soll, 345, Strand, applications for shares may be addressed. By order of the Board,

"JAS. GARDEN, Jr.

"35, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street."

Our readers having perused this serious appeal to the public, might, as we have before observed, be induced to consider any other institution, of a similar nature, an imitation of the association to which it refers. We beg to state, that the following prospectus is considerably older, and that the Company which it announces was established on the first of March, whereas it is notorious, that the General Burial Grounds Association was not concluded upon until the first of April.

Our readers shall judge for themselves.—

Prospectus for a General Burying Company.

Capital 500,000*l.*—Shares 50*l.*

The immediate object of this Institution is to rob death of its terrors, and, by following the example of our Parisian friends, blend the graceful with the grave, and mingle the picturesque with the pathetic: in short, the Directors feel confident, that, when their scheme is fully developed, the whole system of inhumation will be changed, and the feelings and associations connected with interments, in general, assume so novel a character, that it will be rather pleasant, than otherwise, to follow our friends and relations to the grave.

It is proposed to purchase an extensive domain in the neighbourhood of Primrose Hill and Caen Wood, where the diversified undulations of ground and the soothing commixture of trees and water, afford the most flattering promise of success in the undertaking. No difficulty is anticipated in the purchase of the property, since the will of the late noble owner distinctly points out that it shall remain "grass land" to all eternity, and since, "all flesh is grass," no reasonable objection can be raised to its appropriation as a public cemetery.

The public cemetery, like the DAILY ADVERTISER will be open to all parties—dead or alive—of all religions, or, indeed, of none—and it does not need the practical knowledge attainable by a visit to the French metropolis, to convince the world that, by laying out the ground in a park-like manner, with umbrageous walks, alcoves, bowers, and fish-ponds, a link will be created between the past and present generation, and the horrid idea of having deposited a parent, a husband, or a sister, in a cold damp grave, or a gloomy vault, refined into the agreeable recollection that they repose in a picturesque garden, or a shady grove, at an easy distance from the most fashionable part of the town.

The Directors intend opening a convenient hotel and tavern on the spot, at which persons visiting the cemetery, either as mourners or in search of quiet retreats for themselves, may procure every sort of refreshment—a table d'hote will be constantly prepared at five shillings a head, for which cold meat and Vin de Grave will be furnished; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during the summer, after burying hours, Colinet's band will be regularly engaged for quadrilles, and the grounds illuminated with variegated lamps.

A committee of taste will be appointed to regulate the designs of tombs; and the Directors think it may save trouble to state in the outset, that no allusions to death, nor any representations of sculls, cross-bones, skeletons, or other disagreeable objects, will be permitted. The Royal Society of Literature will be solicited to revise the inscriptions, epitaphs, and elegies, and twelve ladies belonging to the different corps de ballet of the King's Theatre, and the Theatres Royal Covent Garden and Drury Lane, are engaged to enliven the ground, as mourners, at newly erected tombs.

These young ladies may be engaged by the day or hour, at a moderate price, and find their own garlands.

Mr. SAMUEL ROGERS is appointed master of the ceremonies, and will appear dressed in the uniform of the establishment.

The Directors have appointed Mr. BOTIBOL, of Soho-Square, their artificial florist, who will provide all sorts of flowers for strewing graves; but ladies and gentlemen not to leave the decorations on the tombs at night, but to return them to the directress at the bar of the tavern; and it may be necessary to add, that no lady will be allowed to appear at the dances with the ornaments which have been previously used in the grounds funereally.

Lord GRAVES has been solicited to accept the office of President, and Sir ISAAC COFFIN that of Vice-President. The College of Surgeons will be constant visiters of the Institution, and under such patronage ultimate success appears to be a dead certainty. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to be buried in romantic situations, are requested to make early application to Mr. EBERS, of Bond street, where the grave-book, with a plan of the cemetery, may be seen.

Persons subscribing for family mausoleums are entitled to free admission to all the balls of the season.

Gloves, hat-bands, white pocket-handkerchiefs, cephalic snuff, and fragrant essence of onions, for producing tears, to be had of the waiters.

N. B. No objections to burying persons in fancy dresses.

The Caliph who had lost his way.

The Caliph Mahadi having lost his way while he was hunting, met an Arab, who generously offered him hospitality, and led him to his tent, where he kindly administered to his wants, the Caliph being faint with hunger, thirst and fatigue—He gave him brown bread and milk; and the Caliph, though well refreshed by this humble fare, asked the Arab, if he had not something else to set before him? The Arab brought him a pitcher of wine; Mahadi, after having drank a good draught, asked him if he knew him. "No," said the Arab.—"I am one of the great men belonging to the court of the Caliph," replied Mahadi. Then he took another draught, and asked the Arab if he knew him? "Did you not now just tell me who you were?" answered the Arab. "No, I am a greater man than I told you I was," and he took a third draught asking the same question—"I am willing to believe what you told me at first," replied the Arab. "I am the Caliph," added Mahadi, "before whom every body trembles." At this time the Arab hastily snatched up his pitcher and carried it away. "What did you carry away the pitcher for?" said the Caliph, on the return of his host: "For fear," retorted the Arab, "that if thou hadst taken the fourth draught, thou wouldst have told me that thou wast our Holy Prophet; and if thou hadst taken the fifth, thou wouldst have given thyself out to be the Great Creator himself." The Caliph burst into a fit of laughter and his numerous retinue having been long in search of him, at length arrived at the place where he was seated with the Arab, to whom the Caliph ordered to give two changes of raiment and a purse of gold.

AFRICA.

The eyes of the civilized world are turned towards Africa with an intensity of interest: it becomes more and more a subject of enquiry, what are her productions in the vegitable, mineral and animal kingdoms, and enquiry has been amply rewarded, coffee, cotton and rice are now found to be natives of the African climate, and capable of being cultivated to an illimitible extent The genius of civilization has already set her foot upon the shores of Africa—enterprize follows in her train, and the day is not far distant when agencies will be established for the cultivation of these American staples; capital will be invested in these speculations, and we shall find vessels sailing to those torrid regions to purchase, not cargoes of human beings, but the great staple commodities of America, cultivated in this country by the hands of slaves. Thus will the slave trade be made to destroy itself. The staple here brought to perfection by the hands of slaves, will, in Africa, be cultivated by the hands of the African freemen, and will be shipped to this country, perhaps as cheap as we will be able to export them. This is no idle speculation.—The Pacha of Egypt has excited a sensible alarm in this country already by his cultivation of the cotton plant; and if any one is anxious to observe the astonishing increase of Egyptian cottons every year in the European market, we may refer him to almost any files of English papers presenting statistical views of the interesting subject. This spirit of adventure is not confined to Egypt alone—it will extend to the remotest regions of the African continent The love of gain infests every human heart, civilized as well as savage, and requires no stimulant to action. It may be laid down then as a principle as capable of demonstration as any principle of this kind can be, that in the course of another generation not a single slave will be shipped from the African coast. The wild and untutored now concerned in this business, already begin to testify their abhorrence of this traffic; they express their compunctious visitings of nature; and justify themselves on the ground that Africa, affords no other article of merchandize.—How will they be astonished, when they are informed that this nefarious traffic is carried on for no other purpose than to raise coffee, rice and cotton plants—plants digenious to the African soil, and on which the naked natives themselves have never been taught to set any value. The revolutionary character of the times in which we live, will, of itself involve these events. Captain Stockton, of the navy when the purchase was made of Mesurado, congratulated his countrymen that the final blow was then given to the African slave trade—not, we presume that this was to be the work of a day, a month, or a year—but that a system of measures would then be put in train to accomplish an object so desirable to humanity.—*Amer.*

A NEW SCHEME.—Since our Legislature have opposed no serious obstacles to the granting of marine and fire charters the number has so augmented as to make it difficult to fill the stock; accordingly it became necessary to devise some new plan or mode of reaching the point, and one of the most novel, and I venture to say ingenious plans has been hit upon ever before heard of, namely, calling in the aid of the church—religion and insurance—prayers and polices—temporal and eternal benefits—the pulpit and the fire engine—long metre and short dividends.

The Commissioners of the American Fire Insurance Company propose to associate to loan out money and insure houses, and all their profits over six per cent dividend shall be given to Missionaries, Bible and Tract Societies; and accordingly the Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Reformed Dutch, have associated to take up the stock. The commissioners pronounce the thing practicable, but they ask:—

"Are there men to be found who are willing to receive but six per cent for a certain portion of their money, and cast the overplus into the 'Treasury of the Lord?'" If there are, the object is secured, and a permanent and growing fund will be created to be applied to the best of purposes.

Noah's (N. Y.) Advocate.

KENTUCKY.—This unfortunate state is experiencing the direful but certain effects of distracted councils, and loose jurisprudence. Robberies have become so frequent in the neighbourhood of Louisville, as to require the association of several bodies of horse and foot to arrest their depredations. A band of about 80 desperadoes are said to be in that neighborhood.

The new settlement of shaking Quakers at Harrisburg, in Mercer county; was rudely assaulted by a party of men, who assembled for the purpose of taking away a young lady by the name of Lucy Bryant, who had joined the society voluntarily, and wished to continue with them. The scene presented one of the most unfeeling and unjustifiable carnage and beating, that was ever witnessed, and probably more so than ever occurred in that section of the country, and that too upon a people that never have been known to oppose violence to violence. In short, the outrage and injury inflicted were aggravated by every fact and circumstance unfolded in the progress of the inquiry.

It is further stated in the handbill that on the Sunday succeeding the first attack, a second attempt was made for the rescue of this lady by a party consisting of at least one hundred men, who accomplished their object.

GEORGIA.—The act "to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired by the United States for the use of Georgia, of the Creek Indians," which passed the late session of the legislature of Georgia, is published. After directing the manner in which the whole tract shall be surveyed and laid off, which is to be in right angled tracts of 202½ acres each—the whole are to be marked and numbered, and corresponding numbers are to be put into a lottery wheel as prizes.

Each white male citizen of Georgia over 18 years of age, having lived in the state the three years preceding, is to be entitled to a draw, and must obtain one tract—a man with a family two draws, and entitled to two tracts, &c. &c.

This admirable scheme for disposing of the lands of the Greek nation, amongst the whole people of the state, where every individual comes in directly for snacks, may account at once for the present *popularity* of Governor Troup, and the impatience of his party to obtain possession. Whether it is calculated to *perpetuate* this popularity, time will determine very conclusively. There was a proceeding of a former legislature of that same state, somewhat related to this. I mean the famous Z-zoo land speculation, which, as soon as the sober and inherent sense of public justice returned to proper influence with the people, the actors in that famous fraud, were discharged from confidence, and the disgraceful transaction *expunged* from the journals of their legislative proceedings.—*Md Rep.*

WASHINGTON, July 2.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Governor of Virginia having appointed the Commissioners on the part of that State, for opening books for the subscription of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the whole of the Commissioners stand as follows:

For Virginia.—General John C. Hunter, Col. William Elizey, and Richard H. Henderson, Esq.

For Maryland.—Governor Sprigg, Col. Frisby Tilghman, of Washington county, and Philip E. Thomas, Esq. of Baltimore.

For the District of Columbia.—Sam. H. Smith, Anthony C. Cazenove, and Clement Smith, Esqs.

The consent of the State of Pennsylvania, which will doubtless be obtained at the next session of her legislature, is now all that is required to give legal effect to this important measure. It is supposed that the Commissioners will not proceed to open the books, until they shall have received from Gen. Bernard an estimate of the probable cost of the canal, or at least of the eastern section, on which operations will be first commenced. As General Bernard is at present at New-Orleans, some necessary delay must, in that case ensue. The Genius of Liberty calculates that the District Cities will take stock to the amount of from half a million to a million of dollars. We hope so. Maryland, it is said, will supply half a million. We think so. Virginia is set down for from half a million to a million. A probable calculation. Congress, it is hoped, will supply the balance. We presume, after the precedent of last session, in reference to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, that Congress may be prevailed on to vest any of the unappropriated funds of the Treasury, in shares in a work which promises to return a fair dividend.

Nat. Journal.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

We have lately heard in a manner and from a source that commands our belief, that Judge Marshall is engaged in writing, and indeed is far advanced, towards completing a history of the American government, from the adoption of the Constitution to the termination of Washington's presidency. How desirable, how necessary is such a work, from the pen of such a man? Literary accomplishments, however amply competent to the task, are, by no means, the most entitled to the first place in the estimation of thinking and reflecting men; moral as well as intellectual qualities are both essential to the due execution of the undertaking; a capacity to trace the origin, and comprehend the policy of leading measures, both foreign and domestic, so as to be able to explain the causes of their adoption; a spirit of truth and candor towards men of all parties, actuated by a fearless honesty, incapable of being seduced or deterred from rendering justice alike to all: these are rare and indispensible qualifications. And if in addition to these the historian were able to add the *quorum pars-fui*, it would be all that could be desired.—There are very few such men now living; Judge Marshall, however, we know to be one. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

From the National Journal.

The Newburn (N. C.) Sentinel contains a letter from a planter at Cedar Grove, in that Stage, giving an account of the effects of the storm of the 3d and 4th instant, in that section of country. We give the following extract, as conveying a plain and natural description of the devastation of the storm. After stating that the gale was the "most severe within the memory of the oldest man now living in the neighbourhood, and there are some of 80 years of age," he proceeds:—

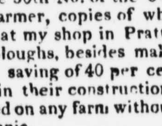
"At half past 5, A. M. on the 4th, the tide (which was 14 feet above a common tide) began to fall. Our lands are from 8 to 16 feet above a common tide, so that they were nearly all overflowed. My plantation is some more than a mile fronting the river, and contains about 300 acres of cleared land, the whole of which was overflowed, except about 20 acres. My fencing all washed up in the woods; 40 head of sheep, about 70 head of hogs, and 8 or 10, head of cattle drowned. My blacksmith's shop washed away, also 2 of my negro houses; my barn floor bursted and some corn washed away. —Seventy acres of cotton and about the same quantity of corn, washed up or killed by the violence of the winds and waves, except about ten acres of cotton under the lee of the woods, where the tide was more than 6 foot. Where the tide was not over my cotton, it is entirely dead. My neigbours are all in as bad a situation as I am."

BALTIMORE, July 1.

MATANZAS.—The mail from the Eastward this day furnish us with the following information which is important as indicating the feeling known to exist among the blacks in the West India Islands and particularly among those in the neighbourhood of Cuba.—*Gazette.*

FROM MATANZAS.—Capt. Brothers, from Matanzas, informs that intelligence was received there on the afternoon of the 16th instant, that the negroes on several of the principal plantations in the Partido of St Jose, about twenty miles from Matanzas, had revolted and murdered the proprietors thereof in the most shocking and cruel manner. Immediately on the receipt of this melancholy intelligence, the Governor dispatched a large body of troops to quell them. Captain B. says that the latest advices from them just prior to his sailing, stated that they were pretty well subdued, after killing about sixty or seventy of them. The whole number collected was said to be about 300. They killed about fifteen or twenty whites including one female, principally foreigners. Whole families were flocking into the city for safety.

DAVIS'S PATENT PLOUGHS, &c.



REMOVAL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has removed his manufacturing establishment from the head of Market st. to No. 36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover streets, where he will keep constantly on hand for sale, his patent CYLINDRICK STAW CUTTER at the following prices, viz:—The smaller sizes with a permanent bottom (but self feeder) at $45, the same size with a revolving bottom 50, extra knives 5 a pair. His 2d size with a revolving bottom 55, extra knives 6 a pair; his largest size with two balance wheels (one on each side) $85, extra knives 10 a pair; these last machines are capable of cutting from 150 to 300 bushels per hour. He has also on hand and will constantly keep for sale, *Brown's Vertical Spinner for Spinning Wool* these machines run six spindles at the same time, and with much less labour than a common one spindle wheel, and do from 3 to 5 times as much work in a given time, and do it better and more evenly than it can be done in any other way The art of using them is also very readily acquired, and they occupy only about one third of the room of a common wheel, price 25.—He would likewise inform the public, that he is just commencing the manufacturing of *Gideon Davis's highly improved Patent Ploughs*; these ploughs have recently been tested with five others of the most celebrated ploughs in this country by the engineer department at Washington, their report published from under the hand of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Esq late Secretary of War, in the 50th No. of the 6th vol. of the American Farmer, copies of which can be had by calling at my shop in Pratt street.

These ploughs, besides making the almost incredible saving of 40 per cent in draft, are so simple in their construction, that they may be repaired on any farm without the assistance of a mechanic.

The subscriber being the only agent that Mr. Davis has in this city, confidently expects a liberal patronage from the public.

All communications (post paid) will meet with due attention, and orders enclosing the money promptly executed.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

June 25 6w

40,000 Dollars.

Grand State Lottery No. 5,

Will be drawn on the 27th next month, in one day, when the whole of the following brilliant capitals will be distributed—

☞FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
☞TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
☞FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, &c. &c.

The whole payable in cash—Two tickets, an odd and even number, can be had for little more than the price of one, as by the arrangement of the scheme, one of them will be entitled to a prize of $4, in addition to any sum that may be drawn to its number, thereby giving to the purchasers two chances for any of the capitals.

Tickets $5 and shares in proportion.

For sale in great variety of numbers at

McPherson's

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
NO. 202, MARKET ST.

Where was sold four of the capital prizes in the last State Lottery.—Good uncurrent bank bills, approved notes payable after the completion, and prize tickets received in payment for tickets.

All orders from a distance will meet the most prompt attention.

JONAS McPHERSON,
Baltimore.

June 25 5w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE CONVENTION, No. 1.

The public attention is beginning to be drawn to the project of a convention, many reflecting men admit the defects of our constitution, but fear a popular assembly armed with such important powers, the caution of the wise is always to be regarded, but when caution degenerates into timidity, it becomes weakness. The question is not whether evils may not possibly result, but whether there is not a fair and reasonable calculation of good. We take no important step either in public or in private life, that is not beset with danger, & if the fear of evil is to curb and restrain the spirit of improvement, we must remain stationary in both, unerring wisdom belongs not to man. The great Columbus succeeded in discovering this continent, but the enterprise was attended with great personal risk. The people of England incurred great hazard when they expelled James the 2d from the throne, declared the rights of the people and limited the powers of prerogative, and our fathers under the pains of unsuccessful rebellion proclaimed the independence of their country.

I am satisfied that many salutary changes may be effected in our constitution, and I fear not a popular assembly. The spirit of party has subsided; delirium has sunk into repose; pretended patriots have run their course, and the time is approaching (if it has not arrived) when the unsophisticated voice of the people will be heard; when they will bestow their confidence upon the virtuous and enlightened men of the state, freed from party delusions and party distinctions.

The constitution of Maryland was formed in 1776. The work attests the ability of the artificers and perhaps a body of men so patriotic and enlightened could not now be convened in Maryland; but in the conflicts and struggles of party many important changes have been made by legislative enactments, many important powers have been absorbed by the constitution of the United States, and it is not presumptious to say that the experience of fifty years has given us some instruction.

When the ties which bound us to Great Britain were burst asunder, Maryland became independent with powers sovereign and unrestricted, when our constitution was formed the arbitrary and corrupt measures of our colonial governors were remembered, a deep sensibility to past wrongs and a jealousy of executive power, constituted an executive dependent upon the legislative branch of the government. To confide to a single hand the exercise of powers so important was deemed unwise and a council of five was constituted as a measure of safety; our experience under the general government proves that the council is unnecessary, the president exercises the executive power of the United States and in all the vacillations of public opinion, no desire has been expressed to aid him with a council, but without condemning the deeds of those glorious days, there are now good reasons for the subduction of the council. The measure may have been wise, it was certainly precautionary. The patriots of that day had taken a bold and hazardous stand, they had broken the cords of colonial vassalage and expelled the proprietary governors with their officers and dependants. Great Britain in her force and in her wrath was a fearful adversary. The thunder of the battle had been heard from the North, the war clouds had collected and the portentous storm hung heavy around them, in a state so perilous, it is not to be wondered that precaution was so great, and let it not be forgotten that Maryland was then a sovereign state with powers to make treaties, raise armies and perform all the functions of an independent state, but these days have passed never to return, the high powers of the states have been conceded to the general government, and little remains now to the governor but appointing officers, civil and militia, signing warrants and granting pardons and reprieves. The office of governor thus stripped of its power and degraded by legislative dependence, has lost its dignity and respect, though under particular influences we sometimes see a distinguished man in the station—generally they are subordinates, who in the hands of the master spirits receive impulse and direction; and to render the situation of the governor still more abject he is under the control of a council, & I beg to direct attention for a moment to this particular department. The council consists of five, they are annually elected by the legislature, with a salary of five hundred dollars each; a counsellor does not feel the importance derived from a popular election, he depends upon the address and intrigue of his friends in the House of Delegates, by whom he is annually elected and to whom he stands indebted for the year, and it not unfrequently happens that a delegate rejected by his constituents finds an asylum in the council of the state, in contempt of the opinion of the county to which he belongs. This executive branch of the government calls loudly for reform, if we desire that justice shall be ably and freely administered in the state, we must have able and dignified judges; if we wish that the other offices of the state shall be filled by men who will do credit to their stations, we must have a dignified and independent executive, and I should suppose a man to be over scrupulous in his republicanism who would refuse to the governor of the state the independence of the president in these United States.

THRASIA.

A new work has been published in France, in which the author professes to have discovered a complete and infallible cure for the gout and rheumatism. The remedy consists simply in puncturing the diseased parts with a magnetic needle. It is said to be used in Japan with universal success, from which place the knowledge of its efficacy has been obtained. It is called *Pacupuncture*, and in *all* local diseases or affections is said to be "the sovereignest thing on earth."

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