

died, stamped, or entered at the custom and drawback, so entered in the or- dinary as aforesaid, and less the person so en- shall give satisfactory collector or naval official, that such original, lost or destroyed by such application for made, except on the packages; and upon each entry and draw- of the packages, so examined by an inspec- and measured or compared with the origi- and samples; and if rison and full exami- of each package are al goods imported and not chan- and by being colour- dyed, stamped, or said, then the person, goods, shall be admit- described by law; to be application for expor- for the benefit of draw- thereupon be entitled in other cases: Provi- porter shall, in every comply with the regu- larities, heretofore es- entries of goods for the benefit of drawback. shall present, for drawback, any colour- dyed, stamped, or owing the same not to drawback, according to of this act, or shall wil- or conceal the con- of any package as a- drawback, shall be for- seized by the col- llected with, and the- be, as in other cases, be it further enacted, ing laws shall extend to, for, the collection of the by this act, for the pro- nishment of all offences, covery, collection, and remission, of all fines, l forfeitures, as fully as if every regulati- forfeiture, provision, and thing, to that effect laws contained, had been re-enacted by this act. be it further enacted, of the second sec- of Congress, entitled gulate the duties on im- age," approved April 18, one thousand eight- shall extend and col- benefit of schools and col- the United States, or the of, in the same manner, like limitations and res- provided in said act, o seminaries of learning.

**EDUCATION SOCIETY.**  
From the United States Gazette.  
The city of New-York was during the last week the centre of very great attractions. Several very valuable societies held their annual meetings in that city, and an unusual display of eloquence made. The American Bible Society—the Education Society—and the Society for the Melioration of the Condition of the Jews, have been addressed in moving and eloquent strains by Doctor Griffin, of Williams College, Hon. De Witt Clinton, and other gentlemen of the highest literary attainments.  
Doct. Griffin's address before the Education Society, is an elegant specimen of that gentleman's felicitous manner of pleading a cause which he thinks connected with the great objects of his ministry. The following happy allu- sion to female zeal holds a conspicu- ous place in the observations "from which it is extracted."  
"Here is a great Lazaretto fitted to engage the compassions of our mothers and sisters. Will not the fair sex, who, like ministering angels love to hover about the chambers of sickness; will not that sex, who owe so much to Christianity, bring to this work their wonted benignity and patience? Yes, the history of education societies al- ready stands adorned with the deeds of woman. The reports of all charita- ble institutions of modern times, attest the more than chivalrous deeds of woman. All ages tell of the zeal, and faithfulness, and the fortitude of woman."  
"Not she with trait'rous kiss her Sa- viour stung;  
Not she denied him with unholy tongue;  
She, when apostles shrunk could da- gers brave,  
Last at the cross and earliest at the grave."  
The following remarks conclude the address. They refer to the students in college, who receive aid from the education society; as these young men come immediately under the super- vision of the speaker, their situation must be familiar to him.  
"The American Education Society allow their beneficiaries but sixty dol- lars a year. This will do but very lit- tle more than clothe them. Most of the young men have no parents to aid them and no funds of their own. Then is then their board and washing; and books and stationary, and several other items to be provided for by their own exertions, even though all their col- lege expenses are given in. And these exertions they are not backward to make. Eight beneficiaries in our col- lege last year received for school keep- ing near three hundred dollars. And besides these efforts for themselves, they yearly cultivate a piece of ground for charitable purposes, and by this means annually deposit a considerable sum in the treasury of some mission- ary or education society. Could you see all the straits which these dear youth are reduced in their struggle to get forward to the service of Christ in his Church; could you see all their dis- couragement and shifts, I am sure it would touch your heart. Their love to Christ and the souls of men will not suffer them to go back; and yet I have seen them go forward with an eye lifted to heaven and encountering difficulties which I am sure would make your compassions bleed. Some of them; for the sake of saving thirty or forty cents a week, which they know not how to provide, board themselves in their own rooms, and dress their own food, which God knows is but scanty fare. Those rooms which daily witness their prayers for a dying world, witness also the dry morsel which they consume alone. I have sometimes wished that the wealthy Christian would look in upon that de- voted youth at such a moment; and am sure he would think it a luxury to do something to relieve a child of God sustaining all this for his love to Christ and the souls of men. That devoted youth I commit to you. I have plead his cause, and now leave him with you and with God."  
The Raleigh, (N. C.) Register, says, —It is calculated, that there are about 6,000 regularly ordained Clergymen in the United States.

**MARYLAND.**  
Anne Arundel county, to wit:  
This is to certify, that on the 17th day of May 1824, Alexander Rousey, of said county, brought before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, as an estray, a bright bay mare, four years old, with both of her hind feet and legs half way up to the ham; joint white, left foot white, and a white blaze in her face, tolerable long tail and main, shod all round, trots and gallops, no brand or mark of gear, which he said follow- ed the mail stage from near Baltimore up to Mr. Zachariah Roberts, on the Frederick turnpike twenty three miles from Baltimore, and there was and was taken up by him. Given under my hand the day and date above written. Nich. D. Warfield, J. P.  
The owner of the above is request- ed to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Zachariah Roberts.

**INDIANA.**  
At a meeting of the citizens of Shel- by county, on the subject of the Presi- dential Election, the Hon. Henry Clay "received an almost unanimous vote" as a proper person to fill the Presi- dential chair. It is said, that in Indiana, many of those who formerly supported Mr. Adams, have gone over to General Jackson, and that others have become the advocates of Mr. Clay. One of the papers from which we have gleaned the preceding, says, "if the support of this state can afford the friends of Mr. Clay in other parts of the country any encouragement, they may perceive, not doubting that he will receive the five electoral votes to which Indiana is entitled."  
**PIRATES.**—Lt. Layton, of the British frigate Icarus, and one Midship- man and 4 men were lately killed by the pirates off the Isle of Pines.  
On the 8th instant, the steam-boat Commerce, plying between Charleston and Hamburg, S. C. burst her boiler. No injury was sustained by the passengers and cargo. American.

**THE PRESIDENCY.—BOSTON.**  
The election of 25 representatives to represent the city of Boston was held on the 19th inst. The whole number of votes 3,405, necessary to a choice 1704. Eleven of the Federal Ticket, and one Federalist on the Adams Tick- et are elected. Benjamin Russell had 1703 votes. The number of votes given for the Adams Ticket, averages a- bout one half of the number given for Governor Eustis, at the last election. The Boston Statesman, speaking of the election on the 19th, says, "The support given for the Adams Ticket was by the shreds and patches of all parties, and would seem to indicate pretty fully, what we have for sometime believed, that Mr. A. is in the minor- ity in this district."  
**STATE CONCERNS.**  
Georgia.—In Georgia the vote is sure for Mr. Crawford, and no one pre- tends to dispute the fact.  
Alabama.—There is considerable dif- ference of opinion respecting the indi- vidual who will be likely to receive the vote of Alabama; but perhaps the prob- ability is, at present, the strongest in favour of Gen. Jackson.  
Louisiana.—The Legislature of Loui- siana has nominated Mr. Clay, and should he continue to be a candidate, he will be likely to receive the vote of the state; but should he be withdrawn, then it will certainly be given to Mr. Crawford.  
Mississippi.—In Mississippi General Jackson is supposed to be the strong- est.  
Tennessee.—The General's own state is decidedly in his favour.  
Kentucky.—The state in which Mr. Clay resides is decidedly so, and should he continue to be considered as a candidate, there can be no doubt about the individual who will receive their votes; but should he be with- drawn, the state may be expected to go for Mr. Crawford.  
Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are considered to be in favour of Mr. Clay, and should he be withdrawn, it is doubtful for whom the two former will vote, but the latter in that event will doubtless give its support to Mr. Crawford.  
The result of the whole may be put down as follows:—Should the whole of the four candidates now before the people continue so, Mr. Crawford may be supposed to obtain in Maine 2 votes, Massachusetts 2, Rhode Island 4, New York 36, Maryland 3, Virginia 24, North Carolina 15, Georgia 9, certain 95; to which there is a probability that there will be added New Hampshire 8, Connecticut 8, Pennsylvania 23, making 139; and should Mr. Clay be with- drawn, which is more than probable, we may add Louisiana 5, Missouri 3, Ohio 16, and Kentucky 14, making 177, even supposing that three candi- dates which are now considered most prominent should continue to be sup- ported; but should General Jackson be withdrawn, the votes of South Caroli- na 11, and Tennessee 11, may fairly be added to the amount, which will raise it to 199; or should Mr. Adams be withdrawn, and General Jackson re- main in the field, Mr. Crawford may be considered sure of Maine 9, New Hampshire 8, Massachusetts 13, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 8, Vermont 7, New York 36, New Jersey 8, Mary- land 7, Virginia 24, North Carolina 15, Georgia 9, making 148; even sup- posing Mr. Clay to continue a candi- date, but should he be withdrawn, we may add, Kentucky 14, Ohio 16, Louisi- ana 5, and Missouri 3, making 186. Thus we consider the election of Mr. Crawford reduced to a question of very near a certainty, without the danger of a resort to the House of Representa- tives; which we conceive to be a great evil which the people of Delaware, more than any others in the Union, should deprecate and desire to prevent! But should it be carried into the House of Representatives there can be but three candidates, and those three will be likely to be Mr. Crawford; Mr. Adams & General Jackson, the first of whom will certainly obtain the votes of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio; and Missouri, on the first ballot; and those of Connecticut, New Jersey and Mississippi on the second, which will secure his election. [Del. Gaz.]

**WORCESTER COUNTY.**  
From the Cambridge Chronicle.  
The Grand Jury for the body of Worcester county, at the present May term, after having disposed of the busi- ness before them, went into an elec- tion for President of the United States, and upon counting the votes, they stood thus:  
For Crawford, 13  
Adams, 5  
Jackson, 3  
Three of the members declined voting. Snow-hill, Md. May 20, 1824.  
**TO TAKE MILDEW OUT OF LINEN.**—Take soap and rub it well; then scrape some fine chalk, and rub that also in the linen; lay it on the grass; as it dries, wet it a little, and it will come out as twice wetting.

**FROM HAVANA.**  
Extract of a letter from an American at Havana, dated May 6, 1824.  
"There appears to be considerable apprehension of an invasion of the Island, from Colombia, and there is a rumor that a considerable fleet of Colum- bian vessels have made their appear- ance on the south side. It is certain, that the government of Colombia have threatened this of this Island; that, if it does not cease to fit out expeditions to annoy them, they will send a force to destroy all the defenceless towns on the seaboard, and they, no doubt, can do very readily in consequence of this threat; the military commanders have been ordered to prepare for de- fence."  
"The inhabitants appear better con- tented under the Royal than they were under the Constitutional government. A government of the people is certainly best when the good predominates; but, when the reverse is the case, as it is here, the good require a government capable of protecting them. The con- stitutional government suited the worst part of the community, because justice was slow and uncertain, the Royal government the better part, because jus- tice is prompt and summary. Govern- ments should be suited to the charac- ter of the people. A popular govern- ment is best suited to us, and a Royal government is acknowledged to be the best for the people of this Island, and even the American residents prefer living under it, because it is better able to protect them. It must undoubt- edly be the best, until a radical change is made in the character of the people, for they have not virtue enough among them to govern themselves."  
**NEW-YORK CANALS.**  
The revenue arising from the New- York Canals already promises to be immense. The Collector at Albany has taken upwards of seven thousand dollars for toll in a single week. In one instance a single boat paid 200 dol- lars. From fifty to sixty boats pass the lock at Albany daily. On Satur- day afternoon more than one hundred flags were flying at the Albany docks, from boats that had descended the Western Canal, with the rich products of the interior.  
**STEAM ENGINES.**  
A scientific friend has furnished the editors of the N. Y. American with the following explanation of the difference between high and low pressure engines. The engines employed in steam boats are of two kinds; the one moved by steam of low, the other by that of high pressure. In low pressure engines, the water is heated to a temperature that exceeds but little, if any, that of wa- ter boiling in an open vessel; and the steam expands itself with a force but little greater than that of the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere. In order that steam of such small elastic force shall be rendered efficient to perform the part of a mechanical agent, it is made to act against a piston, on the opposite side of which a partial vacuum is produced, by making the opposite sides of this piston communicate alter- nately with the boiler, and with a ves- sel styled a condenser, plunged in a cistern of cold water, and into which a jet of the same liquid is constantly playing. Steam engines of this descrip- tion are the invention of Watt, and are used in all the boats that are con- structed on Mr. Fulton's plan. In or- dinary cases, the pressure on the out and inside of the boiler being very near- ly equal; there is no risk of its giving way; and should even the steam be raised beyond the temperature of boiling water, it is never, in them; heated to such a degree that a dangerous explo- sion can take place; for, a very trifling aperture will relieve the pressure, and no greater harm can arise than the rush of boiling water to the depth of a few inches over the floor of the boat. Es- cape from this will be easy; and in some of the newer boats the boiler is so enclosed, that the water which escapes cannot reach the passengers. No ac- cident has ever occurred in vessels fur- nished with engines of this description, except the drowning; (not scalding) of a person whom intoxication prevented from making his escape. When these engines are used in waters containing sea salt, the boiler is made of copper; as this metal is not subject to corrosion, the boiler will always retain its origi- nal strength.  
High pressure engines were intro- duced in consequence of the discovery that the expansive force of steam in- crease in a much higher ratio than the increase of temperature: The safety valve of the boiler is loaded with a heavy weight, and the steam is not permitted to reach the valves of the engine, until it has acquired an expansive force much greater than the pressure of the atmosphere. This force is kept up by the fuel, during the whole action of the machine. In high pressure engines there is no condenser; but the opposite sides of the piston communicate alter- nately with the boiler and with the open air. The energy of the moving power is proportioned to the difference between the expansive force of the steam, and the pressure of the atmosphere, while in a low pressure engine, it is a pres- sure little exceeding that of the at- mosphere against a partial vacuum.  
From this difference in the mode of estimating the energy of the engines,

**CHEESE.**  
er, so called, is a complete inst flies impregnating to produce maggots. Take it in a delicate piece of en it with a little fresh your cheese frequen- only gives a very fine co- cheese, but it is so pun- fly will not touch it.

**WINE.**  
be serviceable in the cure A gentleman of Horsham cured of an Asthmatic the use of this wine.

**GLASS VESSELS.**  
small pieces, some whi- blotting-paper; then wet same; put them into a little luke-warm water; sell for a few minutes; then wash with clean water, and it light and clear as when new.

**THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.**  
Relative to the Slave Trade.  
At an hour too late yesterday to enable us to obtain the particulars for to-day, the intimation of secrecy was reserved, in the Senate, from so much of the Executive Proceedings as relates to the treaty lately concluded at Lon- don, between Mr. Rush and Mr. Canning, representatives of the United States and Great-Britain, having for its object a co-operation of measures for the further suppression of the Slave Trade.  
For the present, we can only say that the Treaty met with very serious opposition in the Senate; that it was finally ratified by that body, by a barely constitutional majority, after receiving several modifications; the most essential of which limits its duration to the pleasure of the parties, making it an experi- mental measure, rather than a permanent law for the government of the two nations. Nat. Intel. of Tuesday.

**ENGLAND & COLUMBIA.**  
An extract of a private letter from Bogota, under date of March 7, says:—  
"The English commissioners arrived last Monday, and it is supposed the acknowledgment of the Independence of Columbia is in their private instru- ctions. They were to have been present- ed yesterday by the Vice President and the Ministers; but Colonel Campbell is unwell from the change of climate."  
News had reached New Orleans pre- vious to the departure of the Robert Fulton, (arrived at New York,) that the waters above were rising rapidly, and damage to the levees of the Missis- sippi were apprehended. Above Nat- chez the swamps were filling.

**ENGLAND & ALGIERS.**  
It would appear by accounts received in London from Algiers of the 14th, & from Leghorn of the 21st March, that the statement of an amicable adjust- ment having taken place of the differ- ences existing between Great-Britain and the Dey of Algiers, was premature. The port continued to be blockaded by the English fleet, and it was reported that another vessel which had sailed with naval stores from Leghorn for Algiers had been captured by the English. New-York paper.

**OBITUARY.**  
Died, at Baltimore, on Monday, the 24th May, 1824, at one o'clock in the morning after a short illness, in the fiftieth year of his age, GEN. WILLIAM H. WINDER, of that city; an eminent lawyer and a distinguished citizen.

**Prince-George's county, to wit:**  
I hereby certify, that George H. Lanham of said county, brought before me, (as a stray trespassing on his en- closure,) a bay Gelding, about 9 years old, four- teen hands high, a small star in his forehead, and some white on his near hinder leg between the hoof and the pastern joint, a switch tail, paces, trots and canters, and appears to have been worked in gears. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 19th day of May, 1824. George Semmes.  
The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Geo. H. Lanham. May 27. 3w.

**Fredk. Shaffer Littig,**  
Has just received a large assortment of the following articles, which have been purchased for sale at the Auction, and will be sold at a small advance, viz. British, French, India, German and Domestic **DRY GOODS,**  
China, Glass, Queen's Ware, and Stone Ware,  
Gentlemen's Pumps, Boots & Shoes, Balt. make  
Do do do Eastern do.  
Boys Shoes, Fine and Coarse.  
Ladies' Sattins, Morocco and Leather, Balt. make.  
Misses' Prunello, Morocco and Leather do.  
Children's Black and coloured Boots.  
Shoes—Eastern make, all kinds very low. **ALSO.**  
To close sales, an Invoice of Soap and Candles, and Water Proof Hats, made in Balt. all of which will be sold at the Manu- factory prices. **FLOUR.**  
F. S. L. has the pleasure to inform his customers and the public, that he has received some of the best quality White Wheat Family Flour ever brought to Baltimore, (and superior to any in Annapolis,) and in order that it may be judged by all, he will open a barrel and sell it by the pound, at the price of com- mon flour, so that families may try it with- out risk.  
On hand, second quality White Wheat Family Flour, equal to any that has been sold for first quality. Note—It has been stated to me that it takes 6 bushels White Wheat to make a barrel of this superior flour, it being twice rolled. **MAY 20. 3w.**

**AN UMBRELLA,**  
Nearly new, was left at the house of the subscriber, some time since, which the owner can have by describing the same and paying for this advertisement. **WALTER CROSS.** May 20. 25

**POSTSCRIPT**  
**CONGRESS.**  
In Congress on Monday much busi- ness was disposed of, it being the last day of the session on which bills could be passed in the house in which they originated.  
Among the bills which are laid over, or virtually rejected, by this rule of Congress, are—  
The bill to reduce into one the sev- eral acts establishing the Post Office Department;  
The report on the claim of the heirs of the Baron de Beaumarchais;  
The bill further to amend the Judi- cial System of the United States;  
The bill for the preservation and re- pair of the Cumberland Road; and the bill for the Continuation of that Road;  
The bill to reorganise and fix the Nat- ional Establishment of the United States;  
The bill laying duties on Sales at Auction;  
The bill to allow a Drawback on the exportation of Cordage manufactured from Foreign Hemp.  
All the amendments proposed at the present Session of Congress, to the Constitution of the United States.  
The House, after some discussion, postponed the consideration of the bill to regulate steam-boats and to provide for the safety of passengers, until No- vember next. [American.]

**EARTHQUAKE AT JAMAICA.**  
Our files of papers state that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston on the night of the 10th; which caused great alarm among the inhabitants, who simultaneously rushed from their houses. Immediately after the shock had subsided, the Spanish, and Portuguese, and English and Ger- man Churches were opened, and im- mediately filled by persons of all sects, eager to return thanks to the Almighty for their escape from such imminent danger. Several houses sustained in- jury. The earthquake was felt with great force at Spanish Town and Old Harbour. There was a second severe shock on the night of the 13th, and a slight one on the morning of the 14th. The same shocks were felt at Port Maria and Falmouth. At the latter place the shocks lasted from 35 to 40 seconds, and consisted of four distinct horizontal undulations, in a S. E. di- rection. An American schooner, load- ed with lumber and provisions, arrived at Montego Bay on the 19th, but in consequence of having touched at St. Domingo, was ordered immediately to quit the port. Fed. Gaz.