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nerset couny of Balti-econd time, enate. ate delivers "assented om No. 42 erally read

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tate a negro lorsed …will ed amendnents were the bills ornt hogs from illage of the

Kent county, Rent sell, or rent, ins about 400

several good wo tobaccoouse, ciderrses, a dairy, other houses. els of wheat, seeded. The , and boundon the west, a road on the rent will be terms of sale nmodating to

ed to rent or land and im ders a more CESSATY. d or rented, horses, cattle, ng the cattle several milch

good site for on the 12th convenient.

EIVED ıle, PLAID KS, nburgh. ↑ WHITB.

Dissolution of Partner.

Ship.

The pertnership heretofore entating in der the firm of LEWIS TY DINGS & 00 is dissolved by mutual consent, All persons indebted to said firm are requested to settle their accounts.

Lewis Tydings.

Respectfully announces to his friends microstomers, that he intends carrying on the Tayloring Business, at the stand formerly occupied by John Thompson, and flatted himself, from his exertious to please, to me, rit a share of public patronage.

Ita intends keeping an assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Waistcoeting, Lewhich he will be happy to make up to fashionable style and on the shortest notice. Feb. 6.

Public Sale.

By virile of an order from the orphane court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Mr. Thomas Warfield, deceased, on Monday the 24th day of Fe becary next, if fair, if not the first fair

The Personal Estate Of the said Thomas Warfield, consisting of Household and Kitchen Fernitun, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms of sale—Per all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with a interest from the day of sale-under the sum the cash to he bald. Sale to commence at ren o'clock.

David Ridgely, Administrators
James Iglehart. | de bonis non.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

February. 1st, 1823. On application by petition of David Ridgely and James Iglehart junior administrators de bonis non with the will annexed, of Thomas Warfield Iau of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said de. ceased and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican. THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills. A. A. County Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal extate of Thomas Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 1st day of Pebruary, 1823.

D RIDGELY.

JAMES IGLEHART, Jr Administrators de bonis non With the will annexed

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

February 1st, 1823. On application by petition of Benjamin T. Pindle, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Pindle, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks

THOS. H. HALL, Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, fetters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Pindle, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber. at or before the lat day of August next, they may otherwise by law be exclu-ded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of February 1823. BENJAMIN PINDLE.

Frecutor of the last will and tests.

Alms-House & Lot

FOR SALE The trustees of the alms-house of Anne Arundel county, by and with the consent of the levy court, being authorised to sell the same by, an act of the legislature passed December session, 1822, will receive written and scaled proposals for the sale thereof, until the 20th day of Pebruary. One half of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the delivery of the house and lot, and the balance to be paid on the delivery of the land, which is now under rent, which wilk expire on the first day of January

All those who may make proposal will deliver them to Gen. William E. Marriott, in the city of Annapolis Jan. 30.

egaryland Sazette."

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1823

We bare been requested to state, the ST. MARY'S CATHOLIG CHURCH, AN THIS CITY, Will be Solemnly Blessed, and Divine

Bervice performed in the same, on next Lord's Day, by the Mr. Vanquicken-borne, of White Marsh

COMMUNICATED SEVERN BRIDGE.

We invite the altention of our readers to haw present during the present seasion of the legislature, (and which will be found in the first page of this paper.) incorporating a company to build a bridge of the paper of the pape this city to Baltimore, to be opened in that direction, as the distance would not only be much shorter, but the road much better

This circumstance alone would insure to the bridge a sufficient toll to render the the bridge a sufficient toll to render the stock valuable, as the intercourse between this city and Baltimore, during the winter acason, is confined almost exclusively to the land rout, and is very considerable But independent of this advantage, the erection of the bridge would increase, very materially, the intercourse and the trade between this place, and the north on Severn and the benefits would be reciprocal, our mark wabld be better supplied, and those who inheished the supplies, would have a shorter distance to bring them, and would herereccive as good a price, if not a better, than they would at a more distant market. To our own city, the erection of the bridge would in many respects prove highly beneficial, besides increasing our trade, and benefitting our market, it would offer great er, facilities, and consequently stronger inducements to arrangers to visit our city, at that season, when they would prefer coming to k. Nor would the northern side of the river be tess benefitted, than the southern; the increased facility of communication with the town, would certainly have a tendency to season the supplies of reportery in that district of stock valuable, as the intercourse between reased facility of communication which were town, would certainly have a tendency to raisethe value of property in that district of country, in the neighbourhood of the bridge—and if the public road to Baltimore should be made in that direction, (as no should be made in that direction, (as no doubt it would,) this would cause an increased demand for provender, and other produce of the farmer, and would open a new market to him, almost at his very door. The establishment of a public ouse of entertainment on the north side of the river, would also follow as a necessary consider. or entertainment on the north side of the river, would also follow as a necessary con sequence. These circumstances might eventually lead to the erection of a village in that district of country, and afford to the inhabitants some of the advantages which are derived from a dense population. Ano ther circumstance worthy of consideration is, that the erection of the bridge would ther circumstance worthy of consideration is, that the erection of the bridge would tend to lessen very considerably the county taxes, as the ferry would then be no longer supported at the expense of the county. This consideration makes the erection of the bridge an object of importance, not on ly to those who may be immediately benefitted by it, but to every districtin the county. The investment of a few dollars in the bridge stock would not only relieve the inhabitants of the county from the large tax which is now imposed upon them, for the support of the ferry, but would no doubt yield them an interest as valuable, if not more so, than any other investment that could at the time be made. The ample success which has attended the erection of the South title present enterprise will be equally successful. Notwithstanding the public ferry boats still continues to run in South River, the tolls which have been received at the bridge, have been sufficient to render the stock a very valuable one—when the boats are removed, which we understand will be in April next, no doubt the tolls will he much increased. If then, notwithstanding the public terry boats, (which convey passengers gratuitously.) are still continued at bouth River, and notwithconvey passengers gratuitously.) are still continued at South liver, and notwith-standing the many difficulties and embar-rassments which attended the erection of raisments which attended the erection of the bridge at that place, and which could not occur at the Severn—if, notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the receipts of toll at that bridge have already been sufficient to justify the belief, that the stock will be very valuable it may fairly be presumed, that the stock of the Severn bridge, would be much more so—for it would be no sanguine calculation to say, that the receipts of a bridge over the Severn would be twice as great as those at South River. We earnestly hope then, that an enterprise which, if carried into effect,

> For the Maryland Gazette. LEMMA L

promises to prove in every respect of such general usefulness and benefit, will not be

uffered to fail for the want of the necessa.

An efficient and free government protects both person and property, and assures the fruits of industry.

Labour is the basis of wealth.

ry funds.

only procures labour, and impels en-

Pulic accurities assume the character, and perform the functions of money.

The foregoing lemmata support the following corrollary.

A public debt is a public benefit, inas-A public delt is a public benefit, inasmuch as it performs the functions of money,
which impels enterprise, and procures labour, which is the source and foundation
of wealth and happiness.

The present situation of bour monied concurs presents the strongest confirmation of
the short conclusion—it is not the existing

state dear ity and differential of the politic debt?
A wise nation will ereald have, and to heard hot for distribution in the uninary charges, or for the various object of internal improvement—and whilst the debt is due to its own eithers, if gradually augmented, wiely adjusted, and justly distributed, the amount surpass the abilities, what can be a supposed to the dains of the various estates, the public preparity will proceed parinary, with the increase of the debt. Would not be emission of a public currency, to a limited extent, for the employment of labour and the improvement of inland navigation, accelerate circulation, and nodrish, and invigorate the political body? And could it be doubted that such currency if made convenient for interchanges, with the liberty of funding at an equitable rate of interest, and made redeemable at the pleasure of the state, would become an object of desire not only, to the people, but to banking institutions? Such a doubt cannot exist, and the beneficial effects, and profitable result, of a further emission is well worthy of consideration. ther emission is well worthy of considera-

Annapolis, 1st Feb. 1823.

For the Maryland Gazette. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Having thus far, Mr. Editor, considered the impolicy and injustice of this law, to-gether with some of the evils which grow out of its existence, I will now proceed to

notice a tew of the benefits which will most obviously result from its abolition. According to Doct. Franklin, the whole sum of human bliss consists in the practice of three virtues, namely grogality, in-dustry and temperance, and these qualities are no less essential to the health of the bo are no less essential to the health of the ordy, than they are to the prosperous eiteum stances of every man, seeking happiness in this life; every measure then, which will increase the practice of these virtues will, in the same ratio, contribute to the health and prosperity of the community. The abolition of imprisonment for debt, will have this effect—to prove this, it will be boly necessary to take into view the certain conupon the intercourse between men in the way of trade. One of the first consequences of an abultion of imprisonment for dobt, will be, a discontinuance of credit in every in-tance, where there is not visible and tangible property of authorise it. Here then the door is closed avainst a stream of then the door is closed against a stream of then the door is closed against a stream of evil, which would offer wire nundate many a family with misery and distress, I mean extravagance and dissipation. For it is a fact with which every man, understanding the human character, is familiar, that there are many very good meaning people of both sexes, who are utterly unable to circumscribe the gratification of their appetites and passions to those limits, which their circum-stances prescribe. Credits tempt such per-sons from the path of rectitude, but soon leavethem, surrounded by embarrassments from which they are seldom able to escape.

Every man who reads this I believe, will find within his view one or more instances of ruin and distress in families, which have

of ruin and distress in families, which have resulted from credits obtained upon pernicious articles, such as spirits, teas and fine cloathing; and which serve as so many melancholy evidences of the truth of my position above—Certainly then, any measure that will discontinue credits, upon articles, the use of which entails calamity and distress, will be a great benefit to the human—family. Another important benefit, which will result from the curtailment of credits upon goods, will be the encouragement it will give to home manufactures for when people find they must pay money for goods, they will lay it out to the bestadvantage, by buying such as are cheapest vantage, by buying such as are cheapest and will last the longest. This will give our own fabricks a preference to those of our own tabricks a preference to those of foreigners, and consequently increase their consumption. Every measure which tends to increase the demand for domestic fabricks, benefits our country in a two fold manner. First, as it encourages the industry of our own citizens; and secondly, as it keeps so much money at home which would otherwise be sent abroad to encourage the industry of our revals. For I believe it is a point which will not now be controveited, that the present scarcity of money among us, with all its concomitant evils, has grown out of the practice of sending our specie dollars over to England, to pay for fine cloths, and to encourage the mechanics of that country, in the place of giving them to our own citizens for manufacturing the same articles.

Another way in which the discontinuance of credits, as a consequence of the abolition of impresonment for deht, will benefit the public, will be as a stimulant to the industry of such persons as have to la-bour for their living; they linding them selves continually spurred forward by the sharp bayonet of necessity, and no longer able to indulge themselves in habits of inable to induse themselves in habits of in-temperance, will cease to be idle loungers about the grog shops, and become, perhaps front rank soldiers in the smaller of enter-prise and industry. How many persons now lingering through a life of want and dissipation, and reeling under the giddy in-fluence of inchricty, upon the brink of des-truction, would be rescued from their peri-lous situation by the salutary influence of lous situation by the salutary influence of

the above cause. Oh! then ye legislators of our country in whose hands the destinies of the people are placed, let me invoke you in the spirit of humanity and justice, to deliver us from the evils of imprisonment for debt PUBLIUS.

FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE. TO FINANCIERS.

Mr. Matthew Carey, has stated from our treasury documents, and the Banks all com-plain, that our specie is diminishing in quantity; yet we are told that it is a basis, and that bank, notes are a sound corrency; being puzzled by thinking on this impor-tant subject, I solieit your replies to the

tant subject, 1 soliest your replies to the following questions—

1st. As the Dietronary explains basis to be a solid foundation, how can a foreign exportable article, which is eveneseent, be 2nd. How can a bank note be sound, which-

2nd. How can a bank note be sound, which depends upon an evanéscent article? The word sound has been lafely introduced and Basis has latterly been omitted. Srd. Suppose Congress should issue national notes or mixed metal coins, in sine scriptions to canals, roads, and bridges, or in public improvements, and should pass an act that there should be received at the upminal value is all programment to government for land duties, des but that

the Spanish alive dollar, affinis only be eliked at lone mondred and two for one handled, pray; which would be most valuable in exchange, those notes as Spanish dollars.

4th, When silver dollars are at a premium, are bank notes depreciated anthough lossed at 10 per cent interest, and, although by, the calliof property, they can purchase mire than formerly?

5th, When the Bank of England made Spanish dollars current at 66 pence. Whose par value is rated at 34 was it the British stamp which enhanced the value twenty three per cent, or the promise by the Bank to receive the stamped dollar at 66 pence. The law are the stamped dollar at 66 pences. It was not this done to prevent the British currency from being exported?

tish currency from being exported? 7th: Is it not prima facie ridiculous to make foreign evanescent coins the circulating measure of the United States, and to make all property ordertain in its value being dependant on the Buctuations of foreign coins in quantity?

As we now deem it about to argue for he right divide of decisity as a shall be right divide.

As we now doem it abouted to argue for the right divine of despits, so we shall hereafter reprobate the toly of relying upon the basis of fluctuation. Yet public suffering and retardation, is almost as great from one prejudice as the other JUSTINIAN.

BY REQUEST.

From the (Balt.) American of Dec 29, 1819.

NEW PROJECTS. One of the greatest difficulties that men of genius have to struggle against, in the introduction of new and useful inventions and discoveries, is the prejudice of the un-

and discoveries, is the prejudice of the unthinking, ignorant, and narrow minded, who neverfail to exclaim against every thing as visionary and impracticable, that has not been done before!

Incalculable loss to the world has been the contsequences of those rash predictions, and incalculable would be the benefit if a contrary practice prevailed; if those who have the means, would foster the sons of genius, by enabling hem to carry their ideas and plans into effect, in extending to them that parronage, tha would enable them to do so, there are few ways in which men of do so; there are few ways in which men a more to their own honour, and very often

fame, and confer hohour on his country; in addition to the boundless advantage it has, and will derive be the successfut appli-cation of steam to the purposes of naviga-tion; in this instance, the patron; the man of genius, and their country were alike benefitted; this is as it should be, yet who does not recollect now Fulton was stigma-tized as visionary project, and Lines. tized as a visionary projector, and Livings ton sneered at by the wisescres of the day, for his childish oredulity in patronizing

him
I have been induced to make those re I have been induced to make those remarks, in consequence of having heard the project of our ingenious fellow townsman. Samuel Davis; for raising the British vessels sunk near New York, denounced as impracticable; and that by men too whose opinion on such subjects, or indeed on most others, is not worth listening to; men who make their own cancellists to stand who make their own capacities the stand ards of those of all other men It is well known to most who know Mr.

Davis, that new inventions have engaged much of his attention; and if the question was put to those confident predictors, in what has he failed that he has undertaken? they would be puzzled for an answer; that he has not got rich by his inventive ingenuity, is no proof of the poverty of his genius

nius

I too will venture of prediction on this subject; and that is, the die can, and that he will raise those vessels. I will venture also another, that Mr. Davis if he lives a fer vears, will rise to eminence as a man very great mechanical ingenuity; I regret he has not been better patronized; his talents with moderate encouragement, would be highly useful to his country, and honoura-ble to himsell.

For the edification of those whose con-

For the edification of those whose con-durt I reprobate, and for the encourage ment of the liberal minded, Lask you, Messrs. Editors, to publish the following extract from the "Edinburg Encyclope-dia," giving an account of the "Diving Bell."

Bell:"
"William Phipps, a native of America, submitted a project to King Charles 2d, in 1680, for searching and unloading a rich Spanish ship, sunk on the coast of Hispaniola.—he represented his plan so plausibly, that the King gave him the epmmand of a ship and furnished him with every thing necessary for the undertaking—he set sail in the year 1683, but being unsuccessful, returned again in great poverty, though with a firm conviction of the practicability of his scheme. By a subscription promoted chiefly by the Duke of Albemarle, the son of the celebrated Monk, Phipps was enabled in 1657, to try his fortune once more, having previously engaged to divide the profit according to the 20 shares, of which

the subscription consisted.

OAt first all his labour proved fruitless but at last when his patience was almost exhausted, he was so lucky as to bring up from the depth of six or seven fathoms, so much treasure, that he returned to Eng land with the value of £200,000 sterling of this sum he himself got about £16,000. others say £20,000. and the Duke £90,000. After he came back, some persons endeavourer to persuade the King to seize both the ship and cargo, under a presence that. Phipps when solicited for his Majesty's permission, had not given accurate information respecting the business—but the king answered, with much greatness of mind, that he knew Phipps to be an honest man, and that he and his friends should man, and that he and his triends about a share the whole among them; had he returned with double the value. His Majesty even conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, to show how much he was satisfied with his conduct." satisfied with his conduct '

How like in every respect was this scheme with that of Mr. Davis; may our townsman childt be crowned with like auccess.

Had Ripps not possessed perseverance, as well as knius, and had there not been a "Monk," who possessed inherities to support him, a million of dollars would have been lors to the world. If an American "Phipps" could do so much good in his day, why may not an American "Davis" May every ingenious "Phipps" find a liberal "Monk" to patronise and lead him to fame and wealth; and may all such patronist such patronists the riches of noble minded Duke A ERIEND TO GENIUS.

spall motice them, and leave the readers of the Gazetta to draw their own canclusions.

It may not be recollected, but such is the fact, that, by the arrival at this port on the oth of December last, of the British frigate Pheasant, from Hawana we itere informed by Capt. Clavering, that on or about the Zoth of November, the British frigate Seringapatam, Captain Warren, the sloop of war Redwing, and the Grecian Cutter, arrived at Hawana, direct, from England—Capt. Q in serson, informed the editors of this Gazette, that Capt Warren was clothed with authority from his government, sanctioned by the Spanish Minister, in the name of his government, to act, it was supposed, in concert wild the government of the solutions of the suppression of piracy. Now it would appear, that some other object was in siew, for instead of remaining, as was supposed, for the purpose of crulsing for pirates, the Sennigapatam dand. Redwing sailed dgain direct for England on the 23d of December, to the utter astonishment of the public. These circumstances, taken in connexion with the revolutionary spirit which has shewn itself in Cuba for a twelve month past; and the remark which we find in the London Guirer, as published in yesterday's Gazette on the subject of the cession of Cuba to Great Britain, as the price of her neutrality, are certainly of sufficient moment to excite the attention of she public.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine, have each recommended the Hon. Mr. J. Q. Adams for the Presidency.

Capt Hotz, who left Milaga Dec. 14th, and Ghraliar on the 21st, informs that there was notices at those places. At the former place it was expected there would be a war with France, and that Spain would be assisted by France, and that Spain rattar, however, it was thoughtwater there would be no war.

VERA CRUZ.

would be no war

We have seen a letter from Vera Cruz, dated 20th December, which says, -. This place has declared itself independent of the Emperor; the merchants have taken shel-ter in the castle, and all intercourse between this and Mexico, is cut off."—Relt's Gaz.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

The following interesting circumstance is communicated from the most respectable source and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the statement.—N. Y. pap. Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 23, 1822.

"A great object of curiosity is now pre-paring on the Thames—a new Steam Ves-sel, intended for Calcutta. Her engine and boiler occupies only one fifth part of the usual space; her furnace consumes its own smoke, will perform with one bushel what formerly took one chaldron of coals; her boiler is constructed to return its own steam, without one particle escaping, so that once filled it is enough for the voyage, which it is calculated she will perform in 36 or 40 days. The invention is American
—PERKINS is the man, who does honour
to his country. In two months time this
vessel will sail (or go) for Calcutta?"

STEAM BOATS IN ENGLAND. In October, 1822, the whole number of Steam Boats in Great Britain, was one hundred and forty one. Their tonnage amounted to 16,188 tons; and the power of their Engines equalled that of 4,727 London don dray horses.

Mr. Lehman, chairman of the committee on roads and inland navigation, has made an interesting report to the house of repre-sentatives, at Harrisburg, on the subject of uniting the waters of the Delaware with those of the Chesapeake. We trust that a proper impression will be made upon the community in favour of this great public improvement. It is worthy of the patronage of the State, and the liberal aid of indi-

Intelligence from Borto Rico states that three American vessels had lately been sent into that port by Spanish privateers,

From Poulson's American.
CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH
FEBRUARY.

Feb. 9 1567-King Henry Darnley murdered. 10. 1769-Peace between Great-Bri tain, France and Spain,

Paris. 13. 1790-Monasteries suppressed in

France.

22. 1732—George Washington Born.
26. 1798—Papal Government put
down by the French. The Pope quits Rome.

47. 1776—Tonies defeated in North
Carolina.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Feb. 10. 1823—Eclipse of the San, four minutes after ten, invisible,

12. — Ash Wednesday. X.

Pebruary 1, 1823. New Otleans, Dec. 21.

PREPARE TO—EAT,

PREPARE TO—EAT,

For the hour is at hand when good living is consecrated by arcient usage, and
harge fut turkeys may be had for a few bits.

It is with no little gusto, we minounce the
arrient of \$,600 fine turkeys, at the Levee,
yesterday and the day before tast. May,
they fall no useless sacrifice og the alter of
good cheer and good followship, during the
approaching Christman.

From the Alkary Dally Advertiser,
A PHE OMENON.
On the farm of Jargel Loamb, sense, in the town of Warren, county of Hertimer,
N Y about 55 miles west of Albanya II miles south of the great westers tumpike road, is a small spring or run of water, which to all appearance, never alters in quantity, either in we weather or in dry. The water is perfect of it, and is considered the best in the regard.

Now to the phenomenon—Always, invariably, before a northeast storm, tills spring becomes turbid. This muddiness commences about 24 holirs before the storm, and continues from 6 to 10 hours, according to the power of the storm which is coming; this invariably takes place previous to the northeast storm, and at no other time.—Previous to a moderate storm, however, this invariably takes place previous to the northeast storm, and at no other time.—Previous to a moderate storm, however, this notiness of the water does not continue most than two hours, and then runs clear again. There can be no possible error in this statement. The water is now confined in squeducts, and the spring is covered, so that no possible external cause covered, so that no possible external cause covered, so that no possible external cause covered to the storm of the stor

wiles of the Mohawk river.

Whether this does or does 'not favour Captain Symmes' theory of the earth, I shall not attempt to decide—but having stated facts as they are, I shall leave their causes to be decided by men who know more about subjects of this nature than

An Unlearned Traveller.

FOREIGN.

From the National Gazette, Feb. 1.

From England.

We have received by the cket ship William Thompson, arrived at New York, our file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 5th Dec. inclusive. The first editorial article of the London Morning Chronical of the 5th Dec. is as follows.

rial article of the London Morning Chronicle of the 5th Dec. is as follows—

"We merely state the following important fact for the present, leaving it to our readers to draw from it the necessary consequences Preparations are now making in Toulon for a foreign fleet."

The Chronicle of the same date remarks also—

The Chronicle of the same date remarkables.

"We, do our part, will take it upon ourselves to assert, that in dose a war heak out, of which there is a great probability, this country (England) will be forced to take part in it."—"We understand that a number of vessels in the different ports, and particularly in the river (Thames) are nearly ready to avail themselves of the earliest. ly ready to avail themselves of the earliest intelligence of hostilities, and to sally out, provided with Spanish papers, against the French traders?

[Letters received at Savannali from Havra by a later arrival than the above, state that the fears of a war between France & Spain had subsided.]

Latest from Greece.

We have been favoured, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, with la e Smyrna papers, from which we have translated the follow-Ing paragraphs: Athens, Oct. 27.

Athens, which still remains in the hands of the Greeks, contains 8000 souls—2000 men, under arms, defend it. They are constantly at work in fortifying the castle, which will become extremely difficult to take by force; they have been so fortunate as to discover a very abundant spring of water at the foot of the ramparts, which From the National Cazette of Saturday.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE
CANAL.

As to discover a very abundant spring of water at the foot of the ramparts, which has been joined to the fortress, by to bastion, which is nearly completed. Ulysses is commander in chief of Attica. There exevery one seeking to form a party of his own Several of the Greek ships are blookown Several of the Greek sings are stock-ading-Napoli de Romania, which is said to be destitute of provisions, and it has even been asserted that she has demanded leave to capitulate, that Ipsilante has left Athens in order to sign the capitulation—this needs confirmation. The Greeks still blockade Corinty, but the Turks are strong and well provisioned.

BALTIMORE

PRICES CURRENT. (Corrected Weekly .- From the American Farmer.)

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—H'd st. 9. F. \$6 87 1-2—Wharf do. \$6 12 1-2—Wheat, white \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do \$7 36 to 1 32—Rye, 71 to 75 cts.—Corn 58 to 60 cts.—Outs, 35 to 37 1-2 cts.—Beef, livecatcts.—Oats, 39 to 37 1.2 cts.—Beef, livectttle, 65 to 65 50 per cwt.—Beef, 8 cents per
1b.—Bagon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$4
50 to 5 30 per clb.—6 to 8 cents per 1b.—
Mutton, 5 to 6 cts per 1b.—Beans \$137 1.2
to 1 20.—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—
Red Clover seed, 55.—Tiffiothy seed
\$5.—Flax Seed 73 to 80 cts.—Whiskey,
from the waggons to 34 cents, per gal.
—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do:
65 to 70 cents.—Shad, none in market.—
Herrings, No 1, \$3 62 1.2 per bbl.—No.2,
43 37 1.2—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush. 23 37 1.9-Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.

Coarse, do. 75: Maryland Tohacco—Of the fine quali-ties, none —Good red, \$5 to 10—Common do \$5 to 7—Dark brown, \$3 to 4—Second do, \$2 to 5—all in demand- Feb. 3.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in March heast, for the purpose of Jaying the county life for the year 1822.

By order,

Feb. 8th 1823.