Rent taxes and tithes	12
Marketing	8
Total £.	80

"The farming gardners or those who plough are situated at a distance from London, and occupy larger tracts of land—and follow this order of cropping.

"January and February early peas, gathered and sold green in June—the haulm when dry is carried from the ground and stacked for the fodder of horses on which they thrive. The cleared ground is sowed with turnips which are sold in autumn, the ground is again ploughed and planted with collards. There are about 8000 acres cultivated in this manner, producing 50 pound per acre.

Gardens at Heat Houses acres at 200l.	200	40,000
Surry side of the Thames acres at 150l.	500	75,000
Round outskirts of London acres at 100l.	1300	130,000
Wholly cultivated by the spade acres at 120l. 10s.	2000	245,000
Farming gardeners acres at 50l.	8000	400,000
Total Acres	10000	645,000
To which sum add fruit gardens.		400,000
		£. 1,045,000

Gardeners provide as well for their families on five acres of the best ground as the generality of farmers can on 150 or 200 acres. There are some gardeners in the commission of the peace—it has produced several sheriffs of counties and more who have realized from 20 to 50,000l.

NOTE.

Mr. Rubbery of Little Sutton has upwards of eighty acres cropped with asparagus, which cost about one hundred pound per acre, making the labour afterwards fifty shillings per acre, except cutting and marketing; it is very profitable on sandy land—in kindly growing seasons cutting twice in 24 hours—profit 50 pound per acre with very little expense.

Late accounts from New-Orleans state that but little progress was making in filling up the shares for the Louisiana Bank, only 1500 having been subscribed for. It was apprehended that the establishment would not succeed.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman residing in Paris, received by a recent arrival.

"The unfortunate event of the loss of our frigate off Tripoli, has given a new opportunity for Mr. Livingston to shew his devoted influence in favor of his country. The consul, strong in his attachments to Mr. L. and the United States, consented to his request, and has sent a messenger extraordinary to that country to engage the Bey to relinquish the prisoners. Should it be done without cost, how much credit does not Mr. L. deserve from our government, and how much gratitude from those unfortunate people, their friends and families? Much more still, should he make a peace for a trifle, which he would do if he had instructions. Through the influence he has with the first consul, Mr. L. has obtained the unqualified Warrantee from the king of Spain of Louisiana, to the United States. This was the 1st of January last; notwithstanding the Spanish minister's manifesto at Washington, and notwithstanding the king's resolution on the 31st of December not to grant it. Thus our sovereignty and possession of that vastly important country is insured."

Prisoners in Tripoli.

Letters have been received at Philadelphia, which state, that the emperor of Russia has, by his ambassador at Constantinople, endeavoured to engage the Turkish government to assist in obtaining the release of the officers and crew of the Philadelphia.

A letter from Paris says, that the first consul, at the request of our ambassador, has sent a messenger to Tripoli, to engage the Bashaw to liberate the American prisoners.—Our minister, it adds, has obtained from the king of Spain, at the instance of Bonaparte, an unqualified Warrantee of Louisiana to the United States.

Navigation of the Susquehannah.

Mr. Philip Jackson, of Kingston, has kept an account of the Rafts, Arks and Boats that have gone down the river this season, and has favored us with the following statement:

	Dollars.
550 rafts, worth, on an average 160 dolls. amount to	88,000
Many of the rafts were laden with wheat, pork and other produce to the amount, it is thought, of - - -	2,000
89 arks, containing on an average, 1000 bushels of wheat, to	89,000
19 boats, containing about 600 bushels of wheat, or its value,	11,400
Total value	190,400

We are of opinion that the value of the articles, which have descended the river from above this place would exceed our estimate; M. Hollenback, Esquire, sent down two arks, containing 1500 bushels of wheat each; and many more of the arks contained 1200 bushels.

It is almost certain that 100,000 dollar's worth of this property would have stopt at this place, and a great proportion of it would have been transported to Easton and Philadelphia, if the turnpike road through the swamp had been open.

We hope the spirit of the people in taking the remaining shares, and their punctuality in paying for them, will enable the managers to make a few miles of the road, the present season.

[*Luzerne Federalist.*]

John Quincey Adams of Massachusetts, George W. Campbell of Tennessee, and George Young of the district of Columbia, Zebulon Hollingsworth of Maryland, Thomas R. Roots of Virginia, Rufus Easton of New-York state, and Richard Raynal Keene of Maryland, were duly admitted and sworn as Attorneys and Counsellors in the Supreme Court of the United States at the last term.

A New-York print states that the brig Two Brothers in 24 days from St. Jago de Cuba spoke on the 1st instant, the ship, Capt. Howard; 35 days from London, for Charleston, who assured him that the King of England was dead.

Capt. Hollowell, arrived at Boston from Alicant, states that Capt. Bainbridge had been released through the interference of the French Consul at Algiers.

R. B. Sheridan, is appointed by the Prince of Wales to the office of receiver general of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the room of the late Lord Elliott. This is considered the very first office in the gift of the Prince.

Tallien has, it is said, for these two last years been occupied in writing "the secret, military, political, moral, and religious memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, styling himself the government of France for life." These curious memoirs were finished and intended as a Christmas box to the French republic. Informed by his spies of this dangerous production, Bonaparte ordered the prefect of police to make a domiciliary visit to Tallien's apartments, where no capture was made, but a voluntary declaration obtained from Tallien, that four copies were already deposited; two by a known royalist, and destined to appear in Russia and England, and two by a furious jacobin to be published somewhere else upon the continent. This domiciliary visit took place on the sixth of December last, at 4 o'clock in the morning. At 8, Tallien received from Bonaparte a commission, constituting him one of the inspectors over the French press a place worth 40,000 livres in the year, an invitation to dine at the Thuilleries, and a draft on the minister of the treasury, Marbois, for 150,000 francs, *pour arranger ses affaires.*

Letters from Malaga give the following account of the late subterranean shocks at that place:

January 16.

On the 13 instant at 43 minutes past five in the morning, a violent earthquake was felt, accompanied with a loud subterraneous noise and a violent motion; its equal has not been experienced for many years, since we are assured it exceeded that of 1755; it lasted 90 seconds, and did much damage in the city, particularly in the churches.

The thermometer was at 67, that of Reaumur at 14: the barometer at 30-1-16 inches; the atmosphere dark and cloudy with the wind at North, variable, almost calm; in this manner it was the whole day, with some rain in the morning and evening.

January 2[illegible].

Since the earthquake of the 13th, scarcely a day has passed without two, three, or more shocks being felt up to this morning; the 21st, at 57 minutes past five in the morning, there were six lesser and three greater shock, which continued for 80 seconds: their direction appeared to be from N. E to S. W. The weather was such as has been seldom known at this season, sultry and calm, the barometer never lower than 30 1-4 inches; at this it continues with apprehensions of causing more misfortunes.

Submarine Boats.—The following article on the subjects of these inventions, we extract from a late London paper:

"The French, who despair of being able to shew their canvas on the surface of the ocean, are reported to be sedulously employed in the construction of vessels for sailing under it. We are assured that six subaqueous boats have been built at Paris, and arrived at Havre, each competent to hold 20 persons, and supplied with machinery, which on being attached to the bottom of a ship, will either sink or blow it up.

The principle of these vessels is not new; the great Lord Napier, the Marquis Worcester, and others, more than a Century ago, made various experiments. One of them, constructed for James I. by D[illegible], was tried on the Thames. A Mr Day, about 30 years since, made a successful experiment, but repeating it at Plymouth, was unfortunately drowned.

During the American war, some of these sub-marine boats were built by Dr. Bushnell, of Connecticut, who affirms that one of his operators actually brought his boat under a British 50 gun ship, lying near New-York; but the screw (for attaching to the ship's bottom the magazine containing 150 lbs. of powder, to be fired with clock-work, which would go 12 hours if necessary) happened to strike upon iron, and the man in moving the apparatus, lost the ship. Mr. Bushnell further states, that in 1777, he made an attempt on Cerberus frigate, lying at anchor near New London; the frigate escaped, but his machine which was conducted by a line, without any person on board, exploded, and totally demolished a schooner which was concealed from his view by the frigate, and received the shock intended for the latter. In the same year he destroyed a boat in the Delaware by this invisible agency.

M. St. Aubin, a member of the Tribunate, some months since published, at Paris, an account of a diving-boat, invented by an American named Fulton; in this at Havre, the inventor remained an hour under water, made half a league of way in that time, the boat moving horizontally at various depths, and the compass traversing as on the surface—In another experiment at Brest, Mr. F. blew up a lighter by a machine attached to his boat: this boat, when above water, is rigged with two sails, and has the appearance of a common boat.

The boats lately built at Paris are reported to be formed on the same model, capable of resisting any pressure of water, and of containing provisions, &c. and also air for the crew for six or eight hours."

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

A singular circumstance occurred about one o'clock on Sunday morning last:—As two gentlemen were returning late from a party in the City to their homes in Westminster, they met a man on Temple Bar, without any article of clothing on, except his shirt; he was walking on the middle of the coach road at a very quick pace. The gentlemen called to him, but receiving no answer, they laid hold of him, supposing him to be a maniac, or some person endeavoring to escape from the hands of justice. On the gentlemen insisting to know where he was going in that situation, they received for answer, that he was walking for a wager, and desired not to be detained (his feet were moving all the time). The gentlemen supposed at first it might be the case, and that the person was deciding some whimsical bet, were about to let him go, when they discovered that his eyes were closed, & that he held a candle in his hand; this induced them to take him to a watch house. In forcing him thither, he suddenly exclaimed, "good God! where am I?" and followed up the exclamation with saying, he was afraid he had been walking in his sleep. The gentlemen hearing this observation, no longer doubted the fact, and explained to him the manner in which they found him. The poor fellow, all shivering with cold, informed them, that some years ago he was much addicted to walk in his sleep, but not having experienced any thing of the kind lately, he supposed himself no longer liable to it. A watchman furnished him with a coat, and saw him safe to his lodging, in the vicinity of Drury lane.

PARIS, February 21.

ABOUT THE CONSIRACY!

The conspiracy lately discovered was much more dangerous than was at first supposed. We are assured that 150 men were to assume the uniform of guides, to seize Bonaparte at Malmaison, while he was hunting or wherever else he might be to be found, and carry him off into a foreign country.—The uniforms were discovered in consequence of the information of one of the conspirators by the name of Grell, who is now in confinement in the Temple. The chief of the Chouans, Georges, only escaped by a quarter of an hour. He had slept in the village of Taveny, in the valley of Montmorency, in the cottage of a peasant and his bed was found still warm. In consequence of the information of the above mentioned Grell, the officers of the police repaired to the mistress of an inn here. The sign of the conspirators was an English piece of gold. She pretended not to understand the sign; at length they drew off her glove, and found in it a similar piece of English gold. They then opened her commode, and found in it a letter, directing her on a day specified, to carry to a certain house in the Rue de Bourgoine au Marois, 20 bottles of wine, and to ring so many times at the door. The officers of the police took the 20 bottles, and repaired to the house appointed, where they rang as many times as the letter directed, and found there a number of persons assembled who defended themselves in a very desperate manner. A pistol was fired, which, however, hurt no person. Among those arrested, were Jean Marie, a confident of Georges, and a notorious robber, one Victor who had been concerned in the plot of the 3d of Nivose, and the cook of Georges.—Fourteen of the foreigners who have lately arrived on the coast have been likewise arrested on suspicion. The police here has taken the most active measures on this occasion. A certain lady has been in confinement for some time, because one Hyde, who had taken part in the conspiracy of the 3d of Nivose, had lodged in her house.

The number of persons arrested in consequence of the late conspiracy, and who now are imprisoned in the Temple, amount to forty. The rumour that a general visitation of the Castle of the Thuilleries, to find out concealed Chouans, took place the night before last is by many regarded as unfounded. An English lady, who occupied in the wo[illegible] at St. Germain a small dilapidated house, has not only concealed Georges in her house, but procured him lodging at Paris. The house of this lady is situated in a neighbourhood often frequented by the First Consul in his hunting parties, and has been often desired by him as a hunting lodge. The particulars of this conspiracy have been obtained from intercepted letters, the contents of which have been confirmed by several arrested accomplices.

Feb. 29.

Centinels are placed at all the passages from Paris. No person is allowed to depart in the night; and no one is allowed to go out in the day time without a passport, which is strictly examined.

Feb. 29.

Citizens,

The law which has been published condemns to death every individual who conceals George and the assassins (60) who accompany him.

They are still in Paris, wherefrom it will be impossible for them to escape, the barriers and the roads being guarded with the greatest vigilance.

Let every person make known to the police such individuals as may be liable to suspicion, who reside with them or in the neighbourhood

Let those who have concealed them, or who may conceal them, profit of the time which the law grants them for the purpose of averting its axe, and concur in immediately purging the capital of the monsters, paid by our eternal enemies for renewing the horrors which they had before attempted to consummate by means of the infernal machine on the 3d Nivose.

Under these circumstances, the denunciations will be truly acts of public justice.

Masters of furnished houses are ordered to examine every individual they have lodged with them, and to see they have complied with the regulations of police, and that there is nothing suspicious about them.

The drivers of hackney coaches are informed, those persons make use of their carriages.

I have promised a reward to those who shall assist the police in seizing them; but the sweetest reward to a Frenchman, is the satisfaction of having done a good action to his country.

The Councellor of State and Prefect of police.

(Signed) DUBOIS.

TRIBUNATE.

March 1.

The president announced, that the deputation appointed yesterday to express to government the wish of the tribunate had been admitted to the First Consul. [The desire of the tribunate was, that a law for punishing with death persons who should conceal George, or any of the sixty other persons, charged with being his accomplices, should be instantly promulgated.]

Citizen Duvidal had addressed the first consul in the following speech:—

"*Citizen First Consul,*

"The Tribunate and the legislative body have adopted measures to cut the last bond of the conspiracy.

"These measures would be vain, if they were not prompt. Love of the country dictated to the Tribunate the wish which it has expressed, for their being put into immediate execution.

"Every thing is at stake when you are in danger; it is the repose, the glory the existence of the republic, which must be saved by saving its chief from the attacks of crime.

"The French people have intimated to us their destinies; you owe it to them; and we require of you to take all means for preserving him, in whom concenter their wishes, their affections, and their hopes."

The first consul answered, that he would take the wish of the Tribunate into early and serious consideration.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION & UNITED STATES INSURANCE CO.

THE Stockholders are respectfully informed, that it is inconvenient for the subscriber to act longer in the capacity of Secretary and Cashier to that Institution.

THOMAS HERTY.

May 9th—3t

FIVE DOLLARS

Will be given by the subscribers for apprehending and securing in jail so that we get him again, EDWARD VIDLER, an apprentice to the taylor's business—He is about eleven years old and small of his age; he was taken on the sixth inst. from Baltimore by his mother and carried to the city of Washington, and it is supposed he is now with his father at Mr P. Miller's near Barry's wharf. All persons are forewarned, harboring or carrying off said boy at their peril, as we are determined to put the law in force to its utmost rigor against them from the publishing of the above.

B. YOE & J. COMPTON,
No. 92, Market street.

Baltimore May 9—3t&e[illegible]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber living in F[illegible]ier county, near Oak Hill, on the 1st inst. a Negro Man named JACK, about twenty one years of age, (apparently younger) five feet four or five inches high, well made, large rolling eyes, no conspicuous mark recollected—when accused his answers will be simple and slow, unless intoxicated; his cloathing not recollected except a pair of half boots.

It is probable that he will endeavor to obtain a pass from some of the negroes lately emancipated by the late Robert Carter of Baltimore, and pass for a free negro—masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or concealing said negro, as I am determined to enforce the penalty of the law on all persons in any manner aiding in his escape.—The above reward will be given if the said slave is taken out of the state of Virginia, if within the state, twenty dollars.

MOORE F. CARTER.

N. B. It may be necessary to observe that Jack has a strong resemblance of his father who lives at Fairfax court house, and is well known by the name of Carter's Billy, who has it greatly in his power to assist his son in his escape (if he is base enough to do it) as he is well acquainted in Alexandria, George Town, the city of Washington and Baltimore.

May 7—6teop M. F. CARTER.

PROPOSALS,
By THOMAS HERTY,
Of the City of Washington, Conveyancer,
for publishing by SUBSCRIPTION
The Second Volume of his
DIGEST OF THE
Laws of Maryland.

IT will contain all the public acts of assembly passed since the publication of the first volume to the present time, which have not been repealed—that is, the acts of the sessions of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803. It will be printed of the same size, in the same order of arrangement and have reference to such parts of the first volume as are repealed expired or which may otherwise undergo alterations, with a neat Index subjoined to which, will be given by way of Appendix, a variety of precedents adapted to the law, for the use of justices of the peace, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is procured to defray the expence of the work, and finished immediately thereafter as soon a strict attention to neatness and accuracy will admit.
2. Price to subscribers 2 Dollars stitched, to be paid for on delivery; to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.
3. Those procuring 9 subscribers, and accountable for the money, will be entitled to an additional copy.

Subscriptions received by the Editor at his office near the Treasury Department, by the Booksellers in Maryland, and by those in whose hands subscription papers are left.

☞ Printers of Newspapers in Maryland giving the above due publicity will be entitled to a copy.

N. B. He has in forwardness and will issue proposals as soon as ready for

A System of Conveyancing

calculated for each state in the union; to the precedents of each species, will be prefixed observations on their nature and use, the law on the subject of alienation by deed of each particular state, shall be exhibited, and how such deed shall be authenticated when executed as well by residents as by non-residents, or, as well in the state as out of the state; together with other interesting particulars.

March 19— wtf.

Columbian Academy.

Mr. WILEY, having employed an assistant teacher of experience and ability, for the English department, feels himself justified in inviting an additional number of scholars into the seminary under his care. The strictest attention will be paid to the improvement and morals of the youth. The branches taught in the Columbian Academy, are reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, Latin, Greek, mathematics and natural philosophy, &c. The terms of tuition are, from 16 to 26 dollars and 67 cents per annum, paid quarterly, besides 2 dollars a year for fire wood and other incidental expences. Boarding may be had for boys at from 100 to 130 dollars a year.

The high and healthy situation of George Town are well known—and its immediate vicinity to the capital of the United State may be expected to afford peculiar advantages to youth, for enlarging their acquaintance with men and things.

Access may be obtained to a valuable Library, globes, maps, and various mathematical instruments are provided.

George Town, May 2—w3t