"He that readeth, let him understand."

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

(CONCLUDED.)

The third plan makes a deficit to be provided for of $61,426 34, viz.	
By amount of deficit,	$42,213 72
Expense present year, and journals of next session,	115,776 84
	157,990 56
Deduct the annual revenue,	96,564 18
	61,426 38
This deficiency is to be provided for by selling $48,000 dollars of unsubscribed shares at 12 per cent. which will produce	53,868 00
Exceeding the deficiency by a balance as they make it of	4,441 34

The deficiency of $61,426 38, being thus provided for, and a balance after extinguishing it being left, they proceed to a statement of annual expenditures and ways and means, thus:

Permanent demands on the treasury,	$115,476 15
Interest on 40,000 dollars, loan for inspectors of the penitentiary,	2,100 00
To be annually provided for	117,876 15
Deduct annual revenue	96,564 18
	21,311 97
To provide an adequate revenue for future purposes of government, a stock is to be created as in first plan	600,000
With proceeds of sale to fill up the remaining unsubscribed Bank shares	600,000
The Bank investments will produce an interest of 8 per cent. amounting to	48,000
The interest to be paid on stock at 6 per cent.	36,000
Clear annual gain between 8 per cent. received, and 6 per cent. *to be paid by state*	12,000
Tax on lottery prizes	23,000
To grant the city of Baltimore power to tax sales at auction, &c. double retailers licenses, &c. to give this increased tax to the city provided the city will pay annually into the treasury $15,000 & increase the salaries of the judges of the city & county courts $5000	15,000
Ordinary annual revenue of the state	96,564 18
The whole annual revenue of the state will be	118,564 18
Expenses of the present year which may be put down as the standing expenses of the government	115,787 86
Leaving a clear annual balance in favor of the treasury over and above the expenses of the government	$32,787 32

"In this estimate no notice (say the committee) is taken of the gain that may "be produced in the sale of the stock that may be created by the state, which "your committee feel authorised to say will sell at an advance of three or four "per cent. The several unascertained appropriations to be covered by the gain "on the sale of stock and receipts from the tax on lotteries.

"The state has a claim against the United States for the sum of $295,912 61; "should this sum be recovered, and advantageously invested, it will considerably "augment the annual revenue of the state.

"These estimates, are, it is believed, founded upon calculations *entitled to full "confidence*, and present to the people of Maryland the pleasing and consoling "reflection, that notwithstanding the heavy debts incurred during the late war, "that the resources of the treasury are such as to furnish, under judicious manage-"ment, an annual revenue considerably beyond the expenses to be borne by it, with-"out the imposition of a cent upon them.

"This *surplus of revenue* can be appropriated by the legislature to the estab-"lishment of County Schools, the endowment of a College or University, and to "other objects of public utility and importance connected with the improvement "*of our state*, and the general diffusion of the arts and sciences." An Act is reported to establish a comptroller of the treasury. This is the third plan and observations subjoined by the committee. (See the report at large in votes and proceedings of last session, page 83.)

In the first branch of this third plan the deficit of $61,426 38, from which is excluded for some reason, best known to the committee, the Farmer's Bank loan of 20,000 dollars and interest, is to be extinguished by the issue and sale of state stock; no law having passed to authorise the issuing this stock, this amount is still unprovided for, and the burthen continues upon the state.

The deficiency of $21,311 96 remaining after deducting the $96,564 18 from the sum of $117,876 97 to be annually provided for, is to be extinguished also by a gain on the difference between the 6 per cent. paid on state stock, and the bank dividend received of 8 per cent.; no such stock being created, and no bank investment made, the aid of this gain is ideal. The sum calculated upon by the tax on lotteries is equally visionary, as to the 15000 dollars to be paid by the city of Baltimore, on condition of certain imaginary indulgences to be granted, that measure being defeated by the delegates from Baltimore, no aid is derived by the treasury from this branch; and the annual resources of the state amounting to $118,564 18 which is to produce an annual surplus of $32,787 32 over and above all annual demands on the treasury, unfortunately for the state, will not find its way into it, but is only to be found in the report of the committee. In fact, it appears that the only gain gained by the treasury or to be gained, by the operation of these three plans, is the sum of 4000 dollars on the sale of unsubscribed shares in the Union Bank to Mr. Fairfax; and even this may be somewhat doubtful, as the bank have or are about taking measures to resist the subscribing the shares other than by the state itself by its proper officer.

As to the claim of $295,912 61 against the United States, we only know, that under resolution No. 42, John Leeds Kerr, the agent for settling this claim, has received $850, in part compensation for his services, before a cent of the claim has been received in the treasury. Assuredly a brilliant prospective report has been made by him; but as a very large portion of this claim, rests on the same foundation with the Massachusetts war-claim, it is very doubtful whether as much will be recovered as will pay the agent's full compensation. A number of the vouchers, perhaps the greatest part of them, to substantiate this claim, will be of the same validity as that of the amount paid governor-major-general Winder, which never can pass the treasury of the United States, without the intervention of congress. These sums have been advanced and wasted upon the responsibility of the federal executive of Maryland, and not upon the responsibility of the officer of the general government, as is the case in regard to the Massachusetts claims. The sum which will be recovered, therefore, it is presumed, will not "considerably augment the annual revenue of the state."

"The pleasing and consoling reflections" held out to the people of Maryland by the committee, from the result of their projects, must be considered insulting to the public understanding, when an immense load of debt is to be extinguished, and no solid means provided for the purpose; and the debt thereby accumulating instead of diminishing. To pretend, under these unpromising circumstances, to establish "county schools, endow a college or university, and other objects of public utility "and importance connected with the improvement of our state, and the general dif-"fusion of the arts and sciences," is to trifle with public feeling and public good sense, beyond public endurance.

It is proper here to remark, that a considerable diminution in the receipt of interest on the 6 per cent stock has taken place, arising from a transfer of this stock to the several banks during the first quarter of 1817, to the amount of $136,000, borrowed by the state in 1813; so that the state at this moment holds only $133,717 83 exchanged 6 per cents of 1812, from which the annual interest to be received hereafter will be but $8,023 00—heretofore the interest received on this stock, amounted to $8,343 75 per quarter; that is, to the annual sum of $32,193, making a deficiency in this item alone, in the annual receipts in the treasury hereafter, of the sum of 24,170 dollars.

This transfer to the several banks of six per cent exchanged stock was made at par, at a time when, by the subscription of stock to the U. S. bank, there was a certain prospect of U. States six per cents rising. And it is a fact, that in some weeks after the transfer was made, six per cents rose to three per cent advance—By this operation the state lost at least $40,000 more.

By a resolution of the last session, No. 48, the treasurer is authorised to negociate a loan, on such terms and at such periods as the governor and council shall approve, not exceeding 50,000 dollars, and the state is pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof—still carrying on the government by loans—loans—loans. Let it be here remarked, that during the whole time of the administration of the government by the republicans, from 1801 to 1811-12, not a cent was ever borrowed—By another resolution, No. 36, the sum of 6000 dollars is appropriated for repairing the public buildings, and ornamenting the circle in which the state-house is situated in Annapolis.—And by a resolution, No. 35, the treasurer is authorised to negociate a loan with the banks, for a sum not exceeding 40,000 dollars, for discharging the debt incurred by the inspectors of the penitentiary, in repairing the damages by fire.

We have seen, by a reference to the votes and proceedings of 1812, pa. 7, the prosperous situation of the finances of the state in 1811, the last year of the administration of the republicans.

In that year was invested in bank stock	$80,000
The state held of funded and deferred six per cent stock of the United States, to the amount of $528,528 75, which by an operation of the United States government in 1812, was equal in exchanged stock to	369,717 83
Of 3 per cent stock, equal in 1812 to	335,104 75
And had a surplus in the treasury, over and above expenditures, to the amount of	l.34,414 16 7
The latter sum to be applied to the payment of appropriations due 1st Nov. 1812, and the journals of that session, leaving still a surplus in the treasury, over and above all expenditures, to the amount of	l.4119 01 11

Let us look at the *now* deranged state of the treasury:—

By an estimate reported to the treasurer, of date 1st Nov. 1817, to the house of delegates at the last session, which has been already noticed, the probable receipts for the ensuing year amount to	$96,564 18
From which he deducts the deficit of	52,213 72
Leaving	44,350 46
The probable demand on the treasury, including the Farmers' Bank loan, he estimates at	115,776 84
From which deduct the preceding sum of $44,350 46	
Leaving a deficit of	91,426 38
Add to this deficit, not included in the probable demand on the treasury, as above stated by the treasurer, the loan to the inspectors of the penitentiary	40,000 00
Also, the loan authorised by the resolution No. 48, excluded by the treasurer	50,000 00
Also, the appropriation, by resolution No. 36, to the public building and the circle of the state-house, excluded by the treasurer in his estimate of demands	9,000 00
Deduct the gain by sale to Mr. Fairfax on stock	4,000 00
1st Nov. 1818, whole amount of deficit	186,426 38

This enormous deficit, of $186,426 38, is totally unprovided for by the federal legislature. From the exposition of their talents, displayed in the report to the last session, are these spendthrifts capable of devising ways and means to extinguish this debt and recruit the treasury? The people are the sole judges. The questions are cheerfully submitted to their decision on the first Monday in October next.

Connected with this subject of finance, another shameful transaction, on a par with, nay, worse than the $1600 salary to members of congress, may here be noticed. During the sessions of 1816 and 1817, the legislature adjourned for a number of days, and pocketed a per diem between the times of the adjournments and the times of meeting again, amounted to upwards of 9,000 dollars. By law they are allowed a fixed per diem for every day they attend on the public business. No public business being transacted during the days of adjournment, they of course received this per diem in violation of law. The people in October will decide, whether they will thus have the public pocket filched in this style with impunity, and whether these leeches will not be made accountable for such illegal conduct.

On the subject of the prosperity of the treasury under republican management, it may be said, the money from the Bank of England furnished facilities. True, but this money was obtained, during that period, by the talents and exertions of president Monroe and Mr. Pinkney, in pursuance of measures adopted by the republicans; Mr. Rufus King, the predecessor of Mr. Monroe at London, having failed for years to obtain the transfer, acting upon the authority of measures devised by the federalists.

It may be said, the money was expended during the war, and applied to war expences—A large portion may have been spent under this pretext; but it is apprehended, that it has been so carelessly, idly and lavishly applied, without any co-operation or understanding with the United States government, perhaps in hostility to its measures and to clog them, that the United States government will not feel itself under the slightest obligation to repay but an inconsiderable sum; for these Maryland war-claims are very much like the Massachusetts war-claims, the expenditures have been unwarrantably lavish, and in a variety of instances not in furtherance of, but in impeding national measures for the common defence. It is remarkable too, that the monies thus thrown away by the federalists in each state, was put in the treasury by republicans.

Peace has blessed our land for several years; during this period not a single measure has been devised or adopted by these unfaithful servants, to relieve or replenish the treasury, or reorganize the deranged finances of the state. The order of the day is, spend—spend—spend, as long as there is a shot in the locker; and when all is gone, then loans—loans—loans. The people, in their money matters, expect economy—the federalists practice wilful waste—Should these treasury-suckers continue the majority in the house of delegates until the expiration of the time of the present senate, it may be matter of curious conjecture to conceive the extent of the miseries of the treasury!

ŒCONOMY.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

The reported cession of the Floridas to the United States, is reiterated in the Charleston Gazette with increased confidence; and letters are published, from Havana, which assert it to be a fact, well ascertained there, and sealed upon by the Spanish authorities. The rumor comes to us also by the way of New York, and apparent corroboration gains for it additional credit. There are few political events which would be more important or more agreeable to this country than the fair acquisition of the territory in question, and we acknowledge that it could not be acquired in any manner so acceptable to us as by purchase. Most willingly, therefore, would we give credence to intelligence so welcome, if it were not in our opinion, contradicted by the condition of our relations with Spain, when last disclosed by the Executive, and by the prominent state of subsequent negociations. We do not doubt that the Floridas must and will, at no distant period, become a part of our territory, but, obliged, as we are, to withhold our belief from this interesting and widely circulating report, we conceive it proper to express our conviction that it is entirely groundless.—*Nat. Int.*

NEW YORK, August 5.

A number of gentlemen, of all parties, met at Dublin, on the 21 of June, for the purpose of inviting THOMAS MOORE, Esq (the poet) to a dinner. Gen. Matthew was called to the chair. Mr. Connell observed, "There could not live a single human soul to every feeling of affection for his countrymen, as not to feel pride and pleasure at hearing the name of Moore. It was a name that raised the fame of Irish talent, and placed the poetic character on the highest pinnacle of literary glory" Mr. O'Connell said—"The poet of Ireland should be hailed by his countrymen, as a light that flung a warm and cheering ray on the coldness and darkness which had so long surrounded their ill fated but beloved country." A committee was appointed to invite Mr. Moore to a public dinner, and to make the necessary arrangements. The tickets were to be two guineas each.

Emigration—The Dublin Evening Post, of the 24 of June, gives credit to the Cork Reporter, for the following article:—

"There will depart from this harbor within seven or eight days, three vessels for different ports in America, which re all of considerable burthen, but they are totally inadequate to give accommodation to the numbers who are seeking for passages On Saturday week, too, the John Adams sailed with her full complement; and, we believe, if those laws did not exist which prohibit the emigration of artificers and trade men, there would be abundant employment for many constant trades, between this port and the United States—such is the want of employment at home, and the many inducements that offer on the other side of the Atlantic."

It is stated in the Auburn (N. Y.) paper of the 29th ult. with considerable exultation, as a proof of the industry and good management of the inhabitants of the town of Mentz, that the assessors of that place, in taking the assessment, took an account of the Woollen, Linen, and Maple Sugar, made there last year, and find there was 9272 yards of Woollen, 10407 yards of Linen, and 286415 lbs of Maple Sugar.

The same paper adds, "When it is known that there are about 293 taxable inhabitants in the town, and that the crops of flax were generally light, and the season for making Sugar quite indifferent, we are surprised to see the above quantities. This speaks loudly of our internal resources and domestic industry; and when the *Agricultural Society* of the country shall be able to foster them by liberal premiums, no doubt can be entertained but that they will greatly increase. Would it not be advisable for each town in the county to direct their assessors to adopt the plan of Mentz, and make returns to the County Clerk, and have a statement published of the whole?"

Letters from Jamaica of a late date, received at Charleston, state that the Admiralty had directed that no British ships of war should in future be allowed to touch at American ports with specie.—*E Post*

The Duke of Richmond—The Quebec Mercury of the 28th ultimo, announces the arrival in the St Lawrence, of the Iphigenia, from London, having on board His Grace the Duke of Richmond, and Sir Peregrine Maitland, together with their suites and a part of His Grace's family. The Iphigenia sailed on the 18th of June.

Letters dated early in July, at Mobile, in the Alabama territory, mention that it then continued healthy in that town; but that several persons were visited with the bilious fever at the neighboring town of Blakeley.

[*Com Adv.*

From the New Orleans Chronicle of July 14

The slave market appears to be very brisk—constant demand and high prices—notwithstanding the arrival lately of

36 in the brig Mary Ann,	From the states
39 in the sloop Thorn,	
97 in the ship Virgin,	
19 in the schooner Sea,	
17 in the schr. Tame	
34 in the brig Venus,	
38 in the brig Franklin,	
37 in the schooner Hummingbird,	

199 in the brig Josepha 2d, from Africa.

We are, however, much indebted to the enterprising and successful exertions of Mr. Charles Morgan, for the copiousness of the present supply, which, with the aid of three or four hundred that have been seized by general Jackson's officers at Mobile, will probably suffice for the next crop.

Jersey negroes appear to be peculiarly adapted to this market—especially those who bear the mark of judge Vanwickle, as it is understood that they afford the best opportunity for *speculation*. We have a right to calculate on large importations in future, from the success which has hitherto attended the trade.

NOTICE.—I renounce from this very moment and for ever, to wear Mr. PAGOT's name Never any act, never any contract whatsoever made by me, shall be signed by that name.

A separation, authorized by the laws, having had the greatest publicity in the newspapers gives myself up to myself, and renders me absolutely free; by it we have agreed, and agree to be no more to each other. We must be foreigners to each other all our life long.

Approved the writing in all its contents,

(Signed) MELANIE PAGOT NEE DEMESTRE.

True copy, translated from the French writing

JOHN THOMAS PAGOT.

Philadelphia, August 5.

Births.—The wife of Mr. Samuel Hoyt, of Scipio, (N.Y.) was a few days since delivered of three living healthy boys, who, together with the mother, are likely to do well.

BALTIMORE:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1818.

The N. Y. Advocate says:—"The electioneering campaign in Maryland is about opening. On this occasion, it is gratifying to observe, that the republicans, unlike some miscalled thus in this state, are by no means disposed to be lulled into security by the "era of *good* feelings," which it is said, prevail—nor are they favorable to "amalgamations;" on the contrary, they take the field against their old opponents with spirit, and the federalists are preparing to resist them with firmness Success, it is hoped, may attend the republicans, for their consistency deserves it."

We have been led into the belief, that there is a secret stir in our commercial operations—we would that all might profit by it.—Watch the movements of the Brokers.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

COMMERCIAL.

MR. MUNROE—Having observed in several papers printed at New York, Philadelphia, and this city, quotations of the price of freights at New Orleans on the 15th ultimo, which I believe are incorrect, and calculated to mislead merchants—the writer, who left that city on the 10th ult. thinks it probable that freights must have declined very considerably after that period, inasmuch as there were about forty sail of vessels in the Levee disengaged, and twenty-three sail of ships and brigs between the Balize and city, bound up, which would probably cause a further depression in freights. The writer knows of offers from the consignees of several vessels, to take 1½d. for cotton, and 1½d. for tobacco on the 10th, which shippers would not give. A calculation beyond that I think should not be made for any vessels now there, or to arrive in all September, unless some great freshet should swell the small rivers in the upper country so as to let out the produce now locked up for want of water.

KENT COUNTY.

MR. MUNROE—I have enclosed you the names of the republican candidates for the House of Delegates, at the approaching election, which you will please publish in your patriotic paper. Although we have been "*slacking*" for some time in Kent, you may rely upon it we shall be *wide awake* before election day. The candidates are as follows:—

JOSEPH WICKES, 2d | WM. PRIOR,
JAMES BROOK, | PHILIP F. RASEN.

JOSEPH N. GORDON, *Sheriff*.

It is said that the United States are about to redeem the half of the Louisiana Stock, amounting to about 7½ millions of dollars—held, principally by the Messrs Barings of London. For this purpose, the Treasury has called upon the U. S. Bank; the Bank upon its Offices, for various proportions. The Office in Richmond deems it expedient to call upon its debtors, and to curtail their paper; say near 25 per cent in 16 weeks. The Bank of Virginia in its turn, has determined to curtail its negotiable notes, of all descriptions, 5 per cent.—*Richmond Enq.*

A man, who is the carrier of a newspaper in Philadelphia, has been sued by the printer, his employer, for neglecting to carry it two days—and fined ten dollars—and the rule established, that if he shall cease to carry the list, until he has taught another person, he shall be fined twenty dollars.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Munroe—In reply to your correspondent "A. M" it will be proper, to state, that the report he speaks of is published just as it was read, if we except the list of the majority and minority in the first and Second Branch of City Council, the insertion of which was deemed superfluous since the ayes and noes were given on the most important questions If "A. M." wishes this list, however, he shall have it. PLUMP.

A federal chairman and secretary did not act as is stated, in the last meeting of the late first ward—Adam Welsh, Esq. *I believe* is not a federalist—Mr. Tyson *I know* to be decided ly and *firmly* democratic. C.

A QUESTION.

If a disorderly set of men break in upon the peace and quiet of peaceable citizens, assemble of a peaceable purpose, ought they to boast? Q.

HENRY M BRACKENRIDGE and LEWIS TACHENBERGER, two well known republicans, in whose political principles the people may have every confidence, and of whose regard for the interests of the city of Baltimore there cannot be a doubt, will be supported as the two delegates from this city to the General Assembly, by

MANY DEMOCRATS.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

Mr. Editor—Among the numerous candidates that have been nominated to represent this city in the ensuing session of the Legislature, I would call the attention of the democratic voters particularly, to the pretentions of JOHN S. TYSON, Esq. secretary, orator, and drafts-man-general to the recent meeting in the late first ward. His chaste, modest and classical production will not fail to entitle him to further notice; in addition to which the uniformly patriotic and republican principles professed and practised by his family and connexions from the commencement of the revolution to the present day, must procure for him the *marked* consideration of every consistent democrat. LA FAYETTE.

MARRIED,

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. JOHN WOODSUM to Miss SARAH THOMPSON, both of this city.

DIED,

In Deerfield, (Mass.) on the 18th instant, Miss EUNICE ALLEN, aged, 85. Miss Allen had been confined to her bed nearly 17 years by reason of lameness. In the year 1746, at the Barr's fight, so called in Deerfield, she had a tomahawk struck in her head by an Indian, which deprived her of her senses, but she survived the cruel blow. The writer of this article called upon her a few months previous to her death, and received from her the following relation. Her recollection of the event was perfectly distinct and clear. She observed that it would be the last thing she should ever forget:

Fort Massachusetts, at the foot of Hoosick mountain, about 35 miles west of Deerfield, was taken on the 20th August, 1746. After the capitulation, a party of fifty Indians meditated an attack upon the inhabitants of Deerfield, and came down to the borders of the meadows upon the Sabbath and reconnoitred them. They first examined the north meadow and then the south. Finding a large quantity of hay in the north meadows, two miles north of the street, and supposing that our people would be there at work the next day, they concealed themselves in the brush and underwood, upon the borders of the adjoining hills.

The next day, ten or twelve, men and children, the men armed with guns which they always carried with them, went into the field and commenced their labor. A Mr. Eleazer Hawks was out hunting partridges that morning on the hills adjoining the meadows. He saw a partridge and shot at it. This alarmed the Indians, who supposed that they were discovered, and they immediately killed and scalped Mr. Hawks, and then proceeded to attack the workmen They fought some time, and gave some of the children an opportunity to escape. Mr. Allen, the father of the deceased Miss Eunice Allen, resolutely maintained his ground in defence of three children who were at work with him in the field, until he had killed one or two of the enemy. When he was overpowered by numbers he fought them with the butt of his gun, but was finally shot and mortally mangled. The shirt which he wore on that day, torn with many balls, and gashed with tomahawks, is still to be seen as a curiosity in the Museum in Deerfield Academy, or at the house of Mr. Asaph Allen.

In this engagement three men and a boy were killed, one boy was taken prisoner, and Miss Eunice was wounded and left for dead, but not scalped. In endeavoring to make her escape, she was pursued by an Indian with a gun and an uplifted tomahawk. She was extremely active and would have out ran him, had he not fired upon her. The ball passed through her clothes, but did not injure her.—She supposed that it had stun'd her and in her flight she fell The Indian overtook her, and buried his tomahawk in her head, at the fontanelle, and left her for dead. The firing in the meadows alarmed the people in the street, who ran to the scene of action, and the Indians made a hasty retreat. Miss A. was passed by a number of soldiers who supposed her dead. At last an uncle came to her, discovered signs of life in her, and conveyed her home. Her wound was dressed by Doctor Thomas Williams, who took from it a considerable quantity of brains. The wound rapidly healed and the cicatrix at the time of her decease was nearly two inches and a half long. When she recovered from her swoon, she had no idea that she was wounded in the head, but supposed that she was shot.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE—August 7.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.

Arrived, schr Louisa and Mary, Beasy, from Edenton, N. C. 2300 bushels new wheat, to Sweeting & Sterett.

Arrived, Armenius, Gibson, 37 days from Liverpool, salt, dry goods, and 87 passengers, to Junius Hoppe; in ton 70, spoke ship U. States, from Boston for Liverpool.

Ship Rolla, Child, 37 days from Amsterdam, gin, &c. Wm Wilson and Sons Sailed in company with ship Marmion, Ford, of Boston, for St Petersburg; and brig——, Howe, of do. for do. Left, ship Ophelia, Proctor, of Boston, for London, in 8 days; Milton, Thomas, of do for East India; brigs Ann, Coffin, Integity, Elderkin, of Providence, for Canton, in 6 days; Susquehanna, Rush, for Phila. in 4 days with German passengers; brig Ocean, Bond, for New York in 8 days; Belle Savage, Minzie, for do in 10 days; Kentucky Belle, from do discharging; ship Lion, Gwyn, of Portsmouth, N. H. for Philad, in 10 days and two of Charleston Bolton brigs, names unknown. Coming out of the Texas, spoke brig Hindoo, Whiting, of Boston, 119 days for Manila, bound in. June 9th, off the Isle of Wight, spoke ship Clarissa, King, of Boston, 115 days from Batavia for Amsterdam, all well—July 3, lat. 47, 39, a large bright sided brig from N. York, for Lisbon, bound to Trieste, could not learn her name, the Captain requested to be reported, all well—July 7th, lat. 43, lon. 40, brig Fame, from New Brunswick, for Liverpool—Crossed the Banks the 13th and 11th July saw a great deal of Ice—July 23, lat. 42, 40, lon 63, spoke brig Ann, from Gibraltar for Boston, 23, lat 41, 30, lon 65, by Sailed Sloop Bloy, Hillie, from Belfast for Philad; 28th, lat 38 20, long 69, brig Charlotte, from *Baltimore*, for Guernsey. The following report was given by capt King of the Clarissa The ship Mentor, Loring, of Boston, sailed from Batavia for Calcutta, 1st Feb; Willward—Adam Welsh, Esq. *I believe* is not a federalist—Mr. Tyson *I know* to be decided ly and *firmly* democratic. C.

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In Deerfield, (Mass.) on the 18th instant, Miss EUNICE ALLEN, aged, 85. Miss Allen had been confined to her bed nearly 17 years by reason of lameness. In the year 1746, at the Barr's fight, so called in Deerfield, she had a tomahawk struck in her head by an Indian, which deprived her of her senses, but she survived the cruel blow. The writer of this article called upon her a few months previous to her death, and received from her the following relation. Her recollection of the event was perfectly distinct and clear. She observed that it would be the last thing she should ever forget:

Fort Massachusetts, at the foot of Hoosick mountain, about 35 miles west of Deerfield, was taken on the 20th August, 1746. After the capitulation, a party of fifty Indians meditated an attack upon the inhabitants of Deerfield, and came down to the borders of the meadows upon the Sabbath and reconnoitred them. They first examined the north meadow and then the south. Finding a large quantity of hay in the north meadows, two miles north of the street, and supposing that our people would be there at work the next day, they concealed themselves in the brush and underwood, upon the borders of the adjoining hills.

The next day, ten or twelve, men and children, the men armed with guns which they always carried with them, went into the field and commenced their labor. A Mr. Eleazer Hawks was out hunting partridges that morning on the hills adjoining the meadows. He saw a partridge and shot at it. This alarmed the Indians, who supposed that they were discovered, and they immediately killed and scalped Mr. Hawks, and then proceeded to attack the workmen They fought some time, and gave some of the children an opportunity to escape. Mr. Allen, the father of the deceased Miss Eunice Allen, resolutely maintained his ground in defence of three children who were at work with him in the field, until he had killed one or two of the enemy. When he was overpowered by numbers he fought them with the butt of his gun, but was finally shot and mortally mangled. The shirt which he wore on that day, torn with many balls, and gashed with tomahawks, is still to be seen as a curiosity in the Museum in Deerfield Academy, or at the house of Mr. Asaph Allen.

In this engagement three men and a boy were killed, one boy was taken prisoner, and Miss Eunice was wounded and left for dead, but not scalped. In endeavoring to make her escape, she was pursued by an Indian with a gun and an uplifted tomahawk. She was extremely active and would have out ran him, had he not fired upon her. The ball passed through her clothes, but did not injure her.—She supposed that it had stun'd her and in her flight she fell The Indian overtook her, and buried his tomahawk in her head, at the fontanelle, and left her for dead. The firing in the meadows alarmed the people in the street, who ran to the scene of action, and the Indians made a hasty retreat. Miss A. was passed by a number of soldiers who supposed her dead. At last an uncle came to her, discovered signs of life in her, and conveyed her home. Her wound was dressed by Doctor Thomas Williams, who took from it a considerable quantity of brains. The wound rapidly healed and the cicatrix at the time of her decease was nearly two inches and a half long. When she recovered from her swoon, she had no idea that she was wounded in the head, but supposed that she was shot.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE—August 7.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.

Arrived, schr Louisa and Mary, Beasy, from Edenton, N. C. 2300 bushels new wheat, to Sweeting & Sterett.

Arrived, Armenius, Gibson, 37 days from Liverpool, salt, dry goods, and 87 passengers, to Junius Hoppe; in ton 70, spoke ship U. States, from Boston for Liverpool.

Ship Rolla, Child, 37 days from Amsterdam, gin, &c. Wm Wilson and Sons Sailed in company with ship Marmion, Ford, of Boston, for St Petersburg; and brig——, Howe, of do. for do. Left, ship Ophelia, Proctor, of Boston, for London, in 8 days; Milton, Thomas, of do for East India; brigs Ann, Coffin, Integity, Elderkin, of Providence, for Canton, in 6 days; Susquehanna, Rush, for Philad. in 4 days with German passengers; brig Ocean, Bond, for New York in 8 days; Belle Savage, Minzie, for do in 10 days; Kentucky Belle, from do discharging; ship Lion, Gwyn, of Portsmouth, N. H. for Philad, in 10 days and two of Charleston Bolton brigs, names unknown. Coming out of the Texas, spoke brig Hindoo, Whiting, of Boston, 119 days for Manila, bound in. June 9th, off the Isle of Wight, spoke ship Clarissa, King, of Boston, 115 days from Batavia for Amsterdam, all well—July 3, lat. 47, 39, a large bright sided brig from N. York, for Lisbon, bound to Trieste, could not learn her name, the Captain requested to be reported, all well—July 7th, lat. 43, lon. 40, brig Fame, from New Brunswick, for Liverpool—Crossed the Banks the 13th and 11th July saw a great deal of Ice—July 23, lat. 42, 40, lon 63, spoke brig Ann, from Gibraltar for Boston, 23, lat 41, 30, lon 65, by Sailed Sloop Bloy, Hillie, from Belfast for Philad; 28th, lat 38 20, long 69, brig Charlotte, from *Baltimore*, for Guernsey. The following report was given by capt King of the Clarissa The ship Mentor, Loring, of Boston, sailed from Batavia for Calcutta, 1st Feb; Willard, Penn, Sheatman, of *Baltimore*, sailed for Sumatra, 8th; Lion, Hewit, of Plymouth, Mass. for do; Columbian, Lelar, of Philad for East ward; Marcellus, for Boston. Spoke near the equinoctial line, ship North America, Ervin, of Philad from Batavia, bound to Amsterdam. Coffee at Batavia, $22 per picul, on board, very scarce; Sugar, $28

Also, brig Lima, Sutton, 18 days from St. Barts, sails, rigging, &c to Henry Thompson. Left brig Oliver, of Kennebunk, and 2 or 3 others, names unknown.

Cleared, brigs Venus, Tucker, Bremen, the master; Susannah and Mary, Meteen, Bath, do; ship Louisa, Almeida N. W. Coast of America, the master; schr Sarah and Louisa, Murphy, Havana, T. Taylor,

BOSTON, August 3—Arrived, brig Charles, Meacom, from Penang and Isle of France, 108 days. Left at Prince of Wales Island, Feb 28, ship Eliza, Osgood, 120 days from Salem, at the Cape; had touched on the west coast of Sumatra, to sail in 2 or 3 days, destination unknown. Ship Atlas, 130 days from Philad touched 18th Jan and sailed 7th Feb for the west coast of Sumatra and Bombay.

Schr Fenwick, Doggett, Philadelphia, 7 days; sloop Wheeler, N York, 7 days; sloop Henry, Gifford, Savannah, via New Bedford.

Put back for repairs, schooner Morning Star, Lord, hence to Cape Henry; sailed 22d inst, and sprung a leak on the 28th

Palladium Office, BOSTON, Aug. 3—1 P. M.

Arr brig Mercator, Paulons, 42 days from St Ubes. Left, 22d June, schr Favorite, Fisher, for Philad in 7 days the only Am. vessel in port Spoke, July 25, lat 49, lon 15, brig William and Charles, of Salem, 40 days from Gallipoli for St. Petersburg, informed, that barque Patriot, Frye, sailed 7 days previous for St Petersburg. July 3, lat 41, lon 31, brig Amazon, of Philadelphia, 25 days from New Orleans, for Falmouth and a market. 12th, lat 43, long 44, brig Concord, of Philad 12 days from Charleston for Belfast. 25th, lat 42, lon 65, brig Truro, Blunt, 42 days from Liverpool for Portsmouth, supplied her with small stores and medicine—the captain having been and still was sick the whole passage.

Arrived, schooner Simington, Bonner, New York 3.

Cleared, ship Heroine, Smith, coast of Brazil and E Indies; brig Onsio, Stone, Richmond.

The Charles from Isle of France, has a cargo of 3,000 piculs, in bulk, and 60 bags pepper, 400 bags sugar, 39 do rice, &c.

At Salem, brig Trader, Brooks, 15 days from Havana.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Gazette Office, NEW YORK, August 5—1 p. m.

Arrived, brig Pacific, Greely, 4 days from Philad; schr Hero, Travers, 6 days from Rich-