as crowded over her face; she sighed; she wept: but did not withdraw her hand.—Clara's heart expanded with joy.—She joined their hands.

'I see how it is," she cried: 'ye love each other and thus let me unite two grateful hearts.'

A few months after, d'Arville and Antoinette were married; and as the happiest of men, the count never ceased to bless Clara's generous renunciation.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

FLAX MACHINE.

Mr. J. L. F. Roumage has invented a machine for dressing Flax, which is intended to be worked either by man, horse, water or steam power, and is expected to operate with great dispatch as well as perfection. The flax is taken without preparation, by rotting or otherwise, to the Machine; which by a very simple operation breaks and dresses it, without injury to the fibre. The flax is then submitted to a process intended to extract the glutinous matter which he says is effected in twenty hours, without the use of any acid or corrosive substance, and leaves it in a state fit for the hackle.

Flax dressed in this manner is much stronger, & suffers less waste than when the common manner is used. The machine now constructed is only of half the intended size, but is able, with the work of a man and boy, to break about 400 pounds in a day. The inventor is satisfied that one of full power, and with the same labour would dress 1000 or 1200 pounds in that time.

The bleaching is effected by another process, and still without resorting to acids or corrosives, and thus is prepared for manufacturing.

A machine of half size costs about $120, and may also be applied to the breaking of Hemp; and canvass for sails, as well as every other fabric prepared and manufactured in this manner, will be found much more durable than any other.

From this description it will be seen that Mr Roumage's invention promises a most important advantage to agriculture and manufactures. If he should be as successful as he expects, he will have accomplished what has long been considered a very desirable object both in Europe and America.

ETYMOLOGY

Indentures are so called because deeds made by parties, were formerly cut in acute angles, like the teeth of a saw.

Chancellor comes from the Latin cancellandum—cancelling; because that officer has the privilege of cancelling the King's letters patent when granted contrary to law.

Exchequer takes its name from the chequered cloth with which the table at the Exchequer Court is covered.

Marquis is from the Teutonic word marches, signifying a limit—his office being formerly to guard the frontiers and boundaries of the kingdom.

Feuds, fiefs and fees were synonimus—signifying the parcels of land allotted by the conquering General to his officers and by them dealt out to their soldiers. Feuds are now synonimus with quarrels; and a fee is a professional reward.

Affray is derived from the French word affrayer—to terrify.

GENERAL BERNARD.

Of the various characters whom Napoleon had encountered in his great and diversified career, Las Cases says, in speaking of the several journies of the Emperor to inpect the fortifications—

"In one of those occasions, he happened to fall in with a Captain or Lieut. Colonel of Engineers, who was modestly assisting in the fortifications of the place, and with whom he entered into discussion of certain points connected with the business in which he was engaged. Shortly after, the officer unexpectedly received a letter, informing him he was appointed aid-de camp to the emperor, and directed him to repair to the Thuilleries, to enter upon his duties. The poor officer was filled with astonishment; he though the was dreaming, or that the letter had been misdirected. He was so extremely diffident, and possessed so little knowledge of the world, that this announcement of his promotion threw him into great perplexity. He recollected having once seen me in Antwerp, and he begged I would render him my assistance.—Accordingly, on my arrival at Paris, he came and assured me of his total ignorance of court manners, and the embarrasment he felt in presenting himself to the emperor. However, I soon succeeded in encouraging him; and before he reached the gate of the palace, he had mustered a tolerable degree of confidence. This officer was General Bernard, whose great talents were brought into notice by this circumstance, and who, at the time of our disasters, proceeded to America, where he was placed at the head of the military works of the United States.

Napoleon loved to take people by surprise. Whenever he discovered talents, he never failed to raise it to its proper sphere, without suffering himself to be swayed by any secondary considerations. This was one of his most striking characteristics."

Punishment for reading the word of God in the days of Persecution.

In a parliament held at Leicester, in A. D. 1415, it was enacted, "That whosoever they were that should read the scriptures in the mother tongue, (which was then called Wickliffe's learning) they should forfeit land, cattle, body, life, and goods, from their heirs forever; and so he condemned heritics to God, enemies to the crown, and most errant traitors to the land." Besides this, it was enacted, "That neither a sanctuary nor privileged ground within the realm should hold them, though they were still permitted to thieves and murderers. And, if in case they would not go over, or were after their pardon relapsed, they should suffer death in two manner of kinds; that is, they should first be hanged, and then be burled for heresy against God, and yet neither or both were committed."

The Boston Medical intelligencer says, there is no doubt of the fact that people take too much medicine; where ten actually die of disease, ten more are doctored to death at their own solicitation.

The citizens of Florence, (Alab.) and its vicinity, experienced a severe shock of an earthquake, on Sunday morning, the 22d ult. It was supposed by many to have lasted at least a minute.

CHARACTER OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Having shown that the political principles of Mr John Quincy Adams are aristocratical and monarchical, and not suited to the genius of a republican government, we proceed to demonstrate that the talents of Mr. Adams have been greatly over-rated.

The word talent is so vaguely applied in common conversation, and so little understood, that it may be well, for the better understanding of our remarks, briefly to explain what we mean by the term.

Talent, then, is a power or faculty for the execution of any matter. In diplomacy, talent means negotiating well and successfully; in other words, making a good contract or bargain, by honourable means, for our country. Talents does not imply learning. Some of the ablest men in the world have been wholly unlettered; whilst individuals of immense learning have been found exceedingly stupid. Learning is to the mind what dancing and fencing are to the body. The latter do not add to the natural strength and movements of the limbs, but give them grace and dignity of motion, as the former gives to the intellect propriety and elegance of expression.

If we examine the talents of Mr. Adams, as exhibited in the several negotiations in which he has been concerned, we shall find that they will not bear the test of a severe scrutiny.

His first adventure in the diplomatic line, was the conclusion of a treaty with Prussia, almost an interior kingdom of Germany, having but few ports and little maritime commerce. The treaty, of course, was amicable and commercial; and from a foreign power, whose geographical position presented no point of contact within four thousand miles of distance, and whose slender stock of trade on the ocean suggested no probable point of dispute, it could not have been difficult for any plenipotentiary to obtain almost his own conditions. Such a treaty, with such a power, has experienced the fate of all conventions whose existence is of no consequence. It was obsolete from the hour of its ratification, and has lain a dead letter on the pages of our statute book ever since.

The next negociation to which Mr Adams was called was that at Ghent. In this he was associated with Messrs. Gallatin, Bayard, Clay, and Russell. The varied knowledge of Albert Gallatin was a source of light to every member of that commission.——Mr. Adams was first named in the commission only because he had been previously employed in diplomatic affairs. In the labours of the negotiation he was no more occupied than his colleagues. Mr Gallatin participated with him largely in drawing up the different propositions for the treaty; and this further act is worthy of note, that it is precisely that part of the treaty of peace which Mr Adams drew whose meaning was doubtful, and which dubiety has occasioned to the United States the expense of the Board of Commissioners and Arbitrators under the St. Petersburg Convention, and has so long procrastinated the payment for slaves carried away by the British commanders at the termination of the late war. The treaty itself was, throughout, a question of meum and tuum; and yet Mr. Adams, in framing the first article of it, so embarrassed the understanding as to admit of a controversy relative to the intention of the parties. It will be seen, in another instance, that his pen is liable to obscurities of language in diplomatic transactions.

From Ghent Mr, John Quincy Adams passed as minister to London, where he was engaged, with Messrs. Gallatin and Clay, in negotiating a Commercial Convention with Great Britain. Its stipulations are of the ordinary stamp, and its object was chiefly to establish, upon the principles of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, a reciprocity of duties in the European ports of Great Britain and those of the United States. There was, consequently, no room for the display of talents in this instance; and if there had been, Mr Gallatin's familiar acquaintance with the commercial interests of the United States, from his long administration of the Treasury Department, must necessarily have superseded any claim to precedence by Mr Adams.

While minister in London, Mr. Adams was principally occupied with an argument for the ratification of his blunder in the first article of the treaty of Ghent; which ended, as all the world knows, in a reference of the dispute to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, where Mr Middleton has been successful enough to preserve for his southern countrymen some thing, at least, from the great losses of property occasioned by the obtuseness of Mr. Adams's intellect.

From London, Mr John Quincy Adams was transferred to the Department of State, at Washington. Here, his first diplomatic essay was with the Chevalier de Onis, on the subject of affording countenance to the Spanish American patriots, respecting the territory of Florida, and for an adjustment of American claims for spoliations on the government of Spain. In these, there was no intrinsic difficulty whatever. All that we had to do, as it regarded the Patriots, was to adhere to the rules prescribed by the law of nations, as it concerns the principles of civil war. In other words, our path was that of a neutral. If the public authorities of the U. States leaned any way it should have been towards the Spaniards who were fighting for their independence. But Mr Adams, following the bent of his own inclinations, invariably displayed an obliquity to the old Spanish government, and uniformly repelled the approaches of the agents and ministers which the South American nations sent to the metropolis of the Union. This policy was doubtless pursued to promote the success of the Florida treaty. The Chevalier de Onis, however, was not deceived, and he artfully played upon the very cunning which Mr Adams resorted to for deceiving him, by constantly complaining of the protection given to the private armed vessels of the Spanish Patriots and particularly in the port of Baltimore.

The acquisition of Florida was a simple question.—Spain was at our disposal on this topic. Mr Gallatin, who foresaw the opportunity, wrote from Ghent, on the 25th of December, 1814, to Mr Monroe, then Secretary of State: "I anticipate a settlement with Spain on our own terms." The manner in which Mr. Adams, nevertheless, conducted the negotiations, furnishes no proof in support of a reputation for extraordinary talents.

There was evidently one point in which the acquisition of Florida would centre; and that was, the barter of the territory for the claims of our citizens on Spain. The Spanish government itself expected no more. But Mr. Adams, always prone to cunning, set up a territorial demand for the province of Texas, founded upon the Louisiana Convention, and ransacked ancient records, charts, and documents, to establish a title to that fine neighbouring country. The Chevalier de Onis who understood the character of Mr Adams exceedingly well, for a long time baffled our Secretary of State, until reiteration itself was wearied with the constant repetition of the same proofs and counter proofs of title. From the first, the Spanish government was resolved to part with Florida, and from first to last it had no fears about Texas. The principal object of the minister of Spain was to induce the government of the United States to constrain its citizens to cease from affording succor to the Patriots of S. America. The Chevalier de Onis, in some degree, succeeded in this design. Various prosecutions were ordered in our courts of admiralty; but the effect of them was almost wholly counteracted by popular sentiment. At length, after drawling out a tedious discussion which was beneficial to Spain alone whose court always acts upon the maxim that he who gains time gains every thing, the treaty for the cession of Florida was signed. And here again the blundering propensity of Mr Adams was conspicuous. The world was amused with the spectacle of an American Secretary of State calling in the French ambassador to testify as to what Mr Adams meant, concerning certain grants of land, in an article of this treaty drawn by his own hand! Imbecility certainly never made itself more ridiculous in an elevated station.

What a scene, also, was there at Madrid, in the ratification of this Florida treaty! It was the personal firmness of Mr. Forsyth that procured its ratification at all. The bullying instructions of Mr Adams to that envoy, evidence at once of impotence and passion, were justly referred to by the Spanish prime minister as constituting a new era in diplomacy.

The treaty and the ratification of the Spanish Sovereign at last reached Washington; and with it came a new minister Don Francisco Dionisio Vives. This gentleman is at present captain general of the island of Cuba, and is an officer of fair and honourable principles.—Mr Adams very scandalously attempted to circumvent him by the following trick:

In private conversation, but explicitly declaring that he spoke in his personal character and not as a minister, Gen Vives stated to Mr Adams that it was his individual opinion that the grants of land to Alagon, Punon Rostro and Vargas, were intended to be excluded by the provisions of the Florida treaty. Mr Adams, to inveigle the minister of Spain into an official commitment of himself in this matter wrote him an official note, reciting his admission of Gen Vives thinking thereby to draw from him a written avowal of the same. The General, however, did not write an answer: but, taking with him the letter of Mr. Adams, repaired to the Department of State, and there remonstrated with the Secretary on his conduct when Mr Adams took back his own letter and threw it in the fire. The meanness of the trick was only equalled by the obsequiousness with which he took back his letter. The fact was disclosed by Gen Vives, and Mr Adams has, himself, in conversation, admitted the taking back of the letter and the burning of it.

To come to his last published act of diplomacy, we have in his surrender of the right of search to Great Britain, indubitable evidence of his intellectual weakness. Completely the dupe of the British minister Mr. George Canning, he surrendered the right of searching our merchant vessels, without the sanction of law, contrary to our invariable policy, and even contrary to his own reasoning. The exposition of his want of capacity and consistency in this transaction is of too recent a date to render it necessary to repeat it here.

What superior talents, therefore do we discover in Mr. Adams's diplomatic career? In the treaty with Prussia, none, and indeed none were necessary.

In the treaty of Ghent, a blunder, both costly and vexatious.

In the Florida treaty, another blunder with a squabble and a calling in of a third party to escape from the embarrassment of it.

In the Convention for the surrender of the Right of Search, the abandonment of a vital principle of national policy without an equivalent in any shape. Wash Gaz.

MR. ADAMS.

Under a smooth face and sanctified appearance, John Quincy Adams carries a heart raught with the most relentless cruelty. He is altogether of a persecuting monkish disposition, and his no more real feeling for distress than an alligator. In his official station he has frequently perverted the funds of government to serve his favourites, several of whom he keeps in training, to electioneer for himself at the public expense. Hezekiah Niles, at Baltimore, the ridiculous egotist of the Weekly Register, is one of those whom he has purchased by putting some thousand, of dollars into his pocket; and when called upon by Congress to state the fact of the books in his office, he suppressed it. Niles dare not deny it, and this is the true secret of his scribbling against a caucus in Adams's favour. Ibid.

"Straws shew which the wind blows."

MAINE

John Anderson is elected a representative in Congress from the state of Maine, by a majority of 3 or 500 votes over Mr. Longfellow, the present representative. The Boston Centinel says, Mr Anderson is favourable to the election of Mr. Crawford to the presidency.

ALABAMA.—The Republicans of Alabama are at length beginning to act with energy. Meetings have been held in various sections of the state to promote the election of William H Crawford, and the public sentiment expressed with that boldness which becomes freemen. An electoral ticket has been formed consisting of men high in the confidence of their fellow-citizens, most of whom have discharged important and responsible offices with zeal and ability. Alabama State Gaz.

SHAKING.

So alarmed have the friends of Mr Adams become in Connecticut, that the New-Haven Register, one of their most prominent papers, has found it expedient to declare that "the Adams electoral ticket will vote ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES."

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Zanesville, (Ohio,) Sept. 11.

The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in this town on the 2d instant, & concluded on the 10th. Bishops M'Kendree, Roberts and Soule, and about one hundred preachers, attended the Conference. The Presbyterian and Baptist Churches kindly offered the use of their meeting-houses for the use of the Conference, and these houses, as well as the Methodist meeting-house, were all frequently occupied for divine worship, during the session. Large congregations generally attended; and especially on the sabbath, all the houses were so crowded, as to make it difficult to get admission into any of them. The public attention was much excited, by the Wyandott Indians, from Sandusky, five of whom attended the Conference; and two of whom, through their interpreter, delivered public discourses—Menunktu spoke in the Methodist meeting-house on Saturday, and Between-the-logs, in the Presbyterian meeting-house on Sunday. We should be glad, if it were in our power, to give the substance of their discourses. We think however, that every person present must have been convinced that a very great and salutary change has taken place in those natives of the forest; and that the task of civilizing and bringing them to the knowledge of Christianity, is by no means impracticable.

Both the Indian preachers expressed the warmest gratitude for the great things that have been done for them and their nation. They mention in the most feeling manner, the former state of hostility that had existed between them and the whites, and the present peace, confidence and affection. This they attributed to the preaching of the gospel, and the introduction of the Bible. Between the Logs observed that some of their people were still opposed to that word, and wished to stop its progress; but it would be as easy for a man to stop a thunder gust with his hand, as to stop that word." They spoke of their own religious experience; and declared that they were happy in the enjoyment of religion. They appeared much pleased with the success of the school among them; and expressed a hope that their children would become ministers of the gospel, and missionaries to the tribes of Indians who were still in darkness.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

From a late London paper.

Official accounts have reached England of an engagement with the Ashantees, on the 21st of May, in which the British lost 93 killed and 675 wounded. The Ashantees are said to have sustained a great loss. Having retreated, they were pursued for two days, but being reinforced and joined by their King, the British were obliged to return, and it was expected an attack would soon be made on the Castle from which the Ashantees were only five miles distant on the 31st of May. The Fantees, allies of the British, are stated to have behaved very ill on the above occasion. The following is an extract of a private letter:

"Cape Coast Castle, May 26

"The state of this place is most dreadful, nothing but war, confusion and disease.—We had another touch at the Ashantees on the 21st; and after a contest of five hours and a half both sides ceased firing. We lost however, about 150 killed, and 800 wounded. We expect another and more serious brush shortly, as the king himself is coming down with strong reinforcements. How it will end God only knows. You may conceive what is our situation when I inform you that we have more than 5000 strangers, (women and children) now in the town for protection, and such a mass of disease and filth I never before witnessed. Our movements must be guided by circumstances, and the small quantity of powder and lead must be reserved to defend the Fort in the last extremity. There is not a musket ball in the place. Besides, we have only twelve effective white troops in the Castle; the others are people of colour and Fantees, and the rainy sickly season is commencing. In short Cape Coast is now very sickly; our troops are all called in to recruit; we have a scarcity of provisions, by which the white inhabitants are suffering greatly; the natives in our power are not to be depended upon, and the Ashantees are very powerful, making in the whole an accumulation of horrible misery. It would be much to the advantage of our country if he parts were abandoned. We understand the enemy are equally anxious with ourselves for peace, but their conditions are repugnant to the feelings and principles of Englishmen; that is, that the lives of the King Kinkera and his brother, another chief, and the bravest of our allies, should be rendered a sacrifice. It is pretty confidently ascertained, that the Dutch settlement of Elmina supplies the Ashantees with gun powder: which tends to protract the war, the inhabitants of the place being in their favour, and too strong a power for the governor to control; so that the Castle is a mere dependency of the town. Colonel Sutherland has arrived from Sierra Leone, and assumed the command of the forces at Cape Coast; but Major Grisholm continues in the administration of the government of the Gold Coast. We hear that the bones of Sir Charles M'Carthy have been dried by fire and sent to Cromajie, (the Ashantee capital), as a national trophy.

STRAMONIUM.

The following accident may operate as a caution to those who choose to cure themselves, to beware how they "play with edge tools." A carpenter in this town was advised by a brother carpenter to take stramonium or thorn apple steeped in rum, as a cure for the rheumatism. He accordingly one morning last week took the seeds of three capsules, or apples, bruised them and put them into about a third of a tumbler of rum, and added as much water. Half an hour after, he drank about half a wine glass full of the liquid, and not perceiving any taste but that of the rum, he immediately took as much more. In a few minutes he became dizzy, and before he could reach his boarding house, he was perfectly delirious. A physician was called, who succeeded with much difficulty in getting an emetic to operate, by which the poison was thrown up. The next day he was still delirious and was perfectly blind, and nearly deaf. He has since recovered. A little more delay in obtaining a physician, or less promptness and decision in his practice, would certainly have been fatal to him. Boston Daily Advertiser.

Several meetings of the people opposed to the election of Mr. Adams have lately been held in New-Jersey.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Letters received at New-York from Gibraltar, by the Lucinda, give us further particulars of the efforts of the Constitutionalists to re-establish liberty in Spain. The following is an extract, under date of 13th Aug. at Gibraltar: there is every reason to believe that a simultaneous struggle has been planned throughout Spain, and in other quarters they have been as successful as at Tariffa. 'God take good king Edward to his mercy.'——The Constitutionalists have been completely successful there—a strong body of French marched from Cadiz to attack them—they suffered them to advance to the second gate, when they opened a most destructive fire upon them and routed them in every direction; the French commander is among the killed—Algeziras is crowded with the wounded French of that expedition. A Boat has been sent from this garrison to Tariffa, to ascertain the state of the affairs there, and has returned with the particulars, in every respect glorious to the Constitutional cause. Even the women took an active part against the French.

"We have accounts from various parts of Spain, and all combine to show that great events are following apace; but I shall repeat nothing but what is official.—Wherever the Constitutionalists go they triumph completely. The struggle is dreadful, for their enemies, as they observe, expect little mercy: all Spain is now in arms, and although the period of revolt is most unfortunate, (just as they were were about securing the vintage) they abandoned their limited crop for a nobler harvest—the cry again is viva la constitution, death to the Frenchman 'We are on the rack of anxiety here, and every hour brings us fresh assurances, that in a short period Liberty will once more wave her banners over Spain, and her enemies be driven beyond the Pyrennees. The proclamations issued from Tarifa are calculated to rouse every Spaniard; a few only have reached us here, but they are sought after with such avidity that I find it impossible to procure one to send to you. They are ingenious, not a word is said about the king: every thing is directed against 'The French, the foreign foe, in the very bosom, and eating out the vitals of Spain.' In the affair of Madrid, which seemed the signal; a great many French were killed. If this conveyance is detained a day or two, I will be able to give you some interesting particulars: at any rate, my next will; till then, look on Spain as you would on a volcano, threatening by its inward thunders an immediate eruption."

From the Leesburg (Va) Washingtonian.

FOR MILLERS

Court of Appeals, Va, Dec. 1821.

Slaughter vs. Green, etc.—Where wheat is delivered at a mill to be ground upon an agreement that the miller shall return to the farmer a given quantity of flour for so many bushels of wheat, the miller is a bailee and not a purchaser, and therefore, if the wheat be consumed by accidental fire, the miller will not be responsible for it. This conclusion will not be altered by an understanding between the parties, that the miller is not bound to return flour from that identical wheat, but flour of a certain quality made from any wheat in the mill.

Contagious Nature of Croup.—A woman having endeavoured to reanimate her child, newly dead of croup, by blowing into its mouth, was seized four days afterwards with the fibrinous form of laryngeal inflammation. The physician who attended her after examining her throat very narrowly, felt all day a gangrenous odour, and at night was also attacked with the same form of the disease. A child three years old was attacked with tracheal inflammation, running on to gangrene, and terminating fatally on the sixth day.—A lady who was very assiduous in her attendance upon this child, was taken ill three days before its death and died in the same manner, after five days illness.—A child who used often to visit the parent, was attacked on the day after his death, and likewise perished in twelve days;—and finally, the Physician who attended the two last parents, was seized with a violent cynanche, which yielded, however, to general and local depletion, without running on to gangrene, as in three other cases. There has been evidently some peculiarity in these cases; for gangrene is a very rare termination of tracheal inflammation.—Arch Gen. de Med.

FORTUNE WELL TOLD.

A young lady, a native of Martinique, and a Creole, was on her voyage to France, with design of being educated there, when the merchant vessel on board which she was a passenger, was captured by an Algerine cruiser, and taken into Algiers.—The fair captive was at first overwhelmed with the prospect of captivity before her, but as passion gave way to meditation, it came to her recollection that an old negress had predicted that she would one day become one of the greatest princesses in the world. "Ah!" exclaimed she, for superstition was in this instance but the hand maid of inclination "it is doubtless so, I am to be princess.—Well, I must not quarrel with fortune. Who knows what may come out of this!" So strong did this prepossession grow upon the young lady, that ere she reached the Barbary shore, she was as much a fatalist in point of resignation, as any devotee of Islamism could possibly be. The French consul at Algiers immediately offered to ransom his countrywoman; but no; she feared of offending fortune, by resorting to so vulgar a way of recovering her liberty. So, to the Seraglio of the dey of Algiers the lady went; and strange indeed to tell, from his highness's seraglio, she was sent as a present to the grand seignior, who was so struck with her beauty and manners, (for in both she was excelling,) that he elevated her to the dignity of his favourite sultana! Such was the singular rise of the late sultana Valide, who died in 1818, and was the mother of the present grand seignor. Percy Anecdotes.

BE CAREFUL IN CLEANSING CIDER CASKS.

Six persons lately died in England in consequence of drinking cider lately drawn from a barrel where some adders had died, and were undergoing decomposition.

By a late law of the Legislature of Ohio, it is made the duty of a master, at the expiration of the service of an apprentice, to furnish him (the apprentice) with a new bible, and at least two suits of common apparel."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1824.

We are requested to state, that the third annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity, will be held in St. Anne's Church, in this city, on Tuesday next at half past ten o'clock, A. M. The managers respectfully request the attendance of the public generally.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S MEETING.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Prince George's county, to a relative in Anne-Arundel, dated September 23.

"I attended a numerous meeting of the people, held at Hunter Pile's Spring in this county, on Monday the 21st instant. There were upwards of 500 persons present. I am glad to be able to inform you, that a very large majority of them were avowedly favourable to John C. Weems's election to Congress. Men of intelligence from all the other districts appeared at this meeting; all of whom concurred in the opinion I gave you a month since, that this county will give Weems a snug majority. If the people of Anne-Arundel county wish one of their own county men to represent this district in Congress, they have it in their power to gratify themselves without difficulty. Weems's friends here, will do their duty on the day of election; let his supporters in Anne-Arundel do the same there, and the issue must be favourable to him. Dr Kent has injured his popularity much by permitting himself to be brought out by the Annapolis men. The people of this county are very jealous of them, and every year become more disgusted and irritated at the boldness with which they interfere with county and state concerns. Weems himself was at the meeting, and addressed it.—There is to be a meeting at Marlborough this day, but I shall not be able to go to it—a planter who manages his own farm can't spare two days in one week at this season, without feeling the loss of his time the week ensuing. This I expect you know to be true from experience."

For the Md. Gazette.

ANNE-ARUNDEL & CALVERT LINE.

Mr. Green,

As the Commissioners under the late act respecting the line between this county and Calvert have not yet fixed the new boundaries, and as the absence of Dr. Howard, on the survey making under the direction of the general government for the route of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, the absence of one of the Anne-Arundel Commissioners out of the state, and the indisposition of the other, render it certain, that those boundaries will not be established before the ensuing election. I must beg the favour of you, in your next paper, for the satisfaction of such voters residing between the new and the old lines, as have expressed doubts as to the county in which they have a right to vote, to publish that part of the law which relates to this subject.

Although that part of the law which relates to the place of the first boundary, is so ambiguous and doubtful in its meaning, as to render it questionable whether the Commissioners ought to act at all under it, yet that part which relates to the rights of the citizen is clear.

Until the new boundaries are fixed by the Commissioners, and plats are returned and recorded by the clerks of each of the counties, the old line continues to be the boundary line, and the voters have a right to vote in the same county their forefathers have voted for the last 150 years. A VOTER

The following is the the third section of the act of Assembly:

"3. And be it enacted, That as soon as the said lines and boundaries shall be fixed, settled and established as aforesaid by the commissioners or a majority of them, and the plats and explanations returned as aforesaid, that the same shall for ever *thereafter* be considered as the permanent divisional line or lines and bounds between the said counties of Anne Arundel and Calvert."

Metamorphosis of Animals into Vegetables.

"It has been ascertained by several naturalists, that a great number of the conferva are disorganized during the summer, and that the greenish globules, which are seen in their interior, become animalcules, which swim for a certain period in water, are susceptible of irritation on being touched, &c and at the end, reunite themselves to form new conferva. M Gaillon, in his new memoir, presented to the institute of France, has made observations, which fully confirm those previously made on this singular order of beings, which seems to destroy all traces of the distinction so feebly marked between the animal and vegetable creation. Last year he exhibited, to several sitters, the conferva mutabilis; on the 3rd of August, on the state of a plant; on the 5th, disorganized in the form of molecules, possessing the power of locomotion; reunited on the 6th, in the form of simple articulation, and on the 7th, constituted again, in their primitive form."

Journal of Foreign Medical Science, vol. 1. p. 224.