

THE EXECUTIVE.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday, the 5th day of May next.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council for the Year 1823.

For Anne Arundel County. ORPHANS COURT. James M. Kubin, Thomas H. Dorsey, Gideon White.

LEVY COURT.

Rexid Estep, John Merrick, Richard G. Stockett, John Sims, Christopher Ganu, Robert W. Kent, Nicholas Williams, Jr.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Nicholas Worthington, (of Thos.) James M. Kubin, Rexid Estep, Edward Warfield, Joseph Harrison, Dr. Gerard H. Snowden, Henry Hammond, Henry Evans, Jacob Williams, Samuel Brown, Jr., Theodore Williams, Thomas W. Turner, John Wood, (of John) Thomas W. Simons, Lot L. Thicum, Henry Cord, Ellis Thomas, James P. Lewis, Sutton, Osborn W. Mulliken, William Norman, Richard G. Hutten, William Marriott, (of Thos.) John Williams, Moses Orme, Elisha Brown, of Samuel Nicholas Dorsey, (of Lloyd), Capt. J. Merriken, Henry E. Mayer, Francis Hancock, Stephen Boone, William Wren, Richard G. Watkins, Christopher L. Ganu, Gideon White, William P. Watkins, John Iglehart, Thomas Welch, Allen Warfield, Robert Welch, Howard Duvall, Richard H. Merriken, Henry Williams, Joseph Williams, Benjamin Gaither, Cornelius L. Hill, Dr. Richard G. Stockett, Lloyd S. Shiple, Robert Franklin, John Hall, Richard Phelps, Theodore Anderson, John S. Williams, John Warfield, Joshua, James Nutwell, Edward E. Anderson, John Selman, Alfred Selman, John Frost, (of James.) William D. Merriken, Joseph Nicholson, Joseph M. Charles E. Baldwin, George Stinchcomb, Ocho Bell, James Shipley, Thomas Hall, Leonard Gary, Joshua Black, Ned Welch, Nicholas D. Warfield, (of Belmont) James Ward, William Hall, Jr. E. Wilson, John Clayton, Walter Brown, Benjamin Shipley, Samuel Harrison, John, Montgomery Waters, Rezin Miller.

CRIMES & PUNISHMENT

In every case of crime, (says a Boston Gazette, very forcibly,) accused has a chance to be heard in his own defence: he is never considered guilty until he has had a trial. This is a perfectly correct course, and why should it not be pursued in the case of a debt? Why should a man be punished with imprisonment before a jury of his country have heard him to be guilty of some fraud? Why should he be punished, when his only crime is that of being poor? Why insult, mistreat by adding injury on the unfortunate? Yet such is the effect of present laws in many of the states and governments; and in the government of the Union. The great Napoleon, to his mortal honour be it recorded, is punished imprisonment for debt in France, except in cases of fraud; and this has been found so very useful in practice, that the intrinsic merit of the measure has sustained it through the tremendous crisis of the downfall of his power. Permission having been obtained from the guardians of young Napoleon, and his mother, for that purpose, the legacies bequeathed Buonaparte, to several persons in France, have been paid by the French government. It will be collected that these funds were deposited with Lafitte, the Banker, to Buonaparte's second dictation.

DETRACTION.

Augustine had a distich written on his table, which intimated, whoever attacked the character of a saint, were to be excluded from a distich in modern times would be very servicable. When any one was speaking of another in the presence of the Great, he at first listened attentively, and then interrupted: "Is there not," said he, "a fair also to the character of the person of whom you are speaking? Tell me what good qualities have remarked about him?" The famous Boerhave was easily moved by detraction. He used to say, "the sparks of calumny will be presently extinct if I only see you blow them away." A good remark of another the notice of ill-tongues, cast a good man, is only like a man whose smoke blown upon a lantern, though it clouds its light for the present, it easily rubs away, and the lustre of the gem is restored.

FRENCH ARMY

The army of France, stationed on the Pyrenees, between Bayonne and Perpignan, as the army of observation, amounted on the 12th of Feb. to about 25,000 men. It consisted of eighteen regiments of infantry, two squadrons of horse artillery, and five regiments of horse chasseurs. These troops, it was said, could not be relied upon in case they were marched into Spain.

LOSS OF THE REVENGE

The U. S. schooner Revenge, Captain Levy, was run ashore on the 12th of February, by the pilot, and lost. After much labour, her rigging and guns were saved. The Revenge had been out 72 days, and at the time she was lost, was bound to New Orleans to take charge of a convoy of merchant vessels.

A FRUITFUL WIFE.

In Frankfort, Maine, a lady last week presented her husband with three fine female children at a birth, who, at the last date, were with the mother in good health.

N. Y. Advocate.

The Sidney Gazette states, that Francis Williams, late Cashier of the New South Wales Bank, has been sentenced to 14 years transportation, on his own confession, for embezzling from the said bank no less than 11,975l.

TURKISH FASHION.

One of the Grand Viziers, being rather unsuccessful in some of his operations, had his head taken off. Advices had been received at Vienna from Constantinople, which stated that "the head of Haleb Efendi, was not placed as had been reported, on the gate of the Seraglio, but was exposed in a basin of silver. This, no doubt, arose from some remaining respect from the Grand Seigneur." There's an honour for you.

Planters Bank

OF PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

March 20th, 1823.

The Board of Directors of this institution having this day declared a dividend for the half year, ending on the 24th instant, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; the same will be paid to the stockholders; or their representatives, on or after Thursday next the 27th instant.

Trueman Tyler, Cashier. March 27. Sw.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

March 19th, 1823.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the stock of the said Bank, for six months ending on the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to stockholders on the western shore of the Bank at Annapolis; and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board. NINA PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and American Baltimore, will insert the above once a week three weeks.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber still continues the Boot and Shoe Making Business at his Shop in Church street, nearly opposite the store of Gideon White, Esquire. He has on hand and intends keeping a supply of the best materials, which, he is pleased to inform the public, he can have made up by workmen of the first class. Among his present stock he has the best black Morocco for Gentlemen's Boots, and a complete assortment of Calf Skins for the spring of the year, likewise Ladies best Black Morocco; he also purposes making up, in the neatest style, Ladies Prunello and Sattinet Shoes, all of which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. He at this time has on hand a stock of Boots & Shoes

of his own make, which he can warrant strong and of the best materials. Grateful for the encouragement which he has been favoured, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, and assures his friends that his effort shall be wanting on his part for satisfaction. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Philip G. ... March 20.

WILD WOMAN.

Extract of a private letter from Madrid, Dec. 28th.

"A truce to politics for one day, and let us sympathize with the charming fair ones of Madrid, who are dying to see the wild woman that has lately been found in the Sierra de Montero, a desolate and rude range of mountains in the south: She had been seen occasionally by the goatherds as they wandered through the mountains. The tale at length reached Cordova, and the authorities sent officers in pursuit of her. They succeeded in apprehending her, and she is now in one of the public hospitals of that city. She is not altogether destitute of understanding, nor ignorant of language, as she can say a few words, such as papa, papa, gato, a cat, campo, the country, and some few others. When she was asked if she would like to return to the country, she nodded her head in the affirmative. She eats whatever is given to her, but prefers uncooked meats and vegetables. In the beginning, cooked victuals did not agree with her; and made her sick; she eats with an extraordinary appetite. Her clothes appear as if they were placed on a stick; her arms were tied, because she was ever tearing at them, in spite of every care that was taken to prevent her. Sometimes she has thrown off all garments, and runs out quite naked into the kitchen-garden.—She has been found, after an interval of two days, coiled up in a place full of mire, and at another time, she has been discovered in the dung hill of the stable. She is about sixteen years old, of a short stature, a deep brown colour, protruding lips, and so rough as almost in appearance to resemble a wolf. She sleeps by day, as well as by night, without any regularity, and generally curled up. Sometimes her sleep has continued for twenty-eight hours successively, either in bed or on the ground, with or without covering. She keeps her eyes mostly closed, and when she is alone she cries for three hours together, and the next three she laughs. "The Duke de Riva, the Constitutional Alcaide has taken a deal of trouble to find the origin of this female, but it has baffled all his inquiries, and he has given them up in despair. It is supposed she belongs to parents not less wild than herself, who are still undiscovered in the mountains.

MERCURY.

This extraordinary metal, which has so long engaged the attention of mankind, is found in various parts of the world, particularly in Spain, the East Indies and South America. A late traveller states that the mine of Guanaca Velica in Peru, is 340 yards in circumference, and 900 yards deep. "In this profound abyss," he observes, "are seen streets, squares, and a chapel where religious mysteries are celebrated on festival days. Thousands of flambeaux are continually burning, to enlighten this dreary excavation. The mine generally affects with convulsions, those who work in it." Notwithstanding this, however, he states that thousands of miserable slaves are conveyed into this abyss, from which there is no escape, and compelled to labour until relieved by death. The immense profit accruing from this mine, has led to the dreadful inhumanity displayed in obtaining the treasure with which it abounds. [Missionary.

EMIGRANTS.

It is said that 200 and 70 Scotch families are making preparations to emigrate to Upper Canada in a body, the ensuing spring.

A young lady who had been insulted by an old maid in her neighbourhood, by way of revenge, placarded the following lines on her doors and windows one night: To be let or to be sold for the term of her life, Elizabeth Hall—by the way of a wife; She's old and she's ugly; ill natured and thin; For further particulars—enquire within. [English paper.

Several Irishmen were lately indicted in London for riotous conduct, armed with clubs, hatchets, &c. One of them swore that at the time, he was alone by himself, and had a witness that could prove it; that he had nothing in his hand but his fist, and that was in his pocket. He said he was knocked down, and was DEAD for a fortnight, he was so sadly KILT.

Unfortunately, the cow received a hurt on board the vessel which caused her death. The bull came safe, and lived about Sion house, near Brentford, above eight years, being quite domesticated, and as tame as a dog. Mr. Enryth, of Kensington, who was then gardener to the Duke, assures me, that he has measured him often after he had attained his fullest size, and when he was enormously fat; and that from the ground to the top of the shoulder was precisely two feet. He was a neat, well formed, and beautiful creature of his kind. His horns would seem to have been rather longer in proportion, and finer than those of the ordinary bulls in this country, being three or four inches long and very sharp. Like all other pets, he became very familiar in the family. He used to accompany the brewer to the cellar, and came at last to relish a horn of good ale very well; and, after having satisfied himself completely, he used to take his place before the hearth in the servants' hall, from which it was no easy matter to dislodge him. He became at length a little mischievous and troublesome to strangers, who came about the house, by some of whom, it was supposed, he had been so severely beaten as to occasion his death.

The musk bull, which is found in the interior parts of North America, between Churchill and Seal rivers, is another remarkable variety of the Bos, or cattle kind. This species is thought to have arisen from an intercopulation of the bison with the common kind, such as our domestic cattle. It is said to be somewhat lower, but more bulky than the deer, with short legs, a small hump or bunch on the shoulders; the hair of a dusky red colour, fine, and long enough to reach the ground. Beneath this hair the body is covered with an ash coloured wool or fur, so very fine as to make stockings finer than silk. Their flesh is esteemed good notwithstanding its flavour of musk.

The sarluc, or grunting ox of Tartary and Tibet, is a singular animal of this species. It is found in Tartary and Tibet, where it is numbered among the domestic animals. It breeds with the bison, and is accounted an animal of the same species. It has, however, some peculiarities not to be found in any other creature of the bos kind. Instead of lowing like an ox, it grunts like a hog.

DON'T SCALD POULTRY.

A writer in a Connecticut paper remarks upon scalding poultry, as follows: Scalded fowls are ill looking and will not sell for so much as those that are picked, and soon spoil, often before marketed; otherwise the feathers although not of the first quality will amply pay for plucking. By scalding, poultry is deprived of its delicious flavour, is made insipid, often producing what is termed rising on the stomach.

APPORTIONMENT

Table with 2 columns: County and Amount. Includes Worcester county \$1,964, Somerset 2,216, Dorchester 2,204, Talbot 1,656, Caroline 900, Queen Ann's 2,252, Kent 1,686, Cecil 2,380, Harford 2,140, Baltimore city and country 19,468, Anne Arundel 3,924, Prince-George's 3,076, Calvert 964, St. Mary's 1,580, Charles 2,696, Montgomery 2,044, Frederick 5,668, Washington 2,948, Allegany 948.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer. Flour, best white wheat, 47 25—H'd st. Superfine 41 1/2—Wheat do. 47—Wheat, white #1 50 to 1 55—Red do #1 45 to 1 50—Rye, 75 to 78 cts.—Corn 59 cts.—Country Oats, 45 cts.—Buckwheat, 8 cts per bush.—Live cattle, 46 to 48 50 per cwt.—Beacon, round, 8 to 9 cts.—Pork #1 50 to 53 per cwt.—6 to 8 cts per lb.—Mutton, 5 to 6 cts per lb.—Beans #1 37 1/2 to 1 50.—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Red Clover seed, 47 to 50.—Timothy seed 45.—Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts.—Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 35 cents per gal.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do. 65 to 70 cts.—Shad, none in market.—Herrings, No 1, 43 62 1/2 per bbl.—No. 2, 37 1/2.—Fines salt 80 to 90 cts per bush.—Coarse, do. 75.—MARYLAND TOBACCO.—Patuxent, old crop, sales at 5 1/2 to 7 a do.—do. New 4 a 10.—One hhd. fine yellow from Silver County, raised by Mr. Mordica F. Smith, sold at \$20.—2 do. fine spangled, Baltimore County, raised by Mr. John Ridgely, sold at \$18. March 26.

heart, bade him depart for ever, and that forget that her father, who old and infirm, could protect his child from insult. There is a dignity in virtue, that even in the simple words of Letty, awed her dissolute admirer. A woman of polished education might have expressed her sentiments in finer and more touching language, but she could not have shewn greater firmness and dignity of mind than did the humble rustic. Letty walked, or rather ran home, and throwing herself on her bed, literally lifted up her voice and wept bitterly. Violent agitation working on a mind unused to great emotion, produced a fever, which jeopardized her life for some days. Her parents, and her friend the minister, watched by her side in sorrow. Her life was granted to their tender prayers. Letty recovered, but she was no longer the cheerful being who had gladdened the hearts of her friends. The minister related her history to a lady in the neighbourhood, who interested by his story, prevailed upon her parents to consent to her residing with her entirely, while she bestowed upon the old man a comfortable house, and a small but well-stocked farm. Mrs. W. had retired from a world she had seen too much of, and knew too well to love; but she had brought to her retirement a mind well cultivated and fond of useful knowledge. She took delight in opening to her protegee these copious stores, and while she imparted substantial knowledge she also gave her a refinement of taste and manner, of which, from her education, she was necessarily destitute. Two years glided on, but in the midst of her benevolent plans, Mrs. W. died, and Letty returned to her parents, wiser but not happier. She had gained refinement and cultivation, but she had not that willingness to be happy, if I may so express it, that marked her earlier days. The simple pleasures that once would have caused her heart to beat with rapture, were now dull and vapid, and she was shocked to perceive that the recollection of the luxuries she enjoyed in Mrs. W's mansion, rendered her at first discontented with the humble habits of her father's cottage. At this period, a neighbouring farmer, young and wealthy, offered his hand to Letty. Her parents urged her to accept him, and at length, wearied by their importunities, she consented to give her hand, but protested that she could not bestow her heart. A week before the intended marriage was to take place, as one evening the family were enjoying, at the porch of the house, the cool breezes of twilight; an exclamation of alarm from Letty caused her father to look up from his Bible, when he recognized the features of Thornby. "Come not here, young man," said the indulgent father—"depart while you may do so in peace." "One word," said Thornby, and passing the old man, he threw himself at Letty's feet and implored her forgiveness. "I have been a wretched wanderer," he said, "but with Letty's pardon and your's, sir," turning to Butler, "I shall find happiness and rest." It is not necessary to state that the long loved Thornby did not plead in vain. The farmer was dismissed, and in a week the lovers were united by the venerable pastor. Though moving in polished circles and fashionable society, Thornby never had cause to blush for the Toll-Gatherer's daughter.



From the New-England Farmer.

ON NEAT-CATTLE.

In early ages, neat cattle, together with sheep and goats, formed almost the only property of men, who were reputed to be wealthy.—Thus Abram was said to be "very rich in cattle;" the wealth of Lot consisted of "flocks and herds and tents." Of Nabal it was said "the man was very great, and he had three thousand sheep, and a thousand and goats." Cattle became of somewhat less comparative consequence as society advanced in civilization; still there is nothing of which the knowledge, constituting power, has given man dominion of more importance than neat cattle, prices, perhaps, it be iron. It is probable that cattle, and indeed all domestic animals, were originally existing in a wild state, and some are still found in a state of nature in different countries. A kind of cattle, called by authors the Urus, or wild Bull, was formerly a native of Great Britain and Ireland, as is proved by the horns of this animal, which have been found in the mosses and bogs of those countries. These horns are of great magnitude, and their size indicates that they belonged to the largest animal, of the ox kind, that was ever found in Europe.—The breed has been extinct in Great Britain and Ireland, from time immemorial; but still exists in the Polish province of Lithuania. It is described as having in general a curled, shaggy coat, especially on the forehead; the hair constantly long on the fore quarters, neck and forehead, and depending from the chin; the neck elevated, thick and short; with the tail long, the eyes red and fiery; the horns thick and short. It grows to a large size, the female being larger than the largest bull of common breeds. The Bison (Bos Americanus) is a large species of ox, with round and distant horns, which point outward, a long and woolly mane, and a large and fleshy protuberance on the shoulders. These animals are hunted on the banks of the Mississippi and its tributary streams. Their flesh is used as food, and the fatty protuberance, in some large cattle, weighs forty or fifty pounds, and is esteemed a great delicacy. When the animals are in full flesh, they are said to yield, sometimes, as much as 150 pounds of tallow. The largest breed of cattle hitherto discovered is found in the interior parts of India, and is there called Arnee. Dr. Anderson gives the following particulars respecting this prodigious quadruped. "About the year 1700 or 1791, the Hawkshing East Indian, on her voyage outward, while she was going up the River Ganges, and at the distance of about fifty miles below Calcutta, fell in with a bull of this species floating in the river, and still alive. A boat was immediately hoisted out, which went in chase of this game; a noose was soon thrown across the horns; and it was dragged to the ship's side, hoisted on board, killed, cut up, and soon after dressed for the use of the ship's company, who found it a most delicious meal, being the first fresh meat they had tasted for many months." They all thought it a very large sized ox, and were the more surprised at this particular when it was discovered to be only two years old. When cut up, it was found to weigh three hundred and sixty pounds a quarter, making one thousand four hundred and forty pounds of beef in the whole carcase. As this animal must necessarily be supposed to be lean at the time, for it must have floated, in all probability, many hundred miles down the river, (none of this breed being found lower than about Fassy,) and must therefore have fallen off in flesh very much, we cannot compute that a full sized bullock of that breed, when thoroughly fattened, could have been less than three times that weight; so that the four quarters alone would have amounted to two tons; an enormous size for animals of that kind." In a work by Mr. Kerr, an English author, on the Animal Kingdom, this kind of ox is said to have been met with by a British officer, in the woods above Bengal; and to have been fourteen feet high, measuring from the hoofs to the top of the horns. It partakes of the form of the horse, the bull and the deer; and is represented as a bold and daring animal. It is said to have upright lunated horns, flat and wrinkled on their surface. It is of a black colour, quite smooth, with no bunch, or protuberance like that of the bison. The horns of these animals are to be found in European museums and cabinets. Some of them are said to measure three feet and a half in length, and seven inches in diameter, at the base. The Arnee is, perhaps, the largest breed of cattle yet known. A very small breed is found in Africa, of which we have the following notice in Dr. Anderson's Recreations. "The smallest breed of cattle, which has come to my knowledge, I never yet saw, but it has been so accurately described to me by several persons who have seen and handled it often; that there can be no doubt that such a breed of cattle does actually exist. The diminutive creature to which I allude, was a bull, which, with a cow of the same breed, was brought by way of natural curiosity from some part of the western coast of Africa; as my information goes, to be presented to the Duke of Northumberland; but