

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1826.

For the Maryland Gazette.

"April Strides media in triumpho." Ye woods tell no tales, my love ye do know...

George Winchester and Richard B. Magruder, esquires, have issued proposals for publishing by subscription, "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland."

Major WILLIAM DONE and Captain LITTLETON U. DENNIS, of Somerset county, are candidates for seats in the next legislature.

THOMAS REED, Jr. esq. is a candidate to represent Queen Anne's county, in the next General Assembly.

ALFRED DULANY, Esq. is a candidate to represent Charles county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

We learn from the Raleigh Register, that the Society of Friends in North-Carolina, have determined on manumitting and removing all the coloured people held by them...

SILKWORMS.

We notice in the American Farmer of Friday last, a note to the editor of that paper, from Ewalds Martin, esq. of Easton, Talbot county, in which he expresses a wish to be furnished with eggs of the silkworm...

Some extraordinary circumstances (says the London Globe) are reported respecting Hayti. Mr. Canning it is said, took the same steps with France regarding Hayti, which he did with Spain and the South American States...

SPAIN.

Under date of Madrid, April 12, is an article of some interest. The augmentation of the duties on meat, wine, and other provisions, had caused some tumultuary meetings of the populace on the 9th, in various parts of the capital, and the multitude announced it to be their resolution to assemble in greater strength on the following day...

By the House of Delegates, 14th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to. By order, John Brewer, Clk.

By the Senate, 28th day of February 1826. Read and assented to. By order, Wm. Hilly, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT, Governor.

MASONIC.

The Members of the Society, throughout the State, are informed of a Masonic Procession at this place, and are respectfully invited thereto on the 24th of June next.

C. T. FLÜSSER Secretary Annapolis Lodge 71 Annapolis, May 24, 1826.

such certificate or report, shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained, to the commissioners of the county in which such trustee shall be appointed or chosen...

17. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of inspectors of primary schools, to be appointed under this act, to examine all persons, who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in the county for which such inspectors shall be chosen or appointed...

Inspectors of Primary Schools. And it shall and may be lawful for the inspectors of primary schools, to annul any such certificate so given by them, or their predecessors in office, as aforesaid, to any such person as aforesaid, provided, That notice thereof, in writing, be given to the trustees of the school district, or some one of them, in which such person shall be employed as a teacher, and also to such teacher, at least three days before such certificate shall be annulled as aforesaid...

18. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors of primary schools aforesaid, to visit all such primary schools within their respective counties, as shall have been formed in pursuance of this act, quarterly, or oftener if they shall deem it necessary, and to examine into the state and condition of such schools, both as respects the proficiency of the scholars, and the good order and regularity of schools; and from time to time to give their advice and direction to the trustees and teachers of such schools, as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued therein.

19. And be it enacted, That a majority of the said inspectors present, and acting in the performance of any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be competent to perform any such duties; Provided, That in the examination of teachers, and certifying their qualifications as aforesaid, or in annulling any certificate as aforesaid, not less than three of the said inspectors shall be present; and in all other cases not less than two of said inspectors shall be present.

20. And be it enacted, That the establishment and regulation of public or primary schools within the city of Baltimore, shall be vested in the mayor and city council of Baltimore; Provided, That if the said mayor and city council shall not within the space of five years after the passage of this act, establish a system of public education within said city, then this act to be in full effect within the city of Baltimore.

21. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of the several counties in this state, on or before the first day of July in each year, to make and transmit a county report to the clerk of their county, embracing the same matters as shall be contained in the report of the trustees of school districts, to the said commissioners; and the clerks of the several counties shall, on or before the first day of December annually, make a county report, embracing all the matters contained in the several county reports aforesaid, and transmit the same to the superintendent of primary schools, whose duty it shall be annually, on or before the first Tuesday in January, to make a report to the legislature, embracing all the matters contemplated by this act.

22. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of primary schools in each county, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be granted to them for the use and benefit of the primary schools in their county, and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law; and such property shall be deemed to be vested in the trustees of the several school districts for the use and benefit of their school, in the same manner as if such property had been granted to them for that purpose, and the said trustees of any school district, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law.

23. And be it enacted, That as soon as the revenues which may be assigned and appropriated to the encouragement and support of public instruction, shall be sufficient for commencing the munificent purposes of this act, the same shall be apportioned and distributed to each of the several counties of this state and the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of primary schools as is herein before provided.

24. And be it enacted, That the funds accruing under the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes," and its several supplements, and the acts of assembly passed at December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapters sixteen and ninety-three, according to the provisions of the said acts, shall be considered as included in, and composing a part of the revenues to be assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction; Provided, That no other rule of apportionment of the funds which have heretofore been raised, or which may hereafter be raised under the provisions of said acts, (trans in such acts is provided,) shall be applied to said funds.

25. And be it enacted, That all funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools, shall be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, when the said city shall have established public schools either by authority delegated to the said city, or under this act, according to the ratio of white population, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, to give notice thereof in writing, to each of the clerks of the county courts of such counties, setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

26. And be it enacted, That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

27. And be it enacted, That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in this state and the District of Columbia, as they think proper.

28. And be it enacted, That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county, shall be in favour of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

29. And be it enacted, That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state, shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

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FROM AFRICA. The Norfolk papers received yesterday's resumption announced the arrival there of the ship Indian Chief, in thirty-three days from Cape Mesurado, the American colony on the coast of Africa. We regret to learn that Captain Cochran died on the homeward passage. The intelligence furnished by this arrival is of the most gratifying character to the friends of this philanthropic enterprise. The Beacon says: From Doctor Woodside, of Baltimore, who came passenger in this ship, and from the contents of letters, politely communicated to us, we derive the cheering intelligence, that the health of the Colonists and their progress in every thing pertaining to wholesome government, to the development of those resources in mind and morals, and to that steadfastness of purpose which are the sure indications of a successful result, afford matter of just congratulation to all who have had any agency in the establishment.

We subjoin an extract of a letter from C. M. Warring, one of the emigrants who went from Petersburg, Virginia, and who we learn, has been appointed President of the Board of Trade, established to further and regulate the commerce with the native tribes, which is rapidly increasing, and that of their exterior relations. This letter will doubtless be regarded as a better evidence of the welfare and progress of the Colony, than volumes derived from conversations with persons who represent them and their cause at second hand. Other letters by this arrival speak in strong terms of the contentment of the Colonists with their new condition.—of the good subordination to their police, and of the energy of character which they daily develop.

Monrovia, 19th April, 1826.

My Dear Sir.—I received your kind favour of the 16th of February, which gave me much satisfaction, the more so, as you find you are still engaged in our great and glorious cause. We have but little to fear when good and great men hold on to any great object, that something good will not be accomplished. It is with pleasure, sir, that I am able to inform you that your former labours have not been in vain.—The Lord has not put this great work into the hands of the people of the United States to no purpose. Wonders are doing here under the Divine protection, and it may now be truly said, that the foundation of a great nation is laid in this long neglected and degraded country. But is this all? No Sir! A great and effectual door is opened for the spread of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST, the seed is sown and bringing forth fruit. I need not state any further particulars, as a full account has been sent home up to the 25th of last month, which no doubt you have seen, and been pleased to behold how this Colony prospers. You asked me to inform you how trade was carried on here; my dear sir, you can form no idea of the number of vessels which touch here almost daily and all make some trade—there are no vessels south of Baltimore that come here, but a great number from the north. The Union, of Portland, sailed from here some time since with a full cargo of Camwood, and Ivory, all of which was put on board by our citizens in a about five weeks. Since she left here a trading Company has been formed, called "The Virginia Trading Company." We wish to encourage a regular trading vessel from Virginia.—The best time to come would be October. The Rev. Lott Cary will be with you and give you any information of what is necessary to bring out here. To conclude, I have only to say that numberless blessings are poured upon your heads who have done so much for placing us in a situation where we enjoy so many comforts, and where if it is not our own fault, we may be as happy as any people on earth. That God may bless and prosper you is the prayer of your obliged friend.

G. M. WARING.

The following interesting items of intelligence from the colony, are obtained by Mr. Lyford, from Dr. Woodside a passenger in the Indian Chief:— Dr. Woodside states, that advices having been received by the Governor of Mesurado, that two or three Spanish vessels were at Trade Town, about 90 miles to the eastward of Mesurado, in the business of trading with and trepanning the natives, made application to Capt. Chase of the Colombian schooner La Jacinta, to proceed thither, promising him at the same time the assistance of from 30 to 40 of the American colonists who had volunteered themselves for the purpose, and endeavour if possible to defeat their plans.—Capt. Chase accordingly proceeded down, and on his arrival on the 14th April, found there the Colombian brig Vencador, Capt. Cottrell, who had captured a Spanish brig, and with the assistance of the Jacinta, afterwards took two Spanish Schooners, all of which were engaged with a party of negroes from the shore in making arrangements for taking off four hundred blacks as slaves. The Jacinta effected a landing of Capt. Chase, with a party of men, in doing which, however, 3 of her boats out of 3 got swamped, but the native traders, headed by the Spaniards, resisted them with all their force, in doing, which some of the Jacinta's men got wounded by musket shots. The native traders had been sufficiently active to remove their slaves into the interior, with the exception of 55, which were surrendered by the King of that section of the country, but not until his town, consisting of about 150 houses, had been burnt, and it was to save himself and his other possessions from further devastation that he was probably induced to make the surrender which he did.—The prisoners and prizes were taken by their captors to Cape Mesurado, where the latter were lying when the Indian Chief left. The 55 slaves were taken care of by the Rev. Mr. Ashmun.

The colonists who went out in the Indian Chief, were all left in good health, with the exception of one named Freeman, who had died. Doctor J. W. Peaco, the Agent of the United States, was left sick. The Rev. Mr. Ashmun was well, and the colonists generally so. Mr. Force, printer, from Boston, had died, after having published only a few papers.

COOPER.

J. F. Cooper, esq. the American novelist, having been appointed Consul at Lyons, France, sailed from New-York on Thursday last, accompanied by his family.

In the Chinese Vocabulary, the word 弄 means to quarrel, is there not some trifling affinity of the two words in our language.

Baldwin Register.

FIRE!—On Thursday morning last, seven the house of one and Mrs. Decker, situated on Mr. Francis Klinehart was destroyed by fire. How it originated is not known, but the prevailing opinion is that it was the work of an incendiary. Most of the contiguous buildings being wood, the fire extended with great rapidity, and proved the most destructive ever experienced before in this city. The dwelling, kitchen and stable of Mr. Klinehart, the adjoining house, owned by Mr. Klinehart and occupied by Mrs. Decker, the house of Mr. Welchman, and the house of Mrs. Cunningham, were entirely consumed, and the roof of the house of Mrs. Cunningham, was destroyed, and the house so injured as to render it untenable. And nothing but the perfect collapse of the night saved a large portion of the town from the ravages of the destructive element.

Messrs. Dill and Klinehart lost all the furniture, with two barrels, a cow, a number of hogs, a quantity of grain, &c. In addition to this Mr. Dill lost his pocket book, containing upwards of \$600 in bank notes, which was sent out of the house in an open drawer, and seized by the boys. Mr. Welzheimer, apothecary, lost a large portion of his furniture, medicines, &c. The other sufferers saved the most of their furniture, though injured in many instances by the hurried and careless manner of removal.

COMMERCE OF THE U. S.

In the National Intelligencer of Saturday last, we observed a table, exhibiting a statement of our commerce and navigation for the last year, from which it appears that the exports into the United States, from September 1825, to Sept. 30th 1826, amounted to \$96,340,775, of these \$91,922,512 were in American vessels, and \$4,418,263 in foreign vessels. The amount of exports during the same period, was \$99,533,383, of this amount \$66,944,745 were domestic articles, and \$32,588,638 foreign. During the same period, the amount of tonnage which entered into and departed from the United States, stood thus—Entered, American 839,754; departed 960,366. Entered, foreign 92,927; departed, 95,090—of foreign tonnage 61,969 were owned by the British.

CURIOSITY.

There is now in the possession of Mr. Chauncey Woodruff, of this place, a skeleton in the village, which is pronounced to be those who have examined it, in a profane manner, the human head, and the outlines of the organs, and the exact proportion of their location, is almost demonstrable proof of the fact. The situation of the eyes and nose, as regards each other, point of locality are perfect—the nose is placed nearly even with the rest of the face, is plainly to be traced, and the nostrils visible—the forehead is in very good keeping with the whole of the stony profile. The ear is perfect, that is, in its place; the cochlea is almost as correct as in the living head. On the other side, where the stone may have rested for ages, the ear is not so perfect, but still a part of it is discernible. Mr. Woodruff purchased the stone at a considerable expense, and intends proceeding for the gratification of the curious, who are pleased to examine it.

INFLUENCE OF EXERCISE AND DIET.

It has been found that the quantity of air deteriorated by respiration in a given time will vary with the degree of exertion made by the animal confined to it. Thus Lavoisier states, that a man, under ordinary circumstances, consumes about 1,300 or 1,400 cubic inches of oxygen in an hour; but that if he be engaged in violent exercise (as in raising weights) the consumption may rise to upwards of 3,000 in an hour.

The practical interference to be deduced from this fact is obvious, namely, that when it is an object to economize the oxygen of the air we should remain tranquil. It was accordingly observed in the black-hole at Calcutta, that those who were quiet and orderly suffered the least. And in England it has been affirmed, that a person who falls into the water in a state of exercise will remain a much longer time submerged, with impunity, than one who is in a condition to exert his muscular energies.

The proportion of oxygen consumed by respiration appears moreover to be influenced by the nature of the diet. Thus Mr. Spalding, the celebrated diver, found that he consumed the oxygen of the atmosphere air contained in his diving bell in a much shorter time when he used a diet of animal food, than when he used one of vegetables; and therefore he made it a rule to confine himself to the latter when professionally employed. The same effect was observed by him to follow the use of fermented liquors; and therefore on these occasions he in like manner drank nothing but water.

The consumption of oxygen during respiration seems also to be influenced by the state of the stomach, with respect to fulness or emptiness &c. Thus it appears to be its maximum while the process of digestion is going on, and at its minimum perhaps in the morning, when the stomach is empty and unemployed—a fact well known in some of its consequences at least to the Indian pearl divers, who always abstain from every kind of food for many hours before their descent into the water.

From these remarks, independent even of the more particular observation, the physician may gather how necessary it is to regulate strictly the diet and regimen of the patient in all cases where the pulmonary organs are morbidly affected.—Vide Paris' Medical Chemistry, p. 322.

TRINIDAD.

From "Six months in the West Indies." Port of Spain is by far the finest town I saw in the West Indies. The streets are wide, long, and laid out at right angles, and the houses are built of wood, and no creosote of any sort can be made, except in a prescribed line. There is a public walk bordered in trees, and similar in all respects to the Terrace in Funchal, Madeira; and a spacious market place, with a market house of shambles, in excellent order, and cleanliness. The Spanish and French females, their gay costume, their foreign languages, and their unusual vivacity, give this market the appearance of a merry fair in France.

of the American Watchman. PEAK & DELAWARE CANAL. Editors—I was induced by the prospect of the rigorous and successful prosecution of the great national work, recently proposed, and I was much gratified to find that the contractors made were far from being disappointed. I made a large force (equal to 200 men) engaged in the various operations, and the line throughout its whole extent, exhibited an activity and industry which exceeded. The contractors are very busy making every exertion, and express the most confidence in being able to complete the canal by an early period next month. Should nothing interfere to induce a suspension of their operations.

From P. J. Colombiano of 10th of May, the Barbanc Majesty's frigate "Galatea" sailed on the 6th of April last week having on board, Mr. Alexander Cockburn, Minister Plenipotentiary from the British Government to our Republic. Mr. Cockburn commenced his voyage to Cartagena on Saturday, from whence he understands he designs to proceed to Bogota by the river Magdalena. By the same opportunity arrived Mr. Perkins, on his route to Panama, which proceeds as a Commissioner of the United States Government, to be present at the opening of the General Congress.

FROM ENGLAND.—MISSOLOGLITI.

The barque Pallas at Boston, brings London papers to 23d of April inclusive, from which it appears that the accounts heretofore published of the fall of Missolonghi, were fabrications, and no doubt intended to promote a mercenary purpose.

It is expected that the dissolution of the present coalition will take place some time between the middle of May to the second week of June; but the precise time was not fixed. The Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Commons, in answer to an inquiry respecting the papers, purporting to be from an English colonel, said, "the facts mentioned in the letter could not therefore be true, for it is not in the authority of a letter to be written on the authority of a letter." It is reported that Mr. Villele had declared to England, France and Austria, had agreed to dictate to Turkey an arrangement with Greece, and in consequence, for observance of neutrality, France would allow of open contributions for the Greeks. And letters from Corfu of March 25th state that, on the 20th Sir Frederick Baring had required that the operations against Missolonghi should be suspended, as he understood an armistice, if not already concluded, might be expected from Constantinople. To this Sir Ibrahim objected, on account of the sacrifices which had been made by the Porte. Sir F. Adam replied that, if it did not yield with a good grace to the terms of the allies, submission would be compelled. Nothing is said in this account of the fall of the fortress. The Greeks are said to have obtained some naval success.

WHAT TO THE WIDOW OF BURNS.

The following extract from Carter's letters in relation to the family of the Scotch Poet, will be read with interest. "Having understood from our friends that the widow of Robert Burns was residing at Dumfries, and that she is accessible to strangers without formal letters of introduction, after breakfast this morning, I addressed a note to her, stating that two gentlemen from the United States, who are the transatlantic admirers of the Scotch bard, and who had just visited his birth place, as well as the scenes which his muse has immortalized, were anxious to pay their respects to Mrs. Burns in the course of the morning, if perfectly agreeable. The request was communicated by our clever and obliging landlady, who lives within a few doors.

In the mean time while this interesting request was pending, she walked to the village to visit the tomb of the poet himself. The Old guide was personally acquainted with him, and had passed many a social hour before his own hearth. The church-yard contains an unusual number of handsome monuments, many of them being furnished with little turrets in the Gothic style. The mausoleum in memory of Burns is creditable to the liberality and taste of the public. At whose expense it was erected. It consists of an octagonal temple supported by four pillars, and surmounted by a handsome dome. In the back part there is a statue of the poet, as large as life, with his bosom open, and in the attitude of holding the pen. Above the muse is seen throwing a wreath on the "inspiring mantle." The dedication was taken from a passage in the dedication to the Caledonian Hunt, in which the author alludes to his early and subsequent promise. There appeared to be a defect in the representation since the whole of the temple is seen, with the poet in the position of holding it without a team—there was not room for the horse and carriage, so as to render the defect less obvious. The monument is enclosed by a neat railing, and the little area, perhaps fifty feet square, is covered with a profusion of shrubbery, consisting of holly, the rose, laurel, yew and other evergreens, which beautifully shade the tomb.

On our return to the hotel, the hostess communicated the compliments of Mrs. Burns, with the gratifying intelligence, that she would be happy to see us any hour we might choose to call. Being anxious to leave as soon as possible, we promptly accepted her act of kindness. She lives in a two story house, on Burns' street, not far from the Church. We were received at the parlour door with a cordial hospitality. The apartment is tastefully furnished, with all that can conduce to comfort, and is ornamented with an original bust of Burns, by Naismith; of Edinburgh, whence the other likenesses are derived. In this house the poet died; and in the warmth of Scottish feeling blended with a natural affection, the surviving partner of his bosom informed us, that she would not change it for a palace. She lives comfortably on an income of £2000 a year, with a Coleridge-burned grand child, (not yet old enough to give each of us a kiss,) to occupy her attention in the hours of retirement. She has three children, all of whom are absent in London, and the other two, who were in the army, now in the East India Company's service.

Mrs. Burns is apparently at the age of seventy and sixty, retaining traces of the elements of beauty, which the poet found in his first wife. She was tastefully perfect in her countenance, and in her conversation, and in her manners, something of the conversation of a young lady, and in her deportment, she was a perfect model. A brilliant, tall, through years, a fixed, unchangeable, warm pledge, welcome, wishes, we strove to drive us off.

Divine Service.

Anne's Church. HALF PAST THE SAME hour Sunday on June 8.

ADAM.

Respectfully their friends for past few weeks their extensive a Dry Goods Ware

Young

Mrs. El Mary R. the citizen burhood. Academy of Work, Dr Children's matic, Mrs may rest as the stud pills. The will be low tion. P. S. M. commodat w Annapo Fem M. Informs t its vicinity Lady well Academy, promise, gentlemen institution Franklin. Duvall J. following attended Orthogra Reading rind Grammar rithmeti Geograph ory, of Ma Philos Chymic ric. Stenogronu themat Music 10 Needle W mon, t Embro rem Drawing ing in N B will be where, &c June 8. The So having n all Perso for same on longer in June 8.