THE NUMBER OF THE ANCIENT ISRAELITES
According to the first census by Moses in the wilderness, the leraelites amounted to 603,550 males over 20 years of age, able to go forth to war; and according to the last, taxen 38 years after, on the plains of Moah, they numbered 601,730. "Crito," a writer in the last Christian Spectator, calculates that the males over 20 years of calculates that the males over 20 years of age, and able to bear arms, composed two ninths of the whole population. If we then add to these, the women, children and males exempted from service, we shall have 2.716,000 as the number who came out of Egypt, and 2.707,000 as the population of Israel at the time they entered Palestine, not including the Levites. This is a greater number than the whole population of

Egypt at the present time.
Crito estimates that the territory of the laraelites in Palestine was 170 miles long, and had an average breadth of 60 miles it was equal to the State of Vermont in extent, and contained 10,200 square miles. tent, and contained 10,200 square miles.—
This must have supported a population of 2,707,000, or, not far from 270 to the square mile. The Israelites afterwards greatly increased in number, and their boundaties were extended on every side. Crito computes the number of men who were able to bear arms in the time of David, at 1,744,000 and the whole population at 6.105.000 Da. and the whole population at 6,105,000. David nearly doubled the extent of Palestine It is supposed that the Israelites in the day of Solomon amounted to near 8,000,000.— The same territory does not now contain half a million of inhabitants.

The great number of inhabitants maintained on so small an extent of country, has much perplexed the learned. Crito adducmuch perpiezed the learnes. Orthogaduc-ces several arguments to prove that Pales tine was capable of supporting so dense a population. 1. The country was formerly very lertile. 2. Every part of the land was cultivated. The rocks covered with soil, and the mountains were terraced to their tops. 3. As they used very little wood for fuel they had buy few forests. and those fuel, they had but few forests, and those were not large. Their fuel was composed of the gatherings of the fields and vineyards and of dried manure; this was suffi-cient to warm them in their mild winter. In New England it requires nearly one half of the soil to be devoted to forest, to half of the soil to be devoted to lotes, defend us against the extreme cold of the climate. The Israelites had each his own-ground, which he could cultivale as the product of the could cultivale as the product of the could cultivale as the product of the could be could be

and they used no horses until after the time of David. Consequently they were not compelled to appropriate large tracts of their best land to pasturage. The greater their best land to pasturage. The greater part of their cattle, sheep, and camels were pastured east of Jordan and in the desert. The following calculations may gratify some of our readers.

If we suppose the number of the chil-dren of Israel that came out of Egypt, to be 2,716,600, and that they marched in body filty rods wide, they would have ex-tended in length more than eight miles, allowing twenty persons to each square rod. If each I-raelite drank a gill of the water, which issued from the rock that Moses smote, they must have consumed about 800 hogsheads. According to John, the omer, which contained the portion of manna assigned to each individual for his daily ead, held five pints and one tenth. The daily consumption of manna by the chil-dren of Israel, was therefore, 215,000 bush-The distance across the Arabian de sert, in which the children of Israel wan-dered during the space of forty years, is not more than 300 miles, calculating from the Red Sea to the plains of Moab The land of Goshen, where they before dwelt, was in that part of Egypt nearest to Palestine-John Bays it extended almost to Gaza, which is only fifty miles from Jerusa-

The following account of the celebrated temple of Juggernauth, in Hindostan, from the Christian Observer, for October 1023 is more particular than any we have ever met with.

"A paper, lately laid before the Calcutta "A paper, lately laid before the Calcutta Asiatic Society by Mr Sterling, contains the following particulars respecting the temple of Juggernauth. Cottack owes much of its celebrity to the temple of Juggernauth The town is calculated to contain 5,741 houses Every span of it is holy ground, and the whole of the land is held free of pent on the tenure of performing certain services in and about the temple.—The principal street is composed almost entirely of religious establishments, built of of religious establishments, built of masonry, with two pillared verandahs. interspersed with trees. gernauth is said to be the most agreeable and salubrious in India during the hot months. The edifices which compose the months. The edifices which compose the great temple of Bhodunsir stands within a square area inclosed by a stout wall of stone, measuring 600 feet on each side, which has its principal gate way guarded by two monstrous griffins, or winged hons, in a sitting posture, on the eastern face.—About the centre of the great middle tower, Burrs Dewal, on the sanctuary in which the images are always kept, rises majestically to the height of 180 feet. Standing near the great pagoda forty or fifty temples or towers may be seen in every direction. The famous temple of Juggernauth, in its form and distribution, resembles closely the great pagoda of Bhodunsir, and is nearly of similar dimensions. It is said to have cost from 40 to 50 lacks of rupees.

"The dreadful fanaticism which formerly prompted pilgrims, to sacrifice themselves under the wheels of the Juggernauth, is stated to have nearly ceased." During four years that Mr. Sterling witnessed the ceremony, three cases only of self-immolation occurred, one of which was doubtful, and might have been accidental, and the other two victums had long been suffering from excruciating complaints, and chose great temple of Bhodunsir stands within a

from exeruciating complaints, and chose that method, of ridding themselves of the burden of life, in preference to the other modes of suicide, so prevalent among the lower orders in India.

The New York Gazette states that the Host James Brown, Minister to France, who is on the eve of salling from that port in the U. S. ship Cyane, for France, is the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States addressed to Gen. La Fayette, inviting him to visit the United States. Should the General have made up his mind to sail in the course of the spring, we learn the has the offer of the United States frigate Constitution, Capt Jones, (old Iron Sides,) which vessel will have received orders to any port in France which the General may select for embarkation.

MEETING OF THE WERNERIAN
SOCIETY.
The first paper that was submitted to
their notice was son the conversion of the
larva of a working bee into a queen-bee,"
by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Applegarth...
Mr. Dunbar states that he noticed the operations of being and the loss of supplying for Mr. Dunbar states that he notice the operations of a hive on the loss of a queen; for the first day all was moise and confusion, when the loss was discovered. After this had a little subsided, in consequence of the loss being ascertained, the bees, to avaid a state of anarchy, laid the foundation of fivercyal cells, and four more the next day, and placed the larvæ of (what is supposed to be) working bees in them. At the end of fourteen days, a new queen issued forth from one of the cells, and with an instinct equalling Turkish wisdom and policy, proceeded immediately to tear open the other royal cells, no doubt with the determinaroyal cells, no doubt with the determina royal cells, no doubt with the determina-tion of destroying what was likely to pro-duce a rival to her power. The working bees rebelled against this unconstitutional exercise of authority, and hauled her Ma jesty away from her Job They succeeded in protecting the junior branches of the royal family, and were soon after rewarded for the always with the high ringers for their loyalty by the birth of a princess But it was of no avail; for the Czarina who had, as it should seem, a preferable claim, in virtue of the priority of her birth, killed her fair and unfortunale rival. Mr Dunbar, in corroboration of the above fac of the formation of an artificial queen, nar-rates an instance of its having been done by an artificial swarm al.o. A number of bees (not an uncommon circumstance) de-pended, in a large cluster, from the door of the hive; he suddenly removed the hive from their sight, and placed another in its room, containing empty cells, having pre-viously taken the precaution of putting into it about three inches square of fresh honey-comb containing larva and honey and the astonishment of the bees was very great when they entered the new hive, and missed their rich stores and their beloved monarch, the fair and stately queen; they bustled about in every direction, but the next day, finding that the royal family had removed, and had taken away the treasury, they began to lay the foundation of royal cells, and in the course of time made to themselves a new queen. Mr. Dunbar has repeated this latter experiment with great NEW & QUICK MODE OF OBTAIN.

A most beautiful and singular experimen then shown to the society. A small dump of prelifican, which had been granulated by having been dissolved, precipitated, roasted, and triturated, was placed on the roasted, and triturated, was piaced into table; a bladder of hydrogen gas, to which was fixed a glass pipe with a very minute aperture, something like a hlow pipe, was produced. On applying the pipe in such a situation as, when the bladder should be pressed, a stream of the gas would be di-rected on the platinum, a brilliant and in-stant flame arose, which continued as long as the stream of gas was supplied. This apnears to us to be the most simple, the most beautiful, and the most elegant (providing another receiver for the gas, in lieu of the bladder) mode of obtaining a sudden light hitherto invented. It may be so arranged. that upon pulling a string, a light will in-stantly follow, which will be extinguished as soon as the string is relinquished. The advantage of such a light for a chamber, at night, are obvious, and we cannot doub but that something of this kind will be very soon adopted. The purpose to which such a means of obtaining instantaneous light may be applied are innumerable. It is a little remarkable, that the lightest and heavi-est substances known should be brought together in this experiment.

[Edinburgh Literary Gazette,

EFFECTS OF COLD.

The intensity of cold in large tracts of influence of the ocean, is well known to be much greater than any we experience, though situated in a more northerly lati-tude. An instance of this is seconded by Mr. Schoolcraft, in his Narrative of Trav els to the Sources of the Mississippi, in the course of which he found two Frenchmen, who had settled in that region of gloom and desolation, for the purpose of trading

in furs.
In the person of one of these, Mons. D (says the author) we witnessed one of the most striking objects of human misery. It appears, that in the prosecution of the fur trade, he had, according to the custom of the country, taken an Indian wife, and spent several winters in that inclement region During the last, he was, however, caught in a severe snow storm, and froze both his feet in such a manner, that they dropped off shortly after his return to his wigwam

In this helpless situation, he was sup-ported some time by his wife, who caught fish in the lake, but she at last deserted him, and on our arrival, he had subsisted several months upon the pig-weed which grew around his cabin As he was unable to walk this had been thrown in hy his countrymen, or by the Indians, and appeared to have been the extent of their benevolence We found him in a small bark cabin, on rush mat, with the stumps of his legs tied up with deer skins, and wholly destitute of covering.—He was poor and emaciated to the last degree—his beard was long—checks fallen in—eyes sunk, but darting a look of despair and every bone in his body visible through the skin. He could speak no English, but was continually muttering carses in his mother tongue, upon his own existence, and apparently upon all that sur-

"We could only endure the painful sight for a moment, and hastened from this abode of human wretchedness-but before leaving the village. Governor Cass sent him a pre sent of Indian goods, groceries, and ammu nit.on, and engaged a person to convoy him to the American Fur Company's fort at Sandy Lake, where he could receive the attention due to suffering humanity."

In the adventures of some Russian ex

plorers of high northern regions, is the fol-lowing curious statements:
"It was now, (says the Narrator,) almost impossible to tell timber, which was as hard as the hatchet itself, except it was perfectly

as the hatchet itself, except it was perfectly dry; and in the greatest severity, the hatchet on striking the wood, broke like glass, Indeed it was impossible to work in the open air, which compelled us to make many holidays much against our inclination.

"The effects, of the cold are wonderful. Upon coming out of a warm room, it is absolutely necessary to breathe through a handkerchief; and you find yourself immediately surrounded by an Atmosphere, arising from the breath) and the heat of the bedy, which incloses you in a mist, and body, which incloses you in a mist, and consists of small nodules of Hoar Ice.

"Bretthing causes a hoise like the tear-g of course paper, or the breaking of thin rigs, and the expired breath is immediatecondensed in the fine substance mention ed above. The Northern Lights are ed above. The Northern Lignus are con-stant and very brilliant, they seem close to you, and you may sometimes hear them shoot along they assume an amazing di-versity of shapes, and the Tungoose con-sider them to be spirits at variance fighting in the air."

WHAT THEN? The party opposed to the people's cause at the late election in this State, console themselves and their friends abroad with the assertion that federalists. Clintonians, &c. voted for it: What then? Could they be prevented? Are they not a part of the

people?
Who elected Mr. Adams President?-a
majority of Federalists. Who at the next term, elected Mr. Jefferson?- majority o Democrats. How and where was this Democratic majority procured?—from converted Federalists. What then? Were they not a part of the people, and had they not a right to join the Democrats in a great national question? Was the Democratic orthodoxy of Mr. Jefferson and his political friends less genuine, because converted fede ralists voluntarily joined their cause? How came the persecuted Democrats of Connec ticut to gain the ascendency, after a tong and severe struggle?—by the conversion o rederalists

These questions and answers are made up

These questions and answers are instead on the hypothetical admission of the charge noticed at the head of this article.

Again—If a spontaneous hostility of various parties has been manifested against Mr. Crawford, what is the inevitable in ference? Why that the people are against him-and-If, as Mr Crawlord's friends have asserted, various parties seem disposed to unite in favour of any other candidate What then? Why the inference is equal ly natural, that the people are for him New-York paper.

A CHEAP MODE OF MANUFACTU

RING A BAROMETER
From the Calcutta Gazette.—Takea common phial bottle, and cut off the rim and part of the neck. This may be done by a piece of string, or rather whip-cord, twisted round it and pulled strongly by two per ed round it and pulled strongly by two persons in a sawing position, one of them
holds the bettle firmly in his left hand.
Heated in a few minutes by the friction of
the two many and them differed suddenly futucold water, the bottle will be decapitated
more easily than by any other means.

Let the phial be now nearly filled with
pump water, and applying the finger to its
mouth, turn it quickly upside down; on removing the finger, it will be found that on-

moving the finger, it will be found that on ly a few drops escape. Without cork or stopper of any kind, the water will be retained within the bottle by the pressure of he external air, the weight of air without the phial being so much greater than the

small quantity within it.

Now let a bit of tape be tied round the middle of the bottle, to which the two ends of the string may be attached so as to form a loop to hang on a nail; let it be thus sus-pended in a perpendicular manner, with the mouth open, downwards, and this is

the barometer. When the weather is fair, and inclined to be so, the water will be level with the section of the neck, or rather elevated above it, and forming a concave surface. When disposed to be wet, a drop will appear at the mouth, which will enlarge till it falls, and then another drop, while the humidity of the atmosphere continues.

To the truth of this experiment, I give my probatum est, but shall be glad if any of your cientific correspondents will explain more particularly the ratio of it.

Why will not the water remain in the bottle unless the rim be cut off? which is the fact. Why should the water drop in moist weather, when (as I have tried) holdng the bottle before the fire will produce the same effect.

St. Louis, Jan. 18. William V. Rector, esqr who returned from the Arkansas the evening before last orings information, derived from Mr. Phil brook, the Deputy Indian Agent, for the band of Olages on the Arkansas, that a party of traders sent out by Frederick No-Baraque, were attacked some five weeks since by a party of Osages, high upon the south side of the Arkansas river, and ten or twelve white men and one negro were killed, and a large quantity of beaver taken from them. Baraque and two other men escaped. The outrage is said to have been committed be

claimed by the Osages.

Gen. Atkinson, upon receiving the above information, despatched an officer to Col. Arbuckle, commanding the troops at

Fort Smith, on the Arkansas, with special instructions touching this affair.

A letter from Colonel Leavenworth, at Council Bluffs, dated 13th Dec to Gen. Alkinson, who commands this frontier, states, that three men, lately arrived at that place from Cedar Fort, bring information that six or even men of Major Henry's party had been attacked near the Mandan Villages, by either the Mandans or Aurikarees, and that three of the whites were killed. They also state that the Aurikarees were building. two towns, one on each side of the Mi souri, near the mouth of the Cannon Ball

EXTRAORDINARY BOY.

EXTRAORDINARY BOY.
ASHBORN MINNISS,
A son of Wm. Minniss of this county, a
little more than four years old, can repeat
all the table in the arithmetic, by memory,
the multiplication table from one to 20 times. He can correctly count by one, two five, or ten, to millions; and tell in a word the number of days in each month in the year. Ashborn has had no other advantages of education, except from his grand father, who is totally blind,—Hillsbro N. C. paper.

THE AMOUNT Of duties on imports in the district of Newburyport for 1823, is about \$77,938. Amount of value of the foreign Merchandise imported in 1823 is \$355,608. Amount f merchandise exported during the same We understand there is an increase of the amount in importation ast year over those of the year preceding,

Newburyport Herald.

The house of delegates of Virginia has rejected the bill authorising a loan of three millions of dollars, to be applied to purposet of internal improvement.

NON-RESIDENT DANDHOLDERS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to his correspondent in Rich-mond, dated "Lexington, Jan. 21. "Our papers announce the passage of an set to forfeit to the state all tracts of land claimed by citizens or non-residents, if not ciaimed by citizens or non-residents, if not improved by tending at least five acrest here of before August 1825; unless the citizen resides on, or be in possession of one sur-vey, in which case he is not compelled to improve others. Flooded lands are excepted Where lands are occupied, the for-feited title vests in the occupant, unless the claimant will execute a written engagemen to abide by the occupation law of 1812."

VACCINATION.

The Medico Chirurgical Review, publess than 1.200,000 received the benefit of less than 1,20,000 received the benefit on the vaccination, between the years 1804 and 1812. In Denmark, the small pox no longer exists; and in a circular addressed in July, 1816, to all magistrates and bishops in that country, it was ordered that all should be vaccinated, without a compliance with which intention. which infunction, no individual could be which injunction, no individual could be received at confirmation, admitted into any school or public institution, or bound apprentice to any trade. Priests were also forbidden to marry those who had not had into the could be received. either the small pox or cow pox. In Prus sia, if any persons happened to die of small pox, they were directed by an ediet, published in 1816, to be buried within twenty-four hours, silently and unattended, with out the tolling of a bell; and in such vene ration is the great discoverer of vaccina tion held, that the 14th of May is made an annual festival to commemorate the day on which he made his first experiment. None but medical men regularly educated were allowed to vaccinate in the kingdom of Bavaria, and each was required to keep a re-gister, which was returned to the govern-

ment every three months.

For this trouble they were reward be according to the zeal they manifested in the cause. With the hope of wholy ban shing the small pox, it was enacted by Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, that from July 1805, all persons above a certain age, who continued to neglect to be vacina-ted, should be fined by an increasing pen-alty every year, so long as they refused to take the means for their own protection. Variolous inoculation was forbidden, and a penalty enforced againment those who perormed or submitted to it. Measures squal serve are numely lotte in the of Wirtemberg.

Extraordinary instance of suspended Mental and Bodily Functions.
The following singular case was related by Sir Astley Cooper, in his Lecture of

Wednesday last-"The circumstance which I shall mention is one which, whether we regard it in a on is one winch, wheneve regard it in a physiological or surgical point of view, is perhaps one of the most extraordinary which ever occurred; and, is connected with surgery and physiology. I am surprised that it has not made a greater im pression on the public mind than it appears to have done. A man was pressed on board one of one of his Maiesta's shire, early in the of one of his Majesty's ships, early in the late revolutionary war. While on board this vessel, in the Mediterranean, he receiv ed a fall from the yard arm, and when pick-ed up, he was found to be insensible.

he was deposited in an hospital atthat place, where he remained for some months, still insensible; and some time after he was brought from Gibraltar on board the Dolphin frigate, to a depot for sailors at Dept-ford. While he was at Dept-ford, the sur-geon under whose care he was, was visited by Mr Davy, who was then an apprentice at this hospital; the surgeon said to Mr Davy, I have a case which I think you would like to see. It is a man who has been insensible for many months; he lies on his back with very few signs of life; he breathes, indeed, has a pulse, and some motion in his forcers, but in all other respects tion in his fingers; but in all other respects he is apparently deprived of all powers of mind, volition, or sensation.

mind, volition, or sensation.

Mr. Davy went to see the case—and, on examining the patient, found that there was a slight depression on one part of the head. Being informed of the accident which had occasioned this depression, he recommended the man to be sent to St.

Thomas's Hospital. He was placed under the case of Mr. Cline and when he was the care of Mr. Cline, and when he was first admitted into this Hospital, I saw him lying on his back, breathing without any great difficulty—his pulse regular, his arms extended, and his fingers moving to and fro to the motion of his heart—so that you could count his pulse by this motion of his fingers. If he wanted food, he had the power of moving his lips and tongue—and this action of his mouth was the signal to

his attendants for supplying this want.

Mr. Cline, on examining his head, found an obvious depression; and 13 months and a lew days after the accident, he was car-ried into the operating theatre, and there trephined. The depressed portion of the bone was elevated from the skull. While he was lying on the table, the motions of his fingers went on during the operation but no sooner was the portion of bone raised than it ceased. The operation was performed at one o'clock in the afternoon; and at four o'clock as I was walking thro' the wards, I went up to the man's bed side and was surprised to see him sitting up in his bed. He had raised himself on his pil low I asked him if he felt any pain, and he immediately put his hand to his head. In four days from that time, he was able to get out of bed and began to converse;—and in a few days more was able to tell us where he came from

He recollected the circumstances of his having been pressed, and earried down to Plymouth or Falmouth; but from that moment up to the time when the operation was performed, (that is for a period of thirteer months and some days,) his mind had re mained in a state of perfect oblivion. He had drunk, as it were, the cup of Lethe;—he had suffered a complete death, as far as regarded his mental and almost all his bo-dily powers, but, by removing a small por-tion of bone with the saw, he was once more restored to all the functions of his mind, and almost all the powers of his body.", [London paper.

The London Literary Gazette, of Dec. trish language perfectly intelligible, and was himselfunderstood by the people. The same person could converse with the Welsh, but not so readily."

From the Frederick Tayn Olligen, etter from Charles Denning, etc. Peat Master at Dennings, in the County to the editor of the Citizen.

the editor of the Citizen.

Dennings, Pred'k Co. Feb. 3, 1824.

"Mr. Sharp,
"I noticed in your paper of Friday last,
an instance of the uncommon longevity of
a family of four brothers and a 'sister, institutes of New York, whose ages averaged a
little upwards of 83 years each. But the
following case, which you will please to insert in your useful paper, is still more extraordinary than the above.

"A family of three brothers, and three
sisters, by the name of Evans, natives of
Baltimore county, and reared within half a
mile of this office, whose names and apa
are as follow: Prudence, 92; John, 90; Uatherine, 86, Thomas, 84; Loverance, 82;

therine, ×6. Thomas, 84; Loverance, 82; and Ezekiel, 79: making in all, 513 years and averaging 85 years and 6 months each, The three brothers and one sister are yet living in this neighbourhood, and the other two sisters are living in the western country.

CHARLES DENNING."

Ephraim Colburn, convicted at New Haven, (Cona.) of aiding and assisting in re-moving a body from the place of its inter-ment to the Medical College, has been sencenced to nine months imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$300.

Latest from England.

By arrivals at New York bringing London pers of the 2d and Liverpool of the 3d of January.

The President's Message was received in England by the ship Robert Fulton, from this port. The English editors speak of it

in a very flattering manner.

Mr. Cauning was still confined to his house. On the 17th of December Mr. Rush was with him a considerable time
The Ex: Emperor Iturbide, with his sons, had left Leghorn for England Pope Leo XII. is said to be dangerously ill.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Liverpool Advertiser, of Jan. 3, in speaking of the Message, says:

"By one short passage in it, is set at rest, we dare pressine, whatever may have been in agitation by the continental allies, in reference to the late Spanish possessions in America. There will be no attempt made. America. Incre with a firmed to interfere with the period condition of the firmed to interfere with the period condition of the firmed to the period of the United States as a just cause of war on her part with any

power attempting such interference. From the Britsh Traveller of Jan. 2. Whatever sensation may have been producial by the President's message to the Congress of the United States it is scarcely noticed in the French journals. If howerer, the affairs of South America are to become the subject of deliberation at the en-suing Congress of Legitimates, the public may expect to be amused with the chagria may expect to be amused with the chagnathat will be doubtlessly manifested at as avowal so directly interfering with the ulterior views of the Holy Alliance. However the continental powers may have been encouraged in arrogant pretension, by the supposed parific determination of Great-Britain -the resolute decision of the University of ted States not to admit the Continental system on either of the Ameican continents presents an obstacle, to surmount which were beyond the strength of the alliance. There remains then only the alternative of relinquishing the project, with the best grace that circumstances may admit;

SOUTH AMERICA. The French papers do not conceal the designs of the Holy Alliance against South America.—The Etoile says, that the men of war San Pablo, San Blass, and three consists a sample in the note of Calife the retts, are arming in the port of Cadiz, that the expedition is destined for the Pacific; and that with this maritime succour, the "Viceroyalty" of Peru will soon find itself in a condition to destroy the revolutionary army of Chili, as well as the forces from Terra Firma, (Colombia) which now deselates that beautiful region.

GREECE.

The latest account we find is an article dated Ancona, Dec. 12, which says, that eletters from Corfu, Cephalona, Triests, and Calama, confirm the defeat of the Turkish fleet. Out of 52 vessels, only 22 hare made their escape, with the Captain Pachs, to the Dardanelles Twelve have been to ken, burned or run ashore, and the rest re ken, burned or run ashore, and the rest re-pain blockaded in the Gulf of Lela by the Greeks. Mavrocordato is gone to the relid-of Missolonghi with 12 ships. It is said that the besieged have made three sortis and gloriously repulsed the enemy. It is even said that they have taken the trailer Barnaguioti prisoner. The inhabitants of Scapala, Sciathe, and Schyro, have put be award the trains the article than Tarkish the sword the troops which the Turking

SPAIN:

The Madrid dates are to the 21st of December. Ferdinand presided at a council of state on the 19th; the object of the meet ing is said to be the granting an amnesty, which was expected to be published on the 30th. On the other hand, we find it state in a letter of the 17th, that the "general amnesty so long expected, is kill a disputed point.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne

Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal et tate of Samuel Ward, late of said county, deceased. All persons hav-ing claims against said estate are quested to produce them, legally so thenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

Benj. Carr, Adm'r. D. B. N. Feb. 19.

Valuable Lots & Houses FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale the Leis and Houses on which she resides, being part of Bloomshury Equare, adjoining the College Lot. The actions are adapted to produce vegetables of areary kind in the greature produce vegetables of areary kind in the greatures a large garden, with a seriely a choich truft. Persons inclined to purchase are requested to view the premises. For terms apply to

Elizabeth Mardoth Feb. 12, 6)

Marpland Bagette.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1824

THE PRIZE CUP. The Silver Cup presented by Captain Lewis Neth, of this city, to the uniform company of Sharp Shooters under his command, will be shot for by that corps on Saturday next, at l'rimrose Farm. It is to be awarded to the individual who makes the three best shots. On one side of the Cup is engraved the representation of a ri-fle company formed in line, and a man ad-vanced in frost, with his rifle levelled at starget. On the otherwide is engraved the

. si First Annapolis Sharp Shooters." "Bent Shot; 1824."

Between these lines is a space in which it is designed to place the name of the successful shooter.

BANK DIRECTORS.

The following named gentlemen have heen chosen by the legislature to act as di-rectors in behalf of this state in the several banks mentioned-

William Pinkney and John P Kennedy,

for the Union Bank of Maryland.

John Barney and John C. Egerton, for the Commercial and Farmers Bank

Tobias E. Stansbury and William Stewart, for the Mechanics Bank

John Johnson and Nicholas Brewer, for the Farmers Bank of Maryland William Clark and Lambert W Spencer, for the Branch Bank at Easton.

Daniel Schnelly and John Buchanan, for the Hager's-Town Bank
Jeremiah Taylor, for the Elkton Bank. John Buchanan,

THE DIVISIONAL LINE BILL. The Bill relative to the Divisional Line between Anne-Arundel and Calvert Counties passed the senate yesterday afternoon. This body so amended the bill as to leave the Court of Appeals of the western shore to decide on the line-an amendment which it is believed, will not be acceded to by the house Should the house reject it, house Should the house reject it, the bill will of course be lost, and Calvert defeated

THE COLONISTS.

THE COLONISTS.

The sebre Fidelity has attrived at Baltiflow from Lipp Alexandro, Allied DeAyres, and the U.S. Lower in this
vessel. In his absence, which will be temporary, Mr Ashmun, will superintend the
colony. The colonists generally, it is stated, were in good health and spirits when
the Fidelity sailed. the Fidelity sailed.

DEATHS IN BALTIMORE IN 1823.

An official report of the number of deaths in the city of Baltimore from the 1st of January 1823, to the 1st of January 1824, has been issued by the Board of Health of that place. It makes the whole number of deaths in the course of that period two thou sand one hundred and eight. Of this num-ber 1,043 were children under ten years of age. The following table shewing the number of each sex which died in every month throughout the year for which the account

	Tales.	Females.	tal. Co	
January,	58	35 .	96	:
l'ebruary,	73	•48	121	:
Blarch,	85	64	149	(
April.	95	65	160	
May,	48	65	113	
June,	131	101	232	
July.	131	122	253	
August,	149	191	270	
September,	135	140	275	
October,	87	84	171	
November,	62	67	129	
December,	77	62	139	
Total,	1,131	977	2,108	6

LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

In the Ohio papers of the last of January, there is a list of the names of one hun-dred and two members of her state Legi-laorea and two members of ner state Legi-la-ture, and the place of nativity of each indi-vidual. On looking over this roll, we find, in the whole number me blaned, that there is but one member who is a native of Ohio, and he belongs to the popular branch. In her house of representatives there are four members who were born in Maryland, viz Messrs Disney, Pigman, Steece, and J. Patterson; and in her senate there are two, Massrs. Crouse, and Beattey Emigrants from Pennsylvania appear to constitute a larger proportion of the members of this legislature, than those from any other state, there being in it no less than twenty-seren persons who have put down Pennsylvania as their birth place.

The U. S schooner Fox, was driven ashore in the harbour of Havana, on the night of the 31st ult but it was expected would be got off in a day or two by the assistance of the Porpoise, and the British squadron.

A London editor has announced the marriage of Mr. Yates and Miss Brunton, in the following purhorous style—"Miss Brunton flook leave of the Bath addience on Wednesday last, and enteredinto an engagement for life with Mr. Yates, of Covent Garden Theatre. As she has studied The way to get Married, and taken a part in the old piece of Matrimony, it is to be hoped she will pass the Honey Moon, pleasantly learn How to grow rich a carefully avoid Family Jars, and ultimately conclude with that admirable play of Shakespeare called Mrs well that ends well. V# -

Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 17.

Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 14.

To the Editor of the Md Liazette.

Mr. Friner

No CAUCUS MAN.

In the Maryland Republican of Saturday the 18th day of November last, there is an autrodistal saticle on the subject of the approaching presidential election, from which is copied the following declaration of the Entron of that paper, viz. 11118 Paus J. DO NOT. APPROVE of Ma. CRAWFORD'S POLITICAL GRANACTER, end I SHALL NOT MY SELF voluntarily.

Hon .. William iding over the these United St chair, when it expiration of th present worthy which time the

The people of no little importion to the importion to the public stations intimacy between for some public view as men, where in most likely to be not likely to b pearances, or and whose tho national conce to designate th responsible sta

ford and Mr. mended. It will avail thus recomme formed elector not so numero ings which I purpose. Th citement have feelings which many to app subsided. T lican membe any one can sieurs Adam son, from attending an attenditions which deration If o be taken some explicit conclusion to Republicans, doing Fo-fron that they wer her to defeat they at once recommenda made by a pa pose; therefo

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