

concerning the beneficial results of underdrain- ing, and of lime as a manure; but I conclude for the present."

This communication affords a worthy exam- ple of prudent industry and good management, and shows that even a poor farm, well man- aged, may be rendered more productive than many a good farm now is, under bad manage- ment.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 29, 1859.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

- 2d District—Philip F. Thomas.
3d District—John T. H. Worthington.
4th District—James Carroll, Solomon Hillen, Jr.
6th District—Francis Thomas.
7th District—H. G. S. Key.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- JOHN L. MOORE,
EDWARD HAMMOND,
Dr. ZACHARIAH MERRIKEN,
Dr. JAMES S. OWENS.

For Commissioners.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Alexander Franklin, | 1st District, |
| Ed. Lushby, | 2d " |
| A. Linticum, Sen., | 3d " |
| Wesley N. Dorsey, | 4th " |
| Wesley Linticum, | 5th " |
| Dr. Thomas S. Herbert, | 6th " |
| James H. Iglehart, | 7th " (Annapolis) |

BALTIMORE CITY.

For Delegates.

- JOHN C. LEGRAND,
FRANCIS GALLAGHER,
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER,
Dr. JOHN J. GRAVES,
WILLIAM F. GILES.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- Dr. THOMAS C. RISTEAU,
PHILIP POLTNEY,
DIXON B. STANSBURY,
JOHN B. HOLMES,
ROBERT WELSH, Jr.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- JOHN B. BROOKE,
WILLIAM D. BOWIE,
ARTHUR P. WEST,
CAPT. JAMES ROBINS ON.

CARROLL COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- JOSEPH M. PARKER,
GEORGE BRAMWELL,
JACOB POWDER, Jr.,
GEORGE CRABBS.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- CASPAR QUINN,
Col. JOHN McPHERSON,
JOHN H. SIMMONS,
DANIEL S. BISER,
JACOB FIROR.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- JOHN T. MASON,
Dr. F. BYER,
MICHAEL NEWCOMER,
WM. McK. KEPPLER.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- Dr. NATHANIEL BERRY,
JOHN M. BUCHANAN,
JEFFERSON M. PRICE.

CECIL COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- SAMUEL B. FOARD,
JOHN J. HECKART,
JOHN C. CAMERON.

KENT COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- Dr. THOMAS WILLSON,
ASBURY S. SAPPINGTON,
HENRY HURT.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- WILLIAM TEMPLES,
PERGRINE WILMER,
WILLIAM A. SPENCER.

TALBOT COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- JAMES LLOYD MARTIN,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
DANIEL LLOYD.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

For Delegates.

- R. T. KEENE,
WILLIAM SANGSTON,
JOHN THAWLEY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic-Republican Voters of the city of Annapolis, convened pursuant to public notice at the City Hall on Friday evening last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this city in the next General Assembly of Ma-

ryland, **SONNERSVILLE PINNEY**, Esq. was called to the Chair, and William H. Clark appointed Secretary, and Nicholas H. Green Assistant Secretary.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That every member of this meet- ing pledge himself to sustain by his vote, the person who shall receive the nomination of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, when Robert Welch of Ben, Esq. having obtained a majority of the votes cast, it was

Resolved unanimously, That **ROBERT WELCH** of Ben, Esq. be and he is hereby nomi- nated to the Democratic-Republican voters of the city of Annapolis as a candidate to re- present the city in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet- ing be signed by the Chairman and Secreta- ries, and published in the Maryland Gazette and Democratic Herald.

S. PINKNEY, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. CLARK, } Secretaries.
NICHOLAS H. GREEN, }

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday says:—We understand that letters were yesterday received in this city from the United States Exploring Expedition, which, after having spent considerable time in pushing its exploration to the South, reached Valparaiso, on the Pacific Ocean, about the middle of May, the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron being in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the fatigues which they had undergone. We learn further, that the Expedition forced its way to a point further south than even American enterprise has ever before reached, leaving considerably astern the disco- veries of the French and Russian exploring ex- peditions, including the latest. This is a feat in the eye of our Navy.

CAPTURE OF INDIANS.

By a ship from the Norfolk Beacon we find that intelligence has been received per brig Tribune at Hampton Roads, of the capture by the barges of the Poinsett on the 5th inst. of four canoes with Indians on board, among whom were Tuskenago, a head chief, and Tiger Tail, a well known chief of the Seminole tribe, with their wives and families.

A despatch was sent to Sam Jones giving him to understand that on a refusal to come in, the prisoners would all be put to death.

Two sloops have sailed from Key West in quest of the schooner which had left Havana for Nuevitas, whose crew and passengers had been murdered by the negroes on board. Offi- cers and crew of the Poinsett all well.

NEW KIND OF WHEAT.

To the Editors of the *Charleston, Va. Free Press*.—Having seen a late article in your valuable paper, which calls the attention of the agriculturists of our country to a wheat which is denominated the "Rock Wheat," I have thought that it was in my power to advance the farming interests, by stating a few facts in relation to a description of wheat introduced into this county by Mr. Samuel McPherson, from the State of New York. The wheat is called "The White Bearded Wheat." Its pro- ductiveness, I should think, will exceed, if possible, that of the Rock Wheat, as the heads con- tain a much larger number of grains than that wheat is represented to contain. Sixty grains is a very common number of grains to be con- tained in a head, and as high as eighty odd is not uncommon. I have frequently found con- tained in the meshes *free grains* abreast. Last year Mr. McPherson raised one hundred and forty bushels from five and a half sown. And this year in a field on the same farm, (which is the thinnest land on the farm) the average has been thirty-two bushels to the acre. It has a number of advantages, which is that it has a very stiff straw, and does not grow tall, and will stand erect when other wheat is prostrated around it, which I had an opportunity of observ- ing this season. In enumerating the advanta- ges of this wheat, it is proper to state the dis- advantages which attend it. They are these: It is prone to shatter, and is too early a wheat to make it prudent in a farmer to sow his whole crop of this wheat.

These remarks are not intended to disparage the merits of "The Rock Wheat," as it is doubtless a valuable wheat, (and with that belief I shall endeavour to procure some of it) and will be substituted in the place of the "Blue Stem," which is acknowledged by the majority of our farmers to have degenerated. I neglected to mention above, that the White Wheat to which I refer is supposed to be a different wheat from that introduced into the country by Mr. William Hoff, as his is a late wheat, and I understand came from the State of Ohio.

If you think the information contained in this note of sufficient importance to the farm- ers of the county to occupy a place in your columns, you have my permission to give it publication.

U. S. BLACKBURN.

P. S. To prevent needless applications for this wheat, I will state I have engaged all I have to spare to my neighbours and friends, and could have disposed of thousands if I had them, as every one is enraptured with the wheat who has either seen it grow, or seen it after it has been cleaned up.

It is possible that some of my neighbours may have some of the wheat to spare.

R. S. B.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th inst. states that the yellow fever was rapidly ex- tending its ravages in that city and had already

assumed the character of an epidemic. The Mobile Chronicle of the 17th states that four new cases had been reported by the Board of Health on that morning in Mobile. On August 2, Georgia, five or six deaths occurred in one day, from a disease said to be similar to the yellow fever, and the citizens were much alarmed. The Board of Health in Charleston reports fourteen deaths by yellow fever, during the week ending on the 18th inst.

ALABAMA.

Intelligence from 24, about half the counties in this State, is given in the Mobile Journal of the 15th, in which 27 democrats and 23 Whig members of the Legislature have been elected. The counties to be heard from are in the north- eastern part of the State and give large demo- cratic majorities. The Journal corrects an error in the Congressional returns from Washington county, which reported a majority for Deft.,—Murphy (Dem.) had a majority in the county of 32. In Crabb's district there was a falling off in the Whig vote since 1837 of nearly 800—his majority then being upwards of 900, and now but 112.

The Congress representation stands as follows:—3 democrats and 2 Whigs.

THE LONG, LOW, BLACK SCHOONER IS FOUND AT LAST.

On Wednesday, the pilot boat Lafayette, off the Woodlands, fell in with a Baltimore built schooner, manned by some thirty or forty ne- groes, well armed with cutlasses and other weapons, but almost naked, and apparently destitute of provisions, as they were quite earnest in making signs for some. The schooner's sails were badly torn. None of her crew could speak English. The Lafayette took her in tow, but the blacks commenced pulling in her hawser, and as the pilots were not disposed to make a more intimate acquaintance, they cut loose and let her go, about thirty miles S. S. E. from the Hook.

The first conjecture is, that this is the schooner which about the 1st of July was running from Havana to Nuevitas with some white passengers and forty negroes just imported from Africa, when the negroes rose and put all the whites to death except two who jumped overboard and escaped. Nothing has been heard of that ves- sel since.

The second conjecture is, that the stranger is a slave, captured by her slaves; and the third, perhaps that she is the Haytian government schooner which not long ago was off Jamaica and excited some interest.

The revenue Cutter at this port is unable to go to sea on account of the sickness of the crew. The Collector has transmitted the intel- ligence to Com. Rigidity at the Navy Yard, and also to the commanders of the several cut- ters of the adjacent ports.

P. S. The steam Frigate has "fired up" and gone down.

The above is from the Journal of Commerce, and the following, relative to the same affair, from the Commercial Advertiser.

A Spanish schooner sailed from Havana some six or eight weeks ago, with a number of slaves on board, and 26 white passengers, destined for St. Jago de Cuba. Intelligence soon after reached that the blacks had risen upon the whites and put them to death, passengers, crew and all. A vessel of war was sent from Havana in pur- suit, but we have had no account of the schooner's capture. There is strong reason to believe that the schooner reported by the Blossom is that same Spaniard.

From our Norfolk Correspondent we yester- day received the slip containing the following. The vessel is doubtless the same as that men- tioned above.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

Capt. Nock, of the packet Schr. President, arrived this morning, has politely communicated the following:

On the 20th inst. 75 miles East of Little Egg Harbor, he spoke Sch. Emmiline, from New Bedford, bound to Philadelphia, from the Capt. of which he obtained the following statement. That on the 19th, P. M. off Barnegat, in 17 fathoms water, he fell in with, and boarded a Schooner of about 75 tons, carrying a foretop- sail, had a spread eagle head and Hempstead on her stern—her sails were nearly all blown in pieces and in an almost helpless condition—her bottom was painted green and was very foul, and from her appearance it was supposed, that she had been at sea several months. They were out of water, and had to drink Salt water, for several days previously. When the Captain of the Emmiline boarded her, he found about 25 persons on deck, and a large number in the hold, apparently in a state of starvation, all black men, none of whom could speak English. The Captain of the E. took her in tow, and made all sail she could. It appeared from the conversation which was held on board of the strange vessel, that it was evidently their inten- tion to take possession of the Emmiline. The Captain of the E. cast her off, after which, the strange vessel sent her boat alongside, after which, the crew (seven in number) being armed with dirks—they were not permitted to come on board.

The Captain of the E. observed to them to return to their vessel and bring their papers, and if he found that they were pursuing an honest voyage he would render them all the assistance that was possible. After the boat returned to the vessel they saw from the E. a white man coming up from below, who after some conver- sation with the boat's crew, abandoned their de- sign and hoisted up their boat.

The Captain of the E. understood from the boat's crew while alongside, that they had about 3 one of money, and a large quantity of Linen and boxes of ready made clothing on board. The man had a quantity of doubletons fastened around their waists. The Captain of the E. further states, that on the next morning he saw

the strange vessel again about 6 miles distant—they fired three guns—when he was on board of her not a single gun was to be seen, nor any other than black powder. He did not ascertain where the vessel was from or where bound to. The crew had a very savage appearance, and the white man supposed to be the Captain, had a piratical look with large Mustaches.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

New York, Sunday, P. M.
We have little in the way of news here to- day. The U. S. Steamship Fulton is up, but saw nothing of the suspicious craft, mentioned yester- day. The schooner, however, are still in quest of her.

The arrivals from Mazatlan and Callao, yester- day brought nothing of interest, with the ex- ception of a large quantity of specie. We had later dates via Panama, than now received.

"The long, low, knish looking schooner," which has been reported by several vessels as off the New York coast, has not yet been taken. The steam frigate Fulton, after running out of fuel, returned to New York without hav- ing seen her. The Revenue Cutters were still in pursuit. It seems to be settled that the schooner is a Spanish vessel, which sailed from Havana with a cargo of dry goods and a sum- mer of slaves bound to Nuevitas. The slaves rose upon the crew and murdered them, and have been tossing on the waves ever since.—She will doubtless be captured by some of the vessels sent after her.—*Balt. Chron.*

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Chronicle—an officer on board the U. S. ship John Adams—writes from Singapore under date of March 28, that the squadron was on the eve of sailing for Canton, by way of Manila. In or- der to avoid the N. E. monsoon, the squadron re- mained at Singapore nearly two months, and the propriety of the delay was further confirmed by the circumstance that the dysentery had made its appearance among the crew, which rendered it desirable to procure accommodations for the sick on shore, where a hospital for them was established. The writer says:—

We have been so unfortunate as to have bur- ied nine of our number in Singapore, most of whom have fallen victims to the dysentery. Of these nine, six belonged to the Columbia, and three to the John Adams. Among those who died from our ship was the boatswain, Mr. JAMES BALL, an officer who had spent the greater part of his life in the service, had distinguished him- self in some of the hardest fought actions of the late war with Great Britain, and stood high in the navy for his seamanship qualities. He was interred in the English ground, and the place where he lies is marked by a neat monument, erected by the officers of this ship.

The writer says that during the stay at Singa- pore he saw a great deal of the American Mis- sionaries and their ladies, of whom he speaks in the following terms:

To judge from what we saw of these gentle- men, I can confidently say they are intelligent, upright men, without a single thought apart from the grand object of their labors, and zealous of all good works. The wives of the mis- sionaries are charming women, and it is with feelings of so small regret that we quit their agreeable society. Their enthusiasm in the cause in which they are embarked, is irrepre- sible; and even the most skeptical could not look with indifference on the meek and gentlemanly with which they sustain innumerable privations and hardships. The love of woman is a fearful thing, says the proverb; but how much more in- effable is her perfect holiness, when the native modesty and grace of her character is illumina- ted by the fire of divine inspiration. They are so mild, so singleminded, so devoted to their work, so full of sweetness, charity, and all that is lovely, that apathy itself would be roused from its coldness at the sight of their labors, and warmed into something like life. The zeal of man is like the eruption of a volcano, sudden and fierce, but soon quenched. The zeal of woman is a pure and steady flame, constantly fed by the oil of her deep affections, that burns and burns without abatement, and shines more and more unto the perfect day. The former will triumph over a sudden obstacle in fury and in wrath; the latter will attain the same end by perseverance and meekness; the former may be repressed; the latter is indomitable.

RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY AT NEW YORK.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following very candid descrip- tion of Mr. Clay's reception in that city:

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, Mr. Clay landed at the foot of Ham- mond street from the steamboat James Madis- son. The neighbourhood was crowded with people of all political sentiments, anxious to see the man who had taken so conspicuous a part in the legislation of his country. Many remembered Henry Clay as the early champion of democracy, and regretted that he had separated himself from his first political love. It was as a democrat that Henry Clay gained his laurels. Since joining his present associates he has been out of his element. He is too warm hearted, too enthusiastic to have much in common with the men who opposed the last war. This he has felt, and does feel, and long- anxiously to become again "the man of the people," and not of the faction.

When Mr. Clay landed there was a simulta- neous shout of welcome, and it was easy to see the tears rolling down his rugged cheeks as he stepped into the barouche. We have nothing to lose by doing justice to the reception that awaited him. We can afford to be honest, and tell the truth. We would not garble and underrate as our opponents did on the arrival of the President. Let this pass: Mr. Clay is a man of genius, and the destinies

of this great nation have been influenced by his career. That alone makes him an object of personal interest, and we have been dis- graceful to the intelligence of this great city had he not been hospitably received.

The carriage in which Mr. Clay was seated, was preceded by a band of music, and three hundred and ninety-two horsemen. Of the horsemen not over ten were persons making pretensions to the "first society," and many of them were smoking. Several of the marshals also had cigars in their mouths. In the car- riage with Mr. Clay was Amos Gore, General Lynch, and Gen. Van Cortlandt. After this came one hundred and twenty-five wheeled vehicles of all descriptions, mixed up in every way. Of these about seventeen were private carriages, five ambulances, and the balance used for bringing granite to the new Exchange, and a number of one horse wagons. After these one hundred and seventy-six carriages, there were sixteen drays in succession. The side walks were covered with people, but the number of Indians in the windows of the houses was much less than that which greeted the ar- rival of the President. When spread out, the head of the cavalcade was at Howard street, while the tail end was at Union Park. Such was the great procession. It was neither more nor less, and we trust that our opponents will treat us with equal justice on a similar occa- sion, should one occur. Our warfare is not a personal one. We are a believer that an op- portunist possesses some virtue, integrity and patri- otism.

Mr. Clay addressed the mass from the ex- tinguisher, in front of the City Hall, in reply to Dudley Selchen. He was repeatedly cheered, and sat down amid such an acclamation as only a free people can give.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.

We yesterday morning gave an account of the arrest of Capt. J. D. Wilson, of the ship George Parkhill, and of his examination and discharge, upon a charge of cruelty towards his black cook, on a recent voyage from Liver- pool. It appears that the cook made a similar complaint before the authorities at Liverpool, which was there dismissed for want of "juris- diction in the premises. The adventures of Captain Wilson, on his voyage to Liverpool via St. Marks, will, if related, prove of no incon- siderable interest to our readers, inasmuch as they will probably result in the trial of one of the ship's officers for a capital offence, alleged to have been committed on board, and who was yesterday arrested and committed to prison to answer to the charge preferred against him.

The ship George Parkhill sailed from this port early in January last, having on board a company of troops destined for the army in Florida. She arrived at St. Marks, and while lying in the roadstead, preparatory to her sail- ing for Liverpool, on the night of the 31st of January, Captain Wilson went ashore, and left the ship in charge of the chief mate, Mr. Bar- ney.

On returning on board the next morning, what was Capt. W.'s surprise to find no one in sight on deck, and making search, he found that Mr. Barney and several of the crew were secured below, in the fore-castle, and the second officer, named Lionel Watson, with six of the ship's crew were missing. Capt. Wilson soon learned that shortly after his leaving a mutiny had broken out among the crew, and that the mutineers had proceeded not only to the commission of acts of violence upon the first offi- cer, and those of the crew who remained faith- ful, but after driving them below as before de- scribed, they broke open the cabin, which they rifled of a watch, some fire arms, clothes, pro- visions, and every article of value it contained, amounting in total to some \$900. Their piracy completed, they then took the stern boat, with which they made their escape.

Nothing more was heard of the mutineers or the boat until the ship arrived at Apalachicola, where the boat was found, it having been brought there and sold a short time previous.

Capt. Wilson also learned that a few days previous to this time the crew of a schooner had risen upon and murdered their officers, and started upon a piratical expedition, and ap- peared that the mutineers from his vessel had also joined the pirate.

Capt. Wilson then sailed for Liverpool, and completing his voyage returned to this city without having ever heard further from the piratical gang, till yesterday afternoon as he was crossing the Park near the Post Office, who should he meet but the veritable Lionel Watson, his former second officer. Capt. W. in- stantly seized upon Watson, and procuring the necessary aid marched him off to the Police.—He was temporarily committed by Justice Bloodgood, until Capt. W. had time to make affidavit of the facts relative to the piracy, be- fore the U. S. District Attorney, when he was fully committed for examination before the proper authorities.

AMERICAN INGENUITY IN EVADING THE LAW.

The very first object of the Americans, after a law has been passed, is to find out how they can evade it. This exercises their ingenuity; and it is very amusing to observe how cleverly they sometimes manage it. At Baltimore, in consequence of the prevalence of hydrophobia, the civic authorities passed a law, that all dogs should be muzzled, or rather the terms were, "that all dogs should wear a muzzle," or the owner of a dog not wearing a muzzle should be brought up and fined; and the regulation further stated, that any body convicted of having removed the muzzle from a dog should also be severely fined." A man, therefore, tied a muzzle to his dog's tail, (the act not stated where the muzzle was to be placed.) One of the city officers perceiving this dog with his

muzzle at the wrong end, took possession of the dog, and brought it to the town hall. His master, being well known, was summoned and appeared. He proved that he complied with the act, in having fixed a muzzle on the dog; and further, the city officer having taken the muzzle off the dog's tail, he insisted that he should be fined five dollars for so doing.

FATAL CARELESSNESS.

About 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a German, named Lawrence Switzer, residing in Mulberry street, in the employ of Mr. Tay- lor, soda manufacturer, of Broadway, went with a newly charged fountain to a drug store in Essex street. While there, he attempted to drive from the fountain one of the iron bands; while thus engaged, the fountain exploded with tremendous violence. Switzer was thrown down, and when taken up was found to be ut- terly insensible. He was removed to the City Hospital, when, on examination, it was found that both of his legs were broken below the knee, and that he was otherwise injured by the shock. The right leg was amputated, and other means used for his restoration, but without ef- fect. He survived only till 7 o'clock yester- day morning. The Coroner's jury, in an in- quest held upon the body, rendered a verdict of—Death from injuries received by the burst- ing of a soda fountain.—*N. Y. Courier.*

FROM FLORIDA.

The Savannah Georgian of the 20th inst. has the following, which the editor says he re- ceived from an anonymous correspondent, but which he believes to be authentic.

Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay.

7th August, 1859.
Sir,—Capt. W. Seawell, 7th Infantry, with 40 men, Company G. left this post this morn- ing, in the steamer Oseechoboc, for the late scene of the outrage committed by the Indians at the trading house (Punta Rocca.) He is ac- companied by Major Forsyth, Paymaster, and Lieut. W. Gradin. Aid de-Camp to Gen. Tay- lor. You have doubtless seen an account of the surprise and massacre made by these free- ranging Indians. The object of this expedition is to see what they may have done, and to perform the last sad rites due those who, in an unsus- picious hour were cut off from life. So soon as the boat returns you shall know the result.

ESCAPE OF COL. HARNEY.

The following gratifying intelligence announ- ces the safety of this gallant officer. We take it from the St. Augustine Herald, of the 15th inst.:

FROM THE SOUTH.

Major Richard Bennett, Paymaster U. States Army, arrived here on Wednesday, from Key Biscayne, in the steamboat Cincinnati— who informs us that Lieut. Col. Harney had reached that place, after making his escape from being massacred by the Indians at Carroloa-hatch- ing with the soldiers, and Mr. Dallam, and citizens under his employ, amounting to 17 or 18 in all. Col. Harney was landed at that place on his re- turn from Tampa Bay but a few days previous to the attack. He had been hunting wild hogs for provisions, and returned late at night very much fatigued, and immediately retired to rest, and believes the Indians were not apprized of his return.

About the break of day he was aroused by the firing of guns, and on going out of his tent, found that the Indians had killed a number of men, and were pursuing their course to the water, firing at them; he soon discovered an attempt on his part would be fruitless, and effec- tively his escape with one man by the means of a canoe some distance from the camp. The sol- diers who took to the water made their escape by swimming to a small boat some distance from the shore. Col. H. met them and returned to the camp that night, and procured some bread left by the Indians, which enabled them to subsist. Having met with a boat that conveyed him to Key Biscayne, he sent a part of his men to Tampa Bay to report to Gen. Taylor.

Major Bennett also informs us that Chitto Tustenuggee, with his family were at Key Bis- cayne together with a number of Indians, who were detained by Col. Harney, who sent Chitto Tustenuggee for Sam Jones to meet him—that Sam Jones came to Fort Lauderdale, and that both Chitto Tustenuggee and Sam Jones denied having any participation in that affair, or even knowledge of the intention to make an attack, (saying they were the Spanish Indians), and expressing their willingness in the presence of the commanding officer at Fort Lauderdale, and Major Bennett, to go and fight them.

Both Sam Jones and Chitto Tustenuggee de- clare that it is their wish to comply with the treaty, and Sam offers to give up his son as an evidence of his sincerity. Col. Harney arrived at Fort Lauderdale just as Major Bennett left, whose intention was to make some ar- rangements with these chiefs to go against the Indians who made the attack; no arrangement, however, was made previous to Major B's de- parture from Fort Lauderdale, as he came di- rectly on in the Cincinnati, the boat which brought Col. Harney to that place; the Colonel detained the steamboat Santee at Fort Lau- derdale to aid him in his operations.

Major Childs detained at Fort Pierce three Indians, one male and two females, and sent them to St. Augustine in the Cincinnati.

Capt. Mayo, with the steamer Poinsett, was at Key Biscayne, having received his supply of men, with boats and provisions; he left that place on Monday, the 12th inst. for Key West, intending to establish a post at Carroloa-hatch- ing to prevent supplies being taken to the In- dians, and he intended cruising round as far as Tampa Bay.

CENSUS OF 1840.

According to the average increase of popu-

lation in the United States, as shown by cen- suses that have been taken, it appears that the increase from one year to another, is about thirty-three per cent. pos- ing this to be the ratio of increase since the census of 1830, the next enumeration to exhibit a population of a frac- tion less millions.

APPOINTMENTS.

Made by the Commissioners for the

- JUDGES OF THE FLEET
First District—Benjamin M. Wood, and Solomon G. Chaney.
Second District—Benjamin M. Wood, and Essex K. Easton.
Third District—John Riddell, and James B. Chaires, and Aaron H. Phelps.
Fourth District—Thomas S. Charles Phelps, and George W. Phelps.
Fifth District—Dr. Charles John Forrest, and Seth W. Warfield, and David Clarke.
SIXTH DISTRICT—Upton D. Warfield, and David Clarke.
CONSTABLE.
Fifth District—Thomas D. August 29.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for the City of Annapolis, on TU- esday the 17th day of September, next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making and transacting the ordinary business of your Court.

By order, R. J. COVINGTON.