

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1824.

HYMNICAL.

Married, on Thursday the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, on the North side of Severn, Mr. Thomas Hammond, to Miss Margaret Boone, both of this county.

In this city, on the evening of the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Griffith, Mr. William Deale, to Miss Ari-an Auld, all of this city.

CELEBRATION of the FOURTH OF JULY.

The committee appointed at a public meeting held in the City Hall, to make arrangements for the Celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, have the pleasure to announce to their fellow-citizens, that the selections have been made, and that the Gentlemen selected, have kindly undertaken the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, viz.

Marshall of the day, Major Thomas Karney, Orator of the day, Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq.

To read the Declaration of Independence, Alexander Randall, Esq. Chaplain for the day, the Rev. Alfred Griffith.

The committee of arrangements most respectfully invite all strangers who may be at Annapolis, and in its vicinity, to assemble with the citizens, in the Senate Chamber, on Monday the fifth of July, at half past 10 o'clock. July 1st 1824.

COURT OF APPEALS W. S. Wednesday, June 23.

BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Beall's lessee vs. Holmes, argued at the last June term by Jones and Key for the appellant, and by Magruder and T. B. Dorsey, attorneys generally for the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

The argument in Grahame and wife vs. Yates and Myers's heirs, &c. was continued by R. Johnson for the appellants, and by Speel and Magruder for the appellees.

Thursday, June 24. The argument in Grahame and wife vs. Yates and Myers's heirs and others, was further continued by Magruder and Harner for the appellees, and by Toney for the appellants in reply.

Friday, June 25. Toney concluded his argument in reply, in Grahame and wife vs. Yates & Myers's heirs, and others. The case of Batturs vs. Sellers and Patterson, was argued by Meredith and Williams for the appellant, and by J. Glenn and R. Johnson for the appellees; and the case of Harding vs. Stevenson was opened by J. Glouin for the appellant.

Saturday, June 26. The argument in Harding vs. Stevenson was concluded by Toney and Wirt (attorney-general of U. S.) for the appellee, and by R. Johnson for the appellant in reply. The case of Burney vs. Patterson's lessee, was opened by Wirt (attorney-general of U. S.) and Harper for the appellant, and Magruder for the appellee.

Monday, June 28. In Barney vs. Patterson's lessee the argument was continued by Magruder and Toney for the appellee.

Tuesday, June 29. MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Batturs vs. Sellers and Patterson. JUDGMENT REVERSED.

MARTIN, J. also delivered the opinion of the court in Stanfield vs. Boyer. JUDGMENT REVERSED.

BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Grahame and wife vs. Yates and Myers's heirs and others. DECREE AFFIRMED.

EARLE, J. delivered the court's opinion in M'Ilhenny vs. Jones, argued at the last term by Ridout, for the appellants, and R. Johnson for the appellee. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

The argument in Barney vs. Patterson's lessee, was concluded, in reply, by Harper for the appellant.

The case of The State vs. Dashiell, was opened by Nicholas, on the part of the State.

CAMP MEETING.

We have been requested to state that a Methodist Camp Meeting, to commence on Friday the 23d instant, will be held on the land of Mr. STEPHEN BEARD, at the head of South River.

Commodore Porter, arrived at Washington on Thursday last in the Sea Gull, Lt. Vorheese.

Such are the facilities for procuring every kind of provision in New York which the Clinton Canal has opened to the citizens, that in taverns where from seventy five cents to a dollar had been the usual charge for a dinner, it is now reduced to 25 cents.

EXTRACT

From the report of the select committee appointed by congress to examine into the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury:

"The committee do not deem it necessary to extend their report, by protracted observations on the various parts of the evidence, as the whole is submitted to the house. They content themselves with saying, that in their opinion, NOTHING HAS BEEN PROVED TO IMPEACH THE INTEGRITY OF THE SECRETARY, or to BRING INTO DOUBT THE GENERAL CORRECTNESS & ABILITY OF HIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC FINANCES."

Such is the conclusion drawn by the committee, which it will be recollected was composed of seven members, five of whom are opposed to Mr. Crawford's election to the presidency. The other two Messrs. Randolph and Floyd, who are favourable to his election, were not present during the late investigation, the former having sailed for Europe before it commenced, and the latter having been prevented attending in the committee by indisposition. Therefore, the above testimonial of the integrity and ability of Mr. Crawford, as a public officer, may be considered as coming from his enemies. Before President Monroe could read the report, Mr. Edwards resigned his appointment of minister to Mexico.

EXTRACT

From the address adopted at the meeting lately held in Philadelphia on the subject of the Presidential election:

"Fellow citizens, we do not fear that General Jackson will be elected President. We know that to be impossible. But the democratic party have such an interest in your votes, that they will go to any lengths to preserve them. It is a duty to ask your attention to our views of the General's character. General Jackson is a fortunate, a successful soldier, a brave and an able one. A character always and abundantly formed among a free people in seasons of war; a character which history teaches, may like the sword it uses, be turned upon the friends and foes of its country. With the valor of the soldier, General Jackson has displayed strong symptoms of a will which marches directly to its end over the barriers of the law and its constituted authorities. Whilst in arms he knowingly disobeyed the orders of his government, explicitly given, invaded the territory and attacked the fortresses of a foreign neutral nation, who wanted power only to inflict upon us the miseries of war, or those of humiliating apology. He has threatened to try citizens of the United States by military law, for offences not cognizable by the articles of war. Such indications of a disposition prone to trample on the civil authority and to make paramount the military power, cannot recommend him to the sober and patriotic citizen, as the first officer of a free people. With these radical defects in disposition, General Jackson is wanting in the proper qualifications of such an officer. His mind though vigorous is undisciplined; and though he be a conqueror, he is enslaved by his own passions. He is unskilled in the science of Government, unpractised in its business & ignorant of its details. His is not the season of life in which to commence the study of political science, nor ought the happiness of the country to rest upon the chances of his future improvement. For a successful soldier, political power is not the appropriate reward, from a free and jealous people. Give him with a lavish hand honours and wealth, but give him not power. Let his name rise high in song, let it swell high in story, till his praise shall incite his fellow citizens to emulation, by a fearless devotion to their country in the hour of danger."

QUEBEC.

On the 9th at Quebec, the city was visited by a thunder cloud, from which an unusual quantity of the electric fluid was discharged (at two flashes only) upon the inhabitants. The principal streams fell on barracks, which were covered with sheet iron, but without a conductor! In one wing ensign John D. Cogan was killed, and in another two soldiers and a little boy. The mate of a vessel also was reported to be killed, and many persons were prostrated by the shocks. The deceased were all interred together, with military honors.

STRANGE INCONSISTENCY.

Sensible that the people of this State would insist upon retaining to themselves the power of choosing the Presidential Electors, our legislature very properly in their official capacity passed an act to that effect. We the people then thought the choice would be left to us freemen, capable of making a choice for our selves—our judgments we thought sufficiently ripe for choosing our own candidate. What was our surprise to find within a few days after this legislative act, that the same men who composed this body, met together in the same place in the evening, and appointed virtually, those very electors whose choice they had just before referred to the people. By one vote they thus declare that the PEOPLE shall choose electors—by another vote DECLARE WHOM THEY SHALL CHOOSE. Conn. Courant.

[This shows the respect which Adams's friends have for the rights of the people.]

If letters be traced on paper with muriate of cobalt, the writing is invisible; and by holding it before the fire, the character speedily assumes a green colour, which again disappears, as the paper cools.—The writing made with this ink may, therefore, at pleasure be made visible, or invisible, by alternately warming and cooling the paper, if care be taken not to expose it to a greater degree of heat than is necessary to make the invisible writing legible.

The experiment is rendered more amusing, by drawing the trunk and branches of a tree in the usual manner, and tracing the leaves with sympathetic ink. The tree appears leafless till the paper is heated, when it suddenly becomes covered with a beautiful foliage.

The sympathetic ink is prepared in the following manner—Put into a matrass one part of cobalt or zaffre, and four of nitro-muriatic acid; digest the mixture with a gentle heat, until the acid dissolves no more cobalt; then add muriate of soda, equal in quantity to the cobalt employed, and four times as much water as acid, and filter the liquor through paper. The Chemist.

MONSTROUS SERPENT.

We learn by our letters that a serpent of an uncommonly large size, which is supposed to have been brought down by a current from some mountain, has taken abode at a place near Brahmimectullah, situated on the north of Santipore. It has not much breadth, but is 22 to 24 cubits long. As some people have seen it from the public road, which is near to its den, we learn thereby that the serpent at times of rest collects its body into a form resembling a wheel, but at the noise of any one's approach it stretches itself and jumps up to the distance of 25 or 30 cubits. Fortunately it has not bitten any one, but great alarm has been occasioned among the passengers. Some of the respectable inhabitants of the place, with the view to kill the monster, sent a body of men with bludgeons and muskets in their hands; they being frightened at its terrible hissing and frightful shape they could not command courage to attack it.—Calcutta paper Oct. 24.

British Navy and Ship Building.

The London Monthly Magazine for May, received by Wilder and Campbell, contains an article from John Burridge, on "Naval Dry Rot," in which we find a statement that will astonish every one. It is asserted that all the British Navy has been consumed since the peace, except seventy-one ships, or, in other words, that nine hundred and sixty-nine vessels were broken up, sold, condemned, &c. between 1814 and 1820.

The same writer observes that the decline of British ship-building is monstrously alarming. In the year 1818, he states, there were 1059 ships built, of 104,366 tons; and in 1822, only 723 ships built, of 62,554 tons—not much above one-half the tonnage actually built four years before. The number of merchantmen and tonnage employed however, is about the same as it was four years ago, which proves that ship building in the colonies must have been greatly extended.—N. Y. Statesman.

To keep off or drive away Bed Bugs.

Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedstead, wainscotting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill, or expel them. Am. Farmer.

FORTIFICATIONS.

By an act of Congress, passed at the last session, the following appropriations were made for certain fortifications, viz:—Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine, Turn, \$110,000 Fort at Chef. Menteur, 100,000 Fort at Mobile point, 125,000 Fort Monroe, 95,000 Fort Calhoun, 90,000 For repairs, &c. 26,000 For site, materials, &c. at N. Urecht, 50,000 For do. at Narriaganset Bay, 50,000 \$646,000

Three months after Marriage.

Bow-street, London. William and Mary Warren, a newly married couple, came voluntarily before the magistrate—Mary to complain of William, & William to complain of Mary; but Mary seemed to have the most cause to complain, for, though Nature had given her a pair of very fine black eyes William in his waywardness, had made their lids of the same colour—& that, too, by no very gentle operation—an operation which led one to believe that he considered a wedding as a symbol of the ring pugilistic. Be this as it may however, we shall state their case for the benefit of the newly married public in general.

William is in his 25d year, and Mary in her 19th; they have been married just three months; it was altogether a love match, poverty has not peeped in at the door, and yet love has already flown out through their window. And why has he so soon deserted them? Mary attributed his flight to William's excessive thirstiness; & William ascribed it to Mary's love of money, which, as William very truly observed, is the root of all evil. Mary said—William was cruel enough to strike her—because she told him of remaining so long at the public house. William on the contrary, said Mary was of such a desperate bad temper, that she was continually bumping him about from chair to chair, & boxing his ears whenever he came home, not because he spent too much money, but because he did not get enough: she wanted him to live upon water gruel, that they might become rich, & he wanted to enjoy the good things of this world as they came to hand—Dum vivimus vivamus.

Mary admitted she was not particularly good tempered, and William admitted that he was ashamed of having struck her—"for" said he, "I love her as well or better than ever I did, and I shouldn't have touched her if she hadn't tempted me to it!" "And pray how did she tempt you?" said the magistrate—"Why, by boxing my ears," replied William, "and telling me I hadn't hit her again."

It was evident to their worships that there were faults on both sides. It was clear to them that Mary had thought to find her husband all perfection—or, at all events, she was determined to make him so; and it was equally clear, that however William might love his wife, he had still more love to spare for an occasional jollification from home—that in short, he could at one time sing: "When the heart of a man is oppressed with care, The mist is dispell'd if a woman appear."

And at another—"When the heart of a man is elated with beer, The mist is dispell'd should his Spouse appear."

But of this jovial penchant they thought he might be cured, if his wife would give him soft words instead of boxing his ears, and after recommending him to spend his BEER MONEY at home instead of abroad, and censuring him severely for striking his wife, they seriously advised them to shake hands in kindness, and try each other for three months longer.

They shook hands accordingly, and left the office arm in arm, apparently very well satisfied with what had been done for them. London paper.

SERIOUS TRIFLING.

The attempts which are making by certain editorial managers are ridiculous in the extreme. The National Gazette, copies from the New-York American, an article in which it is stated that a large portion of the federal party are resolved upon supporting Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, in preference to Mr. Adams, which they both endeavour to represent as very improper, and attribute to intrigue! And the fact of his being supported by members

of that party is urged as a solid reason why he should be opposed by the oppositoe one! For such men as Mr. Walsh and Mr. King to object to Mr. Crawford is certainly a mark of an extraordinary—something—but it is something very different from reason or consistency. Mr. Walsh is now, and ever has been, what may be termed an ultra federalist, one who approves of all the high toned measures of the most violent men of the party; particularly those objectionable ones of President Adams, which wrought the destruction of the party; and Mr. King, who is the son of Mr. Rufus King, and who until within about four years, belonged to the same class of federalists and has proved himself to be as destitute of political principle as a pickle is of sweetness, now hopes to make atonement for the recent period of his conversion, by the violence of his treatment towards his former political associates, and thereby proves himself to be, from character and feeling a very suitable advocate of Mr. J. Q. Adams, as a candidate for the Presidency. Their characters, their feelings, their objects and their principles perfectly accord with each other, and it should excite no surprise that they should both pull at one string—but for Mr. Walsh and Mr. King to object to the support of federalists, as such, being given to Mr. Crawford, is hypocritical—is contemptible in the extreme; and they may rest assured that their characters are too well known, and their motives too well understood by the people to allow of their slander or their slang producing any other effect than to excite an honest contempt for their motives, and a proper suspicion of them as men.

With regard to the generality of the federalists, they are not to be led by such men as the Editors of the National Gazette or New York American. They regard their principles—they know their rights—they admire honesty of motive and purity of practice; and at the approaching Presidential election they will give their votes for the best man, and they will be found to be opposed to those political hypocrites who are continually chanting praises to the people for the purpose of deceiving them; and whose only object and aim is to aggrandize themselves and their friends. Del. Gaz.

A late Metz paper estimates the military force of Europe at 2,500,000 including the sea and land forces.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill was celebrated at Boston on the 17th ult. when the following Ode was sung:

In that era of time when Columbia was young, Ere her name was enroll'd in the archives of story, Lone wander'd her minstrels, their lyres were unstrung, Till rous'd by the trumpet of National glory! While thrond in the car, Of insatiate war, The fiend of oppression from regions afar, Bade Europe's proud Lion his empire maintain, Wield the sceptre of realms and the trident of main. Chorus—Bade Europe's proud Lion, &c. But those souls who for Liberty exile could brave, Left their own native isle, for the land of the stranger, Declar'd that the standard they plant'd should wave, O'er the soil that they bought, in defence of danger! In battle's red field, With courage their shield, Our sires who to tyranny never would yield, Bade Europe's proud Lion retreat from our shore, And Freedom's broad banners triumphantly soar. Chorus—Bade Europe's proud Lion, &c. Mid the thunders of war, and the fury of flame Rose Columbia's Eagle in glory aspiring, And long shall he soar in the regions of fame. 'Till Earth is in ruins, and ocean red with blood independent and free! Our motto shall be, And death to the foe who saps Liberty's tree! For ne'er shall the Lion of Europe regain The Empire, he lost o'er the land and the main. Chorus—For ne'er shall the Lion, &c. On Charleston's bold heights, which our heroes have bled, On Sculpture's fair spines shall the names be recorded, There, the laurel shall bloom o'er the glorious dead, 'And fame's brightest honours to worth be awarded. Columbia may weep When her warriors sleep, But the Muses the birth day of Freedom shall keep: When Europe's proud Lion from empire was hurl'd, And our Star-Spangled Banner in glory unfurl'd. Chorus—When Europe's proud Lion, &c.

THE AFRICAN COLONY.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Comdr. John D. Sloat to Commodore David Porter, commanding United States' squadron in the West Indies, Coast of Africa, &c. dattd

U. S. Schr. Grampus, Matanzas, May 29, 1824. J

"In conformity with your orders of the 24th of January, 1824, I sailed from Hampton Roads on the 28th February, and proceeded to the Coast of Africa. On the 4th of April I anchored at Cape Mesurado, and visited the colony of free people of colour, where I remained eight days, and have the satisfaction to report that I found them comfortably settled, and at peace with all the neighbouring nations. Although they apprehend that the tribe they had the difficulty with previous to the visit of the Cyane is not friendly to them, yet they do not believe they will venture to attack them again, particularly since my visit, as I gave the natives to understand that I should return there shortly, and they know that I supplied the Colony with ammunition, provisions, &c. &c.—a return of which I enclose. The appearance of the Grampus on the Coast has been of essential service to the settlement. The trade with the natives in their immediate vicinity had been stopped for some time; but, when they found the Grampus to be a vessel of war, the king sent in word that he would open the trade; and, before I left there, the natives began to come in with provisions and other articles in considerable numbers. The Agent for the United States, as well as that for the Colonization Society, had left the settlement some time before my arrival. They have appointed acting Agents, Mr. Waring for the United States, and Mr. Johnson for the Society, both coloured men. By their advice, the people have elected a Council of Twelve, to assist in managing the affairs of the Colony, and by what I could discover they appear to be doing very well. But, they are extremely desirous to have the advice of good Agents. They say they do not yet feel themselves competent to manage the establishment.

Their settlement is very pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula the sea on one side, and Mesurado river on the other, on high ground, and they have for its protection a tolerable good fort, built of stone, at one end of the village, on which are mounted, at present, one long eighteen pounder, and two eighteen pound gunades. At the other extremity is a block-house, with one nine pounder, and one six. They also have mounted one brass four pound field piece, and one two-pound swivel, besides several other guns not mounted, and about one hundred muskets, eighty of which are in good order, and the others they will be able to repair with the tools and materials I gave them. The number of inhabitants is two hundred and thirty-seven, seventy-eight of them capable of bearing arms, who are formed into a company, & muster, for exercises every Saturday. They all have very good houses, and some of them begin to cultivate gardens. They have also cleared a considerable piece of ground intended for cultivation. They catch in the river a variety of fine fish and plenty of oysters; they have an abundance of fine timber, & the soil is very good; and they all appeared to be quite contented with their situation. They probably enjoy as good health there as they would in any part of the world. Of the last emigrants, one hundred and five, all have gone through their seasoning—three young children only have died, and they with complaints incident to every climate and country.

I have made this detailed report, believing it would be agreeable to you, to the Society, and to all those friendly to the settlement, to know exactly how these people are situated, as I have been informed at St. Thomas that there are, at present, very discouraging reports in circulation in the United States.

Norfolk, June 21.

Early Vegetation.—Among the productions of potatoes whose early maturity we have had occasion to notice the present season, none perhaps are more worthy of remark than a growth of Indian Corn, on the farm of Mr. Lemuel Langley, near this borough, which already bears full ripe roasting ears of the largest size. Such forwardness, we believe, is without a parallel.