

THOMAS CULBRETH, Esquire, of Caroline county, was on Tuesday last appointed Clerk of the Executive Council of this State.

STATE BANK, or FISCAL INSTITUTION.

An important plan of finance has been reported by a committee of the House of Delegates, appointed to devise a system to "Alleviate the pressure of pecuniary distress, and to provide for the amelioration and progressive improvement of this state," which is now pending in the general assembly.

Its organization will comprise a financial board at the seat of government, to prepare the medium, and control the branches, or sub-departments—A law officer, five managers, and a treasurer for every county, and every city, to pass on titles, and disburse loans, which shall not exceed in any event one half of the value of the property pledged.

The plan proposes a limited emission of public currency, founded upon and represented by the real estate or productive property, to be apportioned amongst the several counties, and in due degree.

For the purpose of assuring the circulation and the beneficial effects of the STATE CURRENCY, it is provided that "the notes of this emission shall be received in all public payments, and all pensions, donations, salaries, compensations, fees, and other claims allowed by law"—its redemption is also made the condition of all process for the recovery of money, and it may be funded in 3 per cents, at the rate of 80 for 100, redeemable at the pleasure of the state.

The system provides for INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, on a liberal scale, and especial means for effectuating the DESIRED OBJECTS OF ISLAND NAVIGATION. It creates a variety of valuable offices, to give employment to "law characters, numerous clerks and practical men, to manage and conduct its operations."

The bill seems to have been deliberately concocted, and cautiously guarded in all its clauses.

The vast resources, and increasing prosperity of Great Britain, have been ascribed to the application of this principle of SYMBOLICAL MONEY or PUBLIC RIGHT.

The friends of the measure anticipate abundant means to support the government, to extend relief to every class and grade of people; to promote improvements in every interest; and to supply revenues for the education of ALL THE YOUTH THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

We are prone to admit a considerable change in the public opinion upon this question, and shall expect to witness a free discussion and a fair decision upon the merits of this system, in both branches of the legislature.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette. Sir, I am very far from being a friend to innovation, nor do I like to see laws unnecessarily repealed. But it cannot be denied that there are in our statute book, some laws which ought never to have been passed, and the continuance of which is worse than useless—some of these, indeed, are highly mischievous. Among them may be mentioned, An act, entitled, A supplement to an act to prevent the issuing of small bank notes, passed January 31, 1821.

The object of this act, as its title implies, is to prevent the circulation of small bank notes, that is of notes under five dollars. And in what manner is this object to be effected? Why this law declares, that after its passage, it shall not be lawful for any bank in the state to issue any note under five dollars; this may indeed serve to injure the banks, without benefiting the public, but it is utterly inconceivable, that it can have any beneficial effect. But this is not the worst part of this most injurious law—it imposes a penalty of five dollars upon any person who offers to pass, or to receive, any note of a less denomination than five dollars, of any bank or company not chartered by the state. And what has been the effect of this provision? Why just that which any man of common sense might have anticipated. Our own banks have withdrawn from circulation their small notes, and their place is supplied by an inundation of small notes from other places, from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. And how is the circulation of these small foreign notes to be counteracted? Certainly not by the provisions of this law, for it imposes a like penalty upon him who passes, and him who receives one of these small bills. And who will prosecute his neighbour for the violation of a law, when he is at the same time equally guilty, and as much in the power of his neighbour, as his neighbour is in his power? The only possible operation, that this law can have, as experience has proved, is to prevent the circulation of small notes of our own banks, to en-

courage the circulation of foreign small notes, and to assist the adjoining states and territory in withdrawing, our specie from us, and to enable them to keep their own. Can the continuance of this law be justified upon any principle of sound policy? MERCATOR.

Mr. GREEN, By inserting the following SMALL HINT, you will oblige an old friend; it may also perhaps suit some of your customers.

The old year is gone, And the new year is come; Your accounts are made out; Pray come and pay some. If you cannot pay all, Do come and pay part, It gives life to our business; And it softens the heart. I wish in my soul You may all have good cheer, And plenty of money Throughout the whole year.

AGRICULTURE.

Extract from Governor Clinton's message to the Legislature of New York.

The great object of a good government is to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number under its care. For this purpose, those arts and pursuits which minister to the sustenance and comfort of man, elevate his character and excite his virtues and talents into activity, must be cherished with a solicitude proportioned to the importance of the end to be attained; and to the means of accomplishment. Four fifths of our population are cultivators of the soil. On agriculture we must depend as the main source of our welfare. Its natural connection with manufactures, trade, commerce, navigation, and the useful arts, is well understood. And the united influence of these great departments of human industry, constitutes the wealth, the power, and the prosperity of nations.

An act was passed in 1819, for the encouragement of agriculture, which will expire during the present session. This state possesses every physical advantage for a great system of agriculture—a fertile and various soil; little waste land; easy, cheap, and rapid means of transportation; great markets at home, and contiguous to the ocean that opens to us the markets of the world.—These are some of the features that strike at the slightest glance. And, must it not be admitted that agriculture, either as a science or an art, is far from being cultivated with that ardent, and successful spirit due to its importance.—The most profitable mode of preparing the soil; the most economical and fertilizing applications; the most expedient rotation of crops; the various kinds of grain, plants, fruits and trees, best adapted to our soil and climate; the domestic animals most productive of solid advantage; the best system of plantation to supply the consumption of timber and fuel—all these, and similar subjects, open a field of enquiry and research of momentous interest, and demand the animating & invigorating encouragement of the state. We have an intercourse with every region of the globe, and can easily procure seed, plants, animals and labour saving machines—and we can hold such a communion with the scientific associations of Europe, connected with the various branches of husbandry as will be productive of the most useful results.

The experiment instituted for the encouragement of agriculture, although but of short duration, labouring under much opposition, and conducted in some cases injudiciously, has been generally useful, and in some countries has been eminently successful. I submit therefore to you to determine, whether it would not be wise to continue this system under such modifications as you may deem advisable. And I do this under a full persuasion that you will never overlook any measure conducive to the prosperity of so cardinal an interest, and connected with the honour of the state.

NEW ERA IN SAW MILLS.

Captain Wm. Kendall, jr. of Watertown, Me. has recently put into successful operation, an improved circular Saw, adapted to mill logs of the largest size. The saw is capable of making boards at the astonishing rate of 40 to 60 superficial feet in a minute, planing them at the same time; Those who have witnessed the effects, are fully apprised of its utility, particularly as it is admirably adapted to tide waters and streams of low heads, or may be conveniently propelled by steam; three fourths at least, of the power required in the usual way of sawing is saved by Mr. Kendall's machine, which at the same time makes much smoother and better boards. About 100,000 feet have already been made, though Capt. Kendall is not prepared to make a business of sawing till several important appendages are added to the machine. Circular saws have long been in use, yet the peculiar construction of the saw and other parts of the machine, and its application to heavy timber, are well worthy of a patent. The ardour in which he engaged, and the skill and ingenuity with which he has persevered in this new and useful invention, are worthy of commendation, and his complete success will perpetuate his fame and augment his usefulness.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.—The Brig De Witt Clinton sailed last week from New York for Port au Prince, with upwards of one hundred emigrants, and 10 cabin passengers. Among the latter were Peter Barker, and the Rev. Peter Williams, Agents of the "Society for promoting the emigration of free persons of colour to Hayti," and sent out by the "Society to that government; and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of the Missionary Society of New York. Whatever anxiety may have been excited by reports relative to Hayti, that the condition of emigrants was not as pleasant as at first was anticipated, it appears how so to be generally understood that the free people of colour in the United States, who can carry with them habits of industry and economy will essentially improve their condition by accepting the offers of President Boyer. U. S. Gaz.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—One hundred gentlemen of the New York Bar, including the eminent, have subscribed the following notice: "We the undersigned, Members of the Bar, impressed with the impolitic cruelty of confining persons for small debts, without some adequate provision for supplying them with the necessaries of life, and regretting its legalized and continued existence, do hereby pledge ourselves, if called upon, to give our professional services gratuitously, each of the subscribers for himself to procure the discharge of each such debtor from imprisonment, in the course of the ensuing twelve months. New York, Dec. 25th 1824."

From the Easton Gazette. OLD CHRISTMAS. Many persons are often doubtful which is the true old Christmas day—the fifth or the sixth of January.—Most, however, contend for the fifth very strenuously—the opinion is certainly erroneous—and the following is submitted to settle the question.—According to St Chrysostom, in the primitive times, Christmas and Epiphany were celebrated at one and the same feast. He observes it was but of a little while that Christmas had been celebrated at Antioch on the 25th of December, as a distinct feast; and that the use thereof came from the West. The Armenians made but one feast of them, as low as the 12th of January. Epiphany is always on the 6th January. In the year 1751 the style was changed in England, agreeably to the Gregorian computation, which had been adopted by all other nations in Europe.

By this new law it was decreed that the new year should begin on the 1st of January and that eleven intermediate nominal days between the 2d and 14th days of September, 1752, should for that time be omitted, so that the day succeeding the 2d should be denominated the 14th of that month.

From the above, it is manifest, that Old Christmas day falls on the 6th of January.

*Smollett's History of England.

CURIOS THEFT.—A fellow was brought up to the police for stealing the key of the Gaol. N Y Advocate.

A GREAT DAY'S WORK.—On the 3rd inst. Quartus Kingsley, a blacksmith in Northampton, Mass, with a hand to blow and strike, made two hundred and four horse shoes in eleven hours and forty minutes.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. GREEK NAVY, VICTORY OF OCTOBER 7. Extract from a letter dated Smyrna, October 9, 1824.

Night before last we heard a tremendous cannonading, which lasted for 5 hours, and heard 20 terrible explosions. To-day, we learn, that the Egyptian and the Constantinople fleet, together consisting of upwards of 160 vessels attacked the Greek fleet, which contained only 70, and they were all small merchant brigs, excepting three or four Polacca ships. They met between Cape Caraburno and Mytilene. The plan of the Turks was very well devised—but the undaunted bravery of the Greeks entirely disappointed them.

The Constantinople fleet came down from the north of Mytilene, and the Egyptian fleet came round Schio, so that the Greeks were completely surrounded. These brave men, however, firmly maintained their ground as they approached, and having prepared their fire ships, went to work hand and hand—for no sooner had Admiral Mioullis made the signal of attack than the fire ships were launched into the very midst of the Turkish fleet, and blew up 2 frigates and a corvette. But what is more astonishing, the Greek vessels came into regular fire with the Turkish frigates, and two corvettes and two brigs were boarded and taken, and another brig was sunk. They also took the Captain Pacha's tender. Admiral Mioullis, accompanied by a brig gave chase to a SEVENTY-FOUR, belonging to the Egyptian Pacha, and containing his son, being determined to board her with two hundred men! The seventy four was remarkably for her sailing, and by a great press of canvas escaped to the island of Mytilene. She was towing a small galley when she chased her, but she obliged to cut her drift, and let her fall into the hands of Mioullis. The whole of the barbarian fleet was put to rout.

It seems most incredible, and is certainly marvellous to a great degree, that seventy merchant vessels should be able to beat in this way, one hundred and fifty large ships of war—but it is nevertheless true. The Greeks are now conducting in a manner that must procure for them the admiration and good wishes of every man who is capable of noble sentiments. I only hope that an excess of bravery may not lead them to imprudence. They have shown the Turks that they are ready to meet them and that they can conquer them with a force vastly inferior; but, not content with this, they appear determined not to stop until they have destroyed the whole Turkish fleet. One of the most astonishing circumstances attending the victories, is the trivial loss they sustain in all their engagements. They are said, in all instances, not to have lost more than two or three fire ships. The officers of several European vessels of war, which were present, were astonished at the action. Three Greek brigs penetrated into the midst of four frigates and three corvettes, stood fire with them fifteen minutes and drove them off.—The Captain of a Yacht brig, who spoke one of them immediately afterwards, and found that they were uninjured.

I think we have seen few such actions as this. The news I am giving you has been confirmed to me since I began to write; and a Dutch corvette which has just come in, says that she saw the Turkish fleet and observed Admiral Mioullis give a signal, upon which his squadron all made sail towards their enemies, so that we shall probably hear of another engagement. The Brig James and Nabilla was witness of the action I have described to you; and will, no doubt, make an interesting report of it on her arrival at Boston. It has produced no effect on the Turks at Smyrna—they are as quiet as lambs although, it is true, rather down in the mouth. They have not spirit enough even to be ashamed of themselves. I hope this year may put an end to the Greek struggle; at any rate, they will be capable of carrying it on, if they continue as victorious through the season as they have been thus far. They are a jealous people, and I am afraid will have some difficulty in settling their government. In the Morea they are beating the Turks at right and left, and may be considered as already free, unless some jealous European tyrant should interfere. I like the people as if I were one of them myself.

ALTERED NOTES.—The Alexandria Phoenix states that a number of the Corporation One Dollar Notes of that town, as well as Washington city, have been ingeniously altered to TWO, and are in daily circulation. We have lately seen Bank of Alexandria, and Bank of Potomac Fives that had been converted into Tens. Balt. Patriot.

On Saturday the 11th ultimo, a public dinner was given by the citizens of New-Orleans to Captain Pilot, commander of the Colombian Sloop of war Urica, and his officers. A great number of the most respectable citizens attended.

A mercantile house in Hull imported bones for manure, in the course of last year, to the amount of forty thousand pounds.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Monday, the 10th inst. in this city, Dr. WILLIAM E. PINKNEY, in the 35th year of his age. This afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, has deprived our community of one of its most useful and valuable members. As a PHYSICIAN, the deceased ranked among the most eminent and distinguished of his profession. To great natural abilities, he united the advantages which are derived from extensive medical learning, and the experience which is afforded by a large and varied practice.

His judgment was uncommonly sound, and his knowledge of diseases, in all their various forms and shapes, was so exceedingly accurate, that he seldom failed to adopt the most judicious treatment of which they were susceptible. Those who have enjoyed the benefit of his skill; and many, to whom he has often afforded relief in the hour of suffering, will deeply deplore his untimely death. But it was not only in his professional character, that the deceased was distinguished for his usefulness in society. When the state of his health would permit, he was ever ready and willing to take an active part in whatever plans were calculated to promote the public benefit—His sufferings were uncommonly severe, and of long duration. For the last years of his life, he seldom passed a day of total exemption from pain.

This protracted state of suffering served to prepare his mind for the awful event which is so deeply deplored by all who knew him—and it is confidently believed that he died an humble and pious christian, and that he has gone to partake of the bliss reserved for the righteous.

A CARD.

DOCTOR SPARKS, offers a continuance of his professional services to the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity. Orders for him may be left as heretofore, at the late residence of his much lamented friend and associate Dr. William E. Pinkney, or at the office lately occupied by them. Jan. 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court January 11th, 1825.

On application by petition of Richard G. Stockett & Henry Wayman executors of Larkin Shipley, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Larkin Shipley, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of July next, they may otherwise be by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of January, 1825.

Richard G. Stockett, & Henry Wayman, Exrs.

Drifted Ashore

On the subscriber's farm, lying on Deep Creek near Herring Bay, on the 18th December last, one Oak Log, about 45 feet in length, 24 inches square in the butt—Two Pine Logs, one measuring 60 feet in length, two feet at the butt, the other 58 feet in length, two feet at the butt. The owners are required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. Robert Franklin, near Herring Bay, Jan. 13, 1825.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert county Orphans court, Oct. 12th, 1824.

On application of Priscilla Freeland, administratrix of Robert Freeland, late of Calvert county, deceased; it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. Wills for Calvert county.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Freeland, late of Calvert county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, in the year 1824.

John G. Freeland, Jan. 13, 1825.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Margaret Hopkins, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment. Richard P. Snowden, Ex'r. Jan. 13, 1825.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is authorized by the Vestry of St Anne's Parish, to state that there are a number of vacant Pews in the Church which may be had gratuitously by any person applying to Mr George Shaw, or to GEORGE L. MAORNER, Registrar.

Committee to consider upon and to devise some efficient and practicable plan to relieve the pecuniary distress of the people &c.

Messrs. Teackle, McMahon, Hope, Beall, Ewing, Chapman, Hopper, Millard, Merrick.

By order, TRUAMAN CROSS, Clk.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Messrs. Maxcy, Worthington, Steel, Duvall, Tingle, Howard, Teackle.

By order, TRUAMAN CROSS, Clk.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Teackle, Spencer, Garner, Maxcy, Boon, Weems, Gough.

By order, JAMES B. LATIMER, Clk.

Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the civil practice as relating to the confinement of our fellow citizens in the common jails of this state.

Messrs. Teackle, Howard, McClean, Norris, Thomas, Beckett, Wilson.

By order, WM. H. EMORY, Clk.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Messrs. Teackle, Lee, McMahon, Howard, Merrick, Spencer, Henderson, Millard, Roberts.

By order, ISAAC HINES, Clk.