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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns for dates (29 Thursday, 30 Friday, 31 Saturday, 1 Sunday, 2 Monday, 3 Tuesday, 4 Wednesday) and weather forecasts (Sun Rise, Sun Sets).

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT. Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.

Flour, best white wheat, \$8—H'd st. Superfine \$7 25—fine do. \$6 75—Wharf do. 7 25 sales.—Wheat white, \$1 60 to 1 64—Redd. \$1 57 to 1 60—Rye 85 cts.—Corn 56 to 58 cents—Country Oats, 50 to 55 cents.—Beef, 8 cents per pound.—Bacon, round, 8 to 9 cents.—Pork \$1 50 to 5 50 per ctb.—to 8 cents 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 \$5 50 to 80 cts.—Whiskey, \$4 50—Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts.—Whiskey, from the waggon, 32 to 35 cents. per gal.—Apple brandy, 31 to 32 cts.—Peach do. 65 to 70 cents.—Shad, none in market.—Herrings, No 1, \$2 50 per bbl.—No. 2, \$2 25—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush. Coarse, do. 75.

Maryland Tobacco. Tobacco generally sells as per last accounts.



The Steam Boat MARYLAND, Commenced her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock A. M. from Commerce-street wharf...

Persons who are still indebted to the late Wrightson are again, and for the last time, to come forward and settle the accounts against them.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. administration on the person of Samuel R. Lusby, late of Anne-Arundel county, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be done once in each week, for six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ephraim O. Shipley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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.

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Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Saturday the 7th day of June next, at Mr. Barrett's Tavern on the road from Annapolis to Baltimore,

A Negro Man,

named Hercules, a good ostler, and accustomed to plantation work. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser entering into bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

John W. Duval, Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 13th day of June next, on the premises, for cash, at 12 o'clock: A two story house and lot, situated in New Lisbon, late the property of John Dempsey, Junr. Seized and taken at suit of Zachariah Roberts.

Wm. O'HARA, Shff. May 22.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, May 13th, 1823.

On application by petition of Henrietta Shipley, administratrix of Ephraim O. Shipley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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,

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Henrietta Shipley, Admr'x. May 15.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, May 10th, 1823.

On application by petition of John W. Duval, administrator of William Warfield, 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 orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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.

John W. Duval, Administrator. May 15.

In Council,

Annapolis, May 7, 1823. The governor and council will proceed, at their next meeting, on the second Monday in June next, to make appointments of agents to distribute the laws and votes and proceedings of the Legislature, passed at December session, 1812. Proposals for delivering the same to the clerks of the several counties, of this state, will be received at this department, until the first of June next, one agent will be appointed for each shore.

NINIAN SPINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

MISCELLANEOUS

Unhappy difference between 'Twas and 'Tis When first I weep, what joy, what bliss 'Twas then a smile, and then a kiss 'Twas then a smile, and then a kiss 'Twas then a smile, and then a kiss

EPITAPH ON AN AUCTIONEER.

Here lies the remnant of old Puff, A wight of more than modern stuff, Who, Sampson like, true heart of oak, Could knock down houses at a stroke— But death at last, in jeering scoff, With his fell hammer struck him off.

ON FOOT.

Boote, from his earthly stage, alas! is hurld; Death took him off, who took off all the world

DREADFUL ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

On the 14th of October, last year, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a part of the Regency of Sumadang, was visited by a most terrible natural phenomenon.

On that day, the mountain of Galoeng Goeng, on the borders of Sumadang and Limbaung, which was known to be a Volcano, suddenly emitted a most devastating torrent of lava, which destroyed no fewer than eighty eight kampongs, and in which 2000 persons perished. It has not been possible to obtain complete accurate information respecting this afflicting event, the following particulars, however, may be mentioned.

An explosion, resembling the report of a piece of heavy artillery, was suddenly heard, and a cloud of black smoke was seen to rise from the foot of the mountain, accompanied by such a violent wind that houses and trees were thrown down by it. On this, complete darkness ensued, and then, for the space of three hours, a shower of burning ashes, and a torrent of lava which covered the country all around, to the extent of twenty pax, carrying away, burying, and burning the houses, trees and inhabitants. At the expiration of three hours it was light again, and a quantity of sand and small stones fell.

The noise of this dreadful catastrophe did not reach the Resident till the tenth, in the evening; he immediately repaired to the scene of desolation, in the neighbourhood of which he soon arrived; but on account of the heat of the lava on the one side, and the overflowing of the rivers on the other, which had been choked up by the eruption, he was baffled in all his efforts as late as the 14th to reach the chief scene of misfortune. Hospitals were immediately established in four places to receive the great number of wounded who have escaped death. Every exertion is made to quiet the people of the neighbouring districts, who have fled from their habitations, and to provide them with food.

On the 15th the Resident, not without much difficulty, got as far as Tassik Molaja, and visited that day Indiahing, Tybrocroci, and Lebiongong, where the desolation is complete, and surpasses all description. Scarcely a single creature has escaped from those places, and most of the corpses were found only a few steps out of the kampongs; which proves that the inhabitants flying from their dwellings were overtaken by the fiery torrent, and their feet being first burnt, they fell down and perished in the most horrible manner.

Up to the 17th the district of Singaparna was inaccessible. It seems to have suffered less by the torrent of lava, but as it lies low, and the rivers in the neighbourhood are choked up, the inundations cause there the most afflicting ravages. According to some accounts, two hillocks, upon which sixty or eighty persons endeavoured to save themselves from the waters were carried away, and all those unhappy persons swept at once into the grave. The preservation of this district having been calculated upon, to furnish the other districts with necessaries and provisions, this circumstance is doubly distressing.

From the London Statesman. ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

A Gentleman having witnessed with regret, country gentlemen of the first respectability reduced in their Country House to the dullness of a domestic circle, and there frequently reduced to attempt suicide in the fall of the year—or what is still more melancholy, driven to invite to their tables those ancient and well known families of the Tags, the Rags, and the Bubbals, and having observed the facility with which the public is supplied with job horses from London, and books from Circulating Libraries, has opened an office in London for the purpose of furnishing Country Houses with a regular succession of Guests, on the most moderate terms. An annual subscriber of thirty guineas will be supplied with four Guests a week, to be changed at the will of the country gentleman.—A subscriber yearly of fifteen guineas to be supplied with two Guests, to be changed once a fortnight.—Non-Subscribers within twenty-five miles from London, may be furnished with Guests by the day or week, on being answerable for breakages on the road. The Advertiser's Catalogue contains an elegant assortment of 617 Guests, among whom may be found 3 Irish Peers, 7 Scotch do. 13 poor Lords, 6 Yellow Admirals, 19 Major Generals on half pay, who narrate the entire Spanish War, 17 Dowagers, 314 Old Maids on annuities, Deaf and Dumb People, Sportsmen, and Gentlemen who describe Paris and Fonthill, may be had at half price. They can all play at cards, and generally with success if partners, and they have no objection to play in a morning, if during the rain. The guests to be fed by the country gentleman, as in the case of jobs, and claret to be produced.—If any guest is disapproved of, the advertiser desires the country gentleman subscriber will mark "Bore" against his name in the catalogue, or chalk it on his back when he leaves the house, and his place shall immediately be supplied by the return of the stage coach.

THE POTOMAC CANAL.

NO. 116. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

In my former observations on the subject of the Potomac navigation, it was attempted, and it is hoped, fairly shown, and that by estimates so certain and moderate that none can doubt their correctness, that the improvement might be completed for the sum of 2,500,000 dollars, and, when completed, there would be an actual saving to those immediately concerned, east of the mountains, of 925,000 dollars per annum, or an interest of 37 1/2 per cent. on the sum expended; and that those pecuniary advantages would result exclusively from the reduction made in the price of fuel, an article of indispensable necessity, and the demand for which must consequently increase, and that in proportion to the increased industry and improvement of the country. And it has been further shown, that the advantages arising from the coal trade on the Potomac canal are not calculated upon; neither is it likely they can be realized by those concerned in similar improvements in other parts of the United States. After having ascertained these facts, it might appear unnecessary to press the subject farther; but its vital importance to the nation at large, as well as those more immediately and locally concerned, demands that every honest honorable effort should be made to encourage and facilitate its commencement and insure its completion. The writer is aware that the strongest arguments have been pressed upon the public, and from the highest authorities, in favour of public roads and canals; and enough has been said, and without contradiction, to establish the fact of their necessity and utility in a political point of view; yet still little has been done by the general government to encourage these important objects. What effect, then, can public recommendations have but to discourage individual enterprise? Will not the moneyed capitalists on this subject reason thus:—Will the agents of the government, and those who have the control of the public funds, are sincere in their declarations in favour of those public improvements, and of their extensive national utility, why is not the public money employed for their accomplishment? Is not this backwardness to undertake what they so strongly recommend an evidence that some doubts are entertained that funds, thus employed, would be found unproductive? And the next inquiry would naturally be, how it could be expected that private individuals would embark their fortunes in an undertaking that was to benefit the public when the public functionaries thought the enterprise too hazardous for public patronage? It would, therefore, be a great point gained if all doubts could be removed on this subject; and, as the general government, and that of Pennsylvania, have recently found no difficulty in borrowing money at five per cent interest, there can be no doubts entertained of obtaining the sum necessary to complete the object before us, if satisfactory assurances be given that, not only five per cent. per annum shall be realized, but more than three-fold that sum, by the investment of capital in stock that it is proposed to create, for the purpose of completing the proposed canal. The writer, therefore, confidently believing that he will arrive at the proposed result, invites the reader to accompany him a little farther in this important examination. Some years since it was ascertained by the people of the city of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, that goods and merchandise to the value of 30,000,000 dollars was brought to that place from the eastward, and that the carriage cost one and a half million of dollars in a single year. That sums equal to the above, or nearly so, were paid for goods and merchandise, taken on other routes to the western country, will not be doubted; and, if so, it will be found, by calculation, at the usual rate of carriage, that at time, about 15,000 tons of merchandise passed the mountains, in a single year, to supply the western demand. It will, therefore, not be deemed extravagant if we assume 10,000 as the annual tonnage of those articles which will be sent by the canal westward, particularly when we include, at a reasonable toll, plaster of paris and pickled fish; 10,000 tons passing the canal at two cents per ton per mile, (the New York price for merchandise,) would give in toll 40,000 dollars; and this sum would by no means be the whole saving to the western purchasers; for to this should be added the profits of the merchant, which, beside the freight, will be apportioned to the expense, difficulty, and hazard, of transporting his goods to the place of sale, &c. It will be observed, that the real advantages of this navigation will not be materially affected by the rise and fall of produce, nor the fluctuations in the price of transportation; the real benefit of the country will be the economy of labour, or the difference between land and water transportation, which we have already shown to be as one hundred to four, or perhaps something less, in favour of the latter mode of conveyance.

In my first number, it is shown, that, by the returns of the marshes, in the year 1810, there were manufactured in the western counties of Pennsylvania, 371,436 barrels of flour and 45,750 barrels of whiskey, making, of these articles alone, 62,220 tons; let us, then, add to the manufacturing industry of those counties, those of the State of Virginia, Ohio, and Maryland, that would use the canal, and suppose that all put together would only transport 62,261 tons of flour, whiskey, gin, brandy, cider, ale, beer, vinegar, &c. this, at one cent per ton per mile, would give us in tolls

*When we consider the capital of the United States situated on the sides of the Potomac, and that river, within a distance of two hundred miles, mingling its waters with those of the Ohio, is it not strange that a survey has never yet been authorized, to ascertain the fact whether it be not practicable to connect those waters by a lock pushed, and are pushing, our discoveries to the upper lakes, over the Rocky Mountains, and to the shores of the Pacific. No complaints are made in the latter case.—These things are rightly done, and the former should not have been left undone. It is understood, that an individual or two,

at their own expense, (which will be but small,) intend to undertake the task.

125,722 dollars; add to this 40,000 tons, or 10,000,000 lbs., to the amount of 20,000 dollars, estimated on the transportation of the following articles, that is, corn, meal, pig, buck wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, peas, hay, fruit, potatoes, turnips, and vegetables of all kinds; beef, pork, bacon, hog's lard, butter, cheese, tallow, bees' wax, pot and pearl ashes, albes, soap, hemp, flax, linseed, cordage, salt-petre, tobacco, &c. &c.—of this latter article, tobacco, a gentleman of Kentucky has this spring sent his crop to the Ohio, to the town of Wheeling, and from thence by land, to the city of Washington—then, let us add to this list one other item, made up principally of heavy articles, that is, ship timber for the navy of the United States, and the building of private vessels, boards and scantling, brading, staves & hoop-poles, tanier's bark for domestic use, and exportation, iron, pitch, and resin, marble, lime, slate, iron ore, pig & bar iron, and castings, estimated at 70,000 tons, or tolls, to the amount of \$140,000. Thus, we find the aggregate tolls received on the foregoing estimate will be 384,522 dollars, to which add the tolls to be received by the transportation of coal, according to our former estimate, 137,500 dollars, making the total receipts of tolls per annum amount to the sum of 522,022 dollars, or a dividend yearly of 18 per cent. on the capital employed, and this after deducting the sum of 72,032 for repairs, and the expense of attendance, &c. This profit would belong exclusively to the proprietors of the works.

But, if we take the actual difference between the expense of land transportation and that of a canal, as established in my first number, we shall find that the nation would save, per annum, by this improvement, the sum of 10,000,000 dollars. Perhaps, however, the foregoing estimates may be considered extravagant, and the number of tons supposed as likely to pass the canal too great. Before such conclusions be drawn, the writer sincerely hopes the subject may be fairly examined. He has not written to amuse the public; nor made his estimates hastily. It has cost him some research, and much reflection, before he ventured to let the result of his calculations meet the public eye. Any estimates made of the usefulness of this work, based entirely upon the present state of the country, will be erroneous. Great allowances must be made for the increased demand that will be afforded for all the necessaries and conveniences of life, by means of this canal. We must not consider the present state of improvement in the city of Washington and the District of Columbia as a proper criterion to determine its future progress, if the canal be completed, for, about one third of the year every road leading to or from the city is, by deep mud or miry clay, rendered almost impassable; and, added to this, we find immediately above the city the river Potomac blocked up by natural obstructions; and thus communication with the country is measurably cut off; and the consequences are, that, at such seasons, the markets are badly supplied, and the prices exorbitant; and this also the case with every article of necessity, particularly that of fuel. And, under circumstances so adverse, it has frequently been cause of astonishment to the writer, that the inhabitants of the place were able to make the progress in improvements that they have done. And several turnpike roads have recently been pushed a small distance into the country, but have not yet reached the fertile settlements to the west, either in Maryland or Virginia. But, how changed would be the condition of this place, was a lock navigation completed to the mountains! By this means, and on the best terms, the wealth of the intermediate country, and the boundless supplies of coal and timber of those mountains, would be secured; and, beside this, the immense trade of the western world would find the most convenient market in the city; and, under those circumstances, and with these stimulants to industry and enterprise, would it be reasonable to suppose, that, where there is at this time one building erected, we should then be able, in the District, to number twelve or fifteen? Neither would this state of increased improvement be confined to the District alone. On an adjacent to the canal, towns would spring up, as if by enchantment, and in time, the whole line would present one continued and flourishing village, and the surrounding country would catch the virifying impulse, and be awakened to fresh industry and exertion. The farmer would find a market at his door for a thousand articles that heretofore he has neglected to cultivate, because, if produced, would not have borne the expense of land transportation to a distant market. But, with the advantages of the canal, he will find the pecuniary profits of a single field, or his garden, equal to that of his whole farm without those advantages; even his barren hills of pine, heretofore neglected and useless, will afford in abundance articles of immense value, and become sources of extensive profit and income. In fine, the country will change its aspect and character; instead of discontent, meagreness, and want, we shall see happiness, gratification, and comfort, beaming in every countenance, and fullness and plenty abounding in every cottage.

With this view of the entire new condition of the country, and its advancement in agriculture, in manufactures, and in commerce, can there be any rational doubt of the truth of the positions taken, or shall we find any willing to call in question the general correctness of the estimates made? If, however, such should be found, all that is claimed by the writer, or desired, is, that the decision be not made without first giving the subject a deliberate and impartial examination, without which it would be unfair and unjust to condemn; and, if this be dispositionally done, the result cannot be doubtful. The writer's confidence

*The country through which the canal will pass, and especially all the counties from Alleghany to Baltimore, are peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the fine yellow tobacco, which sells for thirty dollars per hundred weight, which can best be raised on new land. By the adoption of coal instead of wood, these lands will in moderate yield more than they would have yielded