

Lee's Corn-Flour... For removing and destroying corn. Price 50 cents a packet.

FOR SALE. By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis. Price \$3 00. A REPORT OF all such ENGLISH STATUTES.

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN. And have been introduced and practised by the COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY.

BY WILLIAM KILTY, Chancellor of Maryland. To which are prefixed, AN INTRODUCTION.

A CARD. LEWIS CARUSI, respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has opened

A Dancing School. Scholars who wish to enter, will please to make application immediately.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Franklin, late of said county, deceased.

City Taxes. ISAAC HOLLAND, late Collector of Annapolis, for the year 1821, gives this last notice to those indebted for city taxes for that year.

Richard Peach, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Having taken an Office in Upper Marlborough, with the intention of practising in the Court of Prince-Georges county, and the neighbouring Courts, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the late partnership of George & John Barber, which was dissolved by the death of the last mentioned partner, are hereby called on to present them for payment.

SHERIFFALTY. ROBERT WELCH, (of Ben.) Still continues to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff for Anne-Arundel county, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow-citizens.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum. WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns: 1823—JULY, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Friday, Saturday. Rows: 24 Thursday, 25 Friday, 26 Saturday, 27 Sunday, 28 Monday, 29 Tuesday, 30 Wednesday.

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

Flour, best white wheat, \$8—H'd st. Superfine \$7 25—finest \$6 75—Wharf do. \$6 75 sales—New Wheat, \$1 25 to 1 27—Red do \$1 42 to 1 43—Rye 75 cts.

Same as last report. Sales, eight hhd's spangled and red, Mr. Notley Young, Prince George's \$15—21 hhd's good red, Mr. Charles Hill, Prince George's \$10—1 hhd. fine yellow, Mr. George Cook, Elk-Ridge \$4 50.

Public Sale. The subscriber being desirous of selling his real estate, offers the farm on which he now resides for sale, being a tract of land called "The Gilt," containing 190 acres.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, Commenced her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock A. M. from Commerce-street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th, will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows:—Commerce-street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.

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FEMALE ACADEMY & BOARDING SCHOOL.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has made arrangements with Mrs. Alexander of this place, for the reception of female boarders, intended to be entrusted to his instruction.

Besides the usual course of female education, the young ladies receive at her academy instruction in History, the use of the Globe, French, German or Latin; Mythology and Moral Philosophy.

The terms of tuition are the following: For pupils not sufficiently advanced to study English Grammar, \$6 00.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HARK, THE CONVENT BELLS ARE RINGING.

Portuguese Air. Hark, the convent bells are ringing, And the nuns are sweetly singing.

Now the lovely maid is kneeling, With uplifted eyes appealing; Holy Virgin hear her prayer; See the Abbess bending o'er her, Breathes the sacred vow before her.

From Caldwell's Life of Greene.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

In the operations of the Americans against fort Mott. There occurred a circumstance, so interesting in itself, and so honourable to the character of a high minded lady, that we shall offer no apology to the reader for presenting him with a narrative of it.

The fort (port Mott) was the principal depot of the convoys from Charleston to Camden, and sometimes of those destined for fort Grandy and Ninety Six.

Opposite to fort Mott, to the north, stood another hill, where Mrs. Motte, having been dismissed from her mansion, resided, in the farm house.

The fire of our six pounder, posted close to one of the gable ends of the house, soon drove the soldiers down; and no other effort to stop the flames being practicable, M'Pherson hung on the white flag.

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which applied personally to lieutenant colonel Lee, and gave a new edge to the bitter ass of the scene.

Encamping near to Mrs. Motte's dwelling, this officer had, upon his arrival, been requested in the most pressing terms to make her house his quarters.

Notwithstanding the attention of this amiable lady confined to that class of war which never fail to attract attention.

Nevertheless the imperative obligations of duty must be obeyed; the house must burn, and a respectful communication to the lady of her destined loss must be made.

Receiving with silent delight this opportunity present, the lieutenant colonel rejoined his troops, now making ready for the concluding scene.

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THE FOLLOWING JUDICIOUS REMARKS ON HAY-MAKING, ARE EXTRACTED FROM A NUMBER OF THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER; AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF CONSIDERABLE MERIT AND USEFULNESS.

HAY-MAKING.

The best time to cut grass for hay is when the seeds are forming, but before they become ripe. It should not be cut too early before it has done proper growth, because in such case, it will shrivel much in drying, and afford a less solid and nutritious substance.

The only advantage in mowing late, arises from the thickening of the grass roots by scattering some of the seeds. But this is a dear mode of sowing grass seeds.

It is proposed to mow a piece of grass land twice in a season, the first crop should be cut earlier than when it is mowed for once; not only to give a longer time for the growth of the second crop, but to prevent the roots of the grass from being too much exhausted in producing the first crop.

When it is proposed to save the seeds of red clover it is particularly important to cut the first crop early, so that the second, from which the seeds are produced, may be the sooner ready for cutting in autumn.

Some regard must be had to the weather in cutting grass for hay, especially if that grass is clover, which requires much attention and favourable circumstances to preserve. If the weather is wet and improper for haying, clover will, we are told, remain standing a fortnight, without sustaining any material injury by the sheeding the leaf or the blossom; for the same weather which renders it improper to mow this grass, continues it in a growing state, and prevents the bloom from fading or dying away.

There are various modes of making hay, described by authors on husbandry, some of which are too troublesome and expensive to be adopted in this country where labour is scarce. We shall state several methods, and leave it to our readers, either to take their choice of those, or to give the preference to some, or different of their own invention.

The best plan is, for the farmer to be at his mowing betimes in the morning; cut down as much as possible by nine or ten o'clock, by which time the dew will be off; then spread the mowed grass evenly, and about twelve turn it over where it lies thick; in the afternoon rake it into windows, shake it up lightly that it may be better exposed to the air, towards evening down make it into neat small cocks, and let it remain so a day or two. If it be not then sufficiently dry, shake it out again on a small space of ground, and turn it over till it is dried; then cock it again, if necessary, and as soon afterwards as possible draw it in.

When the grass is thin, and somewhat dried before it is mowed, it may be cut in the forenoon, and raked in the afternoon of the same day, and by standing two or three days in the cock will be sufficiently dry without any further trouble. If rain fall in any considerable quantity, these cocks will require to be opened and exposed to the sun for a few hours. If a small quantity of rain has fallen, it may be enough to pull out some of the hay round the bottoms of the cocks, or only on that side which was to the windward when the rain fell, and lay it on the tops. If the cocks are so situated that the water has run much under their bottoms, they should be turned bottom upwards, and trimmed at least; but it will most judiciously be necessary to spread them abroad. When they become too dry it should be cast either in the evening or morning, and when the air is damp.

A very ingenious gentleman of my acquaintance does not permit his grass to lie in swath but for an hour or two after it is cut, or no longer than till its wetness is gone, and it just begins to appear withered. He then gathers it into very small cocks, which he calls grass cocks, and no more than a good forkful in each; turns them over once in a while, about sun set; in the best time; double them as they grow drier; and when the hay is almost dry enough, makes up the whole into large cocks. Grass which is thus dried will not waste at all by crumbling; nor will much of its juices evaporate. I have seen his hay, the favour of which excelled almost any other that I have met with. The colour of it, indeed, was rather yellowish than green, but that is a matter of no consequence to the farmer, who does not send his hay to market. I cannot but think that in dry settled weather, this is an excellent method of hay-making; but in catching weather, perhaps a method which takes less time is to be preferred.

The Farmer's Manual says, "Whenever your clover has weaned and cured in the cock, so that you can select the largest stalks, and twist them like a string, without their emitting any moisture on the surface when twisted, you may then house your clover in its most perfect state.

The good government of our appetites & corrupt inclinations, will make our minds cheerful and easy Contentment will sweeten a low fortune, and patience will make our sufferings light.

To bring misery on those who have not deserved it, is part of the aggregate guilt of quelling.

CONTENTMENT. The good government of our appetites & corrupt inclinations, will make our minds cheerful and easy Contentment will sweeten a low fortune, and patience will make our sufferings light.