REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES. From Garden's Aucodotes of the Revolu-tionary War, recently published. LIEUT MANNING,

Late Adjutant General of the Militia of S C.

Many other proofs could be adduced of Manning's presence of mind, and cool intreptdity in action. It is grateful to me to mention one of these. At the battle of Eutaw, after the British line had been brok en, and the Old Buffs a regiment that had boasted of the extraordinary feats they were to perform, were running from the field, Manning in the enthusiasm of that valour for which he was so eminently distinguish ed, sprang forward in pursuit, directing the platoon which he commanded to follow him. He did not cast an eye behind him, until he found himself near a large brick house, into which the York volunteers commanded by Cruger, were retiring. The British were on all sides of him, and not an American soldier nearer than one hundred yards. He did not hesitate a moment, but springing at an officer who was near him, seized him by the collar, and exclaiming in a harsh tone of voice—Damn you sir, you are my prisoner, wrested his sword from his grasp, tragged him by force from the house, and keeping his body as a shield of defence from the heavy fire sustained from the windows, carried him off without receiving any injury. Manning has often related, that the moment when he expected his prisoner would have made an effort for 1 berty, he with great solemnity commenced an enu-meration of his titles: "I am, sir, Henry Barry, Deputy Adjutant General of the British Army, Captain in the 52 regiment, Secretary to the commandant at Charleston'
--Enough, enough, sir, (said the victor)
you are just the man I was looking for; fear nothing for your life, you shall screen me from danger, and I will take special care of you.' He had re'ired in this manner some distance from the brick house when he saw capt. Robert Joiett, of the Virginia line, engaged in a single combat with a British officer. They had selected each other for battle a little before, the American armed with a broad sword, the Britain with a mus ket and bayonet. As they came together, a thrust was made at Joiett, which he happi-ly parried and both dropped their artificial weapons, being too much in contact to us them with effect, resorted to those with which they had been furnished by nature They were both men of great bulk and vigour, and while struggling, each anxious to bring his adversary to the ground, a gre-nadier who saw the contest ran to the assistance of his officer, made a lounge with his bayonet, missed Joiett's body, but drove it beyond the curve into his coat. In attempt. ing to withdraw the entangled weapon, he threw both the combatants to the ground; when getting it free, he raised it deliberate ly, determined not to fail again in his pur pose, but to transfix Joiett It was at thi It was at this crisis that Manning approached—not near enough, however, to reach the grenadier with his arm. In order to gain the time,

opponent, and snatching up the musket, as he attempted to rise, laid him dead by a blow om the but end of it. Manning was of inferior size, but strong and remarkably well formed. Joiett, lite rally speaking, a giant. This probably, led Barry, who could not have wished the particulars of his capture to be commented on to reply, when asked by his brother officers how he came to betaken, I was overpowered by a huge Virginian."

and to arrest the stroke, he exclaimed in an angry and authoritative tone, 'You damn'd brute will you murder the gentleman?' The

brute will you murder the gentleman?' The soldier supposing himself addressed by one

of his own officers, suspended the contem

plated blow, and looked round to see the

fore he could recover from the surprise into which he had been thrown, Manning, now

sufficiently near, smote him with his sword

across the eyes, & felled him to the ground,

while Joiett disengaged himself from his

person who had thus spoken to him.

SERGEANT ORD.

In every instance where this heroic sol-dier was engaged in action, he not only increased his own reputation, but animated those around him by his lively courage. In a camp, on a march, and in every situation, he performed all his duties with cheerfulness and vivacity, preserving always the most or-derly conduct, and keeping his arms, accontrements and clothing in the nea est pos-sible condition. He might, indeed, be con-

by a British force, the leader of which, approaching the gate of entrance, exclaimed the substance, exclaimed the substance of the substance o ly worthless militia, and have no hayonets! Ord immediately placed himself in front of the gate, and as they attempted to enter, laid six of his enemies, in succession, dead at his feet, crying out at every thurst-"No bayonets here-none at all, to be sure!" following up his strokes with rapidity that the British party could make no impres-tion, and were compelled to retire.

INDIANS AND JEWS-HARPS. Some observations were made during the late session of Congress, by Mr. Benton of late session or Congress, by Mr. Benton of the Senate, when speaking on the Indian factory system, (see National Intelligencer, April 10th,) with respect to jews harps hav-ing been sent out by the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, as an article of barter or sale with our red brethren. -Now, whatev er ludicrous ideas this adventure of jews harps may have given rise to, it appears to be a fact that this instrument is an old fa vourite with the Indians; for Horace Wal pole, in his private correspondence, vol 1.
p. 430, states, what part of the purchase of
Maryland from its savage proprietors, was
a quantity of vermillion and a parcel of jews-(Nat. Int. 

THE AMERICAN MUSSULMAN. Mr. English, who went all the way from Boston to the dominions of the Grand

Seignior for the purpose of embracing the rational system of religion propagated by Mahomet, it is now said has been again converted, having renounced his new taith werted, naving renounced his new taith through the arguments of a pious and learn ed Jev, who is engaged in preaching the Doctrines of Christin Egypt. This information is contained in a letter from Mr. Wolf, the Jewish convert alluded to, to the British Bib'e Society at Malta, "Mr English" hesays, "has given up the idea of remaining a Mahommedan; he told me that I had society as the start of a Mahommedan; he told me that I had spo-ken to his heart; he no longer considers it a delusion when I speak with him of the haw transactions in thi hopewhich is in me," &c —Salem Register.

Problitate London Papers. pedestrian of the name of John Simp-by profession a gardener, proposes to k on Newcastle Town Moor ninety-six miles in 24 hours. He is 66 years of age, being ten years older than Wilson the pedestrian, and proposes to walk six miles more than he did, in the same period of time.

THE OAK-TREE

le still standing in the New Forest, against which the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel glanced and killed King William Rufus, though now much decayed.

HOPS The total number of acres of land under the cultivation of hops, during the last year, was 45,662, so far as relates to England.

FIVE SISTERS, All widows, are now living at Crediton, the youngest of whom is eighty years of age, and the eldest above ninety.

MONUMENTAL STATUE OF THE

LATE DUKE OF KENT. The finished model, seven feet four inches high, of the intended Monumental Statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, is, by permission of the committee, now open for gratuitous exhibition of the sculptor's, Mr. S. Cahagan's, King street, Edgeware Road.

The statue represents his late Royal Highness, attired in his ducal robes over a field Marshal's uniform, resting his right arm upon the Bible, placed upon adwarf column, on which is depicted in basso relievo the eye of Providence beaming rays of glory over the initial letter of the late Duke's name. (Edward,) beneath which are his armorial bearings and supporters. The left hand grasps a roll of papers inscribed— "Annual Report;" thus commemorating His Royal Highness's connexion with those numerous, Benevolent Institutions, over which he so worthily and so successfully

WITCHCRAFT.

As late as the year 1716, in this most enightened of all countries, a Mrs. Hicks and ner daughter, a child aged 9 years, were hanged at Huntingdon, for selling their souls to Satan, tormenting and destroying their neighbours, by making them vomit pins, and raising a storm, so that a ship was almost lost: which storm, it seems, was rais. ed by the diabolical arts of pulling off their stockings and making a lather of soap!

BRUTE SAGACITY.

A circumstance was related to us when a boy, by a person who, like Cobbett, was once a serjeant in the army, and which we never recollect to have seen in print This ndividual served at one time in Gibraltar There are a good many goats that scramble about within the precincts of the garrison; and at one point of the huge rock, a goat road leading down to the water's edge This imperceptible track, however, is so excessively narrow, that only one goat can travel by it at a time, while even a single false step, or the slightest attempt to run to the right or to the left would infallibly pre cipitate the bearded traveller from the to the bottom. It happened that one goat was going down while another was ascending the path, and the two meeting in the middle instinctively, and not without fear and trembling, made a dead stop. To attempt to turn or step aside was instant death; and although the topmost goat could have easily pushed his brother out of the way, he was too generous to take such an adventige. generous to take such an advantage At last ifter deep cogitation and much deliberation. they hit upon ascheme which even man with all his boasted wisdom, could not have surpassed; that is, the one goat lay quietly and cautiously down on all fours, and allowed the other to march over his body, to the great delight of the persons who witnessed the singular dilemma [Dumfries Courier.

THE MAIDEN'S LEAP. A daughter of the first earl of Gowrie was courted by a young gentleman much her inferior in rank and fortune. Her family; though they gave no encouragement to the match, permitted him to visit them at their castle of Ruthven, in Perthshire; and on such occasions, the chamber assigned him was in a tower, near another tower, in which the young lady slept. On one of his visits, the young lady, before the doors were shut, go' into her lovers apartment; but At the surprise of Georgetown, being with a small party of the Legion infantry, in possession of an inclosure, surrounding a house from which they had expelled the enemy, the recovery of the position was sought by a British force. took a desperate leap of nine feet and four inches, over a chasm of sixty feet from the ground, alighted on the battlement of the other tower, whence descending into her own chamber, she crept into bed. Her mother having in vain sought her in her lover's chamber came into her room, where finding her seemingly asleep, she apologized for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the following night, and was married The chasm between the towers is still shown under the appellation of the Maiden's Leap.

A SMART SHAVER.

A wager took place, on Monday the 27th ult. by J. Gornall, hair dresser, of Scotland road, who undertook to shave sixty men in an hour, which he completed in three fourths of the time le proceeded, however, till the expiration of the hour, when he had shaved eighty two in a masterly style.

SUMS WON AT THE RACES IN 1822. The following is an account of the money, and gold and silver cups won at the five

and gold and silver cups son at the separation of the principal places of sport this year:

Newmarket 36,799£, 0 and seven Cups
York 5,922 15 and one Cup.

Doncaster 5,549 10 and one Cup. 4,208 5 and one Cup. 3,583, 5 and one Cup.

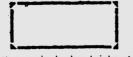
The whole amount including the above, won at the different races, is 99,381£. and The greatest prize was the Grand Duke Michael's Cup, with 3,230 guineas in it, won by Michaelmas at Newmarket.

BUONAPARTE'S WILL. The judgment of the First Tribunal o Paris, in the case respecting the Will of Buonaparte, has been rendered It accept the offer of M. Lafitte, to transfer to the Cassie des Consignations, the sum due from him to the estate of Buonaparte; and that the transfer be made at the expense and risk of those to whom the property may be hereafter adjudged. The plaintiffs, (Montholon, Bertrand, and Merchand.) though not ena bled to receive their demand for the present on account of some informalities respecting the law transactions in this case, were liable

SAPE CHIMNIES To the Editor of the American Parmer.

Dear Sir,

T have been secured from fire by making the inside of my chimnies circular, as they are easy swept or may be burnt; when m ladder and found my brick layers very ne-gligent in forming the chimnies, and in putting in mortar. The usual form is an oblong square as thus:-



I made them up in broken bricke at each corner, and plastered them in the inside, as



You will readily conceive, that this will prevent the fire from going through the bricks, which are frequently hollow be-tween for want of mortar. Mr Latrobe very much approved of this mode.

Pray explain it in appropriate terms, and consult some builder to have his opinion That many houses in the country are an nually destroyed by fire in consequence of defective chimnies, is notorious: ruinous consequences can be prevented by practising this hint-haud inutile vixi. mode will be adopted as the expense is trifling, broken bricks only be-

Your's most truly, T. LAW.

THRESHING MACHINE.

A Mr Pope, of Hallowell, (Maine) advertises a Threshing Machine, price \$20, by which a man and a boy can thresh 50 bushels a day. His advertisement has been answered by a Mr. Seth Ballou, of Livermore, who produces a certificate that he has invented a machine for othreshing, ifting and winnowing wheat, rye, oats and all kinds of small grain; also grass, flax, & all other articles from which the seed may be obtained by threshing, at one operation," by which three men to turn the crank and two other persons, one to feed the ma chine at the hopper, and the other to take away the straw, have threshed and winnowed more than five times the quantity ascribed to Mr. Popes machine.—Farmer

From the Hillsborough (N. C.) Gazette. ELECTIONEERING IN NORTH CA

ROLINA.
We have contemplated with regret the practice of electioneering, as it has so long and so generally prevailed in this state—we mean the practice of haranguing & treating at public places previous to our annual elections. Such a course must be repugnant to the fine feelings of a man of moral and political worth; and we cannot but view it as highly degrading both to the candidate and the public. Surely he is not worthy of the name of American freeman, whose vote can be purchased with the whiskey hottle and the inflamed speech of an intemperate and noisy candidate; and he who will stoop to such practices is still less worthy of the support of the sober and independent yeo manry of the country Possessing these feelings, we copy from the columns of the last Raleigh Star the following presentment of the grand jury of Wayne county; and hope the day is not far distant, when not only the grand juries of all our counties, but every sober minded and good eitizen throughout the state, will set his face against a practice at once so destructive to th rality of the people, so subversive to the ends for which elections were instituted, & so derogatory to the character of the free and independent citizens of an enlightened republic.

PRESENTMENT.

State of North Carolina-Wayne county.

Superior Court of Law-April Term, 1822. The grand jury for the county of Wayne, called upon to direct their attention to the violation of the laws or the state, and to the practices which are injurious to the good order and happiness of society, feel them-selves in duty bound to notice a custom which has prevailed in many parts of the state, and which has extende ty of Wayne-they mean the practice of treating (so cailed) with spirits at all meetings of the people previous to the annual elections, and at the elections. This pric-tice the grand jury believes to be the source of many serious moral and political evils It destroys the good habits of industry and sobriety, begets habits of intemperance, causes quarrels, litigation, and often blood-shed. In a political point of view, the consequences of the practice are highly pernicious Electioneering or courting popular favour by giving spirits, equalise the pre-tensions of the blockhead and the man of sense-of the knave and the honest mansince these means of winning favour being equally in the power of all who can con mand and squander money—the choice of the people is no longer directed to the me-rits of the candidates. The sycophant who gives the most brandy, who enlists the great est number of drunkards in his cause, he whose supporters can make the most noise, is most likely whilst this practice continues, to carry his point; while soher, sedate and pious men turn with disgust from the tunult of such a poll-men of moderate estate, however meritorious, unwilling to pur-chase popular favour by debasing themselves and corrupting the people, are driven from such a contest; and the election too often re-sults in the choice of a man to direct the destiny of the state whom the soher sense and reflection of the people would never have thought worthy of confidence, even in the minor concerns of interest. Such the people, and so hostile to the excellent principles of our republican government, deserves the highest reprobation and the

firmest opposition. The grand jury, therefore, present the practice of treating persons to and at the practice of treating persons to and at the election as a nuisance, meriting the correction of the law; and they severally invite the fathers of families, professors of religion, the zealous friends of republican government, and all who honour virtue and detest vice, to unite their efforts to discourage and to suppress the practice of treating with spirits at elections.

MICAJAH COX,

FRIGATE MACEDONIAN CAPTAIN BIDDLE.

We have been (aroured with a daily port of the sick, on board of this frigate and as it must afford satisfaction to the friends of the officers and crew to know the precise state of her condition, we make the following extract. It is dated Port au-Prince June 22, on which day 45 were reported on the sick list, of which seventeen only were ill of fever, the others variously affected, and many convalescent. Lieut. Spencer, was indisposed with an affection of the breast. Lieut. Simonds was convalescent. Lient. Isaacs, disorder of the stomach .-Sergeant Whitely died on the morning of the 12d June, of fever. Three of the cases of fever were reported dangerous.

[Philadelphia paper.

SPANISH ARMY AND NAVV. The Spanish government appropriated, in 1820, upwards of nine millions of dollars for the expenses of the navy department for the two political years ending this month But the actual receipts for the purpose do not amount to half the appropriation. arrears due to the naval officers, artizans and day laborers, are upwards of 1,250,000 dollars Many of them have received no dollars pay for six, eight, ten and fourteen months. The construction of two or three frigates is suspended in the ports of Spain for want of materials and funds. While such is the condition of the Spanish navy, the army receives regular pay. The reason for this preserence of the army is the political sit-uation of Spain. The army restored the present comparatively free constitution of that country, and is justly considered to be its firmest support - These facts we derive from a source of the highest re-pectability at Madrid, and are implicitly to be relied on

TUNERAL PROCESSION.

On Monday the 22d inst, the ceremon of intering the bones of the brave men who fell at the Minsink battle, in Orange county, during the revolutionary war, took The line of procession was preceded by the Cadets from West Point, and extended a mile in length. Major Poppin, who bore a conspicuous part in that battle, now ninety six years old, walked with the procession, and was one of the pall bearers. The numand was one of the pall bearers. ber of persons assembled on this interesting occasion, says the Coshen Patriot, has been variously estimated, but the best founded calculation we have heard, makes 2000 carriages of all descriptions, averaging five persons each; and this is perhaps not too high, for most of them were two horse wag gons, crowded full, some with eight or ten gons, crowder turns one were great numbers on horseback and on foot, so that the whole number could not have fallen much short ot twelve thousand.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

In the city of Pisa there is a round tower of eight stories of pillars, 180 feet high, inclining so much out of the perpendicular, that the top projects fifteen feet over the base. The way up to the top is by a flight of steps within, of so gentle an ascent, that it is said a horse could mount with ease. In going up, the inclination of the tower is found to be considerable, but in coming down still more so. It appears on the up-per side as if you were ascending, & on the I wer side you feel as if you would fall eadlong. On the top it has a fearful slant; and but for the iron railing which surrounds it, few would venture to trust themselves there.
The base on the lower side appears sunk in the ground above six eet. It is built of marble, and has stood nearly six hundred and fifty years without fissure or decay, having been raised in 1174. It is suppose to have sunk when built as high as the fifth story; and the architect had the boldnesand the skill to complete it in the direction it had taken.

From The Village Record. Cure for the Bite of a Rattle Snake or othe Since our last paper we have had the plea-

ure of a conversation with Dr. Joseph Moore of Gibsonport, Mississippi, who in forms us that during 18 years residence in that climate, there have come under his particular care, 13 cases of the bite of the Rattlean care. Rattlesnake and Mocassin, (the latter of which is more venomous than the Rattlesnake) and that he has found the following a certain and immediate cure. The remedy was introduced into Europe from Asia, by Sir William Jones, and has the confidence of the Medical Faculty whereever it has

been applied.

Give to a grown person, a tea-spoonful Spirit of Sal Ammoniac of what is commonly called Spirits of Harts-horn, in half a wine glass of water, every horn, in half a wine grass of water, every half hour, until the symptoms disappear, binding at the same time a linen cloth of three or four thicknesses wet with the Spirit unmixt with water, to the wound. The cloth to be wetted in the spirits every five

If the wound has been given some hours before the application can be applied, it should be scarified, freely round the lite with a sharp knife or lancet, before the wet

The most severe and obstinate cases have been known to yield to this remedy in a

Very great care ought to betaken that the Spirits of Hartshorn should be kept tightly corked, for if exposed to the air it soon loses its efficacy.

From the Savannah Republican. Having hastily made the last communica-tion respecting the remedy for the hite of venomous insects, I omitted to mention that the Spirits of Hartshorn and Turpentine were equally effectual to the cure of the different kind of Snakes. It is familiarly known to several gentlemen of this place, that while on a hunting excursion a few years ago, one of the dogs was severely bitten by a large Rattle Snake. The effect of the poson was instantaneous and in such a violent degree, as to produce all the symptoms of immediatedissolution;—oneo: the party who had heen in the habit on such questions of earrying about him a phial of the Spirits of Turpentine made an immediate application to the wound. It was really astonishing to witness the relief this medicine procured. The animal in a few minutes become rousd from the stupor and was enabled in half an hour, to return home with his companions-I might adduce many instances on record of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of these two valuable articles, but feel satisfied that what has been said on the subject, is sufficient to induce a trial without further recommendation.

THE "OLDEN TIME" In the year 1673, a Dancing School was opened in Beston, but was prohib ted by the General Court. FROM THE BRAZILS.

TROBT THE BRAZILE.

The New York Gazetteof Friday.
The New York Gazetteof Friday.
Ing contains the formal Decreis of the Regent of the Brazile, dated the interpretation of the Brazile. The providing the new Corte or of its frepresentatives General of the process; his message to them when some on the next day; the oath of the line on the next day; the oath of the line and worthy representatives." and their on the next day; the oath of the silical and worthy representatives? and their ble and profound response to the unthe great Brazil? Those papers an pressed in true Castilian style; follow and fury. An address to the Regenty of the Representatives has the following clamation and panegyric: of the Representatives nasina ionomic clamation and panegyrie:

"Between yesterday and to day, we distance! Between yesterday and to what events! Between yesterday and what events! Between yesterday and what events! what glory for your Royal Highorn, good fortune for us all; Yesterday

good fortune for us all; I esternly he not a country; yesterday we had not a Sovereign. To we have all! And we have more thu we have all! And we have more that since we have your Royal Highman. It is difficult however to perceively cise footing on which that government stands, or the means by which that at the blessings so eloquently derrich the following declaration from the significant of the Council seems to embody the of the Council seems to embody the viole the Council seems to embody the viole the Brazillians, without; defining a system by which they are to be regular. Laws made in Europe may create the piness of Europe, but not that of And The European system cannot, from the ternal reason of things, be the Andrew ternal reason of things, be the Ang system; and whenever it shall beatem there will be a state of coercion and viol which will necessarily produce a ten reaction. Brazil wishes not to infring on the rights of Portugal, but is angry Portugal should infringe upon hers; Ba wishes to have the same king, butdeen choose to have masters in the deput the congress of Lisbon; Brazil desires independence, strengthened by a we derstood union with Portugal; she wish short, that they should form two great lies, governed by their own laws, their own respective interests, obedien

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROM Of late there have been several her verdicts obtained for a breach of the ma age promise; a crime which is traly des without cause or justification—a forfeit oaths—a breach or faith—distress or min mortification and probably private mise are results of this disregard to the most orted of obligations and probable of the most orted of obligations. ared of obligations; and the heavy sum money which offenders have had to pr have no doubt been productive of goo sults.

A very pretty, modest girl brought writ against a faithless swain for a bea of the marriage promise; damages we laid at \$2000. She accompanied the office to identify the defendant, a young mechanic—but the honest officer, instead of caming him. ng him to the prison, carried himt parson, where, both parties being will ie stood for groomsman, and saw the ies lawfully married and the writ cancel Blessed are the peace makers.

N. Y. Advocate

PHENOMENON. A circumstance happened a week res'erday, in the neighbourhood of the cif Hudson, New-York, which has exce

a very general attention, and I have served, a great deal of idle & odd speculati On Monday morning, the 22d, inst was observed there had been a sudden a su maccountable rise in the Claverack cree at the bridge on the Columbia turnpike, a bout two miles east of this city; and, o racing its course downward, it was fou to be occasioned by an entire stoppage ne channel, about the quarter of a mile b low; which had set back the stream, till banks would confine it no longer, and the

t was overflowing in the meadow adjacen About 30 or 40 yards from the left or we About 30 or 40 yards from the left or wes bank of the creek, a spot of ground, of near ly an acre in extent, had sunk precipitate ly down—leaving a perpendicular bank where it had broken off, about eighteen o twenty feet high. The sunken ground however, did not extend to the bank of the creek, which was left, or about 20 yard back, in almost if not altogether its origin: position. On this side the land, where it parted, did not settle so low as the other; make of the ground originally giving a co siderable descent towards the east.

At the same time it was seen, that theen tire bed of the creek, for about an hundred yards in length, had been raised directly up, so as to force the current over the right The water has since been gradually wer

ing away the earth that was so raised, and has now formed a narrow channel in its for mer course. The ground which fell in, in the mann

I have described, was composed of a rich lam, somewhat sandy, which apparently extends to a considerable depth. Below this, there is probably a stratum of clay, at the bed of the creek consists of this substance overlaid with about eight inches gravel and pebbles. These were covered in spots, with the weed known by the name of evil grass; and exhibited here and there, large number of fresh water clams, & fish, that had been left by the receding waters.

The elevation of the bed of the creek was nearly the same for the hundred yards it

extended and would average ten feet. Us walking over it, I could observe no indications from the banks, or any where else, of what might be considered the immediate cause of its sudden and extraordinary, rise. I was told that the water had always been considerably deeper here than at any other point, for some distance above or below.

I have endeavoured to give as brief and plain a description of this singular appearance as I could; and if it can be rationally and satisfactorily accounted for, I am curi-

ous to hear it. It has been suggested, that beneath the stratum of clay—(the depth of which has not been ascertained)—there was a bed of quick sand, which was forced by the weight of the superincumbent earth, under the bed of the creek-which being much lower, and consequently lighter, yielded to the pressure of the heavier mass that sunk. Butthen, how does it happen that the intermediate space between the spot from whence it was removed and that where it is now deposited, its not at all disturbed a make should it is not at all disturbed? or why should it cause the bed of the creek to rise only ter feet, when it made way for a much larger tract to settle nearly twenty?

Again, it is said that the earth had been

gradnally undermined and washed away by, small springs and streams But if this had been the case, there would be some evidence of the fact, we should think, in the deposits of sand or clay; but so far from this, none can be seen, and every appearance seems to indicate the contrary.—Northern Whig. MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 8.

ELECTION OF BANK DIRECTORS. At an election held at the banking house in this city on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected. Directors of the Parmers Bank of Maryland, and the Branch

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thereof at Frederick-town: --For the City of Annapolis and Anne-Arun-del County.

Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw, Richard Harwood of Thos. John Ridgely, Thomas Harris,

Joseph Harris, Saint-Mary's County. Samuel Chapman, Charles-County, Richard Grahame, Calvert-County, Richard Graname, Carete-Gounty.
Francis M. Hall, Prince Georges County.
Henry Howard, of John, Montgomery
County
John Brien, Frederick-County.

John T. Mason, Washington-County. Roger Perry, Allegany County.
Thomas Harwood, Baltimore County. Henry Dorsey, Harford County. Directors for the Branch Bank at Frede-

rick-Town. John Tyler, John M.Pherson, Richard Potts. Henry Kemp, Casper Mantz, William Ross, Joseph Smith, George Baltzell. Benj Rutherford.

APPOINTMENT

By the Governor and Council. GIDEON WHITE, Esq. was on Tuesday appointed a Justice of the Orphans Court for this county, vice Henry Duvall, deceased.

CAPT. HULES COURT OF ENQUI-The members of the Court of Enquiry on Com Hull's had, says the Washington Gazette, are policy on Com Hull's hal, says the Washington Gazette, are now popointed, and will con-sist of Com, Rodgers, Com. Chauncey, Capt.

Morris. AMERICAN CASSIMERE. A specimen of double-milled cassimere, made at the factory of Dr. Daniel Annin.

on the Opequon, (Va ) has been exhibited

at Winchester, and is stated to be deserving

of the highest commendations. The colour is blue, the priceathree dollars a vard and the quality equal to that fer which \$3,50

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U.S. ship North Carolina. "Ouriship is one of the best sailers I ever aw, the John Adams and Cyane being in company, gave us a good opportunity of judging of her speed, and in the squalls, which were frequent, we stood as stiff as

when lying alongside the wharf-her mowhen lying alongside the wharf—her mo-tion is very easy, in fact, she has not chaffed or strained a rope yarn. The passage, though short was a very rough one for the season. She works uncommonly well, and we all think fur one of the greates, ships in the world, and regret we are not ordered for a long cruize, instead of our present destination."

ANOTHER HORRID PIRACY Capt Fitz, of the schooner Olive, arrived at New York from the Bahamas, informs that about the middle of June, the wreckers had fallen in with a ship ashore to windward of Rum Key, the crew of which had been cut to pieces, and were found hanging in the rigging! The wreckers had also picked up a brig at sea near the same place, entirely deserted—supposed

to have been robbed by the pirates.

FROM GIBRALTAR. Mr. S. Alexander, of this city, arrived from Gibraltar in the brig Cyno, captain Tear, whence heleft the 24th June, informs, that the President's Message of the 8th March, had produced a good deal of irrita-tion at Madrid. Among the most decisive symptoms, was the refusa of Spain to con-tinue to the American med terranean squad-ron, the privilege of depositing, free of du-ty, Naval stores and provisions at Mahon. Phil. Gaz

AMBRICAN ISINGLASS.

A manufactory of this useful article has en established at Cape Annihy Mr. Wm. Hall, late of this city. The material for manufacture is obtained from fish taken on our coast. The specimens of isinglass manufactured at Capasiann, have been used by brewers and controlled from the following who consider it full equal if not superior to the imported.—St. Rel.

COINERS.

The association of the counterfeiters in the vicinity of the lines have of late stolen copper still, and have applied themselves to the manufacture of the depper into half Eagles, and half dollars. The imitation we are told is excellent; and the fruits of this mint are now, or soon will be in circulation in this city; this is worthy notice; and the vigilance of our citizens should be awakenei to detect attempts to pass off this new product of the still .- Montreal Currant.

SNAKES.

A common streaked snake which was stely killed at Fredonia, (N. Y.) was found lo contain ninety eight young ones of from 5to 7 inches in length, all full of life and

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTELLATION.

The United States fagine Constellation, Captain Charles G. Riddely, arrived at New York on the 30th at from a cruise in the Pacific Ocean She sailed from Valgaraise on the 7th of May, arrived at Rio Juneiro on the 11th of June, sailed again on the 16th, touched at St. Pierres, Martinique on the 15th, sailed the same night, inque on the 15th, sailed the same night, rised along the coast of Dominique, south ide of St. Croix and Porto Rico, and came

tabegh the Mona plassage.

The Franklin 74. Com. Stewart, was still lying at Valparaiso, but was to sail for the Lee Coast on the 16th May. The schr. Dolphin, Lt. Comdt. Conner, sailed on the 5th lasthe Coast of Pern. th for the Coast of Peru.

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