

EXPLANATION.

The Post-Master-General has addressed a second letter to Robert H. Goldborough, Esq. of Talbot county, explanatory of the law...

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. 5th Electoral District.

2d August 1823.

In consequence of a notice which appeared in the Maryland Republican of the 26th July last, signed 'Many Voters of A. A. County,'...

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1823, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, and a total with life annuity of 650.

That much time and money, and some bloodshed, will be required, before the Indians within the boundaries of our territory beyond the Mississippi can be reduced to an unfeeling compliance with our system...

Which, counting one-fifth for warriors, will enable them to furnish 155 fighting men.

MR. BELZONI. This enterprising traveller, says a London paper, set out a few months since to explore the interior of Africa...

In the short letter I wrote to you from Tangier, dated the 10th of April, I informed you that I had gained permission from his Majesty, the Emperor of Morocco...

Yesterday I had the honour to be presented to his Majesty the Emperor, and was highly gratified with his reception of me.

Resolved, That we abhor and detest Kings, Monarchs, and Dictators, that for us there would be no choice between a Federal or a Democratic King...

Resolved, That Grandison Callett and Capt. Roderick Burgess, be appointed to meet the Gen. Committee at Merril's on Saturday next...

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretary, which preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by this meeting.

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GALLIANO. A leading member of the Spanish Cortes, and one of the most forcible speakers in the course of one of his speeches, in these words: 'Let us turn our eyes to the U. States of America, a country which presents the best ideal of human institutions, and points out the true path to prosperity and glory...'

UPPER MISSISSIPPI. The following letter from Major Biddle gives an interesting view of the country on the Upper Mississippi, which he has recently visited in the steam-boat Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Major Thomas Biddle, to one of his friends, dated Mouth of the St. Peter's River, June 11, 1823.

I reached this place after a passage of 15 days, in the steam boat Virginia, it being her second voyage from St. Louis. This passage was made, notwithstanding we were compelled, on the greater part of the route, to stop and cut wood for the steam engines.

It is impossible to contemplate, without pleasure, the manner in which the remote parts of our immense country are connected together, by an improvement in the arts which is entirely American, and which is so admirably adapted to the nature of our country and its commercial and political situation.

Paras of the Union are now brought into close and legitimate contact, and comfortable and cheap means of transportation afforded to points heretofore considered so remote as to excite rather the fears than the hopes of the politician, and belied impudently to us, but the Indian trader, or the native inhabitant.

The stream of the Upper Mississippi is found to answer admirably for steam boats—the current is more mild than that of the Ohio, and there is less timber in it; there are a great many islands, but the best channels always afford sufficient water—the steam boat went frequently in the night, and was only once grounded, and was out for a few minutes.

A common passage from St. Louis to Prairie Du Chien in a keel boat, is 25 days, to this place 30, and frequently more—I have no doubt but that the wood properly prepared, a steam boat will be able to go from St. Louis to Prairie Du Chien in four days, and this place in eight days.

As a means of security, by assisting in any military operations against the Indians of the upper river, and keeping open a communication with the military posts—of facilitating the extension of the fur trade—of affording a cheap and rapid means of conveyance into the heart of the richest mineral (Lead) country in the world—of opening to the enterprise of our citizens the valuable pine timber, which abounds in inexhaustible quantities on some of the navigable branches of the Mississippi, and of attracting the attention of emigrants to the rich country on the Mississippi above the Missouri, much may be expected advantageously to the state of Missouri, and particularly to St. Louis, from the successful result of this experiment in steam boat navigation, a mode of transportation which appears destined to compensate the western country for its remoteness from oceanic navigation.

INVENTION OF PRINTING. From a Brussels paper July 13.

The secular feast of the invention of Printing, was celebrated on the 16th of this month at Harlem, with the greatest solemnity. All the houses and streets were decorated; the great church was opened at 8 o'clock, and more than 5000 persons took seats in the greatest order.

The retinue arrived at half past 10, when the ceremony commenced by a symphony and chants. Professor Palm afterwards delivered a discourse, in which he showed that Harlem had been the cradle of printing, and developed all the advantages which had resulted from this important discovery.

The poet Tollins succeeded him, after which the retinue proceeded to the town house, which they left at half past two for the Houit, where they consecrated the monument erected to the memory of Laurent Coster. This monument bears two inscriptions, the objects of which were stated, one in Latin and the other in the national language.

The arms of the family of Harlem, as well as those of the family of Coster were also placed in it. The poet Arntzen us recited a beautiful poem on the inaugural feast. The Government of Northern Holland invited the principal persons engaged in the ceremonies, to a superb royal banquet; medals and narratives of this important event had already been sent there by the regency. Different games and beautiful fire works succeeded the banquet; the bouquet of the latter being the representation of a temple dedicated to Coster, was particularly admired.

New feasts were celebrated the next day, which terminated by a general illumination.

An Arkansas paper estimates the damage sustained by the planters on the Mississippi in consequence of the late inundation, at no less than \$3,000,000.

THE USEFUL PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL. For sweetening the breath, cleaning the teeth, &c.

All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be purified from long retained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and potash.

Rubbing the teeth, and washing out the mouth, with fine charcoal powder, will render the teeth beautifully white, and the breath perfectly sweet, where an offensive breath has been owing to a scorbutic disposition of the gums.

Patrid water is immediately deprived of its bad smell by charcoal.

A person whose name was unknown, had transmitted 5000l, sterling to the London Committee, in aid of the Spanish patriots. A subscription has been opened at Edinburgh to promote the same noble purpose.

By the President.—The estimable Mr. Sheldon, our worthy Charge d'Affaires, departed on Monday, August 29th, for the United States.

By the Vice-President.—Our worthy President Mr. Barnes, Consul General of the United States.

A friend has put into our possession a letter, received from a gentleman now in France, dated Havre, July 8th, 1823, from which we have made the following extract: 'Last week I went up to Paris, but as it was a business visit, did not enter into the amusements of that gay city.'

The ride from Havre to Paris through the highly cultivated and beautiful province of Normandy is delightful, and the scenery very romantic. The French girls are generally most abominably ugly faced, though their figures are light and graceful, and were it not for their hugely crooked feet, might still be thought tolerable.

PRESENTS FROM THE NABOB OF OUDE TO THE KING. The Glasgow frigate (on board of which the late Governor-General of India came to Europe) has brought to England, as presents from the Nabob of Oude to his Majesty, several articles of considerable value, being estimated at upwards of £200,000.

Among them are a sword, set in diamonds, a belt, and sword knot; the latter composed of diamonds, and other precious jewels of the most costly description, and suspended to it is an emerald of great value, it being considered the largest extant, and nearly the size of an egg. The whole are landed, and will be presented, by Capt. Doyle to the King. A Bird of Paradise alive has also been brought to England in this ship.

Mr. Louis Voyer, habitant of the Parish of Ancienne Lorette, in Lower Canada, had the misfortune to lose a barn of 24 feet in length, on the first of August, by fire communicated by lightning. Nine days afterwards a building of equal extent was finished and delivered over to him by the gratuitous and generous exertions of the inhabitants of his parish.

SIGHT PRESERVERS. A gentleman has invented a machine to take of the glare of white paper, or needle work; and which cools and softens the rays of light issuing from a lamp, or candle. It sheds a delicate tinge of green upon paper within its influence; and renders print, however small, quite distinct by candle light.

NATIVE COPPER. The Detroit Gazette contains an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mackinac, which states that Mr. Schoolcraft was at Saut St. Marie, and had obtained through the Indians, from the east fork of the 'Tenaugon river, the largest mass (except one) of native copper which he had ever seen. It weighs forty-two pounds avoirdupois.

On examining it critically, he discovered in several parts of it points of native silver. This is the first native silver found in this region. The letter adds, that a vein of copper ore has also been discovered on the south shore of Lake Superior, on a point of land, just at the water's edge.

A SHAVE UPON JOHN BULL. We have been told that some agents of American houses, now in England, have made a handsome speculation by purchasing up much of the cotton in the British market, and selling it out again two days afterwards at a handsome advance.

A ROGUE CAUGHT. The Berks and Schuylkill Journal states that Doctor James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias G. Gallop, who married a lady in Woodstock, Vt in July 1822, and another in Belleville, New Jersey, in June last, and afterwards deserted both in a most shameful manner, was apprehended and committed to goal in Reading, on Friday morning the 23d ult. He had sunk the Doctor in the Shoemaker.

The forces of Napoleon under Marshal Victor, appeared before Cadix in April, 1810. On the 23d of April, they obtained possession of Fort Matagorda, which was in a defenceless state. Their attack upon the city was confined for many months to a bombardment from Matagorda and its adjoining shores. The difference (incalculable in its results) between the state of things then and at our last accounts from the same quarter, is, that in the former case, the sea was open to the besieged, under the protection of a British fleet, which assisted in the defence; whereas now, the blockade is complete by land and water.

Moreover, the strength and attention of Victor were called off frequently by the hostile disposition and operations of the inhabitants who surrounded him on all sides. Still the fortifications are very strong, and if the garrison has the necessary supplies, the defence may be protracted indefinitely. On the former occasion, the French abandoned all their works before Cadix, on the 25th August, 1812. National Gas.

A letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate 'Greynhound,' dated Port Royal, Jamaica, July 29th, after giving the particulars of the defeat of the pirates at Cape Cruz, contains the following curious statement: 'The lights were not given by our party in time to make any prisoners except two old men, and the difficulty of pursuing them through the windings of the rocks and impenetrable thickets, with which they were better acquainted, was so great that we had to content ourselves with burning their houses and boats, and taking their arms, one four pounder and two swivels, depriving them of the means of further defence or offence. A cave, in which was found various articles of plunder, female dresses and some human bones, the history of which could not be known, would doubtless chill one's blood with horror. It entered at the base of a perpendicular cliff, directly under the position the pirates occupied, running in a horizontal direction about 150 feet, six to eight feet high, and about the same breadth, so intensely dark within that we were obliged to light several candles before we could discern objects in the deep recesses and windings of the rocks. A large tree of lignum vitæ grows at the entrance, casting a deep shade around, adding a still greater gloom to the appearance of this romantic spot. Several other caves are near the same place, one of which enters on the top of the cliff, which we descended into by ropes to the perpendicular distance of fifty or sixty feet, and finding room below capable of containing nearly one hundred persons: In some caves, articles of clothing were found, supposed to have been thrown in by the pirates in their retreat. Innumerable quantities of land crabs inhabit these caves, and which have the power of crawling along the sides and roof with the ease of a fly. They retreated before us, collected in the extremity of the caves in such quantities as to fill up large fissures in the rocks.'

FOURTH OF JULY AT PARIS. From a Paris paper July 6. The citizens of the United States, at present in this city, assembled on the 4th inst. at Danceline's Hotel, to celebrate the 47th Anniversary of their Independence.

Mr. Marginy, of New Orleans, Joshua Post, of New-York, Charles Barnett, and W. F. Washington, acted as managers; J. Cox Barnett, Esq. American Consul at Paris, acted as President, and B. Marginy as Vice-President.

The company was honoured with the presence of Mr. Sheldon, charge d'affaires of the United States, Gen. La Fayette and son. The following toasts were drunk:—The Fourth of July, 1776.—The sacred day in which the representatives of the people of the then English colonies, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their honors, to support their solemn declaration, 'that the United Colonies were, and should of right be free and independent States.

Our Country.—Faithful to the principles of her Fathers—heroic in maintaining her rights—wise in the enjoyment of her liberty—happy under her representative government.

The President of the United States—Principia non Homines. The King of France. Washington—Immortal in the annals of liberty, and who so nobly restored power to the source from which he had received it.

Hancock, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, and all who signed the declaration of our rights—their names are a glorious monument to our latest posterity.

The Soldiers and Patriots of our Revolutionary struggle—faithful to the cause of our liberty; enemies of those who attacked it; friends with the rest of the world, and who have only cause to disown one (Arnold.) The memory of Louis 16th, who recognized our rights and Independence, and generously aided us with arms and money.

The friend of Washington, one of the defenders of America, the citizen of the world, Gen. La Fayette. The militia of the United States, entirely composed of citizen soldiers.

The Navy of the United States, Hercules arriving to manhood. The army of the United States, worthy of the Republic; an active and vigilant sentinel; but always usefully employed in the hour of peace.

The sacred cause of the Greeks—History, Reason, Religion and Humanity, all plead in her favour. The fair sex.

By the President.—Our worthy and patriotic minister, Mr. Gallatin and his family. By the Vice-President.—The State of Louisiana—the victories of the 23d of December and 8th of January, are sufficient guarantees of her attachment to the principles of the general government.

By Mr. Sheldon.—France, the friend of our country, may she long continue so. By Gen. La Fayette.—American liberty, founded on the rights of men and nations; may this doctrine open all eyes, fortify every arm, and may the cause of Europe triumph over the late convulsions of despotism and privilege.

By Mr. Post.—Fort La Fayette, may it ever be a monument of national remembrance. By Mr. C. Barnett.—The three best guarantees of our national union—the liberty of conscience, the liberty of the press and our jury.

By Mr. Washington.—His Excellency Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War of the United States. By Mr. Ely.—The citizens of the United States of America; may they and their offspring always obtain the same protection abroad as at home.

By Mr. Middleton.—The friends of national independence; they are the best defenders of civil liberty. By Mr. Forrester.—The United States of America; the abode of liberty and the tomb of tyranny.

By Mr. Bradish.—National Independence recognizes no tutelary congress of superiors nor submits to the orders of any political alliance, however exalted or holy it may be.

By Mr. Geo. La Fayette.—The prosperity of the United States; may it be encouraged to other nations, and a proof that public happiness is the necessary consequence of liberty.

By Mr. Ely.—Our Country her laws protect our natural rights. By Mr. Marginy.—Gen. Bernard, whose personal qualities as well as his services, are appreciated in the United States.

By Mr. Barnes.—The venerable General, Bloomfield, and the members of the Society of Cincinnati of the state of New Jersey.

HESSIAN FLY. Cape May, June 27, 1823. Mr. Clark. I saw published in your paper of June 16th, an account of the Hessian Fly, which says the fly deposits its eggs on the grains of wheat. I think the person who made that statement, has not examined the progress of whabs called the Hessian Fly, closely, or has taken the fly we see before harvest to be the Hessian Fly. The fly we see before harvest on the heads of grain, is a long black fly that is propagated from a worm, and this worm becomes a fly. It eats into the straw about the second or third joint; they are not numerous and do but little injury to the grain; but the Hessian Fly is innumerable, it is shaped like a locust, some are green and some brown, & are not larger than the fly that deposits the skipper in the cheese. There appears to be male and female, as some have eggs in them and others have not. The eggs may be squeezed out of them, and any person with good eyesight, may perceive them without glasses. They deposit their eggs or skippers in the fall. As soon as the grain (wheat or rye) gets through the ground so as to have two blades, and the mit creeps down below the surface of the ground, and in three or four weeks they change to the chrysalis or hatched state. They hatch out in the spring at different times and become a locust or fly, and begin depositing their eggs or nits again. You will find them from below the ground to at or about the third joint of the straw. The spring crop does not hatch out till after harvest. I have more than once taken the stubble and put it into a large glass jar, covered it with perforated paper, and very few have come out before the month of August. This fly deposits its egg in grass or in oats. They do but little injury to any thing that grows fast, for in that case, the straw gets hard before the chrysalis; they do not indent it much. But poor land and an unfavourable season, in consequence of its being dry long, like as the present has been, the chrysalis gets hard before the straw, and the straw perishes. For the information of those that may not know how to find the fly in the fall, they will look for the spears that are the darkest green, and stand the most upright.

I think, that fall pasturing with sheep is an advantage to early sown grain, as the spears that have the fly stand more upright, the sheep are apt to take them first, as the sap has ceased flowing up the main stalk, a number of young shoots start from this root, and they are clear from the fly at least till spring; and where the grain is bit off close it lets in the water and the fly perishes, which will lessen the quantity of the fly, that hatches out in the spring to deposit a new crop of nits. I think those deposited in the spring do more injury than those in the fall.

My object and wish in making this communication, is, that farmers may examine for themselves; and perhaps the result may be, that we shall be able to make some discovery that may be beneficial to farmers in general.

Sir, if you think the above worthy a place in your paper you are at liberty to insert it. Respectfully yours, THOMAS BEESLEY.

KEEPING HORSES.

Every gentleman, who is obliged by his health or his business to keep a horse, complains of the enormous expense incurred by it. It allowed to eat and waste as much as he chooses, a horse will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year, besides the necessary grain. But it is asserted, from actual experience, that ten pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn a day, are enough to keep a common horse in fine order. Ten pounds of hay a day are 3650 pounds, little more than a ton and a half a year—and two quarts of corn a day, are about twenty three bushels a year. Call hay seven dollars a ton, and corn four shillings a bushel, and you make the annual expense of feeding a horse twenty six or seven dollars, about half as much as it commonly costs.

To keep a horse in the cheapest manner, let him stand on green turf, dug up pretty thick, and placed on the floor of his stable—let him be carefully and faithfully carried every day. This is of more importance than is sometimes imagined. It opens the skin and preserves a healthy state of the pores, on which, in horses, as in men, depends, as much as in almost any thing else, the proper and healthy operation of the various animal functions.

Although the inferior animals are not, like men, subject to unnatural stimulants received into the stomach, they unquestionably often consume more food than is necessary to maintain their vigour and spirit. This surplus it is economy to ascertain and retrace.

Corn is cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more heart in a quantity of the same price. It is better to be given two or three times a day in small messes—and to be given dry, than the mastication of it may keep the mouth in a healthy state.

To measure hay, the tare of a basket may be taken, and the hay given in it in small quantities through the day, but chiefly at night.

A horse that is not used, should be fed with corn but sparingly. It should be occasionally salted. It is not perhaps generally considered, that horses are subject to colds and fevers, as really as men. They should therefore be used with great tenderness and delicacy, and often washed in cold water. The pulse generally indicates the health of a horse. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye, and in health beats about thirty five strokes a minute.

The great secret in making horses look well and do well, is attention to them.—Men who are above looking to their horses, will seldom ride good ones.

In using horses, it is better to drive briskly and stop often, than to drive even slowly by long stages.

A OURE FOR THE AGUE & FEVER.

Charcoal is very highly recommended as a prophetic to bilious fevers, and as a perfect cure of Ague and Fever. A tablespoonful of pulverized charcoal, in a teacup full of sweet milk, or clear water, taken night and morning, is the usual quantity for grown persons, for children in proportion.

Peppi. paper.