

made the lockless wight still more
... and after a great deal of
bidding, a bargain was struck; where-
by Jack got one hundred and sixty
guineas and the new hat of one of the
circumcised (for he was too proud to make his
appearance in town bareheaded,) for property
not intrinsically worth eighteen pence.
The money in his purse, and the new bea-
ver on his head, Jack took the earliest op-
portunity to dissolve the copartnership, by
leaving our pedlars in the lurch, they ex-
ulted as he departed, and were not a little
tickled at the idea of their having over-
reached a sailor.—They were now to eat
and drink the best, and pay no turnpikes,
so long as they both should live. They
made up their minds to seek the best house
and take a fortnight's holiday. Their cir-
cumstances and rigid economy had hitherto
deprived them of the luxury of a comfort-
able meal, and they would now make them-
selves ample amends for all former priva-
tions.—Yes—dat dey woud It occurred to
Moses, however, who had rather more
sense than his brother Aaron (they were so
named,) that, as they were to put up at the
first hotel, and live as gentlemen, they
ought to dress as such. Fashionable sec-
ond hand clothing was to be procured a
bargain, and after their frolic was over they
could dispose of it in the country at a pro-
fit. They forthwith repaired to a barber's,
and got well shaved (for their beards had
been in mourning a twelvemonth,) moun-
ted tasty wigs—from thence bent their
course to Monmouth street—were accom-
modated with every finery requisite—cheap
—cheap—dirt cheap—fixed upon a hotel—
drove thither in an elegant hired carriage
—engaged apartments for a fortnight, or-
dered a magnificent dinner—and retired to
their sitting room, which was furnished
with a pair of full length pier glasses. The
coat being clear they viewed themselves in
them, and were charmed with their appear-
ance; and well they might, for neither of
them had ever before been master of a de-
cent suit. "Mine Got!" said Aaron, "moth-
er Rebecca, and sister Levi, and aunty
Ruth, and zister Rachel, could only see us
now, how dey woud stare!" "Yes," said
Moses (who always bore the main
chance in mind,) "and tink dat we vas frit-
tering away our substance, but dey cant no
bating ven I tink of dat foolman of a sailor
to sell such a treasure!" "Don't you think
it is time, courteous reader, that I should
conclude this ridiculous story? Suffice it to
say then, that they lived upon the fat of the
land for the fortnight, and then determined
to go to work again. Indeed, they could
not relish a life of idleness, having never
been accustomed to it.

Their bill was asked for. It amounted
to the trifling sum of sixty five guineas—
but they possessed the hat, and would not
take the trouble to examine the items. The
woollen beaver was twirled, and twirled,
and twirled again. Vell, sir (to the land-
lord,) vat do ve owes you now—? Sixty-
five guineas gentlemen as account render-
ed. Oh my goot Got! said Aaron, and
their countenances long heared at least a
yard by he square. But stop, Mosis—
may pe you an't turn it site. Gile ine de
hat. And he twirled to no better purpose.
The patience of their host was soon ex-
hausted, and when he discovered that the
hat was expected to pay for all, he consider-
ed his boarders as swindlers, and became
outrageous. His money, or a jail, with a
prosecution under a swindling act, were the
only alternatives he offered for their con-
sideration. They had already tasted the
sweets of Newgate, at the bare mention of
it, the hair upon their heads bristled up,
"like quills upon the fretted porcupine!"
They were yet masters of three hundred
guineas, they produced the hoard, dis-
charged the debt and narrowly escaped be-
ing kicked out the door. They were pro-
ceeding on foot to Duke's place with all ex-
pedition, for a carriage was no more to be
thought of, when passing by a fashionable
reading room and hearing repeated bursts of
laughter issue therefrom—curiosity prompt-
ed them to walk in. Assuredly their evil
genius, directed them thitherward. For
Jack had blabbed—the hoax he put upon
them, had found its way into the News, and
had occasioned the boisterous merriment
which attracted their attention. They re-
treated, overwhelmed with confusion, say-
ing one to the other with Smollet's gambler,
(they had read Peregrine Pickle, I sup-
pose,) "A tam bit by—!!!"

THE DEAD ALIVE.

We read in a medical journal the follow-
ing fact, communicated by M. Bourquet
head surgeon to the hospitals of Beziers:
—Being called to S*** in our mountains,
says he, they presented a male infant to me
nearly eight years old, who exhibited the
following symptoms. As soon as the sun
appears upon the horizon, I was told, he
dies, and at sunset he again resuscitate. I
wished to see this myself, and in conse-
quence I remained with him, until six
o'clock in the morning. He slept very
tranquilly. I waked him. He made him speak,
and amused him until the sun began to rise.
It was in winter. The young invalid, who
was, up to that moment, very gay, then
said to me—Now, Sir, the sickness seizes
me; and he lay down upon the bed, when I
saw him wearing all the appearance of
death. He had no sensible respiration, no
pulse, no motion of the heart, no feeling
even though the child was pricked. The
body remained extremely cold for at least
two hours, after which the cold dimished,
and, without however, ceasing entirely, and
the only apparent sign of life was a convul-
sive movement of the right eye lid.—I for-
cibly raised one of the arms, and it remain-
ed in the upright position; one of the legs,
also; the members were like soft wax that
takes every impression. He remained thus
without swallowing anything, till the sun
had disappeared from the horizon, when he
recovered his senses by degrees, and rose
without any symptom that could indicate
his having been ill. This singular patient
had already had ten similar paroxysms.
His cure was effected by portions of kina
and sublimated zinc.—Paris News of Liter-
ature and Fashion.

SWEDEN.

An official list, lately published, gives the
following particulars of the increase of the
population in the whole kingdom in two
years:—

Births.	Deaths.
1821—92,072	66,416
1822—94,306	59,390
Total—186,378	125,801

So that the increase in two years is above
60,000.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.
The following communication is thankfully
received, inasmuch as we believe that a
free interchange of opinion upon ques-
tions of agriculture, is highly calculated
to strengthen that important pillar of in-
dividual, as well as national, wealth and
happiness.—[Editor.]
ON THE DEEP SEEDING OF WHEAT AND
OTHER GRAIN.

There is no branch of
science less generally cul-
tivated, than that of the
physiology of vegetation;—
hence it follows, that there is no branch of
the industry of man more frequently foiled,
than that of agriculture; frequently to his
annoyance from observations too vague,
and a defect of elementary knowledge, the
agriculturalist conceives, by accident, cer-
tain crude & indigest notions, which in due
time, by a few corroboratives, become set-
tled dogmas, with a general currency, in
defiance of physical and mathematical truths.
An instance of this delusive obscurantism
occurs in the very general notion of deep
seeding; in regard to wheat in particular it
is believed that deep seeding places it out of
the reach of frost, fly, and other disasters
incident to that valuable staple; whereas,
on the contrary, it is demonstrable, that
by means of what is termed deep seeding,
the vigor of the plant is impaired, and it
falls a more easy prey to the fly, frost, or to
any other adverse incident.

The God of nature has in this, as in
other cases, prescribed laws immutable,
which the presumption of man shall not
violate with impunity; his skill and judg-
ment may apply those laws to his numerous
purposes of profit and enjoyment, but when,
from inattention or design, his efforts are
in hostility with them, his calculations and his
hopes will inevitably prove fallacious.
Whether by a species of instinct, or to
whatever unknown principle we may please
to refer it, we need not enquire; it is suffi-
cient for our purpose to know, and all the
respectable writers on vegetable physiology
bear witness to the fact, that every plant
has its natural and respective depth of root
or point below the surface of the earth, at
which it will best vegetate and prosper; a
grain of wheat as well as others has in-
plume, which inclines to the air, its radical
which descends into the earth, and con-
necting fibrous substance between the two
which is called the caudex; this caudex of
perennial plants is observed to be buried
deeply in the ground; but that of annuals
is buried near the surface, when planted by
the hand of nature, and if accident or de-
sign shall place it deeper, the caudex is ne-
cessarily elongated by so many additional
efforts of the plant to bring the plume or
leaf bud to the vegetating distance, or to
that point, nearer the surface, which nature,
by her laws, had fixed for it, and from
which, by an easy effort, the leaf may be
developed to its destined element; this
unnatural effort, or rather self-exertion,
to obey its laws and preserve its life, is
found to weaken and occasionally to
destroy the central stem arising from the
primitive bud, and to promote a lateral
growth of weak and sickly stems, which,
by good culture and a powerful soil, may
possibly produce a multiplied crop; but in
ordinary land and culture the consequence
must obviously be fatal; for, as the celebra-
ted Tull has justly remarked, by the des-
truction of the first stem, the ears of the
lateral or second growth have not time to
ripen, and thence become light, in respect
to the size and plumpness of the grain, and
the stems weak and liable to fall down;
which, too, he says, is apt to occur when
the crops are grazed; in this case, the same
cause the destruction of the central bud,
produces a ramified second growth of in-
ferior vigor; and Dr. Darwin, in his valu-
able treatise of phytologia, confirms the doc-
trine, "whatever tends to weaken or des-
troy the first stem, will prove injurious, un-
less the crop be too luxuriant or too for-
ward," a circumstance which it is not my
design at present to provide against but ra-
ther to promote.

From this view of the subject it may be
inferred, that the weaker the soil the more
shallow should be the seeding, and that rich
lands only may sustain and raise to per-
fection the multiplied starling progeny of
deep buried grain, which I have no hesita-
tion to assert.
It may be objected that as deep seeding
multiplies the branches, so it may be used,
even in poor lands, for economy in seed;
but it will be held in view, that though by
deep seeding, thinly, you may grow as many
stems as by shallow seeding heavily, yet,
upon the principles laid down, the growth,
and in a soil of moderate powers, will dis-
appoint a most moderate and meagre hope.
From the same principles is necessarily
deduced the fallacy of grazing wheat with
sheep and other stock; a practice lately ob-
taining a very general currency, with a
view to destroy the fly, whereby an uncer-
tain evil is anticipated and perhaps not
averted by a practice, which must, upon
known and established principles, general-
ly ensure a diminution of the crop.

I have been induced, Messrs. Editors, to
make the above remarks, not with a view
to appear before the public, in the garb of
an ontro co-tume, or affected singularity,
but because I hold it to be my duty as an
agricultural member of the community, to
eradicate what I conceive to be a prevalent
and pernicious practice, and to substitute
therefor a theory and practice, which, in
my thorough conviction, is both true and
useful.

I have the honour to be,
Yours respectfully,
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, 1824.

White in Concord, N. H. gen. Lafayette
alluded to the gun first fired in the glorious
war of independence, and which had been
shown him in Boston, and repeated, that it
ought to be preserved and decorated. "It
was," he said "the all Europe, or as I may
say, the whole world. For it was the signal
gun, which summoned to assert their rights
and become free." [Boston Centinel.]

The Newburyport Herald states that a
gentleman in Portland has in his posses-
sion the original oath of Allegiance, admin-
istered by Gen. La Fayette at Albany, in
March 1778, to Brigadier General Stark.
The signature only is in La Fayette's hand
writing.

The report of Cotton from N. Orleans
this year is 23,000 bales short of what it
was last year.

Don Pablo Obregon has been appointed
minister from Mexico to the U. States.

From the Baltimore American.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.
The assents of Mr. Crawford have urged
with great zeal, and under the authori-
ty of imposing names a charge of being a
Radical. This new tangled, imported epith-
et, is intended by them to convey the idea
that Mr. C. is for cutting up by the roots
all the most valuable institutions of our
country. Let us see upon what foundation
this charge rests, and whether it is not
equally as false and ridiculous as that of
having been a Federalist in 1798.

In December session of 1819, the Secre-
tary of the Treasury reported that the means
for 1820 would fall short of the expenditures
proposed by the heads of departments, in
the sum of five millions of dollars, which
must be met either by loans, taxes, or re-
trenchments. Congress adopted two of
those alternatives—they knew the situa-
tion of the country was in an unparalleled
degree distressing, and that the people
could not bear new taxes. They therefore
preferred a loan of three millions, and re-
trenchments to the amount of more than
two millions. Nothing was said against
the loan, but the retrenchment caused the
hostility of all the "bloodsuckers" of the
nation. The contractors, those employed in
the expenditure, and disbursement of the
public money, joined in the outcry against
Mr. Crawford because he had recommen-
ded salutary retrenchments, and thus and
thus interfered with their unhallowed pa-
ronage and gain. But this great man was
not to be deterred from a performance of
the duty he owed to his station as "conser-
vator" of the public money by the clamours
of men of this description; and he recom-
mended a similar course for the year 1821.
The revenue, from a variety of circumstan-
ces, produced much less than was expect-
ed, and the President was under the neces-
sity of informing Congress that the means
for 1821 would fall short of the estimated
expenses in the sum of seven millions of
dollars! Mr. Crawford again submitted the
same alternatives of taxes, loans, or re-
trenchments—the two last were again
adopted by Congress, and a loan of five
millions granted and retrenchments made
exceeding two millions. Another and more
violent outcry of the dis-bursters of the
country's money was heard, and "Radical,
Radical," resounded from all the presses
under their influence and controul. Ruin was
predicted; and the nation, it was said,
would be destroyed by the injudicious
course of Mr. Crawford and his friends.

My fellow citizens, time has enabled you to
test the consequences of these measures—
what has been the result? For 1820 no loan
was required; the means were adequate to
the expenses. In 1823, a full Treasury
and a declaration by the President, in his
message of December last, that the "ac-
countability laws" had fully answered the
objects contemplated—that all our institu-
tions were in the best condition; and that
by the good management introduced and an
increase in our commerce, our receipts had
not only been equal to our expenses, but
we had nine millions of dollars, in the
Treasury applicable to the payment of the
national debt. That message has opened
the eyes of the people to the advantages de-
rived from the economical course of Mr.
Crawford and his friends. They now see
how much economy is preferable to a pro-
fligate expenditure of the public money—
They now find the finances of the country
in a more flourishing condition than at any
former period—Public credit, both at home
and abroad, established upon the most solid
and permanent basis—the national debt
reduced upwards of fifty millions, and
agreeably to a late publication in the Pa-
triot, a further reduction of fourteen mil-
lions to take place during the present year.

Upon these facts I entreat you, my fellow
citizens, to pause and reflect! look and ex-
amine for yourselves, and if you be satis-
fied for yourselves, and if you be satisfi-
ed of their correctness—"render unto Cae-
sar that which is Caesar's!"—Give to Mr.
Crawford the credit due to him for the
able management of your fiscal concerns.
You have been shamefully deceived in re-
gard to his character. Instead of that time
serving, intriguing, ambitious popularity
seeker, which his enemies have been so bu-
sy in representing him, you will find he
has been assiduously engaged in promoting
the best interests of your country—in di-
minishing the public debt to a degree un-
precedented in so short a period; in steadily
and fearlessly stemming the torrent of waste
and extravagance which threatened to
overwhelm and to sweep away all that was
valuable and dear to us in our beautiful
fabric of government; in restoring the
"Jeffersonian" principles of economy and
strict accountability in every branch of his
department. Bred on all sides, assailed
from all quarters by bad men and unprin-
ciple politicians, he has never for one
moment lost sight of his great object; he has
pursued "the even tenor of his way" re-
gardless of and uninjured by their malevo-
lent shafts; and he now stands before you
firm and erect with the testimony of the
"grand inquest of the nation" to the ability
and integrity with which he has conducted
the Treasury Department.—And the fur-
ther testimony of "Langdon Cheves," late
President of the Bank of the U. States, who
closed one of his answers before the Com-
mittee of investigation with these words—
"In my opinion, the Secretary's great
zeal and industry, PERFECT INTEG-
RITY, and commanded as much success as
was practicable under the circumstances of
the times. It was, said C. a crisis of un-
exampled difficulty" CATO.

WM. H. CRAWFORD is too honest to
court the smiles, or fear the frowns of men
in power, or men of influence; he is too
firm to regard the threats of tyrannical pow-
er or disposition; he is too high-minded to
electioneer for himself, or to rest his claims
to office on any other foundation than his
virtue, and capacity; he is too much of an
American to admire the customs of foreign
courts; he is too firm to be boxing the com-
pass of political opinions; he is too patriotic
to support an unsound or impolitic meas-
ure on account of his political attach-
ment to those who support it; he is too hon-
orable to desert his friends or abuse his op-
ponents; he has too much national feelings
to sacrifice the interests of the country on
the altar of sectional partiality, party de-
votion, or private advantage. He is honest in
his motives, assiduous in the performance
of his duties, judicious in the adoption of
his measures, attentive to the interests of
the nation, and persevering in the pursuit
and practice of virtue; honorable in his feel-
ings, candid in his sentiments—just in his
judgment, resolute in his purposes, up-
right in his conduct, sincere in his attach-
ments, amiable in his deportment, and a-
bove a contractness of mind or meanness of
purpose. Delaware Gazette.

CRAWFORD MEETING.
From the Alexandria Herald.
Mr. Pittman—Knowing that it will be
gratifying to a large proportion of your
readers, many of whom do not take the Na-
tional Intelligencer, to see the rapid pro-
gress the National Candidate is making in
Maryland, and the great hopes there are of
his succeeding to the largest vote in that
state—I respectfully request that you will
copy into your paper, from the National
Intelligencer, of Tuesday last, the proceed-
ings of a very numerous meeting held at
Port Tobacco. I am informed by a very
respectable authority that there were about
three hundred persons attended, of the most
influential and respectable portion of the vot-
ers in that district. The high standing
and honorable character of the revolution-
ary patriot who presided, and the truly virtu-
ous and respectable gentleman who acted
as the secretary, cannot fail to have its in-
fluence in other portions of the state, and
will greatly contribute to the success of
their ticket. I am not acquainted with the
gentleman they have chosen, to support as
their elector, but have understood, that he
is a gentleman of great respectability and
has the unbounded confidence of his fellow
citizens.

At a numerous and highly respectable
meeting of the citizens of Charles county,
and other gentlemen from various parts of
the state of Maryland, in attendance on the
court then holding, the friends of Wm. H.
Crawford convened in pursuance of public
notice, on the 19th ult. in Port Tobacco:
Gen. Phillip Stuart, a surviving hero of
the Revolution, was called to the chair, and
col Samuel Chapman appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been
stated in a most forcible and eloquent ad-
dress, by Frederick D. Stone, esq. the fol-
lowing resolutions were submitted and ad-
opted.

Resolved, That we feel deeply interested
in the approaching election for the chief
magistrate of our country, and will honest-
ly unite with our fellow citizens of our
parts of the U. S. in their endeavours to
assuage political animosities and sectional
feelings.

Resolved, That we sincerely believe the
election of Wm. H. Crawford will have a
powerful tendency to promote these most
desirable objects.

Resolved, That this distinguished citi-
zen, from his consistency, talents, firmness,
and patriotism, is entitled to the confidence
of the nation; and, in our respective spheres,
we will use our honest endeavors to pro-
mote his election.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge
their honest and zealous exertions in the
support of Dr. John Briscoe, as the candi-
date to represent this district in the ensu-
ing electoral college of this state for the
election of a chief magistrate.

Resolved, That Samuel Chapman, John
Barnes, Robt Crain, Willard Manning,
George Mason, Ignatius Pike, Frederick
D. Stone, and Jas. J. Weems, be a com-
mittee to correspond with their fellow citi-
zens throughout the U. S. on this impor-
tant subject.

Resolved, That these proceedings be
signed by the chairman and secretary, and
transmitted to the editors of the National
Intelligencer, with a request that they will
publish them.

PHILIP STUART, ch'n.
SAM'L CHAPMAN, sec'y
Mr. Manning is since deceased.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM EN-
GINES.—This is a subject of great interest
to the world, and in an extreme degree
to the United States.—We feel much pleasur-
in copying the following articles.—The first
is from the July number of the London
Journal of Arts and Sciences:—

"From experiments on steam lately per-
formed by Mr Perkins, it has been discov-
ered that explosions do sometimes take
place by the decomposition of water. Mr.
P. is of opinion, that many of the fatal ac-
cidents which have taken place in low as
as well as high pressure boilers, have been
produced by an explosion of gas, and not
by steam pressure. Mr. P. feels himself
borne out in this conclusion from certain
facts which we will now state. It has been
before noticed in this journal, that Mr. P.'s
method of generating steam, is by heating
his water in a coiled tube, under pressure,
and afterwards forcing it into a very strong
iron tube, which he calls the receiver,
where it flashes into steam. The valve that
confines the water in his generating
tube, is loaded with a much heavier weight
than the valve which confines the steam in
the receiver. Now if the feed pump be
stopped, the water in the coiled tube will
also cease from supplying the receiver, the
steam at the time, escaping from under its
loaded valve. When the steam gets so weak
in the receiver by its diminished density as
not to raise the valve, the remainder will
soon form an explosive gas, which will
when the ignition takes place, rent the re-
ceiver, tho' the safety valve is not loaded
at 1000 lbs at the same time it would with-
stand a pressure of 30,000 lbs upon every
square inch.

"This kind of explosion is too instan-
taneous to be relieved by any safety valve.
Several of these accidents have taken place
in Mr. P.'s furnaces without the smallest in-
jury, excepting that of spoiling the tube.
The fact is, and Mr. P.'s vessels are so ex-
tremely strong, and the quantity of gas so
very small, that the elastic power is exhaust-
ed in producing the fracture. The gas ex-
plosions never took place while the engine
was at work, they happened while experi-
menting with the steam-gum, in conse-
quence of the frequent stopping of the feed
pump, and the receiver consequently be-
came red hot from wanting its regular sup-
ply of hot water.

In a note from Mr Perkins, just receiv-
ed we have the following remarks: "When
I first heard of this accident on board the
Ætna, I felt persuaded that it was not the
effect of the steam pressure that had pro-
duced the explosion, as I am well acquain-
ted with the boilers in that vessel. I once
had the satisfaction of witnessing the effects
of an explosion by steam on board the Ætna,
on her passage down the Delaware,
which was only known to the passengers,
by the progress of the engine being stop-
ped."

"We cannot help again congratulating
the public on the perfect safety of Mr. Per-
kins method of generating steam, which
from the above statements appear to be de-
cisively satisfactory, whether a fracture
in the vessels shall be occasioned by either
steam or gas."

TOUGH ENOUGH.
Extract from the editors of the Charley
Intelligencer now in New Jersey.
While at Patterson, a circumstance oc-
curred which to me, was of a most novel
and extraordinary nature. I was told how-
ever, it was a custom of that place. A man
flogged his wife severely. He was arrested
and taken before a jury of twenty one wo-
men. They sentenced him to be whipped
until he should appear perfectly penitent,
and beg his wife's pardon on his knees.
He refused. Seven Cowskins were accord-
ingly provided, and were actively employ-
ed by seven of the twenty one women, on
the back of the criminal. He still contin-
ued stubborn. Seven others then took the
Cowskins and lashed him well. Still he
remained refractory. The remaining seven,
with much energy, then commenced opera-
tions; they flogged him so severely, he was
at length compelled to surrender at discre-
tion." They then ducked, and compelled
him on his knees to ask forgiveness of his
injured wife.—Whether or not, the parties
were authorized in this extraordinary mea-
sure by law, I cannot say. It was general-
ly considered a just and salutary punish-
ment.—I should suppose that one or two
repetitions of this summary and degrading
punishment, would effectually put a stop to
wife-whipping.

POISON BY MUSHROOMS.
Five or six persons composing the fam-
ily of Mr George Barnard, Harford,
(Covyn) were poisoned last week by eating
mushrooms at breakfast. One of them, a
lad named James Meymore, 14 years of age,
expired on the second day, and a child of
Mr. B's was dangerously ill. So deleterious
were the effects of this vegetable, that
a cat which subsequently licked the plates
in which it had been served up, expired
in a short time after. The species of
plant used in this instance is denominated
the white mushroom, which is well known
to be a deadly poison. It is proper, how-
ever, it should be universally known that
it has been distinctly ascertained by men of
science, that all mushrooms, whether black
or white, are more or less impregnated
with poisonous qualities; injurious to the
health of those who use them. They are
considered particularly deleterious when
made into catsup.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

KENTUCKY LANDS.
The following information of the highest
importance to non-resident proprietors of
lands in the state of Kentucky, is contain-
ed in a letter from Frankfort, the seat of
government of that state, dated on the 2d
of this month, to the editors of the Nation-
al Intelligencer: "It may not be ap-
propriate to inform you, that by an act of the last leg-
islature of Kentucky, all lands are forfeited
to the Commonwealth, which are not taken
possession of in person, or by tenant,
before the first of August, 1825."

LATE FROM SPAIN.
The ship Thalia, Capt Butler, arrived
at Philadelphia from the Island of Sicily,
via Gibraltar, 36 days. Captain Butler,
makes the following report for which we
are indebted to the Aurora.

August 7th, I was informed by a respect-
able inhabitant of Gibraltar, that a re-union
of four or 500 of the banished Constitution-
alists who had been secreted along the coast
had landed at Teneriffe on the 4th inst.
where they were amicably received and
joined by a large number of persons from
the interior, my informant could not say
whether these persons had committed an
act of desperation, or whether it was a part
of a general plan of insurrection.

General O'Donnell who was at Alge-
iras, had sent two companies on the 8th to
reconnoitre in the neighbourhood of Tarifa
who on their arrival there immediately
joined the Insurgents.

He had arrested thirty individuals at Al-
geiras suspected of being connected with
the captors of Tarifa and ordered them for
Cuba. The Insurgents of Tarifa having
received information of it fitted out a boat
and captured a vessel that was conveying
the prisoners to Cuba.

Two French frigates and a Spanish
schooner of war had been cannonading Tarifa
on the 7th, but the wind blowing fresh
from the west and the current setting
strong through the gut they could not hold
windward, and bore up for Algeiras; one
report says 500, another 1000 French troops
had advanced upon Tarifa from the neigh-
bourhood of Cadix. A body of 200 of the
Exiles, who had been living on board of
different crafts in the harbour of Gibraltar
for some months past, left there on the
night of the 7th, in small vessels for the
purpose of attempting a descent something
similar to that of Tarifa some where in
the neighbourhood of Malaga.

I left Gibraltar at six o'clock on the eve-
ning of the 8th at which time the wind
was fresh from the Eastward, but the 5
French frigates in Algeiras roads showed
no disposition to get under way when I
passed them; at 10 P. M. when off the point
of Gaumes four miles east of Tarifa I
saw the flashes and heard the reports of a
sharp skirmish of musketry, which lasted
about five minutes; at 11, being abreast
of Tarifa and within two miles of the town,
I saw and heard a cannonading on the hills
back of the town, and could plainly see
the course of hot balls and rockets which
appeared to be all fired in one direction,
namely, diagonally across and towards the
bank of the town, as the moon was at the
full, and shone very bright, I could distin-
guish objects on shore, tolerably well,
which enabled me to remark that the island
and own of Tarifa were all perfectly
quiet; the firing being confined to these
small hills apparently about one mile back
of the town, from which I conclude, that
the constitutionalists had not only kept pos-
session of the island and town, but had
made good their footing on the main.

At half past 11 the firing ceased, with
the exception of a single gun at long in-
tervals, and at 30 minutes past midnight the
cannonade recommenced, and increased in
violence until half past 2 A. M. when it be-
came tremendous, and in the short inter-
vals of the cannonade, heavy and contin-
ued volleys of musketry could be plainly
heard, as the wind was east, and Tarifa
hore east, could hear the firing until 3 A.
M. at which time it was lost in the dis-
tance.

The last mail from Madrid had brought
accounts of a quarrel and affray between
the Spanish and French troops in that city,
in which many lives had been lost. The
Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of
Algeiras were much dissatisfied, owing to
the badness of their clothing and pay.

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