

TUESDAY, August 21, 1864.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

To the citizens of Baltimore and its vicinity.

FELLOW CITIZENS, THE committee appointed by you, at your meeting in February last, have at last completed the object of their appointment, by agreeing upon the annexed plan for affording permanent employment to the poor. As this is subject to your final decision, the committee have ordered it to be published, that you may have a better opportunity of considering it with that attention, & deliberation, essential to an object of such magnitude and importance.

The committee have not the vanity to suppose, that they have devised a plan unexceptionable in all its parts; but they believe it as good a one as circumstances will suffer to be carried into execution.

Your usual liberality, fellow citizens, is resorted to, as the source of those funds, necessary to the establishment & support of the institution, not without a hope, that the legislature may lend their aid, and relieve you from the expense. But should this expectation be disappointed, yet you will have motives to engage in the undertaking, which, if it is trusted, will have their full effect upon your minds.

The poor have been recommended to you in a special manner in the Holy Scriptures; and it cannot be denied, that the citizens of Baltimore have not been backward in showing their respect to the divine commendation. They will not then, it is hoped, withhold their aid from a plan, which is calculated to concentrate their benefactions, to render them more permanently useful, and to put an end to a species of fraud, which is becoming every day more alarming,—the impositions practised by common beggars.

These attracted by the universally acknowledged benevolence of the citizens of Baltimore, are constantly increasing in the numbers, and adding to a burthen, which threatens to become insupportable. By promoting this plan, fellow citizens, you will very probably reduce the number of mendicants, in affording employment to many persons who now allege their willingness to work, but their inability to obtain employment; and among these, in process of time, you may be able to number persons, who have too much feeling to become public burthen; yet are objects requiring and deserving the assistance and pity of the charitable and humane.

Be not deterred by the idea of the expense, which will attend the measure. A part of your subscriptions will be annually returned to you in tickets to be disposed of at your pleasure, entitling the bearers to a certain quantity of wholesome and palatable soup. As this soup will be prepared at an expense at least 60 per cent. cheaper than it would cost in any private family, the tickets will be worth twice their nominal value, which will be what the portions of food, to which they will entitle, may actually cost. You already maintain numbers of those, for whom it is intended to provide, at an expense far exceeding that, which you are now exhorted to encounter. But at present, your bounty is too frequently misapplied and abused; while, if success should crown the undertaking, which now calls for your patronage, it would tend to introduce among the poor a spirit of order and industry, to multiply those comforts, which, notwithstanding your liberality, they now scarcely taste, and even to lead them to exertions which might be more than sufficient for their support. A confirmation of these opinions may be drawn from various instances on record in the penitentiaries, which have been established in several parts of the United States; in which persons too lazy to work, and guilty of theft or robbery to obtain support while at liberty, have, when expiating their offences, and compelled to exert themselves, far exceeded, by their labor, the value of their maintenance in the places of their confinement.

You cannot but recollect, that, in addition to the demands constantly made upon your charity, a winter more than commonly inclement subjects you to the necessity of making a much greater exertion than usual, for the relief of the poor. Such was the case in the last winter; and how inadequate were your alms, though liberal to their wants! Winter will again arrive, and find numbers unable to provide for themselves, or to obtain employment. See your streets infested, and your doors besieged by the least deservings of these miserable objects, which the more meritorious are pining secretly under the pressure of cold and hunger. Follow the former to their

The committee consists of the following persons, viz:—The Rev. Dr. Bend, Rev. Dr. Rattoon, and James A. Buchanan, Samuel Streett, Solomon Esting, James Priestly, Isaac Burnston, and Andrew Ellicott, jun. Esquires.

houses, and see them shivering over a few expiring embers, or seeking a temporary warmth from swallowing that liquid fire, which they have purchased with your alms. Hear their children crying for food, and their tears answered with unavailing lamentations, or with oaths and imprecations; while the more advanced among them are instructed in the arts of deception, and sent forth to impose upon your humanity. From such an education what better can be expected than that these unfortunate children will become the votaries of vice, and victims of offended justice?

You will taste a new species of pleasure in the novelty of the mode, in which you will contribute to the relief of numbers, who will be objects of the proposed institution. For be assured, that to a person whose mind is not depraved by vice, or rendered callous by moderate and incurable poverty, you will render infinitely more delight, by putting it into his power to maintain himself, than by supporting him in idleness, and laying him under a load of labor, which he can never, in the smallest degree, requite.

In affording your support to the annexed plan you will promote the cause of virtue and religion; you will supply the only effectual means of putting an end to the sufferings of the poor, by introducing a spirit of industry among them; you will train their children in good habits; and you will contribute to the good of those whose age and weakness allow them not to make sufficient exertions for their entire support. They, however, you will put into a way of making themselves in some degree self-sufficient, and every even the least portion of useful labor, which you may thus gain, and which would have been otherwise lost, is a real addition to the wealth of the community.

You will perceive, that, according to the plan, the details of operation are to be prescribed by local regulations, the usual subscriptions are to be made for a term not less than four years, and the managers are to be elected for the period. It is thought that an organization of the institution can be more better effected by the directors than by all the contributors; the stability in their offices is necessary to its success; and that they cannot possibly make a false estimate of the feasible nature of their plan, without having an assurance of support for some years.

You will also observe, that, notwithstanding provision is made for a considerable extension of the institution, whenever it may be proper, yet, in its commencement it is to be simple & circumscribed; and that, as it shall increase in prospect, it shall be proportionably augmented, and it will, under the Divine benediction, afford, if possible, employment to a ticket to all by whom it may be wanted.

The subscribers conclude with a warm recommendation to your seniors a sanction the plan of the committee, and hope that it will meet your approbation, and induce you to make use of its necessary to its successful execution; the consequences of which will be to banish, in due time, from the streets of your city, mendicants of every description, to relieve real distress, and to promote industry, virtue and religion. In this they urge you, in the name of enlightening humanity; fervently recommending your minds to the guidance of the Holy Spirit, without whom we can do manner of thing which is good.

By order and in behalf of the General Committee.

JOS. G. J. BEND, ELIJAH D. RATTGONE, ISAAC BURNSTON.

[The plan for establishing a School of Industry shall be published to-morrow.]

LONDON, June 15.

SLAVE TRADE.

In common with all our more respectable contemporary journalists, we are extremely anxious to fix the attention of our readers on the African Slave Trade, now, we hope for the last time, under the consideration of Parliament. And as we wish, on all occasions, to inform the head as well as appeal to the heart, we shall attempt to convey a general idea of the magnitude of this object, in an estimate of the number of Africans who would be wanted for the settlement of the arable lands still remaining uncultivated in Jamaica, and the Ceded Islands. We shall include Trinidad in our calculation; because wonderful to tell! that anxious acquisition is (we are well informed) included in the schemes of some of our speculators, who are ambitious of shining—in the London Gazette.

According to Mr. Edwards (vol. 1, p. 186, 1st ed.) there were in Jamaica, (Nov. 1789) 953,784 arable and cleared acres located, or taken up by grants from the Crown, and 264,000 arable acres, neither cleared nor located. Now, that we may avoid all exaggeration, we shall suppose that a quantity of land equal to these last 264,000 acres, or above twice the extent of the Isle of Wight, has been cleared by the negroes imported into Jamaica, since the year 1789; so that there will remain arable wood land in that island, said to be cleared and cultivated, 953,794 acres.

Dominica (according to Mr. Gregg's evidence) contains in all, 186,436 Old or located "considerably above 100,000," say 120,000

66436 St. Vincent's contains in all 84000 Located 44000 40000 Unlocated woodland in Dominica and St. Vincent's, being equal to the surface of the Isle of Wight, or the island of Barbadoes. 106,436

Now suppose (what we cannot affirm) that all the located land in Dominica and St. Vincent's is already cleared, and that only half of the remaining surface is arable, or fit for cultivation, and we shall have of this description in these two islands 53,218

Mr. Gregg, who was the announcer of the lands sold by government, states his belief, that 120,000 new negroes would be required to clear the woodlands in St. Vincent and Dominica; and, considering that over and above the demand for the supply of the voyage from Africa, the labor of all the Africans employed in the islands, die (nearly of course) a great deal of any labor is gained from them, the estimate of Mr. G's. must be very moderate.

There is a 2000 series of arable lands in St. Vincent's & Dominica require 120,000 African negroes to clear and cultivate them 200,000 acres in Jamaica, and require African negroes 228,000 Add to St. Vincent's and Dominica, as above 120,000 The total of cleared and located lands, just at present find that we may safely say 348,000 African negroes will be wanted for the arable woodlands in the islands which were in our possession before the late peace. 2,520,000

That number is probably undervalued; for it was, we think generally allowed, that to the same end, that three millions of African negroes would be required to clear and cultivate the arable woodlands in the islands then in our possession, and it was as generally believed, that the same could not be obtained, if the same could be obtained. The estimate, therefore, we expect; nor were the respectable part of the West Indies so unreasonable as to ask it. It would have been to affirm the question and to answer it. We remember to have heard Mr. Pitt and other Members, more than once, republish every idea of the kind, in every strong language. We, therefore, cannot conjecture upon what grounds some men extend their wild, but happy projects to Trinidad; but as such men the case, we shall compute the addition of number of imported Africans to the population, would be wanted for the cultivation of that island.

In the "Present State of the West-Indies" (printed in 1778, in 4to, p. 37.) Trinidad is said to form a triangle whose sides are 56, a d 29, and 15 leagues. It may therefore contain about 3,456,000 acres, which are almost entirely in wood, and may be supposed to be capable of cultivation; a supposition, certainly far short of the truth, since the island is represented as generally level and fertile.

If the surface of Trinidad, or 3,456,000 acres, would require according to Mr. G's proportion, to bring it into cultivation, Africa Negroes 2,073,000 Add to Jamaica and the Ceded Islands, as above. 2,520,000 TOTAL—Would be requisite to clear and cultivate the arable woodlands in Jamaica, the Ceded Islands & Trinidad. African Negroes, 4,593,000

Four millions and a half of men, at the least, to be dragged in chains, through pestilence, horror, and death, to make up a wholesale sacrifice of the human race, for the execrable altars of the cruel and delusive British Mammon (in addition to several millions already immolated); and this at a time of alarming public calamity; at a time when we are struggling for our national independence against a bloody and a powerful tyrant; at a time when the just judgments of the ALMIGHTY, awfully displayed in the amazing revolution of St. Domingo, are proclaiming, as with a voice of thunder— "Prepare to meet thy God, O Britain!!"

If it should be objected, that we assume distant proportions of the several islands as arable woodlands, we would reply, that the 953,784 acres in Jamaica are actually located, and therefore may, in general, be presumed to be not only arable, but conveniently situated with regard to shipping places; and that we have supposed one half of the unappropriated surface of St. Vincent and Dominica, and only one fourth of that of Trinidad, to be arable because the two former being small islands, a greater proportion of their land is near to shipping places than of the latter, which though more fertile, is a much larger island.—The subject is not capable of accuracy; and all that we pretend to offer is a general sketch of the minimum number of negroes, which would be wanted from Africa, to execute the schemes of certain speculators in blood.

MONTEGO BAY, (Jam) July 14. "A negro fellow, named Scipio, belonging to Haywoodland, whose wife he had left him, and gone to reside in a house with some others, between the hours of ten and eleven at night, went and set fire to the thatch, but it being damp, it was discovered and got under.—He then went to a corn-piece, where three watchmen were stationed at different places, armed with a bayonet on a stick, and after awakening the first, and having some conversation, he watched an opportunity when the old man's back was to him, and stabbed him twice near the shoulder; the poor man had strength to wrest the bayonet from him, but by loss of blood fainted and when he recovered found him gone. He then went to the second, as is supposed, and ran him through the breast; he was found alive but speechless, and expired in a few hours after he was brought home. He then went to the third, and after taking out a bottle of rum and a cup from his wallet, proposed the watchman should drink with him, but, suspecting the other only wanted to get him drunk and then rob him, he declined it, when the fellow stabbed him twice in the back and then made off. After being missing some days, he was found hanging to a tree adjoining the canes. The Coroner ordered his body to be burnt and his head to be put on the top of the mill-house, which was done. The two watchmen, it is hoped, will recover, although both very ill."

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The letter to the Revd. Jno. Hargrove, in justification of the Revd. Mr. Dashiell's conduct, shall have a place this week. It may not be improper to state that one particular part was deemed exceptional and has been erased.

FRENCH AMITY.—A specimen of Imperial French Amity will be found under the Charleston head in this day's paper.

We understand, that Thomas Cooper, Esq. of Pennsylvania, has undertaken to write the life of the celebrated Dr. Priestley.

Interments in the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, DURING THE WEEK ending yesterday morning at sun-rise:

Table with 2 columns: Disease/Condition and Number of Interments. Includes Cholera (18), Typhoid (2), Dysentery (2), Consumption (2), Still-born (3), Flux (2), Teething (3), Fits (1), Nervous fever (1), Cramp in the stomach (1), Remittent fever (1), Hooping-cough (1), Adults (11), Children (28), Total (39).

Ship Eugenia.—This vessel, owned by one of our citizens, was recently captured at the Hook, by one of the British armed ships which have so long blocked up our harbor. Her captors sent her for Halifax. On her way she was recaptured by the Americans left on board, and carried safe to port.

Mr. Lang informs us, in his Gazette of yesterday, that the English captors of the Eugenia have entered a plea for the restoration of the ship and cargo, upon the ground of the illegality of the recapture by American citizens, and that Col. Barclay, the English consul general, has drawn up a representation of this business, and forwarded it to Mr. Merry, the English ambassador, now at Philadelphia.

We should suppose this paragraph to have been written by the English consul general himself; at any rate the intimacy which subsists between this gentleman and Mr. Lang, precludes all doubt of its correctness.

I do not pretend to know in what clum of the recaptured Eugenia will result, but I may safely say that it exhibits as clear and indisputable a case of gross insult as the annals of British naval insolvency can furnish.—British ships invade our harbor, capture our vessels in our own waters, and when recaptured by the prowess and ingenuity of our own tars, we are prosecuted in our own courts! [Citizen.]

Capt. Fellebrown, arrived at Salem, from Oporto, confirms the disaster, that befel the British convoy from England to the West Indies, (mentioned some time since,) and adds, that previous to the night of this sad misfortune, some of the masters of the merchant ships expostulated with the Commodore, and told him, the convoy would certainly go on shore before the morning if he continued on the course he then steered. His answer was, if they presumed to alter the course, he would sink them. Before the dawn of the next day, he was convinced of his fatal error, and upon his ship's striking the ground, he finished his existence by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

SHIP CORNELIA. Extract of a letter from Capt. Bliss, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated

"Ship Vigilant, at sea July 12. "Ere you receive this, in all probability you will hear of the loss of the ship Cornelia, via New York.—This melancholy, and most singular circumstance took place in the following manner: July 11, at 11 P. M. in lat. 46, long. 40, the ship under full sail, with a fair wind, going about 7 knots, she struck, on what I suppose to be a vessel bottom up, with such violence, that it was some time before she could recover herself: We immediately applied the pumps, and finding sufficient employ for them, we cleared away the fore peak, by throwing the staves overboard, and to our utter astonishment found the stem started and several of the hood-ends opened, so as to admit of several thickness of blanket.—It now being 4 o'clock, we discovered the grip carried away hanging by some of the lower bolts only, and after 5 hours very hard pumping, found 4 feet water in the hold.—All these circumstances comprised together rendered our situation at once hopeless and deplorable, and all our exertions to stop the leak of no effect.—We now employed some hands in preparing the boats, and in making every necessary arrangement as the last alternative for our preservation. At ten o'clock, the people after all their exertions,

Super-Cargo or Clerk.

A PERSON whose capacity in any mercantile situation, will bear investigation, wishes to get himself employed as Super-Cargo to the West Indies, (in which employment he has been before,) or would accept a clerkship in a shipping merchant's employ, on terms that he hopes would be acceptable, or the settlement of a few books. A line addressed to A. B. or by enquiry at this office the person may be found. July 31.