

From the Nautical Intelligence.
From an old Sea Captain's Manuscript.

It was in the early part of my life, when I was placed in that shrouded situation of cabin-boy, thereby being the thing on board the ship which any and every one had a legitimate right to kick, that our vessel was engaged in a voyage in that worst of watery seas, the Baltic. The difficulty of obtaining a cargo had delayed our return until the season had advanced so far as to create peril from the ice, as well as from tempest. The suffering from cold I will remember, though perhaps my young blood and the collective and disjunctive kicks and cuffs afforded served to make my endurance less than that of others—but I kept my feet on the deck, and my jacket over my shoulders, and a monkey jacket kept my hands and kicking to prevent the freezing effect of cold and spray. Some times in the moonlight would be discovered the tall ice berg, moving with the majesty of death, along the morning deep, like some giant surveying the domain of his empire—again another, almost level with the wave but extending as far beneath as the other above its surface, would dash into foam the billow as it roiled upon its glittering side—in an accumulated rock, the contact with which was insupportable destruction. The severity of the weather was fast approximating our ship into a miniature resemblance of these Leviathans—the shrouds gathering size each hour from the dashing of the sea, our decks loaded with an unprofitable cargo of ice, and our bows presenting, instead of the sharp angle of the fast sailer, the broad visage of a pug-nacious ram, fronted for the contest.

It was on one of these moonlit evenings, during the severest part of the cold, that we made (in sailor's phrase) a ship's head. From a wish to ascertain the truth of his reckoning, or from some other motive with which he did not see fit to entrust so important a personage as myself, our captain was desirous of speaking to me, and knowing the necessity of his own sailing, ordered a signal gun to be fired, which after much hammering upon the tompons of our guns, and sundry scrapings at and our ship's piece of iron ordinance to say nothing of our temporary gunners, was accomplished. We were however surprised, before this feat was performed, at the proportional rapidity with which we came up with the stranger—he seemed under short sail than ourselves, and when we arrived within hail we observed that some of his sails were very indifferently handled, and with what few were set he was lying to—every piece of rigging as high as the fore-yard was swelled to an enormous bulk by ice, and exhibited a very prismatic colour as it glittered in the moonbeam. The hull of the ship seemed to be encumbered with quadruple the quantity of ice that loaded us—and she resembled throughout, that ship of glass which now decks my mantle-piece. One individual stood at the helm with a chapeau that might have been of the shaggy fur of some animal—but it now bristled in points like a chrysalis hedge-hog—our vessel was now along side and within a few yards of her, when our ministerial a-baild and our mate with his bull voice hailed "What ship is this?" The helmsman seemed deaf, and made no reply, and the crew (what were on deck) appeared not to understand the lingo of our mate. He again bawled in French—no answer—then with a few English dashes, in Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese—but all to no purpose—the helmsman of the stranger seemed too intense on his own business, to regard such petty interruptions. The mate went below to report, and a large committee was held, wherein the officers of the ship conversed in under tones, and the sailors turned their quids and looked alternately at the stranger and at each other; as for me, I thought the silence unbecomingly, and was anxious to hear the command "fill maintop sail," and to run away from a clime where I met with nothing but cross words, hard duty, and cold fingers.

At last our mate appeared and ordered the boat to be hoisted out—and never did I witness a command on board a ship so wisely and so judiciously obeyed. In spite of the fact that the thing was to be done, and our second mate, a real dardevil, was ordered to take a crew on board the stranger, who now was very near us—the crew tardily crept, and as I was looking and wondering, he tumbled me back and heels into the boat, and we were ordered to pull away—in a short time we were at the side of the ship, and rowed for the shrouds, where a sailor was standing, apparently watching us—I was ordered to throw a rope to him, which I did with great precision and actually hit the fellow on his head—but still he would not or did not take it, and I was ordered by the second mate for a lubberly fellow, with a supererogatory punch with the oar's end on my shoulder—again we rowed up, and the second mate tried his skill, with the same success—and I have no doubt that he would have complimented the boorish sailor in the same manner, if he had a similar proximity—a third time the boat was along side and the officer with some difficulty made the warp fast around the enormous mizzen and stepped on board followed by the crew who shrank to his rear. Among the last I clambered over the slippery side, and with due caution made a stand in the centre of the group, who were listening to the colloquy which had commenced on the part of our second officer.

I shall not attempt to give the precise language which he held toward the helmsman of the strange ship, but it is not the most civil or such as is heard often in a Lady's drawing room. The admittance of it was a sailor's jaw for not answering a hail, and for not taking the warp, concluded by a request to know his latitude and longitude and how certain tapes bore from their ship—all of which no reply was made, when I was called upon for a lantern, which I had taken from the boat, and had snugly stowed away under my jacket, keeping both light and heat to myself—a thing by no means difficult as the moonlight rendered its absence unobserved. The 2d mate received it and went aft to observe the constance of the dumb gentleman of the helm—in his way he stumbled over one man, whom he thought—her drunk or asleep, but finally held the lamp to the face of the steersman, which was a shapeless lump of ice—the helm washed, his hand upon it, his feet fixed at some depth in the ice, and he himself frozen stiff in his upright position near him were several of the crew in horizontal and vari-

THE DOCTRINE OF INSTRUCTION.

An able writer in the Richmond Enquirer, under the signature of "A Friend to Principle, on the doctrine of instructions, concludes by summing up his argument as follows:

- 1st. The sovereignty of the people in a representative government, is identified with their political freedom.
- 2d. The sovereignty of the people is comprised of two indispensable and coordinate branches, the right of suffrage and the right of instruction.
- 3d. The right of suffrage is periodical in its operation, and is weakened in its efficacy to restrain the abuse of public trust, in proportion to the duration of office it confers.
- 4th. The right of instruction acts as an auxiliary, to fill the intermissions of suffrage, and serves as a continual check upon the aggrandizing spirit of ambition.
- 5th. Without the right of suffrage, the sovereignty is passed away from the people to the government. Without the right of instruction, it is passed away and returned to them periodically only to repeat the error of conferring it again, upon an elect aristocracy.
- Under the one state, the people submit, and are injured to the lash of power, by a continual operation, under the other, they are allowed a respite and a breathing time to be made the more sensible of their present condition when the scourge is re-iterated.

Though the right of suffrage is secured to the people by the constitutions as a perfect and definitive right, and the right of instruction has been overlooked as an imperfect and definite right, when viewed in its general acceptation, yet upon occasions of full county and town meetings, or of legislative resolves, which express the will of the majority to their representatives, it becomes a perfect right, coordinate with that of suffrage, and having been recognized by the reciprocal acts of constituents and representatives, its exercise should be as valid as it had been so ordained by the written constitutions.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. Caspello, of Rhode, in a memoir read before the Academy de Lincei, affirms that the Hydrophobic poison, after its first transmission, is conveyed by the power of conveying the disease.

The observation, already made by Bader, is confirmed by repeated experiments made by Dr. Caspello. A lap-dog and cat were both inoculated with the saliva of a dog who died with inoculated Hydrophobia; and three years afterwards, the lap-dog was again inoculated from a dog who became again spontaneously, he then took the disease and died.

An ox was bitten by a dog attacked with rabies; he became Hydrophobic and bit many other animals; all remained free from the affection. The dog that bit the ox, also bit a child, who died about four months after, with all the symptoms of Hydrophobia; with the saliva of this child, a dog was inoculated, but the disease was not transmitted.

A dog which has been bitten by another dog, became Hydrophobic on the fifty-first day, broke the chain with which he was fastened, and escaped into the street, where he bit many persons, and the dogs of two persons (who are named), and finally disappeared among the ruins of the Villa of Quintilianus Varus; not one of the persons or dogs so bitten had the slightest symptoms of Hydrophobia. Medical Journal.

CELERY.

Dr. A. Vogel has ascertained that the fresh leaves of Celery, yield rather more than one per cent, of manna purified by repeated crystallization. This is said to be the first authenticated instance of manna occurring in the leaves of an European plant.

The manna may be extracted by boiling the filtering juice of the leaves in order to precipitate the chlorophylla and vegetable albumen, and evaporating the liquid thus purified, to the consistency of honey; it separates on cooling in greyish white acicular crystals. But the most accurate procedure is to digest this thick liquid for a few minutes in alcohol, and to filter the solution while boiling hot. After some hours it concretes into a soft white coloured mass, resembling a cauliflower; this may be rendered considerably purer by squeezing out the alcoholic liquid, re-dissolving the solid portion, and crystallizing a second time.

KENTUCKY.

The following deplorable picture of the condition of that state, is given by a Mr. Willis, one of the members of its late Legislature:

"Our Judges of the Court of Appeals repealed out of office; the Constitution of our state trodden under foot; our treasury robbed and empty; capital burnt down; convicts in the penitentiary naked and starving; Governor's son a murderer and cut throat; a deficiency of \$30,000 in our revenue; a denial of justice, by our execution laws; a relief Legislature."

And the party that lately ruled the state, is thus charged in a spirited address by Mr. Wickliffe to his constituents: They are (says he) the party that established the Independent Banks, that suspended the laws for the collection of debts—that annihilated the credit and wasted the stock of the Bank of Kentucky; that multiplied offices, & divided them among themselves—the same party that invited and brought to this state the Branch Banks of the United States, and after borrowing up wards of two millions of dollars from them, attempting to drive them from the state—the same party that wasted the revenues of the state—the taxes of the government—that ruined our credit at home and abroad; that had sunk labour and every man's estate at least one half in value—that had banished specie from the country, and introduced in its stead a disgusting, depreciated, ragged paper currency."

By A. D. Mitenell—Our Representatives are the SERVANTS, not the MASTERS of the People.

By Jas. Ewing—May the 20th Congress not abuse the power vested in them by the people.

By J. Hilman—May the freemen of Maryland assert their rights at the next congressional election.

"HIGH LIFE AMONG THE COLOURED FOLKS."

The season of Balls and Quadrilles is at most over, and at the moment when the warm weather would have terminated the gala and the ebullient gentry. The Police and its aids have broken in and broken up their collision parties.

Having understood that a brilliant blow out was in contemplation, and that a great display of black beauty and fashion was expected at their grand soiree in Mulberry street, on Tuesday night the watch was stationed, and preparations made for an attack. The carriages drove up in quick succession. One or two masters of ceremonies being ready to hand the ladies out—and what with the flambeaux—the bustle and the voices of the managers, ordering the white drivers to turn "ode horses head to Pump street," the place was kept quite lively and interesting. About ten o'clock, when the violins and tamborines were at their height, and the ball room trembled with the weight and vibration of the company, in walked the Police magistrate, accompanied by some twelve or fourteen watchmen. Many of the ladies fainted, the gentlemen grew pale, and the company, after an application of sal volatile and burnt feathers, and many ejaculations of "O dear! O dear!"—many tears, protestations and promises, were galloped forthwith, to the Watch House.

Early next morning, about forty were brought forth for a hearing. The ladies were dressed in tawdry elegance—some with "borrowed robes" nodding plumes, and spangled petticoats—some had coloured silk pantaloons—and a few were accused of using the liquid rouge—but they all appeared jaded, frightened cold, and hungry. The manager stepped forth with a bold front and confident brow, and made a speech. He desired to know "for what dey disturb peaceable black people cause dey had a party—dey had rights—dey pay dat money and dey behave as well as de white gentlemen va go to de City Hotel, and dey had de vine and cake about on a water-like dem vile folks at de Washington Hall and de Greek Ball."

The magistrate stated that complaints had been made to the Grand Jury, respecting the riots and nuisances resulting from this ball room, with a request to break it up. It decyred servants from their employers, and led to bad habits. The managers were bound over, but the ladies and gentlemen were permitted to retire, with suitable admonitions.

Since the year 1816, the number of Episcopal Clergy in the U. S. has increased from 233 to 390. Phila. American.

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GEN. JACKSON'S BIRTH DAY.

Was celebrated at Elkton, Cecil county, on the 16th instant. Eighty gentlemen, according to previous arrangement, dined on that day at Mr. Geo. Peacock's Hotel. Colonel William C. Miller, presided on the occasion, assisted by James Jackson, Esquire. After the cloth was removed many toasts were drank—among them the following:

The memory of Washington—A glorious exemplification that "a military chief" may be first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

General Andrew Jackson—The People's President.

The People of the United States—More disinterested, and better judges of the qualifications of presidential candidates, than their Representatives.

The Members of Congress who supported the People's Candidate with good faith, have done themselves immortal honour.

By the President—The United States of America! May they never want military chiefs, such as Washington, a Lafayette, and Jackson—the best securities for American liberty and independence.

By Maj. W. Mackey—The Hero of New Orleans, our late candidate for president, the people's choice, the people's friend, the choice of Congress—May the people teach him through the ballot boxes, that they are NOT our MASTERS.

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DESHA THE MURDERER OF MR. BAKER.

KENTUCKY. It was with much satisfaction that we announced the other day, that the foul murderer, Desha, had not, as was reported, effected his escape from prison. But yet, for the fair fame of Kentucky, perhaps it would have been better had the monster escaped. For although his hands drip with the blood of a victim, murdered under the most aggravated circumstances, yet it seems to be the settled purpose of the civil authorities of that state, to arrest the arm of justice, and suffer the villain to triumph in his iniquity. There is not a parallel to this case in the annals of modern times. A gentleman arrives at an inn, a stranger, feeble, emaciated from disease. He enquires for a certain place, and with apparent kindness the son of the Governor conducts him as a guide. The unsuspecting traveller avails himself of the proffered services of the stranger—friend—commits himself to his guidance & protection with feelings of gratitude instead of suspicion, and in one short hour falls beneath his cruel arm! The ferocity of the wild Indian, the cupidity of the wandering Arab, the treachery of the Spanish bandit, or the cruelty of the Italian robber, are all envious qualities in comparison with such fiend-like conduct as this. But what follows? The murderer is arrested with the deep and damning evidences of his guilt in crimson spots, yet fresh upon his skirts: He proves to be the son of the governor—and instantly every engine that corruption can purchase, or power command, is set in motion to screen the rascally robber from the just vengeance of the law. A venal and obsequious legislature interfees, and at the instance of the Governor, changes the place of trial. And notwithstanding this, the constitution is torn and scattered in the winds, the judiciary crushed, and new judges appointed for the consummation of this, with other unallowable purposes. The wretch is at length brought to trial; and notwithstanding that his cause was more eloquently pleaded by the court than by his counsel, virtuous jury, unawed by power and unbribed by gold, convicted him. Here, one would have supposed, the efforts of those in power would have ceased, and the law suffered to take its course. But not so:

"Plate six with gold, And the strong lance of justless heartless breaks; Cloths it in a pigmy straw will pierce it!"

So in the present instance—notwithstanding "proofs strong as holy writ," of his

From the United States Gazette.

HAYTI.—We publish this morning an extract of a letter from Hayti. It will be seen that the prospects held out to the emigrants are yet good—We have in our possession several other letters, which we are unwilling to publish, for fear of publishing intelligence, however, that we state, that they contain repeated assurances of perfect satisfaction on the part of the emigrants with their new places of abode; and remark, what has so often been said, that the liberty of the free government, is the favour of fortune; if they find in procuring a good living, and providing liberally against the requirements of age and disease.

One letter contains accounts of religious meetings which had been held, together with the success of certain licentiate preachers; by which every person interested may receive additional confirmation of the frequent assertion that, the most perfect toleration, in religious worship, is extended to all the emigrants.

We gather from the letters in our possession, that many may be found in so coloured population, who might materially mend their condition in Hayti.

COMMUNICATED.

ST. DOMINGO, FEB. 10, 1832.
With pleasure I inform you that I have no cause to complain, for I am treated very kindly, and I enjoy myself very much in my new friends. As respects the productions of the place, there are very few articles in Philadelphia but what you can get here; there is plenty of fish, both salt and fresh, beef and pork, onions and potatoes, and the price is such as to allow poor people to purchase them. The city is not so flourishing as Philadelphia; but what is that compared with Liberty? Here we enjoy the fruits of freedom, Liberty. It is only a few years since they had had no other place; therefore, it is not to be expected that the place would be so flourishing as they had always had possession; but you may depend that any industrious person may do as well here as they could in any part of the United States. A dry dog shop, or grocery, would do well—dry goods are worth double the price heretofore they are in Philadelphia.

"Earth knows no fiend like love to hatred turn'd, Nor hell a fury like a woman scorn'd."

A DISAPPOINTED M.A.D.

Richmond, (Va.) March 22.
The attention of the citizens of this market, was on Friday morning last, attracted by the appearance of a robust, comely female, parading on its pavement, with a cask of immoderate length in her hand, and evidently in a temper to apply with a hearty good will, to some one who had provoked her ire.

On enquiry, it appeared, that some two or three weeks since, she had entered into an engagement to be married to a certain dashing buck of her neighbourhood, and that the preceding evening had been first for the consummation of the nuptials. At the appointed hour the minister and guests had assembled; an elegant and simple supper had been prepared, and the lady herself, her face wreathed in smiles, and yet adorned with many a full and flowing below, impatiently waited the moment which was to make her a bride! The moment came, and passed—hour after hour lingered on, and finally the evening expired—but the Bridegroom came not.

At first, the neglected fair one bore her disappointment with a sort of penurial gloom, or meditative solemnity; this state of feeling, however, presently gave way to anger; and this soon became tempestuous and uncontrollable, and in the morning she sallied forth, prepared as we have described, to avenge her own grievances, in contempt of Doctors' Commons, Judges and Jury.

The truant lover, suspecting, probably, that there was a rod in pickle for him, presently kept himself incog, and in the back ground. He seemed to be (to use a sporting phrase) a cock that would neither fight nor flight; and it was not until after long and diligent search, that he was discovered concealed, not far from the spot, where was exhibited the unusual appearance we have described.

The desecrated female, forthwith, and without remorse, or the smallest mitigation of her powers, began to apply the Bridgroom, and that application she continued with so much pugnacity and perseverance, that flesh and blood could no longer bear it, but bolting forth, he fled with might and main down the street, pursued by the enraged amazon, and accompanied by as many as a hundred or two of the gentry and nobility about the market!

"The Beau, he fled with utmost speed, And sad and anxious looks, For why, he felt the whip indeed, Was at his back gadzooks!"

It soon became apparent, however, that though our heroine ran with great speed and spirit, that yet she was deficient in that essential quality for a courser, which jockeys term "bottom." And after "crushing it" (to keep up the figure) in high style, for two or three hundred yards, and occasionally applying her instrument with great efficacy to the shoulders of the fugitive Beau, she was obliged to give up the chase, and thus afforded him an opportunity of accomplishing his retreat in security.

What may be the result of this false notion of courtship, we presume not to conjecture; but we had rather have witnessed the castigation and the race, than any thing of the kind which has occurred since the days of the merry ramble of Johnny Gilpin and his mare.

LONGEVITY.—It is a remarkable fact that there have died in the last of Little Canon, (R. I.) since the 1st of January, 1831, 5 persons whose united ages amounted to 566; the oldest was upwards of 100 years, and the youngest 81 years.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1832.

In January last the number of Students in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, amounted to exactly four hundred.

It is said that the subscriptions in Boston and other places in Massachusetts, to the Bunker-Hill Monument, amount to \$5,207 dollars, exclusive of ten thousand dollars granted by the state.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

It seems that the remarks made in the Gazette of last week, on the subject of the ensuing election of the Corporation, have given great offence to the editor of the Maryland Republican; and he has given vent to his wrath, in terms not the most chaste, through the medium of his paper of Saturday last.

These remarks were not made in any spirit of hostility to Mr. Hughes; they were not designed to wound his feelings, or to cast any imputation upon his character; nor will they, when fairly interpreted, bear any such construction. They were made in a spirit of as much good humour, and *balineis*, as a professor to have been actuated by, in making the remarks to which they were intended as a reply; and if what was intended for playfulness, and good humour, have been called by other appellations, it cannot be helped. No imputation was made, and none was intended; that he had improperly availed himself of the circumstance of his being a member of the corporation, to render it a source of profit to himself—it was merely intended to convey the idea, in reply to his remark, "that there were no leaves and fishes attached to the office," that there were collateral advantages connected with the situation, which were sometimes a source, both of profit and pleasure. No assertion was made that Mr. H. was paid the expenses of his trip to Washington by the corporation—it was mentioned as a rumour, and was spoken of as a matter of doubt and uncertainty. It was also the subject of the engine houses. These explanations are made, not because Mr. H. evinces so much wrath on the occasion, but because he totally misrepresents the motives which give rise to the remarks, and the real tendency of them.

EASTER-DAY.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.
Mr. Green,

The Almanack makers have committed no error with respect to Easter in the present year. I wish it were possible to say as much about some other calculations.

During the first three centuries, the Christians of different countries celebrated Easter on different days. Of the dissensions produced by this cause you may find a short account in Hume's history. The evil was remedied by the wisdom of the Bishops composing the General Council of Nice, who decreed that Easter should be kept, by all the faithful, on the first Sunday after the full moon, which happened upon or next after the 21st day of March in each year; which day at that time was always the day of the vernal equinox. It was also decreed, that if the full moon in question fell on a Sunday, the festival should be transferred to the Sunday following. This canon of the Nicene Council is regarded as binding by all Christians who have not discarded the observance of Easter.

It was not doubted, in that age, that the Julian year of 365 days and six hours was the true solar year. But the reckoning, although very near the truth, is not exactly true for the solar year, as it has been ascertained by a long course of observations, consists of 365 days 5 hours, 48 minutes and 57 seconds; so that every Julian or common year is, by 11 minutes and 3 seconds, shorter than the solar year. The deficiency, in the course of 130 years, amounts to a whole day.

The sun, in a cycle of 28 years, is generally in the same degree, and sometimes nearly in the same minute of the same degree of the same Zodiacal sign; and the same days of the week fall on the same days of the month. This rule is correct for more than a century, but not forever.

The moon, in a cycle of 19 years, has her conjunctions and oppositions, or full and changes returning nearly on the same hour of the same day. The ancient astronomers supposed the hours to be the same, and the difference to consist only of a few minutes. The moon anticipates upon this cycle.

Now, by the multiplication of this cycle of 28 into the lunar cycle of 19, is generated the Dionysian period of 532 years. The moon of this period assumed, without sufficient proof, that in every term of 532 years, the same eclipses, fulls and changes would recur, in perpetual succession, on the same minute and hour of the same day of the month, and the same day of the week. The reckoning is not exactly true. Yet the Dionysian period was established by the public authority of the church, and has never been abolished. According to this period, and not according to correct astronomical principles, Christians, or at least the western churches fix the time of Easter. In the present year the first full moon after the vernal equinox, by correct calculation, will take place on the third day of April; but when it is taken, without calculation, out of the calendar on the day preceding. The former is intended in the rule given in the calendar; the Dionysian or Paschal, and not the real or natural full moon. The word *Paschal* was probably by an error of the first printer, omitted in the rule. Of the omission you may convince yourself by reading to your Prayers.