a justice me airected, will dder on Friday the James Hunter's Annapolis. all the / James Hunter's Annapolis, all the of John Tydings, , in and to a house nnapolis, situate on ng 25 feet, and run-ed and taken as the gs, at the suits of Ernest. Sale to P. M. Terms Cash

O.HARA, Sh'ff. otice. d to the firm of N BARBER, ind settle their ac re of long standing, may expect suits to

and intend keeping, d Horse Feed, ouse on the wharf. e supplied on the

& J. BARBER

Bangway from the subteriber to Calvert county, Mary and on the county three negro man, viz. nday the 20th o purpose of

Aged about 25 years in lest 7 or 3 nell high, black completion, round fact set, and had on when he went away cloth coat, black cassimers particloses a new fur hat. As he can write it is bable he has forged a pass for himself as the others.

TOM,
Aged about 27 years, 5 feet: 8 or 3 leads high, slender made, black completion down look when spoken to, he had suit of white home made kersey and that.

WAPPIN,
Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a briwn complexion, had on a suit of white home I will give one hundred dollate for the prehension of each of the above described

negroes, if taken out of the state, of the dollars for each if taken in the state so that got them again.
JOSEBELW. REYNOLDI.
April 18, 1822

## NOTICE.

Ordered, That the Corporation will meet every day from the second Monday in May to the Wednesday follows ing, from nine until eleven o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of militime transfers of assessable property within this city upon the assessor books, and that due notice be given thereof in the public papers. thereof in the public papers.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk. April 18.

## Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, will be disposed of at public sale, on Tues day the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, AM. if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, the farm of the late John Gibson, Esq. called

## "The Seven Mountains."

This property is situated in Ame-Arundel county, on the north side of Magothy river, and immediately on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, about seventeen miles from Baltimore, and eight from Annapolis. It is one of the most desirable abodes in Maryland either for one who derives his support from agricultural pursuits, or a man of fortune who is desirous of obtaining an elegant rural retrest.— The sold is fertile, and abundantly stocked with wood, and is peculiarly well adapted to the culture of Indian Corn and Tobacco, and all the products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportstion which its situation affords, give it advantages as a market farm that are possessed by few others. It abounds with delicious grapes, and the choicest grafted fruit trees in full bearing— These have been collected with great care, and are now in the most flourishing condition. The water by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford during the summer season, fish and crabs in the utmost abundance; and in the winter the wild fowl which always throng the shores fornish a plentiful supply for the table of the proprietor, and at the same time a very lucrative article of traffic. The farm is well supplied with the ordinary game of the country, Patridges. Pheacants, &c. and there are also on it a few fallow deer. Its situation is truly delightful, It commands a noble view of the Chesapeske on the east; and on the south & west the Magothy river, and the country on the op-posite shore, present a beautiful landscape. The improvements are a commodious frame dwelling house, ser-

vants' houses, ice house, stables, &c. This estate will, for the accommodation of purchasers, be divided into three parcels of about two hundred and fitty acres each, every part being bounded on one side by the water Any person who is disposed to purchase may have an opportunity of viewing the property at any time provious to the day of sale, by calling on Mr. John Gibson, who at present resides on it, and who will point out the boundaries between the different par-

THE TERMS OF SALE Are, one fourth cash, and the remain der to be paid in four equal annual instalments Bonds with approved security will be required for the pay ment of that portion of the purchase ment of that portion of the purchase ment of the purchas payment of the whole of the parchis money deeds conveying the and sill be executed. The sale will take place

on the premises.

Addison Ridons, Tradit.

April' 10.

The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Pairlot requested to insert the above know week for five weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office for collection.

# [VOL. LXXVII:

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1829.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STEBET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price Three Dollars per Annum.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

From the Freeman's Journal.

GENERAL WAYNE. GENERAL WAYNE.

General Wayne is one of many of our revolutionary heroes, who have been suffered
to sleep in their graves unhonoured, and apparently forgotten by their country. The
numerous battles in which he fought during
burstruggle for independence, attest his cousurrand his conduct, while the victory of General Wayne is one of many of our revolutionary heroes, who have been suffered to sleep in their graves unhonoured, and apparently forgotten by their country. The numerous battles in which he fooght during our struggle for independence, attert his courage and his conduct; while the victory of the Miami's, in 1794, added a fresh wreath to his laurels. The next-year after this victory, he died at Presqua Isle, while concluding a treaty with the Indians, and was busied on the shore of Lake Erie. No stone nor monument has been erected to his memory, and a ruined picket is all that marks the grave, if even that remains to tell where the process of the unlimited progress which he shall maked in knowledge and happiness. In aprling all nature seems roused from sleep to the Miami's, in 1/9, addeg a fresh wreath to his laurels. The next year after this victory, he died at 'Presque lale, while concluding a treaty with the Indians, and was buried on the shore of Lake Eric. No stone or more more than a have accepted to his more worth. ned on the shore of Lake Erie. No stone nor monument has been erected to his memory, and a ruined picket is all that marks the grave, if even that remains to tell where the hero lies. Permit the muse to present her trifling offering at his grave.

went to his grave, and saw never a stone.
To tell the brave warrior's story, Who 'mongst the sons of his country had

shone. Like the star in her diadem's glory. The deeds of his youth, his comrades can tell, When war was wak'd by the cannon's

rattle, When he stood by the side of the bravest who fell, The first, and the foremost in battle. The fields of his fame were many and fair,

Where he fought with his soldiers around him; And oft, at the close of the conflict of war, The bright garland of victory bound him But now in the wild, far, far in the west, The brave, gallant warrior is lying, Just crew'd with victory, he sunk to his

And peace smil'd on his hour of dying. And there, in a lone and desolate grave,
By Erie's green waters they laid him,
And there he lies, the gallant and brave,
Whileno sepulchral honours are paid him.

But the soldier will ever remember his worth, And treasure with fondness his story; And the gallant will shed a tear on the turf,
Where he sleeps in the bed of his glory.
W.

"Calypso ne pouvoit se consoler du de part d'Ulysse."-Telemacque. My heart's in the highland, my heart is not

I spoke the word and so we parted—
And as she kindly said Farewell!
I press'd her hand quite broken hearted, And saw no more my bonny belle!

Nor will that sorrow soon be o'er, Nor soon the tear be wip'd away— Ev'n now I see her on the shore, And still I curse the joyless day. No outward sign shall tell that sorrow,

No look express my silent grief,— Come, Hope! thou angel of to-morrow! For thou alone caust bring relief. Though far away, my heart shall still Hold fast its ties at each remove-

I tremble at the thought of ill I tremble most, when most I love. I'll think of thee by night and day, tach long lost look I'll treasure well; But joy shall never light my way, Till thou art mine my bonny belie.

## LOVEST THOU ME?

Do I love thee? do I love thee? Yes, and must while ages roll: There is nought to prize above thee, Precious Savious of the soul!

Do I love theel who has stonger. Cause to love the dying Lamb, But for thee had held me longer Sin, that doth mislead to damn!

Do I love thee! holy Jesus, Stretch'd upon the mountain tree; Love my rescued spirit seizes, When I feel thou di'dat for me! What! for me! a wretched sinner.

With no claim upon his grace? Re the victim—I the winner.

Through his glorious righteousness! Do I love thee! thou had'st sought me,

While in ignorance I stood, Ere I knew thee, thou had st bought me, Bought me with thy streaming blood! Can I, then, do less than love thee, Less than still thy MERCY crave; When there's none in Heaven above thee, None in Heaven, but thou, can save!

SPRING
AN EMBLEM OF THE RUSURRECTION.
The flowers which we now so much ad-

mire, were not long since coarse and shape-less roots; but they are at present the ornasess roots; but they are at present the ornaments of the eartht and the delight of our tyes. What a fire image is this ofthe righteous, and the state of their re-animated bodies! The human body, while in the grave, is an object of horror; but it shall experience a most astonishing change at the resource cities as sown in weakness, but shall be raised in hower. was sown in weakness, but shall be raised in power; it was sown in dishonour, but shall be raised in glory." The spring no sooner takes place of winter, but life and Joy take place of the melancholy impressions which a severe season makes on the mind of many and the first fine days cause sions which a severe season thakes on the mind of man, and the first fine days cause in to forget the gloom of winter. Thus at the great days of the resurrection, shall we first the rail the vad and gloomy days of our past tile. The light of spew creation shall days upon ma. and all our sortners hall busides and God shall wipe away all tears form our west. bulbillet and and brin during and

Spring is the general renovation of the whole earth. However dull it was the win ter, it is now no lies pleasing and delightful. The surrounding scene charms out imaginations, and we lancy ourselves transported

shall make in knowledge and happiness, In spring all nature seems roused from sleep to praise its author, by an universal hymn—Similar songs of joy shall resound in the day of the ressurrection from the world of the righteous, who shall he with their Redeemer to behold his glory. With what delight will the soul of the real Christian be filled! We may rise from the less to the greater If the spring in nature he so rich in enjoyments. spring in nature be so rich in enjoyments, what shall be the beauty and happiness of that spring, the new world?

From the Bellows Falls Intelligencer.

"Take my counsel,"
Devote thy soul to any thing but Love." There is no passion so active and power. ful, nor one that more enslaves its votary, than love. It imparts when reciprocal, the purest and most sublime joy—sheds its bal my influence on the cares of mortality, and sweetens the cup of human felicity. But unrequited love," conveys the most exquisite anguish, and involves its victim in the most inextricable labyriuth of misery and most inextricable labyriuth of misery and ful, nor one that more enslaves its votary, woe; and has frequently "bleach'd joy's ro-sy cheek for ever, and strewed the snows of age upon youth's auburn ringlets. Richard V —, was the son or an officer, who fell at the memorable battle of Sarato-

ga, leaving nothing to his orphan son, but that liberty which his sword had been drawn to vindicate, and for which he had offered his life a sacrifice on "freedom's holy altar" Richard early discovered his penurious circumstances, and saw himself de pendent solely on his industry and enter prize for his advancement in life. These he employed so assiduously, and with such success, that he was already fast emerging from the cloud of obscurity, in which poverty had enveloped him, when he became acquainted with the beautiful Emeline, and for a time was blessed with the sunshine of her smiles. Her beauty and accomplishments were such, that a heart less susceptible of fine and tender feelings than that of Richard's might have felt, in her presence, the whole force of female influence. His heart was indeed engaged—and he was hap-py in the delusive hope, that his affections had rested on a congenial soul.—Had Eme line's heart been lett free to its choice, she would undoubtedly, fixed upon him as the dear partner of her joys and sorrows; for he was "a man made in a poper mould; one whom ladies sigh for."

"Nature had form'd him with her utmost care, With each attraction that should win the

fair; His stature rose in strength and manly

grace, The rays of genius brighten'd in his face." But Emeline belonged to one of those families, whom affluence had so highly elated, that they looked with infinite contempt up-on those, however worthy, whose employ ment was so vulgar as that of actual labour. ment was so vulgar as that or actual tabour. Her parents no sooner discovered her growing attachment to Richard, than the latter was absolutely forbidden their house; and such was the effect of their arguments and authority on the mind of Emeline, that she soon after wrote him, that she mever more desired to see him!"- This was too much;

he could endure "The proud man's contumely, The insolence of office, and the spurns That patient merit of the unworthy takes, with tolerable composure; but to have his with tolerable composure; but to have his affections trifled with, his hopes blasted, the object of his love torn from him so suddenly and unexpectedly, was more than he was prepared for, and he sunk under the weight of the calamity.

To relieve the inquietude that preyed upon his mind, he drank deep of the cup of inchiety.

inebriety

"Steep'd his drench'd senses in the mad'-

ning bowl," and sought to "quench the fever of his grief," in scenes of intoxication, debauchery, and midnight ravelry. In consequence of which, he was soon reduced to a state of the most abject and humiliating poverty & misery—and exhibited a living confirmation of the assertion, that

·Falsely our poets deck the barbarous god With roseate hue, with infant's dimpling

With wanton curls and wings of downy gold— He dips his darts in poisonous aconite;

The fiery venom rages in our veins, Infuses rage, and murderous crucky." In this state he could not long survive. He fell a victim to the frowns of the fairand his exit was calculated to awaken no other emotion than a sigh of pity, and the sorrowful exclamation of "Alas! poor crazy Dick!"

## APOTHEM.

Nothing is so dear bought as that which is begged-for where we give, we purchase the liberty of another; where we sik we

Spring is the general renovation of the whole earth, However dull it was the way the workshifted done more mischief a tre, it is now no likes pleasing and delightful. The surrounding scene clearms out imaginations, and we laney ourselves transported into a new and more joyous dwelling. Thus in the day of the cesurrection, we shall find ourselves transported libto a new, delightful, and magi heent habitation. In the new heaven and new earth, we shall know nuthing of the apparent or real effects which attend, the globe we now inhabit. Order, peace, beauty, and righteousness shall render our future abode the most happy that we can possibly conceive or desire.

When the earth is warmed by the rays of the sun, millions of plants and different sorts of flowers spring out of its bosem. It will be the same in the resurrection; when all generations of men shall rise out of the but that little, too often repeated, becomes intemperance; intemperance produces idleness, confusion of affairs, debt and embarrassment, and these lead directly, if not to fraud and embezzlement, to penury, want, and the limits of a jail. Here is a pretty climax indeed, of human frailty and weakness; and all for want of a little fortitude and firmness to refuse at first to accept a little sideboard hospitality. In short a little and firmness to refuse at first to accept a little sideboard hospitality. In short, a little sleep in the morning—a little punch at noon—a little wine and bitters before dinner—a little more wine and a little rest after dinner—a little visiting, and a little more drinking at night; all these soon wind up the industrious concerns of the plough boy, the mechanic, the merchant or professional character; and leave the hall alike the victims, not of a little, but of a great deal of wretched. ter; and leave them all alike the victims, not of a little, but of a great deal of wretchedness. We beseech the plough boy, of all others, to avoid these little beginnings, which lead to such great evils, and such wretched ends. Instead of indulging the freaks of appetite, and hankering after luxuries which never fail to destroy the whole some habits essential to their prosperity in life, let them cling to those habits as a shipwrecked mariner would to the last plank of his ill-fated bark.

his ill-fated bark. It was said of the illustrious Edmund Burke, in the very meridian of his splendour, that he made his dinners of the simplest food; and that he would frequently invite such men as Pitt, Fox, and other shining characters of that day, to dine upon a boiled leg of mutton and turnips, and a bottle or two of claret. It was othe feast of reason the flow of scul," and not the indulgence of sensual, irrational appetite, that was sought by the champions of England's fame and glory.—
Such likewise was the temperance and frugality of our Franklin whose immortality is built upon the same basis as that of the Burkes and Pitts of old England. From such examples let us learn to despise and banish luxury and dissipation from our homes, and our festive boards; and let the plough boys be the first to pursue this path of domestic economy. Let them never sicken at the labour which they cannot avoid; because Providence has decreed it as the means of human subsistence. Let them rather rejoice, that they have always labour enough, if they choose to pursue it, to keep the devil from catching them idle, that he

may draw them into the snares of destruction Cincinnatus, the Roman Patriot, weeding in his turning garden; Burke the British Cicero, dining upon a mutton chop, and Franklin, one of the patriots of America, teasting upon bread and water in a printing officel—What illustrious examples for modern philosophers and modern plough boys Plough Boy.

## From the Rhode Island American.

VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE. The following extract from a letter of an ofhe following extract from a letter of an of-ficer belonging to the United States Na-vy, who visited Constantinople during the late cruise of the Columbus, contains some interesting particulars of the manners and ceremonial of the Turkish

While at Constantinople, his excellency, the English Ambassador had an audience with the Grand Seignor Thefamed splen-dour of the Sublime Porte and the novel scenes which generally invite the attention of all Christians to witness the ostentation which is universally displayed on such oc-casions, together with the impression that very few of my countrymen had ever been admitted thus far into the Seraglio, were motives which plead strongly in favour of accepting the very polite invitation of his

excellency to accompany him.

The winter residence of the Ambassador was at his Palace in Pera, opposite to Con-stantinople. There most of the diplomatic corps representing the European courts reside; and from this place we marched to Tophana, the sea side, after having been marshalled by the Secretary of Legation in

marshalled by the Secretary of Legation in the following order:

A large company of Janizaries, under the command of a Colonel, dressed in the true. Turkish style—next appeared the household of his Excellency, in livery—here followed the Ambassador in a palanquine carried by six slaves in red—then the came English ganglemen and strangers who came English gentlemen and strangers who had invitations, which closed the processi-

on.

At the place of embarkation, we found Ceyques waiting to transport us to the opposite side. The beauty of this kind of boats is worthy of notice; they are eighty feet in length and carry from twenty to thirty oars, and pull with astonishing facility—in a few moments we were all landed on the opposite shore, where were horses for the opposite shore, where were horses for the whole party supplied by the Sultan.— They were all studs, and neaty capacisoned; that on which the Ambassador rode was ed; that on which the Ambassador i ode was elegantly dressed in gold trappings. We proceeded much in the same manner as when on foot. As we approached the Sub-lime Porte, the difficulty in passing became very great, the streets being extremely nar row, muddy, and filled with an immense conceins of sealls of high severand at concourse of copie of both sexes and all ages, gazing with wonder and astonishment at this prodigious procession of intidels. We arrived at the outer court without any accident, where we left our horses. As we entered the great gates of the Seraglio, the first sight which presented itself to our view was eight thousand Janizaries paraded without the least appearance of military or-der or regularity, all walling to receive their pay and pillage. I could not avoid reflect-ing what a distribution of turbans and petticoat breches there would be, should we let loose half the humber of sallors among

At length we were conducted to the Divan, where were stready spared the Grand

A LITTLE WILL NOT HURT YOU! Vizier Capudan Pacha, the keeper of the

hours (no one being permitted to sit except the Minister) they commenced the tedious ceremony of paying off the Janizaries, which they take care to perform when any Christian Minister has his audience. This is undoubtedly intended to impress the be-helder with a ronception of their with a ronception of their holder with a conception of their riches & power. They I ing in the gold in bags, which is piled up between the Turks and Infidels, until they can just see each other; this is all taken account of by the Minister of Finance, who is directed a sum sufficient to pay one regiment, to be placed on the flag stones before the door, at equal distances—the regiment at the same time is waiting in anxious expectation on the opposite side of the Court—à signal is then made by one of the officers, when the whole troop start at full speed for this most enviable prize—the first who reach the spot stop to seize the bags, when those who follow to seize the bags, when those who follow precipitate the first into the dirt, and this formidable troop of heroes lay prostrate he fore us—after recovering themselves, those who had succeeded in getting the most bags retired to their quarters, exulting in their agility. Thus we were compelled to wit ness this ludicrous scene until the whole

corps of Janizaries were paid off.
Preparations were now made for dinner,
stools being placed before the Grand Vizier and all the Divan, just as they were seated in state, on which were placed gold or silver trays three or four feet in diameter, of a circular turm We infidely took seats op-posite to the Turks, when were introduced a dish of roasted fowls which we puled to pieces with our fingers, the next, perhaps a ragout of rabbits or some other wild game their preserves of an exquisite kind were then handed in. In this manner were some thirty dishes alternately brought to this most noted entertainment, from all of which most noted entertainment, from all of which we helped ourselves most plentifully, with our hands, except from those dishes which contained the liquids; for these we were provided with spoons of turtle shell or wood these being the only instrument to ma-nage with. From every dish, as it was brought in, the Musselman who sat at the table with me always took good care to help himself first—it being considered sacrilege for a christian to touch before he has a tinger in the pie. After we had finished our repast, perfumed water was bro't with embroidered towels to wipe our mouths and fingers; the Musselmen smoked their long beards with burnt odours, the fra-grance of which scented the whole room. As soon as we had done regailing our

selves at the Sultan Mahmond's expense we repaired to the court, and dressed our selves with pelisses, trimmed with fur, that or the Ambassador being extremely beauti ful. In a short time the Drogoman or the Sultan made his appearance, with information to his Excellency's Drogoman, that if the Infidels had been clothed and ted, they the Infidels had been clothed and fed, they might be permitted to appear before the mighty Mahmoud, the Sultan of all Sultans. Two Janizaries came up and seized each of us by the shoulders, and, in this manner, we were conducted into the presence of the Grand Seignor. We passed through another gate, where were arrayed the most hideous set of looking wretches that ever appeared in human form—they were a disgrace to the Turks themselves. This sallow, meagre face were ennuchs This sa low, meagre race were eunuchs who guarded the Sultan. Such a mass of ugliness could not have generated by the ordinary course of nature. To complete this spectacle, these walking ghosts were dressed in vellow, with caps of the sam colour, in the form of a sugar loaf. When we reached the presence chamber, the Sultan was seated on his throne, surrounded by his court. The Ambassador made his speech, which was translated by the Dro-goman, who repeated it to the Vizier. In answer, the Sultan, in a low and emphatic style, addressed himself to the Vizier, who repeated it to the Ambassador's Drogoman, and he translated it to his master. During this ceremony, the Sultan never turned his head towards the Infidels, or moved a muscle of his face, but eyed the minister with scrutinising severity. His throne was a bout eight feet square, of a flat surface, and three feet high, covered entirely with em-broidered gold, interspered with pearls of or ordered gold, interspered with pearls of different shapes. Over his head was a canopy, supported with pillars at each corner, which were heautifully decorated with precious stones. In the centre of this cautopy was suspended a globe, elegantly adversed with levels of a variety of a called dorned with jewels of a variety of colours on the outer edge of this canopy were small er globes variously ornamented. were many more ornaments to this most extraordinary piece of furniture, which constitute too great a variety for descripti-

Here ended our audience and we returned, grappled in the same ungentlemanly man ner as we entered, between two Janizaries who grasped our shoulders as firmly, not-withstanding we were all unarmed, as though their heads depended on our committing no outrageous act upon their Mahomedan Master. We found our horses ready in the out

er court—we mounted and proceeded to the outer side, where the Cerques was manned and ready to take us to Pera. This tedious

The Sultin Makmood is thirty five years of age, in stature rather inferior to those which the Greetan artists of ancient times which the Grecian artists of ancient times would call noble. He has large, black, penetrating eyes, dark swarthy complexion, small nose, a long black beard, which he appears to take much delight in stroking down. The tout ensemble of his features is good. When Leawhim on the throne he was dreased in nurnis rubes, with a plain was dressed in purple robes, with a plain turban, in front of which he wore a small plume fitted in a cluster of diamonds. Near him lay an elegant sword, of exquisite work-manship. In his girdle he wore his Yata-gan, the handle of which was studded with diamonds, which, contrasted with the dark purple colour of his robe made a brillient appearance which eclipsed all imaginary beauties. There being no display of colours, there was a simple elegance which baffles all description. Take my visit to the Seraglio

in the aggregate, it gave me infinite satis-faction, and I shall ever remember it with pleasure. The character of the Sultan is of that austere nature which marks the nation over which fate has placed him; but the most predominant trait in his character is avariceit frequently extends to meanness and often proves fatal to the unfortunate individual who is concerned with him or his govern-ment, should he prove to be a Greek or Armenian, and in possession of much wealth. Frequently, withoutthe least apparent cause, his property is confiscated by the state, and the poor devil either beheaded or banished for life. A circumstance of a similar nature took place at Constantinople, a short time previous to my arrival there; a very extensive family of Armenians had amassed an immense property, and had extensite en-gagements with the Porte. Suddenly three or four of the principals were beheaded in the most public manner, and their proper y confiscated to the infernal avarice of the

#### EXTRACT.

Men of all parties and of all descriptions, both the professional friends and the undisguised enemies of equal liberty, appear to agree on one point relative to public contributions—that is, that the tax should be so far disguised as to render the payment imperceptible at the time of payment.—
The policy is accomplished by incorporating the tax with the price of the commodities—so that those who levy the tax or whose implicity causes it to be levied, escapes censure, which is transferred to the merchant who sells the commodity.

BARLOW.



Elkridge, May 5th, 1822.

## Tobacco Beds.

If my ground had been ready I could yes-terday have transplanted two acres from rough hotheds, which I made on the 5th of March I shall transplant from them this week, however, without waiting for seasons. The plants which I might have set out yes-terday have leaves each as large as a dollar, and with their stem and root measures four inches long. The field beds made at the same time will sot give me plants fit to be removed under six weeks at the soonest, which brings me to the middle of June, when the sun has great influence, and planting seasons are precarious. Last year, da-pending chiefly on field beds, I pitched a pending chiefly on field beds, I pitched a large part of my crop in the first week of July, and was pressed closely by frost when housing his in October; but this year, relying principally on rough hot beds, I shall plant my whole crop from these, and before the close of May; whereasif I had relied upon field beds this year, I could not, owing to some peculiarity of the spring, plant any part of my crop until late in June.

I send to you herewith, some plants from my hot beds, and others from my field beds; from these you may form an idea of their relative condition, for the plants are selected from qualities of the best to be found in either kind of my beds. My corn planting

from qualities of the best to be found in either kind of my beds. My corn planting will now be finished in three days, so that nothing can interfere with tobacco planting, until time for hay making comes, and long before then my tobacco crop will be established Is it not important to planters, to be thus certainly assured, as they are by the hot bed system, the day on which they may begin and complete their planting and may begin and complete their planting and

housing.
What would not most of them give to to have their crops pitched, and off hand be-fore hay making, and corn tending comes on? What to have their tobaccor ripe in August, leady to be housed half cured, by the drought and heat of that month; uninjured, because unseen, by the latter glut of worms; and completely out of the way, when we should be saving corn-fodder, fall

grain, and seeding Much as planters would gladly give to be assured of these facilities, of this certainty assured of these facilities, of this certainty of order, and regular succession of their labours, is it not wonderful, nay almost incredible, that they should neglect the easy, cheap, and obvious means of accom-plishing objects, so desirable and so impor-

These beds are made on the surface; prohably they would have done better, it sunk a foot at bottom, below it. During frost they were covered with straw mats made about 4 mothes thick and 5 or 6 ket square—the warp of white oak slips, straw for the filling, and this bound to the warp strips, by passing a smaller slip band around the straw and warp. The mats were supported above the plants on a ridga full 12 inches er court—we mounted and proceeded to the outer side, where the Cerques was manned and ready to take us to Pera. This tedious ceremony lasted about six hours—during which time not one of us had been seated but the Ambassador.

His Excellency had previously invited the majority of the party to dine at the English Palace, where we found apread the greatest variety of delicacies which the country produced and the appenie could desire. We forgot the fatigues of the day, the Sultan, the expuehs and the whole corps of Janithe expuehs and the length of each of them about 2 feet high, or two long; 4 feet and the length of each of them about 2 feet high, or two long; 4 feet and the length of each of them about 2 feet high, or two long; 4 feet and the length of each of them about 2 feet high, or two long; 4 feet and the length of each of them about 2 feet high, or two long; 4 feet and the length of each of them about 2 feet high, or two long; 4 feet and the length of each of them about 2 feet high, or two long; 4 feet and the length of each of them about 2 feet high, or two long; 4 feet and the length of each of them about 2 feet high, or two long; 4 feet and the length of each of them about 2 feet high, or two long; 4 high, and laid on from each side, forming