

Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of LEWIS TYDINGS & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to settle their accounts.

Lewis Tydings

Respectfully announces to his friends and customers that he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business, at the stand formerly occupied by John Thompson, and fitting himself, from his exertions to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

Public Sale

By virtue of an order from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Mr. Thomas Warfield, deceased, on Monday the 21st day of February next, if fair, if not the first day thereafter.

The Personal Estate

Of the said Thomas Warfield, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms of sale—For all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—under that sum the cash to be paid—Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

David Ridgely, Administrators
James Iglehart, de bonis non.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, February 1st, 1823.

On application by petition of David Ridgely and James Iglehart junior administrators de bonis non with the will annexed, of Thomas Warfield late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of A. A. county, in Md letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1823.

D. RIDGELY,
JAMES IGLEHART, Jr.
Administrators de bonis non
With the will annexed

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, February 1st, 1823.

On application by petition of Benjamin T. Pindle, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Pindle, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

THOS. H. HALL,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphan Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Pindle, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of February 1823.

BENJAMIN PINDE,
Executor of the last will and testament.

Alms-House & Lot FOR SALE.

The trustees of the alms-house of Anne Arundel county, by and with the consent of the levy court, being authorized to sell the same by an act of the legislature passed December session, 1822, will receive written and sealed proposals for the sale thereof, until the 20th day of February. One half of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the delivery of the house and lot, and the balance to be paid on the delivery of the land, which is now under rent, which will expire on the first day of January next.

All those who may make proposals will deliver them to Gen. William F. Marriot, in the city of Annapolis, Jan. 30.

Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1823

We have been requested to visit, the ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, IN THIS CITY, Will be Solemnly Blessed, and Divine Service performed in the same, on next Lord's Day, by the Rev. Mr. Vanquickenborne, of White Marsh.

COMMUNICATED.

SEVERN BRIDGE.

We in the attention of our readers to a new paper during the presentation of the Legislature, (and which will be found in the first page of this paper) incorporating a company to build a bridge over the Severn River. It will be perceived, that books for receiving subscriptions of stock are to be opened in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, on the fourth Monday of April next. The price of a share is fixed at \$25; a sum so small, as to enable almost every individual in the community, who may be disposed to promote an important object of public improvement, to lend his aid towards the same. The advantages of having a bridge at this place are so many, and so great, that we are induced to hope, that the whole amount of stock will be speedily subscribed for, upon the opening of the books.

The erection of a bridge over the Severn, would no doubt cause the public road from this city to Baltimore, to be opened in that direction, and the distance would not only be much shorter, but the road much better and safer.

This circumstance alone would insure to the bridge a sufficient toll to render the same valuable, as the intercourse between this city and Baltimore, during the winter season, is confined almost exclusively to the land road, and is very considerable. But independent of this advantage, the erection of the bridge would increase, very materially, the intercourse and the trade between this place, and the north of Severn, and the benefits would be reciprocal, and the market would be better supplied, and those markets which the supplies, would have a shorter distance to bring them, and would here receive, as good a price, if not a better, than they would at a more distant market.

The erection of the bridge would be a family with misery and distress, I mean extravagance and dissipation. For it is a fact with which every man, understanding the human character, is familiar, that there are many very good, sensible people of both sexes, who are utterly unable to resist the temptations of their appetites and passions to those limits, which their circumstances prescribe. Credits tempt such persons from the path of rectitude, but soon leave them, surrounded by embarrassments from which they are seldom able to escape.

Every man who reads this I believe, will find within his view one or more instances of ruin and distress in families, which have resulted from credits obtained upon personal articles, such as spirits, tea, and fine clothing, which serve as so many melancholy evidences of the truth of my position above. Certainly then, any measure that will discontinue credits, upon articles, the use of which entails calamity and distress, will be a great benefit to the human family. Another important benefit, which will result from the curtailment of credits upon goods, is the encouragement of manufactures for home consumption. For when people find they must pay money for goods, they will lay it out to the best advantage, by buying such as are cheapest and will last the longest. This will give our own fabrics a preference to those of foreigners, and consequently increase their consumption. Every measure which tends to increase the demand for domestic articles, benefits our country in a two fold manner. First, as it encourages the industry of our own citizens; and secondly, as it keeps so much money at home which would otherwise be sent abroad to encourage the industry of our rivals. For I believe it is a point which will not now be controverted, that the present scarcity of money among us, with all its concomitant evils, has grown out of the practice of sending our specie dollars over to England.

Another way in which the discontinuance of credits, as a consequence of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, will benefit the public, will be as a stimulant to the industry of such persons as have to labour for their living, by finding them selves continually spurred forward by the sharp bayonet of necessity, and no longer able to indulge themselves in habits of intemperance, will cease to be idle loungers about the grog shops, and become, perhaps front rank soldiers in the march of enterprise and industry. How many persons now lingering through a life of want and dissipation, and reeling under the giddy influence of inebriety, upon the brink of destruction, would be rescued from their deplorable situation by the salutary influence of the above cause.

Oh! then ye legislators of our country, in whose hands the destiny of the people is placed, let me invoke you in the spirit of humanity and justice, to deliver us from the evils of imprisonment for debt.

STATISTICS.

Annapolis, 1st Feb. 1823.

For the Maryland Gazette.
IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.
Having thus far, Mr. Editor, considered the impolicy and injustice of this law, together with some of the evils which grow out of its existence, I will now proceed to notice a few of the benefits which will most obviously result from its abolition.

According to Doct. Franklin, the whole sum of human bliss consists in the practice of three virtues, namely, frugality, industry and temperance, and these qualities are no less essential to the health of the body, than they are to the prosperous circumstances of every man, seeking happiness in this life; every measure, therefore, which will increase the practice of these virtues, will in the same ratio contribute to the health and prosperity of the community. The abolition of imprisonment for debt, will have this effect—to prove this, it will be only necessary to take into view the certain consequences which will result from this measure, and the effect which these will have upon the intercourse between men in the way of trade.

One of the first consequences of an abolition of imprisonment for debt, will be, that it will tend to increase the circulation of credit in the community, where there is not suitable and tangible property to authorize it. Here then the door is closed against a stream of evil, which would otherwise inundate many a family with misery and distress, I mean extravagance and dissipation. For it is a fact with which every man, understanding the human character, is familiar, that there are many very good, sensible people of both sexes, who are utterly unable to resist the temptations of their appetites and passions to those limits, which their circumstances prescribe.

Credits tempt such persons from the path of rectitude, but soon leave them, surrounded by embarrassments from which they are seldom able to escape. Every man who reads this I believe, will find within his view one or more instances of ruin and distress in families, which have resulted from credits obtained upon personal articles, such as spirits, tea, and fine clothing, which serve as so many melancholy evidences of the truth of my position above. Certainly then, any measure that will discontinue credits, upon articles, the use of which entails calamity and distress, will be a great benefit to the human family.

Another important benefit, which will result from the curtailment of credits upon goods, is the encouragement of manufactures for home consumption. For when people find they must pay money for goods, they will lay it out to the best advantage, by buying such as are cheapest and will last the longest. This will give our own fabrics a preference to those of foreigners, and consequently increase their consumption. Every measure which tends to increase the demand for domestic articles, benefits our country in a two fold manner. First, as it encourages the industry of our own citizens; and secondly, as it keeps so much money at home which would otherwise be sent abroad to encourage the industry of our rivals.

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PUBLIUS.

BY REQUEST.

From the (Balt.) American of Dec 29, 1819.

NEW PROJECTS.
One of the greatest difficulties that men of genius have to struggle against, in the introduction of new and useful inventions and discoveries, is the prejudice of the unthinking, ignorant, and narrow minded, who never fail to exclaim against every thing as visionary and impracticable that has not been done before.

Incalculable loss to the world has been the consequence of the misapprehensions, and inculcations, which prevail, if a contrary practice prevailed; if those who have the means, would foster the sons of genius, by enabling them to carry their ideas and plans into effect, in extending to them that patronage, the would enable them to do so, there are few ways in which men of wealth can render greater benefits to their country, and there is none would feldom more to their individual interest.

The liberal patronage of a Livingston, enabled the lamented Fulton to establish his fame, and confer honour on his country; in addition to the boundless advantage it has, and will derive, from the successful application of steam to the purposes of navigation; in this instance, the patron, the man of genius, and their country were alike benefited; this is as it should be, yet who does not recollect, how Fulton was stigmatized as a visionary projector, and living ton sneered at by the wisest of the day, for his childish credulity in patronizing him.

I have been induced to make those remarks, in consequence of having heard the project of our ingenious fellow townsman, Samuel Davis; for raising the British vessels sunk near New York, denounced as impracticable; and that by men too, whose opinions on such subjects, are indeed on most others, is not worth listening to; men who make their own capacities the standards of those of all other men.

It is well known to most who know Mr. Davis, that new inventions have engaged much of his attention; and if the question was put to those confident predictors, in what has he failed that he has undertaken, they would be puzzled for an answer; that he has not got rich by his inventive ingenuity, is no proof of the poverty of his genius.

I too will venture a prediction on this subject; and that is, that he can, and that he will raise those vessels. I will venture also another, that Mr. Davis if he lives a few years, will rise to eminence as a man of very great mechanical ingenuity, in what has he failed that he has undertaken, they would be puzzled for an answer; that he has not got rich by his inventive ingenuity, is no proof of the poverty of his genius.

For the edification of those whose conduct I reprobate, and for the encouragement of the liberal minded, I ask you, Messrs. Editors, to publish the following extract from the "Edinburgh Encyclopaedia," giving an account of the "Diving Bell."

William Phipps, a native of America, submitted a project to King Charles 2d, in 1680, for searching and unloading a rich Spanish ship, sunk on the coast of Hispaniola—he represented his plan so plausibly, that the King gave him the command of a ship and furnished him with every thing necessary for the undertaking—he set sail in the year 1683, but being unsuccessful, returned again in great poverty, though he had been better patronized, by agents of his home. By a subscription promoted chiefly by the Duke of Albemarle, the son of the celebrated Monk, Phipps was enabled in 1687, to try his fortune once more, having previously engaged to divide the profit according to the 20 shares, of which the subscription consisted.

TOBACCO.

We learn that a number of Tobacco ships have been sent to the determination, not to put on any heads of that article, the supplies of which are not sealed up in accordance with the meaning of the law on the subject.

From the New-York Gazette.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA, CEDED TO GREAT BRITAIN.

There is, on this subject, a coincidence of circumstances worthy of notice, and without a remark on their bearing, we shall notice them, and leave the readers of the Gazette to draw their own conclusions. It may not be recollected, but such is the fact, that by the arrival at this port of the 4th of December last, of the British frigate Pheasant, from Havana we were informed by Capt. Clavering, that on about the 26th of November, the British frigate Serapent, Captain Warren, the sloop of war Redwing, and the Grecian Cutter, arrived at Havana, direct from England.

Capt. Clavering, informed the editors of this Gazette, that Capt. Warren was clothed with authority from his government, sanctioned by the Spanish Minister, in the name of his government, to act, it was supposed, in concert with the government of Cuba, for the suppression of piracy. Now it would appear, that some other object was in view, for instead of remaining, as was supposed, for the purpose of cruising for pirates, the Serapent and Redwing sailed direct for England on the 23d of December, to the utter astonishment of the public. These circumstances, taken in connexion with the revolutionary spirit which has shewn itself in Cuba for a twelve month past; and the remark which we find in the London Courier, as published in yesterday's Gazette on the subject of the cession of Cuba to Great Britain, as the price of her neutrality, are certainly of sufficient moment to excite the attention of the public.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine, have each recommended the Hon. Mr. J. Q. Adams for the Presidency.

Capt. Hotz, who left Malta Dec. 14th, and is directed to the 21st, informs that there was no news at those places. Attleborough place it was expected here would be a war with France, and that Spain would be seized by England. At Gibraltar, however, it was thought that there would be no war.

VERA CRUZ.

We have seen a letter from Vera Cruz, dated 20th December, which says,—"The Emperor has declared himself independent of the Emperor, the merchants have taken shelter in the castle, and all intercourse between this and Mexico, is cut off."

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

The following interesting circumstance is communicated from the most respectable source and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the statement.—N. Y. pap.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 23, 1822.

"A great object of curiosity is now pressing on the Thames—a new Steam Vessel, intended for Calcutta. Her engine and boiler occupies only one fifth part of the usual space; her furnace consumes its own smoke, will perform with one bushel what formerly took one chaldron of coals; her boiler is constructed to return its own steam, without on particle escaping, so that once filled it is enough for the voyage, which it is calculated she will perform in 36 or 40 days. The invention is American—PERKINS is the man, who does honour to his country. In two months time this vessel will sail (or go) for Calcutta."

STEAM BOATS IN ENGLAND.

In October, 1822, the whole number of Steam Boats in Great Britain, was one hundred and forty one. Their tonnage amounted to 16,185 tons; and the power of their Engines equaled that of 4,727 London dray horses.

From the National Gazette of Saturday.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

Mr. Lehman, chairman of the committee on roads and inland navigation, has made an interesting report to the house of representatives, at Harrisburg, on the subject of uniting the waters of the Delaware with those of the Chesapeake. We trust that a proper impression will be made upon the community in favour of this great public improvement. It is worthy of the attention of the State, and the liberal aid of individuals.

PRIVATEERS.

Intelligence from Porto Rico states that three American vessels had lately been sent into that port by Spanish privateers.

From Poulson's American CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH FEBRUARY.

- Feb. 9. 1567—King Henry Darnley murdered.
- 10. 1768—Peace between Great-Britain, France and Spain, signed at Paris.
- 13. 1790—Monasteries suppressed in France.
- 22. 1732—George Washington born.
- 26. 1798—Papal Government put down by the French. The Pope quits Rome.
- 27. 1776—Tories defeated in North Carolina.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Feb. 10. 1823—Eclipse of the Sun, four minutes after ten, invisible. 12. 1823—Ash Wednesday. X. Feb. 11. 1823.

New Orleans, Dec. 21.

PREPARE TO EAT.

For the hour is at hand when a good thing is consecrated by ancient usage, and large quantities may be had for a few bits. It is with no little gusto, we announce the arrival of 2,400 fine turkeys, at the Levee, yesterday and the day before last. May they fall no useless sacrifice on the altar of good cheer and good fellowship, during the approaching Christmas.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

A FINE MONON.

On the farm of Jesse Lomb, near the town of Warren, county of Albany, N. Y. about 65 miles west of Albany, 11 miles south of the canal, and half a mile north of the great western turnpike road, is a small spring or run of water, which is all appearance, never alters in quantity, whether in the weather in dry. The water is perfect, and is considered the best in the region.

Now to the phenomenon—Always, invariably, before a north-east storm, this spring becomes turbid. This mudiness commences about 24 hours before the storm, and continues from 6 to 10 hours, according to the power of the storm which is coming; this invariably takes place previous to the north-east storm, and at no other time. Previous to a moderate storm, however, this turbidity of the water does not continue more than two hours, and then runs clear again. There can be no possible error in this statement. The water is now conducted in aqueducts, and the spring is covered, so that no possible external cause could produce this effect. I have now stated facts as they are.—The respectable people, who have used the water of this spring, more than 20 years, tell me that they can predict a north-east storm as certainly as they can the rising and setting of the sun—and that when the weather is perfectly mild, and no perceptible sign of any storm at hand, if, if their spring becomes muddy, they are perfectly sure that a north-east storm will commence within twenty-four hours.

This spring is situated at the north foot of a small hill, which is the most north-westerly spur of that range of hills, whose waters feed the Susquehanna. The hill appears to be composed of clay and schist, and the spring pours out its water near its north foot, about two rods above the plane, where the limestone region commences.—This water flows to the Susquehanna. Although, in a direct line, it is within 9 or 10 miles of the Mohawk river.

Whether this does or does not favour Captain Symmes' theory of the earth, I shall not attempt to decide—But having stated facts as they are, I shall leave their causes to be decided by men who know more about subjects of this nature than I.

An Unlearned Traveller.

FOREIGN.

From the National Gazette, Feb. 1.

From England.

We have received by the packet ship William Thompson, arrived at New York, our file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 5th Dec. inclusive. The first editorial article of the London Morning Chronicle of the 5th Dec. is as follows:—

"We merely state the following important fact for the present, leaving it to our readers to draw from it the necessary consequences. Preparations are now making in Toulon for a foreign fleet." The Chronicle of the same date remarks also—

"We, on our part, will take it upon ourselves to assert, that in case a war break out, of which there is a great probability, this country (England) will be forced to take part in it."—We understand that a number of vessels in the different ports, and particularly in the river Thames are nearly ready to avail themselves of the earliest intelligence of hostilities, and to sail out, provided with Spanish papers, against the French traders.

[Letters received at Savannah from Havre by a later arrival than the above, state that the fears of a war between France & Spain had subsided.]

Latest from Greece.

We have been favoured, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, with the following paragraphs, from which we have translated the following paragraphs:— Athens, Oct. 27. Athens, which still remains in the hands of the Greeks, contains 2000 souls—2000 men, under arms, defend it. They are constantly at work in fortifying the castle, which will become extremely difficult to take by force; they have been so fortunate as to discover a very abundant spring of water at the foot of the ramparts, which has been joined to the fortress, by a bastion, which is nearly completed. Ulysses is commander in chief of Attica. There exists in the government a sort of anarchy, every one seeking to form a party of his own. Several of the Greek ships are blockading Napoli de Romania, which is said to be destitute of provisions, and it has even been asserted that she has demanded leave to capitulate. It is said that Ipsilanti has left Athens in order to sign the capitulation; this needs confirmation. The Greeks still blockade Corinth, but the Turks are strong and well provisioned.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.)

- Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—11'd st.
- S. F. \$6 87 1/2—Wharf do, \$6 12 1/2
- Wheat, white \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do \$1 30 to 1 32—Rye, 75 to 75 cts.—Corn 55 to 60 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37 1/2 cts.—Beef, live, 10 cts. to \$3 30 per cwt.—Beef, 8 cents per lb.—Ragon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$6 50 to 5 30 per cld.—6 to 8 cents per lb.—Mutton, 5 to 6 cts per lb.—Beans \$1 37 1/2 to 1 20—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Red Clover seed, 20—Tiffothy seed 45—Flax seed, 70 to 80 cts.—Whiskey, from the wagon, 34 cents per gal.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do, 65 to 70 cents.—Shad, none in market.—Herring, No. 1, \$3 62 1/2 per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37 1/2—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush. Course, do. 75.

Maryland Tobacco—Of the fine quality, the Good red, \$5 to 10—Common do. \$5 to 7—Dark brown, \$3 to 4—Second do. \$2 to 5—all in demand. Feb. 3.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in March next, for the purpose of laying the county levy for the year 1823.

By order,
S. GREEN, Clk.
Feb. 3d 1823.