

COTTON MATHER.
 In reading the history of the Rev. Hugh Peters, A. M. who was executed in England in 1660, during the reign of Charles 1st, we find much valuable history, relative to our forefathers, whose very ashes we highly revere. The Rev. Cotton Mather, D. D. an eminent divine in Boston, whose writings are many, is noticed in this work, and the following anecdote is related respecting him, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, an eminent puritan, who fled from England, and settled in Agawam, an Indian village, making the west part of Springfield, in Massachusetts. Mr. Ward was an exact scholar, a meek, benevolent, and charitable Christian; he used the Indians with justice and tenderness, and established one of the best towns on Connecticut river. He was free from hypocrisy, and stiff bigotry; his posterity are many, and have done their part in the pulpit, in the field, and at the bar, in the six states of New England, and generally have followed the charitable temper of their venerable ancestor. Mr. Ward of Agawam, left his children an example worthy of imitation. The story is thus related:

"Mr. Mather, of Boston, was constantly exhorting his hearers to entertain strangers, for by doing so they might entertain angels. But it was remarked that Dr. Mather never entertained strangers nor gave any relief to beggars. This report reached Mr. Ward of Agawam, a chum of the doctor, while at the university. Ward said he hoped it was not true; but he resolved to discover the truth: therefore he set off for Boston on foot, 120 miles, and arrived at the door of Dr. Mather on Saturday evening, when most people were in bed, and knocked at the door, which the maid opened. Ward said, 'Come from the country, to hear good Dr. Mather preach to-morrow: I am hungry, and thirsty, without money, and I beg the good doctor will give me relief, and a bed in his house until the Sabbath is over.' The maid replied, 'The doctor is in his study, it is Saturday night, and the Sabbath is begun, and we have no bed or victuals for ragged beggars,' and shut the door upon him. Mr. Ward again made use of the knocker, the maid went to the doctor, and told him there was a sturdy beggar beating at the door, who insisted on coming in, and staying there over the Sabbath. The doctor said, 'Tell him to depart, or a constable shall conduct him to prison.' The maid obeyed the doctor's orders, and Mr. Ward said, 'I will not leave the door until I have seen the doctor.' This tumult roused the doctor, with his black velvet cap upon his head, and he came to the door, and opened it and said, 'thou country villain, how dare you knock at my door after the Sabbath has begun.' Mr. Ward replied, 'sir, I am a stranger, hungry and moneyless: pray take me in until the holy Sabbath is past, so that I may hear one of your godly sermons.' The doctor said, 'vagrant, go thy way, and trouble me no more; I will not break the Sabbath by giving thee food and lodging;' and then shut the door. He had scarcely reached his study, when Mr. Ward began to exercise the knocker with increased violence; not highly pleased, he returned to the door, and said, 'wretched being, why dost thou trouble me thus; what wilt thou have?' 'Entertainment in your house until Monday morning,' answered Ward. You shall not, said the doctor, therefore go thy way. Well, sir, says Ward, as that point is settled, pray give me sixpence or a shilling, and a piece of bread and meat. The doctor said, I will give thee neither, and again shut the door. Ward again thundered with the knocker of the door, the doctor returned in great wrath and said, thou art mad, or possessed with an evil spirit: what wilt thou have now? Since you, sir, said Ward, will not give lodgings, nor money nor food nor drink to me, I pray for your advice; will you direct me to a stew? The doctor cried out, Vagrant! all you vagrants! the curse of God will fall upon thee; thou art one of the non-elect; dost thou, villain, suppose I am acquainted with bad houses? what dost thou want at a stew? Ward replied, I am hungry, weary, thirsty, moneyless, and almost naked; and Solomon, the wisest king of the Jews, tells me and you, that a will bring a man to a morsel of bread at the last. Mather now awoke from his reverend dream and cried, Tu es Wardonus, vel diabolus. Ward laughed, and the doctor took him in, and gave him all he wanted; and Mr. Ward preached for the doctor next day. This event had its due effect on the doctor ever after, and he became hospitable and charitable to all in want.

Salem Gazette.
 Lieut. Morris, who arrived at St. Louis, from the Council Bluffs, brings news of the murder of 5 men, (belonging to the trading establishment of Messrs. B. Pratte & Co.) by the Yantons, and one of the Columbian Fur Company, by the Auricaree Indians.
 The celebrated sculptor, Thorwaldsen, has been commissioned by Cardinal Gonsalvi to execute a mausoleum for Pope Pius VII.

A SERIOUS OBJECTION.
 A writer in favour of General Jackson, objects to Mr. Crawford as a candidate for the Presidency, because he has no better pretensions to the office, than Saul, the son of Kish, had to the throne of Israel! We read in our Bible that the selection of Saul, for the latter office, was by divine appointment, and that he was opposed only by a few of the sons of Belial. Now if Mr. Crawford stands upon as good ground for the office of President, as Saul did for that of King, and if the opponents of the former are like those who opposed the latter, we should think there would be no doubt about his success, and their prostration. As we have now no prophets (though we have predictors enow and dreamers enow), nor Urim and Thummin, by which to ascertain the divine pleasure, we must depend upon the next best criterion, the reasonableness and the fitness of things, and we believe that Mr. Crawford will be found to stand upon an immovable foundation, and advance with certain steps, to the seat for which his friends have assigned. [Delaware Gaz.]

THE N. Y. JACKSON MEETING.
 The Albany Argus, speaking of the meeting at that place which nominated Gen. Jackson for president, and John C. Calhoun for vice-president, says:—"Perhaps one hundred persons were present; and probably half that number attended from motives of mere curiosity; and that a feeling in their favour cannot be got up in New-York."

BALANCES.

The Washington Journal mentions, that by a statement of the Fourth Auditor, laid before Congress, at the present session, and printed by order of the Senate; it appears the following amount remained unaccounted for, on the Books of the Treasury, by Pursers and Navy agents of the United States:

Amount of arrearages—from pursers and navy agents, in service,	\$405,253 08
Do. do. from pursers and navy agents, out of service,	\$2,259,311 79
Total amount of arrearages on the 31st December 1823,	\$2,664,564 87

The whole amount, however, is not actually due, as in some cases balances are against Officers who are at sea, and have, from that cause, been prevented from setting their accounts; and in others; where accounts are under examination, all the credits to which the officer is entitled, are not yet given. The smallest amount unsettled is 25 cents, and is a "balance due from 1803. The largest is \$702,623 64.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.
 Held in Winchester, Va. closed its session on the 12th inst. The subjoined remarks and resolutions are from the Winchester Republican—
 All the Churches were tendered to the Conference, and accepted. On Friday night a revival commenced, and continued to increase, until many souls were brought under its regenerating influence. Before adjourning, the conference adopted the following resolutions:
 Resolved, That the thanks of this conference be respectfully presented to the citizens of Winchester in general, and its several Congregations and Pastors in particular, for the friendship and christian hospitality manifested to them during the time of their present session.
 Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be respectfully presented to the honourable Masonic Lodges who have kindly afforded us the use of their hall.
JAMES REID, Pr. Elder.
 On Thursday night last, thirty-one members residing in town were added to the Methodist Church, which added to those in the country, and some who will join other denominations, will make upwards of fifty persons who have received the benefit of conversion from the conference.

BENEVOLENCE.
 Happy is the man who is free from envy, who wishes and rejoices in his neighbour's prosperity, being contented with his own condition, and delighted at the good fortune of those around him: his sympathetic breast beats in unison with the sufferer, and from his little store bestows a generous mite to the children of poverty. Enjoyment attends him through the various walks of life, and misfortune rests lightly on his head: the morsel which he eats is sweet and nourishing; the water which he drinks is cool and refreshing; and the straw which supports his weary limbs, soothes him in soft forgetfulness. When he visits his neighbour in trouble, such benignity appears in his countenance, that the eye of sorrow wears a smile, and the distressed breast ceases to heave a sigh. Like a minister of peace, he is received among them, and his words prove the oil of consolation. Scarcely he above the rest of his fellow mortals, partakes of heaven here below, and a bliss which none but the virtuous ever claim.

GREAT FIRE IN ST. JOHN'S N. B.
 It is with deep regret, says the Eastport Sentinel) we announce that St. John's, N. B. was visited with a very destructive fire, on Wednesday morning last, which commenced in a cooper's shop, on N. Merritt's wharf, and taking a northerly direction, swept every thing in its course, until it reached Disbrow's buildings, which were also burnt; thence E. S. E. to Prince Wm. street, taking the buildings on both sides the street, and before the destroying element was subdued, about forty stores and dwelling Houses were laid in ashes. The principal sufferers are, N. Merritt, Thomas Nisbet, William Donald, Munson Jarvis, James T. Hanford, Robert Parker, widows Smith and Thomas, and Mr. Disbrow. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, and very little of the property was insured. The above are all the particulars we have been able to learn.

FRANCE & SOUTH-AMERICA.
 Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lagaira, to his correspondent in New York, dated March 26th, 1824. Yesterday, a French man of war brig came into port, dispatched by the Com'dt. General of Martinique, by express order of his King, to the government, to assure it that the French nation entertained the most perfect friendship towards Colombia, and that the whole of the reports so generally circulated in England and the United States relative to this country, are without foundation.

NORTH WEST COAST.
 The Schem, arrived at Boston, in 126 days from California, has brought the intelligence, that in February and March, 1823, a Russian sloop of war was in St. Francisco, surveying the port, and sailed thence for the N. W. Coast, in search of American vessels trading there, the captain of which said that he should capture all vessels found breaking the Imperial Ukase. When the Schem left, every thing was peaceable there but the inhabitants were alarmed for fear the Russians meant to possess themselves of the country. They adhere to the Mexican government, but the communication between that and California was tardy, and at times intercepted. The Russians still continue their settlement about thirty miles to the northward of Port Bodega, and have taken possession of that place, where they have lately built two vessels.

SPINNING MACHINE.
 It is stated that Mr. Gilbert Brewster, of Norwich, Connecticut, has already made his improved machines for Spinning wool to the amount of 200,000 dollars, and has orders for more machines to a very large amount. He has made large machines at the price of \$2,700, and has made this declaration, that if any person will take any one of his machines and put it into full operation for two years, and give him the savings made between this machine and the old or common modes of spinning wool, he will give the machine without any further charge. The English spinners cannot spin for less than 2 pence or 3 pence per pound. Mr. Brewster's machine facilitates the spinning so much as to have reduced the price to one cent per pound! And not only the best Merino wool can be spun at this price, but even the finest Saxon wool, so much superior even to the Merino, and of which the finest and highest priced cloths are made. Merc. Adv.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.
 An act has passed the Senate of the U. States, and is now before the House of Representatives, abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases. This law does not effect any but those against whom processes issue out of the courts of the United States, neither does it interfere with the laws of the states on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

TO COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
 A suitor most respectfully requests that in the trial of a cause, counsel will not ask a witness above twenty questions about matters unconnected with the cause before the Court and Jury, nor each counsel ask the same question above ten times over, especially if it has been explicitly answered by the witness two or three times—nor read above twenty cases for a plain point not disputed, nor the same authority above three times—nor occupy above one or two hours each, in statements of facts not in evidence, or if in evidence altogether irrelevant, as the lawyers say, and immaterial to the points in controversy before the court and jury. Then it is possible that the case of other suitors may be heard—if not during the present, at the next term. Nat. Jour.

CURE FOR RINGWORMS.
 Rub the parts where the eruption prevails frequently with common Mushroom Catsup. This remedy, simple as it appears, has never been known to fail in removing the Ringworm, or any other cutaneous eruption, when every nostrum has failed.

MR. SUMMERFIELD.
 The Rev. Mr. Summerfield has arrived in this country from England.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.
 On the 15th inst. the excavation of the canal was commenced at Newbold's Landing, opposite the Pee Patch; in presence of the President and Directors, the Chief Justice of the state of Delaware, the Mayor of Philadelphia, and a number of citizens. After the ceremony of removing the first sod was performed, an appropriate address was made by Thomas P. Cope, esq. one of the Directors. The whole of the canal is now under contract, and we understand all the sub-contractors were to commence operations yesterday. Phila. F. Jour.

SUSQUEHANNA NAVIGATION.
 In the course of the last week, an immense quantity of lumber, flour, wheat, whiskey, stone, coal, &c. passed down the Susquehanna. The trade of this river is every year increasing and in a degree exceeding the belief of any one who has not witnessed it.
 The coal-mines of the north and west branches are becoming very important to the inhabitants down the river. Where timber is becoming scarce one supplies its place as fuel, the other is used by blacksmiths instead of charcoal. And these articles as they have become more necessary, are furnished at less than one-half of their former prices.
 As the trade of this river advances, it behoves the Legislature to be proportionally solicitous for a removal of the obstructions to its navigation, and to the canal companies to expedite their work. Harrisburg Chronicle.

ROADS AND CANALS.
 The bill appropriating the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of making surveys, and obtaining the necessary plans and estimates on the subject of Roads and Canals, passed the Senate on Saturday, by a vote of 24 to 18. This bill having now passed the ordeal of both Houses, requires only the sanction of the President to become a law. On the passage of this bill, which may be considered as the commencement of a general system of internal improvement, we congratulate the country. [American.]

Post Office Department, 24th February, 1824.
 Sir,—I have lately received a communication from the delegation of Alabama, except one, remonstrating against the practice of the same individual holding two offices under the United States, such as Post Master and Collector, or Register of the Land Office, and on a consultation with the President on the subject, he concurs in opinion with your Senators and Representatives. A change, therefore, is deemed necessary, in all such cases, as well in other states and territories, as in Alabama.
 I have appointed a successor to you, to whom you will be pleased to deliver the Post Office property in your possession. In giving you this notice, I cannot do justice to my feelings without saying, so far as your official conduct has come under my observation, it is entitled to my unqualified approbation—and it is with no small reluctance that I part with so valuable an officer.
 With great respect, I am your obedient servant.
JOHN McLEAN.
 A. Lewis, esq. P. M. Mobile.

CARNIVAL.
 Murtoch O'Flannagan was brought up by the officers for being dressed in woman's clothes. Murtoch was called upon to explain the motives of the disguise. "By the powers and I will your honour," said he. "You must know, your honour, that being Aister holidays, Biddy Callagher, Molly O'Rouk, Patrick Shagnessy and myself, were making merry with a small croseken of wheesky, like us we do in ould Ireland, your honour, in the Aister. Molly said, Murtoch, says she, I bet you a tirteen that you darent put on my clouths and walk round the block. Dore, says I Molly, devil burn me if I dont. So, your honour, Molly stripped and I dressed, and out I went, when the dirty spalpeans of boys mobb'd me, and the officer brought me here, and that's the whole truth your honour." This was a larf in a new style. Murtoch, to disguise himself beyond the power of discovery, had stuffed himself with bolsters and pillows, and had it not been for a thick black beard and fiery red nose, Murtoch might possibly have passed muster, or at least walked round the block without discovery. The magistrate read him a lecture on such practices, and made Murtoch pull off his petticoats, and get rid of his enormous waist; and then locked him up in Bridewell for a few hours, assuring him that a second offence should meet a longer confinement. N. Y. Adv.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.
 There are 11 newspapers in Virginia favourable to the election of Mr. Crawford. Six weeks ago there were but three. In New-York fourteen papers have declared for the national candidate; two months ago it was said there were but two. In Connecticut two papers which supported Mr. Calhoun, have since his withdrawal, taken up Mr. Crawford's cause.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

When intelligence of the lamented death of Mr. Murray was received by the steam-boat yesterday, the court of Anne-Arundel county, which was in session at the time, adjourned; and a meeting of the Bench and Bar, and Officers of the Court, which was held immediately afterwards, the following resolutions were adopted:
 Resolved—unanimously, That the members of this meeting are penetrated with emotions of the most heartfelt sorrow for the afflicting dispensation of Providence, which has cut off in the full career of honour and usefulness, their much beloved friend, the late HENRY M. MURRAY.
 Resolved unanimously, That—as a faint tribute of our affection to the deceased, we will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Waverly, April 27th, 1824.
 Sir,
 Observing myself announced as a candidate for a seat in the next Congress of the United States, I beg leave to inform my friends, and the voters of the district, that I do not wish to be considered a candidate for that or any other public situation. To those friends who have brought my name into view, and to the voters who intended to support my election, I tender my sincere thanks for their good wishes towards me. By giving this an insertion in your paper you will much oblige,
 Your obedient servant,
GEORGE HOWARD.
 To Jonas Green Esq. Editor Maryland Gazette.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE.
 We are authorised to state, that GEORGE HOWARD, of Prince Georges, is a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next legislature of Maryland.

We are authorised to state that Mr. John W. Duval, declines being considered a candidate for the Sheriffly of the ensuing election, in Anne Arundel county.

MR. CRAWFORD.
 We have received an anonymous communication from a correspondent at Bryan-town, in Charles county, relative to a trial of the strength of the respective presidential candidates, at an accidental meeting in that town of a number of the inhabitants of the adjacent country. The trial shewed Mr. Crawford to be decidedly the most popular candidate with the meeting. It would afford us pleasure to insert the entire communication, but inasmuch as two very respectable gentlemen are named in it, we have concluded to postpone its publication till the author transmits us his name. This he can have no objection to do, as there is nothing offensive in his piece.

PHILADELPHIA.
 The deaths in Philadelphia last week amounted to eighty—of which seven were by natural small-pox.

For the Md. Gazette.
CRAWFORD & EDWARDS.
 The hon. Ninian Edwards, who has lately been appointed minister to Mexico, and who was formerly a Senator in Congress from Illinois; has presented a memorial to congress, containing the following charges against Mr. Secretary Crawford. The memorial has been referred by the House of Representatives to a committee of seven members, viz. Messrs. Floyd, Randolph, Webster, Livingston, M'Arthur, Taylor, and Owen, and a writ issued by authority of the House, to compel Mr. Edwards to appear before the committee. The attempt thus to injure Mr. Crawford, is too shallow to meet with success. The American people are too generous and enlightened to be gulled by it; and the first inquiry which every honest man makes when the subject is mentioned, is, Why did not Edwards make those charges while he was a member of congress, and before he was on the eve of departing for a foreign country? He knew that by absenting himself from the country he would prevent a complete investigation into the conduct of Mr. Crawford, and that until such investigation is had, the falsity of the charges shewn, they will hang like a cloud over the illustrious character of the accused, and prevent many, who have not yet made up their mind which of the presidential candidates to support, uniting with the friends of Mr. Crawford. The trick however will not answer Mr. Crawford's supporters in congress have acted promptly, and Mr. Edwards must stand and establish his charges, or endure the scorn which a failure to do so will bring upon him.

THE CHARGES.
 1st, That the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, has mismanaged the National Funds.
 2d, That he has received large amounts of uncurrent notes from certain banks, in part discharge of their debts

to the United States contrary to resolution of Congress of 1816.
 3d, That being called on by a petition of the House of Representatives to state the amount of uncurrent notes which he received from those banks, he has misstated it, by making it less than it really was.
 4th, That, he has, in his report to the House, misrepresented the conditions of those banks, or some of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct in receiving those current notes.
 5th, That he has acted illegally, a variety of instances, by making continuing deposits of public money in certain local banks, without report thereof to Congress, according to law.
 6th, That he has in several instances withheld information and letters addressed for by the House, and which it is his duty to have communicated.

After preferring the above tedious charges against Mr. Crawford, Mr. Edwards says, "I will not mix with bad intentions in these acts." Having given the Mr. Edwards's charges, it will be an act of justice to the accused to state what is said in the Washington Gazette of them. If the charges here copied from the City Gazette be correct, those charges are a work of Mr. Edwards alone, he is the joint production of a combination of men, who, considering the high responsible stations which they occupy, can find no time to spend in doing and intriguing to weaken the popularity of Mr. Crawford, and neglect of their public duties.
 Mr. Edwards, it is said, has been off for New-Orleans, there to await the arrival of a national vessel to take him to Mexico. It is therefore probable it will be necessary for the office pointed to serve the writ which has been issued for him to follow that city.

Extracts from the Washington Gazette.
 It won't do.
 The stratagem resorted to by the Secretary of War, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Ninian Edwards to do. The people see through the ruse. Mr. Calhoun has long been remarkable for springing mines of the Secretary of the Treasury; think he has sprung one now, to blow up Mr. Monroe and himself. The people are impatient for the student's explanation respecting the debt in Mr. Lowrie's last communication. It is "due time" they say.

FINE EMPLOYMENT FOR CONGRESS.
 THREE TIMES has Mr. Ninian Edwards occupied the attention of a branch of Congress with vague definite accusations against the Secretary of the Treasury.—Twice the House of Representatives pronounced them false. Whilst national business of importance presses, the House engaged in the same business. How is it that an individual, leisurely off with 18,000 dollars people's money in his pocket, can triffl with the Legislative body, issue is neither feared nor deterred. But why did not Mr. Edwards, member of the Senate, stand in his place, and, like a man, impeach Mr. Crawford? The people's eyes are opened, and they see the manager of President Monroe in business.
 "An allusion to certain public signs 'A. B.' of which Mr. Edwards has 'aroused himself the editor which were designed to injure the public character of Mr. Crawford."

The following is the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury which deduced the communication of Mr. Edwards, addressed to the House of Representatives.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
 March 22, 1824.
 In further compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May, 1823, the Secretary of the Treasury has now the honor to transmit copies of all the official correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the public banks in which the public money was deposited, from the first of January, 1817, to the 28th of May, 1824, considered as included, either directly or indirectly, in the terms of the resolution, and that has not been before communicated to the House.
 The Hon. Mr. Edwards, late Secretary of the Treasury, having stated, in a communication before a Committee of the House, on the 13th of February, that the late Receivers of public money at Edwardsville and other places