

CENTRE OF AMERICA.

The Providence Patriot contains a short article, describing the situation of the new republic, formed of the provinces of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Costarica, Guatemala, and Quetzaltenango. Three citizens are at the head of the provisional government, who take turns in presiding, by months. A government is to be established, similar to our own. There is a standing army of 1500 men, and a militia of 80,000. There are no troops of Spain within the country. The population of the six provinces is said to exceed a million and a half, and that of Chiapa, which is about to join the confederation, has 300,000 more. The ambassador who has lately come to this country, has brought out a plan of the canal to unite the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, in a distance of 5 or 6 leagues. We shall copy the article at length tomorrow.

The following was communicated by Mr. John Logan who was eye witness to the strange fact:

SINGULAR COMBAT.

In passing through the Washington Slashes this morning, I observed a black Spider crossing a small run, and in doing so come in contact with a Frog (both parties as I suppose seeking for their prey) the spider seized his antagonist by the neck and refusing to quit his hold a desperate battle ensued. I had the curiosity to wait and see the result—the encounter lasted about twenty minutes, when the spider came off victorious, having reached the shore he wound one of his hind legs round a twig, while the rest of his members were in active service. When the frog was completely killed he dragged the body (although four times the size of himself) up a precipice five inches high almost perpendicular. I left him feasting on the booty. This may be added to the spider history as a stubborn fact.

JOHN LOGAN.
Metropolitan

CROUP.

Use of Sulphate of Copper in Croup. Dr H. Hoffman recommends the sulphate of copper as an excellent remedy in Croup, especially after blood letting. In slight cases he begins with giving from a quarter to half a grain every two hours, in those cases, however, where there is also laryngitis, or bronchitis, three, four, or more grains are administered so as to excite instant vomiting; by so doing, the doctor thinks that not only is the lymph expelled from its trachea, but also that the further secretion of it is prevented, so that the patient is very much relieved, and soon cured. After copious vomiting has been produced, the medicine is to be given in small doses, in conjunction with digitalis. In support of the utility of the above practice, Dr H affirms that he has employed it with the greatest success during a period of ten years, on many children affected with croup, without ever having lost a patient in that time, notwithstanding the disease was often at its height when he was first called in.

Valuable information to Smiths.

M. A. Scibe, of London, has invented, and for some time practised, a mode of welding together two thicknesses of cast steel, or iron & cast steel, which process of welding is formed at a temperature very little above a red heat. "I melt," says Mr. Scibe, "borax in an earthen vessel, not in a metallic one particularly in brass or copper; when melted, one tenth of sal-amoniac is pounded and mixed with it, the two substances being well incorporated in the fire, it is to be poured out on an iron plate, and when cold, will produce a substance resembling glass; it is then to be pulverised, & to be mixed with an equal quantity of unslacked lime, which makes it fit for use. In performing the operation of welding, the iron or steel must first be heated to a red heat, and then the pounded material scattered upon the surface, which will melt and run over it like sealing wax. The iron or steel is then again introduced into the fire, and raised to a heat considerably below the ordinary welding heat, (which proves itself by the cast steel) when it is to be withdrawn, and immediately beaten with a hammer, until the surfaces are welded together. The composition is an invention of my own, and I have proved it for some years, with never-failing success."

MR. CRAWFORD'S HEALTH.

From the National Intelligencer of July 2.

Having therefore had occasion to mention the state of Mr. Secretary CRAWFORD'S health, it may be proper to say, that he removed, with his family yesterday, to a country residence, three miles from the city; that he is rapidly recovering, & expects to set out in a day or two on a journey, from which the complete re-establishment of his health is confidently anticipated.

SACRILEGE.

A robbery of great audacity was committed in Montreal, on the night of the 16th instant. Some depraved wretches entered the French Church, and after breaking through four doors, found their way to the Iron Chest which contained the silver furniture of the Church; the Chest was broken open, and rifled of its contents, which consisted of silver Candelsticks, Chalice, and other articles used during the celebration of worship. The most diligent enquiries have been made for the discovery of the persons who committed this outrage, but a knowledge of them has not yet been obtained.

Letters received at St. Louis from General Wm. H. Ashley on the 24 inst. state, that three Americans (of Major Henry's party) have been killed by the Ricarees on the River Plate, and that the six men reported to have been killed some time past, were killed by a band of a well known Chief of the Ricarees.

CURIOUS SAILOR'S PETITION.

The following is a literal and genuine copy of an ancient and honorable petition, which came last Friday under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, by whom it was remitted to the Commissions of Stamps, with a favourable recommendation:—

"To the Most Noble Lords and Gentlemen of his Majesty's (God bless him) Treasury. A bit of a petition from C—P— (seaman,) a prisoner in the county gaol, Devon, commanded by Mr. Cole, Esq. "Most Noble Gentlemen,—You will please to excuse your poor petitioner in taking the liberty of sending you this petition; but he is informed by the gentleman magistrate, Mr. Lockyer, Esq. who committed him, that it is to your Lordships he must apply to be let out of prison, and let your lordships know for what he was put in there. My most noble gentlemen, your petitioner is by trade a sailor, and has served his Majesty in a man-of-war sixteen years, and lost his larboard arm in fighting for him, on board his Majesty's ship Victory. Your petitioner has been very ill of a fever, and is as thin as a rope-yarn, and cannot work as a sailor for want of his larboard fin, and not being willing to have to, commenced to sell little books in Plymouth, where your petitioner lives, but not about my master, the King, or any of your Lordships. Your petitioner had not long been at this work, when he was boarded by a land shark (a Jew) who is a constable at Plymouth, and lugged before Mr. Lockyer, Esq. who inquired into the business, and told your petitioner he must either pay a fine, or go to gaol for three months; pay I could not, and to gaol I was brought; where I am laid up in lavender, like Paddy Ward's pig, for three months; unless your Lordships will please to give orders to the contrary, which, please God, I hope you will, and I will praise your Lordships all the days of my life. "Signed
Exeter, High Gaol, April 3, 1824.

MUSTARD.

Why buy mustard when you can grow it in your garden? The stuff you buy is half drugs and injurious to health. A yard square of ground, sown with common mustard, the crop of which you would grind for use, in a little mustard mill, would save you some money, and probably save your life. Your mustard would look brown instead of yellow—but the former colour is as good as the latter; and, as to the taste, the real mustard has certainly a much better than that of the drugs and flour, which go under the name of mustard. Let any one try it, and I am sure he will never use the drugs again. The drugs, if you take them, freely, leave a burning at the pit of your stomach, which the real mustard does not.

Cobbett.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The elevation of Mr. Adams is advocated on account of the experience he has had at foreign courts, and his knowledge of foreign politics. It is acknowledged that Mr. Adams has been much abroad. Most of his youth and much of his manhood has been passed amid the intrigues and corruptions of tyrannical governments—his mind was too early impressed with the arbitrary distinctions in European society; he was too early taught to respect legitimate monarchs and hereditary noble men—he was too early initiated into the manners and customs of the refined, corrupted, enslaved Europeans to allow of his possessing those feelings with regard to the unvisited, unpolished, untraveled citizens of his own country that we should wish to have a President possess. Of this we have other evidence than the joint efforts of himself and his foreign lady to introduce at Washington the etiquette of St. James'—or his sneers at what he calls the mechanical horror of the American people of the name of king, or their physical antipathy to the sight of innocent ribbons of aristocratic distinction.

Another objection to Mr. Adams, and one of no small importance, is his cold and repulsive manners. The office of chief magistrate should be filled by a man who can preserve an equanimity of temper on the most trying occasions. His situation brings him much in contact with foreign ministers, and it is of vital consequence that he should be calm and dispassionate in all his intercourse with them. How Mr. Adams would discharge these duties when "scarcely and blood ill-temper'd vexed" he can be best imagined by those who have known his repeated quarrels, within the last few years, with the ministers of France and Spain. It is impossible to tell what difficulties and broils would not arise in our intercourse with foreign countries, when that rash humor which his father gave him should make him forgetful.

These are some of the reasons why the citizens of every section of the country should oppose the election of John Quincy Adams.

Can Federalists support Mr. Adams? Do they still owe allegiance to the father who effected the mighty ruin of their party, or to the son who deserted them in the hour of their calamity, and trampled on them in the day of their humiliation? Who abandoned the friends of his father—the companions of his youth—and offered them up a living sacrifice on the altar of his ambition? It was foul, 'twas base ingratitude, thus to repay an attachment, so fond—a support so true and zealous.—And can they—can federalists—high-minded, honourable federalists, now give him their "sweet voices" in return?
Boston Statesman.

MR CRAWFORD.

"On the question who shall be our next President, there is but little diversity of opinion among the people of this county. We all feel sentiments of gratitude towards Gen. Jackson, and delight to honour him, for the important services rendered to his country, as a military character; but we are induced to believe that he has not had the same advantages of experience in the civil department of our government, that some of the other candidates have; and, therefore, not so well qualified to discharge the important duties of that office. This Grand Jury from the knowledge they have of the character of William H. Crawford, believe it to be a duty they owe to themselves and their country, to give him their support."
Raleigh Star

MR. CRAWFORD.

A friend of ours, writing to us from Washington, after expressing his belief that Mr. Crawford will certainly be elected to the Presidency, says, "It is my sincere opinion, that this man needs only to be known, to be pronounced one of the best and greatest statesmen this nation ever produced. His intellect and integrity are of an uncommon order, and they are happily supported by some of the ablest and most influential men of all parties."

On Thursday the 1st instant, Baron de Stackelberg, Charge d'Affairs from Sweden, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State, and had an Audience of leave, preparatory to his departure from this for his own country, whither he is soon going, upon a temporary leave of absence from his Sovereign.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1824.

HYMNICAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Davis, Mr. Albert Benton, of the state of New-York, to Miss Mary A. Barber, eldest daughter of Captain George Barber, of this city.

THE CELEBRATION

Of the Declaration of Independence.

The fourth of July happening on Sunday, the celebration of the declaration of independence was postponed by the citizens of this place until Monday, the dawn of which was ushered in by a discharge of artillery. At 8 o'clock, the uniform volunteer companies of our town, and the regular troops stationed at Fort Severn, all under the direction of Col. Jones, the commander at that garrison, paraded in the College Green, where they were reviewed by Brigadier General Marriott, (Col. Maynard and Lt. Col. Chase acting as his aids), in the presence of a multitude of spectators, in which were comprehended the most fashionable and beautiful of the fair belonging to this city and its vicinity. The review had scarcely closed, when it was announced to Col. Jones, that the "Marions" corps of Baltimore, commanded by Captain Branson, had arrived in town. This intelligence was immediately followed by an invitation from Col. Jones, requesting Captain Branson and his company to join the battalion, which request being complied with, the whole were carried through a variety of firings and manoeuvres, which were performed by the different volunteer corps with a precision and ease almost equal to the regulars with whom they acted. The "Marions," did honour to themselves and the officers to whose training they are indebted for their perfection. While speaking of this company, which is a credit to the militia of the state, and which has in one short visit won for itself the esteem of the citizens of this place, by the truly gentlemanly deportment of its respective members, privates as well as officers, we cannot but express a wish for its prosperity and long continuance.

After the military performances of the day were concluded, and the troops were dismissed, many citizens, & such strangers as had come to the city for the purpose of joining in the celebration, repaired to the state house. Here a Hymn written for the occasion, was chanted by the assembly, & an appropriate address to the throne of grace made by the Rev. Mr. Griffith, chaplain of the day. Alexander Randall, Esq. who had been appointed to read the Declaration of Independence, after a brief introductory address, read the same; and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. the Orator of the day, pronounced an oration. The ceremonies were concluded with prayer.

In the afternoon an excellent dinner was served up in the city assembly room, to which many gentlemen sat down; and after dinner, many patriotic toasts were drank in a spirit of amity becoming enlightened citizens grateful for the blessings of liberty, and conscious that they are members of the same great political family.

Account of the death of Mr. Brashears.

The publication of the Maryland Republican having been deferred until Saturday next, we have been requested by Mr. Hughes to give publicity to the following account of the melancholy accident which happened at Marlborough on Saturday last. We cheerfully comply with this request, believing that in doing so, we will be instrumental in preventing the propagation of false rumours concerning it, and correcting any such that may be already in circulation:
Jeremiah Hughes, Esquire, Annapolis.

Mr. Hughes,
Sir—Being well aware how much the public are liable to be imposed upon by misrepresentation and mistake of facts, and having reason to suspect that there are some persons, (through what motive we know not), who are disposed to exaggerate the circumstances which attended the melancholy occurrence, which, we, on behalf and at the request of the troop of horse "Planters Guards," are about to ask you to make public, in order that those who feel any solicitude on the subject, shall have a candid narrative of the afflicting scene, we make you this communication, accompanied by the coroner's inquest, for which we must also ask publicity through the medium of your paper.

On Saturday last the troop met in this place, for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of our national independence; after parading about two hours, they repaired to the court-house, where the declaration of independence was read, and an Oration delivered, by members of the troop. The troop then marched to the Federal Spring, where they partook of an elegant entertainment, which had been provided for them; and the day seemed to pass in that convivial mirth and inter-

change of friendly feeling, which become freemen on such occasions. Before their return to town, every precaution was used by the commanding officer, to have all the pistols discharged; and we have no doubt that each man calculated that his pistols had been fired; but in consequence of the fault of some of their flints, many retained their cartridges, among them one of Mr. Richard B. Brashears, a young gentleman who had but lately associated himself with the troop, but whose uniform rectitude of conduct, and the philanthropy and benevolence of his disposition, not only endeared him to his brother soldiers, but made him appreciated by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The tears of the troop mingle in condolence with those of his nearest relatives at the truly afflicting bereavement. After he had returned to town, he was observed by several of his friends entering the tavern, with one of his pistols in his hand, and when he had advanced about midway the room, he stopped, and commenced a conversation with several persons who were standing by, and attempted to return his pistol to his sword belt, in which he had been wearing it, when it was seen to take fire and discharge itself, and Mr. Brashears fell immediately. The surgeon of the cavalry district being on the ground, was called to examine the wound, assisted by three other surgical gentlemen, but his death was so instantaneous that no medical aid could avail. The corpse was opened to ascertain whether the pistol had been charged with any thing but powder, and the surgeons pronounced that the wound had been inflicted by a blank cartridge, and from the direction of it, they were convinced it came from his own pistol. What we have said, Sir, are facts that have been authenticated by the testimony of all who were present; we presume a liberal public will believe them; the invidious dare not doubt them.

Respectfully,

Your humble servants,
John Brookes,
Richard
Ed. W. Belt

Upper-Marlborough,

July 5th, 1824.

P. S. We shall feel ourselves greatly obliged if you will have this published in to-morrow's paper. J. B. R. P. E. W. B.

Maryland, Prince George's County, to wit:

An inquisition taken at Upper Marlboro', in the county and state aforesaid, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four, before me, John Carter, one of the coroners of the said state for the county aforesaid, upon viewing the body of Richard B. Brashears then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Horatio C. Scott, James Davis, John B. Mulliken, James Lamar, John J. Sasser, Samuel Belt, Richard C. Hall, William J. Belt, William Harvey, John Rantin, George W. Carroll, Edward Taylor, Richard A. C. Magruder, William D. Bowie, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn upon the Holy Evangelly of Almighty God, except Horatio C. Scott, who solemnly and sincerely affirmed, and charged to enquire how and after what manner the said Richard B. Brashears came to his death, do say, upon their oaths, that they are fully satisfied from the appearance of the Body, and from the evidence given before them, that his death was caused by the infliction of a wound, in a mortal part, by an accidental discharge (by himself) of his own Pistol, loaded with a blank cartridge.

In witness whereof, as well the aforesaid Coroner, as the Jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition put their hands and seals, on the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid:
Horatio C. Scott, (Seal)
John B. Mulliken, (Seal)
James Lamar, (Seal)
John J. Sasser, (Seal)
Samuel Belt, (Seal)
Richard C. Hall, (Seal)
W. J. Belt, (Seal)
William Harvey, (Seal)
John Rantin, (Seal)
George W. Carroll, (Seal)
Edward Taylor, (Seal)
Richard A. C. Magruder, (Seal)
William D. Bowie, (Seal)
James Davis, (Seal)
John Carter, Coroner.

By the "Planters' Guards"

July 4 1824.

Resolved unanimously, That as an evidence of the respect which we entertain towards our deceased brother soldier, Richard B. Brashears, each member of the Troop wear crapes on the left arm, and on the hills of their swords, for the ensuing thirty days.

Test Ed. W. Belt Q. M. S.

COURT OF APPEALS W. S.

Wednesday, June 30.

The argument in *The State vs. Dashiell*, was concluded by *Tyson and Toney*, for the defendant in error, and by *T. B. Dorsey*, (attorney-general), for the state in reply.

R. Johnson, opened the case of *Jarrett's lessee vs. Cooley, et al.*
Thursday, July 1.
Buchanan, J. delivered the opinion

of the court in *Harding vs. Stevens*

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.
The argument in *Jarrett's lessee vs. Cooley, et al.* was concluded by *Mitchell*, for the appellees, and by *Magruder* for the appellant, in reply.

The case of *Benson vs. Davis, et al.*, was argued by *B. Forrest*, the appellant. *Magruder* declined arguing for the appellees. *Chapman*, *McCann* *Adm'r of Bradley*, was argued by *J. G. Chapman* for the appellant and by *Stonestreet* for the appellee. *Knott vs. Digges*, was argued by *Stonestreet*, for the appellant, and by *Stonestreet* for the appellee; and *Lamborn vs. Watson*, was opened by *Mitchell* for the appellant.

Friday, July 2.
EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court in the *Bank of Columbia vs. Magruder's Administratrix*, argued June term last by *F. S. Key* and *John B. Dorsey* for the appellants, and *T. B. Dorsey* (Attorney General), for the appellee. JUDGMENT REVERSED, AND PROBENDO AWARDED.

The argument in *Lamborn vs. Watson* was concluded by *Mitchell* for the appellant, and by *R. Johnson* for the appellee.

The court adjourned until Wednesday next.

Dr J. S. BRISCOE, is a candidate for elector of President & Vice President of the United States in the 1st District, composed of Maryland, and part of Prince George's county, in favour of National Candidates.

A very pleasant bread is made in France by a mixture of apples & flour, in the proportion of one part of the former to two of the latter. The usual quantity of yeast is employed in making common bread, and beat with flour and warm pulp the apples after they have boiled and the dough is then considered set; it is then put up in a press, is allowed to rise for one or twelve hours, then baked to long loaves. Very little water is requisite; none generally, if apples are very fresh.

FROM PORTUGAL.

The ship *Coral*, at Boston, brought Gibraltar papers to the 5th of May, containing accounts from Portugal to the 10th of the same month. On the 7th, the King of Portugal left Lisbon and retired aboard the British ship *Winsor*, accompanied by the foreign ambassadors, where he issued a decree, taking the command of the army from his son Don Miguel. He also addressed a proclamation to the Portuguese, relating his arbitrary proceedings; and has rated the individuals imprisoned from Lisbon states that the King had landed, and that tranquility was completely restored. Don Miguel had sailed from Lisbon, in a British frigate, supposed for London, whence he would travel through Europe.

A letter from Cadiz, received Gibraltar on the 22d says, as mentioned with a good deal of taint, that 2500 more French troops are to enter Spain immediately; that two regiments are ordered from Carthagena to Cadiz, which place preparations are made to lodge them. These movements in Spain, with the recent events in Portugal, lead many to believe a not well, and that war is brewing. [The New York Commercial publishing it, says:—We have four copies of this letter, two of which state that 25,000 additional French troops are about to enter Spain, instead of 2500, as mentioned above. If the number was 25,000 in the Cadiz letter, do not believe it. If it was 2500, the importance of the intelligence is very inconsiderable.]

Extract from a private letter to Tarida, (Portugal) May 14th. Majesty, highly displeased with Infant's conduct since the 30th April, came to the determination manifesting his sentiments; that he might do so with the risk of compromising the present tranquility, he, on the 9th inst. on board a British ship of war, *Lagus*, whether he was following the Foreign Ambassadors, there, issued a Decree by which he took the command of the army, the *Infante*, and strictly enjoined the Authorities to disregard orders, or any that might be given in his name. At the same time caused a Proclamation to be issued to be circulated in which he related his son's arbitrary proceedings and their origin, and set out the result they might be attended with. He also ordered individuals to be set at liberty had been confined since the of last month, and lastly, pro-