

### EVILS OF TIGHT LACING.

If intemperance, that vice which destroys and brings ruin upon so many families, be almost peculiar to men, women are chargeable with a fault, which, from its consequences to them and to their children, is hardly less to be deplored. There was a time—it was in the days of our respected grandmothers—when the frame of our fair was unconfined by whale-bone and bodice, their minds untainted by the mania of sullying themselves with stay-tape and buckram, and a long life of health and beauty richly compensated the wealthy and wise for their wisdom and independence. But alas! those halcyon days we fear have departed forever, and but few beauties are now found for adoration and love, but such as resemble the baked monks of St. Bernard—Palpitations of the heart, from other causes than love; short breathings, without amorous sighs; consumptions without colds; ricketty children without number, are the daily results of the prevailing habit of following the milliner's contracted patterns, and bowing at the shrine of fashion. The cook braces her waist with a leathern strap, and the chamber maid wears a bust to be genteel; the latter apes the manners of her mistress' daughters, whose mother girts them up in broadened stomachers to keep them in shape; and madam wears all sorts of anti-respiratory, for the sake of being in fashion.

The degree of ill-health, bodily distortion, and untimely death among females, solely originating in tight lacing, is incalculable; and still the custom is pursued with the most unaccountable pertinacity; but when revolting fashion and the good sense of the most interesting portion of society begin to consult propriety and bodily ease, young women may entertain hopes they cannot now indulge in living to a good old age, bringing up a family of healthy children, and being blessed with "angels' visits" from their physicians. [Medical Intel.]

The proposition submitted by Mr. King to the Senate of the United States, to apply the avails of the national public lands, after the funded debt for which they now stand pledged is paid off, to aid the emancipation of slaves, and the removal of persons of colour from the United States, requires much consideration. Notwithstanding it must be acknowledged that all the States are in some measure partakers in the national disgrace, as well as the national sin of slavery, and we hope and trust that they would all combine their efforts, and submit to great sacrifices, to redeem the national character from so foul a blot; yet it may be questioned whether they would submit to the principle which seems to be involved in Mr. King's resolution, viz.—that the nation is to pay the holders of slaves a price as an inducement for them to consent to their emancipation. If the proposition does not mean this, we do not know what it means.

As the case may be, we have no doubt the slave holders would rejoice to obtain the value which they may put upon their slaves from the United States. The moment the affairs of the world shall undergo such a change, as that slave-labour costs more than it comes to—when cotton shall cease to be worth raising,—that is, when the demand for it in Europe is supplied from other places, our market is cut off,—then slaves will be so far reduced in value, that they will be worth but little, and in many places will become an expense instead of a profit to their owners. In that case, if the latter can receive their own prices for their stock, it might be considered a profitable, or at least, a saving bargain.

At the last census, there were more than a million and a half of slaves in the United States. There is no doubt that the number will be greatly increased by the next census. Supposing however that we take the round number of a million and a half, and estimate the sum that will be required to buy them out of the hands of their masters. At 500 dollars a head, they would amount to 750 millions of dollars—at 400 dollars a head, to 600 millions—at 300 dollars a head, to 450 millions—at 200 dollars a head, to 300 millions—and at 100 dollars a head to 150 millions. These are pretty serious sums; even the lowest of them is fifty per cent. more than the whole national debt as estimated at the treasury. [N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

### SPAIN.

An arrival at Boston from Gibraltar has brought papers of that place to the 30th Dec. by which it appears that Spain was in the most deplorable condition—those having the reins of government being divided among themselves, and the people every where showing symptoms of revolt. The guerrillas, as was anticipated, had availed themselves of the opportunity given by the return of part of the French army, to reorganise themselves, and the risings of the people of Arragon were so great that Gen. Espagne, the commandant, had applied to the Minister of War for more troops to restrain them.—These indications of hostility to the violent measures pursued by Ferdinand, had not, however, induced him

to change his policy; for, notwithstanding all that has been said about his opposition to the inquisition, it is stated to be placed beyond all doubt that that infernal tribunal was to be immediately restored by a decree which only waited the king's signature. The bishops, by this document, will each, in their character of inquisitors, have a junta in their respective dioceses, composed of ecclesiastics noted for their devotedness to the cause of the throne, who will pronounce on the offences committed against religion. There will also be, in the capital, a Central Inquisitorial Junta, at the head of which, it is said, will be the archbishops of Toledo and Santiago. The former will send to the latter an account of the trials before them, and the judgments pronounced by them, which will not be carried into execution until the Supreme Junta has expressed its approbation. It is also stated that all the ex-political chiefs in the power of the government were to be brought to trial; or in other words, to the scaffold. Every day some of the inhabitants of Madrid were arrested on charges of uttering seditious cries and tried by courts martial. The prisons are represented to be full, notwithstanding these courts pursue their labours with extraordinary activity. A great number of persons had been arrested at Vich, and there being no permanent commission, a court martial of royalist officers, few of whom could read, was formed. This court, without hearing the witnesses in defence, condemned all the prisoners to the gallies. An appeal from this decision, which had plunged 200 of the principal families in Vich into mourning, had been forwarded to the Captain General.

In the midst of these sanguinary proceedings, and the disputes of the ministers, the utmost embarrassment was occasioned by the want of money, and to relieve the treasury it was contemplated to sell part of the property belonging to the convents. The king and his family had arrived at Madrid, and another expedition was talked of for the purpose of proceeding against South America. [N. Y. Even. Post.]

### WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.

We understand that the Government has lately received Despatches from Mr. Richard C. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary at Bogota, (brought by Mr. Larz Anderson, brother of the Minister,) and accompanied by two treaties, which had been negotiated by him with the Government of Colombia: one of amity, commerce, and friendship, and the other for the suppression of the slave trade; both of which are now under the consideration of the senate.

### THE EXHIBITION.

The Rotunda of the Capital had, yesterday, the appearance of a Bazaar, and attracted more visitors than either the senate or house of representatives. From 11 till 4, there was a constant and crowded succession of individuals, of both sexes; and the exhibition was such as both to justify and satisfy the very laudable curiosity which had been excited.

Amongst the articles which were exhibited, we observed superb specimens of domestic broad cloths, cassimeres, &c. from the Wolcott woolen manufactory, at South bridge, Massachusetts; as well as from the manufactory of Milbury, in Massachusetts; Litchfield, in Connecticut; Steubenville, in Ohio; and other establishments, the names of which have escaped us, from the hasty manner of the survey we were enabled to take. The maximum price of the broad cloths was 12 dollars per yard.

The cottons were in abundant variety, from the manufactory of New-York, New-Jersey, &c. and were of excellent materials and workmanship; some of them vying with the best productions of the foreign market. There was, also, an extensive assortment of flannels—some of them of the manufacture of our own district—of baizes, floor cloths, &c. &c. Silks were exhibited in abundance, and of a quality which exceeded our highest expectations.

Among the hardware, we noticed some finely finished grates, from the manufactory of Morris, of Philadelphia, made for the Lehigh coals. One of these grates, which was marked \$125, attracted particular attention and admiration. Fenders, spades, shovels, hoes, bird cages, bellows, brushes, &c. were shown in considerable variety.

We also observed an exquisitely finished secretary and book case, exhibited by John Needles, a manufacturer of cabinet furniture, from Hanover-street, Baltimore; which for the beauty of the wood, and the excellence of the workmanship, is, at least equal to any thing which we have seen. It was marked \$125. Some ingenious models of machinery were also exhibited. The exhibition will, we understand, remain open until Friday evening; after which, if a public sale should take place, proper notice will be given. Exhibitions of this character must be productive of benefit to the country. They will act as a powerful stimulus to our manufacturers; they will introduce confidence among ourselves, and that will induce new efforts, the

effects of which will be to give a reputation abroad to the products of our industry and ingenuity. It would give us sincere concern, if such scanty patronage should be given to those enterprising manufacturers who have brought their goods hither, as to discourage future attempts of a similar description. Should these exhibitions be continued, increasing as they will increase, in extent and in importance every year, they may ultimately become of such magnitude, as to draw hither, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the artisan, from the most distant parts of the republic; and if no other good resulted from this commercial display, the practical lesson which it would teach to our legislators would, of itself be no inexpressible reward for the labour and expense which would be incurred.—Nat. Journal.

### LAFAYETTE.—Washington, Feb. 24.

General LAFAYETTE with his Son and Secretary, set out last evening on his tour thro' the Southern and Western States. He left here in the steam boat Potomac, for Norfolk, whence he will proceed through the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, to New Orleans; thence, up the Mississippi, as far as St. Louis, visiting the Seats of Government of the States on its banks; then those of the Western and Northwestern States, and returning to the Atlantic via Pittsburg, &c.—Being under an engagement to be at Boston on the anniversary of the Battle at Bunker's Hill, which is the 17th of June, the General has a journey before him of about five thousand miles, to be performed in something less than four months. The greater part of the vast and fertile regions which he is about to visit—now teeming with population, and abounding in all the arts & comforts of civilization—has been reclaimed from the savage and the wilderness since Lafayette last left our shores for his own country. His eyes will dwell with delight on the uninterrupted prospect of plenty and happiness which will every where greet his sight; and he will exult while he sees all these blessings crowned with the enjoyment of institutions so dear to his generous heart.

**NEW STEAM ENGINE.**—The Newport Mercury states an experiment has just been made in crossing Bristol Ferry, with a steam engine without a boiler, invented by Mr. John Babcock, of Portsmouth, R. I. The experiment was completely successful, and we (says the Providence Journal,) shall be much gratified if its practical utility can be completely established. Gentlemen, however, in whose knowledge of mechanical principles we have much confidence, express doubts of the success of this invention. The following is the description of the Engine.

"The substitute for a boiler of a ten horse power Engine, consists of two sections of cast iron tubes, one inch thick; each 16 feet in length, in lengths of 3 feet and averaging 1 1/2 inch bore, and containing about 3 gallons, placed horizontally in a small furnace, 3 1/2 by 4 1/2 feet and 3 feet high; the end of one tube enters into the top of a cylinder 6 1/2 inches in diameter, the end of the other enters into the bottom; the other ends go out on opposite sides of the furnace, and to each is attached a small forcing pump one inch in diameter, and they are alternately worked by gearing attached to the cross head—the cylinder is also enclosed in the furnace, and the length of the strokes of the piston is 2 feet 2 inches—the motion is communicated by shackle bars, in the usual way, and there is no variation from the common construction of a high pressure engine—to see it in motion, a fire is made in the furnace with a few sticks of small wood, or a bushel of coal, and when the tubes are heated, only three cubic inches of water is injected from the forcing pump upon the hot iron, and is instantly turned into steam; a valve at the same time being open into the cylinder, it forces down the piston; the other pump then forces the same quantity into the tube, another valve is opened and the piston ascends, and it continues to operate with unabated vigour, as long as it is supplied with water—the number of strokes made by the piston in a minute; is about 40 while propelling the boat; and the quantity of water then used is only a gallon in 4 minutes—it is necessary that it should be fresh water, as the tubes are so small that they get clogged by either salt or sediments; but this is no objection, as by adding a condenser, nearly the whole can be retained, and we believe it will be found to combine the four requisites, the cheapness, simplicity, strength and utility, of a perfect machine. The whole space occupied by it does not exceed that of a small tea table, and the power may be indefinitely enlarged without much increasing the size, and with few alterations it can be easily adapted to any Engine now in use."

The editor of the Mercury remarks, in announcing this invention, "we have so often given credence to accounts of engines and improvements that have been found to be wrong in principle, and useless in practice; that we have forborne to announce the present one, until it had passed the ordeal of successful experiment—but we now

firmly believe that the experiment made yesterday, has for ever settled the question that steam may be generated in quantities sufficient for any power without the aid of a boiler.

### POWER OF AMERICA.

How greatly has the power of the American nation been enlarged during the last 24 years. Previous to the year 1800, it was not known, even in name, by the Grand Seigneur of all the Turks, as is proved by the following circumstance: The United States frigate George Washington, commanded by Com. Bainbridge, was ordered by Congress to carry presents to the Dey of Algiers; and when she arrived, the Dey employed her to carry his presents to the Grand Seigneur at Constantinople. On the arrival of the frigate at that city, the English Consul, then residing there, was sent for, in order to get him to point out in what part of the world such beings as the Americans resided. The Consul showed a map of the world, and in one section of it traced the small continent of America. The Grand Seigneur having seen that there was a part of the earth so denominated, and finding that the names of America and Americans corresponded, at last acquiesced in the supposition that there might be such beings as commodore Bainbridge and his crew, who were not Englishmen. From hence it may be inferred, that the greater part of his subjects knew still less either of the American people or their name. But how different is it now? The American nation is not only known in name, by all the inhabitants, Muffis, Pachas, Deys and Sultans, residing in the countries and islands washed by the Mediterranean sea, but by most of the Asiatic princes. This is owing to the additions made to our naval power, which is still increasing, not only in the number of ships, but in their size. Previous to the late war with England, we had none larger than 44's, and by a treaty with her, we were prohibited from building them beyond that size. But now, when experience has demonstrated their utility, possessing as well the means as the capacity to construct ships of the first class, combining elegance of model with durability, no nation can boast of vessels superior, if equal to our own. The North Carolina, one of the largest ships in our navy, is now ordered for the Mediterranean. Phil. E. Post.

A few days since five couple were married at Stoke Church; among these a sailor attended with his blushing belle. Jack's face presenting to the clergyman's view no small number of scratches, intersecting each other in all directions, he looked at him rather earnestly, which Jack perceiving, exclaimed, "I know your honour, what you are glimpsing at; 'twas Madam there did it last night," pointing to his intended bride "but I served her out for it—only look at her eyes;" and Jack was right, for on inspecting the damsel, the orbs of vision were found surrounded by nearly all the colours of the rainbow; they went to the altar in perfect good humour to complete the ceremony. Plym. paper.

**INDIAN LONGEVITY.**—"Within these last eight years," says the Canada Spectator, "there have died in the village of Coganawag, ten Indians, each of them past an hundred years of age.—Some days ago, the curate buried a woman aged 166.

**CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.**—On Friday last, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 136 to 33.

**WHAT A LUCKY HUSBAND!**—The wife of Mr. Isaac Lewis, jr. of Shrewsbury, on the 31st of January last, gave birth to three living children, all daughters, and all likely to do well. The weight of them was said to be 4, 5, and 6 pounds each.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The Rambler of 400 tons, and the Midas of 500 tons, have arrived at London direct from New South Wales, fully laden with cargoes of oil, seal skins, wool and timber—the latter article is chiefly of the fine blue tree plank, well adapted, from its length and durable properties, for the purpose of ship-building. The agricultural interests of the settlement are in a flourishing condition, and the wools of this colony, we learn, are likely to be brought to a quality which will rival those from the continent of Europe.

**RELIGION IN RUSSIA.**—The Emperor of Russia has addressed a rescript to the minister of ecclesiastical affairs, charging him to exercise the most rigorous surveillance over all publications that touch on religion or public instruction, in order to prevent any from being published that have not received the sanction of the synod.

**THE EFFIGY.**—Of Mr. Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S. was burnt at Pittsburg, on the night of the 14th February.

### Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1823.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on Saturday night after passing 208 laws. Twelve of this number, are acts divorcing married persons.

**Reduction of the Chancellor's Salary.**—Notwithstanding the rejection by the Senate, of the bill passed by the House of Delegates, to reduce the salary of the Chancellor of this state, the latter body, determined on effecting the reduction, placed that officer on the "civil list," and fixed his salary at \$2,534. The consequence of this measure of the House was, a refusal by the senate to pass the bill "for the payment of the civil list"—a determination, which, if it had been adhered to, would have left certain officers in rather an unpleasant situation. The Senate, however, after interchanging several messages with the house on the subject, passed the civil list bill without the section reducing the Chancellor's salary. The House, therefore, steady to its purpose, declined passing an act to continue the acts of 1797, ch. 71 and 1798, ch. 85, increasing his salary to the sum of \$3,400; thus leaving it as fixed by the law of 1792, ch. 26, which allows him 2,534 dollars.

**Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.**—The bill which a few weeks since passed the House of Representatives of the U. S. authorising a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has likewise passed the Senate, and is now a law.

The National Intelligencer of Monday says, "Several members elect of the Senate have arrived in this city, preparatory to the special session of the Senate, which is to take place for executive purposes, after the adjournment of the present congress."

### For the Md. Gazette.

**THE ANNE ARUNDEL & CALVERT LINE.**—Mr. Editor, From the manner in which the passage of the law establishing the divisional line between Anne-Arundel and Calvert, has been mentioned, the inference would properly be drawn, that Calvert had obtained all, to which she had set up a claim. On the contrary, she has been defeated as to nearly two thirds, and by far the most valuable part of it. Calvert claimed a line, beginning at a branch, entering into Herring Creek, near its mouth on Chesapeake Bay, about four miles north of Friendship, and thence directly across to Patuxent river. Instead thereof, the line, which has been given her by the late law, although opposed by all the Anne-Arundel delegates, runs from the mouth of a creek on the south side of Holland's Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, through Samuel Owing's farm in a westerly direction, considerably to the south of Friendship, to a point in the old line, thence to Lynnh Creek, and so on to the Patuxent river, as it has heretofore been. This gives to Calvert only a small piece of the lower end of Anne-Arundel, a majority of the inhabitants of which had petitioned this year to be put into Calvert. A majority of the people of this part being against remaining in Anne-Arundel, the efforts of our delegates were unsuccessfully kept in; but they have completely succeeded in securing to the county, by a line which is now to be fixed and bounded by law, and cannot be disturbed again, nearly two-thirds of the disputed territory, and by far the most valuable part of it. This piece is supposed to be only about 6,000 acres.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette. Mr. Printer, Be pleased to publish in your paper the yeas and nays as given in the senate week before last, when the final question was taken in that body, on the bill "to elect the Senate immediately by the people." I know the bill was rejected by the Senate, and should like to know how members voted on it.

[It is not in our power to comply with the request contained in the above yeas and nays not having been taken on the final question. The yeas and nays on a motion to strike out the first section," which was tantamount to a motion to reject the bill, stood thus—For striking out, Messrs. Bowie, Brownley, Chambers, Claiborne, Kent, Orrell, Scott, and Tilghman. Against striking out, Messrs. Stuart, pres. Dickinson, Miller, and Claiborne—4.]

**Presentation of Medals.**—In obedience to certain resolutions of congress, the President of the United States on Saturday last presented Gold Medals, voted them for their gallantry during the late war with Great-Britain, to the following named officers:

- Major-General Brown,
- Major-General Scott,
- Major-General Maco,
- Major-General Harris,
- Major-General Gaines, (through Mr. Houston)
- Major-General P. B. Porter, (thro' Mr. Marvin),
- Brig. General Miller, (through Mr. Webster.)

### THE NEW CABINET.

A letter from a distinguished Member of Congress, to a gentleman in this county, states that Mr. Adams has determined on placing the following gentlemen in the new cabinet:

- Mr. Clay, Secretary of State,
- Mr. Barbour, of Va. Secretary of the Treasury,
- Mr. Rush, Secretary of War,
- Mr. Southard, Secretary of Navy.

### ACTS Passed at the late Session of the Legislature.

The following acts, which originated in the Senate, was passed by that body, and sent to the House of Delegates on the last evening of the session, when the latter passed it. It is necessary that it should be confirmed by an act of the next legislature before it can take effect. The yeas and nays were taken in the House on its passage, and stood, affirmative 66, negative 35. A few days before, a bill of a similar character failed in the House by a vote of 30 to 30.

### THE JEWS. An act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every citizen of this state professing the Jewish religion, and who shall hereafter be appointed to any office or public trust under the state of Maryland, shall in addition to the oaths required to be taken by the constitution and the laws of the state, or of the United States, make and subscribe a declaration of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, in the stead of the declaration now required by the constitution and form of government of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, and every part of any law of this state, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as respects the sect of people aforesaid, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be repealed and annulled on the confirmation hereof.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the said constitution and form of government shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

### THE IMPRISONMENT OF Females for Debt abolished.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful to imprison any Female for any debt contracted after the passage of this act, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the issuing of the writ of *ne exeat*, in any case where the same may be now lawfully issued.

### ANNE ARUNDEL & CALVERT LINES.

A supplement to the act, entitled. An act to establish the divisional lines between Anne-Arundel and Calvert Counties. Whereas, doubts have arisen upon the construction of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1823, entitled, An Act to establish the divisional lines between Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, as to the beginning of the said divisional lines: And whereas, it was the intention of the general assembly to settle and determine the said divisional lines, in such manner as to prevent any future difficulty with regard to the same; therefore,

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That the said divisional lines between Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, shall begin on the south side of Samuel Owing's house, at the mouth of a creek, called in the Act to which this is a supplement, Muddy Creek, or Red Lyon's Creek, which said Creek shall be taken and understood to mean the same Creek stated by the commissioners appointed by the act of the last session to ascertain the divisional lines between the said counties, in their report to the legislature at its present session, to be known by the name of South Creek, or Muddy Creek, and running by and with said Creek to the head thereof, thence directed by the act to which is a supplement.

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