

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.

Dr. 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 compliment to female zeal holds a conspicuous 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, 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 already stands adorned with the deeds of woman. The reports of all charitable 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 favour stung; Not she denied him with unholy tongue. She, when apostles shrunk could dangers 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; and these young men come immediately under the surveillance of the speaker, their situation must be familiar to him.

"The American Education Society allow their beneficiaries but sixty dollars a year. This will do but very little more than clothe them. Most of the young men have no parents to aid them and no funds of their own. Then is their board and washing, and books and stationary, and several other items to be provided for by their own exertions, even though all their college expenses are given in. And these exertions they are not backward to make. Eight beneficiaries in our college last year received for school keeping 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 missionary 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 and his Church; could you see all their discouragement and shifts, I am sure I would touch your hearts. 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 devoted youth at such a moment; and I 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 pled 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 Ramsey, 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 hams joint white, left four foot white, and a white blaze in her face, tolerable long tall and main, shod all round, trots and gallops, no brand nor mark of gears, which he said followed the mail stage from near Baltimore up to Mr. Zachariah Roberts, tavern on the Frederick turnpike twenty three miles from Baltimore, and there stopped 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 requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 3w

Zachariah Roberts.

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.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY, MAY 27.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following notice of the Meteor which was seen last week:

A METEOR.

Of unusual size and brilliancy was seen here on the 20th inst. about 23 degrees above the horizon, at half past seven in the evening. It appeared in the east, and proceeded with great velocity towards the north, having a long and luminous tail. It was visible 13 or 14 seconds, and disappeared, after separating into numerous fire balls, resembling the fragments of an exploded bomb.

Do not its magnitude and brightness render it probable that it was a meteorite or air stone? The explosion always consequent on the bursting of meteoric stones may not have reached us by reason of its distance.

Among the theories of the formation of air stones, two are most entitled to attention. First, that they are fragments of planetary matter, which being impelled by some projecting force or attraction, continue to move until they approach the earth. A strong electricity and heat must necessarily be excited by their great velocity and violent friction in our atmosphere, by which they are ignited, explode and fall to the ground, and frequently with so much force as to sink several feet below the surface. The combination of nickel with iron having never been observed except in the meteorites, favours this opinion of their origin.

Second, that the constituent principle of air stones are conveyed by chemical agency into the upper regions of the atmosphere, where they remain suspended, until by the influence of electrical operations they unite and form masses which by their own gravity may be precipitated to the earth.

"The Lord also thundered in the Heavens, and the Highest gave his voice; hail stones and coals of fire." 13 v. of the 18 Psalm.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Several articles prepared for the Gazette of this day, have been excluded to make room for the act of congress establishing "duties on imports."—Of the effects which this act will produce, no man can yet speak with certainty; it is however the opinion of some, that the benefit which it will yield to our own manufacturers will be inconsiderable, and that it imposes upon the great body of the people an unnecessary and heavy tax. A member of congress in a letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, notifying them of the passage of the bill says, "It may be truly considered a revenue bill. The additional duties imposed will amount at least to three millions of dollars per annum. The trifling advantages or protection to the manufacturers are of very little consequence to them. It will fill the treasury, and impose from 15 or 20 per cent on the consumers, which few are now able to pay. France and England are lessening the burthen on their people, and the United States are increasing the taxes on the people at a time when the President has said in his message, that the revenue is fully adequate to all our wants!"

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

No less than seven gentlemen have already announced themselves as candidates to represent Dorchester county in the next Legislature of this state—their names follow:

John N. Steele, Ezekiel Wheatly, Mathias Travers, John Willis, Bartholomew Byus, William Hutson, eqrs. and Dr. Daniel Sullivan.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Captain Jacob Jones, arrived at New York on Thursday last, after being absent rather more than three years on the Mediterranean station.

INDIANA.

At a meeting of the citizens of Shelby county, on the subject of the Presidential Election, the Hon. Henry Clay "received an almost unanimous vote" as a proper person to fill the Presidential 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 persevere, 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 Midshipman 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 23 representatives to represent the city of Boston was held on the 19th inst. The whole number of votes, 3,406, necessary to a choice 1704. Eleven of the Federal Ticket, and one Federalist of the Adams Ticket are elected. Benjamin Russell had 1703 votes. The number of votes given for the Adams Ticket, averages about 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 clearly, what we have for sometime suspected, that Mr. A. is in the minority in this district."

STATE CONCERNS.

Georgia.—In Georgia the vote is sure for Mr. Crawford, and no one pretends to dispute the fact.

Alabama.—There is considerable difference of opinion respecting the individual who will be likely to receive the vote of Alabama; but perhaps the probability is, at present, the strongest in favour of Gen. Jackson.

Louisiana.—The Legislature of Louisiana 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 strongest.

Tennessee.—The General's own state is decidedly in his favour.

Kentucky.—The state in which Mr. Clay resides is decided for him; and Ohio is perhaps as certainly 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 withdrawn, the states 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 4, 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 28, making 139; and should Mr. Clay be withdrawn, which is more than probable, we may add Louisiana 5, Missouri 3, Ohio 16, and Kentucky 14, making 177, even supposing that three candidates which are now considered most prominent should continue to be supported; but should General Jackson be withdrawn, the votes of South Carolina 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 remain 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, Maryland 7, Virginia 24, North Carolina 15, Georgia 9, making 148; even supposing Mr. Clay to continue a candidate, but should he be withdrawn, we may add Kentucky 14, Ohio 16, Louisiana 5, and Missouri 3, making 186. Thus we consider the election of Mr. Crawford reduced to something very near a certainty, without the danger of a resort to the House of Representatives; which we conceive to be an event 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 business before them, went into an election 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 at 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 Colombian vessels have made their appearance on the south side. It is certain, that the government of Colombia have threatened that 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 if they, no doubt, can do very readily. In consequence of this threat, the military commanders have been ordered to prepare for defence.

"The inhabitants appear better contented under the Royal than they were under the Constitutional government. A government of the people is certainly best when the good predominate; but, when the reverse is the case, as it is here, the good require a government capable of protecting them. The constitutional government suited the worst part of the community, because justice was slow and uncertain, the Royal government the better part, because justice is prompt and summary. Governments should be suited to the character of the people. A popular government 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 undoubtedly 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 dollars. From forty to sixty boats pass the lock at Albany daily. On Saturday 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 water 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 alternately with the boiler, and with a vessel 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 description are the invention of Watt, and are used in all the boats that are constructed on Mr. Fulton's plan. In ordinary cases, the pressure on the out and inside of the boiler being very nearly 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 explosion 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. Escape 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 accident has ever occurred in vessels furnished 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 original strength.

High pressure engines were introduced in consequence of the discovery that the expansive force of steam increases 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 alternately 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 pressure little exceeding that of the atmosphere against a partial vacuum. From this difference in the mode of estimating the energy of the engines,

it is seen, that a high pressure engine will not work as well as one of low pressure, until the expansive force of the steam contained in its boiler is at least double the pressure of the atmosphere upon its outer surface, and it is often much more. Hence the necessity of very strong boilers, and of their figure being cylindrical, in order to ensure an equality of pressure throughout. Copper of sufficient thickness to sustain the prodigious force would be very expensive, and could its joints be rendered tight, if made in the usual manner of sheets, the material generally employed is therefore pig iron, cast into a hollow cylinder, to which two circular heads are fastened by screws. Such engines are much more liable to have their boilers burst than those of low pressure; and when the enclosed steam does overcome the elasticity of the material that confines it, a single small aperture will not give it vent, nor reduce its temperature to that of water boiling in an open vessel, but an explosion will take place, equal, and sometimes superior in force, to that produced by inflamed gunpowder. Fragments of the machine, and water intensely heated, will therefore be propelled with great violence in the direction of the explosion. When vessels furnished with such engines navigate the waters of the ocean or the tide, no dependence is to be placed on the boiler, however carefully proved, for the metal is continually undergoing corrosion, and will become gradually weaker, while the chance of its bursting is increased by this corrosion taking place unobscured. It is therefore to be lamented that high-pressure engines have ever come into use in the steam-boats, they have already caused the loss of many valuable lives, and must, if generally introduced, destroy many more.



CONGRESS.

In Congress on Monday much business 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 several 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 Judicial System of the United States;

The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road; and the bill for the Continuation of that Road;

The bill to reorganise and fix the National Establishment of the United States;

The bill laying duties on Sales at Auction;

The bill to allow a Drawback on the exportation of Gorge 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 November 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 German Churches were opened, and immediately filled by persons of all sects, eager to return thanks to the Almighty for their escape from such imminent danger. Several houses sustained injury. 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. direction. An American schooner, loaded with lumber and provisions, arrived at Montego Bay on the 12th, but in consequence of having touched at St. Domingo, was ordered immediately to quit the port. Fed. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated the 20th April.

"An arrival this day from Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, in five days, informs me, that the white inhabitants are desirous to withdraw from that quarter. The native inhabitants are in a complete state of discontent; the present Government is odious to all complexions. Boyer is indefatigable in preparations to resist the attack, which in his Proclamations he says may be expected from France.

The U. S. Frigate John Adams is expected to return to the United States, with Com. Porter, from the West India Station, in all next month. Amer.

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 injunction of secrecy was removed, in the Senate, from so much of the Executive Proceedings as relates to the treaty lately concluded at London, between Mr. Rush and Mr. S. 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 experimental measure, rather than a permanent law for the government of the two nations. Nat. Intel. of Tuesday.

ENGLAND & COLOMBIA.

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 Colombia is in their private instructions. They were to have been presented yesterday to the Vice President and the Ministers; but Colonel Campbell is unwell from the change of climate."

News had reached New Orleans previous 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 Mississippi were apprehended. Above Natchez 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 adjustment having taken place of the differences existing between Great-Britain and the Dey of Algiers, was premature. The port continuing 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 enclosures,) 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 cash at the Auctions, 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, Bait, make do do Eastern do. Boys Shoes, Fine and Coarse. Ladies' Satinets, Morocco and Leather, Bait, 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 Manufactory 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 common flour, so that families may try it without 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 bolted. May 20. 3w.

AN UMBRELLA,

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