

Extract of a letter from Dr. James Smith, of the Vaccine Institution, Baltimore.

THE SESAMUM INDICUM, OR BENE PLANT.

The Bene Plant, or Sesamum Indicum is a tender annual plant, that is easily injured by the frost, and requires a warm climate to bring its seed to maturity. The plants grow erect, stems from three to six feet high, with numerous branches, bearing their seed in small square capsules.

The seed should be planted as early in the spring as it is usual to sow the seed of other tender annual plants.

One leaf of the Bene plant, immersed in a tumbler of pure water, change the whole of it immediately, into a perfect mucilage, that is clear, tasteless and inodorous. Sick children take this mucilage with the same avidity they would drink cold water—and as it is perfectly innocent, they may be allowed to take as much of it as they like.

The Bene mucilage is useful in all cases where other mild and mucilaginous remedies are proper to be recommended. It is particularly useful in the dysentery and summer complaints of children, and the leaves may be applied in cases of inflammation of the eyes, and as a dressing for burns, blisters &c. There is no provident family, that knew the value of the Bene plant, I believe, who would ever neglect planting a few of these seed every spring, in some border of the garden, to have fresh leaves always at hand in case of need, during the summer season. Although the sesamum requires a warm climate to bring its seed to maturity, it will grow well enough in any part of the U. S. to furnish its mucilage, during the whole of the season it is most generally wanted.

The greatest quantity of this mucilage is obtained from the youngest leaves; and it is best when made from them while green, just as they are pulled from the plants.—These leaves, however, may be gathered at any time during the summer, & if carefully dried, they will serve to afford mucilage until green leaves may be had again.

In August last, a boy six or eight years old, was severely afflicted with a bowel complaint, following the measles, and for two weeks he had tried various remedies, that had been prescribed for him, but with little advantage. For the last six hours, before I was called on to visit him he had sat almost constantly on the stool, passing small quantities of bloody and slimy matter; and crying with the pain and griping of his bowels. I made him a warm infusion of the Bene leaf, and let him drink as freely as he would. In less than an hour his pain ceased, and he fell asleep, and was not disturbed for eight hours afterwards. On the next day when I visited him, I found him complaining again, of a return of his pain, and frequent & ineffectual calls to the stool. I again administered the Bene mucilage, without any other medicine; and advised his persisting steadily in the use of it. He followed my directions, and was perfectly restored to his health by this remedy, in the course of a few days.

A child, aged about ten months, was seen by me in July last, having high fever, and great thirst, bowels griped, with passage slimy and mixed with blood. I put one of the green leaves of the Bene plant into a small tumbler full of spring water, and offered it to drink; but the infant turned from it with disgust, crying through fear of its being forced to swallow another dose of such physic as its mother had been giving to it. I removed the tumbler, therefore, immediately, out of its view, and took the leaf out of it. The clear Bene mucilage was then presented to the child, and it drank of it with avidity, holding fast to the tumbler until its thirst was satisfied. This pleasant drink was repeated as often as the child would take it, and it was restored, thereby, to its perfect health in two or three days.

The supplement to the Naturalization Act, passed at the late session of Congress, provides that any minor under 21, who shall have resided in the United States, three years preceding his arriving at the age of 21, may, after he has resided here five years, including the three years during his minority, be admitted to citizenship without making the declaration three years in advance.—[N. J. Eagle.

Lines written on the back of a Bank Note subscribed for the Greeks.

We the other day saw a hundred dollar bank bill, of one of our city banks, upon the back of which were inscribed the lines which follow.— We presume it had been presented as an offering at the shrine of Grecian liberty: [Char. Courier.

Go from my willing purse! nor doze in peace, Whilst thralldom is, or tyrants proul on Greece; Nor tarry till the world's from bondage free, And equal rights deck every land and sea; Then tell the nice, who ask thy donor's goal, Thou wert emitted from a freeman's soul.

Deviation of the Mariner's Compass.

The Board of Longitude has conferred the parliamentary premium of £500 on Peter Barlow, of the Military Academy, for his method of correcting the local attraction of vessels. The great quantities of iron employed at this time in the construction and equipments of ships of war, produces so much deviation in the compass (varying according to the direction of the ship's head) as to render it almost an useless instrument, particularly in high northern and southern latitudes.—The difference has been observed in the recent voyage of the Griper to amount fifty, and at Spitzbergen to even seventy five degrees.— Mr Barlow's method of correcting this has been completely successful though extremely simple. It consists in merely placing a small plate of iron about the compass, in such a situation as to counteract the effects of the ship in any one place; after which, without removing it, it continues to do, the same in all parts of the world; whatever change may take place in the dip or intensity of the magnetic needle. The important advantages that will result from this discovery are too obvious to require enumeration.

Mr. Coale—By inserting the following account of humanity and sagacity in a wren, you will oblige one that takes a great interest in your valuable paper.

At the house of Mr. Duncan, who lives on the post road between Bush and Havre-de-grace, a young robin was kept in a cage, and hung out in the porch every day, near a place frequented by some wrens. One of the wrens somehow imbibed an affection for, and commenced passing through the wires of the cage and feeding the captive robin, which it continued to do for many weeks. Mr. Duncan, or any of his family, will attest the above fact, to any person who chooses to make the enquiry.

Bond of Union.

FARMER'S CALENDAR. JUNE. Clear the door yards, on every side of your house, of every thing that will make manure, and put it in your compost. (See Manure, August.) It is better for health, pleasure, and profit, to clean your wood-yard, every year. Plant cucumbers for pickling. Calculate this year to make some improvements in husbandry. Get reports of Agricultural Societies, and purchase, if you can afford it, the New-England Farmer, a Dictionary of all the terms used in farming, by Samuel Deane, D. D. price, bound, about 2 dolls. and 50 cts. Mark your cattle with a branding iron, near the top of the horn, and your sheep on the ear, and have these marks recorded. "Always have work prepared for a rainy day," as Gen. Washington said to the man who conducted his farm. Put your barns, carts, scythes, rakes, forks, every thing, in perfect order for haying and harvest. Burn brim stone under the caterpillars on your fruit trees. Rise early, and hear the music of the birds. It is better for land, to plough it and hoe it while the dew is on, than later in the day. Do not calculate to get the weeds out of your gardens and cornfields, but keep them out. Be in the field with your sons, whenever it is practicable, not to rule them with the rod of a tyrant, but to cheer and encourage them, and show them that you are willing to share in their labours. Talk with them as if your farm was common property to them and you; do not always say my oxen, my horses; but our oxen, our horses, and tell them your plans respecting the management of your farm. Ask their advice, that you may bring their minds to be active, as well as their bodies. By tyrannizing over them, and keeping them in ignorance, you will fit them only to be ignorant, and shiftless, as long as they live.

From the Federal Gazette. TALLAHASSEE.

This point, where the capital of the Floridas is officially proclaimed, is situated about 15 miles N. E. of Fort St. Marks, at the scite of the old Spanish town of St. Louis.

Fort St. Marks, which is well known lately as one of our military posts, where Lieut. Winder, the son of the late lamented Gen. Winder was in 1821, is situated at the junction of the Wackhulle and St. Marks rivers, a few miles from the sea—a full view of which and vessels entering Apalachy bay, are open to Fort.

Mr. Winder who is now in this city, agrees with me, in the fine choice of Tallahassee, as the seat of Government of this Territory, shortly destined to be our most Southern State. Tallahassee I should suppose is in N. lat 31 deg. 15 min.—the country which surrounds it, becoming high and rolling, resembling in its appearance, in that respect the country in the environs of Baltimore—covered with the largest oak (not live oak) and hickory; the soil adapted to cotton and every growth peculiar to these latitudes, requiring a high rich country.

At present there are not 10 huts or houses in the location—but the Governor and local Legislature will sit there next month, for whose reception, buildings are nearly completed; the healthiness of Tallahassee its central position between Pensacola and St. Augustine, its fine outlet to the Gulf of Mexico by the deep and rapid river Okelokoney, its upland trade of Cotton, and its neighbouring productions of Sugar, &c. &c. will in a few years render it a very important place.—There can be no better drinking water, than the immense springs, the sources of some of these rivers and that which the rivers themselves afford. I am informed that "a flood of emigrants to it is threatened the ensuing fall." I should think the southern post from New Orleans will pass through it, and Congress have this session appropriated \$23,000 for the great Florida road, which will be soon finished.

The climate immediately around Tallahassee, is thought by some to be too cool for Sugar. This is better for health and other productions, and sugar and rice can be raised elsewhere, not distant, and in lower, and wetter soils. This is written, not to induce people to go there, but simply as an article of general information.

A Native of Maryland.

SIGHTS OF LONDON, &c. From the London Literary Gazette. "Seeing is believing," and upon my conscience, unless I had seen the Sicilian Dwarf with my own eyes, I could not have credited so extraordinary a variety in human nature. This creature is a female, and of the name of Crachami; a Sicilian by birth, and now within a few months of being ten years old. But it is impossible to describe the miracle of her appearance, or its effect upon the mind. To see rationality, sportiveness, intelligence, all the faculties of humanity, in a being so inconceivably below the standard at which we have ever witnessed them, so overturns all previous impressions, that even with the fact before us, we doubt the evidence of our own senses. A tolerable sized doll, acting and speaking, would not astonish us so much—for nature is, in this instance, far more wonderful than art could be. Only imagine a creature about half as large as a new born infant; perfect in all parts and lineaments, uttering words in a strange unearthly voice, understanding what you say, and replying to your questions; imagine, I say, this figure of about nineteen inches in height and five pounds in weight,—and you have some idea of this most extraordinary phenomenon. And the more you look, the more you reflect—the more incredible it appears that this can be real. But true it is: here is the fairy of your superstition in actual life: here is the pigmy of ancient mythology brought down to your own day. The expression of her countenance varies with whatever affects her mind (for on my faith, there is a mind and soul in this diminutive frame!); her beautiful tiny hand (for the ore-finger of which, the ring of a very small shirt button would be much too wide around) has all the motions and graces which are found in the same member of a lovely woman; she laughs, she threatens, she displays her fondness for finery, she likes her drop of wine, she shows her

displeasure, she chooses and rejects; in fine, she is as perfect as a common child of the same age. Her walk is rather tottering, and her voice (as I have said) very remarkable. Her general appearance is not unpleasing, though there is a little of the simia in the form of the features; her health is good, and her body, limbs, &c. are complete.

I shall visit her again and again, for she is to me the wonder of wonders. I took her up, caressed, and saluted her; and it was most laughable to see her resent the latter freedom, wiping her cheek, and expressing her dislike of the rough chin. But her great antipathy is to doctors; these have offended her by examining her too minutely, and whenever they are mentioned she doubles her fibert of a fist, and manifests her decided displeasure. Of her trinkets she seems very proud, taking off her ring to show it, and pointing to her ear rings, with the joyous exclamation of "every pretty," for she has already learnt a little English. But go and see her, or you never can conceive the true meaning of Milton's phrase—"Minim of nature."

EFFECT OF FANATICISM.

The following appears in a late London paper, as an extract from a foreign journal.

Geneva, April 24. A little piece of news was published here a few days ago of a very piquant nature, the details of all the horrors lately committed in a village of the Canton of Zurich, by a troop of fanatics. It describes a sad state of libertinism, and ferocity. A young woman, who had lived for some time a very irregular life, persuaded herself, all at once, that God demanded her life, to obtain at the price of her blood the salvation of sinners. She succeeded in making her family adopt this idea. One of her sisters under her tuition devoted herself also to death. They armed the hands of their parents and friends, and expired slowly under their blows. According to their express commands they were fixed to crucifixes, and their executioners waited patiently for three days in expectation of their resurrection, agreeable to the assurance of the young prophetess. The murderers and their accomplices, to the number of eleven, having among them the father, a brother, sisters, and the lover of the principal, have been condemned to imprisonment and hard labour for life, or for a period of years, in proportion as they took a more or less active part in the horrid scene of carnage. The house where this deed was perpetrated has been demolished, and it has been forbidden to build another on the spot.

Singular Natural Phenomenon.

To Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell. Linnaean Garden, (N. Y.) May 24. Dear Sir: A most curious and singular natural phenomenon having occurred in this garden, I do myself the pleasure of addressing you on the subject; the more particularly, as it was from you the information was received which led to the experiment. During a walk with you in my garden, about two years since, you mentioned to me, at the moment we were passing the dictamnus rubra, that a German writer had asserted, that the dictamnus or fraxinella, when in flower, emitted inflammable gas to such a degree, that on a lighted match being applied to it, it would immediately explode. This assertion of the German writer was to me so incredible that I had not the curiosity, the first season, to test its truth; but the last summer, observing some fine spikes of flowers on the plant, I went, with several of my family, in the evening, to try the experiment. A match was lighted and applied to top of the flowers, but no effect was produced; the match was then applied to the base of the flowers, and instantly the whole spike was enveloped in a blaze of light, attended with an explosion similar to what would have been produced by a tea spoonful of gunpowder, thus proving beyond the possibility of doubt, that the assertions of the German writer alluded to were correct. The next morning, I had the curiosity to examine the traces, to ascertain if any visible traces remained of the explosion of the gas, but found none; nor could I perceive that the flowers were in the least injured in beauty or appearance. This plant, well known in medicine, was esteemed, by the ancient Greeks a radical cure, and Virgil quotes it in several places as remedial in wounds. As its medicinal properties

are fully defined in several of our modern Materia Medica, I deemed it unnecessary to make any experiments on that head; but to you, and to any other scientific gentlemen, I will cheerfully impart any quantity of the plant they may desire for the purpose of making experiments on its medicinal virtues. With the highest respect, yours &c. WM. PRINCE, Sen.

The harvest has already commenced in the vicinity of Richmond & Petersburg, Va. The early Wheat is said to be not only abundant, but generally of excellent quality.

PREMATURE BOASTING.

The papers in the interest of Mr. Adams express a vast deal of satisfaction at the ridiculous measure which has been adopted by the Governor of New York, of calling together the Legislature to do now what they have, and he has declared to be inexpedient and improper. But before they congratulate themselves they should possess some well founded expectation that the measure will turn to the advantage of their favourite; and we fearlessly declare it as our opinion that it will not. Mr. Crawford has a majority of the people of that state in his favour, or we are deceived, and should the mode of election be changed to that of a general ticket, he would still receive the whole vote of the state; but we do not believe that any change will take place. Del Gaz.

From the London Morning Chronicle of May 10.

Letters were received this morning, via Marseilles, from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated on the 5th April, communicating news of great importance to Greece, on the authenticity of which the utmost reliance may be placed. It has been known, that for some time past the Pacha of Egypt has been forming large magazines of gunpowder, and of all descriptions of military stores at Grand Cairo, avowedly for the purpose of equipping an army to act against the Christians of the Morea, but more probably with the view of protecting the independence of his own Government from the Grand Seigneur himself. The advices received this day from Alexandria, state that these magazines had been destroyed by fire, and that three thousand Egyptian soldiers had perished in the explosion. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at not less than ten millions of Spanish dollars, and one of the effects of this event will probably be the abandonment of the expedition from Alexandria into the Morea, if his Highness the Egyptian Pacha ever seriously intended to waste his resources in a cause so entirely hopeless as the rejunction of Greece to the Ottoman yoke of barbarism. His Highness the Captain Pacha had arrived at Alexandria with a part of the Turkish fleet, and the remainder of his naval force was expected soon to join him at that place. It was at Alexandria that the fourth expedition of the Turks against the Christians was to have been fitted out, for at Constantinople the Treasury was not replenished sufficiently with money to enable the government to obtain the necessary supplies for such an important undertaking.—The destruction of the magazines at Grand Cairo will prevent the Pacha of Egypt from furnishing the expedition with warlike stores, and thus it must be either altogether abandoned for this year, or be so defective in every necessary quality as to render the power of the Ottomans during the fourth campaign against the independence of Greece weaker than ever.

We learn by arrivals from England that Iturbide, the ex-emperor, and his family were figuring away in London.

The celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert had returned from Paris to London, and is said still to retain her beauty.

A strange custom prevails every where in Chili, at balls, public as well as private. Ladies of all ranks who happen not to be invited, come in disguise and stand at the windows or in the passages, and often actually enter the ball room. They are called 'Tapadas' from their faces being covered, and their object is to observe the proceedings of their unconscious friends, whom they torment with malicious speeches, whenever they are within hearing. Nat. Gaz.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1824.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG.

Agreeable to previous notice his Excellency Governor Stevens, on Tuesday last presented the Volunteer Company of this city, commanded by Captain Hutton, a very neat SVIT of Colours, which had been prepared for the use of that corps. A numerous concourse of spectators were present to witness this interesting ceremony, the performance of which was enlivened by several appropriate airs, executed at proper intervals, by the band from Fort Severn. We regret that we have not been able to procure the address delivered by his Excellency on this occasion, and the reply of Captain Hutton, who received the flag from him.

We cannot omit this opportunity of expressing our admiration of the martial appearance of this company, and the unprecedented rapidity with which it has improved since its organization. The facility and accuracy with which it performs the evolutions and manœuvres essential to give it efficiency, designate it as a body which in time of actual necessity would prove of real service to the country and an honour to our city.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Annapolis, convened at the City Hall on Saturday the 12th inst. for the purpose of adopting measures for the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, Nicholas Brewer, Esq. was called to the chair, and William Kilty appointed secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That Thomas Karney, Henry H. Harwood, Richard I. Jones, Washington G. Tuck, and Jeremiah L. Boyd, be a committee for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette.

By order, Nicholas Brewer, Chairman. William Kilty, Secretary.

Mr. Crawford's Health. In reply to letters which we have received from different parts of the union, and in compliance with the request of several friends of the Secretary of the Treasury, who left the Seat of Government at the close of the late session of Congress, we have the pleasure to state, that the health of Mr. Crawford has materially improved within the last ten or twelve days, and is now better than it has been for some months past. The National Gazette mentions that Dr. Potter, a very eminent medical gentleman of Baltimore, had visited Mr. C. at the request of some of his friends. We will avail ourselves of the public mention of Dr. P's name, by the Gazette, to state, that it is on his authority, (confirmed by the opinion of the resident physician,) that we speak so confidently. Dr. P. has visited Mr. Crawford several times. On his first interview, he pronounced him to be in no danger; on his last, that he was free from disease, and with nothing but debility to recover from, which he is in a fair way of doing.

Nat. Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer. MR. CRAWFORD. Though he has not signalized himself in war, (often an accidental circumstance,) like Gen. Jackson; though he has not had the opportunities of Mr. Adams, to display his talents in diplomatic negotiations; yet, in every station in which he has been employed as a Senator, as a Minister to a foreign government, and as one of the principal officers in the administration of the internal affairs of his country, he has been found equal to all its duties; and in war, might have rivalled, though not surpassed, (as none could, perhaps,) the achievements of Jackson, and in negotiation might have equalled Mr. Adams, if it had been his fortune to have commanded the army of Jackson, or to have negotiated the treaty of Ghent, or the more recent treaty with Spain.

But these military and diplomatic glories were not necessary to Mr. Crawford. The patient trials of his early life, his persevering ef-

forts, unassisted by his health, rendered him a man of the highest country. For patriotism excel him, found more a Republic wisdom, with forbearance and to real predicted a ped, not speculative viewed will alone bat and co the only in cerneous he honest, ful to his no man co prospects, behold ag concord, l.

When a tizan, he has not ja port him, ferent so his palac trerers who too often favour w alone on tue and from the impartial dent shou ford. Co ter? Th no appr either of sed, wou the nation ble, wise entirely power of public a observat suggeste weight a or to publi great in Crawford prior to as the v life has some pa has been manage of the t nothing more fa cious, a enmen ring a ted and

The continu with th for din foreno night, tor, was the w o'clock further to Mr. N. W. No mittee ment. all pro to-mo in time of the fully thing testim by th have the do them, and h issue. in the a diffi not o might sion, ger c impr could city espec of so our r. It is ticular report make parti error