

[VOL. LXXVIII.]

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WEEKLY ALMANAC. 1823—MARCH. Table with columns for Sun Rises, Sun Sets, and days of the week.

CIRCULAR.

On the night of the 20th inst. a fire originating in a neighbouring building, consumed the house and store occupied by Messrs S. Potter and Co. and a considerable part of their stock.

- List of church ministers and rectors including William White, James Abercrombie, Jackson Kemper, James Montgomery, George Boyd, Benjamin Allen, G. T. Bedell, Wm. H. Deanecey.

Philadelphia Recorder.

Propose to publish a weekly newspaper to be entitled the "PHILADELPHIA RECORDER." The object of this paper shall be the diffusion of religious intelligence.

TERMS. The Recorder shall be published every Saturday morning, on good paper, with good type; every number to be of the size of an ordinary newspaper.

DISSOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Clagett, who are solely authorized to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY, WM WARFIELD, JNO. W. CLAGETT. August 6, 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment, and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

Committee of Claims.

Messrs. Estop, H. Kemp, Mendenken, Steele, Carroth, Millard, and Garner. The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.

PRINTING.

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single man, industrious, honest and acquainted with the management of a Farm, who can come well recommended for sobriety, will meet with a situation by applying to John A. Grammer, North side Severn, Feb. 20.

NOTICE.

Was taken up trespassing on my farm, a spotted

With six Pigs, she is marked with an underbit in the right ear, and a crop on the left. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

J. A. GRAMMER, Pleasant Plains, Broad Necks, Feb. 20, 1823.

For Sale or Rent.

The large brick building at the corner of Corn Hill street and Market-Space, in the city of Annapolis, at present occupied by Chancellor Johnson, and Mr. Campfield, Merchant.—The lower apartment is now used as a store, and the upper for a private family. The situation for a family are very commodious, and in good repair. They will be rented separately or together, as may suit those inclined to rent.—Possession to be given on the 1st of May next. For terms apply to Henry Maynardier, in the city of Annapolis. C. BIRNIE. Feb. 20.

EVANS & IGLEHART, Bag lease to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand a supply of

CHOICE GOODS.

Which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers, as they are determined to credit none who are not punctual in their payments. They also request all those who are indebted to them in any manner to come forward and settle the same by the 15th day of March next, otherwise they will be compelled to bring suit against such as do not attend to this notice.

To the Voters

OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY Fellow Citizens, We tender to you our services, to Represent you in the next House of Delegates.—If elected, we pledge ourselves to support, (as we always have done) all Honourable and correct Republican measures.—We invite an investigation, as to our conduct during the present session.

Very respectfully we are your obedient servants ABNER LINTHICUM, GEORGE HOWARD, Feb. 19, 1823.

To the Voters

OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Fellow Citizens, I offer my services to you to represent you in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, and pledge myself if elected, to support all honourable Republican measures.

Very respectfully your obedient servant CHARLES R. STUART, North side of Severn, Feb. 15, 1823.

For Sale.

The subscriber will sell his farm on South river, containing on or about 300 acres. This land lies immediately below South river bridge, and is situated on the river aforesaid, and on one of the most important creeks of said river, and is well adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, &c. It is considered a good fishery for Washington city, and the city of Annapolis, being about 2 1/2 miles from the former, and five from the latter. The farm abounds in wood and timber, by the sale of which, it is believed; the purchase money might be paid. For terms apply to Lewis Duval.

For Sale or Rent.

The House in which the subscriber now resides. For terms apply to RICHARD I. JONES. Feb. 4.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Tongue, sen. late of said county, hereby notifies all persons having claims against that estate to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to make payment to Thomas Tongue, Esq. Feb. 27, 1823.

MISCELLANEOUS

CURIOUS DISCOVERIES.

When the foundations of the city of Quebec, in Canada, were dug up, a petrified savage was found among the last beds to which the workmen proceeded. Although it was impossible to form any judgment of the time which this man had been buried under the ruins, yet his quiver and arrows were in good preservation.

In digging a lead mine in Derbyshire, in 1744, a human skeleton was found among stag's horns. It is impossible to say how many ages this carcass had lain there.

In 1695, the entire skeleton of an elephant was dug up in Thuringia, in Germany; and some time before, the petrified skeleton of a crocodile was found in the mine of that country.

About the beginning of the last century, the curate of Slagarb, in the Swedish province of Schonon, and several of his parishioners, digging turf in a drained marshy soil, found some feet below the surface of the ground, an entire cart with the skeletons of the horses and carter. It is probable that there had once been a lake or pond on that spot, and the carter had perished in attempting to cross over upon the ice.

By the falling down of a piece of the cliff, on Walton shore, near Harwich the skeleton of an enormous animal was discovered, measuring nearly 30 feet in length. Some of the bones were nearly as large as a man's body, and six or seven feet long; the cavities which contained the marrow were large enough to admit the introduction of a man's arm. The bones on being handled broke to pieces. One of the molar teeth was carried to Colchester. It weighs seven pounds, is of a square form, and grinding surface; it is studded with several zigzag rows of Laminae, which seem to denote that it belonged to a carnivorous animal. There were more teeth, which were unfortunately broken, one of which weighed 12 pounds. It is probable that the tusks will be found, by searching further into the cliff, or amongst the earth which has fallen down. The above skeleton is supposed to belong to an animal of the same species as that called the Mammoth, the remains of which have been found in North America, Great Tartary, &c.

A labourer in a stone quarry in the village of Pautin, near Paris, having detached a large block of stone, found in the middle, a skeleton of a ram petrified. Each part of the stone contained a perfect half of the animal; the parts were very distinct. The block was dug out of the natural rock at the depth of 30 feet from the summit of the quarry. A petrification so curious, was immediately deposited in the Museum of Natural History.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

THE WHALE FISHERY. Nantucket, Jan. 14. Abstract of two letters from the Collector of New-Bedford to the Hon. Mr. Baylies, relative to the whale fishery.

"In January, 1822, it is stated that the number of vessels employed in this fishery, from the port of New-Bedford, was 68—tonnage 16, 222—navigated by 1350 men and boys. Those employed exclusively in the spermaceti whale fishery, were 36—tonnage 9945—navigated by about 800 men. The oil and bone brought from the Pacific Ocean to New-Bedford, since the last war (to Jan. 1822) are estimated at \$1,713, 600. Annual value to New-Bedford, of the fishery in the Pacific, \$500,000, exclusive of the profits arising from the manufacture of spermaceti candles. The capital employed is rated at \$850,000, the bills of some of the ships being as high as \$2 or \$35,000, each.

"The annual value of the spermaceti whale fishery to Nantucket and New-Bedford together, is estimated at \$1,500,000. The oil and bone brought into both places between the termination of the last war, and Jan. 6, 1822, is stated to have exceeded \$6,000,000—and the number of seamen employed therefrom amounts to 2500—this fishery giving employment also to all the mechanics of both places. The most profitable whale fishing is said

to be now in the North Pacific, between the latitude 38 and 48."

We now subjoin, from an authentic source, the following statement of the number of ships belonging to the U. States, at present engaged in the spermaceti whale fishery—the ports from which they sail, the number of men employed, &c.

Table with columns: At sea, In Port, Total. Lists ports like Nantucket, New-Bedford, Boston, New-York, Sag-Harbor, New-Haven, Edgartown, Plymouth, N. London, Falmouth.

Total number of Tons, 45,600 Average number of men 21; whole No. 3192

The quantity of spermaceti oil imported into Nantucket and New-Bedford, during the three last years, is as follows:

Table with columns: GALLONS, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1820, 1821, 1822.

BOILING SPRINGS.

Major Long, in his work, gives the following account of the Boiling Spring in the valley that leads to the highest Peak of the Rocky Mountains, in the bottom of which were found a number of Indian Ornaments, left there no doubt as sacrifices: The Boiling Spring is a large and beautiful fountain of water, cool and transparent, and highly aerated with carbonic acid. It rises on the brink of a small stream, which here descends from the mountain, at the point where the bed of the stream divides the ridge of sand-stone, which rests against the base of the first granitic range.

The water of the spring deposits a copious concretion of carbonate of lime, which has accumulated on every side, until it has formed a large basin overhanging the stream. This basin is of a snowy whiteness, and large enough to contain three or four hundred gallons, and is constantly overflowing. The spring rises from the bottom of the basin with a rumbling noise, discharging about equal volumes of air and water, probably about fifty gallons per minute, the whole being kept in constant agitation. The water is beautifully transparent, and has the sparkling appearance, the grateful taste, and the exhilarating effect of the most strongly aerated artificial mineral waters.

Distant a few rods from this, is another spring of the same kind, which discharges no water, its basin remaining constantly full, and air only escaping from it. We collected some of the air from both of these springs, in a box we had carried for the reception of plants, but could not perceive it to have the least smell, or the power of extinguishing flame, which was tested by plunging into it lighted splinters of dry cedar.

The temperature of the water of the larger spring at noon, was 69 deg. the thermometer at the same time, in the shade, stood at 68 deg. immersed in the small spring, at 67 deg. This difference in temperature is owing to the difference of situation, the higher temperature of the small spring, depending entirely on its constant exposure to the rays of the sun, and on its retaining the same portion of water, while that in the large spring is constantly replaced by a new supply.

Description of Cape Mesurada, by a gentleman who has resided there, and has a local knowledge of the country. Cape Mesurada, the place fixed upon by the American settlers for their colony, is tolerably high land, and projects about one fourth of a

mile into the sea. On the north side of the Cape rises the river Mesurada, in an easterly direction, in which are two small islands that appertain to the colony. To the northward of the Cape the land is low, as far as half Cape Mount, about twenty five miles from Mesurada. From the summit of the Cape can be seen a number of kingdoms, for there are not many kings in the vicinity of Mesurada who can boast of having one hundred subjects. The land is productive of corn, coffee, &c. A large quantity of camwood and ivory can always be procured in a short time, consequently valuable to the settlement.

The situation of the town must be healthy, as the Cape is not high enough to attract the clouds, but it is sufficiently lofty to rarify the air, in addition to which is the regular land and sea breeze, the land breeze lasting until 12 o'clock. There are a great number of cool, fresh water springs, on and near the Cape, which are a valuable acquisition to a colony.

The natives are a very superstitious people. They believe in their Gnyons, which are sold to them by their doctors; they always have them about their persons; they are made of different articles, according to the fancy of the doctor. Small pieces of horn, with a composition enclosed by the doctor, they affirm prevents death. Within fifteen miles of Cape Mesurada is the Rio St. Paul, valuable for the quantity of ivory and camwood which comes down from the country. It is said that there

is a communication between the rivers Mesurada and St. Paul, which if correct is certainly favourable to the settlement.

The anchorage in Mesurada Bay is safe, from 7 to 13 fathoms, soft bottom. On the bar, at the entrance of Mesurada River, in the channel, in the rainy season, is 22 fathoms—inside of the river from 4 to 6 fathoms—rise and fall, 7 feet.

The curiosities of this place consist of but one square flat stone or rock, called by the natives the Devil's Rock, which appears to have been separated by some convulsion of the earth. It is perpendicular, and about 40 feet high; here they sacrifice a white fowl to the devil, to make slave ships arrive. They have innumerable quantities of devil's bushes, which are held sacred, and used only for sacrifices and grand palavers.

Were the society to send out agents to govern the Colony, having a local knowledge of the country, the Cape would be the most flourishing colony on the coast, in a short time.

The following recipe is an effectual cure for a Horse that has a film, as it is generally called, over its eyes:

RECIPE.

All that is necessary, is to take a little clean hog's lard on the end of your finger, rub it well into the animal's eye once a day, for three or four days in succession, and the film will be removed effectually.

A SKETCH OF HUDIBRAS.

By Thomas Channing. Hudibras, is the production of a man of most lively and fertile imagination, possessing unbounded powers of satire, with a genius for peculiarity of composition which has hitherto soared far above any attempt at imitation. It is a work requiring a continued exercise of the mind, which delights without fatiguing, and each successive perusal is accompanied with additional gratification arising from the playful brilliancy of new ideas continually flashing before us.

The hero is depicted with Butler's customary minuteness: his hypocritical pretensions to religion, his sectarian delight in noisy brawling and unprofitable controversy, his obstinate adherence to opinion however erroneous, his arrogance to his inferiors, but cringing and submissive deportment to those who can grant him a favour; together with a multitude of grovelling propensities, are all most happily wrought up in the composition of Hudibras, whom we should most heartily detest, was not the portrait placed in such a light, that we are almost involuntarily compelled to substitute the broad laugh for the