

mentations, which then almost immediately produce acidities—the juice be purified of pulp and impurities, by passing several filtrations, and be undiluted by a drop of water—that it be placed in cellars or in colder situations, and left to its own native vigour, or aided by a friendly association, according to circumstances—that it be left to feed while on its own fatness, or be drawn off once or oftener, at good judgment, shall guide. With these precautions, a cider incomparably better than is made with the usual inattention, may be obtained, and its consumption enjoyed.

So far have I treated this subject with a view to general use, and in this view, a leading principle may be given in a word, alike important to the consumer and the neglected tillager—it is, that nature cannot be assisted in any other way than according to her own laws.

There are some distinctions remaining, which are no other than obvious refinements of the same principle.

The exact maturity of the fruit, is the first object of attention, in leaving general rules and advancing to a cider that

“Wine more priz’d, or laudable of taste.”

The point of perfection in the maturity of fruit can scarcely be said to be stationary for a day; a declension from that point is as detrimental as a deficiency in its attainment; the juice loses its activity and

“From sprightly ’twill to sharp or rapid change.”

Some apples do not mature until late in winter—others, not until the ensuing spring. Of these a cider might be made exquisitely fine. Laid in chambers through autumn, and in dry places in the cellar through the winter, exposed to the action of air, they become enriched by the evaporation of their watery parts—but at nearly the same period is there so friendly a concurrence of the atmosphere for the making of ciders as in the last month of autumn.

Asorting the apples, (for I have yet supposed them used promiscuously) is the second particular in the progress to perfection. Phillips observes, that

“Some ciders have by art or unconcern’d their genuine relish, and of sundry wines Assum’d the flavour.”

It is not possible that a commixture of various sorts could give one distinct perception to the palate. So invariably does nature preserve each kind by itself, that no two sorts can be drawn into union on the same stock. The different kinds in the juices of fruit is more or less inveterate when mixed, as they depart from sweet to sour. The mixture of an extremely sharp acid with a luscious sweet, produces an activity of opposition approaching to effervescence, nor does it cease but with the complete subjection of the mass to the acrimonious adversary. These facts suggest the propriety and necessity of keeping each kind of fruit in its own distinctness. The conclusion I should consider as securely propounded in its own reasonableness, and has never been limited by nature or tested by experience, that apples of the same kind, can make the most perfect cider. In this persuasion I can anticipate the time when cider will be designated by the name of its own apple, and the nomenclature of the orchard be as familiar in our markets as any distinctions in use. The most perfect cider then, can alone be made by an attention to those additions to general rules

Of bottling, the advantages are so well understood, that I have no occasion to say any thing in their recommendation. But I should not conduct the cider maker, to the most finished point, were I to omit the observation, that a perfect fineness of his liquor, and an ascendancy in it of a spirit which shall repress its impurities in a close confinement, are as indispensably necessary to the preservation of his bottles, as to the perfection of his drink.

Cider is to rise to more than an equality of fame with the most celebrated drinks of other climes, and the commotion which will ensue in the market, will give celebrity to the section of our country which shall be most successful in its manufacture. If the banks of the Connecticut, and the rich vales and propitious southern declivities of Massachusetts, shall not hear away the palm the fault will not be in our soils, but in our sons.

“Delightful beverage! to the utmost bounds of this Wide universe, Columbian Cider bore, Shall please all tastes, and triumph o’er the vine.” POMONA.

From the Boston Centinel, Dec. 7.

NEWS FROM SMYRNA.

We were yesterday favoured with the following Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Sept. 30, 1822.

“We have news from the Mores, that the Greeks have the upper hand of the Turks, and completely destroyed their army of 22,000 men near Corinth. Equal success has attended the Persians, who are actually near Ezeram, after defeating the Turkish troops 12,000 in number. Such events cannot but prolong the termination of existing evils.

“There is a report current here, that the Captain Pasha of the Turkish fleet (then in the Gulf of Patras) has seized an Ionian vessel, which was taking provisions for the Greeks or facilitating their flight—and hung the Captain.—This circumstance being made known to Capt Hope, of the Rhine Frigate, his first Lieutenant was sent on board the Pasha’s ship, to demand restitution of the vessel taken, and satisfaction for hanging the Captain, who received for answer.—That he would do well to go about his business, or he would run the risk of being hung also.” On this being reported to Capt Hope, he went on board the Pasha’s ship personally, and was replied to it not in the same words, in something to the same purpose. He in consequence called to his assistance five other men of war then cruising in the Archipelago, and anchored opposite to the Turkish fleet. The positive result of this manoeuvre is not known—though some pretend to say an engagement took place and some Turkish ships sunk—this appears rather exaggerated, but that some such a spot exists is positive.

“At Sealanova the Turks are making great preparations to attack Samos. The Samiots are a very brave people, and with such an example before them as Scio, will probably defend themselves to the last possible effort rather than surrender.

“The weather has been fine, and crop of figs better than known for the last ten years.

ROUGH TAPPING.

We copy the following article from the Alabama Republican. It is Dr. Blanchard’s deserved patent for his new mode of curing the Dropsy.

A matrimonial Adventure, an affair of honour, a Sovereign Cure for the Dropsy!

“An intelligent traveller informs us, that some time since a Dr Blanchard of Alexandria, an attorney, on some trivial account, who at that time was labouring under an abdominal dropsy. They met in the province of Texas, and Murray was shot through the belly. The dropsical matter was discharged, and the howels, from the inflammation excited by the wound having adhered to the peritonium, a permanent cure was accomplished—the patient became friends; and the Attorney remains grateful to the Doctor for his gratuitous and extraordinary surgical operation. We know of no law against shedding water, though there is one against shedding blood. Your medical colleges approve of this mode, it will be hoped that the candidates for M. D. will be carefully examined as to their skill in this novel mode of operation.

We believe it is a fact generally known to medical men, that the intentional excitement of such a degree of inflammation upon the peritonium as should be sufficient to produce adhesion between its surface, has in one or two instances succeeded in curing abdominal dropsy.

A RICH COUNTRY.

We learn from the Huntsville paper, that by an accurate investigation, it has been ascertained that the quantity of Cotton grown, cleaned, and packed for market in the county of Madison, in the State of Alabama, was, in the year 1821, upwards of six millions of pounds amounting, at the then market price of 12-12 cents per lb to \$750,333.

This year’s crop, if equally abundant, will bring, at the present price of 8 cents per pound, 489,133 dollars. The population of that county, by the last census taken late in 1821, was 17,431. The product for exportation, in 1821, was therefore within a fraction of forty-five dollars per soul, or, on a fair estimate, one hundred dollars for each working hand. The same rate would give to the Union a production beyond the consumption, of more than four hundred millions of dollars.

Col. Johnson has introduced into Congress his bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt—so tenacious however, are many people of the old modes of proceeding, however founded in error they may be, that it is impossible to decide at this juncture as to its ultimate fate. We would hope however, for the honour of our country, that it may pass both branches of the legislature by an overwhelming majority. There is scarcely a message received from the Governors of the different states, where this important measure is not recommended.—The bill provides that it shall not be lawful for any of the Courts of the United States to issue any *capias ad satisfaciendum*, upon any judgment or decree whereby to subject the defendant to incarceration—and further, to restrain the Courts from issuing such writs in all cases whatever.—It provides also, that persons shall not be held to bail on mesne process in any case whatever, retaining at the same time all provisions of the law with respect to writs of *ex parte*.

Metropolitan.

BEAT THIS.

Mr. Abraham Workman, of Putney township, Belmont county, killed two hogs this fall, two and a half years old each, one of which weighed 559 pounds, and the other 412 pounds; making an aggregate of 1001 pounds. Belmont (Ohio) Journal.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hollingshead and others, which was an indictment for a conspiracy to burn and destroy the sloop Norfolk, to defraud underwriters; which has claimed the attention of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for 6 or 7 Tuesday nights, and yesterday morning, at 10 o’clock, the Jury returned with a verdict of guilty as to E. J. Hollingshead and Daniel Seilly, and not guilty as to Joseph Hulme, J. Sergeant and T. Kittera, for prosecution; and Messrs. Hopkinson, Condy, Levy, Ingersoll, Millwin, and Swift, for defendants. The Court will sentence the Defendants on Saturday morning.

FROM PORTO RICO.

An arrival at Charleston from Porto Rico brings information that a King’s Picket-boat from Cadix for Havana, had been captured near Porto Rico, by a Colombian brig at war; the captain and several of the crew of the picket were killed, the remainder had arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico. The packet and ten sail of merchantmen bound to Havana were under convoy of a Spanish frigate, going to Vera Cruz. They called off St. Juan’s, and the convoy then left.—The frigate, loaded with arms, ammunition and troops, proceeded for Vera Cruz for the relief of the Castle St. Juan de Ulloa.—There had been no recent captures of American vessels by pirates, either from Cuba or Porto Rico; the capture of the Panchita having been a salutary lesson, that our flag could not be trampled upon with impunity.

No American vessel of war had visited Porto Rico since the John Adams.

The subsequent article is translated from a Havana paper of the 19th November.

Ext. Juan de los Remedios, Nov. 8th.

“On the 4th inst. a great tragedy with the Mussulmen\* took place here. They arrived, being chased by a corvette, a latten barge and a schooner, and came close within the port thus pursued; wherefore they had no other resource than that of engaging the latten sail and three English boats, which poured into them a smart fire. The troops were on this account, kept under arms, and finally the Mussulmen deserted from their own two privateers. The sloop was then engaged on both sides. The troops took eleven Mussulmen prisoners, some of whom were wounded, and eighteen were taken by the English, who, it is supposed, have already inflicted on them their deserved punishment. We do not know the number of killed on both sides.”

\*The pirates are termed Mussulmen in Cuba.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

PEACE WITH TURKEY & GREECE.

By the arrival at New York of the brig Ann, captain Ashford, in 45 days from Leghorn, the important intelligence is received, that peace had been declared between the Turks and the Greeks, through the mediation of the Emperor of Russia.

The news was brought to Leghorn on the 22d October, by a vessel from Constantinople, and captain Ashford states, that the fact was generally believed at Leghorn, whence he sailed on the 25th. He also says, that that treaty leaves the Greeks in the same state of slavery they were in before the war. We very much doubt this part of the information.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Extract of a letter received in Portsmouth, N. H. dated Bahia, Oct. 22.

This city is now undergoing all, or nearly all, the privations incident to a siege. We have no intercourse with the interior, and every thing wears a warlike appearance. You are, no doubt, aware before this, of the Prince of Brazil having declared himself Emperor. This is the only city on the east coast that holds out against him. There are about 2000 European troops here, who will not acknowledge him; and should they be reinforced by any great number from Lisbon, which is talked of, there will be warm work. The Brazilians are round about the city, and skirmishes take place almost daily. Commerce has been nearly suspended, and all the Europeans are required to be under arms at their quarters every night, as the General fears an attack.—Things cannot remain so much longer—there must be a change, and that cannot be for the worse. It is my opinion, however, that a long time must elapse before the country becomes settled, even should the Europeans evacuate the place.—Mer. Adv.

FROM HAVANNA.

The British sloop of war Pheasant, of 20 guns, Capt. Clavering, sailed from Jamaica on the 3d, and Havana on the 27th ult. with a convoy, and has brought specie for several mercantile houses in this city.

Capt. C. informs, that the frigate Serin gaptuin, of 46 guns, Capt. Warren; the sloop of war Redwing, of 18 guns, and cutter Grecian, of 10 guns, had arrived at Havana, direct from England. Captain Warren comes out clothed with authority from the Spanish government, to act, conjointly with the government of Cuba, for the suppression of the pirates on that Coast, and in the Gulf of Florida.

We also learn from Captain Clavering, that the frigate Hyperion, of 36 guns, is now cruising on the Coast of Cuba, and he confirms the accounts before received, of the success of the tenders of the Tyne. They chased several piratical boats on shore, and made prisoners 11 pirates—and it was reported, that 18 others were taken by the militia on their reaching the shore.

Capt. Clavering has been absent from England 12 months, for the purpose of ascertaining the length of the second pendulum, towards the determination of the figure of the earth. We understand that he designs making experiments in this city, and that gentlemen of science intend affording every facility in an object of such general importance.

The Pheasant sailed from Jamaica in company with two American vessels, one of which was the ship Robert, for Georgetown, D. C.

The Pheasant will remain about two weeks in this harbour, and then proceed direct for Portsmouth, England.—Gazette

From a St. Thomas Paper, Nov. 5.

GRAMPUS AND PANCHITA.

It has been proved, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the vessel which robbed several British merchantmen to and from Jamaica, is the Panchita; a brig, bearing a commission, said to have been issued by the Governor of Porto Rico. Such was the satisfaction manifested at Lloyd’s, when the news of her capture, by an American Man of War, was received, that many respectable merchants have resolved to thank (in an appropriate address) Capt. Gregory, officer and crew of the United States’ schr. Grampus, for their bravery, in capturing this marauder, in the short space of four minutes. A sword, valued at 35 guineas, we understand, is to be presented with the address.

[We have no direct report from England similar to the above.]

THE LATE INSURRECTION AT MARTINIQUE.

Intelligence from Martinique to the 14th ult. mentions that the late Negro Plot in that Island has been entirely suppressed, and that about 70 of the Blacks were to be executed on the 18th.

FAMILY.

Great Britain can produce in the royal line of Stuart, a race as steadily unfortunate as ever were recorded in history. Their misfortunes have continued with unabated succession, during three hundred and ninety years.

Robert III. broke his heart, because his eldest son, Robert, was starved to death, and his youngest, James was made a captive.

James I. after having beheaded three of his nearest kindred, was assassinated by his own uncle, who was tortured to death for it.

James II. was slain by the bursting of a piece of ordnance.

James III. when flying from the field of battle, was thrown from his horse, and murdered in a cottage, into which he had been carried for assistance.

James IV. fell in Flodden field.

James V. died of grief for the wilful ruin of his army, at Sulway Moss.

Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, was assassinated, and then blown up in his palace.

Mary Stuart was beheaded in England.

James I. and IV. died, not without suspicion of being poisoned by Lord Buckingham.

Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall.

Charles II. was exiled for many years.

James II. lost his crown, and died in banishment.

Anne, after a reign, which, though glorious, was rendered unhappy by party disputes, died of a broken heart, occasioned by the quarrels of her favoured servants.

The posterity of James II. have remained wretched wanderers in foreign lands.

Extract of a letter from St. Domingo, Dec. 21, received in Boston.

The Brazilians around about the city, and skirmishing almost daily takes place, but they appear determined not to attack the city, at present—should it be delayed long enough for the troops to arrive from Lisbon, it will be difficult to bring things to a speedy close. There is nothing doing here—half of the dry goods and grocery dealers have stopped payment, and many merchants have been obliged to do the same. There are about 1700 blis. American Flour in the first hands, and about the same in the second, besides 600 or 800 of French. The only sale, of any consequence, for many weeks back, is 600 blis. to government, at eight dollars.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Extract from a letter of one of the most respectable houses at Havanna, 24th Nov. 1822.

“We are up in arms here about the late expedition against Puerto Rico which has been fitted out, it appears, in the U. States—and this furnishes an argument against the many now an agitation on the subject of Piracy; for whilst the United States have much to complain of as regards the cruelties committed by people of this place, who think that Piracy has its origin within the U. States—and that the intentions of the Government and the People of your country, are hostile to this island. I wish sincerely your government would deal more severely with the Privateers and other vagabonds that frequent your ports.

“We have now nothing to complain of—our Deposit takes admirably, and I have no doubt of a very active business very shortly. Our Sugars appear to do better in Europe, which is encouraging, and Coffee holds its ground—and above all our measures for suppressing the smuggling business are attended with the most complete success—a combination of the mercantile body is now on foot (a kind of Chamber of Commerce) determined not only to permit it ourselves, but to punish others who may be guilty.”

Your Notion-men now stand no chance.”

The letter also mentions the arrival of the Seringapatam frigate, Redwing, brig of war, and Grecian Cutter, from England, bringing large Launches, made expressly to pursue and exterminate the pirates on that coast.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Abstract of the Proceedings of THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Kilgour reports a bill to authorize citizens of the State to sue in any of the county courts, without being compelled to give security for officers fees.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy reports a bill to incorporate the Jefferson Association of Baltimore.

Mr. Estep, delivers a report from the committee of claims, which was read.

Mr. Thomas reports a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate elections.

Thursday, Dec. 12 1822.

The Speaker laid before the house, a communication from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, in compliance with the order of this house of the 9th inst. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Estep presented a petition from the members of Queen Caroline Parish, in Anne Arundel County, praying for a law to authorize the appointment of a vestry; read and referred to Messrs. Estep, Howard and Linthicum.

Mr. A. Lee, presents a petition from Waiter Sims of Montgomery County, praying for support, read and referred to Messrs. A. Lee, Kilgour and Elisha Williams.

Mr. Millard, presents a petition from Clement Sewell of St. Mary’s County, a revolutionary soldier, read and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Riley reports a bill, entitled An act for the relief of Alexander Robertson of Worcester county.

Mr. H. Kemp, reports a bill, entitled An act, to authorize the congregation of the German reformed Church in Middle Town, in Frederick county, to raise a sum of money by Lottery to defray the expenses (in part) for building their Church in said town.

And Mr. Loockerman reports a bill entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled An act, to provide for the regulation and improvement of Easton in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town, which was read.

The bill to appoint commissioners for the purpose of dividing Dorchester county, into five separate election districts, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Greenwell, presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Allegany county, praying that the proceedings of the Levy court of said county, may be made valid, read and referred to Messrs. Greenwell, Pollard and Hoffman.

Mr. Edelen, presents a petition from Vincent Norris of Charles county, praying for support, read and referred to Messrs. Edelen, Stonestreet and Rogerson.

Mr. Slemaker, presents a petition from Azariah Parker, of Worcester county, praying for support for his afflicted Daughter, read and referred to Messrs. Slemaker, Spence and Franklin.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

Ordered, That Messrs. Kilgour, Keller, Worthington, Loockerman, Wright, Greenwell and Stonestreet, report the same.

The supplement to the act, entitled An act for the benefit of the Trustees of Garrison Forrest Academy, and the Franklin Academy in Baltimore county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Drury, reports a bill, entitled An act to provide for the building of a bridge across Antlantam Creek at John Shafer’s Mill, in Washington county, which was read.

The bill to confirm and make valid the deed therein mentioned, was read the second time, and will not pass.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the resolution relative to the per diem.

On motion by Mr. J. P. Kennedy, the question was put, that the further consideration of the same be referred to the 15th day of June next. Yeas 23, Nays 11.

On motion by Mr. Metcalfe, the following order was read.

Ordered, That if any member of this house shall believe his judgment and conscience to be in favour of any bill, more than his salary and services are worth, that he have permission to restore the surplus, and apply the same to the school fund, for the benefit of the citizens, of this State and place the same in the Treasury of either shore.

On motion by Mr. J. P. Kennedy, the question was put, that the words “salaries and” be stricken out. Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by T. Kennedy, the question was put, that the same be referred to the next General Assembly? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Dalrymple, That the same be referred to the first day of June Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Purviance, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act relative to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore, Ordered, That Messrs. Purviance, J. P. Kennedy and Worthington, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Purviance, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, taxing or licensing certain dealers in lottery tickets and others. Ordered, That Messrs. Purviance, T. Kennedy and Stansbury report the same.

Mr. Howard, delivers the following report.

The committee to whom was referred a petition of Andrew Mercer, of Anne Arundel county, and William Wagers, of Baltimore county, beg leave to report that they have taken the same into consideration, and are of opinion, that inasmuch as the same is already provision for them by law, the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

By order, J. Cockey, Jun. Clk.

Which was twice read and concurred with.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

BY THE SENATE, Dec. 12, 1822.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

The senate have found much difficulty progressing with their ordinary business from a want of accurate information of the proceedings of your house. Such want of information has in several instances occasioned the loss of time by the neglect of the attention of both branches of the legislature in originating measures, perfectly similar in their effect. The senate therefore propose that a committee of conference be appointed to consist of three gentlemen from each branch to devise some means which with despatch and economy, will place each branch in possession of the proceedings of the other.

By order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

Which was read.

Mr. Estep delivers the following report.

The committee of claims in obedience to the order of the house having enquired in the expense of printing the journal did for the use of both houses of the legislature and from the best information they can obtain on the subject the cost will not be less than \$200 nor exceed \$230 for 100 copies during a session of ordinary length. I committee cannot perceive the expediency of the measure, believing that the benefit to be derived from it, would not be equal to the expense.

By order, Saml. S. Hodgkin, Clk.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Allen, the following message was read, assented to and sent to the senate.

BY THE SENATE, Dec. 12, 1822.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message of the 11th day proposing a committee of conference to concur with the same, Messrs. Estep, Purviance and Millard, are appointed on that part of this house to meet such gentlemen as are appointed by your honorable body.

By order, John Brewer, Clk.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message.

BY THE SENATE, Dec. 12, 1822.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

The senate have appointed Messrs. Miller, Miller and McKim, a committee of conference to confer upon the proposed bill of the Alligator and by the Speedwell, to make public the proceedings of the legislature.

By order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to repeal all parts of the constitution and forms of government, as relate to the division of more county, into seven separate districts, and for other purposes; Ordered, That Messrs. Johnson, Worthington and Stansbury, report the same.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy, presents a petition from Mary Holland, the widow of P. Holland, a revolutionary soldier; referred to the committee on pensions.

Mr. T. Kennedy, presents a petition from Daniel Getwick, of Washington county, which was read and referred to Messrs. Kennedy, Keller and Drury.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the agent for the

shore.

Which was read.

ANOTHER LARGE TURNIP.

December 14th, 1822.

Mr. Jones Green.

Dear Sir.—I saw published in your paper of the 11th inst, an account of a Turnip which grew upon the farm of Rezin Estep, in a thin, sandy soil, and which weighed 16 lbs. I now send you one raised by myself, on the same kind of soil, in South River Neck, which weighs six lbs. and a half, and which was gathered in October.

Your respectful servant, BENJA. HAW-WOOD, of Rd.

P.S. I have from twenty to forty bushels which will weigh from 10 to 15 pounds each.

We received Mr. Harwood’s Turnip and submitted it to the view of many gentlemen.

We take this opportunity of inserting our agricultural friends, to favour us with descriptions of them; likewise statements may be raised by them; likewise statements may be raised by them; likewise statements may be raised by them.

It will at all times afford us pleasure to give publicity to them.

The Honourable Samuel Stevens, on Monday last, qualified as Governor of this State. The national flag was displayed upon the spire of the state house, and the customary discharge of artillery fired on the occasion.

NOTICE.

The Editor of the Maryland Republican in his paper of Tuesday last, took occasion to animadvert freely on the disposition which has been made by our state Legislature, of the printing of its Journal. In his remarks he alludes to the slowness in the completion of terms which have induced some persons to conclude, that at the time the Journal was printed, our duty to ourselves imposed upon us, to declare, that at the period the two houses decided on having their Journals printed, we were NOT under an engagement to work for Mr. Hughes. This Mr. Hughes well knows. It is true we had worked a short time for him, but it is equally true, that we left his service the Wednesday before the decision above mentioned took place. We will state the real facts, Mr. Hughes, declined giving the usual wages.

WM. FOX-CROFT, THOS. K. LUSBY.

Annapolis, Dec. 19.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives was engaged to a later hour than it is generally supposed, on the bill for the suppression of piracy—which bill, after much debate, was referred to be engrossed, and was passed.

It provides for the purchase or construction of a sufficient number of vessels in addition to those already employed, of such burthen as may be deemed necessary, the same to be manned and equipped for immediate use, in which the sum of one hundred and six thousand dollars are to be appropriated.

The debate was long and of considerable interest, we shall in a future number notice a resolution of the House, enquiring into the expediency of allowing the Post Master General to select the best route between Genoa and St. Augustine.—A resolution was offered inquiring into the expediency of repealing an act passed April 26th, 1816, by which was allowed an additional compensation of fifty per cent. to the commission of certain officers of the Customs when named.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Jennings authorizing the appropriation of a certain sum in Treasury notes for the purpose of extending the western road, the notes only were to be received here in payment for public lands.