

From the Repertory.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

Doctor T. W. Harris, of Milton, son of the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dorchester, has turned his attention to the Caterpillar, which has been so destructive to the salt marshes in this vicinity for many years past, and has made a communication on that subject to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, which was so satisfactory to them, as well on account of the importance of the subject, as the careful and judicious and accurate manner in which the investigation was conducted, that the Trustees voted to publish the essay, and to grant to Dr. Harris, the Society's gold medal of the value of thirty dollars. We shall not attempt an analysis of his essay, as it will appear at large in the Journal of the Society, in June next. The first appearance of the perfect insect, the moth, Dr. Harris states to be from the 1st to the 20th June; and the Caterpillars attain their greatest size about the 1st of August. The most important points of his information to practical farmers, who have suffered so severely from this scourge, are the preventive remedies, which seemed to the Trustees so important, as to require an immediate notice, in order, that attempts might be made during the ensuing season, before the publication of their next number. The saving of one crop of salt hay would be of great importance to the country bordering on the ocean. I was, therefore, instructed to pay this just tribute to the zeal and industry of Dr. Harris, and to publish the following recommendations suggested by him for the destruction, (or at least with the hope of checking the ravages) of this insect. Dr. Harris says, "From observation and experience, I would recommend the following plan, by which we may lessen the evils we suffer from this enemy. "First, to cut the grass early in July—and secondly, to burn over the marshes in March. "In defence of early mowing, it may be said, that it is the only way by which the crop may be saved from those meadows where the caterpillars have multiplied to any extent. The preceding history furnishes the date from which to calculate the best time for effecting this purpose. "We have seen that the caterpillar is hatched about the 20th of June, and that its ravages are continued seven weeks. If then the meadows, in our vicinity, are mowed about the 4th of July, the caterpillars, being small and feeble, will be deprived of their means of nourishment, and being unable to wander far, will die before the crop is gathered in. By the process of making the hay, most of the succulent juices are evaporated, and the hay becomes so dry and hard, as to resist the efforts of these little devourers. Thus we see the black grass (the most valuable) by ripening early is rejected by them, and the crop is saved. "By the practice of late mowing, where the caterpillars prevail, the crop is diminished; immense numbers of caterpillars and of Grass-hoppers are left to be dispersed upon the uplands to multiply and increase the existing evil, or are brought to perish in our barns and stacks, where they communicate a most unpleasant flavour to the hay, rendering it unpalatable to our cattle, and occasioning a waste of fodder. "Many beneficial effects result from burning over our marshes in March. This has been long practised in New-Brunswick, a British province, abounding in salt marshes, and is getting into use with us, to the manifest improvement of the crops. "As to those criminals who availed themselves of the fire to rob and plunder, many have been taken, and will be severely punished; and a new search has been commenced for those not yet seized, so that not one of them may escape the net. "I have also appointed an additional number of officers and troops to patrol the streets night and day, that if, hereafter, any should act as incendiaries or robbers, it is allowed to country gentlemen, to scholars, to merchants, and poor natives, and constables, and watchmen to join the military officers and soldiers, to seize the culprits, to present them before the magistrates, and, if the charge be proved, they will on the spot be immediately adjudged to death.

They need not reject the suggestion, because it may be said to savour of book farming, nor need they fear the ridicule which is attempted to be thrown, by one of our brother farmers in the western country, on "gentlemen farmers," of which he himself happens to be one of the newest recruits. Truth may come from scientific research. The improvements which have been made in other arts and sciences, have been chiefly derived from these sources; and we hope Agriculture is not yet prepared to reject the aid of Science, nor to disdain the efforts which have been made by such men as Washington, Jefferson, Sinclair, Davy, and a thousand others. Although they may have been facetiously called "gentlemen farmers."

Per order, J. LOWEL, Corresponding Sec'y Mass. Ag. Society.

CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

The following unique Proclamation was issued on the 14th of November, by Ching Tagin, member of the military board at Pekin. Foo-yuen, (i. e. Souther of the People— "On the 18th and 19th days of the 9th moon of this year, in consequence of a fire occasioned by a shop man, when a mad wind blew, and the fire became furious, it was impossible for man's strength to produce any effect in arresting the progress of the flames. They spread and consumed shops, and houses, and hongs, to a number that exceeded 2,400, and remained and wounded men to the amount of several times ten, and destroyed the property of merchants and foreigners to the value of several hundreds of thousands of tens of thousands. The flowery gaiety and glory of Canton was all at once consumed like the gaudy insect that rushes into the burning flame. Such an event has not taken place for several hundred years. You gentlemen, merchants, poor natives and foreigners, who have suffered by this heaven-sent calamity, are not the only persons whose hearts are grieved and wounded. I, the Foo-yuen, since my ears heard it, and my eyes saw it, have not, for a moment, ceased to feel bodily pain and mental anguish on account of it. But, the proverb says, of every drink and every filled cup, there are none that are not previously fixed by fate." This judgment of fire was, no doubt, occasioned by the influences of the numerical destiny of the Pearl River, (which runs past the city and suburbs.) But I desire that you all—gentlemen, merchants, poor natives, and foreigners—will every one quietly submit to a righteous destiny. Do not sorrow, grieve, lament, and sigh. You must not repine at Heaven, nor criminate man, and so in vain add to your trouble and vexation; but it is incumbent on you to receive the warning from Heaven above. Repent of your sins, examine yourselves, always preserve impressed on your minds the four words—heavenly principles, good heart. And, really, acting according to these, you will not be ashamed before the discerning Gods, and, no doubt, the high Heaven will silently assist you. And how do you know but that the residue left by the fiery flames shall re-arise in piles of gold, and heaps of gems, and riches, and honours? You that have the power are hereby commanded to hasten and rebuild on the original site and foundation, which you must not overstep to encroach on your neighbours; for, if you do, so great an offence will be prosecuted and punished without mercy. As to the poor who have been burnt out, and have no dwellings, I have directed the local magistrates to hasten and draw out a list of the names, and to give grain, and exercise compassion. As to those criminals who availed themselves of the fire to rob and plunder, many have been taken, and will be severely punished; and a new search has been commenced for those not yet seized, so that not one of them may escape the net. I have also appointed an additional number of officers and troops to patrol the streets night and day, that if, hereafter, any should act as incendiaries or robbers, it is allowed to country gentlemen, to scholars, to merchants, and poor natives, and constables, and watchmen to join the military officers and soldiers, to seize the culprits, to present them before the magistrates, and, if the charge be proved, they will on the spot be immediately adjudged to death.

As to the foreigners who have in barks passed over seas several times 10,000 miles in width to come to our celestial empire to trade, in one morning their goods have been consumed by fire, and they have no settled place to rest or rest—a case, indeed, such to be pitted—I hereby command all the hong-merchants to act as is safe towards foreigners, and settle them in tranquil situations, that none of them may be destitute of a place to live in. Let all military officers, country gentlemen, merchants, poor natives, and foreigners, whom this may concern, yield obedience thereto. Do not oppose a special proclamation. Jaowkwang, 2d year— 10th Moon, 2d day."

THE NEWBURGH LETTERS.

It appears from an article in the New-York American, that General Armstrong, in a review of Judge Johnson's Life of General Greene, written by him, and published in the United States Magazine, has avowed himself the author of these famous letters, and maintains that they were only "an honest and manly, though perhaps indiscreet, endeavour to support public credit, and do justice to a long suffering, patient and gallant soldiery." It has been some years since pretty satisfactorily established that Gen. Armstrong was the author of these letters, but it could hardly be expected, that he would voluntarily come forward to remove the slight doubt which remained, and to claim this unenvied distinction; still less that he would boldly assert, as he has done, that in exhorting the troops not to give up their arms but with death, and not to listen to moderation and longer forbearance, he acted "as the chosen organ to express the sentiments of the officers of the army," few of whom survive to repel the imputation thus cast upon them. [Boston Daily Adver.

Belle-Air, March 27. HARTFORD COUNTY COURT March Term.

The county business, except the equity, is finished; but part of the conspiracy cases, (as they are termed,) removed from Baltimore, are proceeding to trial, and part have been returned to that city.

ITURBIDE.

It is stated that Iturbide, who was appointed by the friars to be a trustee over the church plate, in the absence of the Bishop of Mexico, is converting it into more active purposes, by causing it to circulate in the shape of doubloons and dollars. Freeman's Journal.

GEN. WILKINSON.

A letter from New-Orleans expresses fears, that Gen. Wilkinson will receive the harshest treatment from the Patriots, should his friend the Emperor Iturbide fall, of which there appears to be very little doubt. Gen. Victoria, commander in chief of the Patriots, was gaining strength from every province. Lexington Ky. paper.

EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

The remains of Judge Livingston were brought to this city on Saturday. His funeral was numerously attended on the morning of the 23d ult. at half past nine o'clock, from his late residence in Broadway, to Trinity Church, where the service was read by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart. The procession proceeded thence to the church yard in Wall-street, where the body was interred in a vault. We mention it as an example worthy of imitation by others, that NO SCARFS were given at this funeral, except to the clergy. From the New-York Spectator.

CAPE HAYTIEN.

By the arrival at this port of the schooner Fawn, in 10 days from Cape Haytien, we learn that on the 28th of February, between the hours of two and three o'clock A. M. two very severe shocks of earthquake were felt at the cape. The first was about one minute's duration, and after an interval of fifteen or twenty seconds, the second shock was felt which lasted about half a minute and was the most severe. It fortunately caused no damage at the Cape. At Gonaves the shock was so severe as to shake the tiles off the houses. [Balt. Am.

Agarland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 3, 1823

THE EXECUTIVE.

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

SEVERN BRIDGE.

We invite the attention of the public, to the notice inserted in our paper to day, of the opening of the books to receive subscriptions for stock, to build a bridge over the river Severn. The books are to be opened on Wednesday the 20th instant, at the City Hall, in this place. The law authorizing the erection of the bridge, has already been published in our paper, but its provisions may have been forgotten; it is deemed advisable to give an abstract of it, as may be necessary, for the information of those, who may be disposed to subscribe to this institution. The capital is fixed at \$35,000 dollars to be divided into 1,400 shares at \$25 each—One dollar to be paid on each share, at the time of subscribing; and the remainder at such periods as the directors may require. A dividend of the receipts to be made every six months. The advantages of having a bridge over this river, are great and so many, that we are induced to hope, that the stock will be readily subscribed for.

SPANISH INQUISITION.

In Walsh's Museum February, there is a statement extracted from the "History of the Inquisition in Spain," which shews the number of those who suffered as heretics, under the several inquisitions of Spain, from the year 1452 to the year 1808. The whole number of victims is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name of Inquisition, Number of Victims. Includes entries for Burnt, Died before execution, Punished by whipping, Imprisonment, Total, and More than 1500 were burnt during the last century.

CAPITOL.

The Capitol at Washington is 350 feet in front, and covers more than one and a half acres. The height to the top of the centre dome is 180 feet. The length of the Representatives' Hall is 90 feet, and height 60 feet. The Senate Chamber is 74 feet long and 42 broad.

PORTO-RICO EXPEDITION.

The account which we published a few days since, stating that the followers of De Coudras, who were detected in an attempt to revolutionize Porto Rico had been tried and sentenced to 30 years imprisonment, is contradicted in the Aurora. That paper says the last accounts inform that their trials were not concluded, and it was supposed that no very severe punishment would be inflicted. N. Y. Eve. Post.

AMERICAN ISINGLASS.

We have in our office a specimen of Isinglass, which was manufactured from hake sounds, by Mr. James Rowe, of Sandy Bay, Gloucester. We were recently at Mr. Rowe's establishment, and obtained from him some particulars relative to the manufacture of this article. The sounds are taken from the fish in the summer season, and cleaned and dried, by which means they are prepared to be used when convenient. After the sounds are rendered sufficiently soft by some secret process, several of them are taken and rolled together in a machine, which consists of two iron plating rollers, of about four inches in diameter, confined in a small wooden frame. They are worked in this manner, the mill being set finer and finer till the rollers touch each other, when a strip is produced nearly as white and smooth as satin-ribbon. By this process every particle of the sound is completely broken, and the fish smell entirely taken out. The strips after they come from the mill, are cut in pieces about ten feet long, and dried. This Isinglass has been used by the brewers of Boston and New-York, who, we understand, prefer it to that imported from Russia. The discovery was made in 1821, by M. Rowe, and Mr. Hall, of Boston. Mr. K. in company with some gentlemen of Boston, has obtained a patent, under which he now manufactures it. From the Salem Gazette.

LOUISIANA.

Beginning with the preceding, and running with the same, 32 degrees; thence, north, to the northernmost part of the 33d degree of north latitude; thence, east, a long that latitude to the river Mississippi; thence, down the same, to the southwest point of the State of Mississippi; thence, east, with the State of Mississippi, to Pearl River; thence, down the same to the Gulf of Mexico; and thence along the coast to the beginning.

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ARKANSAS.

Beginning on the Mississippi, to the north latitude; thence, west, to the St. Francis; thence, up the same, to the River; 30 minutes; thence, west, to the boundary of the United States; thence, southwardly, with the same, to the same; thence, up the same, to the beginning.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have received by the Agency, Capt. Tyler, at this port from Honduras, a manuscript copy of some recent and singular proceedings of the Congressional body of the Province of St. Salvador de Guatemala, of which a friend has enabled us to give the following summary:

The Congress, in its session of the 11th Nov. 1822, after reciting that the Province of St. Salvador, comprising all the territory formerly composing the Kingdom of Guatemala, declared itself independent of Spain on the 21st or Sept. 1821, proceeds to state the object of the meeting to be, deliberate whether it should erect itself into an independent nation or unite itself to some other—that after having maturely considered the matter, it had come to the conclusion, that from its geographical situation, the smallness of its population, and other peculiar circumstances, it could not exist as an independent nation; that in consequence of this persuasion, it had looked about for the purpose of determining to what nation it might unite its political existence with most advantage; that the empire of Mexico from its proximity, its identity of religion, similarity of language, habits, customs, commercial relations, &c. was that which appeared to offer the most inducements to an union; and that accordingly it proposed that the province should unite itself with that empire, under certain conditions; but as the Congress had reason to apprehend, that the Emperor of Mexico would not agree to the conditions prescribed, in consequence of an unfounded claim of dominion over the province, it had deliberated respecting the policy and propriety of proposing an union with some other nation, and believing that the government of the United States was well calculated to secure the liberty and promote the prosperity and welfare of the province, it had come by the resolution of proposing to unite itself with that nation, upon the principles of its free constitution, and under the condition of being admitted into the Union with equal privileges, provided the government of Mexico should not agree to the terms proposed or should threaten them with invasion; and in its session of the 1d of December, the Congress declare, that the offer of union with Mexico is annulled, in consequence of the invasion of the province by the troops of that empire, and reiterate the proposal of an union with the United States; and declare that they will defend the province in the name of that government, to which it considers itself as pertaining. Signed by the deputies from St. Vincent, C. Jutepeque, St. Salvador, Copaltenango, Metapan, and Zorotocoluca.

PRAIRIE DOGS.

The Rev. Samuel Giddings, of St. Louis, who took a tour among the Western Indians last Spring and Summer, gives the following account in his Journal, of these singular animals: "June 14, 1822.—We passed a village of barking squirrels, or prairie dogs. They have the appearance of the grey squirrel in colour and shape, but are three times as large. Their noise exactly resembles that of the smaller kind of dog. They burrow in the earth, and are never seen far from their habitation. They live on grass and herbage; and not a spear of grass is suffered to grow within the bounds of their village. On the first appearance of danger, they flee to the mouth of their burrow, and when it comes near, they enter, and can rarely be driven out by smoke or water. Thousands dwell in the same village, forming a little community. Their burrows are from ten to twenty feet apart, with a mound of dirt at the entrance, of from one to two feet in height, which serves as a watch tower. On the approach of danger, they raise an incessant barking. We were much annoyed during the night by the barking of these animals."

THE VOTERS OF ANN ARUNDEL COUNTY.

I offer to you my services to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and pledge myself, if elected, to support all honorable republican measures. Very respectfully your obedient servant, LEONARD GLEHART. April 3.

SEVERN BRIDGE.

Books for receiving subscribers for stock to build a bridge over the River Severn will be opened at the City Hall, in Annapolis, under the direction of the commissioners appointed by law, on Wednesday the 2d day of May, at ten o'clock A. M. and will remain open until Saturday the twenty-first. The price of a share is \$25.—One dollar to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing. April 3, 1823.

SPAIN.

It is said a letter has been received from Madrid, that one of General Bessieres's divisions, ed general, (Luchana,) was at Barakoa, occupied by Frenchmen, disaffected to the present Government, who were in case of War breaking out between Spain and France, were to march into the latter country under the tri-coloured banner, with the object of exciting an insurrection, driving out the Bourbon, and placing the young Napoleon on the throne. [N. Y. Mer. Adv.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND, KEY WEST.

The singular achievement of the British, of which we gave an account yesterday, is described in a letter from Capt. Lewis, to his owner in this city, in the following extract. The Britus was not a privateer, and had a crew of only 10 men, but she had a board some cannon for Commodore Porter's squadron, which she made a successful use of, although she was without powder. Thompson's Island, Key West, Feb 22d.

ON THE 19th INST. I PUT INTO KEY WEST FOR WATER, HAVING BEEN SHORT FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

A few hours after I came to, a Spanish privateer brig came in with 20 men on board, armed with 15 muskets, 12 cutlasses, and other small arms. A short time after she anchored, I went on board to see her, where she came from. The first man I saw, was one of my former crew, the high top man. This excited my suspicions, and I returned on board the Britus, and called two of my hands, got a spring on the cable, and hauld the Spanish brig then about 75 yards from us, to send her boat with the captain and papers on board. After some delay, the captain, two other officers, with four men came on board, and inquired for their commission, but they had none. I then asked for their other papers, of any kind, but they had none except a journal which had been kept for four or five days. So I detained the officers and men on board the Britus, and sent to examine their vessel. Every thing on board appeared to have been stolen, I therefore determined to bring her to Key West, to the inspector of Com. Porter; she arrived here with methis day. Com. Porter, who is now here surveying, approves my conduct, and assures me Com. Porter will do the same. The brig has on board flour, butter, lard, rice, silks, Irish linen, wine, brandy, and some Spanish cedar. Yours respectfully, J. J. LEWIS. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 50—H'd Superfine \$7 50—fine do \$6 25—W harf \$7—Wheat, white \$1 50 to 1 55—Red do \$1 to 1 50—Rye, 75 to 78 cts—Corn 59 Country Oats, 43 cents.—Bref, 8 cents per pound—Live cattle, \$6 to \$9 50 per cwt.—Bacon, round, 8 to 9 cts.—Pork 50 to 55 per cwt.—6 to 8 cents per lb. Mutton, 5 to 6 cts per lb.—Beans \$1 37 to 1 40—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts per cwt. Red Clover seed, \$7 50 to 7—Timothy seed \$5—Flax seed 75 to 80 cts.—Wheat from the waggon, 32 to 35 cents per bush.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach 65 to 70 cents.—Shad, none in market. Herrings, No 1, 33 1/2 to 34 cts per bush. No 2 37 1/2 to 38 cts per bush. Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush. Coarse, do. 75.

MARYLAND TOBACCO.

Yellow, from 25 to 30—Yellow, 16 to 20—Fine red, 10 to 14—Common red, 4 to 6.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED. Departed this life, on Friday night last in this city, after a short but painful illness Miss SARAH SANDS, in the 39th year of her age.

The many excellent qualities which distinguished the character of this lady, are detailed her to a numerous train of relations and an extensive circle of acquaintances. She was a truly affectionate sister, a sincere and ardent friend, and a kind and obliging neighbour. To these may be added the consoling truth, that she was a firm believer in Christianity.

Though Death is considered by all as an unwelcome messenger, yet by death alone are the good relieved from the care and toil attendant on every condition in this life, and their spirits made inmates of those fair mansions where our SAVIOUR reigns.

And hymning seraphs praise in lofty strain Where, to their tuneful harps, the happy choir, Strike the loud string, the swelling notes inspire; While with united voice and heart they raise To God on high, his ceaseless song of praise.

On Tuesday night, Mr. THOMAS BAZWELL, in the 70th year of his age, He was a meritorious soldier in the revolutionary army.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANN ARUNDEL COUNTY.

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