[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

GREAT ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Extract to the Editor, from a respectable Citizen; dated Frederick June 2d, 1827.

The friends of the Administration of the general government had a meeting at this place to-day in the Court House, agreeably to public notice given in the newspapers published in this City. Such a meeting I never saw here before as to numbers and respectability—It was never surpassed in this place. The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. JOHN TYLER, Chairman, Col. John M'Pherson assistant Chairman, Patrick Owings, Esq. of Emmitsburgh District, Secretary, and Mr. Richard Coale, of Liberty District, assistant Secretary, when H. R. Warfield, Esq addressed the meeting in one of the most powerful speeches that I ever heard in my life. He was cheered repeatedly by the audience, who appeared to be electrified by the facts and arguments disclosed by him He laid bare to the core the unrighteous Opposition to the Administration of the general government, and the unheard of persecution of that distinguished patriot and statesman, HENRY CLAY, and concluded by comparing the opposition to the measures of the administration, to a man that wrote his epitaph on his tomb stone, to guard his friends from error and delusion —"I was well, but I wanted to be better; I took physic, and here I am." John H. Macelfresh, Esq. addressed the meeting also in a very neat and appropriate speech, on the same subject, which was received with marked attention by the meeting, and it appeared to the conviction of every one present that the Opposition to the Administration of the general government was the most unjustifiable, wicked and absurd, that ever was heard of on the face of the earth; and the persecution of Henry Clay was without a parallel in any country. It was a disgrace to any set of men, and ought to be resented by every patriot in the nation.

The meeting then appointed a Committee, to report a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the Friends of the Administration, with a Committee to meet in Hagerstown, in Washington county, in September next, for the purpose of nominating two electors, to be voted for as electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at the approaching Presidential election; also a committee of one member for each election district in this county, to meet the General Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 23d day of July next, for the good of the glorious cause throughout the State; which I hope will be as well represented from every section of the State, as it will be from this county. When you come to see the names appointed by the meeting, you will be convinced that we are in real earnest, as they are composed of men of the first respectability in the county, none of your boys and young lawyers, who are playing a desparate game for the purpose of gaining a livelihood, but they are the substantial bone and sinew, as well as the yeomanry of the county, who are deeply interested in the present happy and exalted state in which the administration of the General Government has arrived to, and are perfectly satisfied, and determined to use all honorable means in re-electing JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency, who has filled the office with so much honor to himself, as well as advantage to his country. The particulars of this meeting you will see published more in detail, which will be more satisfactory to the friends of the Administration than this hasty letter.

P. S. The greatest order prevailed throughout, except from a red mouth Jacksonian, from Montgomery county, who attempted to interrupt Mr. Warfield when he was speaking.

From the New York American.

I went last evening to see the American Automaton, which some of our Western Mechanists have made in imitation of Kempelen's, and had the pleasure of seeing it play a whole game. It is, in every respect, equal to that which made such a noise in our city last year. It is of about the same size, and the only perceptible difference is, that it is wound up with a key in the breast, as well as one in the side of the machine. The whole is laid open to the view, more thoroughly, I think, than Maelzel exposed his—and, therefore, it is the more ingenious, from the most manifest impossibility of any body being concealed within: and yet, strange to say, the exhibitor seems to take no interest in the game, and, I even think, little understands it. By what magic the machine is directed, I know not. I only say—if a cunning devil has been brought to preside over the European instrument, our Western ingenuity has evoked a still more cunning devil to direct this. There is one point, and one only, in which Mr. Maelzel has the advantage—he plays a better game; but practice, and the patronage which this ought to and must receive, will improve it. To conclude—the only reason which can render this Automaton less attractive than the other, is, that it has not been transported from a foreign shore; and the reason which should induce ten times more every one to patronize it, is, that it is the production of Yankee ingenuity, nursed on the borders of one of our New York lakes. Strange, that the European Automaton, which in all Europe has been the wonder, almost the miracle, of seventy years, has not been a year in our new country, before a successful—I had almost said, an improved—copy arises to eclipse it. A.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The *American Automaton Chess Player* is one of the most curious pieces of mechanism that ever was invented in this country. It is not perhaps so neat or so nice as Maelzel's, but it proves at once the astonishing ingenuity of the *yankees*. In the exhibition there is no deceit—no deception whatever. The exhibitor shows the audience the whole of the machine—its weights, wheels, springs, departments, &c. This is done with so much simplicity and without any pretension or mystery. Before the game commences the machine is wound up in two places—the case in which the chess board is placed, and the breast of the Turk. From this circumstance there is no doubt but the machine is different in its wheels, &c. from that of Maelzel's, and must be perfectly original. It was made near Ithaca in this state. We consider it a far greater curiosity than that of the foreign Turk. The people are beginning to flock to its exhibitions.

Nat. Advocate.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

The Automaton Chess Player.—The Editor of the United States Gazette expresses some doubt as to the discovery of the Agent in the Box or Table by whose aid this ingenious and profitable deception has been effected, because we did not vouch for it in our paper on Friday last, when it was first announced. It was not necessary *here* to vouch for a fact which was very generally known, and as generally believed. Two persons one in his fifteenth, the other in his nineteenth year, at the same time witnessed the transaction—and we are assured from a source which we know we can rely on, that the veracity of their statements may be fully relied on—indeed, from the position in which they were placed & their description of the circumstances, there can be no doubt that they saw what they relate, and we fully believe that their relation is true. We take this opportunity of noticing an observation made by the Editor of the Baltimore Republican on Saturday last, 'that the boy who states he made the discovery demanded money for disclosing it, which ought to discredit his testimony.' We feel assured that the circumstance on which this observation was founded, has been either strangely misunderstood or much misrepresented, otherwise an imputation so injurious to a correct and reputable youth would not have been made. When the report had partially circulated of the discovery of the concealed Chess Player, a number of curious enquirers successively pressed for a relation of the circumstances, until it became 'very annoying' to the elder youth, who was tired of telling 'the oft repeated tale,' and to his employer, whose business was interrupted by so many curious intruders. It was therefore advised by the employer, that the youth should demand payment from all future enquirers—this expedient soon put an end to the annoyance; for, although the curious are willing to pay for being deceived, as Mr. Maelzel no doubt can testify, few if any are willing to compensate the exposer of the deception.—*Gazette.*

The GERMAN AUTOMATON, at Baltimore having heard of the fame of his AMERICAN BROTHER, at New York, hereby challenges him to single combat, like a gallant knight, being determined to maintain the proud ascendency he has heretofore held among his species. In conformity to the wishes of his numerous friends in New York, he will play fifteen games in the exhibition room of his antagonist for two hundred dollars each game, the sum of three thousand dollars to be deposited in the United States Bank at New York, by the friends of each party—the American to be allowed the advantage of a castle each game, and the entire receipts of the exhibition, thereby enabling him to establish his reputation & acquire a handsome sum of money. Should my challenge be accepted, I will be in New York as soon as practicable, of which due notice shall be given by his patron.

JOHN MAELZEL.

WOLVES.—We learn from the Williamstown (Mass.) Advocate, that several wolves have made their appearance on the range of the mountain running West of that town, through the towns of New Ashford, Handcock and Lanesborough, in all which places they have done considerable mischief. In the three last mentioned towns, they have killed more than four hundred sheep; and in Lanesborough alone nearly three hundred. An attempt was made last week to dislodge the enemy by uniting the forces of the four adjacent towns in a simultaneous attack;—Lanesborough was to form a cordon on the South. New Ashford, to range on the East, and Hancock, on the West; while the citizens of Williamstown were to sweep the mountain from the North. Owing to some misunderstanding however, the plan was not carried into effect. But another expedition of a similar character is contemplated

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Mr. Powles, whom we mentioned a few days since as the inventor of a Safety Stirrup, has also brought to perfection another invention not less to be admired—we allude to a *bedstead*, so arranged, that the sacking may be kept continually stretched, and the joints so close as to afford no accommodation for the "red coats" those back-biting gentry that "murder-sleep;" it is in our opinion worthy the attention of house keepers—having already received, as we understand, the decided approbation of one or two societies which exist to promote and reward valuable inventions.

U. S. Gazette.

A correspondence is going on in the Charleston papers between two anonymous writers. One charges the other with being given "to eat raw *horse-whips*." (Surely, it ought to have been *raw parsnips?*) The other replies, that he is not fond of "typographical altercations." This is the first time we ever heard *horse-whipping* called by such a title. By and by, we shall read some such sentence as the following: "*Typographical error.* A. B yesterday horse whipped C. D. by *mistake*." *Apropos de bottes*; an Ex-Editor of Philadelphia walked, a day or two since, into the office of an Editor *in esse*, and gave him a most terrible shaking. As the sufferer is an Alderman as well as an Editor, it would be well to ask whether the shaking was meant for him Editorially or Aldermanically. If the latter, we have nothing to protest against, but if the shaking was meant to be inflicted on the Editorial character of the *shakee*, we feel called on to put a *veto* on all such violent *agitations* of our professional brethren.—*N. Y. Enq.*

The President's House.—During the last session of Congress, the following extract of a letter was published in the Richmond Enquirer, with a view to make the impression on the public mind that the money of the people was improperly expended by the President. It was given to the world as the *bona fide* communication of a 'distinguished Member of Congress,' who represents what he actually observed:

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Washington, Jan. 1, 1827.

"This being the day on which the President's House is thrown open to all visiters, I went, among others, to pay my respects to him, or rather, I should fairly confess, I went to see the *East Room*, for the furnishing of which we had voted $25 000 at the last session of Congress. I was anxious to see how that amount of furniture could be stowed away in a single room, and my curiosity was fully satisfied. It was truly a gorgeous sight to behold, but had too much the look of regal magnificence to be perfectly agreeable to my old republican feelings"

The writer of this letter, 'a distinguished Member of Congress,' declares that his anxiety to see how $25,000 worth "of furniture could be stowed away in a single room,' led him to visit the President's House; that his 'curiosity was fully satisfied;' that 'it was truly a gorgeous sight to behold, but had too much the look of regal magnificence,' &c. There is nothing here left for conjecture. The assertion is direct and positive, given on the evidence of the writer's own senses, and circulated to the world on the solemn authority of 'a distinguished Member of Congress.' *Yet not one word of the statement is true.* The falsehood was easy of detection, and was soon detected. The sum named was granted by an act which passed at the first session of the last Congress, but as it was neglected to give any authority to draw the money from the Treasury, it never was drawn, the furniture was not purchased and the room remained as it previously had been. During the last session, it was stated in discussion, that the President desired not the appropriation, and Mr. Everett moved to reduce it from $25 000 to $6000, the latter sum being for necessary repairs, &c.—*Nat. Jour.*

From the Baltimore American Farmer.

Whiskey-Vinegar and Pickles.

To the Editor.—From the scarcity of vinegar the last season, I was led to make trial of a mode of preserving cucumbers, (pickling, if you will,) that I should not have attempted under other circumstances. But it has succeeded so well with me, that I am desirous that other housewives should partake of the benefit.

I gathered the cucumbers from the vines, and without any other preparation than washing them clean, dropped them into a stand containing a mixture of whiskey and water, one part of the former to three of the latter. I secured them against gnats, flies, and external air, by tying a flannel close over the top, and laying over this a board and stone, and neither moved nor examined them until Christmas, when I found them not merely equal, but decidedly superior to any pickles I had ever tasted.—They were hard and of fine flavour, and what has been particularly admired in them they retained the orignal colour of the cucumber, not exhibiting the green poisonous appearance of pickles that had been salted and scalded in copper. My whiskey and water (no salt having been used or heat employed,) was now excellent vinegar for the table.

P. S. I have no doubt but vinegar, for all purposes might be made in this way, cheaper than from cider. Instead of cucumbers, there might be added to the whiskey and water, some other vegetables, as grape leaves, beets, strawberries, &c. &c. when making vinegar was the only object to be accomplished.

Pinching off Potatoe Blossoms.

We are sorry to observe that this practice is not generally adopted as the produce would thereby be materially increased —(*Salis. Jour. Sept. 2*) A correspondent has found from experience, that the crop is not only increased, but much better in quality, and wishes us to direct the attention of our readers to the practice, which we hereby do, fully convinced of its importance.

Lond Gar. Mag.

Important Law Decision—The National Gazette publishes an able opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the law of Maryland, imposing a tax upon foreign merchandize. It also has a bearing upon a law of Pennsylvania, which has created considerable excitement. The law of Maryland enacts that "all *importers* of foreign articles." &c. and other persons selling the same by wholesale, bale, &c shall before they are authorized to sell, take out a license,' &c. The law of Pennsylvania requires a license to be taken for vending foreign merchandize, 'by every person who shall deal in the selling of any goods.' &c. 'except such as are sold by the *importer* thereof in the original cask, case, box, or package, wherein the same shall have been imported;" sales made by auctioneers and licensed tavern keepers are also excepted. The case under the Maryland law, was carried up by a writ of error from the state courts, where the state law had been sustained; but the Supreme Court had reversed the judgment in the courts below, and declare the law of Maryland unconstitutional and void. Will not this opinion affect the Connecticut tax law of 1819.

New Life preserver—A new Life preserver has been recently invented by Dr. Comstock, of Hartford Conn. and a specimen left at our office for examination. It is made of cloth in the form of a cylinder, like a bag, 5 feet long and 4 or 5 inches in diameter, fitted with straps, to tie it round the body. By means of a brass tube with a stop, it may be inflated with air from the lungs in a minute or two, and is then capable of sustaining from 30 to 45 pounds of iron in water. The cloth is rendered impervious to the water, by a cement of elastic gum. A bag made of the same materials has held water 54 hours in our office without being moistened through.

The steam boat McDonough has been supplied with 50 of these life preservers for the security of her passengers, in case of emergency.

Those who may wish to see an experiment, may be gratified, we understand as it is Capt. Beebee's intention to let a man go into the river with one, about 11 o'clock to morrow, from the McDonough at the foot of Beekman St.

N. Y. Daily Adv. June 6.

A public dinner was given by the American citizens at Rio Janeiro, March 22, to Mr. Raguet, prior to his leaving that place. The President said to him at the table: "The frequent indignities which you have experienced from this government; the little regard paid to your patient and temperate remonstrances against the illegal capture, detention, and condemnation of American vessels; the personal injuries and cruelties inflicted on many of your countrymen; the recent aggravating insult offered to you in your official capacity, as the representative of a nation, possessing too much pride, and too high a regard for its honor, to suffer your character to be thus impugned and stigmatized, have rendered it necessary that you should withdraw yourself from this court, and refer the painful affairs of your public trust to the high authorities of your country for redress.

The reply of Mr. Raguet was temperate and dignified. He did not allude to the personal indignity offered to himself, which, we learn, was of a very gross nature; but remarked: "To separate from those, who, upon more occasions than one, have, during my residence of four and a half years in Brazil manifested so much honourable zeal for the dignity and character of their nation, cannot but give me the deepest sorrow. I shall however carry with me to the United States, and ever retain with sentiments of friendship and gratitude, the pleasing recollection of how much my earnest, but humble and unavailing efforts at this court, to sustain the honor and the rights of our country, have been aided by the fair and upright conduct of the American citizens residing and trading at the capital; and by the uniform and manly support I have derived from their patriotic spirit in the discharge of my public functions —*N. Y Paper.*

From the Miners Journal.

MAUCH CHUNK RAILWAY.—This novel and interesting work is the "Lion" of the day, and attracting an uncommon number of visitors from all parts of the country. All examine it with amazement, and speak of it with delight. Additional cars are making, and the details of this new system of transportation are perfecting with as little delay as possible. There are, it is said, thirty cars now upon the road, and the number is to be increased to 150. As heretofore stated, the cars descend by the force of gravity, one horse takes up 3 empty cars. In this way each car can be made to perform four trips per day. Cars are preparing in which the horses are to ride down And if we may credit the account given one horse has already been sent down as an experiment, and that he appeared little less delighted with his ride than his two legged companions. The greatest day's work yet done has been to send down 75 cars, carrying each a ton and a half; total one hundred twelve and a half tons of coal. The time allowed for descending the whole distance, (9miles,) is 40 minutes.

An occurrence took place the other day. A loaded car on being brought to the summit of the road, took French leave, and set off upon the downward passage alone and at top of its speed. It was seen upon the road shooting down with incredible velocity; and in the language of the narrator. "In place of the rattling noise usually made by the decending cars, it fairly hummed." Fortunately the road was clear and the car went down, perfectly safe and stopped within a few yards of the schute; but gave evidence by the heat and dryness of its axels that it had a hard race. It is believed it performed the whole journey in about ten minutes.

NEW YORK, June 9.

POLICE.—For some weeks past, complaints have from time to time been made at the office by different individuals, principally keepers of livery stables, of a person or persons, (for they generally represented the individual under different names,) who, in various ways, had defrauded them of sundry articles of harness, &c. From the description given, and from their *previous* acquaintance with the character, it was suspected that the individual alluded to was a young man by the name of Joshua Wiants. On Thursday morning, Mr. B J. Hays, met Mr. Wiants, mounted on a "coal black steed," parading in Broadway and exhibiting his feats of horsemanship and skilful management, much to the wonder and gratification of the gazers. Mr. Hays seized the horse by the bridle, and having made the rider dismount, brought him to the office. A notice was published in the morning papers, of a character of his description having been taken, and the office was soon thronged with visitors. Not less than a dozen different individuals identified him as having committed some fraud on them. He is only eighteen years old, but a complete adept in the business. His usual practice was to hire a horse in the name of some person known at the stable, and in the evening the horse would be brought home by some boy without saddle or bridle. In one instance he went to a livery stable and ordered six or eight carriages and two horses to be at a certain number in Broadway to attend a wedding. The horses, he said, he would take himself; they were given him—and, at the appointed hour the carriages drew up opposite the house named. The inmates, however, were entirely *innocent* of any matrimonial intentions, and the disappointed *grooms* returned to their equally disappointed master, who, in the evening, was doomed to the additional chagrin of seeing his horses returned without saddles or bridles. Our stripling never could be taken until yesterday; he had been several times seen before—but, on being questioned, clapped spurs to his horses, and catch him who could. While we were in the office, taking the particulars, no less than three new complaints were entered against him. He is old in deeds if not in years.

BALTIMORE, Friday June 15.

By last evening's steamboat from Norfolk the Editors of the AMERICAN received from their attentive correspondent of the Norfolk Herald the following letter, detailing a most horrible case of

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The brigantine Crawford, Captain Henry Brightman, belonging to Troy (Mass.) sailed from Matanzas on the 28th ult. with a cargo for New York, and eight passengers, four of whom, (a Frenchman and three Spanish sailors) on the 1st of June, about midnight rose upon the Captain, crew and remaining passengers, and SLAUGHTERED all except three, viz. the mate, Mr. Edmund Dobson, of Somerset, Mass. the cook, and a French gentleman, passenger. They also stabbed the mate, but he having ran aloft, where he remained during the night, they spared his life in consideration of the assistance he might render them as a navigator. After completing their bloody and revolting task, the Frenchman took the command of the vessel, destroyed her papers and colors and substituted a complete set of Spanish papers which they had brought on board with them, purporting that the vessel was Spanish, and that she had cleared at Matanzas for Hamburg. Aware that it would be necessary to increase their stock of provisions for a European voyage, they tried to get into St. Mary's to obtain supplies, but the wind setting them off, they were unable to fetch into a port until they made the Capes of Virginia, which they did on Tuesday morning, when they were boarded by a pilot, who understanding their object to be to obtain provisions with the least possible delay, advised them to put in at Old Point Comfort as the most convenient place, and they accordingly anchored there about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Dobson, the mate, from whom the foregoing particulars are obtained, states that on anchoring, the pirate captain ordered him to have the boat lowered and brought along-side, as he intended to go ashore at the point. He accordingly got into the boat, and as soon as she was lowered to the water, he cast off the teacles, seized an oar and sculled away for the shore the pirate calling after him and asking if he was going to betray him? On landing the mate related the above particulars to several of the officers of the Fortress, who were for some time doubtful as to the probability of the story; but on his mentioning that the name of the vessel on the stern had been obliterated, Capt. Dana ordered a boat & rowed off to the vessel to ascertain if such was the fact. Before he had reached the vessel; however, he was hailed from her by the pilot, and informed that the pirate captain HAD CUT HIS THROAT. The three Spaniards had a little before by some finesse got possesion of a boat from a neighbouring vessel, and made their escape to the Elizabeth City shore, where due diligence has been used to effect their apprehension.—Captain Dana and his boat's crew boarded the vessel and kept possession of her until she was delivered over to the custody of Mr. Westwood, the custom house officer at Hampton, to whom Col. Gratiot had in the first instance sent information and she has been sent up to Norfolk. An inquest was held on the body of the pirate captain, (whose name was believed from his papers, to have been (ALEXANDER TARDY,) which was the next morning interred on the beach.

Of the victims of the blood-thirsty monsters who wrought this horrible catastrophe, the following particulars are obtained from Mr. Dobson, the mate of the Crawford:

Captain *Henry Brightman*, of Troy, (Mass.) stabbed and thrown overboard.

Asa Bicknell, seaman, Connecticut, shot and thrown overboard.

Joseph Dolliver, do. of Salem, (Mass.) throat cut and thrown overboard.

OLIVER POTTER, do. of Westport, (Mass.) stabbed desperately, but escaping from his butchers, ran up to the mast head, where he remained, until exhausted by the loss of blood he fell to the deck and expired.

NATHAN ——, do. jumped overboard and was sometime afterwards heard calling for a plank or barrel to be thrown to him; but the demons regarded him not.

Mr NORMAN ROBINSON, of Connecticut, passenger and part owner of the cargo, jumped out of the cabin window and was drowned.

An Irishman, (name not recollected) murdered while lying in his birth.

An American, a carpenter by trade, from Providence, (R. I.) who had been following his business for some time at Matanzas, was killed and thrown overboard.

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