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DURT

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1814.

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price Three Dollars per Annun

AN ACT

provide addictional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandize, manufactured within the United

Be it enacted by the Senate and oute of Representatives of the nited States of America in Congress. sembled. That from and after the piration of ninety days subsequent the passing of this act, there all be paid upon all goods, wares d merchandise, of the following actipitions, which shall thereafter mannfactured or made for sale thin the United States, or she rritories thereof, the respective-ties following, that is to say:
Pig-iron, per ton, one dollar.
Castings of iron, per ton, one dol-

and firty cents.

Bar iron, per ton, one dollar.

Rolled or alit iron, per ton, one

Nails, trads, and sprigs, other in those usually denominated cought, per pound, one cent. Candles of white wax, or in part white and other wax, per pound,

Mauld candles of tallow, or of t other than white, or in part of b, per pound three cents. lats and caps, in whole or in part

eather, wood or fur; bonnets, in ole or in part of wool or fur, if we two dollars in value, eight

r centum ad valorem. Hats of chip or wood covered theilk or other materials, or not ered, if above two dollars in vasight per centom ad valorem. Umbrellas and parasols, if above value of two dollars, eight per tum ad valorem.

Paper, three per centum ad valo-Playing and visiting cards, fifty

scentum ad valorem. Saddles and bridles, alx per cen-

oss and bootees, exceeding five larsper pair, in value, five per m ad valorem Beer, ale, and porter, six per cen-

ad valorem. Tobacco, manufactured segars, desnut, twenty per centum ad va-

Leather, including therein all let and skins, whether tunned, d, dressed, or otherwise made. the original manufacture thereof. e per centum ad valorem : which duties shall be paid by the ownor occupier of the buildings or sels in which, or of the machines, plements, or utens is wherewith, said goods, wares and merchan-a shall have been manufactured a shall have been manufactured card, or by the agent or supermodant clureof; the amount theremysble by any one person at any
time, if not exceeding twenty
lant shall, and if exceeding twenty
by ideduction of five per centum
the one of tendering the accounts
the articles so chargeable with
y required to be rendered by the
ond action of this act, or without
action at the next subsequent
e prescribed for rendering such
counts.

2. And he is further enacted A And he is further enacted, a every person, who from and the expiration of nivery days the passing of this act, the owner or occupier of building, or vessel, or machine, building, or utensil, used or intendigment or utensil, used or intendigonalise of such goods, waves and classifie, or either of them, or shall have such building of shall have such building of sall, or trachine, implement or sall, under his appointmentance, and grant for the owner, or on a second, shall before the expension of the second, shall before the expension of the second of

cause the same to be used, give band, with at least two sureties, to the saon of the collector of internal uties for the district in which the ame shall be situate, in x sum not can then the computed duties for one year, nor less than one hundred dollars, that he will, before using or causing the same to be used, make true and exact entry and report in writing to the said collector of every such building or vessel, machine implement, or utensil owned, occu-pied or superintended by him, with the size thereof, the numes of the owner, occupier, agent and superin-tendant, the place where situate, & the manner in which, and the time for which not exceeding one year, it is intended to employ the same, with the denominations and quantities of the articles manufactured or made as aforesaid, which he may have on hand, with the value thereof: that he will thereafter before using or causing the same to be used, make like entry and report of any other building, or vessel, machine, imple-ment or utensil, used or intended to be used, as aforesaid, that he may own, occupy or have the agency or superintendence of, with the size thereof, the names of the owner, occupier, agent and superintendent, the place where situate, and the manner in which and the time for which, not exceeding one year, it is intended to employ the same, with information from time to time of any change in the form, size, agency, ownership, occupancy or superintendence which all or either of the said buildings or vessels, machines, implements or atensils may undergo; that he will from day to day, so long as he may me the same, enter or cause to be entered in a book or books to be kept by him for that purpose, and which shall be open at all times between the rising and the setting of the sun, for the inspection of the said collector, who may take any minutes; memorandums or transcripts thereof, the denominations and quantities of the articles manufactured or made, and that the foregoing entries were will render to the said collector, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, or within ten days thereafter, a gene-while the days specified, and that they state, according to the best of the whole quantities of the said articles, with the aggregate value thereof for three months preceding said days, or for such portion thereof as may have elapsed from the date of said entry and report to the said day which shall next ensue: that he will, at the said times, deliver to the said collector the original book of entries, which book shall be retained by said officer : that he will likewise, from day to day, enter or books, to be kept by him for that purpose, and which shall be open at all times, between the rising and setting of the sun, for the inspection of the said collector, who may take any minutes, memorandums, or transcripts thereof, the denominations and quantities of ull the here in before enumerated manufactured articles sold, specifying in each sale, the name of the person to whom sold, where the amount sold shall exceed ten dollars in value; and that he will render to the said col-lector, at the time of rendering the said general accounts, a statement in writing, taken from said book or books, in which there shall be specified the denominations and quan-

tities of all such manufactured arti-

on the articles so manufactured, and with a note of the sum demanded in the said account mentioned, if not exceeding twenty dollars, at the time of rendering an account thereof, with a deduction of two per centum, and if exceeding twemy, dollars, either at said time with a like deduction, or at the next subsequent time prescribed for rendering such accounts without deduction; and the said bond may, from time to time, at the discretion of the col-lector, be renewed or changed in regard to the sureties and penalties thereof. And every such person, whether owner, occupier, agent, of superintendent as aforesaid, shall, at the time of making the entry and report first before stated, obtain agreeably thereto a license for employing, for a term not exceeding one year, such buildings, or vessels, or machines, implements, or uten-sils, describing the same, with the use to which they are to be applied, the place where situate, the name of the owner, occupier, agent, or superintendent, and the term for which it is intended to use the same a which license the said collector is hereby empowered and directed to grant. And a like license, for any term not exceeding a year, shall be obtained and granted on a like report and entry made at any time thereafter, without requiring a new bond, so long as the bond aforesaid shall remain in force, Which licenses shall be signed by the com missioner of the revenue, and countersigned by the collector who shall

issue the same. Sec. 3. And be it further enact-ed. That the entries made in the broks required to be kept by the second action of this act, shall on the said first day of January, April, July, and October, or within ten-days after each of the said days beverified by the death or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid, of the person or persons by whom such enqualification shall be certified at the end of such entries by the collector or officer administering the same, tal account in writing, taken from quantities and denominations, with manufactured (or sold, as the case

may be) by -Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That the owner, occupier, agent, or superintendent aforesaid, shall, in case the original entries required to be made in his books by the second section of this act shall not be made by himself, subjoin to the oath or affirmation of the person by whom they were made, the following oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid; " \_\_\_\_\_ do so-lemnly swear (or affirm) that to the beat of \_\_\_\_ knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries are just and true, and that have taken all the means in power to make them so."

- in the -

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted That in all cases in which the duties aforesald shall not be duly paid, the person chargeable therewith shall pay in addition ten per centum on the amount thereof: and in case such duties, with said addition, shall not be paid within three months from the time the said duties ought to be paid, the collector for the district shall make a personal demand of the same from such person, or by notice in writing, left at his dwelling, if within the collection district, and if not at the manufactory owned or superintended by such person; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay the said duties, with the addition, within ten slays after such demand or notice, the amount thereof shall be received by distress and sale of the goods, chattels, and effects of the delinquent; and in case of such distress, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection, to make, or cause to be made, an atcome of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, hirded by the officer making such distress, about he first with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects, or at his or her dwelling. shall make a personal demand of the tities of all auch manufactured artielus mold on each day, stating distinctly each sale, with the name of
the purchaser, and the denominations and quantities sold, and price,
where the same shall exceed top
dollars, and the aggregate denominations and quantities, with the agpregate value of all other sales;
that he will scrift, or osuse to be
verified the said entries, reports,
books, general accounts, and statemeats, or acts or affirmation, to be
taken perora the collector, or some
obser authorised by law to admininter the same, according to the
foam required by this act, where the
same is prescribed; and that he will
have to the said collector, the dation
which by this act to be paid

and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or at he court-house of the same county which notice shall specify the arti-cles distrained, and the time and place proposed for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notificawhich time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distress:

Provided. That in any case of distress for the payment of the duties aforessid, the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, shall and may be restored to the owner or possess. or, if, prior to the day assigned for the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection, of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses for removing and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects, so distrained, as may be allowed in like cases, by the laws or practice of the state of territory wherein the distress shall have been made ; but in case of non-payment or tender as aforesaid, the said officer shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects, at public auction, and shell and may retain from the proceeds of such sales the amount demandable for the use of the U. States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of diatress and sate, and a commission of eight per centum thereon for his own use. rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, shall have been dis-trained; Provided, that it shall not be lawful to make distress of beasts of the plough, necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or household furniture, or apparel necessary for a family.

Sec. 6. And he it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchan-disc, which shall be manufactured or made within the U.S. or the territories thereof, the duties on which shall not have been duly paid or secured, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall together with the vessels containin same, be forfeited, and may be seized as forfeired by any collector of the internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law; Provided; That said goods; wares, and merchandize shall not be liable to be forfeited in the hands of a bona fide purchaser, who shall have purchased the same without knowledge of the duties not being paid or secured to be paid.
And if any person shall concess or buy any goods, wares and merchandige, as aforesaid, knowing them to be liable to seizure and forfeiture under this act, such person shall on conviction thereof forfest and pay a sum double the value of the goods so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the owner, dcoupier, agent or superintendant, as aforesaid, of or for any such building or vessel, machine, implement or atensu, used in the manufacture or making of any of the said goods, wares and merchan-dist, who shall wilfolly neglect or re-fuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same, or to do or cause to be done any of the things by this act required to be done as aforesaid, excepting to pay the desties hereby laid in cases where the bond required by the second section of this act has been given, shall forfeit, for every such neglect or refuaul, all the goods, wares and mer chandize, manufactured or made by chandize, manufactured or made by or for him, with the ressels constaining the same, and the ressels, machines, implements or uteneils, used in said manufacture or making, together with the sum of five hundred dellars, to be recovered with costs of suit; which said goods, wares and merchandize, with the vessels or machines, implements or urensits, so used, may be seized by any collector of the internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be hid thereon according to law; provided, such seizurs be made with three months after the cause for the

Sec. 8. And he it further suacher hat in case the duties aforesai ably to the provisions of this act, of in case any acts shall be done contrary to, or any acts omitted that are required to be done by, the bond to be given as aforesaid, or the periods of the periods term, on motion to be made in open court, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shewn to; and allowed by the court; Provided, that the writ of process in such case shall have been executed at least fourteen

days before the return day thereof.
Sec. 9. And be it further enacted.
That the duties imposed by this act; shall be considered as applying solely to articles manufactured for sale, and shall not be considered as includa-ing any articles manufactured exclusively for the use of the person

manufacturing the same.

Sec. 10. And be it forther enacted, That the duties laid by this act, shall be payable on all the goods, wares, and merchandize aforesaid, the manufacture or making of which shall not within ninety days after the passing thereof, be fully com-pleted, or which shall not be then in the condition in which they usually are when offered for sale.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacts ed, That any owner, occupier, agent, or superintendent, as aforesaid, who may have given bond as required in the second section of this act. who shall, after thirty days notice given him in writing, by the collector, fail to renew of change the same in regard to the sureties and penalties thereof, as is in the same section provided, shall thereafter incur the penalties attached to employing the said buildings, or vessels, or machines, implements, or utensils, Without having a licenso

therefor. Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the form of the bond required to be given by the second section of this act, as well as the forms of the several oaths, reports, entries, statements, and accounts, by this act required to be taken, kept, and rendered, shall be prescribed by the treasury department, agreeably to which the aforesaid specification of the buildings or vessels in which, or of the machines, implements, or utensils, wherewith, the aforesaid goods, wares and merchandize, shall be manufactured or made, shall be rendered by the owner, occupier,

sgent, or superintendant thereof, Sec. 13. And be it further enacted. That the value of the manufactured of made goods wares and merchandise, required to be stated as aforesaid, shall be regulated by the average of the actual sales by the manufacturer, of the like goods, wares and merchandize, during the quarter, where such actual sales may have been made, and where no such actual sales have been mude. such value, so fir as respects a manufacturer selling exclusively by wholesale, shall be tegulated by the average of the market wholesale sales of the like goods, wares and merchandize, and so far as respects a manufacturer selling by retail, by the market sales by retail in like

Sec. 14. And be it wither enocied; That if any person shall incubive a struct or hinder a collector in the execution of this acle or of any of the powers or anthorities hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly reacue, or cause to be reacued, any goods, watch of merchandize, or vessels, machines, implements, or utenula storesaid, at ter the same shall have been seized by him, or shall strempt, or endea-vor in to do, the person so off ad-ing shall, for every such offence, forfest and pay the sum of five hun-dred dollars.

Sec. 15. And he is further enacted, That a collector shall be authorised

S. Kelley, Adm. ving claims and hereby request ly proved, and to a the same to a. e Sale.

an order from the Arundel confill offer at perday the 1st offer at perday the collect, at the collect, at the collect, at the collect offer care applies, one Configuration with the collection of sale made ke of N. Carroll

eer Wants

ising and setting of the sun, an milding or place where any vesse achine, implement, or utensil as aforesaid, is kept wishin his collection d atrict, for the purpose of examining, measuring, or describing, the same, or of inspecting the accounts of the goods, wares, and merchandize, from time to time manufactured or made. And every owner or occupier of such building, machine, implement, or utensil, or person having the agency of superintendence of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer, or to suffer him to examine, measure, or describe the same, or to inspect said accounts, shall, for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dol-

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted. That any person who shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false cases in which an oath or affirmation is required to be taken in virtue of this act, shall be liable to the pains and ponalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt per jury, and shall, moreover, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars

- Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That no person who shall have refused or neglected to comply with The provisions of this act, shall be entit ed, while such refusal or neglect continues, to receive a license as aforesaid, or shall be entitled to credit for any internal duties whatever that may have accrued.

Sec. 18. And he it further enacted. That every collector shall give receipts for ail sums by him collected under this act.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if it shall appear to the satisraction of the collector for the districk that any owner, occupier, agent or superintendent as aforesaid, of any buildings, vessels or machines, implements or utensils as aforesaid, who shall have given bond agreeably to the second section of this set, and shall have ceased to use the same for one year, and made oath or affirmation thereof, to be lodged with said collector, hath acted agreeable to the condition of such bond, the collector shall cause such bond to be delivered to said owner, occupier, agent or superintendent.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the several provisions of " An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and comsecond of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall and are ner by declared to apply in full sorce to the duties laid by and to be collected under this act the same as it such duties and this act were recognized therein, which said duties shall be collected by the same season, and was not in periett orcollectors, in the same manner, for the same commissions, and under the same directions as are hereby established in relation to the other internal duties; and all the obligation, duties and penalties thereby imposed upon collectors are hereby impos ed upon the collectors of the duties laid by this act.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorised, to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be torreited by virtue of this act; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by torce of this act, shall and may be seed for and recovered in the name of the U. States, or of the collestor within whose district any such fine, penalty, or forfetture, shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint, or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the pther moiety thereof to the use of the person who if a collector, shall first discover, if other than a collector, shall first inform of the cause, mat-ter, or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty, or forteiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue as ore than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law esta-blished for the holding of a district court, within the district in which the recovery may be had before any court of the state, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like, cases.

ed. That the collector shall furnish one copy of this set to each person limble to pay a duty order the same, within the collection district that may apply therefor, and shall advertise in a newspaper, or post up notices at the court boules c. 22. And be it further enact

Sec. 23. And be it further enach ed. That towards establishing an a-dequate revenue to provide for the payment of the expances of government; for the punchual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, contracted, and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts, respectively and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish, the public debt, contracted, the rates and duties laid and imposed by this act shall continue to be laid, levied, and collected during the present war between the United States and Great Britain, and until the purposes aforesaid shall be completely accomplished. And for the effectual application of the revenue to be raised by and from the said duties to the purposes aforesaid, in due form of law, the faith of the U. States is hereby pledged : Provided always, That whenever congress shall deem it expedient to alter, reduce or change, the said duties, or either of them, it shall be lawful so to do, upon providing and substituting by law, at the same time, and for the same purposes, other duties, which shall be equally productive with the duties so altered, reduced, or changes.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That so long as the duties, herein imposed on each of the foregoing descriptions of goods, wares, and merchandize, shall continue to be laid, the duties at present payable on the like descriptions of goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, shall not be discontinued or diminished, and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the continuance of the same until this act shall be repeal

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives, JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore of the Senate. January 18, 1815-Approved. JAMES MADISON.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, March

STEAM BOAT FULTON. The Steam boat Fulton, commenced her trip from New-York to New-Haven on Tuesday last; she left New York a little after five in the morning, and arrived at New-Haven at half after four in the afternoon, having completed her passage in a little more than eleven hours. From the performance of the boat at this time it may be concluded that she will not often if ever again oe so long on her route. The machinery had not been tried since last der; some atteration had been made in the boiler which rendered it also in some measure imperfect, she having been obliged to supply heraelt with such wood as the New York market offered at the opening of the Spring, it was of the worst kind and the least calculated to afford the necessary supply of steam. The force of steam which she ordinarily carries is from four to six inches on an average, but on this passage, she seldom had more than one inch, often less and never more than two, except when the steam was encreased by her having been obliged to stop see veral times on her return in consequence of the fog. Yet under all these disadvantages the boat com-pleted her voyage in the time which has been mentioned without any aid from sails-She remained at New-Haven agreeably to her intention on Wednesday. On Thursday the weather was so thick that no vessel could venture on the Sound. On Friday morning she left to full of passengers, but had scarcely got out of the harbour before a fog came on which entirely obscured the land on either side; and indeed for the greatest part of the time was so thick that it was impossible to see the distance of twice the length of the vessel. And from the time she left the port of New-Haven till the made Sand's Light they did not see

half an hour before high water, of course against a tide running at the rate of between three and four knots yet she worked with as much ease. certainty and quickness as any light or small vessel could have done. The Fulton arrived at this city about ten o'clock last evening, having been 15 hours from New Haven. The length of this passage was owing to her having been obliged to stop and let out her steam several times to wait the clearing up of the fog, so tar as that the land night be seen.

On the return passage she passed great number of vessels at anchor. among others the ship William. The ship Volunteer, Captain Fanning, from Stonnington, has been beating down under close rected top-sails.

It has been supposed that the Sound could not with safety be navigated by a steam boat, on account of the difficulty of passing Hell Gate the roughness of the sea and the impossibility of making the compass traverse when attracted by so much iron as must necessarily surround it on board the boat, But these objections, this passage of the Fulton has proved, are without foundation. She will probably never again have to encounter so many disadvantages It does not happen but very seldom that the weather is at once so thick and boisterous; and as to the capacity of the compass that is tested by the fact, that having no land mark to steer by, she made Sand's Light according to the course which the needle indicated.

We have been assured that this es tablishment has cost nearly \$ 90,000. and we believe it may with truth be affirmed that there is not in the world such accommodations affoat as the Fulson affords-Indeed it is hardly possible to conceive that any thing of the kind can exceed her in elegance and convenience-Her passages will probably be made on an average in eight or nine hours .- The beauty of the scenery thro' which she pusses cannot be surpassed-The enterprize has been attened not only with great expense but great risk; but we think the owners as well as the public may be congratulated on the success of this experiment.

A Passenger.

BALTIMORE Mirch 29. Poutingon, the equestrian, who was condemned to two veses imprisonment in the penitentiary about eighteen months ago for firing a pistol and wounding Mayewell, the constable, after an arrest made his before last. Shortly before the doors were closed at night and the prisoners in their departments for room, and went to the privy where he remained until the prisoners were locked up in the raparaments, The officer whose duty it was to see that the whole number of prisoners were there, in examining the rooms saw his hat hanging up, his shoes before the bed and something like a man covered up therein, supposed that all was right, Poutingon, having taken a piece of a hook belonging to a pair of steel yards, affixed a rope which he had procured, scaled therewith the walls and effected his escape. He had feigned sickness a short time before, by which he was removed to the hospital department, out of which he procured his emancipation. Search has been made since throughout town, but as yet he has not been heard of.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette. from a gentleman in Benedict Charles county, dated March 14 The prevailing epidemic extends now, on the shores of the Po-Charles, to Leonard Town in Saint Mary's. It has literally, in many instances, swept off whole families, and deprived us of many of our most prominent and useful citizena Mr. Thomas Harris, (the father of made Sand's Light they did not see any land so as to distinguish what it was.

The wind blew a gale from the south west which was directly shead and raised a very rough sea, but the toat notwithstanding the disadvantages which have been enumerated and under which she continued to labour, encountered it without the least difficulty. The facility with which she passed itell Gatesin both instances surprised every body who was on board, and satisfied them that no vessel can be so well calculated to navigate this dangerous channel as a stram boat.—On the return pas-

MARY BAND GAZETTE. RNAPOUIS, PHORADAY APRIL 6. 1815

ow to be the principal subject on thick democratic editors tiwed to delude the honest but unthinking part of the community. They alfect to believe this assemblage as designing to produce a dissolution of our federal government; but so far was thus from their intentions, that it was believed, by the most reflecting part of the community, as the ing our republican institutions The people of New England, goad ed by oppression and insulted by the government to the very extreme of human forbearance, began to salvation against the intrigues of democratic partizans, until it was proposed that a convention should e called to deliberate upon the occurrences that threatened to pour their vengeance upon the country, and prepare the means necessary to avert them. This office was accepted by some of the most distinguished men of that country-men dis-tinguished not only for their talents, out their patriotism-democrats ex pected, that a series of inflammatory resolutions would have been the result of their meeting; out, their con uct was of that temperate character that democracy was struck dumb at the report ; and until some of the quacks of administration had dosed the public pretty pleatifully with their nostrums, they were tather disposed to applaud than insuit the feelings of this people. In the eyes of reflecting and candid politicians, their conduct is consid red so far from being exceptionable. that it merits the highest applause. They had been neglected and in sulted in all their applications ro government-they therefore were resolved to protect themselves, not only from foreign aggressions, but dor write servicede. "Tread on a worm and it will turn." and the administration seemed resolved to reproach the people of the east, with a want of activity, when every means which could render their exertions useful were purposely withheld. The less the hirelings of administration say on this subject, will be the better for that party whose cause they espouse. It is known to every person who knows any thing about the measures of our " wise and illustrious president," that he always exercised an unwarrantescape from confinement the night able partiality towards those sections of the country which were favourable to his interests, which he manifested the greatest hosrepose, he rolled a couple of blank- tility towards those who dared to ets up, laid them in bed'and covered express their disapprobation against them with a quilt, laid his shoes be- his measures. Knowing that this fore the hedstead, left his hat in the was one of the leading articles of Madison's creed, they did not think it becoming their republican character quictly to submit to such a degrading persecution. To a people proud of their independence, treatment of this nature must have been peculiarly goading; and to them it seemed a matter of little difference, whether to prepare themselves against the assaults of foreign or domestic enemies -and this is " the very head and front of their offend-

> Since the war terminated, the hireling editors of administration have been continually urging every federalist to become madmen, like themselves, and set to with might and main, applauding the wonder-ful firmness and wisdom which the president displayed during the con-test. We never knew that either constituted any part of his character, for his political career has never evinced it. Our disficulties, it is true, were numerous, and of a very momentous nature, yet we conceive he is entitled to no credit for what was done either by the army or na-vy, yet is very censurable for much which was neglected. We see, in the fall of Washington, a most shameful dereliction of duty on the part of the president, and air indeliable stigms fixed on our na. tional character, yet are we invited to page over this unnoticed, and confess our belief in his infallibility, confess our belier in his infallibility, and our admiration of his conduct. In no one victory atchieved during the war, can we perceive any credit due his excellency, for imbecility has been the governing characteristic of his political life. A country impoveriance as ours has been, by a course of policy of which Napoleon, the grand adversary of man, was the suther, has liftly cause to respect it. Madison for having adopted it. Whenever we can feel that he is

For the Maryland G This is a question which may ple ask, and every body is an answer. It is certain, he that we have not gained the Candas, nor yet the Indian lands have we gained any companies for the ten thousand wrongs of which we complained; and still more, have not gained free trade and a lur's rights. Every thing for while we pretended to be fighting has be given up, and the joy of the use at the return of a peace, even no such terms, clearly proves, us this war, which was said to be to opposition to their wishes. The nation, however, will probably n by the war more than every the for which its rulers contended. I a long time an opinion has been tertained by many, that a war la tween this country and English ter, would scarcely produce any a to ourselves. This was a strain delusion, and the sooner the vic of it were undeceived, the ben for themselves and the nation-W. ry few, it is presumed, will now be zard this opinion.

It has been for years the fire opinion of many of our good properties it was a part of our relies duty, to hate and abbor the English nation, and indeed to abuse the gr people of that country heartily is sincerely; and to wish all many evil to them, was the test of m patriotism, so much so that he w was disringuished for his haired them was worthy of trust and confidence, though he might be atten destitute of all other ment. It true that some few still seem to wedded to this notion, and are a solved to hate, with a hely ham every thing belonging to old E land, not withstanding our great se have declared, that there shall be permanent peace between the is nations. The people at large, ever, (including a considerable tion of those heretofore democra begin now to discover, that to business, besides being very uncha tian, is very silly, and that some policy directs us, as our declarate of independence says, to hold the as other nations, enemies in war a in peace friends. Toper trade now be thought as fully profitable their blows, and those who may be after talk about a war of extern tion with Great-Britain, will ! but few admirers, In addition all this, many of the honest part, the democrats had been induced ed to England and its views, it true that this tale of English in ence, was of French origin. I maxim of France was, that all would not swear allegiance to he must be abused, and how coulds be more abused than by calling to the partizans of England? All. every part of the world, who as devoted to France, were, in the timation of the rulers of fran patriots-all others must have a name, and were called English and tories. Strange as it may be this was really believed by many the democrats of the country; an said it, without believing it, bets they wished to promote the view France, and were working for French in their own way. Butthe were a great many honest men, a cere lovers of their country) me by the democratic papers, (most them edited by foreigners) who ally did believe this story of Bin influence to be true, and of con were unwilling to trust those, of we they had formed so unworthy and on. They had almost persuades the selves that in a war with Englished ralists should be closely water as traitors, and if our territory in be invaded, why the federalist man would join the enemy, was to be sure a strange dele-hot yet so riverted were man this opinion, that nothing but i this opinion, that nothing but a with England could undeceive it. We have had the war, and country has been invaded atrauge to tell! these very who were to deaert their own in order to join the enemy, see have been among the very fire expose their fives in defence of country. The people having it, and having seen it with own eyes, they are now understors among us, some who have detected has applying the

langbeen the lashion to decounce traitora Our democratic geneare all of them disgraced, ag those who have acquired fame benselves, and the nation, how y of them are the friends or ad ets of administration ? . What been done by general Dearborne if Lewis Chandler omythe &c ? These were true Houded de crats, wearing epaulets, nor be se they were worthy of them to reward faithful services t cause of democracy. Amon se who have acquired, to then ers a place in history, and in the Perrys, the M.Donoughs, the modore Hulls, the Decatur Browns, Jacksons, Scotts, M mbs, &c. &c. hose brilliant su ses in the cours of the war has bught into public favour, how to there who do not sigh for t ed old times of Washington, a followers ; and fewer still w not sick, deadly sick, of the I able and wayward policy of esent times. The war then, c trops as it has been, will be p own to the people how strang ed and deceived they have b th respect to the characters ws of the federalists, of the no gave us the constitution or ich we have the happiness to d all the days of sunshine esperity which we enjoyed were in power. It will oved to us too, of how little e are the pledges of our noise ious, of the men who p edged res and fortunes in support o ar, and then would contribute

A plan of an association for mose of promoting the imp nt of this city, will be subm the public in the course of esent week. The plan con atts the creation of a joint be divided into shares of the for which subscription ill be opened at the City T i Wednesday the 12th inst. clock A. M.

APPOINTMUNTS the Governor and Council of land. Caroline County.

Justices of the Peace. William Potter, Alemby ter Willis, Nathan Whithy d Culbreath, Elijah Sar mes Houston, Abel God d Talbot, Matthias Alford on Richardson, John Carte m Haskins, Robert Stever Start, John Lucas, ng lett, Nathaniel Talbot, de Hughlett, William Boon on D. Granor. Phileman-eth Godwin, Thomas Clene Levy Court.

Elijah Satterfield, Peter T lenry Nicolia, Seth Godwi larcy Fountain.

Orphans Court. William Hughlett, Algucary D. Sellers,

rom the Montreal Herald of ROVINCIAL PARLI HOUSE OF ASSEM Waterday, March 1.—A tom his Excellency the n'Chief, ac prainting the he Ratification of a case between His Make United States of Almacquence of which a ddress was presented to ellency the Governor building him for his said hanking him for his said then message was rafe committee of the whole Lingston, March 5.—Yo legant lete was given o lasesty's Ship St. La be officers of the wards of Kingston and antertainment of lock with an er orks, and dancing to whose opwards and Gentlemen d who when an opportunity offers
were very willing to turn trailis order to turn a pensy.
We have guissed some brilliant;
ories both by sea and land; but
show were they gained? Not by
se whom a democrat would call long been the Jashion to denounce traitors. Our democratin generate are all of them disgraced. A g those who have acquired tame hemselves, and the nation, how y of them are the friends or ades of administration? What been done by generale Dearbonne, it Lewis Chandles omythe &c. crats wearing epaulets, nor bese they were worthy of them, to reward faithful services to se who have acquired to themes a place in history, and in the rts of their countrymen, among Perrys, the M. Donoughs, the modore Hulls, the Decature, Browns, Jacksons, Scorts, Ma-pbs, &c. &c. hose brilliant suc-tes in the cours of the war have ought into public favour, how few there who do not sigh for the od old times of Washington, and followers ; and fewer still who not sick, deadly sick, of the miable and wayward policy of the esent times. The war then, distrous as it has been, will be protive of some good. It will have own to the people how strangely sed and deceived they have been th respect to the characters and ws of the federalists, of the men no gave us the constitution under nich we have the happiness to live, d all the days of sunshine and osperity which we enjoyed while ey were in power. It will have oved to us too, of how lift,

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#### LEANDER.

A plan of an association for the mose of promoting the improvemt of this city, will be submitted the public in the course of the eient week. The plan contemalts the creation of a joint stock be divided into shares of \$ 50. ch for which subscription books ill be opened at the City Tavern i Wednesday the 12th inst. at 10 clock A. M.

are the pledges of our noisy pa-

ious, of the men who p edged their

es and fortunes in support of the

ar, and then would contribute her-

APPOINTMENTS the Governor and Council of Mary Caroline County.

Justices of the Peace. William Potter, Alemby Jomp, ter Willis, Nathan Whithy, Sam-d Gulbreath, Elijah Samarfield, mes Houston, Abel God Sam-d Talbot, Matthias Alford, Soloon Richardson, John Carter, Wil-am Haskins, Robert Stevens, Will-am Start, John Lucas, William log-lett, Nathaniel Tathot, Richard Hughlett, William Boone, Soloon D. Granor. Philemon Plumer, eth Godwin, Thomas Clendenning, Levy Court.

Elijah Satterfield, Peter T. Cauney, denry Nicolla, Seth Godwin, Solo-on Richardson, James Houston, larcy Fountain.

Orphane Courte William Hughiett, Alemby Jump, leary D. Sellers,

rom the Montreal Herald of Murch ROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 1 .- A message tom his Excellency the Governor of Chief, acquainting the House of he Ratification of a Treaty of cace between His Majesty and be United States of America, in onsequence of which an humble address was presented to His Extellency the Governor in Chief, bothing him for his said measure; then measure was referred to a committee of the whole house.

Liggin, March 5.— Yesterday an legant lete was given on hoard his ligesty's. Ship St. Lawrence by editors of the wardroom to the saley of Kingston and its vicinity.—The entertainment commenced one p'elock with an exhibition of the warks, and dancing the four labels, when opwards a ninety alles and Gentlemen descended to entertain the beautiful. ale of this beauti

hour the next mornings when all revived highly gratified with the hilarity of the decision and the police attentions. We had a superh entertainment will soon be given by the inhabitants to the olicers of the

By his Excellency Sir George Pre and Governor in Chief in and and Governor in Chief in and more the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Sontia New Brimswick, and their accord depen encies. Vice Admiral of the same, Lieutenant General and Commander of all his majesty's forces in the said provinces of Lower Ganada, and Upper Canada, and New-Brunawick, and their several dependent wick, and their several dependen-cies, and in the islands of New foundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Bermudz, &r, &c, &c. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Pauce and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, was signed at Ghent, on the 24th day of December last, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, and the said Treaty having been duly ratified and confirmed as well by His R. H. the Prince Regent, for and on the behalf of his Majesty, as the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the signing and ratification of such treaty as aforcand, having been officially communicated to me, and also the Exchange of Ratified Copies thereof, between Anthony St. John Baker, Esq. the American Secretary of State, in the behalf of the Government of the said United Scates, at Washington, on the 17th day of February last.

I do therefore, in his Majesty's name, call upon and strictly enjoin all his loving subjects in this his Province of Lower Canada, faithfully to observe, by Sea and Land, the said Treaty of Peace and Amity as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Ganada, the ninth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fith, year of His Majesty's Reign.

GEORGE PREVOST. By His Excellency's Command. John Taylor, Depy. Secy.

From a London paper. AFRICAN SLAVES.

All the slaves captured on the coast of Africa by our cruisers, must be carried into the colony of Sierra Leone. The mode of disposing of them on their arrival reflects great honour on the agents of this the army hose who do not enter lages, according to their respective countries, and have lands alloted to them. Eight villages have been actually formed of these people. The houses are built according to the mode practised in their respective countries, and great progress has been made in cultivating their lands. There are thus settled no less than 2000 captured Negroes, of whom 800 are children I and, in consequence of their juvenile ignorance, they are under the instruction of proper school-masters & mistresses, who have been sent for that purpose from this country, and will receive the further assistance of the Blacks Boys, who also lately sailed from London, after being qualified as teachers under the British System of Education in the Borough School; there is, therefore, every prospect that these individuals will soon become a most important part of the population of that infant colony; be that under heaven, great blessings will be derived from their education, religious instruction and moral im-provement. Many of the inhabit-ants of these villages have already made great advances in civilisation and have become useful mechan-

GENERAL MOREAU.

On the 4th November, is grand funeral service was celebrated at Dreaden to commemoration of Gen. Moread: Prince Repnin, all the authorities, and the Russian and Sazon troops, sasisted on the sulemple of the funeral of the

tary movement is erected. The urn containing his two amportated legs was carried by Saxon gronadiers. from the garrison. These troops formed a hollow square about the monument, which is formed of one block of granite; surrounded by poplars. After a consecration of the monument by the clerical part of the procession, the box was depo-sited therein; and repeated salvors of artiflery and small arms termina-ted this affecting funeral ceremo-

From the True American.

COMMUNICATION. As the drinking of spirituous li quors is in a great degree the rum of many of our inhabitants, (particularly our young men) I would advise those who requent Taverns and Ale Houses to reirain from this evil practice. The only way to attain this object, is to keep clear of bad company, which is a very easy task to perform, if you wish to avoid it. By associating with those addicted to drinking, we are imperceptibly ied also to drink, and thus are we often brought into scrapes and quarreis, which may ruin a man's repu-tation furever, " Evil communications correspond manners;" We should, the clore, endeavour to avoid them, and get into good company, where we may establish a character to lead us through the world without fear Should we continue to frequent, Taverus, we would not only ruin our nealth but our character also. Consider seriously upon thes things, and always keep in mind. that when a man's character is ouce lost, it is a hard task for him to re-

A DRUNKARD REFORMED.

From the Troy Budget of Tuesday.
The Court Martial for the trial of General Wikinson, having closed the examination of the witnesses. on the 4th inst. adjourned from time to time (the General not being ready) till fast Friday, to give him an opportunity to digest the testimony and to prepare for speaking in his defence. At which time, the court convened, and Gen. Wilkinson delivered an able defence, in writing, which occupied all that day and the next. It is expected that the Court will not be long making up their deknown to the public betil it has undergone the inspection of the war department.

Partnership,

WILL stand to cover Marce this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockett's, at the low price of six dollars each Mare, and twenty-five cents to the groom. Should tue above sum of six dollars not

be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every Mare Partnership is well made, and as high bred as any Horse in America.

Season to commence the first of April, and end on the 15th of July.

Jos N. Stockett. NOTICE

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale. part of the personal estate of John Watkins, deceased, at his late de the ing, on West River, on Tuesday the 25th instant, if fair, if not, the first

dey thereafter,
Consisting of several valuable ne gross, both men, women and children; also a valuable stock, consisting of horses cattle, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, household and kitchen furni utensils, hodsehold and kitchen furniture; also two Batteaus, & yawi, and one seine, corn and bacon. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid; bond with approved security
will be required, with interest from the
day of sale. The sale to commence on
the premises at 10 o'clock

Nicholas Watkins of Thus, Adm.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber hath chained from the orphans court of Adne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Watkins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said catate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those in any magner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to Aichdoor Hatkins of Thos.

April 5.

Brown, Redert Walker Baril Barnaur, Richard Battee, George W. Boerster, John Bresser, Henry Birnet, Charles Gamden, John S. Camden, John Clavell, Sophia Cudmon, Imbelia Colline, Nathaniel Collon, Hannah Conn. Benjamin G. Cole, John Canson, Robert Creek, John Cavine, Samuel Chester, J. G. Chappell, Henry Duvall, Mary Dianey, Henry Dickenson, Pompy Davis, Philip Darnell, Daniel Dorsey, John Day, Thomas H. Dorsey, Elizabeth Davies, Sammel Dawson, Doctor Windows, Joseph Evans, D. Fitzhugh, Elizabeth Fleightwood, Fisher Colbert, John Feller, John Gwanner, John Golder, John Gibson, John Green, Joseph Green, Augustin Gambrill, James B. Heath, William Hall, Jeremiah Hess, Wm. Harwood, William Hide, Solomon Hall, John Hall, James Holland, Johnsthau Camp, Edward Journey, Captain Damerson, William Glemsted, Joseph Jarboe, Gharles M'Carty, William Young; Captain Kent, Captain Kerney, Eleanor King, Wen, Kerns, The Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, Henry Lisby, James Larrimore, Ann E. Lusby, Nathan Lawis, George M'Carta, Henley Martin, Levi Meyers, John Malons, Joshua Malone, Joshua Murry, Samuel Mackebin, Joseph M'Kinstry, Samuel Mackebin, Joseph Jogden, Thomas O'Konnk, Thomas Orts, Charles Poulton, Samuet Peaco, Cato Paul, John Ragan, James Heid, Orts, Charles Poulton, Samuel Peaco. Cato Paul, John Ragan, James Reid, Henry Ridgely, Recruiting Officer Annapolis, Ann Rawlings, Thomas Randall, Jn. Riggs, W. Ringgold, Mary Rawlings, Ezekiel Richardson, John S. Hichardson, Joseph Sparrier, William Simkins, Arthur Shaff, Ann Sellman, James Steel, Kitty Smith, Anne E. Sellman, Calch Sears, Alexander Stewart man, Caleh Sears, Alexander Stewart, Henry Scheafer, Ann Stevenson, Sally Stewart. John Sewell, Joseph N. Stock ett, Frederick Snyder, P. Southeomb Adam Shuck, Peter Startzman, Anthony Sevy Keffer, William G. Stephens, Jacob Stainer, William Stephens, John Sawver, Abraham Ferree, James M. Thompson, Fanny Tidings John Tilghman George Proest, Nancy Thomas, Philip W. Ibromas, Sally Thomas, James Tumple, John S. Thomas, Solomon Tumlin, Hugh Thomas, Benjamin Thomas, Samuel B. Whittington, Solo mon Ward, Ann Warthen, George A. Wells, Joseph Williams, Lucy Pierce, John Nelson Watkins, Benj. Weeks, Osborn Williams, Theodore, M. Williams, ams, William Weems, Benjamin Wells, Line Jeneral Wilkson, Peregrine War field, Thomas Williamson, Robert Wilson, John Weeden, Samuel C. Watkins, William Wooton, John Waltz.

Greenbury Wilson. John Munroe, P. M.

To be Rented, And possession given immediately, A SNUG HOUSE,
Opposite the Ball Room, formerly occupied by Dr. Ridgely, and lately by Opton S. Reid as a Lawyer's Office, and has been occupied as such for many

years. For further particulars inquire April 6, 1815. Henry Maynadler.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court, the subscriber will of-fer at public sale, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1815, the House and Lot, part of the estate of the late Alleo Guynn, in the city of Annapolis, fronting on West-street, lately in the occupation of John Stephen, esq.

This property is held on lease, renewable forever, on a small ground rent,

from the vestry of St. Anne's Parish, on terms which will be shewn on the

day of sale. The House is large and commodious with cellars, a brick kitchen, wash house, meet house, stable and other improvements, and there is a yard and garden attached to it.

It is suitable for a private family, a tavern, a hoarding house, or professional character, having a convenient of fice detached from the dwelling, and being in one of the best situations for

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bend with sufficient scourity to pay the pur-

with sufficient security to pay the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale. Possession to be given on the execution of the bond.

The sale to be on the premises, and to commence at 5 P. M. At the same time and place will be sold on same terms, a Lot adjoining the house, 60 feet front by 120 feet, unimproved.

John Randall. Adm. de bonis non of Allen Quyan.

This is to give notice, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Acundel County,

Agundel County,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION
On the personal estate of Greenburry
Pemphrey, late of said county, deceaed. All persons having plains against
said estate, are requested to being
them in, legally authentisated, and
those indebted are requested to yakuimpediate payment.

Came to the subscriber's plantal mear South River, carly in December 5 arms brindle Cow, with Completed in both cars. The owner is sired to come, prove property, I charges, and the ber away.

March 30.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphana court of Calvert county, letters testimentary on the personal estate of Thomas Parram late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same property authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, they may atherwise be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1815.

Richard Grahame, Admir.

City Tavern & Hotel. The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately becupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and ori-ginally by Mr. George Mann, deceased, announces to the public, and more especially to those who may be disposed to patronize and encourage him, that it is his fixed determination to render it equalito any establishment in the state. Its conveniences perhaps are unequalled; and the opportunities offered by its proximity to the bay, of furnishing his table with wild fowl and oysters, will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom with those dishes in their proper season. He assures those who have been in the habit of patronizing Ahis establishment, that they may calculate hereafter on meeting with accommodations at least equal to any which have been afforded by his predecessors; and so far as his own personal attendance, together with that of those in his employ, can contrib bute to the comfort and satisfaction of his guests, he pledges himself no exertion shall be wanting. He hav a good supply of liquors, and for the amusement of the stranger and the traveller, he has provided a Coffee Room, furnished with news papers from every principal scaport in the United States. Private rooms are always ready, and private or public suppers can be had at the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken

WILLIAM CATON. A Bar Keeper & Cook Are wanted immediately at the City Annapolis March 23.

Farmers Bank of Barpland,

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have de-clared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months ending the first and payable on or after Monday, the third of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the BranchBank at Easton, upon persons! application, on the exhibition of Powers of Attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By Order,

Jonathan Pinkney, Cashier.

March 23.

Sale Postponed.

THE personal estate of William Tillard, deceased, advertised to take place on the 24th instant, is postponed

until further notice,
March 23. March 23. Adm'r.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest hidder, mi Seturday the 1st day of April next, at Stepney, the farm of William Steuart, equire, near South River

SEVERAL YOUNG NEOROES, Consisting of Boys and Girls, a quan-city of Bacon, and Household. Parniture.

Terms made known at the time of March 23, 1845. Henry Purdy.

This is to give notice, THAT the subscriber hath obtained

Arundel County,

Dir the Personal estate of John B. Brown, late of said county, decrease all persons having claims against us, estate are requested to bring them in legally authorizations, and those indiched to make payment to Saruh B

March 28.

POETS CORNER

From the American Lady's Preceptor Good poetry is a roffned, antenting and musical kind of cloquence; to our feelings, it conveys all-the soft persuasive powers of numbers and harmony, and is a mixture of painting music and eloquence. As eloquence A speaks, proves and relates. As music, a fine poem is a harmony tofthe soul. As painting it delineates ob jects and lays on colou at expresser every beauty in nature, and seems to impress more strongly on the mind than any other kind of writing.

NAUTILUS AND THE OYSTER

A PABLE. Addressed to a sister, by a gentleman of Baltimore.

Who that has on the sait sea been The Nautilus has never seen In gallant sailing trim, His filmy fore-and-aft sail sprend, And o'er the billows shoot ahead,

Impelled by winds abeam? The little bark's air-freighted hull Keen prow and bends amidship, Tulk Display the mermaid's powers; For paint, the Sylphs their brushes

In rainbows glowing on the deep Athwart retiring show'rs.

So pretty, and not vain, would be More strange than strangest things w

Near Ceylon's spicy coast As once this tiny wand'rer steer'd His haleyon course, he thus was heard To make his foolish bonst, What tenant of the sea or air

Can with the nautilus compare, In colours gay attir'd; I've seen, nor visited in vain, Most countries bord'ring on the main, And been in all admir'd.

Secure I brave the polar gale, Beneath the line I trim my sail, In either tropic found; Where'er a ship may go I go, Nor fear like her a treach rous foe, The rock, the hidden ground.

The distant canvass I descry Of commerce hanging in the sky That bounds the Atlantic wave. I share with hostile fleets, who ride Victorious on the subject tide, -The empire ocean gave.

Alas! how different is the lot Of that poor oyster thus forgot; Unpitied and unknown : Is it by chance or adverse fate, Or cruel nature's stepdame hate He's here condemned to groan?

The splendors of the original day Scarce visits with a twill the ray The bed where low he ries. And whence he never can remove: To gayer scenes forbid to rove, E'en here he lives and dies.

My claims, may well his envy raise, Establish'd on the gen'ral praise Bestow'd where e'er I go." He ceas'd-when, lot amazed to hear, This gentle answer to his ear! Came bubbling from below!

"Your pity spare, my gaudy friend, Had truth conviction lent: I neither fate por nature blame, An oyster's looks produce no shame, He lives upon content.

The pow'r to go where one may choose, So much est an 'd would refuse:

No wish na - I to rove.

And brilliant nucleand glossy side Serve but to nourish silly pride; Yourself this truth will prove.

How falsely do they judge, who take A fair exterior when they make Their estimate of good. Know, friend, I willingly conceal,

Know, friend, I willingly conceal,
A pearl within this russet shell
Whose form you think so rude.

The gent by metarche may be worn,
Twill beauty's polish d brow adorn:
Nor shall its lustre fade:
When death has sunk, with cruel blow,
Thy bysinesent brightness low
'Twill glitter undecay'd,"

My tale, dear Stella, feign'd may be;
You may the moral found in thes
Convey instruction sweet;
Far from unmeaning fashion's throng.
Through life's calm by paths steal along
Thy cautious, steady feet.

No wish to change, contented thou Seest others change. Then seest how The gay chair rattles prize—
Their show and their atiguing rules, (alike the idle foil of fools
And folly of the wise.)

The strong and contemplative mind far felt its early, pow'er refer'd a. By all the lore of truth: seteinly pow'd her equal scale, rious down how little did avail The facting charms of youth.

A giving to thy God thy heart at chosen Mar es botter part. In this shall thou rejoicer it the secret coul possess sore which alone can bless pearl of equatics price.

THE UNIVERSITY SON

From a French publication.

Fillal ingravitade!

Firmer as that mouth should sear this hand or lifting food to? ! SHAKESPEARE!

M. Bertin wished to see his native country, (Perigord) from which he had been long absent, he went to pay a visit to one of his old friends, whom he had not heard from for more than a year. Upon his arrival at the house, he was received by a son of his friend, who told him that his father had been dead about a year. Though he was struck with the news which was so mexpected, it did not prevent him from going in. He conversed with the sun upon the state of his affairs, and frequently interrupted the conversation to regret the loss of his old friend. At night he was conducted to his apartment, which he found to be the same as the deceased had occupied. This circumstance contributed not a little to keep slive his sorrow, and to pretinned awake till 2 o'clock in the morning, when he heard the door of his chamber open; and by the feeble glimmering of a night lamp, and of the fire which was still burning, he perceived the figure of an old man, pale, wan, and excessively thin, with a long and dirry beard, who shivering with cold, was walking on slowly towards the chimney. When he was near the fire, he seemed to warm himself eagerly, saying, " Ah! it is a long time since I saw the fire!" In his voice, figure and manner, M. Bertin, who was seized with terror, thought he recognized his old friend, the master of the house. He was neither able to speak to him, nor to leave the bed; when the old man, turning towards the bed and sighing said. "Ah! how many nights have I passed without going to bed!" and as he said it. he came forward in order to throw himself upon it. The terror which M. Bertin felt, made him leap out precipitately, crying out " wno are you! What do you want?" On hearing his voice, the old man looked at him with astonishment, and immediately knew him. " What do I see" cried he, " M. Bertin' my friend, M. Bertin !"-" and who are you?" cried M. Bertin. The old man then mentioned his name; and the other recovering gradually from the fright, learned with horror, that his friend had been confined a year in one of the case cells by his son, assisted by a servant that daily brought him tood, and hadegiven out that his father was dead, in order that he might get possession of his property. On that very day, as he afterwards learned, the arrival of M. Bertin, who was not expected, having thrown the house into confusion the servant who carriprovisions to the old man, and not properly fastened the door of the cell when he went away; and the latter perceiving it. waited till all was quiet in the castle, and under cover of the night, endeavored to escape; but not finding the keys in the outer door he naturally took the way to his apartment, which, though in the dark he easily found. M. Bertin called up his servant without loss of time; said he wished to depart immediately without waking the master of the castle; and took the old man with him to Perigeux, where they arrived at day break. Proper officers were directly dispatched to are rest the unnatural son; who suffered what his crimes deserved, by being shut up in the same cell in which he

A Caledonian Courtship.

had confined his father.

A son of medicine verging to his climacterick, breathed out his amorons sighs to the daughter of a Scotch Peer. The Lady, prome to jocularity, seemed to listen to his suit, solely for that entertainment which grey haired felly produces in assuming the characteristicks of juvenality. The doctor one day was to pay a visit in form to the goddess of his idolatry a on this occasion he was determined to be at Adonis like in habiliments as possible. It is requisite to be known, that the is requisite to be known, that the doctor was a man who scorned to be thought of the sect of Peripateticks; when he appeared it was in the equestrian style. On such an important event as the present, resolving to be spruce, he took an immaculate shirt, and put it, not out but in his pocket, prudently sensidering that in the action of siding, its purity might be tarnished; to prevent this he resolved to put it on when he should come within a small distance of the scene of his wishes. When a river put the settled dis-

robe himself of his upper garments, atill sitting on his horse; his bat; wig, post and waisteest were taken off and laid upon the pammel of the saddle. In this critical moment, malignant fate designing, his faithful Pegasus received a fright from some what on the road! Off sat Resinance with the doctor in deminudity, and ran with him (instinctively knowing, from frequency in going, to his masters destination) to the door of the very house he had hoped to enter with every minutise of dress adjusted. His Quikotte like appearance threw the family into such paroxisms of laughter, as precluded the operation of speech, or the means of assisting the distress-[Landon pap ] ed doctor.

John Golder,

Attorney at law, having removed to Philadelphia, offers his sincere thanks to his friendsin Maryland for their liberal confidence and support during his practice, and takes this method to inform them, he has left the exhibits and causes of action relating to his unfi-nished business, with special instructi-ous in each case, in the handsof James Boyle, esq. attorney at law, in Annapo-Boyle, esq. attorney at law in Annapo-lis, who will pay attention to all inqui-ries concerning business in his hands. James Boyle, esquire, has also in his possession the greater part of the papers relative to the unsettled business originally instituted by the Hon. John Johnson, to whom persons concerned will be pleased to apply for them. John Golder,

N. B Mr. Boyle will also attend to the unfinished business of the late Abraham Claude, esq. March 16.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will offer to public sale, on the premises, on Fri day, the 21st April next,

A part of a Tract of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, and in the neigh-bourhood of Queen-Anne, called Hol tiday's Purchase, being the real estate of Thomas Holliday, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. This land is of a soil well adapted to the cultivation of rye and corn ; it is situated in a fine healthy country, and in the midst of a very respectable society. From its vicinity to the Patuxent, the produce of the farm can at all times be convenient ly and cheaply transported to a good market. As this land is so well and so generally known, it is deemed pexpedient to give a more minute de scription. Those persons who may be disposed to purchase, can obtain all necessary information by applying to Mr. John Plummer, who lives on an adjoining tract. The subscriber being also authorised by the decree to sell the same at private sale, will receive any propo sals which may be made previous to the last April next. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for the pay ment of the purchase money, with in terest, within twelve months from the day of sale, on the receipt of which the witte will convey the title. William Warfield, Trustes.

Zeich 30

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphane court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale on Thursday the 13th April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late-residence of Nicholas Sworm-

the lateresidence of Nicholas Swormstadt, on the south side of Patapsco, All the personal estate of said Swormstadt, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle; Hogs and Shean, Household Furniture, plantation utassits, &c. and one Batteau. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Nancy Swormstadt, Admx.

A House and Lot,

In the precincts of Baltimore, now oc-cupied by Mr. Proud, will also be dispo-sed of on the terms above mentioned, on Saturday the 15th April.

Anne Arendel County, so.

I hereby certify, that Robert Nichols brought before me this day, as a stray, trespossing on his enclosures, a small sorrel MARE, supposed to be fourteen or filtern years old, thirteen and half hands high: Said mars is shod all round, fused hugged, and short-docked, with no other porceivable mark or brandshe paces, trots and canters.

Given under the hand of me one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 27th March, 1815.

An entire Combrille The sequested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and takeher away.

An Overseer Worked.

An Overseer Wanted. An honest, industrious, seber man, will spect with immediate suppley, by applying to the subscriber, at his farm on the purth side Severn.

James Machalin.

March 18.

Wood for Sale:

Oak and Pius wood, which he wan
poss of an productate terms, sisnding on south river. Persons well
to purchase will please apply to
Thomas Gibbs, on the premises, or
subscriber.

For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm situated on West River, con able farm situated on West River, con-taining 500 acres of land, inferior to mone is she county, a part of which is now in clover, it has the advantage of fine meadows and meadow land; it is well timbered, and enviosed. The im-provements consist of two comfortable dwelling houses, with the necessary out buildings, which with other improve-ments it is deemed unaccessary to par-ticularize, as every person inclined to purchase is invited to view the proper-ty. Springfield the late residence of ty. Springfield the late residence of Joseph Court, is included in this tract,

and within 60 yards of the dwelling house is one of the finest springs in the county. The well known healthiness of the situation, with the excellence of the neighbourhood, renders it well worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wish to settle in the country. Springfield, with 200 acres, may be had possession of immediately, and the other 260 in the ensuing autumn, with liberty to seed as early as they please. One half of the purchase money must be paid in hand, for the other half 12 months credit will be given, on approved negotiable notes or bank stock. The tract will be divided in two lots, it required, to suit purchasers. Stock, plantation utensile, and some valuable hands, may be had with the land. Ap. ply to either of the subscribers living at West River,

Henry Hall, Henry A. Hall. March 9.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale the plantation whereon she at present resides, in Ame-Arundel county, five miles below M'Coy's tavern, on the road leading to Annapolis, and sixteen miles from Baltimore. The tract contains 312 acres of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, to bacco, small grain, particularly rye; its distance from the market of Baltimore makes it valuable to any person inclined to go into that line of cultivati-

on. The soil is adapted to early growth of vegetables of all kinds; nearly one half of the tract is in wood, of young thriving timber. The improvements are comfortable and in good repair, the dwelling house roomy and sufficient for a large family; every convenient our house, for stock and poultry; an excellent garden newly built, riels, and well set with herbs of almost every kind; a pump of good water in the yard, and ruit of every kind. There is some meadow and more can be made with little labour. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the tarms by ap-plying to Mr. Rienard Gambrill, or Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anna-Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt in the city of Baltimore. If the above property is not sold at private sale by the 20th day of June next, it will on that day be exposed to public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, Rachel Warfield. March 16, 1815. 120J.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the court of chancery, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of this state, the embersher will expose to sale on Monday the 17th April next, at Caton's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, 350 seres of land, part of a tract HAMPTON COURT

originally granted on the 3d N.ov. 1776 to Thomas Johnson, and lying in Anne-Arundel county.

Arundel county.

These lands are part of the quantity of 1,060 acres, purchased by the late general John Davidson of Annapolis, from Thomas Johnson, the patentee, on the 28th May, 1783, for himself, a certain Benjamin Brooke, and the heirs of Col. Benjamin Ford. Davidson on the 28th April, 1770, conveyed 410 acres, his own part, to Caleb Dorsey, son of Thomas, having on the 28th April, 1786, previously conveyed 300 acres, his part, to Benjamin Brooke; the remaining 350 acres are now sold because the same will not admit of division between the heirs of Benjamin. rision between the beirs of Benjamin

Ford.

The subscriber is unacquainted with these lands, and of course can give no description either of their particular situation, their soil, or improvements like supposes that persons inclined to purchase will view them previous to the sale. Mr. Henry, Wayman, who lives near the lands, will show them to any person who will call upon him. The title is indispatable.

One sixth of the purchase money to be paid cash to the trustes, on the day of sale; and for the balance, bonds to be given for the payment of one laif in 9 months, and the other fails in 12 from the day of sale; with leval months interest.

months for all sums over under that sum the cash to be Hond with approved security required, with interest from the sale. The sale to commence

NOTICE,

Mr. Isanc Parker having assigned the subscriber all the debts due him his books, which have accomed slow establishment in the Union Tave those indebted on said books, are fied to make payment to the subsence only. Indulgence cannot be given no discrimination can be unite to mode of collection.

James Skin March 2.

50 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscribe he 2d of October, 1814, a negro manned DICK: he is a short, yellow completed fellow, about 35 years age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and a colling the short state of polits when apoken to. He took a him a pair of cottot country cloth a sers, with a broadblue stripe, & a ra white country cloth jacket and a coat. He is a rough shoemaker took away with him his tools. We ever brings home the said negro or cures him so that I get him again, it sonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of N A A County, South Ries Neck, near Annapola N. B. It is supposed the above n man may have gone to Montgome Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Con House, and may have a pass. B E December 1.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orple court of Anne-Arundel cousty, a subscriber will expose to public on Friday the fourteenth April 10 at the late dwelling of Charles Drug of Wm. late of A. A. county deep

All the personal estate of said ceased, consisting of two negro males horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep gether with a parcel of household a ettchen furniture, and plantation sils. The foregoing property will sold on a credit of six months for sums over twenty dollars, all sums der that sum the cash to be paid; be with approved security will be required with interest, from the day of an The sale to commence on the present 11 o'clock, A. M.

Honry C. Drury, Man Mary 23.

State of Maryland, so. Anne Arundel

Orphans Court Jan. 10, 1818
On application by petition of Jan. Nicholson, executor of the last will statement of John Nicholson sen. Is of Anne-Arundel county deceased, if ordered that he give the notice restred by law for creditors to exhibit the claims against the said deceased, a that the same be published one each week, for the space of six sort sive weeks, in the Maryland Garand Political Intelligencer.

John Garandry, Beg. Wills. A. A. County.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphs county hath of Anne-Arundel county, deceased are hereby waxned to hibit the same, with the vodehers bof, to the subscriber at or before fourth day of April next, they otherwise by law be excluded from bernfit of the said estate. Given a der my hand this 10th day of January 1815.

John Nitholson, Executation

Notice.

TO owners and shippers of Total from Taylor's landing ware notes to the ontage on each hogshead is it is a central per month, after the first re until shipped, it is therefore expertate every person concerned with the money with their orders, others the tobacco will not be delivered the tobacco will not be delivered.

IVOL LXXIII

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

Price Three Dollars per Annua

FURNITURE TAX.

AN ACT provide additional revenues defraying the Expenses of G ernment, and maintaining Public Credit, by laying duties

Household Furniture, and Gold and Silver Watches, Be it enacted by the Senate ouse of Representatives of nited States of America in Cong sembled, That there shall be reby is imposed an annual all household furniture kept e, the value, of which, in any mily, with the exception of b dding, kitchen furniture, fa ctures, and articles made in mily from domestic mater all exceed \$ 200 in money, ac ng to the following scale:

llars, one dollar. If above four hundred and ceeding six hundred dollars, llar and fifty cents. If above six hundred and no eding one thousand doilars,

If above one thousand and ceeding fifteen hundred do dollars.

If above fifteen hundred an ceeding two thousand do n dollars. If above two thousand and

ceeding three thousand do enteen dollars. If above three thousand ar

ceeding tour thousand do enty eight dollars. If above four thousand an ceeding six (housand dollar

five do lars. If above six thousand and n eding nine thousand dollar nty-five dollars.

above nine thousand d hundred dollars: which ill be paid by the owners household furniture.

That there shall be, and likewise imposed an annu: two dollars on every gold t for use, and of one do

ery silver watch kept for ich duty shall be paid ner thereof. Sec. 2. And be it further That whenever lists of shall hereafter be taken

lection district, under a esament therein by the as the assessment and colle ect raxes and internal of sed Rily the 22d, one the ht hundred and thirteen other act, passed or to b lists of the value of the d furniture, as classed t section of this act, we make and description of whin such collection distr ging to each person there as aforesaid, with the owner or agent, shall to writing by such per agent, and delivered to t t assessor, at the time of ation therefor, which is

act then in force, for the lists thorein recorded to apply therefored ling of said person, at the same time. at if any person of a ibit a written. list when and shall consent to dis day and all the sale furniture, and the in thes, so atoressid, in the sale to the duty of the sale to make such it may distinctly read and shall be received a train of such person that as such by the retruer.

And be refuesh any much perso

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

IVOL LXXIII

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1814.

JONAS GREEN, HURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

Price Three Dollars per Annum.

FURNITURE TAX.

Leward.

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ar wood, of A ay, South Rice car Annapola the above to

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A. county dece

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ryland, sc.

re Jan. 10, 18/5
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Nicholson ses, is
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said deceased, is

210e Notice.

or of Anne-American of Anne-American from the orphicular county estampentary of John Nichelson, led county, decerciams against arreby warned to a the voncherathe at or before the excluded from estate. Given the control of the day of Janus cholson. Executor.

CE.

AN ACT provide additional revenues for leiraying the Expenses of Government, and maintaining the Public Credit, by laying duties on Household Furniture, and on Gold and Silver Watches, Be it enacted by the Senate and

ouse of Representatives of the nited States of America in Congress sembled, That there shall be and reby is imposed an annual duty te, the value, of which, in any one mily, with the exception of beds, idding, kitchen furniture, family ctures, and articles made in the mily from domestic materials, all exceed \$ 200 in money, accorng to the following scale :

llars, one dollar. If above four hundred and not ceeding six hundred dollars, one llar and fifty cents.

If above six hundred and not exeding one thousand doilars, three If above one thousand and not

ceeding fifteen hundred dollars, dollars. If above fifteen hundred and not

ceeding two thousand dollars, dollars. If above two thousand and mot

ceeding three thousand dollars, enteen dollars. If above three thousand and not

ceeding tour thousand dollars, enty eight dollars. If above four thousand and not ceeding six (housand dollars, for-

five do lars. If above six thousand and not exeding nine thousand dollars, senty-five dollars.

If above nine thousand dollars, hundred dollars: which duty il be paid by the owner of the

household furniture. hat there shall be, and hereby ikewise imposed an annual duty two dollars on every gold watch t for use, and of one dollar on silver watch kept for use,

ich duty shall be paid by the ner thereof. Sec. 2. And be it further enact-

That whenever lists of proper shall hereafter be taken in any lection district, under a general essment therein by the assistant essors, as required by the "Act the assessment and collection of ect taxes and internal duties," sed July the 22d, one thousand ht hundred and thirteen, or by other act, passed or to be passists of the value of the house. d furniture, as classed by the section of this act, with the er and description of watches, hin such collection district, beging to each person therein taxaas aforesaid, with the name of owner or agent, shall be made in writing by such person or agent, and delivered to the assistassessor, at the time of his ap-ation therefor, which shall be same time as that prescribed in ast then in force, for the delivof the lists thorein required to
delivered and the said assistant
casor is hereby empowered and
ctted to apply therefor at the
elling of said person, or his nt, at the same time.

6. 1. And be it further enacted, at it any person of agent, asbit a written. list when requiranall consent to disclose the se of any and all the said houses furniture, and the number of thes, as atoresaid, in such case hall be the duty of the assistant, asset to make such list, which by distinctly read and assented that he received as the list could of such person, and he had as such by the said ashistories.

shall deliver or disclose to any as-sessor any false or fraudulent list with intent to defeat or purposes of this act, such paradic of agent shall forfeit and pay the sus of one handred dollars, to be recovered. ered in any court having competent

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case any person, whether owner or agent as aforesaid, shall be absent from his place of residence at the time an assistant ascessor shall apply to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assessor, to leave at the house or place of residence of such person a written note or memorandum, requiring him to present to such assessor the list aforesaid, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum; and if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list as aforesaid, within such time, it shall be the duty of the said assessor, to make, according to the best information which he can obtain, such lists, which lists so made and subscribed by such assessors, shall be received as the lists aforesaid of such person; and the person so failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness or absence from home, shall, moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That the several assistant assessors in each of the said collection districts shall deliver the lists aforesaid to the principal assessor, within the time prescribed by the tenth section of the "Act for the assessment, and collection of the direct taxes and internal dua ties," passed twenty second of July. eighteen hundred and thirteen, for the delivery of the lists therein designated: Provided, That if the tress. said time be altered by any act subsequently passed, such delivery shall be within the time last pre-

scribed therefor. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That the respective principal assessors shall make out, according to the lists received from the assistant assessors, a general list or lists of all persons taxable as aforesaid, specifying the name of the owner or agent, the valuation of the household furniture, with the number and description of the watches chattels, or effects, so distrained, as as aforesaid, and the duty on each; may be allowed in like cases by the which list or lists, shall be made our in alphabetical order, for each coun- ritory wherein the distress shall ty or smaller division of a collection district, as may be directed by

the secretary of the treasury.
Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each of the collectors of the direct taxes and internal duties, for the collection districts aforesaid, shall, within sixty days from the day on which the principal assessor shall have received the said lists from the assistant assessor, with one or more of the lists prepared in conformity with the preceding section, by the principal assessor, signed and certified by him. And each collector, on receiving a list as aforesaid, shall subscribe three receipts. one of which shall be given on a full and correct copy of such list, which list and receipt shall remain with the principal assessor, and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same; and the other two receipts shall be given on aggregate statements of the lists aforesaid, exhibiting the gross a-mount of each of the aforesaid duties, to be collected in each county or state district, contained in the collection districts one of which aggregate statements and receipts shall be transmitted to the commissioner of the revenue, and the other to the

comptroller of the treasury. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That each of the said collectors, or his deputies, shall, within ten days after receiving his list agreeably to the "Act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internel duties," passed twenty-second July eighteen hundred and thirteen, July eighteen nundred and thirteen, or agreeably to any act subsequently passed or to be passed, advertise in one newspaper printed in his collection district. If any there be, and by notifications to be posted up in at least four places, in his collection district, that the said daties have become due and payable, and attro-the times and places at

which he or they will attend to re-ceive the same, which shall be with-in twenty days after such noti-fication; and with respect to per-sons who shall not attend, accordng to such notifications, it shall be the duty of each collector in person or by deputy, to apply once at their respective dwellings within such district, and there demand the duties payable by such persons, which application shall be made within sixty days after the receipt of the said list by the collector; &if the said du-ties shall not be then paid, or within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of such collector and his deputies to proceed to collect the said duties by distress and sale of the goods, chattels, or effects of the persons delinquent; and in case of such distress, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the offi-cer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chartels or effects, or at | no direct tax is laid, excepting that his dwelling, with a note of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale ; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be publicly posted up at two of the taverns nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or of his agent, or at the court-house of the same county, if which notice shall specify the artiwhich time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification; and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such dis-

Provided, That in any case of distress for the payment of the duties aforesaid, the goods, chattels or effects, so distrained, shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing and keeping the goods; laws or practice of the state of terhave been made; but in case payment or tender as aforesaid, the said officer shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels or effects, at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sales the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distress and sale, and'a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, shall have been distrained, or to his agent; Provided, That it shall not be law-ful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or apparel necessary for a fa-Sec. 10. And be it further enact-

ed, That it shall be the duty of every owner, or his agent, of household furniture, or watches as aforesaid, within a collection district of any state in which said collection district lists of property shall not, under a general assessment therein, have been directed by law for be taken previously to the month of Pebruary in any year, by the act, entitled, " An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," passed the 22d of July, 1813, or to an act subsequently passed, to transmit during the said month of February in said year, to the principal assessor of the said collection district, a hat in writing, stating the value of the said household furniture, with the num-ber and description of watches, owned or possessed by such person, on fai-iure to do which every such person whether owner or agent, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dol-lars. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor to cause a written or printed notice to be left,

previous to the said mouth, in the year 1815, at every inhabited house within the collection district, requiring every person to make out and tendenthe lists sungally as aforesaid. And it shell be the daty of the principal sessessor, every year within sixty days after the expiration of the said month, to make out and deliver to the collector, lists in the manner prescribed by the 7th and 8th sections of this act, and of the collec-tor thereupon to proteed in all re-spects as is required by the 8th and 9th sections of this act, in cases where lists as aforessid shall have been taken by the assistant assessor, excepting so far as regards the times of paying the said duties, and of notifying and applying for the same, all of which shall be the same as those fixed in relation to the then existing direct tax becoming due.

Sec. 11. And be it farther enached. That the provisions of the preder the penalty thereby provided, be observed in, and shall apply to, the several collection districts, wherein the collectors therein shall perform all the duties required thereby to be performed by the principal assessor; Provided, That instead of the receipt of the collector, to the lists received from the principal assessor, the collector shall affix thereto a certificate, that the same is correct, and shall lodge with the marshal for not more than ten miles distant, the district, the copy of the general list, which would otherwise have cles distrained, and the time and remained with the principal assessor, place proposed for the sale thereof; which list shall remain with the marshal, and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same ; And provided, That the times for paying the said duties in such collection district, and of notifying, and applying for the same, shall be the same relatively to the date of such certificates as in the other collection districts they are required to be relatively to the date of the collectors receipt.

Sec. 12. And be it further enact ed, That in case any person shall be the owner of household furniture part of which shall be in one house and part in another, the valuation of each part thereof shall be distinctly made.

Sec. 13. And be it turther enact ed, That within the meaning of this act, household furniture shall be considered as including plate, clocks; and time pieces, (except watches) cluding books maps, and philosophical apparatus.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the objects taxed as aforesaid which shall belong to the United States, or any state or territory, or shall be permanently or specially exempted from taxation at the time of the passing of this act, bythe laws of the state or territory wherein the same may be situate, shall be exempted from the aforesaid valuation and specification, and from the duties aforesaid.

Sec. 15. And be it further enact. ed, That in cases in which it may be doubtful who is chargeable with the duties aforesaid, they shall be paid by the person in whose possession the articles taxed shall have been at the time of ascertaining the said duties, except where such person or his agent cannot, at the time of collecting the same, be found within the coll ction district in which they were ascertained, in which case they shall be paid by the person then in possession of such articles.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That in case any errors shall be committed in collecting, making out, or rendering the lists aforesaid by the assistant or principal assessors or the collectors, the same may and shall be corrected in such way and within such time as chall be prescribed by the secretary of the treaaury.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That every collector shall give receipts for all sums by him collected under this act; which shall specied to the value of the household furni-ture, with the number and descrip-tion of watches, for which a duty shall have been paid.

Ser. 18. And be it further enact-ed. That the form of lists and noti-fications required by this act, shall be prescribed by the treasury departs

powers or authorities hereby vest in him, the person so offending st forfeit and pay the sum of two

dred dollars. Sec. 20. And he it further epict ed. That any assistant assessor who whall wilfully neglect or fail to perform any of the duties herein required to be performed, shall, for every such neglect or failure, forfest an pay a sum not exceeding one hun-dred dollars; and any principal as-sessor or collector who shall wifint ly fail or neglect to perform any of the duties herein required to be per-formed by him, shall, for every such neglect or failure, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dol-

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That for performing the duties herein required there shall be snnually allowed and paid to each principal assessor at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents for every thousand persons in his collection district, according to the previous census ; to each collector in districts in which the direct tax is not laid, there shall be annually allowed and paid at the same rate; and to each assistant assessor, where the lists aforesaid shall be taken, there shall be allowed and paid for taking the same at the rate of five dollars for every hundred lists delivered to the principal assessor, each of which lists shall contain the several objects herein taxed; besides which there shall be allowed and paid to each principal assessor or collector, for aollection districts in which lists as. cforesaid, under a general assess-ment therein, shall not be made by the assistant assessors, five dollars for every thousand persons in his collection district, according to the previous census, for delivering the notices required to be left in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at each inhabited house : Provided, That no additional allowance shall be made to the said officers for any contingent expenses, or ther than for advertising, printing, and paper; that may be incurred by them in the discharge of the duties hereby required to be performed; for the payment of which allowances as well as those hereinafter authorised, seventy thousand dollars to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated are hereby annually appropriated:

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted; That in cases where persons cannot be found to serve as principal or assistant assessors for the foregoing compensation, the preby empowered to make an additional al allowance : Provided, That the whole sum so allowed shall not, in any year, exceed ten thousand

dollars. Sec. 23. And be it further enacts ed That the several provisions of " An act making further provision for the collection of Internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors," passed the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall and are hereby declared to apply in full force to the duties laid by and to be collected under this act, the same as if such duties and this act were re-cognized therein; which said duties shall be collected by the same collectors, in the same manner, for the same commissions, and under the same directions, as are hereby established in relation to the other internal duties; and all the obligations, duties, and penalties, thereby imposed upon collectors are. hereby imposed upon the diectors of the duties laid by this act.

Sec. 24. And be it lurther enacted. That it shall be the duty of the cotlectors aloresaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorised, to collect the dut es imposed by this set, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sam or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be seed for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector within where the trict any such fine, penalty or foreposed by this act, and to prosecute

iture, shall have been incurred, by the other sections thereof, as far as any acts depending thereon are in thereof to the use of the United hereby required to be done. States, and the other molety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, If of ther than a collector, shall first inform, of the cause, matter or thing whereby any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise of accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for she holding of a district court withshall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted. That towards establishing an adequate revenue to provide for the payment of the expences of government; for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, contracted, and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts, respectively; and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish, the public debt, contracted and to be contracted, duties laid & imposed by this act shall continue to be faid, levied, and collected during the present war between the United States and Great Britain, and until the purposes aforesaid shall be completely accomplished. And for the effectual application of the revenue to be raised by and from the said duties to the purposes aforesaid, in due form of law, the faith of the U. States is hereby pledged : Provided always, That whenever congress shall deem it expedient to alter, reduce or change, the said duties, or either of them, it shall be lawful so to do, upon providing and substituting by law, at the same time, and for the same purposes, other duties, which shall be equally productive with the duties so altered, reduced, or changed.

Approved, January 19, 1815. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT. To amend the act, entitled " An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and in maintaining the publie credit by laying a direct tax upon the U States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," and the act, entitled, " An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit by faying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the first of February next, " Act to provide additional revenues for defraving the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing & collecting the same" to the principal assessors to direct and cause the several assistant assessors, to inquire after and con-cetning all lands and other objects taxed, the first day of April next, be, and the same is hereby prescribed for that purpose; and that the time prescribed in the 39th section of the said acl, to the Secretary of the Preasury, to notify the collectors of the several collection districts to proceed to the collection of the direct tax, after the current year, shall be some day in the month of May, instead of the month of Feb.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the thirteenth section of the," act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and aliver watches" be, and the same is hereby so amended, as that the several acts, required to be performed, previously to, or during the month of February, in any year, may, and shall be performed, previously to, or during the month of May, it any year, as the case may be, which last month, instead of Pebruary, shall be taken as the time referred to therein for taking the lists of property under a general assessment, and it shall be the daty of the principal assessor, in every year, within thirty days after the piration of the said month of the collector the lists or is required to be rendered by the said last mentioned act, to which this act is a plement, and the like alteration of

ed. That the publication to be made by the collectors, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, as prescribed and required in the twenty-eighth and twenty-hinth sections of the act to which this act is a supplement, shall, instead of being printed for sixty days, in at least one newspaper published in the state, as therein provided, be printed at least once a week, for eight weeks in succession, in every newspaper within the state, in which the laws of the United States are by public authority published , and for which print ing the Secretary of the Treasury ed, to pay and allow a price, pro-portionate to the price of the other public printing done in said papers and no more.

Approved, March 3, 1815. AMES MADISON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 13, 181.

During our last war with Tripoli, our government, it is hoped, learnt, that to temporise with such a piratical enemy was not the course proper to be pursued by a nation desirous of supporting its dignity and glory. Conciliation with these Barbarians was tried until it ceased to be a virtue; and when they might have been compelled to negotiate for their safety, and beg for mercy at the hands of an American officer, a disgraceful treaty was ratified by Jefferson, which rendered our government tributary to these Barbarian freebooters. If Madison has any regard for his own character, or that of the nation, we do not doubt that a very different peace will be concluded with the Dey of Algiers, from that which was sanctioned with the Tripolitans. If he will be governed by that wholesome doctrine " millions for defence but not a cent for tribute," he will find himself supported by the nation, and means enough in his power to afford an efficient protection to our Mediterranean trade. Officers who have triumphed over the British, in battles which cast an effulgence on our national character, will find no difficulty in bringing these piratical marauders to terms, provided their hands are left unbound by any infatuation of government. It will al so afford the younger part of our naval heroes another opportunity to perfect themselves in their profession. The Tripolitan war was a school in which were reared some of our most distinguished countrymen, and such is the emulation existing in our navy, that they cannot avoid profiting by the enterprise in which they are about engaging. They will go with the good wishes of their country, and none will entertain doubt of their success.

The navy, which was built in good old federal times, and excited the ridicale of every hireling of our present administration, has not only fought itself into general estimation, but made itself the idel of the whole democratic party. But with the same impudence that they claim to themselves the merit of making a " most bonourable treaty," and carrying on a war " gleriously" from its commencement to its final termination, they claim the reputation of every naval engagement which has spread such a lustre over our national character. They may enjoy, if they please, all the consolation that " the treaty" is calculated to impart, and all the bonour arising from the expeditions of generals Dearborn, Hull, & Smythe but we beg that they will remember when they drave from the service the compatriots of Bainsaid use shall be and is made in bridge, Decatur, and others, by

duction of our naval assablishment. Alexander Geimm, Edmund 11 1 conduct, was seen that system of economy which has ever beed a nacional disgrace, and which has been only a cloak for the most profuse waste. Where this system has been the means of saving a cent it has uniformly been a loss to the nation of millions.

For the Maryland Gazette. Sometime ago it was the general helief, that Mr. Madison, and his secretaries, having proved themselves utterly incompetent to the conduct of the war, ought to retire, and that their places should be supplied by men in whom the nation could confide, and who could com-mand its resources. This opinion was fast gaining ground, and would perhaps have prevailed every where. except among placemen & parasites, but these gentry alarmed for their places, which really seeme I to be in danger, contrived to spread a report that England wished to drive Mr. Madison from office, and that it would be disgraceful is him to consent to retire, or in the nation to ask him to retire, while the enemy wished it. No-the nation fired at the thought, and we must fight for ever, and afterwards too, rather than part with Mr. Madison While the enemy wish-

The treaty is now arrived, and it is at length most clearly ascertained, that the English did not make the retirement of our president a sine qua nen of peace, or in any way attempt to disturb the repose of the little gentleman. This being ascertained, and it being now certain. that he may withdraw from the cares of state, with perfect safety to its honour, and as he has proved himself alike unfit for times of peace and war, the return of peace would afford him a favourable opportunity for quitting the reins of authority. He might go home, his honours in full bloom, and the court gazette might announce how patriotically he had dethroned himself after having so honourably terminated a glo-rious struggle. J. B. rious struggle.

APPOINTMENTS By the Governor and Council of Maryland. Queen Anne's County.

Justices of the Peace. Benjamin Walters, Isaac Winchester, Samuel Thompson, Charles C. Browne, Nicholas M. Hobbs, Pere grine Wilmer, James R. Pratt, Samuel Smith, Solomon Scott, Nathan Baynard, William Y. Bourke, Gideon Emory, Thomas Kent, William Clayton, John Tilghman, Richard J. Harrison, Samuel Burgess, George Godwin, Thomas Dodson, William Wallace, Jenah Busick, Charles Hobbs, James Massey, Pe-ter Foster, Samuel B. Keene, John D. Thompson, James Rowe, Malachi Meeds, Daniel C. Hopper, Dr. Barran Taylor, David Quimley, Nathaniel Casey, John Tolson, John Denny, Wm. P. Ridgaway, Arthur Segar, William Worth, Christopher Cox, John Elliott, James B. Nee-

Levy Court.
Benjamin Walters, James Massey Gideon Emory, John K. B. Emory, John Tilghman, Nathan Baynard, Richard J. Harrison.

Orphans Court.
William Ciayton, Samuel Smith, Thomas B. Turpin.

Harford County.

Justices of the Peace.

Bennett Bussey, Nicholas D. M.
Comas, John Streett, Thomas Ayres, Richard Kenly, James Stephenson, Edward Prigg, Benj. Richardson, Alexander M. Comas, John S. Webster, Jacob W. Giles, David Streets, James Wallace, Henry MAttee, Thomas Jeffery, George Presbury, Thomas S. Bond, Waldon G. Middleton, John Ayres, John Norris, of Edward, Issac Hollingsworth, John Cain, Benish Bosley, Roland Rodgera, of Wm. Abraham Jarrett, Joseph Robinson, Christopher Wilson, Robert Morgan, of Edward, Walter J. Hall, James Nelson, Charles S. Sewell, John Christie.

Abraham Jarrett, Thes. S. Bond, Henry M'Attee, Thomas Jeffery, Isane Hollingsworth, John Cain, Jo

seph Pobinson, of Belle Air-Orphans Cours. James Waltace, John S. Webster, John Norris, of Edward.

Washington County: Justices of the Peace. George Smith, John Blackford,

John Barr, Chrissopher Burkett, John Hershey, William Fitzhugh, un. Fred. Grosh, David Newcomer, mes M.Clean, John Bowies, Jan. Prather, James D. Moore Lancelot Jacques, William Ystes, Cornelius erren Jeremiah Mason, Ephraim. Daviss, John Adams, Jacob Schne-bly, Archibald M. Waugh, Joseph C. Heller, Seth Lane, Robert M. Culloch,

William Fitzhugh, John Harry, Lancelot Jacques, John Waggoner, John Hershey, George Smith, Edmond H. Turnet.

Matt. Vanicar, Alexander Neill, Richard Ragan.

From the Gleaner.

Mr. Printer. I am a boot and shoemaker, and my neighbour tells me I must not work at my trade as usual, without going to some officer of government, take a license and pay for it, and if I do I must be fined and if I don't pay the fine, I must go to gaol. Go to gaol !-be fined! take a li-

cense! to work in my shop and earn bread for my children. Are we free! Is this liberty? or am I dreaming May be I have been riding like a witch on a broom-stick and have got into the tyranrical government of England. There must be some mis-

And then they tell me that John Hammerwell our blacksmith, who is making a dollar where I make a shitling, & Joe Jackplain, the carpenter, who has money to lend while I can scarce pay my taxes, are both free to go on with their trades without paying for a license, or being fined, or going to gaol. It isn't possible -I wont believe it-Do pray Mr. Printer, clear up the matter.

P. S. I have sent you a pair of shoes for the paper. Hope they'll

Your's to serve, WM. CRISPIN. Editor of the Glaner paper.

From the Boston Palladium. From Capt. Thorndike we learn that on the 8th of June last, while beating out from the Straits of Malacca, bound home with nearly 180 tons cargo on board (valued at about \$80,000,) he was discovered and chased, at day-light in the morning, by the Salaette frigate, of 38 guns. The chase continued for 64 hours, during which time 76 shot were exchanged; and on the morning of the 11th, the wind having suddenly changed, he was enabled The patient exhibited an under to drop the frigate hull down by degree of fortitude under his in dark. On the morning of the 12th, at day-break, fell in with the Owen Glendawer frigate, 3 miles distant, which immediately gave chase, and from 6 to 12 the Hyder-Ali was enabled to outsail her; but after meridian the wind continued to fresh en, and the frigate came up very fast with her, so that at 6 she put a shot in the main-top-sail-finding the only chance left was to endeayour to cripple her-accordingly a fire was commenced from the stern and quarter guns, which continued until half past 8, when the frigate was within hail, pouring her musquetry into every part of the ship, and had shot away every lift, brace and top-sheet, most of the standing rigging, and not a mast and spar but was wounded, and many shot in the hull and bulwarks-finding resistance no longer of any service, fired a lee gun and hoisted a light, and hailed the frigate, when a boat was sent, which took capt. Thorndike on board. The frigate had her, main-yard shot away in the slings and four of her main shrouds; also her main-top must back stays, a 121b shot in the head of her main-must, and the boats stove on the quarters; two shot in the hull, and her main-top-mast badly wounded. The fri-gate arrived at Prince Wale's Island on the 17th June, when Capt. T. was treated with the utmost politeness by the Governor, the Hon. Wm. Petree. While Capt. T. was at the Island the late Am. ship Hunter, (taken off Canton by the gave him the more gratificate Doris frigate,) came in there and it was owing to his own ingene capte. Thorndike went from P. W. days since) the eye appears I. to Canton in the Honorable Company's ship Elphinatons as a passention is observable, owing to

In the action with the man-ofwar, some of Capt. Thorndike's

Capt. Thoradike informs us that considerable difficulties had recently existed between the Chinese and Edward Boteler, George Nicholls, English. One dispute ares from

British for the exclusion can privateers, as men of we not allowed to ascend the in but the Chinese answered the British men of war brought to they might come up; and the than the British merchantne The English next required p Chinese said they never inquie to any vessel, where she got cargo or were she brought it is The British threatened to his the place, and the Doris fre passed the Boca Tigris and fire the American schooner Sale In consequence of this dip threat and proceeding, the line vessels were all ordered down river, and kept below 9 weeks fore there was a compromise. Chinese, who had supplied then some provisions while below, thrown into prison. The Br demanded his release; but his o trymen beheaded him.

Capt. Thorndike heard per of any insurrection or attem revolution in China. Capt. Thorndike brought Mas

papers to August 16, 1814 From the American Daily Adre ser.

INTERESTING SURGICAL OFFILE ON.

Francis B. Shaw, Esq. form of Easton, Pennsylvania, h for upwards of two years past, deprived of sight by Catarad, on the 25th inst. submitted hi to an operation on one of his en performed by Dr. Physick, w succeeded in an instantaneous wonderful manner.

The method of operating is his own invention, and "conf (as he expresses himself in a co munication to Dr. Physick.) the specific application of a familia though potent principle in nath philosophy by means of mechan

of the most simple construction." The advantages of it, are the is much less difficult than that depression or extraction, is next tedious, painful, or hazardou, less liable to be succeeded by lent inflammation, and in cert and celerity, is in every respect ferable to Dr. Adam's method puncturing the capsule, so meth vogue at present, but which is City has not been uniformly sweet

tion; and, besides a redious se operated upon by Dr. Dorey, mentioned, without experient the least relief, or having the sest prospect of being restored as

Under the gloomy reflections ident to his situation, an ideal denly struck him of effectings plete cure, by drawing away the taract and completely emptying capsule of the lens. This he communicated to several pro-sional gentlemen, but received in hem little or no encouragement convinced, however, of the pri cability of his plan, he perse in it, and procured several int mente made under his direction an ingenious artist, (although self unable to see them) and them tried frequent experiment different substances es similar possible to that of the catarach, such success as to afford the

flattering prospects.

A detailed account of his was communicated to Dr. Phy in Nov. last, and after much of solicitation, he prevailed on gentelman to attempt it, very in offering himself as the first re-of the experiment. Dr. Phys after some previous prepara-with his usual skill and prompts completely removed every vesti once more restored to sight, gave him the more gratification ous treatment, previous to as subsequent to the operation as far as he has indulged nines sight is as completely restor previous to the first appearanthe disease.

This invention which description

nion, that it may be adva seously used in almost avery of the Cataract. He intends to cure from the proper authorit entitled to all the advan which his useful and ingenious covery merits, more particular he has been under the necessit abandoning a lucrative practic the bar, which it may never ! his power to regain.

March 31st 1815.

CAUTION. Woodcocks are unhealthy d the months of April and May notorious that these birds (in above months) feed on the bi dog-wood, a poisonous tree. I pring they are universally co with vermin, which renders equally loathsome and injurious APRI

I observed in the Daily A tiser of yesterday a cautic people against catter of Wood will now state to you that veck I went out shooting, ar wo brace of those birds. them the next day for dinner the evening, my wife, one and myself, were suddenly att that it was with much diffict could be stopped.

From the Plattsburg Republican,

We understand that Comm Macdonough has orders to d le the fleet on this Lake, one of the brigs, and that th rs are ordered to Boston. The Canadian Voltigeurs,

eurs, and Voyageurs, were di d the 24th March. Consid numbers of these corps have ed at this place. We have been reminded propriety and justice of

mention, at this late period,

nuerprise and bravery of

ndividuals of this vicinity,

he invasion in September la

On the 11th September at friesh olumn which cross aranac, had broken, and t vere making the best of th ack, Hazen Mooers and rooks and Stafford, pursued y of the enemy's light troop e their numbers, for nea iles, keeping up a const pon them, which they retur sionally. At length the arty apparently hesitated he course they were pursu urmen told them they we hich they consented to ising a pledge from the en that they should be we i. Scarcely had the capte-ier disposition for brin heir prisoners, when two ritish soldiers came back nced a fire upon them, r g their comrades for ha them, compleatly equipy inh five prisoners in cust ight attempt to retake the combered with the equip it captives, and no are ach, our riflemen were e get off with the prison two soldiers were so the pursuit, finding no re at Mr. Stafford conceale writed their near hen he gave one of the a

> On the same day, a fe iliria, condact d by Gap Essex County, overtoo no had Mal. Skinner, w prisoner—the party ford the river, and well way across, the men major were shot dov ve as so tear of the it, and the current a the stream, Majo ore. The residue of "For God's sake spare to fring ceased; Cap coght in several pris jor Skinner, whom in their hands.

ished the pursuit.

The prisoners, a corp or men were brought i

ife of darkness, Mr. Shaw is fully nion, that it may be advanta seously used in almost every state of the Catsract. He intends to procure from the proper authority, a patent for his invention, and is justentitled to all the advantage which his useful and ingenious dracovery merits, more particularly as he has been under the necessity of abandoning a lucrative practice at the bar, which it may never be in his power to regain. March 31st 1815.

CAUTION. APRIL 3. Woodcocks are unhealthy during

the months of April and May. It is notorious that these birds (in the dog wood, a poisonous tree. In the spring they are universally covered with vermin, which renders them equally loathsome and injurious. APRIL 4.

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. 1814

I observed in the Daily Advertiser of yesterday a caution to people against coming of Woodcocks. I will now state to you that last week I went out shooting, and got we brace of those birds. I had them the next day for dinner. In the evening, my wife, one child, and myself, were suddenly attacked with vomiting, to such a degree, could be stopped.

From the Plattsburg Republican, March

We understand that Commodore Macdonough has orders to dismanle the fleet on this Lake, except ne of the brigs, and that the sailrs are ordered to Boston.

The Canadian Voltigeurs, Chaseurs, and Voyageurs, were disbandd the 24th March. Considerable umbers of these corps have arrived at this place.

We have been reminded of the ropriety and justice of making nention, at this late period, of the nterprise and bravery of several ndividuals of this vicinity, during he invasion in September last.

On the 11th September after the Briesh olumn which crossed the arange, had broken, and the men tere making the best of their way ack, Hazen Mooers and Mr. brooks and Stafford, pursued a parof the enemy's light troops, doue their numbers, for nearly two iles, keeping up a constant fire pon them, which they returned ocsionally. At length the British arty apparently hesitated about he course they were pursuing, and ar men told them they were lost, dealled upon them to surrender, hich they consented to after obising a pledge from the militia en that they should be well treat-b. Scarcely had the captors made heir disposition for bringing in eir prisoners, when two other ritish soldiers came back and comnced a fire upon them, reproachtheir comrades for having five them compleatly equipped, sur-ndered to three militia riflemen. ith five prisoners in custody, who gut attempt to retake themselves, cumbered with the equipments of cir captives, and no aid within ach, our riflemen were eager only get off with the prisoners; but two soldiers were so obstinate the pursuit, finding no resistance. at Mr. Stafford concealed himself d writed their near approach, hen he gave one of the soldiers a sadly shot, and the other relin-listed the pursuit.

The prisoners, a corporal and

or men were brought into Gen.

On the same day, a few of our lines, conduct d by Capt. Askin, Essex County, overtook a party no had Mal. Skinner, whom they d prisoner—the parsy attempted ford the river, and when about If way across, the men who held major were shot down by his one of them held so fast to his eye so so tear of the cuff of his and the current took them we the stream. Major Skinner, we'ver extricated himself & swamhore. The residue of the party row down their arms and cried to "For God's sake spare our lives." to fring ceased; Captain Aikin ought in several prisoners; and sor Skinners, whom he researed

lors, aquipage, and about 100 largin money which he did not

the morning of the 19th Sep-

of a mile west of the village they met three British poldiers, armed going to join the army. When within a few paces of each other, the citizens aprang upon the soldiers, disarmed and brought them in pri-

In the affray Mr. Samuel Nore-ross, a respectable, industrious citi-zen, was shot through the thigh, and expired in about 2 hours. Shelden Durkee and Ephraim Ran, were the other two citizens.

Same day, during the siege, Abel Chamberlin, and Eli Lewis, crossed the Saturac, and made an officer prisoner—He was in a house about twenty rods from a British picket they took him out at the back door, put one of their coats upon him, and ploted him through the woods to the supper bridge, and from thence to Salmon River, a distance of about

12 or 14 miles.

On Friday of last week the body of a man was found in Cumberland Head, which appeared to have lain there some days. A jury of inquest was summoned to examine the body on Sunday last. It appered that he had belonged to the U. S. service and deserted from camp, and from fatigue or intoxication had laid down and perished. His canteer by near him. It appeared from a numeran-dum in his pocket book that his name was Enos West, and that he enlisted in the 45th regt. during the war. He was judged to be about 22 or 23 years of age.

NEW-YORK, April 4. DISTRESSING OCCURENCE.

At 7 o'clock last evening, the armed schr. Surprize, Capt. Barstow, with 172 passengers on board, bound from New York to Baltimore, ran ashore on Barnegat Shoals. Both masts were immediately cut away & the vessel otherwise as much lightened as possible with the hope of getting her off. At 1 o'clock this morning the schr. Virginia, on her way to Ne -York, passing near the Surprize, and finding her in a hazardous situation, received on board 35 of her passengers and brought them into port. It is setiously apprehended that the Surprize has been sto-ven in pieces, and has the remain-der of the passingers and her crew have perished.

Since the above was in type, we have been favoured, by one of the Officers who had returned to the city, with the following particulars

of this melancholy shipwrick: The Surprize, confirming the crew of the U.S. stoop of war Erie, sailed from New-York on the morning of the 3d just, for Baltimore, and at half after six o'clock the same day, she atruck on Barnegat Shoals. We. immediately commenced throwing every thing overboard to lighten her, and run anchors out astern with the hopes of getting her off; but all our exertions proved ineffectual .-At half after 12 o'clock, we cut away her masts. It was at this time we discovered she had bilged, and was full of water, fore and aft, the sea increasing, and the wind blowing fresh from the S. E. making a fair breach over her. We then thought it most advisable to land as many of the crew as possible from our two small boats; but on attempting to approach the land, the surf ran so high that it was impossible to

At 3 o'clock, we lost sight of the wreck, and at day break fell in withthe Virginia Ann, from Fredericks-burgh, who took us on board and brought us into port. We had previously endeavoured to get a pilot boat to go in search of the wreck; but the pilota affirmed that it was impossible to reach her to night. It was then thought by all the offi-New York with the men who had been saved, and consult with Commodore Decater, as to the proper measures to be adopted.

The names of officers saved from the wreck are as follows:—Col. Brook, of the U. S. army; Lieuts. Rousseau, Skinner, Kennon, Belland Lattimer; Midshipmen Boarman, Sanderson and Mosher, and 23 sesmen, Capr. Baratow and lady were also saved, and have arrived safe in New-York. The offirived sale in New York. The offi-cers left on board were Sailing-Master Godfrey, Master's Mates King and Jection, Midshipmen Stewart, Rutter, Stallings, Ray and Tilden. Mr. Marshall, gunger, Davis, boatswain, Wells, carpenter, and Ockerman, sail-maker, and one bundred and seven assumen.

All the officers left on hourd the saved-about 30 seamen have per-

CONSTITUTION AGAIN 

ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY

ACRIEVED BY THE U. States frigate Constitution, Captain Stemart, in the capture of

TWO BRITISH SLOOPS OF WAR mounting 55 gans, after an action of 50 minutes, in the 28th of Feb. of Madeira, with the loss on our side of 4 killed and I wounded.

The following are the particulars we have received of this brilliant affair, and were furnished us by Capt. Canopne of the revenue cutter, who came up from the Cyane on Satur-

day evening.

Arrived, the late British sloop of war Cyans, rating 20 guns, captain Gordon, Lieut. Hoffman prize thaster, prize to the U. S. Frigate Constitution, Captain Stewart. Captured on the 28th of February; off Madeirs, in co. with the Levant, sloop of war, rating 18 gurs, after an action of 50 minutes, with a loss to the Constitution of only 4 killed and wounded .-

The Cyane and Levant engaged the Constitution at the same time, one on her bow, and the other on her quarter. The Cyane rates in Steel's List of 1814, at 20 guns, and mounts 34-22 thirty two paid carronades on her gun deck, 10 eighteen pound carronades on her quarter deck, and 2 long 9's on her forecastle. The Levant rates at 18 guns and mounts 21.

The Constitution took both of her prizes into St. Yago, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands) where she landed her prisoners, and on the morning of the 8th of March diastanding in, upon which the Constitution made a signal to cut and stand out to sea. The signal order was immediately executed, and the Constitution with her two prizes made all sail and stood to sea, closely pursued by the British squadron. Cyane altered her course, and was

Lost sight of the Constitution and Levant in the afternoon of the 8th, the British squadron in chase-the Constitution and Levant about two miles to the windward of the chase, and leaving the Levant and the

British squadron very fast.
A little before sunset, and shortly after the Cyane lost sight of the Constitution, a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of the hostile ships, from which circumstance, some of the officers of the Cyane are fearful that the Levant was overtaken by the British squadron, and probably re-captured.

FIRE

On Thursday night last, a Cotton Factory, Woollen Factory, Oil mill, and Grist mill, in E. Haddam, belonging to Messrs. Lords & Barber, was consumed by fire. Damage estimated at from 20 to \$ 30,000. The fire communicated by means of a candle which burnt down, the workman who was in the Cotton Factory having fallen asleep. [Gan. Spectator.]

Jonathan Hutton,

COACH AND HARNESS MAKER Continues to carry on the above businesses at his old stand in Corn Hill-street, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The facility of obtaining all articles necessary in his line being greater than heretofore, enables him to give additional elegance and durability

to his work, and persuades him to hope for an increase of patronage.

N. B. Old carriages received in part payment for new ones.

Annapolis, April 13

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Wednesday the 3d day of May next, at Mr. Edelin's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all the personal property of the late William Tuck, Consisting of several valuable Negroes, and a variety of Household and Tavern Furniture, too tedious to merate. Terms of sale—for all sum love 20 dollars notes to be given, with approved security, payable in six months from the day of sale, with interest from the date of the notes for all sums under 30 dollars the case to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

Ramsey Waters, Admr. Ramsay Waters, Admr.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-ters testamentary on the personal es-tate of Mrs. Mary Watson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, re-queste all persons having claims ugainst said estate, to produce them, duly au-thenticated, to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to make immediate

April 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Court April 11, 1815.
On application by petition of Thomas Norris, of The executor of the last will and testament of Mary Harrison, late of Aune-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

- John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore county hath obtained from the orphana court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the ersonal estate of Mary Harrison, ate of Anne Arundel county, deceased All-persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April

Momas Norris, of Thos. Executor. April 13.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Anne-Aruadel county has obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tuck, late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers, on or before the 13th day of October next, they may otherwise be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of April, 1815.

Ramsay Waters, Adm'r. April 13.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, part of the personal estate of John Watkins, deceased, at his late dwell ing, on West River, on Tuesday the 25th instant, if fair, if not, the first day thereafter, Consisting of several valuable ne

roes, both men, women and children ; iso a valuable stock, consisting of horsea cattle, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture; also two Batteaus, a yawl, and one seine, corn and bacon The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid; bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence on

Nicholas Watkins of Thos. Adm.
April 6. April 6.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Watkins. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to

make immediate payment, to
Nicholas Watkins of Thos.
April 6. 3w.

#### Partnership,

WILL stand to cover Mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockett's, at the low price of six dollars each Mare, and twenty-five cents to the groom. Should the above sum of the dollars not be paid by the first day of October eight dollars will be charged for every Mare. Partnership is well made, and as high bred as any Horse in America. Beason to commence the first of April, and end on the 15th of July.

Joe, N. Stockett, April 5. WILL stand to cover

John Feller John Gwanner, John Golder, John Gibson, John Green, Joseph Green, Augustin Gambrill, James P. Heath, William Hall, Jeremiah Hesa, Wm. Harwood, William Hide, Solomon Hall, John Hall, James Helland, Johnathan Camp, Edward Journey, Captain Damerson, William Glemstel, Joseph Jarboe, Charles M. Cartty, William Young; Captain Kent, Captain Kerney, Eleanor King, Wm. Kerns, The Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, Henry Lieby, James Larrimora, Ann E. Lusby, Nathan Lewis, George M'Carra, Henley Martin, Levi Meyers, John Malone, Joseph Machubie, Joseph Mikinstry, Samuel Machubie, Joseph M. Kinstry, Samuel Norris, Joseph J. M'Kinstry, Samuel Norris, Joseph J Ogden, Thomas O'Kounk, Thomas Orts, Charles Poulton, Samuel Peaco Cato Paul, John Ragan. James Reid. Henry Ridgely, Recruiting Officer Annapolis, Ann Rawlings, Thomas Randall, Jn. Riggs, W. Ringgold, Mary Rawlings, Ezekiel, Richardson, John & Richardson, Joseph Spurrier, William Simkins, Arthur Shaff, Ann Sellman, James Steel, Kitty Smith, Anne E Sellman, Caleb Sears, Alexander Stewart, Henry Scheafer, Ann Stevenson, Sally Stawart, John Sewell, Joseph N. Stock-ett, Frederick Snyder, P. Southcomb, Adam Shuck, Peter Startzman, Anthony Sevy Keffer, William G. Stephens, Jacob Stainer, William Stephens, John Sawver, Abraham Ferree, James M.
Thompson, Fanny Tidings, John Tilghman, George Froost, Nancy Thomas,
Philip W. Thomas, Sally Thomas,
James Tumple, John S. Thomas, Solomon Tomlin, Hugh Thomas, Benjamin Thomas, Samuel B. Whittington, Solomon Ward, Ann Warthen, George A. Wells, Joseph Williams, Lucy Pierce, John Nelson Watkins, Benj. Weeks, Osborn Williams, Theodore, M Williams, William Weems, Benjamin Wells, Line Jeneral Wilkson, Peregrine Warfield; Thomas Williamson, Robert Wilson, John Weeden, Samuel C. Watkins, William Wooton, John Waltz, April 6. Z John Munroe, P. M. Greenbury Wilson.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, A SNUG HOUSE, Opposite the Ball Room, formerly occupied by Dr Ridgely, and lately by Upton S. Reid as a Lawyer's Office,

and has been occupied as such for many years. For further particulars inquire

April 6, 1815. Henry Maynadier.

#### Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphane court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1815, the House and Lot, part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn, in the city of Annapolis, fronting on West-street, lately in the occupation of John Stephen, esq.

This property is, held on lease, re-

newable forever, on a small ground rent from the vestry of St. Anne's Parish, on terms which will be shewn on the

day of sale.

The House is large and commodious with cellars, a brick kitchen, wash house, meet house, stable and other improvements, and there is a yard and garden attached to it.

It is suitable for a private family, a tavern, a boarding house, or professional character, having a convenient office detached from the dwelling, and being in one of the best situations for

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond

six months, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale. Possession to be given on the execution of the bond.

The sale to be on the premises, and to commence at 3 P. M. At the same time and place will be sald on same terms, a Lot adjoining the house, 50 feet front by 120 feet, unimproved.

John Randall, Adm.

de bonis non of Allen Quynn.

April 6.

April 6. This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphone Court of Anne Arundel County,

Arundel County.

LETTERS OF AUMINISTRATION
On the personal estate of Greenburry
Pumphrey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having chims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make inneediate payment.

Walter Pumphrey, James

March 28.

tion which deser a level with Di

By one of the Editors,

LNEVER pass you spring so gay. And skirted round with flowers so fair, But what I start and go away.

As if some Ghost stood sentry there And strange it is, the self-same spring

Is fair and beautiful to see; The tuneful red-breast oft will sing His anthem from a neighb'ring tree.

A curious concert 'tis, to hear The chariot o'er the pavements rattle The milk maid singing loud and clear, The lowing of the distant cattle.

And it is pleasant to sit down . Beside the margin of the stream, And see the chimnies of the town, Pour forth their smoke to morning's

And could I but give up my creed-Were I a beathen-I should think That ev'ry grace that haunts the mead, Would dwell beside its verdant brink.

Now, wherefore should I fear to be Beside a spring so very fair?
Ah! stranger, I'll relate to thee, E-Then call me coward, if you dare. When I was young-a little thing,

And laugh'd and cried I knew not My nurse would take me to the spring, And with the prospect theer mine

There did I view with much regard, (How often did it raise my mirth!) The negro pismire toiling hard

Around his thimble-full of earth. My infant bosom did not know, What since experience renders sure, That the poor ant that pleas'd me so,

Was nought but man in miniature. From hence I learn'd to be a guest, And on the sunny bank to he; No bird, when absent from the nest, Felt more inquietude than I.

Whene'er I storm'd in childish wrath, Which parents strove in vain still, They cried, " Here, take the boy to

Bath; If that won't cure him, nothing will." And Betty, now compell'd to take Her hourly journey to the spring, Her household duty to forsake, And back the truant urchin bring;

Bethought her now of every tale, To freeze the blood or raise the hair, Such as will infant minds assail, And planted every demon there.

For this, none more expert than she Her brain was Superstition's den ; Like good man Lewis, she could be More conversant with ghosts than men.

She told me of the Witch in grey, With long white nails, whose only

Is to search out and catch her prey, Each idle, truant, straggling boy. " Once by the spring I saw her set;

know her, 'twas the very same ; I heard her, in a raving fit, Mutter strange things and call your name."

And since, though reason makes me stout,

Whene'er I to the spring repair, From ev'ry bush and bramble there

Attend, ye mothers, to my verse. Mind well the moral it conveys; The idle tales of many a nurse Make children cowards all their days

. M. G. Lewis author of the Monk

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

An address delivered to the Com-

mander in Chief of the 7th Military District, Major General Andrew Jackson, at the ceremony of solemn thanksgiving; after his brilliant defence of the city of N. Orleans-BY THE REV. WM. DU-BOURG, Administral or Apostolick of the Diocese of Louisiana.

GENERAL

WHILST the state of Louisiana, in the joyful transports of her gratitude hails you as her delixerer, and the asserter of her menaced liberties-whilst grateful America, so lately wrapt up in anxious suscity, the emporium of the wealth of one half of her territory, and the true bulwark of its independence, is now to echoing from shore to shore your splendid achievements, and preparing to inscribe you make on her immortal rolls, among those of het Washingtons; whilst history, poetry, and the monumental arts will vie in consigning to the admit ration of the latest posterity a triumph perhaps unparallelled in their records: whilst thus raised by universal acclamation to the very pio-nacle of fame, amid ascending clouds of incense—how easy it had been for you general, to forget the prime mover of your wonderful auccess, and to assume to yourself a praise which must essentially re-

of true glory, and justly placing the summit of your ambition in approving yourself the worthy instrument of heaven's merciful designs, the first impulse of your religious heart was to acknowledge the signal interpositions of Providence—your first step is a saleme display of your first step is a solemn display of your humble sense of his favours.

Still agitated at the remembrance of those dreadful agonies from which we have been so miraculously rescued, it is our pride also to acknowledge that the Almighty has truly had the principal hand in our deliverance, and to follow you, general, in attributing to his infinite goodness the homage of our unfeigned gratitude. Let the infatuated votaty of a blind chance derive our credulous simplicity; let the cold-hearted atheist look up for the explanation of such important events to the mere concatenation of human causes; to us, the whole universe is loud in proclaiming a Supreme Ruler, who, as he holds the hearts of men in his hands, holds also the thread of all contingent occurrences. " Whatever be his intermediate agents, (says an illustrious prelate) still on the secret orders of his all-ruling providence, depend the rise and prosperity, as well as the decline and downfall of empires. From his lofty throne above, he moves every scene below; now curbing, now letting loose the passions of men; now infusing his own wisdom into the leaders of nations; now confounding their boasted prudence, and spreading upon their councils a spirit of intoxication, and thus executing his uncontroulable judgments on the sons of men according to the dictates of his own unerring justice."

To him, therefore, our most fervent thanks are due, for our late unexpected rescue; and it is Him we chiefly intend to praise, when, considering you, general, as the man of His right hand, whom He has taken pains to fit out for the important commission of our defence, we extol that fecundity of genius, by which in an instant of the most discouraging distress, you created unforeseen resources; raised, as it were, from the ground, hosts of intrepid warriors, and provided every vulnerable point with ample means of defence. To Him we trace that instinctive superiority of your mind, which at once rallied around you universal confidence, impressed one irresistible movement to all the jarring elements of which this political machine is composed, aroused their slumbering spirits, and diffused through every rank that noble ardour which glowed in your own bosom. To Him, in fine, we address our acknowledgments for that consummate prudence which defeated all he combinations of a sagacious enemy, entangled him in the very snares which he had spread before us, and succeeded in effecting his utter destruction, without once exposing the lives of our citizens. Immortal thanks be to his Supreme Majesty, for sending us such an instrument of his bountiful designs! A gift of that value is the best token of the continuance of his protection-the most solid encouragement to us to sue for new favours. The first which it emboldens us humbly to supplicate, as it is the nearer to our throbbing hearts, is that you may long enjoy, general, the honours of your grateful coun-try, of which you will permit us to present you a pledge in this wreath of laurel, the prize of victory, the symbol of immortality. The next is a speedy and honourable termination of the bloody contest in which we are engaged. No one has so efficaciously laboured as you, gene ral, for the acceleration of that blissful period; may we soon rear that sweetest fruit of your splendid

and uninterrupted victories!

General Jackien's Answer.

Reverend Sir-1 received with gratitude and pleasure the symboli-cal crown which prety has prepared. I receive it in the name of the brave men who have so effectually seconded my exertions for the preservation of their country—they well deserve the laurels which their country will

For myself, to have been instrumental in the deliverance of such a country, is the greatest blessing that heaven could confer. That it has been effected with so little lossthat so few tears should cloud the smiles of our triumph, and not a cy-press leaf be interwoven in the wreath, which you present—is a source of the most exquisite enjoy

turn to that exalted source whence I thank you, reverend all, most every sort of merit is derived but, better acquainted with the nature offer up for my happiness. May offer true glory, and justiy placing the our beloved country be first heard, and may mine four your individual prosperity, as well as that of the congregations committed to your care, be favourably received the prosperity, the wealth, the happiness of the city will then be com-mensurate with the courage and other great qualities of its inhabitants.

#### NOTICE.

Mr. Jacob Rose having deposited his Books with the subscriber, and authorised him to collect all debts due thereon, those indebted are requested to make

March 30. 3 Hes Willigman.

A Stray Cow.

Came to the subscriber's plantation near South River, early in December last, a small brindle Cow, with Calf, marked in both ears. The owner is de sired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

March 30.

3t.

March 30.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testimentary on the personal es tate of Thomas Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, within six mouths from the date hereof, they may ctherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1845. Richard Grahame, Adm'r. Zarch 30.

City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and ori ginally by Mr. George Mann, deceased, announces to the public, and more especially to those who may be disposed to patronize and encourage him, that it is his fixed determination to render it equal to any establishment in the state. Its conveniences perhaps are unequalled, and the opportunities offered by its proximity to the bay, of furnishing his table with wild fowl and oysters, will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom with those dishes in their proper season. He assures those who have been in the habit of patronizing this establishment, that they may calculate hereafter on meeting with accommodations at least equal to any which have been afforded by his predecessors; and so far as his own personal attendance, together with that of those in his employ, can contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of his guests, he pledges himself no exertion shall be wanting He has a good supply of liquors, and for the amusement of the stranger and the traveller, he has provided a Coffee Room, furnished with news papers from every principal scaport in the United States. ivate rooms are always ready, and private or public suppers can be bad at the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.

WILLIAM CATON. A Bar-Keeper & Cook Are wanted immediately at the City Tavern.

Annapolis March 23,

John Golder, Attorney at law, having removed to Philadelphia, offers his sincere thanks to his friendsin Maryland for their liberal confidence and support during his practice, and takes this method to in form them, he has left the exhibits and causes of action relating to his unfi-nished business, with special instructi-ons in each case, in the hands of James Boyle, esq. attorney at law, in Annapo lis, who will pay attention to all inquiries concerning business in his hands. James Boyle, esquire, has also in his possession the greater part of the papers relative to the unsettled business originally instituted by the Hon. John Johnson, to whom persons concerned will be pleased to apply for them. John Golder.

N. B. Mr. Boyle will also attend to the opinion of business of the late Abraham data, esq. March 16. eaw3t.

Anne Arundel County, sc. I heraby certify, that Robert Nichols brought before me this day, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a small sorrel MARE, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old, thirteen and half hands high. Said mare isshed all round, fored, hogged, and short-docked, with no other perceivable mark or brand—she perceivable mark or brand—the perceivable mark or brand—the perceivable mark of me one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 37th March, 18 to.

The owner of the peace described

prove property, pay charges, and take ner away. Robert Nichols.

Robert Welch, of in rotes and intrespectfully splicits the

Public Sales

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will offer to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 21st April next.
A part of a Tract of Land, lying in

A part of a Tract of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne, called Holliday's Purchase, being the real estate of Thomas Holliday, late of Anne Arundel county, decrased. This land is of a soil well adapted to the cultivation of rye and corn ; it is situated in a fine healthy country, and in the midst of a very respectable society. From its vicinity to the Patuxent, the produce of the farm can at all times be conveniently and cheaply transported to a good market. As this land is so well and so generally known, it is deemed inexpedient to give a more minute description. Those persons who may be disposed to purchase, can obtain all necessary information by applying to Mr. John Plummer, who lives on an adjoining tract. The subscriber being also authorised by the decree to sell the same at private sale, will receive any proposals which may be made previous to the are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, on the receipt of which the trustee till convey the title.

Villiam Warfield, Trustee.

March 30 ts.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the orphane court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale on Thursday the 13th April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Nicholas Swormstadt, on the south side of Patapsco,

All the personal estate of said Sworm stadt, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Catrle, Hogs and Sheep, Household Furniture, plantation utensils, &c. and one Batteau. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Nancy Swormstadt, Admix.

A House and Lot,

In the precincts of Baltimore, now occupied by Mr. Proud, will also be disposed of on the terms above mentioned, on Saturday the 15th April.

March 30. An Overseer Wanted. An honest, industrious, sober man, will meet with immediate employ, by applying to the subscriber, at his farm

The subscribers offer for sale a valu-

able farm situated on West River, con-

taining 400 acres of land, inferior to

no the north side Severn. March 16. James Mackubin.

For Sale.

none in the county, a part of which is now in clover, it has the advantage of fine meadows and meadow land; it is well timbered, and enclosed. The improvements consist of two comfortable dwelling-houses, with the necessary out buildings, which with other improve ments it is deemed unnecessary to par-

ticularize, as every person inclined to purchase is invited to view the propery. Springfield the late residence of Joseph Court, is included in this tract, and within 60 yards of the dwelling-house is one of the finest springs in the county. The well known healthiness of the situation, with the excellence of the neighbourhood, renders it well worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wish to settle in the country. Springfield, with 200 acres, may be had possession of immediately, and the other 200 in the ensuing autumn, with liberty to seed as early as they please One half of the purchase money must be paid in hand, for the other half 12 months credit will be given, on approv-ed negotiable notes or bank stock, The tract will be divided in two lots, if

required, to suit purchasers. Stock, plantation utensils, and some valuable hands, may be had with the land. Apply to either of the subscribers living at West River,

Henry Hall,
Henry A. Hall. March 9.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned to the subscriber all the debts due him on his books, which have accrued since his his books, which have accreded since his establishment in the Union Tavern, all those indebted on said books, are notified to make payment to the subscriber only. Indulgence cannot be given, and no discrimination can be made in the mode of collection. James Show.

Blank Bonde, Declara-tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-mon Warrants—For sale at this Of

sixteen miles from Batti tract contains 342 acres of lity, and produces well Indi

lity, and produces well Indian come bacco, small grain, particularly of its distance from the market of his more makes it valuable to any serious more makes it valuable to any serious on. The soil is adapted to early groun of vegetables of all kinds; nearly a half of the tract is in wood, of yes thriving timber. The improvement are comfortable and in good repair to dwelling house roomy and sufficient to a large family; every convenient on house, for stock and poultry; an errollent garden newly built, rich, and a set with herbs of almost every kind; pump of good water, in the yard in ruit of every kind. There is soo meadow and more can be made on little labour. Any person inclined purchase, may know the terms by a plying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, in Americal Company. Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Ama Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hern in the city of Baltimore If the abproperty is not sold at private sale in that day be exposed to public sale at the premises, to the highest hidder.

March 16, 183. tagical

Lands for Sale. By virtuge of an order of the count chancery, in pursuance of an atsubscriber will expose to sale Monday the 17th April next, at Ca ton's Tavern in the city of Annapos 550 acres of land, part of a tocafled

HAMPTON COURT

originally granted on the 3d Nov. 17 to Thomas Johnson, and lying in Am

Arundel county.
These lands are part of the quant of 1,060 acres, purchased by the in-general John Davidson of Annapol from Thomas Johnson, the patente, a the 28th May, 1783, for himself, a main Benjamin Brooke, and the him of Col. Benjamin Ford. Davidson a the 24th April. 1776, conveyed is acres, his own part, to Caleb Derection of Thomas, having on the 26 April, 1786, previously conveyed acres, his part, to Benjamin Brock the remaining 350 acres are now all because the control of th because the same will not admit of vision between the heirs of Benjan Ford.

The subscriber is unacquainted wa these lands, and of course can give description either of their particular situation, their soil, or improvement He supposes that persons inclined purchase will view them previous the sale. Mr. Henry Wayman, we lives near the lands, will shew them any person who will call upon him

The title is indisputable. One sixth of the purchase money be paid cash to the trustee, on the of of sale; and for the balance, books be given for the payment of one ball 9 months, and the other half in from the day of sale, with legal most

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber a he 2d of October, 1814, a negro-named DICK: he is a short, yellow complected fellow, about 35 years age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and wy polite when spoken to. He took we him a pair of cotton country cloth her sers, with a broadblue stripe, & a white country cloth jacket and was coat. He is a rough sheemaker a took away with him his tools. We ever brings home the said negro of cures him so that I get him again, a receive the above reward with all of sonable charges.

21 Benjamin Harwood, of A A Co. nty, South line Neck, neur Amepolis N. B. It is supposed the above the man may have gone to Montgoo Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Ca House, and may have a pass. B I December 1.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the only court of Anne Arundel county, subscriber will expose to public on Friday the fauteenth April at the late dwelling of Charles Droof Wm. late of A. A. county decay.

ed.
All the personal estate of said ceased, consisting of two negres also horses, eattle, hoga, and sheep gether with a parcei of househols kitchen furniture, and plantation sile. The foregoing property as sold on a credit of six months for sums over twenty dollars, all sum der that sum the cash to be paid; with approved security will be required interest, from the day of The sale to commence on the property of the cash to be paid; the cash to be pa

IVOL. LXXIII.

TRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

rice-Three Dollars per Annum. HE VOLCANO OF ALBAY. anslated for the N. Y. Comme ial Advertiser, from a pamphle

n the Spanish language, printe t Manilla. READFUL & MEMORABLE OCCURRENCE

at took place in the Province amarines, on the 1st day of F

ruary, 1814.

A Pastor, whose flo suffered, and is now suffer the greatest calamities a eries, comes to implore, with olute confidence, the well know rity of the inhabitants of the inds, and particularly that of hly respectable population of t etal of Manilla, most earnes plicating, in the name of G of His Most Holy Mother, c ividual, to relieve, according ability, the necessities of icted and horror stricken par ers, the inhabitants of the vi of Cagsaua and Budiao, in ovince of Camarines, which h en destroyed by the dreadful er memorable eruption of the. no of Albay, that happened first day of the month of Fe

of the present year, of wh an eye witness, I offer to olic the following relation. More than thirteen years ha sed, during which the voicar bay, by some called Mayon. served a continued and prof ence, without giving the n of its existence. It wa ger viewed with that distrus for with which volcanoes t inspire those who inhabit th ity. In the year 1800 its iptions took place, in whi itted a great quantity of s nd, and ashes, (as had always ual,) and occasioned consider mage to the same villages t now completely destroyed

ing useless a great numb tile fieltls, which thenc re converted into aria and sands. In the latter part er of that year the last er opened, and caused more c those villages. ince that time we had r

ked any circumstance ind the existence of the volcar refore all the apprehension had formerly inspired was dissipating Consequen ensive and spacious side h verted into a highly cu beautiful garden. In par inhabitants of Camalig a o had planted upon it mar es, and every kind of frui h a variety of roots and ; which, while they agrecable perspective, s heir excellent productio ustrious families with fo this state was the vo first day of Feb. last.

reflected, in the sligh , upon the damages an so bad a neighbour had habit of occasioning. ome persuaded, in consec long a silence, that it in mpletely extinguished, those subterraneous re closed, through whi mbustible materials, who rhad we seen or rema ns which might indicate

chand what was abou ce. In the former re were heard, a co e previous, certain si sounds, that were sur them. It also emitt tinually a thick smoke innounced them. Bu sent occasion we ren ng of all this. It is

the last day of Januar wed some slight shock treely noticed them,

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ruary, 1814. A Pastor, whose flock suffered, and is now sufferthe greatest calamities and eries, comes to implore, with an olute confidence, the well known rity of the inhabitants of these nds, and particularly that of the aly respectable population of this ptal of Manilla, most earnestly plicating, in the name of God, of His Most Holy Mother, each ividual, to relieve, according to ability, the necessities of thy icted and horror stricken parishers, the inhabitants of the villaof Cagsaua and Budiao, in the ovince of Camarines, which have n destroyed by the dreadful and er memorable eruption of the volno of Albay, that happened on first day of the month of Febru-, of the present year, of which, an eye witness, I offer to the olic the following relation.

More than thirteen years had esed, during which the volcano of bay, by some called Mayon, had served a continued and profound nce, without giving the least n of its existence. It was no ger viewed with that distrust and for with which volcanoes usual inspire those who inhabit the viity. In the year 1800 its last uptions took place, in which it itted a great quantity of stones, id, and ashes, (as had always been ual,) and occasioned considerable mage to the same villages that it now completely destroyed ; reninguseless a great number of tile fields, which thenceforth re converted into ari I and frightsands. In the latter part of Ocer of that year the last eruption ppened, and caused more damage

those villages. Since that time we had not reed any circumstance indicative he existence of the volcano, and refore all the apprehension that had formerly inspired was gradudissipating Consequently, its ensive and spacious side had been verted into a highly cultivated beautiful garden. In particular, inhabitants of Camalig and Buhad planted upon it many cocoa es, and every kind of fruit-trees, ha variety of roots and vegetawhich, while they afforded grecable perspective, supplied, their excellent productions many lustrious families with food.

n this state was the volcano on first day of Feb. last. No perreflected, in the slightest dee, upon the damages and losses t so bad a neighbour had been in habit of occasioning. We had ome persuaded, in consequence of long a silence, that it was now mpletely extinguished, and that those subterraneous conduits re closed, through which it at-cted to itself and kindled the mbustible materials, which it had merly so continually thrown out. rhad we seen or remarked any which might indicate to us bethand what was about to take e. In the former eruptions, re were heard, a considerable previous, certain subterranesounds, that were sure presages them. It also emitted almost tinually a thick smoke by which announced them. But upon the sent occasion we remarked nong of all this. It is true, that the last day of January we perved some slight shocks; but we

the morning we felt one more violent than those we had hitherto experienced. It was repeated at four and from that hour they were almost continual until the eruption com-

Tuesday dawned, and I scarcely ever remarked at Camarines a more serene and pleasant morning or a clearer sky. I observed, however, that the ridges nearest the volcano were covered with a mist that I supposed to be the smoke of some house thereabouts, that had been on fire in the night. At 8 o'clock on the fatal morning the volcano began suddenly to emit a thick column of stones, sand and ashes, which with the greatest velocity was elevated in a moment to the highest part of the atmosphere. At this sight we utmost dread, and especially when we observed that in an instant the brow of the volcano was covered by it. We had never seen a similar eruption, and were immediately convinced that a river of fire was coming towards us, and was about to consume us. The first thing which was done in my village was to secure the holy sacrament from profanation, and betake ourselves to a precipitate flight. The swiftness with which that dreadful tide rolled towards us, did not give us much time either for reflection er conversation. The frightful noise that the volcano made, caused great terror, even in the stoutest hearts. We all ran terrified, and filled with the greatest dismay and consternation, endeavouring to reach the highest and most distant places, in order to preserve ourselves from so imminent a danger. The horizon began to darken, and our anxieties redoubled. The noise of the volcano continually increases; the darkness augments; and we continue our flight for the preservation of our lives, removing farther and farther from an object so terrifick. But notwithstanding the swiftness with which we run, we are overtaken in our disastrous flight by a heavy shower of huge stones by the violence of which many unfortunate persons are in a moment deprived of life. This unforeseen and cruel circumstance,

> burnt stones fall from above which in a short time reduce them to ashes. Who is capable of making an exact relation of scenes so sad and melancholy, and of presenting them to the public in the same manner that they occurred? which of us thought to escape with life upon beholding such manifest signals of Divine justice? As for myself, I remembered in those dreadful mo ments the disastrous fate of the cities of Pentapolis, and I was then persuaded that the unfortunate villages of Camarines were about to suffer the same unhappy catastrophe. Terrible reflections it is true, but founded upon the immorality of manners which had long been re-

obliges us to make a pause in our

career, and to shelter ourselves un-

der the houses, but the flames and

marked in those villages. In this dreadful situation, we called upon God, in such manner as we could, from the bottom of our afflicted and almost broken hearts, beseeching him for pardon and mercy. It became completely dark, and we remained enveloped and immersed in the most thick and palpable darkness, comparable only to that which in the time of Moses was seen in Egypt. From this moment reflection is at an end, advice is no longer given, and no person recognizes another. The Pather abandons his children, the husband his wife, she remembers not her beloved spouse, and the children forget their parents. No one thinks that he can assist his fellows, because all believe that they are

about to die. But as man, even in the most critical and destitute situations, endeavours by all possible methods to preserve life, each one of us, for this interesting object makes use of all the means and expedients that can be resorted to in the terrible their having been very frequent, ce the earthquake that we expended on the 5th of October of caped with life avail ourselves, that vear 1811. On Monday night we might not perish at that time? A horrible and mournful day it

shelter. It was necessary to abandon them with all haste, in order not to perish with them. "To go out uncovered, was to expose one's self to a danger not less imminent; because the stones that fell were of an enormous size, and fell as thick as rain itself. It is necessary, that we may not die in the one or the other manner, to cover ourselves and delend ourselves as well as we can. We do so. Some cover themselves with hides, others with tables and chairs, others with boards there begins to mourn and lament and tea-trays -Many take refuge in the trunks of trees, others among the canes and hedges, and some hide themselves in a cave which the brow of a mountain offered them .-Those only of us survive who had the good fortune to protect ourwere astonished, and filled with the selves by one or other of those methods; but those who were in the open air, with nothing at hand with which they could cover themselves, almost all perished or were wound-

The horrid and frightful noise of the volcano increases to its utmost; the shower of stones and thick sand augments; the burning stones and meteors continue to fail, and in a very short time reduce to ashes the most beautiful villages of the province of Camarines. Could there be signs more analogous to those that are to take place at the last judgment? The animals of the mountain descend precipitately to the villages, to seek in them a secure asylum. The domestic animals run terrified with the greatest disorder and affright, uttering cries that indicate their approaching end. Nothing interested as in those dreadful moments but the preservaomn potence, a great number of vicsimilar to what we read in the holy scriptures concerning the day of the last judgment.

About ten in the forenoon it ceased to rain heavy stones, and each one endeavoured to remain in the situation he then was, waiting until the rain of thick sand which succeeded it should also cease, or until some new and unforeseen calamity should terminate the existence of

We thus continued until half past the noise of the Volcano began to diminish, and the horizon to clear a little, at sight of which there was revived in us the hope of life, which until then had been almost wholly extinguished. At about two in the afternoon it became entirely clear, and we began to perceive distinctly the lamentable and dreadful ravages that the darkness had hitherto concealed from us. We saw with terror the ground covered with dead bodies, part of whom had been killed by the stones, and the others consumed by the fire. Two hundred of those perished in the church of Budiao; thirty five in a single house in that village. The joy that all felt at having preserved life through such imminent dangers. was in many instantly converted into the extremity of sorrow at finding themselves deprived of their relations, friends and acquaintances. There, a father finds his children dead, here, a husband his wife, and a wife her husband; particularly in the village of Budiao, where there are very few who have not lost some of their nearest connections. In another place at every step one meets innumerable other unhappy wretches extended upon the ground, who, though not yet deprived of life, are wounded or bruised in a thousand ways. Some with their legs broken, some without arms, some with their sculls fractured, and others with their whole bodies full of wounds. Such were the mournful objects that presented themselves to us during the remainder of that afternoon, many of them died immediately, and others on the following days, the rest remaining abandoned to the most melancholy fate, without physicians, without medicines, and in want even of ne-

cessary food.

the shocks increased. At two in In the houses we now found no was, the remembrance of which acknowledgments, if you will cond will ever be indelibly engraven upon our hearts. Not one of us then thought to escape with life. Death presented himself to us in various and frightful shapes, threatening to deprive us of life by different and horrible methods. But the power ful hand of our beneficent and sovereign God restrains him. At his commanding voice, pale death is appalled. He trembles, groans, and leaves us. He flees, terrour stricken, to the caverns of the earth, and the spoils which he was about to make, and of which he has been deprived. He thought on that day to have imbrued, more than usual, his scythe with blood; but he was ob liged to humble himself before Him who governs the empires, and at whose voice the infernal regions skake with fear. The sad result of the misfortunes

of that day has been the total ruin of five villages in the province of Camarines, and the principal part of Alby; the death of more than twelve hundred unfortunate persons, and many others severely wounded; the loss of every thing that the survivors possessed in the world, being left without houses, without cloathing, without animals, without the prospect of an-harvest, and without a morsel fit to eat; th. mournful and unhappy fate of many who have been lest orphans, abandoned to Divine providence: others widows, with the loss of four, five, and even more children; the total

descruction of their Churches and Parochial houses, with every thing that they contained; in consequence of which, the sacraments could not be administered to such as died of tion of our own lives. But alas! their wounds on the succeeding divine justice has already marked days, and who were buried without and pointed out, with the finger of any pomp or ceremony; and the many infants who have since been tims who are to perish in this day born, have from necessity been bapof wrath and fury, in every respect tized with common water, because the circumstances in which we were placed did not permit it to be otherwise.

The present appearance of the volcano is most melancholy and terrific. Its side which was formerly so cultivated and which afforded a prospect the most picturesque, is now nothing but an arid and barren sand. The stones, sand and ashes which cover it are so astonishing in quantity, that in some places they exceed the thickness of ten & twelve one in the afternoon, at which hour | yards, and in the very spot where lately stood the village of Budiao, there are places in which the Gocoa trees are almost covered. In the ruined villages and almost through the whole extent of the eruption, the ground remains covered with sand to the depth of half a yard, and scarcely a single tree is left alive. The crater of the volcano has lowered, as I judge, more than twenty fathoms, and on the south side discovers a spacious and horrid mouth which it is frightful to look at .-Three new ones are opened at a considerable distance from the principal crater, through which also smoke and ashes were incessantly emitted. In short the most beautiful villages of Camarines and the principal part of that province are converted into

barren sand. Behold, generous inhabitants of these Islands, in this short and unpolished relation, what has just occurred at Camarines. Its most beautiful villages burned, its soil entirely destroyed, its inhabitants to the number of more than 20,000 dispersed, deprived of what they possessed, suffering a thousand wants and miseries, and begging alms from door to door that they may not perish with hunger, and when you see how many great hardships and miseries that unhappy people are suffering, you cannot but commiserate their cruel and melancholy situati-

I very well know the almost extreme necessity in which this capital city of Manilla is at present, but at the same time I likewise know that your very offals and leavings would in a great degree alleviate the extreme indigence, and deplora-ble poverty of these miserable beings. They do not ask you for money because they know you have it not, but they will give you a thousand thanks and the most affectionate | zens.

scend to give them in as alms the old clothing that you keep in your chest, and wardrobes, and of which you make no use whatsoever. And o garments that you can spare without inconvenience to yourselves will be to them a most acceptable present which they will value more than I can express.

Yes, worthy inhabitants of Manilla, all these unhappy natives of Camarines are depending upon your generosity and patriotic charity .-They wait with anxiety for assestance and succour; and one of their curates, who has come in person to implore your clemency, knowing the tenderness and charity of your generous hearts, addresses to you this short statement, rather for the purpose of giving you an account of what happened in that province on the first day of February, than of exciting your charty towards the miserable inhabitants, as he is firmly persuaded, that, upon your becoming acquainted with the many and severe afflictions that they have suffered and are now suffering, you will on your part exert yourselves to remedy them to the extent of your abilities, knowing that in the whole course of your lives a case can scarcely occur more suitable or proper for the exercise of charity towards your distressed fellow men; and that God our Lord will look with peculiar complacency upon whatever slight sacrifice you may be pleased to make for their relief; for you well know that charity opens the gates of heaven and covers a a multitude of sins.

Your most humble servant and Chaplain.

FR. FRANCISCO ARAGONESE. Note .- In consequence of having distributed all the copies of this account that were printed, I have found it necessary, in order to satisfy the curiosity of many who are daily calling on me for it, to reprint it anew; and I avail myself of so favourable an opportunity to correct the many errata that were contained in the first edition; and at the same time to inform the charitable people of Manilla, that I am authorised by the honourable chief magistrate, and by the Right Rev. Diocesan, to solicit alms, and to open a subscription for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the six villages that have been destroyed by the vol-

cano of Albay. Any person whose charity may dispose him to subscribe, or to bestow any alm for the purpose above mentioned, can do so at the Convent of Santa Clara, at which place I res de. I shall also devote as much time as other busin ss that I am engaged in relating to the same benevolent object will permit, in going personally from house to house to solicit the charity of the inhabitants; for such is my anxiety to alleviate the distress of those for whom I plead, that I will omit no personal exertions that in my judgment may contribute to the attain ment of that object.

#### NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, part of the personal estate of John Watkins, deceased, at his late dwelling, on West River, on Tuesday the 25th instant, if fair, if not, the first day thereafter,

Consisting of several valuable neroes, both men, women and children; also a valuable stock, consisting of horses cattle, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture; also two Battenus, a yawl, and one seine, corn and bacon The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid; bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock
Nicholas Watkins of Thos. Adm.

April 6. . 3

Robert Welch, of Ben.

Offers himself a candidate for the ffice of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow citi-

Sale. of the court

his state, in ril next, at Ca ty of Annapas part of a tor OURT e 3d N.ov. 17 d lying in Ame

of the quantity and by the in of Annapole, the patentee, a 6, conveyed 48 o Caleb Dense ing on the 26 ly conveyed 33 enjamin Brocks eirs of Benjan nacquainted wit

their partical them previous will show then ll call upon him purchase money rustee, on the a balance, books ment of one half

Reward. the subscriber 1814, a negro m is a short, yells about 35 years to. He took country cloth in

with legal most

ugh sheemaker a the said negro or get him again. n Harwood, of Co. nty, South River osed the above serone to Montgon mother lives with

lue stripe, & a rea h jacket and wa

TICE.

POETS CORNER con the Raldings Poles THE FORCE OF SUPERSTA

TION By one of the Editors,

By one of the Editors.

NEVER year you spring so gay.
And shirted round with howers so fair,
But what I start and go away.
As if some Ghost stood sentry there,
And strangs it is, the self-same spring
Is fair and beautiful to see;
The tuneful red-breast off will sing
His anthem from a neighb ring tree.
A curious concert 'the, to hear
The churiot o'er the pavements rattle,
The mill maid singing loud and clear,
The lowing of the distant cattle.

And it is pleasant to sit down.

And it is pleasant to sit down.

Beside the margin of the stream,

And see the chimeies of the town, Pour forth their smoke to morning's

And could I but give up my creed— Were I a heathen—I should think That evry grace that haunts the mead, Would dwell beside its verdant brink. Now, wherefore should I fear to be

Beside a spring so very fair?
Ah! stranger, Pil relate to thee,
L-Then call me coward, if you dare. When I was young—a little thing.

And laugh'd and cried I knew no

My nurse would take me to the spring, And with the prospect theer mine

There did I view with much regard, (How often did it raise my mirth!) The negro pismire toiling hard Around his thimble-full of earth.

My infant bosom did not know, What since experience renders sure, That the poor aut that pleas'd me so, Was nought but man in ministure.

From hence I learn'd to be a guest, And on the sunny bank to he; No bird, when absent from the nest, Felt more inquietude than L.

Whene'er I storm'd in childish wrath, Which parents strove in vain still, They cried, " Here, take the boy to Bath;

If that won't cure him, nothing will." And Betty, now compell'd to take Her hourly journey to the spring, Her household duty to forsake, And back the truant urchin bring

Bethought her now of every tale, To freeze the blood or raise the hair Such as will infant minds assail, And planted every demon there.

For this, none more expert than she Her brain was Superstition's den; Like good man Lewis, also could be More conversant with ghosts than

She told me of the Witch in grey, With long white nails, whose only

Is to search out and catch her prey, Each idle, troant, straggling boy. Once by the spring I saw her set; I know her, 'twas the very same;

heard her, in a raving Mutter strange things and call your

And since, though reason makes me Whene'er I to the spring repair,

I find the old witch peoping out From er'ry bush and bramble there.

Attend, ye mothers, to my verse. Mind well the moral it conveys; The idle tales of many a nurse Make children cowards all their days

. M. G. Lewis author of the Monk

#### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

An address delivered to the Commander in Chief of the 7th Military District, Major General Andrew Jackson, at the ceremony of solemn thanksgiving; after his Orleans-st THE REV. WM. DUbound, Administrat of Aposto-lick of the Diocese of Louisiana. GENERAL.

WHILST the state of Louigrantende hails you as her deligerer, and the asserter of her menaced gratitude halls you as her deliverer, and the asserter of her menaded liberties—whilst grateful America, an lately wrapt up in anxious suspense on the late of this important elty, the emperium of the wealth of one half of her territory, and the fue bulwark of its independence, in now re-echorag from shore to shore your splendld achievements, and preparing to inscribe you wealthe or her immortal rolls, among those of her Washingtons; whilst history, poetry, and the monumental area will vie in consigning to the admiration of the latest posterity a triumph perhaps unparallelled in their factories, whilst thus raised by untartic of face, and seconding to the very pipulate of face, and seconding to the roll of preparation to the very pipulate of face, and seconding to the factories and for some manuferful addition to the second of the preparation to the very pipulate of face, and seconding to the face of the preparation of the preparat

of heaven's merciful designs, the first impulse of your religious beaut was to acknowledge, the signal interpositions of Providence—your first step is a solemn display of your humble sense of his favours.

Still agitated at the remembrance of those dreadful agenies from which we have been so miraculously rescued, it is our pride also to acknowledge that the Almighty has truly had the principal hand in our deliverance, and to follow you, general, in attributing to his infinite goodness the homage of air quite grant of a blind chance derive our credulous simplicity; let the cold hearted at heist look up, for the cold-hearted atheist look up for the explanation of such important events to the mere concatenation of human causes; to us, the whole universe is loud in proclaiming a Superme Ruler, who, as he holds the hearts of men in his hands, holds also the thread of all contingent occurrences. " Whatever be his intermediate agents, (says an illustrious prelate) still on the secret orders of his all-ruling providence, depend the rise and prosperity, as well as the decline and downtall of empires. From his lofty throne above, he moves every scene below now curbing, now letting loose the passions of men; now infusing his own wisdem into the leaders of nations; now confounding their boasted prudence, and spreading upon their councils a spirit of intoxication, and thus executing his uncontroulable judgments on the sons of men according to the distates of his

own unerring justice." To him, therefore, our most fervent thanks are due, for our late unexpected rescue; and it is Him we chiefly intend to praise, when, con-sidering you, general, as the man of His right hand, whom He has taken pains to fit out for the important commission of our defence, we extol that fecundity of genius, by which in an instant of the most discouraging distress, you created unforeseen resources; raised, as it were, from the ground, hosts of intrepid warriors, and provided every vulnerable point with ample means of defence. To Him we trace that instinctive superiority of your mind, which at once rallied around you universal confidence, impressed one irresistible movement to all the jarring elements of which this political machine is composed, aroused their slumbering spirits, and diffused through every rank that noble ar-dour which glowed in your own bo-som. To Him, in fine, we address our acknowledgments for that consummate prudence which defeated all the combinations of a sagacious enemy, entangled him in the very snares which he had spread before us, and succeeded in effecting his otter destruction, without once exposing the lives of our citizens. Immortal thanks be to his Supreme Majesty, for sending us such an instrument of his bountiful designs! A gift of that value is the best token of the continuance of his pro-tection—the most solid encouragement to us to sue for new favours. The first which it emboldens us humbly to supplicate, as it is the nearer to our throbbing hearts, is that you may long enjoy, general, the honours of your grateful country, of which you will permit us to present you as pledge in this wreath of laurel, the prize of victory, the symbol of immortality. The next is a speedy and bonourable termination of the bloody contest in which

> blissful period; may we soon resp that sweetest fruit of your splendid and uninterrupted victories! General Jackien's Answer.
>
> Reverend Sir-1 received with gratitude and pleasure the symbolical crown which plety has prepared. I received in the name of the brave men who have so effectually secondad my exertions for the preservation of their country—they well deserve the laurels which their country will bestow.

bestow.

For myself, to have been instrumental in the deliverance of such a
country, is the greatest blessing that
been effected with so little linethat so few tears should cloud the
smites of our triumph, and not a cypress leaf, he interwoved in the
ereath, which you present—is a
missize of the most exquisite enjoy
mont.

end may mine four your individual prosperity, as well as that of the congregations committed to your care, be favourably received—the prosperity, the wealth, the happiness of the city will then be commensurate with the courage and other great qualities of its inhabitants.

#### NOTICE.

Mr. Jasob Rose having deposited his Broks with the subscriber, and author-ised him to collect all debts due there-on, those indebted are requested tomake

March 30. Tes Willigman.

#### A Stray Cow.

Came to the subscriber's plantation near South Rayer, early in December last, a small brindle Cow, with Calf, marked in both ears. The owner is decharges, and take her away.

March 30.

St.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from letters testimentary on the personal co tate of Thomas Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, proper ly authenticated, within six mouths from the date hereof, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand 1 Richard Grahame, Adm'r.

Zarch 30.

## City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and ori-ginally by Mr. George Mann, deceased, announces to the public, and more especially to these who may be disposed to patronize and encourage him, that it is his fixed determination to render it equal to any establishment in the state. Its conveniences perhaps are unequalled, and the opportunities offered by its proximity to the bay, of furnishing his table with wild fowl and oysters, will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom with those dishes in their proper season. He as-sures those who have been in the habit of patronizing this establishment, that they may calculate hereafter on meet ing with accommodations at least equal to any which have been afforded his predecessors; and so far as his own personal attendance, together with that of those in his employ, can contri-bute to the comfort and satisfaction of his guests, he pledges himself no exertion shall be wanting. He has a good supply of liquors, and for the amusement of the stranger and the traveller, he has provided a Coffee Room, furnished with news papers from every principal scaport in the United States. Private rooms are always ready, and private or public suppers can be bad at the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the day,

week, month or year, and horses taken at livery. WILLIAM CATON

A Bar-Keeper & Cook Are wanted immediately at the City

Annapolis March 23.

#### John Golder,

John Golder,

Attorney at law, having removed to Philadelphia, offers his sincere thanks to his friendsin Maryland for their liberal confidence and support during his practice, and takes this method to in form them, he has left the exhibits and causes of action relating to his unfinished business, with special instructions in each case, in the hands of James Beyle, saq attorney at law, in Annapolis, who will pay attention to all inquiries concerning business in his hands. James Boyle, esquires in his hands. James Boyle, esquires, has also in his possession the greater part of the papers relative to the unsettled business originally instituted by the Hon. John Johnson, to whom persons concerned will be pleased to apply for them.

N. B. Ur. Boyle will also attend to the Onfine and business of the late Abraham slaves, saq.

March 18. equition County, sc. we are engaged. No one has so efficaciously laboured as you, general, for the acceleration of that

March 78 eaw3t.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

I hereby certify that Robert Nichols rought before me this day, as a stray, respecting on his enclosures, a small arrol MARE, supposed to be fourteen and hall sands high. Said mare isshed all round ased, housed, and short-ducked, with so other arrelyable mark or brand-lispent, trots and centers.

Given under the hand of me one of the justices of the peace for said county.

Public Saler

A part of a Tract of Land, lying in Anna Arundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne, called Holliday's Furchase, being the real estate of Phoums Holliday, late of Anne Arundel county, decrased. This land is of a soil well adapted to the cultivation of rye and corn; it is situated in a fine healthy country, and in the midst of a very respectable assisty. From its vicinity to the Paturent, the produce of the farm can at all times be conveniently and cheaply transported to a good market. As this land is so well and so generally known, it is deemed inexpedient to give a more minute description. Those persons who may be disposed to purchase, can obtain all recessary information by applying to Mr. John Plummer, who lives on an adjoining tract. The subscriber being also authorised by the decree to sell the same at private sale, will receive any propoat private sale, will receive any proposals which may be made previous to the glat April next. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, on the receipt of which the trustee will convey the title.

William Warfield, Trustee,

Marce 30 ts.

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphane court of Anne-Arundel county, the enheriber will expose to sale on. Thursday the 13th April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Nicholas Sworm stadt, on the south side of Patapsco,

All the personal estate of said Sworm stadt, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Caule, Hogs and Sheep, Household Furniture, plantation utensils, &c. and one Batteau. Terms of sale, for all sums over twesty dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with inter-est from the day of sale; for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Nancy Swormstudt, Admis.

#### A House and Lot,

In the precincts of Baltimore, now occupied by Mr. Proud, will also be disposed of on the terms above mentioned, on Saturday the 15th April.

March 30.

March 30.

Sw

An Overseer Wanted. an honest, industrious, sober man, will meet with immediate employ, by applying to the subscriber, at his farm no the north side Severn.

March 16. Sames Machabin.

# For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale a valu-able farm situated on West River, containing 400 acres of land, inferior to none in the county, a part of which is now in clover, it has the advantage of fine meadows and meadow land; it is well timbered, and enclosed. The imwell timbered, and enclosed. The improvements consist of two comfortable dwelling-houses, with the necessary out buildings, which with other improvements it is deemed unnecessary to particularize, as every person inclined to purchase is invited to view the proper-

purchase is invited to view the property. Springfield the late residence of Joseph Court, is included in this tract, and within 60 yards of the dwelling-house is one of the finest springs in the county. The well known healthiness of the situation, with the excellence of the neighbourhood, renders it well worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wish to settle in the country. Springfield, with 200 acres, may be had possession of immediately, and the other 200 in the ensuing autumn, with sther 200 in the ensuing autumn, with liberty to seed as early as they please. One half of the purchase money must be paid in hand, for the other half 12 months credit will be given, on approved negotiable notes or bank stock, The tract will be divided in two lots, if required, to suit purchasers. Stock, plantation utensils, and some valuable hands, may be had with the land. Apply to either of the subscribers living at West River,

#### NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker baving assigned to the subscriber all the debts due him on his books, which have secreted since his establishment in the Union Tavern, all those is debted on said books, are not

Blank Rand

on. The soil is adapted to early proof vegetables of all kinds; marry balf of the tract is in send of y thriving timber. The improvem are comfortable and in good resignated ling house roomy and soften a large family; every convegerations, for stock and positry; an elent garden newly built, reb, and set with herea of almost every impump of good water, in the pump of good water, in the made rule of every kind. There is meason and more wan be made little labour. Any person incline meadow and more can be made as little labour. Any person inclined purchase, may know the terms by plying to Mr. Richard Gambell, Ds. Anderson Warfield, in Amazundel county, or Mr. Eli Hese in the city of Baltimore. If the approperty is not sold at private also the 20th day of Jures next, it will a that day be exposed to public also the premises, to the highest ladder. Blarch 16, 189.

#### Lands for Sale.

By virtuge of an order of the come chancery, is pursuance of an at the legislature of this state, it subscriber will expose to all Monday the 17th April next, at it ton's Tavern in the city of Amapa. 850 acres of land, part of a treatled

#### HAMPTON COURT

originally granted on the 3d Nov. 17 Thomas Johnson, and lying in Au

These lands are part of the qu of 1,060 acres, purchased by the in general John Davidson of Aposto from Thomas Johnson, the patente, the 28th May, 1783, for himself, as tain Benjamin Brooke, and the he of Cel. Benjamin Ford. Davidson the 24th April, 1776, conveyed the 24th April, 1776, conveyed the acres, his own part, to Caleb Done son of Thomas, having on the 24 April, 1786, previously conveyed acres, his part, to Benjamin Broth the remaining 350 acres are now abbecause the same will not admit slevision between the heirs of Benjamin Broad

The subscriber is unacquainted w these lands, and of course can give description either of their partie situation, their soil, or improvement. He supposes that persons inclined purchase will view them previous the sale. Mr. Henry Wayman, will show then any person who will call upon his The title is indisputable.

One sixth of the purchase me be paid cash to the trustee, on the of sale; and for the balance, both be given for the payment of one lal

9 months, and the other half is from the day of sale, with legal not interest. Thomas H. Harris, Trusts March 16.

#### 50 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber he 2d of October, 1816, a negro mamed DICK: he is a short, yellow complected fellow, about 35 year age, 5 feet 6 or 7 fuehes high, about 36 year age, 5 feet 6 or 7 fuehes high, about polite when spoken to. He teek is him a pair of cotton country cloth be sers, with a broadblue stripe, & are white sountry cloth jacket and secont. He is a rough shoemaker took away with him his tools. We ever brings home the said negro of cures him so that I get him again receive the above reward with all sonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of A Co. hiy, South him Neck, were Amapala. N. B. It is supposed the above man may have gone to Montgower, where his mother-lives man have have gone to Montgower, where his mother-lives man have have a gone. It is become it.

### NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the op-court of Anne Armidel consti-subscriber will expose to public on Priday the four teenth April at the introvelling of Charles Dr of Wm. late of A. A. comy de-ed:

IVOL LXXIII.

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

rice-Three Dollars per Annum. HE VOLCANO OF ALBAY.

inslated for the N. Y. Commer ial Advertiser, from a pamphle n the Spanish language, printe

t Manilla. READFUL & MEMORABLE OCCURRENCE

at took place in the Province amarines, on the 1st day of F

ruary, 1814. A Pastor, whose floo suffered, and is now suffe the greatest calamities at eries, comes to implore, with olute confidence, the well know rity of the inhabitants of the nds, and particularly that of t hly respectable population of th stal of Manilla, most earnest plicating, in the name of Go of His Most Holy Mother, ca ividual, to relieve, according ability, the necessities of t icted and horror stricken paris ers, the inhabitants of the vi of Cagsaua and Budiao, in wince of Camarines, which h n destroyed by the dreadful : r memorable eruption of the o of Albay, that happened first day of the month of Feb of the present year, of wh an eye witness, I offer to lie the following relation. More than thirteen years ha sed, during which the volcan bay, by some called Mayon,

served a continued and profe nce, without giving the land of its existence. It was ger viewed with that distrust ror with which volcanoes u inspire those who inhabit th ty. In the year 1800 its options took place, in which itted a great quantity of st d, and ashes, (as had always sal,) and occasioned consider mage to the same villages th now completely destroyed ring useless a great numbitile fields, which thence re converted into arid and f

sands. In the latter part of

er of that year the last ere

ppened, and caused more d those villages. since that time we had n ked any circumstance indi the existence of the volcan refore all the apprehension had formerly inspired was dissipating. Consequent ensive and spacious side ha verted into a highly cul beautiful garden. In part inhabitants of Camalig a o had planted upon it man es, and every kind of frui h a variety of roots and s; which, while they a agreeable perspective, at their excellent production ustrious families with for

n this state was the vol first day of Feb. last. reflected, in the slight t so bad a neighbour had habit of occasioning. ome persuaded, in conseq long a silence, that it was appletely extinguished, a those subterraneous re closed, through which cted to itself and kin-mbustible materials, whi merly so continually thr rhad we seen or rema ns which might indicate chand what was about ce. In the former

re were heard, a cor sounds, that were sure them. It also emitte announced them. But announced them. But sent occasion we rem ing of all this. It is the last day of Januar wed some slight shock arcely noticed them, o

their having been very ce the earthquake tha need on the 5th of year 1811. On Mo

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ruary, 1814. A Pastor, whose flock suffered, and is now sufferthe greatest calamities and eries, comes to implore, with an olute confidence, the well known rity of the inhabitants of these nds, and particularly that of the hly respectable population of this etal of Manilla, most earnestly plicating, in the name of God, of His Most Holy Mother, each ividual, to relieve, according to ability, the necessities of thy icted and horror stricken parishers, the inhabitants of the villaof Cagsaua and Budiao, in the orince of Camarines, which have in destroyed by the dreadful and r memorable eruption of the volo of Albay, that happened on first day of the month of Febru-, of the present year, of which, an eye witness, I offer to the lie the following relation.

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More than thirteen years had esed, during which the volcano of bay, by some called Mayon, had served a continued and profound nce, without giving the least of its existence. It was no ger viewed with that distrust and rror with which volcanoes usual inspire those who inhabit the viity. In the year 1800 its last ptions took place, in which it itted a great quantity of stones, d, and ashes, (as had always been pal,) and occasioned considerable mage to the same villages that it now completely destroyed; renring useless a great number of tile fields, which thenceforth re converted into arid and frightsands. In the latter part of Ocer of that year the last eruption pened, and caused more damage hose villages.

ince that time we had not reked any circumstance indicative he existence of the volcano, and efore all the apprehension that and formerly inspired was gradudissipating. Consequently, its ensive and spacious side had been verted into a highly cultivated beautiful garden. In particular, inhabitants of Camalig and Buo had planted upon it many cocoa es, and every kind of fruit-trees, h a variety of roots and vegeta-; which, while they afforded agreeable perspective, supplied, their excellent productions many ustrious families with food.

this state was the volcano on first day of Feb. last. No perreflected, in the slightest dee, upon the damages and losses so bad a neighbour had been in habit of occasioning. We had long a silence, that it was now appetely extinguished, and that those subterraneous conduits cted to itself and kindled the aboutible materials, which it had merly so continually thrown out. had we seen or remarked any hand what was about to take ce. In the former eruptions, re were heard, a considerable previous, certain subterrane. ounds, that were sure presages them. It also emitted almost tinually a thick smoke by which innounced them. But upon the ent occasion we remarked nothe last day of January we per-red some slight shocks; but we reely noticed them, on account heir having been very frequent, is the earthquake that we expeed on the 5th of October of

the morning we felt one more violent than those we had hitherto experienced. It was repeated at four and from that hour they were almost continual until the eruption commenced.

Tuesday dawned, and I searcely ever remarked at Camarines a more serene and pleasant morning or a clearer sky. I observed, however, that the ridges nearest the volcano were covered with a mist that I supposed to be the smoke of some house thereabouts, that had been on fire in the night. At 8 o'clock on the fatal morning the volcano began suddenly to emit a thick column of stones, sand and ashes, which with the greatest velocity was elevated in a moment to the highest part of the atmosphere. At this sight we were astonished, and filled with the utmost dread, and especially when we observed that in an instant the brow of the volcano was covered by it. We had never seen a similar eruption, and were immediately convinced that a river of fire was coming towards us, and was about to consume us. The first thing which was done in my viliage was to secure the holy sacrament from profanation, and betake ourselves to a precipitate flight. The swiftness with which that dreadful tide rolled towards us, did not give us much time either for reflection or conversation. The frightful noise that the volcano made, caused great terror, even in the stoutest hearts. We all ran terrified, and filled with the greatest dismay and consternation, endeavouring to reach the highest and most distant places, in order to preserve ourselves from so imminent a danger. The horizon began to darken, and our anxieties redoubled. The noise of the volcano continually increases; the darkness augments; and we continue our flight for the preservation of our lives, removing farther and farther from an object so terrifick. But notwithstanding the swiftness with which we run, we are overtaken in our disastrous flight by a heavy shower of huge stones by the violence of which many unfortunate persons are in a moment deprived of life. This unforeseen and cruel circumstance, obliges us to make a pause in our career, and to shelter ourselves under the houses, but the flames and burnt stones fall from above which

in a short time reduce them to ashes. Who is capable of making an exact relation of scenes so sad and melancholy, and of presenting them to the public in the same manner that they occurred? which of us thought to escape with life upon beholding such manifest signals of Divine justice? As for myself, I remembered in those dreadful mo ments the disastrous fate of the cities of Pentapolis, and I was then persuaded that the unfortunate villages of Camarines were about to suffer the same unhappy catastrophe. Terrible reflections it is true, but founded upon the immorality of manners which had long been re-

marked in those villages. In this dreadful situation, we called upon God, in such manner as we could, from the bottom of our afflicted and almost broken hearts, beseeching him for pardon and mercy. It became completely dark, ome persuaded, in consequence of and we remained enveloped and immersed in the most thick and palpable darkness, comparable only to that which in the time of Moses was seen in Egypt. From this moment reflection is at an end, advice is no longer given, and no person recognizes another. The rather abandons his children, the husband his wife, she remembers not her beloved spouse, and the children forget their parents. No one thinks that he can assist his fellows, because all believe that they are about to die.

But as man, even in the most this interesting object makes use of all the means and expedients that can be resorted to in the terrible condition to which we are reduced.

Of means and expedients that died immediately, and others on the following days, the rest remaining abandoned to the most melancholy condition to which we are reduced.

Of what various and different methods did not we who have escaped with life avail ourselves, that we might not perish at that time?

shelter. It was necessary to abandon them with all haste, in order not to perish with them. "To go out uncovered, was to expose one's self to a danger not less imminent; because the stones that fell were of an enormous size, and fell as thick as rain itself. It is necessary, that we may not die in the one or the other manner, to cover ourselves commanding voice, pale death is apparent of the cover ourselves as well as we can. We do so. Some cover leaves us. He flees, terrour strick can. We do so. Some cover themselves with hides, others with tables and chairs, others with boards and tea-trays -Many take refuge in the trunks of trees, others among the canes and hedges, and some hide themselves in a cave which the brow of a mountain offered them.— Those only of us survive who had the good fortune to protect ourselves by one or other of those methods; but those who were in the open air, with nothing at hand with which they could cover themselves, almost all perished or were wound-

The horrid and frightful noise of the volcano increases to its utmost; the shower of stones and thick sand augments; the burning stones and meteors continue to fall, and in a very short time reduce to ashes the most beautiful villages of the province of Camarines. Could there be signs more analogous to those that are to take place at the last judgment? The animals of the mountain descend precipitately to the villages, to seek in them a se-cure asylum. The domestic ani-mals run terrified with the greatest disorder and affright, uttering cries that indicate their approaching end. Nothing interested as in those dreadful moments but the preservation of our own lives. But alas! and pointed out, with the finger of omn potence, a great number of victims who are to perish in this day of wrath and fury, in every respect similar to what we read in the holy scriptures concerning the day of the last judgment.

About ten in the forenoon it ceased to rain heavy stones, and each one endeavoured to remain in the situation he then was, waiting until the rain of thick sand which succeeded it should also cease, or until some new and unforeseen calamity should terminate the existence of

We thus continued until half past one in the afternoon, at which hour the noise of the Volcano began to diminish, and the horizon to clear a little, at sight of which there was revived in us the hope of life, which until then had been almost wholly extinguished. At about two in the afternoon it became entirely clear, and we began to perceive distinctly the lamentable and dreadful ravages that the darkness had hitherto concealed from us. We saw with terror the ground covered with dead bodies, part of whom had been killed by the stones, and the others consumed by the fire. Two hundred of those perished in the church of Budiao; thirty five in a single house in that village. The joy that all felt at having preserved life

through such imminent dangers, was in many instantly converted into the extremity of sorrow at finding themselves deprived of their relations, friends and acquaintances. There, a father finds his children dead, here, a husband his wife, and a wife her husband; particularly in the village of Budiao, where there are very few who have not lost some of their nearest connections. In another place at every step one meets innumerable other unhappy wretches extended upon the ground, who, though not yet deprived of life, are wounded or bruised in a thousand ways. Some with their legs broken, some without arms, some with their scalls fractured, and others with their whole bodies full of wounds. Such were the deavours by all possible methods to mournful objects that presented preserve life, each one of us, for themselves to us during the remain-

> fate, without physicians, without medicines, and in want even of necessary food. A horrible and mournful day

the shocks increased. At two in In the houses we now found no was, the remembrance of which acknowledgments, if you will cond will ever be indelibly engraven upon our hearts. Not one of us then thought to escape with life. Death presented himself to us in various ereign God restrains him. At his en, to the caverns of the earth, and there begins to mourn and lament the spoils which he was about to make, and of which he has been deprived. He thought on that day to have imbrued, more than usual, his tenderness and charity of your ge-scythe with blood; but he was ob-nerous hearrs, addresses to you this liged to humble himself before Him

The sad result of the misfortunes of that day has been the total ruin of five villages in the province of Camarines, and the principal part of Alby; the death of more than twelve hundred unfortunate persons, and many others severely wounded; the loss of every thing that the survivors possessed in the world, being left without houses, without cloathing, without animals, without the prospect of amharvest, and without a morsel fit to eat; the mournful and unhappy fate of many who have been lett orphans, abandoned to Divine providence: others widows, with the loss of four, five, and even more children; the total descruction of their Churches and Parochial houses, with every thing that they contained; in consequence of which, the sacraments could not be administered to such as died of their wounds on the succeeding divine justice has already marked days, and who were buried without any pomp or ceremony; and the many infants who have since been born, have from necessity been baptized with common water, because the circumstances in which we were placed did not permit it to be oth-

The present appearance of the volcano is most melancholy and terrific. Its side which was formerly so cultivated and which afforded a prospect the most picturesque, is now nothing but an arid and barren sand. The stones, sand and ashes which cover it are so astonishing in quantity, that in some places they exceed the thickness of ten & twelve yards, and in the very spot where lately stood the village of Budiao, there are places in which the Cocoa trees are almost covered. - In the ruined villages and almost through the whole extent of the eruption, the ground remains covered with sand to the depth of half a yard, and scarcely a single tree is left alive. The crater of the volcano has lowered, as I judge, more than twenty fathoms, and on the south side discovers a spacious and horrid mouth which it is frightful to look at .-Three new ones are opened at a considerable distance from the principal crater, through which also smoke and ashes were incessantly emitted. In short the most beautiful villages of Camarines and the principal part of that province are converted into

a barren sand. Behold, generous inhabitants of these Islands, in this short and unpolished relation, what has just occurred at Camarines. Its most beautiful villages burned, its soil entirely destroyed, its inhabitants to the number of more than 20,000 dispersed, deprived of what they possessed, suffering a thousand wants and miseries, and begging alms from door to door that they may not perish with hunger, and when you see how many great hardships and miseries that unhappy people are suffering, you cannot but commiserate their cruel and melancholy situati-

I very well know the almost extreme necessity in which this capital city of Manilla is at present, but at the same time I likewise know that your very offals and leavings would in a great degree alleviate the extreme indigence, and deplorable poverty of these miserable beings. They do not ask you for mo-ney because they know you have it not, but they will give you a thousit and thanks and the most affectionate

scend to give shem in as almath clothing that you keep in your and wardrobes, and of which make no use whatsoever. And garments that you can spare with-out inconvenience to yourselves will be to them a most acceptable pre-sent which they will value more than I can express.

Yes, worthy inhabitants of Manilla, all these unhappy natives of Camarines are depending upon your generosity and patriotic charity.—
They wait with anxiety for assistance and succour; and one of their curates, who has come in person to implore your clemency, knowing the short statement, rather for the purwho governs the empires, and at whose voice the infernal regions what happened in that province on the first day of February, than of exciting your charty towards the miserable inhabitants, as he is firm-ly persuaded, that, upon your becoming acquainted with the many and severe afflictions that they have suffered and are now suffering, you will on your part exert yourselves to remedy them to the extent of your abilities, knowing that in the whole course of your lives a case can scarcely occur more suitable or proper for the exercise of charity towards your distressed fellow men; and that God our Lord will look with peculiar complacency upon whatever slight sacrifice you may be pleased to make for their relief ; for you well know that charity opens the gates of heaven and covers a a multitude of sins.

Your most humble servant and Chaplain. FR. FRANCISCO ARAGONESE.

Note .- In consequence of having distributed all the copies of this account that were printed, I have found it necessary, in order to satisfy the curiosity of many who are daily calling on me for it, to reprint it anew; and I avail myself of so favourable an opportunity to correct the many errata that were contained in the first edition; and at the same time to inform the charitable people of Manilla, that I am authorsed by the honourable chief magistrate, and by the Right Rev. Diocesan, to solicit alms, and to open a subscription for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the six villages that have been destroyed by the volcano of Albay.

Any person whose charity may dispose him to subscribe, or to bestow any alm for the purpose above mentioned, can do so at the Convent of Santa Clara, at which place I reside. I shall also devote as much time as other busin ss that I am engaged in relating to the same benevolent object will permit, in going personally from house to house to solicit the charity of the inhabitants; for such is my anxiety to alleviate the distress of those for whom I plead, that I will omit no personal exertions that in my judgment may contribute to the attain-

ment of that object.

#### NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, part of the personal estate of John Watkins, deceased, at his late dwelling, on West River, on Toesday the 25th instant, if fair, if not, the first day thereofter

day thereafter, Consisting of several valuable negroes, both men, women and children; also a valuable stock, consisting of horses cattle, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, household and kitchen furniutensils, household and kitchen furni-ture; also two Batteaus, a yawl, and one seine, corn and bacon The fore-going property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the eash to be paid; bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence on the promises at 10 c'clock

the premises at 10 o'clock

Nicholas Watkins of Thos. Adm.

April 6.

### Robert Welch, of Ben.

Office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow enji-

Savannah, 29th March 1815.

My respects to you of the 18th inst. made you acquainted with my having dispatched a gun-vessel to Comberland, for the purpose of rebarge and dismantled gun-vessel taken at St. Mary's. I have now the honour to enclose the report of sailing-master John Hulburd, whom I sent on this daty, which goes to prove a most flagrant violation of national rights, and an outrage committed on the flag of the United States.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your obdient ser-

HUGH G. CAMPBELL. The hon. B. W. Growninshield.

U. S. Gan-vessel, No. 168, Camberland Sound, March 18, 1815 Proceeding with the despatch which you did me the honour to entrust to my care, I sailed from Tybee Bar, at 1 P. M. on the 16th inst. wind N. E. steering south, at half past 2 descried a sail in the S. E. quarter, which we soon found to be a ship standing N. N. W. about 40 minutes after, she fired a gun and hoisted her colours, the shot passing over our fore-gaff; our colours were hoisted, continued our course for a few minutes, then hauled up S. E. the wind having blown off the land all the preceding day, it was very smoky near the horizon. Several Russian and Swedish vessels having passed from Amelia for Savannah, she was taken for one of that description, until keeping away S. W. it was discovered that some of her gun-deck ports were open. We then luffed E. S. E. when another gun was fired ; the shot past abaft the main rigging over the quarter. Heaving his vessel to on the starboard tack, hailed me by saying. se you damned rascal, if you don't lower your boat down and come on board immediately, I'll fire into you ; I'll sink you God damn you.' Seeing me in the act of taking in the square-sail, "why don't you heave to, God damn you, I'll sink you, I'll fire a broadside into you." As soon as I could be heard, I said, this is a U.S. vessel with despatches for Adm. Cockburn. In the act of pronouncing the last words, a musket was fired at me, the ball passed near my shoulders, over the hand of the man at the helm, striking the water from 20 to 30 feet from the vessel. Putting the helm down, I of the vessel, saying if you wish for further satisfaction, you are at liberty to send your boat on board. He said, " I don't care a d-n for the despatches nor adm. Cockburn either ; God d-n them and the United States too ; I'll fire a broadside into you and sink you if you don't lower your boat down and come on board, you rascal." Put about and ran close under the ship's lee, saying, " this is the U. States gun-vessel No. 168, with despatches for the admiral off St. Mary's; if you doubt her being what she appears to be, you can send your boat on board; I shall heave to, as soon as clear sufficient to lie to" which was done on the starboard tack. He then hailed, saying, "if you heave to on the starboard tack I will send my boat on board of you," at that moment discovered both his hands up, crying no, no, no, no; as if to prevent the firing of the quarter-deck guns and musketrymost of the men were in readiness to fire. Turning to me, says "G-d d-n you, come on board or I'll sink you-I'll fire thunder into you. I replied, " if you do, I shall return your compliments with lightning." At this time, I received, if possible, a greater flood of vulgar abuse than before. I have about, stood to windward of him, heaving to on his starboard quarter, with the larboard tacks on board; when a lieut, came alongside, ordered me into the boat. saying, "if you do not go on board every one of you will be taken out and carried to Charleston." Go on board and tell your commander that I shall not lower my boat, nor shall an officer or man leave the vessel, but by force, shewing him the paper for adm. Cockburn. If you don't go on board, you'll be sunk as soon as I go on board; I advise you to go. I want of advice," said I, "I have the orders of my government, by which I am governed, tell your commander that such triffing shall not pass with impunity." On the boat leaving us, the captain of the ship said, won't the d-d

rascal come ! then come alongside signal. I have the honour to remain, to cat, except one man who was on for whose and let me sink him; I'fl fire a broadside into him. On the boat's reaching the ship's side a gun was Com, Hugh G. Gampbell. Saturday, the weather was so very bad we could get nothing took. I think wo fited; the shot passing to leeward, through the main sail, near the mast, cutting away one of the stays, going between the foremast and rigging ; while he gave a full vent to his vulgar abuse, throwing down his speaking trumpet. Hitherto every order of mine had been obeyed with alacrity. I now saw every one of our little crew anxiously waiting the order to fire into the apparent enemy; but I considered that several valuable lives would in all probability be lost, and the flag struck at last. With my reduced crew it was hardly possible to escape from a vessel sailing nearly or quite as well as mine. Under these considerations I fired a gun across his bows, as the vessels were laying. sunk the signals and haled the colours down. A lieutenant came on board to whom I made a formal surrender of the vessel; he observed, that he was only a lieutenant; "send an officer on board, I replied, the officers and men are your prisoners." He ordered me on board the ship. On my arrival on board the ship, I was met by the captain near the mainmast saying, this is his majesty's ship Erebus, Bartholomew. commander. "This is my sword," I replied, " that is the U. S. gunvessel No. 168, which I surrender as your prize, myself officers and crew as your prisoners." He said again, "how dare you refuse to come on board his majesty's ship when ordered ?" " I know not nor do I acknowledge any right you have to order me on board, or interrupt me sailing along the American coast. I shall, however, make a fair representation of this most flagrant abuse of power on your part to my government. Had I the crew that were attached to my vessel but a few days since, you should not have brought me on board without my first marking your vessel with a 32lb, shot, and I very much regret that I have not the command of a vessel of 20 guns, which would save the trouble of demanding satisfaction at a future day by taking it on the spot." He said, "I only wish to warn you off the coast, will you see my orders from the admiral to warn all vessels from the coast?" As I am governed by the orders of my own government, I can have nothing to do with those of adm. Cockburn. He said, I thought you might be from the Cape of Good Hope. "You could not believe any such thing, when you see she has no quarter, has not the appearance having been at sea any length of time; her boats not stowed as if to remain long at sea; nor could you suppose that were I from a long cruise I should run past the port of Savannah, thereby exposing my vessel to any British cruizer that might happen to be on the coast. He then said, upon my honour, I believe it was an accident, but I am sure the last shot would not have been fired if you had not been trying to run away from me. "You could believe no such thing, you saw both jibbs to windward and the helm a-lee." He said, upon my honour I don't know whether it went off by accident or was fired, no orders were given to fire. After walking the quarter-deck for a few minutes, returning, he said, will you see my orders to warn 'all vessels off the coast. " As I have nothing to do with them I can have no wish to see them." If you think this will cause any dispute between the two governments, said he, I will return with you to the admiral and have it settled. " I replied, I do not feel myself authorised in my present situation, to receive any satisfaction you have in your power to offer for such a wilful insult offered to the U. States. I was then ordered on board, and to proceed with the despatches. When on board of the Erebus I saw about 20 negroes, and on the gun-deck looking up the hatch 13 black women, several of whom I had previously seen in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's. The ship mounted 20 32 pound carronades, and 2 long 18's on the spardeck ; had 20 ports independent of her bridle ports on the gun-deck .-As her ports were all shut I could not ascertain what guns she had .-I am since informed that she is a rocket ship; she had all hands to quarters, nor were they piped down untit I left her. I was detained a. bout an hour and a quarter. My sails being torn or cut, came into port it

blowing fresh, and the admiral un-

der way, deli ered the despatches to capt. Hamilton of the Ceylon.

The adm. ordered it sent out as per

THE SHIPWRECK. Particulars of the shipwreck of the private armed schooner Surprize, of Baltimore,

New-York, April 3d, 1815. At 10 A. M. got under way with fair wind, bound to Baltimore, wit's the following officers, passengers, viz: Col. Brook of the army, Lieuts. Skinner, Rousseau, Cannon, Bell, and Lattimer, Sailing Moster Godfrey ; Adling Surgeon Gordon ; Midshipmen Ray, Boarman, Stallings, Wolbert, Stewart, Mosher, Rutter, and Sanderson: Masters's Mates King and Jackson; Marshal, gunner ; Davis, Boatswain ; Wells, Carpenter; Ackerman, Sail Maker, and one hundred and thirty seamen. At 11 P. M. the pilot left us outside of Sandy Hook-we then squared away. At 4 P. M. the wind hauled to the south east, braced up on the larboard tack steering S. by W. 1-2 W. going at the rate of 5 knots. At 7. PM struck on the bar, about two or three miles distant from Manasquan Beach. We immediately took in all sail, hoisted out the boats, and carried two anchors astern, and made every exertion to heave her off, but without effect .-We then commenced lightening her, by throwing overboard the guns, shot, dry goods, ballast, &c. and starting the water.

At half past 11, all jour attempts having proved ineffectual, it was judged necessary to cut away the masts. At half past 12 AM by her continual thumping she bilged forward and immediately filled. The vessel now lying on her beam ends, the wind encreasing, and every prospect of saving her having vanished, it became necessary to make every exertion to save our lives by boats and rafts. The boats were immediately ordered alongside. Colonel Brook, Captain Barstow and lady, Lieutenants Skinner, Rousscau, Cannon, Bell and Latimer; Midshipmen Boarman, Mosher, and Sanderson, and about 20 seamen, with one female, leit the wreck. At half past 1, commenced burning blue lights and port fires as signals of distress, which were continued during the remainder of the night.

The day, which we most anxiously looked for, at length broke forth, when we found ourselves within 3 cables length of the shore amidst the breakers. We hoisted our jack as signal of distress, which was observed by a vessel to windward; she bore down within four miles of us, and then stood off. At 9. AM Midshipman Ray, Gunner Marshal, and John Reed, baatswain's mate, having caulked the only remaining boat with papers and pieces of blan .

kets, left the wreck in her. Having proceeded about 10 yards she swamped; by holding on to the boat they fortunately were thrown upon the beach by the surf. At half past 9, the wind hauled to the south and blew a heavy gale, making a tremendous sea to break over us every minute, at which time many were washed from the wreck and drowned. At half past 3, she went to pieces, leaving nothing but her deck and upper works, and these very much shattered. At 4 PM cut the cables, and she drove within 200 yards of the beach-at 6 P M got a line to the shore by binding it to a plank and throwing it overboard, by which means all the survivors escaped.

The subjoined is a list of those

who were lost : Mr. Ackerman, Sail maker; Mr. Cowan, 2d mate; Matthew Fango, Qr. gunner; Thos. Boyton, do. Peter Daniels, seaman; Isaac Jeffery, do. John Jackson, do. Solomon Jenkins, John Johnson, do. Simon Stmmons, Wm. Chapman, do. William Thompson, Jonathan Frazer, Henry Vanlamp and William Robbins .-Total 15.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK. Extract of a letter from one of the crew of the Schooner Decatur, Captain Dougherty, dated Portamouth, England, Dec. 3. 1815.

Dear Mother & Sister. "Through the blessings of God I am safe landed in England after running a narrow chance of losing my life; on our passage from New-York to St. Barts, eight days out, we were upset in a hurricane and all hands lost except the captain, one man and myself. It was on Monday about 12 o'clock, we all went below in the cabin to get something

ed; we had not been below five minutes when she upset. The slide being over and we thrown into confusion we could not regain the companion-way before she filled with water, and four poor fellows drowned beside me, and I not able to give them any assistance and expecting every moment to share the same fate; but through Divine Providence I got safe out of the cabin, after remaining fifteen minutes after the poor fellows were drowned .-When I floated out I little expected to see the captain or any one else; but they were clinging to the side of the wreck. After I had regained the side she went over the second time and both of her masts went; her mainmast went close aboard and her foremast left about 4 feet, which we immediately made for, & remained lashed to the stump until Wednesday morning when it became a little more calm, we then unlashed ourselves to give us a little ease, for where the ropes were round our body you might lay your three fingers. I had nothing on but a shirt and trowsers; that morning we saw one of the poor fellows floating in the cabin and we directly hove him overboard for fear hunger should press us to eat him, and we got them all and likewise threw them overboard, not knowing how soon it might come to our turn for we had been almost four days without putting one mouthful in our mouths, either to eat ordrink, but it pleased God to send to our assistance a British sloop of war on the Saturday following, which made the eighth day that we had had nothing to eat or drink. I fost every thing I had except my protection and a few small articles which I had in a belt around my waist; but I assure you I was very thankful for getting off the wreck with my life; when I shall get home God only knows, but I hope it will be next spring."

WASHINGTON, April 15. Copy of a letter from Lt. Hoffman to the Secretary of the Navy, dated His Britannic Majesty's late ship Cyane, New York, April 10th, 1815.

I have the honour to inform you. that on the evening of the 10th of February last, while cruizing of Madeira, the U. S. frigate Constitution fell in with H. B. M. ships Cyane and Levant, which she captured after an action of 50 minutes.

The Cyane is a frigate built ship, mounting 34 carriage guns, viz. 22 32lb. carronades on her main deck, 8 18ib. carronades on the quarter deck, 2 18lb. carronades and 2 long 9's on the forecastle, and from the best information I could obtain, carrying a compliment of 175 men, commanded by Gordon Falcon, Esq. The Levant, mounting 21 carriage guns, viz. 18 24lb. carronades, 2 long 9's, and a shifting 12 pr. on the top-gallant forecastle, with a complement of 150 men, commanded by the hon. George Douglass-both ships suffered severely, in spars, rigging and sails. The Constitution received but trifling injury, having only 4 men killed and 10 wounded. As to the loss of the enemy, I cannot possibly ascertain, but should presume it was very severe.

On the 9th of March, the Constitution with her two prizes in co. anchored off the Isle of May, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands.) On the 10th, at 5 p. m. got under way and made sail for St. Jago's, where we anchored at 10 45 a. m. 12th, at half past meridian discovered 3 sail in the offing-at 1 10 made them out to be frigates-at which time the Constitution made signal to get under way. At 1 20 cut our cable and made sail to the southward and eastward close on a wind-

At 1'30 the forts on shore commenced firing on us-at 2 the Constitution made signal to tack, which I did to the N. and W. at 25 the sternmost frigate commenced firing on us, and hoisted English colors, distant about two miles. At 2 20 lost sight of the Constitution and Levant, who were standing on a wind to the S. and E. The frigates in chase; at 2 5 lost sight of the enemy; at 3 heard a heavy cannonading which continued at intervals until half past 4; at sunset shaped my course for the U. States. For the further particulars of our cruise, I beg to refer you to capt. Stewart's official account on his arrival to the

I cannot conclude my letter withthe public store house set on which has proved to be the La. out particularly recommending to your notice midshimn, Joseph Cross

As to Midshipman James Delay and James F. Curtis, and the men I have under my communer words would be insufficient to press my gratitude towards then Very respectfully,

I have the honour to be. Your obedient servant, B. T. HOFFMAN The hon B. W. Crownicshield Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from Commoder to terson to the Secretary of the Su New-Orleans, 17th March, im

SIR, Enclosed I have the honour transmit for your information a py of a letter from Lt. Thomas Catesby Jones, giving a detailed count of the action between the vessels under his command and flotilla of the enemy's launcher a barges, on the 14th Dec. 18 which, after a most gallant rese ance, terminated as stated in letter of the 17 Dec. in the capte

of our squadron. The courage and skill which w displayed in the defence of them vessels and tender, for such aler of time, against such an overwhele ing force as they had to control with, reflects additional splenders our naval glory, and will, I mandiminish the regret occasioned

their loss. I have the honour to be, With great respect, Your obedient servant, DANL. T. PATTERSON. Hon. Benj. W. Growninshield, S. cretary of the Navy.

New-Orleans, 12th March

Having sufficiently recovered in strength, I do myself the honor reporting to you the particulars the capture of the division of U S. gun boats late under my con-

mand. On the 12th Dec. the enemy fleet off Ship Island had increased such a force as to render it no is ger safe or prudent for me to con nue in that part of the Lakes wil the small force which I command I therefore determined to gain station near the Maihereaux Island as soon as possible, which situate would better enable me to oppura further penetration of the emm up the Lakes and at the same in afford me an opportunity of retre-

At 10 A. M. on the 13th, la covered a large flotilla of barges left the fleet (shaping their com towards the Pass Christian) will I supposed to be a disembarbase of troops intending to land at the place. About 2 P. M. the entry flotilia having gained the Pass Chi-tian, and continuing their cours the W. convinced me that anatol on the gun boats was their deix. At this time the water in the list was uncommonly low, owing to westerly wind that had prevailed a number of days previous, & was still continued from the same que ter. Nos. 156, 162 and 163, il though in the best channel, weter 12 or 18 inches less water than the draught. Every effort was made! get them affoat by throwing ord board all articles of weight the could be dispensed with. At 31 the flood tide had commenced; under way, making the best of a way towards the Petite Coquille At 3 45, the enemy dispatched tim boats to cut out the schr. Seahers which had been sent into the b St. Louis that morning to assisting removal of the public stores, which had previously ordered there, find a removal impracticable, I orden preparations to be made for their struction, least they should fall is the enemy's hands. A few discharof grape shot from the Seahor compelled the three boats which tacked her to retire out of the res of her gun, until they were join by four others, when the attack a recommenced by the seven boats Mr. Johnston having chosen at vantageous position near the 24 pounders mounted on the bank, ma tained a sharp action for near 300 nutes, when the enemy hauled having one boat apparently much jured, and with the loss of sen men killed and wounded. At an explosion at the Bay, and after a large fire, induced me to lieve the Scahorae was blown op-

Malhereaux island's pa sy light next morning, a calm, the enemy's flo out nine miles from us nt soon got in motion a dvanced towards us. rind, and the strong ebb as setting through the e but one alternative, o put my vessels in th antageous position, to emy as warm a recepti e. The commanders w on board and made ith my intentions, and hich each yessel was t hole to form a close ross the channel, anch ern with springs on th hus we remained anxig an attack for the ad hose force I now cle ished to be composed eavy launches and gun ree light gigs manne ards of one thousand cers. About 9 30, t ender) which was to the nd eastward, and end in the division, was veral of the enemy's e wnoie flotilla can neir grapuels a little or arshot, apparently ma ents for the attack. e enemy weighed, for reast in open order, rect for our line, wh

> riving Nos. 156 and 00 yards in advance. e enemy came within not, a deliberate fire g of so small a size ates before 11 the en re from the whole hen the action becar structive on both 49, the advance emy, three in numb board No. 156, bu with the loss of ne r killed or woun ats sunk. A secon ard was then made' ats, which shared a te. At this momen vere wound in my hich compelled m ck, leaving it in corge Parker, mast was severely wour emy by his superior eded in gaining po ick about 10 min ock. The enem rned the guns of h

rtunately in some

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minated with th . 23, all the othe eviously fallen in enemy. In this unequal c killed and wound ich amounts to n Enclosed you wi the killed and rrect statement o ad the honour to mmencement of er with an estima to contend aga ged by the ene able you to dec nour of our count ported in this c With much res our to be, sir

her gun-boats and

ot previous to hi

nerican colours.

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minutes past 12

vane, (Signed) TH. AP CATI Lt. commd pt. Daniel T. P S. naval force

tement of the division of th under the comm Thomas Ap Car commencement with a flotilla on the 14th De Gun-boat No. ing master John t 23, 5 guns Keever ; gunmen, lt. comd. bert Spedden n. 31 men. hick—Total, N. B. The so pounder, an

Curtis, and the under my comme tude towards then Ifully, e honour to ba B. T. HOFFMAN W. Crownieshiels ry of the Navy.

out nine miles from us at anchor,

nt soon got in motion and rapidly dvanced towards us. The want of ind, and the strong ebb tide which

ras setting through the Pass, left

e but one alternative, which was

put my vessels in the most ad-

antageous position, to give the e-

emy as warm a reception as possi-

The commanders were all call-

on board and made acquainted ith my intentions, and the position

hich each yessel was to, take, the

hole to form a close line abreast

cross the channel, anchored by the

ern with springs on the cables, &c.

hus we remained anxiously await-

g an attack for the advancing foe

ose force I now clearly distin-

ished to be composed of forty-two

eavy launches and gun barges, with

bree light gigs manned with up-

ards of one thousand men and of-

ers. About 9 30, the Alligator

ender) which was to the southward

nd eastward, and endeavouring to

in the division, was captured by

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e enemy weighed, forming a line

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ed for our line, which was un-

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iving Nos. 156 and 163 about

00 yards in advance. As soon as

e enemy came within reach of our

ot, a deliberate fire from our long

ins was opened from him, but

g of so small a size. At 10 mi-

ites before 11 the enemy opened a

re from the whole of his line,

hen the action became general &

structive on both sides. About

49, the advance boats of the

emy, three in number, attempted

board No. 156, but were repuls-

with the loss of nearly every offi-

r killed or wounded, and two

pats sunk. A second attempt to

ard was then made by four other

ats, which shared almost a similar

te. At this moment I received a

vere wound in my left shoulder,

hich compelled me to quit the

ck, leaving it in charge of Mr.

eorge Parker, master's mate, who ilantly defended the vessel until

was severely wounded, when the

ock. The enemy immediately

nerican colours. The action con-

minutes past 12 o'clock, when it

ich amounts to nearly 400,

ported in this conflict.

(Signed) TH. AP CATESBY JONES,

Lt. commd't U. S. Navy.

division of the U.S. gun-boats

inder the command of it. comd'g.

Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, at the commencement of the action,

with a flotilla of English boats, on the 14th Dec. 1814.

Gun-boat No. 5 5 guns, 35 men,

ing master John D. Ferris; gun-

pounder, and 15 men, sailing ster Wm. Johnson, commander; at killed or wounded.

enemy.

From Commodore P. Secretary of the No. ns, 17th March, In

ngton.

have the honour your information a from Lt. Thomas s, giving a detailed a r his command and enemy's launcher a the 14th Dec. 1 a most gallant resi nated as stated in 17 Dec. in the capta ron.

ige and skill which w ge and said them tender, for such ales inst such an overwhele they had to contra is additional splenders lory, and will, I tre e regret occasioned

e honour to be, reat respect, r obedient servant, L. T. PATTERSON. W. Growninshield, of the Navy.

Orleans, 12th March

sufficiently recovered a do myself the honor o you the particulars e of the division of U ats late under my con-

12th Dec. the enemy ip Island had increased e as to render it no la prudent for me to com at part of the Lakes will force which I command re determined to gain ar the Mathereaux Islan possible, which situm ter enable me to oppos penetration of the ema kes and at the same in Petite Coqueltes if nes

A. M. on the 13th, la-large flotilla of bargets eet (shaping their com the Pass Christian) while d to be a disembathing intending to land at the About 2 P. M. the enem continuing their cours convinced me that anatol un boats was their dein ommonly low, owing to wind that had prevailed rof days previous, & was tinued from the same que os. 156, 162 and 163, il n the best channel, weter inches less water than the Every effort was made

afloat by throwing or Il articles of weight the dispensed with. At 3 d tide had commenced; vay, making the best of a , the enemy dispatched the had been sent into the Be is that morning to assist in l of the public stores, which viously ordered there, finds val impracticable, I order tions to be made for their on, least they should fall in my's hands. A few dischar-pe shot from the Seahon led the three boats which her to retire out of the res gun, until they were join others, when the attacks

menced by the seven boats haston having chosen as cous position near the 24 a sharp action for near 30 when the enemy hauled one boat apparently much and with the loss of ser-cilled and wounded. At I a large fire, induced me to

ublic store house set on l

me to anchor in the west and of Malhereaux island's passage. At sy light next morning, still a per-

TH. AP CATESBY JONES, Lt. comds. U. S. Navy.

The following is a correct statement of the British forces which were engaged in the capture of the late U. S. gun-boats, No. 23. 156, 5, 162 and 163, near the Malherenx Islands, Lake Borgne, 14th of Dec. 1814.

40 launches and barges, mount-ng one carronade, each of 12, 18 nd 24 calibre.

1 launch mounting 1 long brass 12 pounder. I launch mounting 1 long brass

9 pounder. 3 gigs with small arms only.

Total number of boats Total number of cannon

The above flotilla was manned with 1200 men, and officers, commanded by capt. Lockyer, who received three severe wounds in the action. The enemy as usual, will not acknowledge his loss on this occasion in boats or men ; but from the nature of the action, and the observations made by our officers while prisoners in the fleet, his loss in killed and wounded may be just-ly estimated to exceed 300, among whom are an unusual propertion of

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 20, 1815

The indignation of the western people is beginning to break forth against not only the congress, but the president, for having terminated the war before " one single object for which it was declared has been obtained." The democratic editors in Kentucky, declare, that the peace can be considered nothing more than a truce; and that the honour of the country will be wholly for ten if mediate arrangements for a renewal of the war. With a view to give the government this opportunity, they conceive the peace somewhat advantageous; but if it is to be considered permanent, they view the treaty far more ' infamous" than the one concluded by Jay, and rati fied by Washington. That the peopl beyond the Allegany should be so much more solicitous about the protection of "free trade and sailor's rights" than the Atlantic states, emy by his superior numbers suc-eded in gaining possession of the ck about 10 minutes past 12 had increased during the war, while the citizens on this side had been rned the guns of his prize on the smarting under the sorest calamiher gun-boats and fired several ties. We are pleased, however, to ot previous to his striking the see them convinced of the imbecility of the president, and the want of med with unabating severity until discretion, as well as wisdom, in the men to whom they heretofore conminated with the surrender of fided the interests and dignity of the . 23, all the other vessels having nation. If they, are sincere in the eviously fallen into the hands of opinions they express of the character of those who have been plac-In this unequal contest our loss ed at the head of affairs, they are killed and wounded has been trientitled to no small degree of creg compared to that of the enemy, dit for taking so early an opportunity to acknowledge their errors; yet Enclosed you will receive a list we fear their disappointment arises the killed and wounded, and a from some self-governing motive. frect statement of the force which Their real objects, however, will in time be fully disclosed, and it is ad the honour to command at the mmencement of the action, togevery much to be desired that those er with an estimate of the force I symptoms of conviction may 'ere to contend against, as acknowlong ripen into salutary reform. aged by the enemy, which will able you to decide how far the This may with justice be said in their favour, that they advocated a nour of our country's flag has been declaration of war, and they have never hesitated to expose their per-With much respect, I have the sons to danger, whenever necessity four to be, sir, your obedient required to support the principles they advanced. But not so with our democrats, and therefore we hear them on all occasions expressing their approbation at the peace, pt. Daniel T. Patterson, Coind. and endeavouring to maintain by S. naval forces N. Orleans staassertion, though not by argument, that every object had been obtained by the president for which he deatement of the effective force of clared war.

> From the London Courier of December 8.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated 5th Dec. 1814.

-" A scene of almost unexampled hor ror occurred last night, at one of our Keever; gun-boat 156, 5 guns, men, it. comd. Ths. A. C. Jones; a-boat 162, 5 guns, 35 men lieut. bert Spedden, gun-boat 163, 3 as, 31 men, sailing-master Geo, sick—Total, 23 guns, 182 men. N. B. The schr. Seahorse, had 1 Methodist chapels. An immense congregation was assembled to hear the sermon about to be delivered in com memoration of the late Dr. Coke. Some villains for the purpose of plunder gave the alarm of fire. The effect was in-stantaneous; all rushed for the doors, and in the conflict, three persons were trod to death, and about thirty dreadfully hurt. Some of the perpetrators of this calamitous affair were taken in-to custody."

we since learn, was incorrect. The Court is yet sitting and no opinion has been expressed by the members.

Fixing the military peace establish-ment of the United States,

Be it enacted by the Senate an House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of such proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen, not exceeding, in the whole, ten thousand men, as the President of the United States shall judge proper, and that the corps of engineers, as at present established be retained.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the corps of artillery shall have the same organization as is prescribed by the act passed the thirtieth of March, one thousand eight, hundred and fourteen; and the regiment of light artillery the same organization as is prescribed by the act passed the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight; and that each regiment of infantry and riflemen, shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one paymaster, one surgeon and two surgeon's mates, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musici-

ans, and 68 privates. Sec. 3. And be it further enact. ed, That there shall be two major generals, and four brigadier generals, the major generals to be entitled to two aids-de-camp, and the brigadier generals to one aid decamp each, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, four brigade inspectors, and two brigade quarter masters, and such number of hospital surgeons and surgeons' mates, as the service may require, not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates, with one steward and one wardmaster to each hospital. The brigade inspectors, appointed under this act, shall be taken from the line; and the brigade quarter masters, the adjutants, regimental quartermasters, and paymasters,

from the subalterns of the line. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensation, subsistence and clothing of the officers, cadets, non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates composing the military peace establishment, shall be the same as are prescribed by the act, entitled " An act fixing the military peace establishment of the U. States," passed sixteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the act entitled " An act to aise for a limited time, an additional military force," passed twelfth April; one thousand eight hundred and eight and that the major generals shall be entitled to the same compensation as is provided by an act, entitled "An act to raise an additional military force." passed eleventh January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the U. States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers. musicians, and privates, of the several corps of troops now in the service of the United States, in such a manner as to form and complete out of the same the corps authorized by this act, and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to be discharged from the service of the United States, from and after the first day of May next, or as soon as circumstances may

Sec. 6. And be it further enact ed. That to each commissioned officer, who shall be deranged by virtue of this act, there shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they will be entitled by law at the time

of his discharge, three months pay. Sec. 7. And be it further mucted, That the several corps authorized by this act shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, be recruited in the same manner, and with the same limitations; and that officers, non-commissioned, musicians, and privates, shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, the same provisions for widows and children, and the same benefits and allowances in every respect, not inconsistent with

the twelfth April, oue thousand eight hundred and eight entitled "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force;" and that the bounty to the recruit. and compensation to the recruiting officer, shall be the same as are allowed by the aforesaid act of twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

#### Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office, A FULL AND COMPLETE INDEX

To the Laws and Resolutions of the State of Maryland from 1800 to 1813,

Price-Two Dollars. April 20.

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on Tuesday the 9th May, on the premises, the personal estate of William Tillard, late of said county, deceas-

Consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cat-tle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale-for all sums over twenty doi lars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security; under that sum the cash to be paid.

April 20. I Henry Jones, Admr.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Went off about the 21st of March last, a bright mulatto woman, aged about 29, named KITTY. She lived last year with Mr. Isaac Parker, in Annapolis. She was seen in that place a few days after she went off. I have reason to believe she has a pass, or a certificate of freedom. I will give Thirty Dollars for the pass, or certificate, if it can be proved from whom she obtained it, and Twenty Dollars for the woman, to be lodged in any gaol so that I get her again.
Henry Waring.

April 20

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 5th day of May next, if fair, if not, the first fair day there after, at the late residence of David Simmons, deceased, near Mount Pleasant Ferry. All the personal estate of said David

Simmons, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, some articles of Merchandise, and Horses, Cattle and Sheep. Terms of sale are, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with inte-rest from the day of sale; all under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

April 20. Auron Welsh, sen. extr.

Three Farms For Sale. THE above Farms are situated in Anne Arundel county, and were the property of David Steuart, Esq. late of that county, deceased

One Farm, called "Part of Obligation," lying between Rawling's Tavern, and the town of Queen Anne, containing about 450 acres of land, a large proportion of which is heavily timber-ed, and the balance consisting of improved meadows and arable land, highy cultivated with clover and plaister -This estate is inclosed with good fences nd the farm and tobacco houses are in excellent condition.

Also, two other Farms on Anne A. rundel Manor, adjoining to the lands of Daniel Murray, Esq. and the Messrs. Halls-one containing about 300 acres; and the other 200 acres of highly improved land, and having every necessary improvement of tarm and tobacco houses. These two Farms will be sold either separately or together, as most

suitable to purchasers.

The whole property has been cultivated for many years past, in the most approved and improving modes of agri-culture, and is as productive as any lands in the county in tobacco and grain

If not sold at private sale before Mon-If not sold at private sale before Monday the 2d of May, the above property will then be exposed to public sale at the tavern lately kept by Richard Miles, called Rawling's Tavern, in the neighbourhood of the Farms. Persons wishing to view the lands will call upon Wm. Steuart, near South River, George C Steuart of Doden; or Henry Urquhart, manager of the lands in Anne Arundel Manor. Purchasers wishing to know the terms, will apply wishing to know the terms, will apply to said William Steuart, Frisby Tilghman, Esq. near Hagerstown, Dr. James Steuart, Baltimore, or G. H. Steuart.

April 20.

ontractor, in vaults or wood provided by the government, present Capitol of the U.S. in present Capitol of the U. S. in the City of Washington. One third thereof, on or before the 1st of September part; one other third, on or before the 15th of October, and the residue on or acfore the 20th of November. Proposals must be accompanied with the name or names of the security or securities, offered to secure a faithful execution of the contract. The proposer, whose terms and securities are accepted, will be advised of such acceptance by letter: be advised of such acceptance by letter; and, upon executing the proper securivanced.

Thos. Dougherty. April 6.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-ters of administration on the personal estate of William Tillard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said es-tate to bring them in, legally authen-ticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

April 20. | Henry Jones, Adme.

Jonathan Hutton, COACH AND HARNESS MAKER. Continues to carry on the above bu-

sinesses at his old stand in Corn-Hillstreet, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The facility of obtaining all articles necessary in his line being greater than heretofore, enables him to give additional elegance and durabuly to his work, and persuades him to hope for an increase of patronage.

N. B. Old carriages received in part payment for new ones. Annapolis, April 13.

#### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county has obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tuck, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims an gainst said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers, on or before the 13th day of October next, they may otherwise be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of April, 1815.

Ramsay Waters, Adm'r.

#### State of Maryland. sc. Anne Arundel county,

On application by petition of Thomas Norris, of The executor of the last will and testament of Mary Harrison, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

#### This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Baltimore county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Harrison, ate of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April,

1815. Thomas Norris, of Thos. Executor.

April 13.

#### Six Cents Reward,

But no Charges to be paid ! Ran away from the subscriber, some time in the spring of 1813, an appren-tice to the tayloring business, named George Richards, about 14 years of ago, stout built, hard-featured, and sandy

N. J. Watkins. April 13.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained leb-The subscriber having obtained let-ters testamentary on the personal es-tate of Mrs. Mary Watson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, re-quests all persons having claims against said estate, to produce them, duly su-thenticated, to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to make immediate payment.

Charles Watson, Execut

From the Albany Register of Friday GEN. WILKINSON,

The trial of this veteran of the revolution has been closed for some days; but the decision of the court not yet known. An extract from his defeace, has appeared in the Trey Post from which we have copied it into our columns of this day. It possesses interest, as the appeal of an old soldier, to the feelings of his judges and his countrymen. The whole delence, we have no doubt, is an able and satisfactory vindication of his conduct; for we never have had but one opinion on the subject, which is that the charges against him originated in the dark mazes of political intrigue; and that it was intended to make him the victim of the most detestable persecution.

From the Troy Post, April 4. FROM GEN. WILK NSON'S DEFENCE.

[The trial of Gen. Wilkinson has excited so much interest during the winter past, that we presume it will be acceptable to our readers to see a part of his defence. It is said the trial will be published as soon as the sentence of the court is made known. The following extracts are made from the exordium and conclusion of the general's defence.]

" Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Court.

" The case before you, however afflicting to the sensibilities of a soldier, has become too common in our own history, as well as that of other nations.

"The conflicts of ministers and generals appear to be the necessary consequences of every unsuccessful military expedition; failure produces discontent, discontent murmurs, murmurs recrimination, and recrimination inquiry. It is pre-sumed there has been a fault somewhere; the public mind becomes restless, and the people must be satisfied, even at the expense of an hundred thousand dollars, without one cent of profit, as in the present case.

This would be well, were good to some of it; but as personal concroversy seldom mends the heart or improves the understanding, it never should be suffered on slight

grounds. An upright and able minister would prefer to rest his political

standing on his own reputation, sooner than seek to prop it by the persecution of a faithful, zealous, but unfortunate general; such was the conduct of a Chatham, whose example it is impossible an Armstrong could imitate.

But my case is perhaps without an example ;- That of a minister of high standing and splendid talents, seducing an officer from an honourable command and the fairest prospects of fame, to put him on the execution of an impracticable project, without competent means ; and because of its failure, to save himself from public odium, he descends to tricks, stratagems, and perfidies, to cast the blame he has incurred from his own shoulders upon those of the officer he had deceived; and this officer! a man with whom he had been associated in the most interesting scenes of the revolutionary war ; the friend of his juvenile days, to whom he professed to be bound by the sacred ties of personal confi-

dence and attachment. Mr. President, I disclaim high colourings in a case of such gravity, and should disdain to excite the feelings, or warp the judgment of my judges were I capable; the disclosures about to be made will test the truth, and determine my title to

credibility. From the common anxiety we have felt to conclude the procrastinated investigation with as little delay as possible, I have undertaken to perform in 12 days, a work which required a month. It must not therefore be expected that I should present this defence in that connected, prepared state; with that regularity and complete arrangement, and analysis of the testimony, which it was my desire to submit to the deliberate understanding of this court, and to the sober reflections of my countrymen.

In forming a judgment on the whole or any distinct part of my conduct, I flatter myself the court will be determined by circumstances as they appeared at the time; by apparent exigencies of the occasion; clouds, I shall bear in grateful ye apparent exigencies of the occasion; collection the patience with which of not by an after knowledge of facts you have waded through the tedious which could not be known at the inquiry. I confide in the justice

Before I enter upon the investi-gation of the testimony, I consider it a matter of propriety towards the court, briefly to state the course I shall pursue : It will be recollected that a report touching the merits of that part of the campaign of 1813 in which I was concerned, at the call of the house of representatives, was made up by that accuser and presented to that honourable body in the session of 1813-14; and it has been admitted by the court that, that report should be taken as " prima facie" evidence on this inquiry: I have availed myself of this permission, to present such parts of that report to the view of the court as tend to throw light upon the inquiry before it, and to explain the principles and motives of my actions in command, from the first order received at the dawn of the late war, to the termination of my command on the northern fron-

tier last April. I shall then, Mr. President, open the case with a brief narrative of facts and incidents; after which I shall proceed to compare and apply the testimony, and will conclude with a rapid summary of the whole."

CONCLUSION. " The artifices of my accuser prevailed; he deprived me of my sword in the dawn of the campaign; threw me out of the path of glory, and the injury is irreparable.

The troops formed and disciplined in hardships and suffering and perils, under my orders, when fitted for action and prepared to meet the enemy, were destined to gather laurels to decorate the brows of more fortunate men.

But amidst the ills inflicted upon me by this tyrant, the hand of Heaven was outstretched in my behalf; and the disgraceful flight of the Da stroyer of the Capital of this country, placed the office he had abused in honourable hands, and secured to me an importial tribunal to judge my my conduct. A tribunal! the first in point of rank and experience, one only excepted,\* which ever assembled in the United States. But, Mr. President, I possess other sources of consolation, which no earthly power can take from me. I have borne arms and faithfully served my country through three wars! nay more-I have saved her from civi war .- How many toilsome days have I labored for the honor of my country! How many sleepless nights have I watched over her safety !-Thirty-nine years past I marched a company over the very ground on which I now stand arraignedthen waste, wild and uncultivaced; now the scene of industry, of wealth and of talents; the seat of social refinement, of personal charms, and polished society. In Oclober next it will be thirty-eight years since I led the captive Burgoyne from his entrenchments to surrender an army of six thousand veteran troops of Europe, on the plains of Saratoga, under a convention countersigned by the hand, which now presents it to the Honorable Court with the prayer, that it may be permitted to accompany the records of this day, and find a place in the archives of the war department,

Mr. President, may the war worn veteran, with a ruined constitution, the fruits of the services of his whole life, and staggering under the load of obloquy heaped on him by his accuser, be permitted to produce a more recent instance of ms zeal in the public service; to shew that if he has not been triumphant; that if he has been deprived of the opportunity to swell his humble fame in torrents of blood, his time has not been use essly employed to the

state? The testimonials of those meritorious gallant Officers, Com. Macdonough and Major General M.Comb. (see app. No. 79) seconded by the credential of a respectable eye wit. ness, a citizen of this State, will prove beyond doubt, that my agency contributed essentially to our naval triumph on Lake Champlain, and the preservation of our garrison at Plattsburgh. From the documents it will appear that but for my precaution in establishing a battery at the mouth of Otter Creek, the early movement of the enemy against that point in May last would have blocked up our squadron for the season : The shores of the Lake would have been exposed to his ravages, and Platteburgh must have

yielded to his superior force. Mr. President and Gentlemen, whatever may be my future destiny, a destiny at this moment wrapt in clouds, I shall bear in grateful re-

of your award, because !I am sa-tisfied it will be founded in integ-rity. Whatever it may be, I am prepared to meet it with complacency, and were it proper for me to ex-press a wish on the awful occasion which interest my feelingscloser than life itself, I should say-If Guilty, let my punishment be exemplary-It Innocent, acquit me with honour. Then I shall not have lived in vain."

\* The court before which the celebrated Maj. Andre was tried.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, Annapo-

tis, March 31st, 1815. Thomas G. Addison, Julier Ander-son, Clothier Allen, Ruth Bangs, Basil Brown, Robert Walker, David Barnaur, Richard Battee, George W. Boerstler, John Brewer, Henry Birnet, Charles Camden, John S. Camden, John Clavell, Sophia Cudmon, Isabella Collins, Na-thaniel Collon, Hannah Conn, Benjamin G. Cole, John Casson, Robert Creek, John Cavins, Samuel Chester, J. G. Chappell, Henry Davall, Mary Disney, Henry Dickenson, Pompy Davis, Philip Darnell, Daniel Dorsey, John Day, Thomas H. Dorsey, Elizabeth Dawes, Samuel Dawson, Doctor Wm. Dorsey, Joseph Evans, D. Fitzhugh, Elizabeth Fleightwood, Fisher Colbert John Feller, John Gwanner, John Golder, John Gibson, Jonh Green, Joseph Green, Augustin Gambrill, James P. Heath, William Hall, Jeremiah Hess, Wm. Harwood, William Hide, Solo mon Hall, John Hall, James Holland, Johnsthan Camp, Edward Journey, Captain Damerson, William Clemsted, Joseph Jarboe, Charles M'Cartty, William Young; Captain Kent, Captain Kerney, Eicanor King, Wm. Kerns, The Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, Henry Lisby, James Larrimore, Ann E. Lusby, Nathan Lewis, George M'Carra, Henley Martin, Levi Meyers, John Malone, Joshua Malone, Joshua Murry, Samuel Mackubin, Joseph M'Kinstry, Samuel Norris, Joseph J. Ogden, Thomas O'Kounk, Thomas Orts, Charles Poulton, Samuel Peaco, Cato Paul, John Ragan, James Reid, Henry Ridgely, Recruiting Officer Annapolis, Ann Rawlings, Thomas Randall, Jn. Riggs, W. Ringgold, Mary Rawlings, Ezekiel Richardson, John S. Richardson, Joseph Spurrier, William Simkins, Arthur Shaff, Ann Sellman, James Steel. Kitty Smith, Anne E. Sellman, Culeb Sears, Alexander Stewart, Henry Scheafer, Ann Stevenson, Sally Stewart, John Sewell, Joseph N. Stockett, Frederick Snyder, P. Southcomb, Adam Shuck, Peter Startzman, Anthony Sevy Keffer, William G. Stephens Jacob Stainer, William Stephens, John Sawver, Abraham Ferree, James M Thompson, Fanny Tidings, John Tilghman. George Froost, Nancy Thomas, Philip W. Ihomas, Sally Thomas, James Tumple, John S. Thomas, Solomon Tomlin, Hugh Thomas, Benjamin Thomas, Samuel B. Whittington, Solomon Ward, Ann Warthen, George A. Wells, Joseph Williams, Lucy Pierce. John Nelson Watkins, Benj. Weeks, Osborn Williams, Theodore, M. Williams, William Weems, Benjamin Wells, Line Jeneral Wilkson, Peregrine Warfield, Thomas Williamson, Robert Wilson, John Weeden, Samuel C. Watkins, William Wooton, John Waltz,

April John Munroe, P. M.

#### Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1815, the House and Lot, part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn, in the city of Annapolis, fronting on West-street, lately in the occupation of John Stephen, esq.
This property is held on lease, re-

newable forever, on a small ground rent from the vestry of St. Anne's Parish, on terms which will be shewn on the day of sale.

The House is large and commodious with cellars, a brick kitchen, wash house, meet house, stable and other improvements, and there is a yard and garden attached to it.

It is suitable for a private family, a tavern, a boarding house, or professional character, having a convenient of-fice detached from the dwelling, and being in one of the best situations for business.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security to pay the pur-chase money, with interest, from the day of sale. Possession to be given on the execution of the bond.

The sale to be on the premises, and to commence at 5 P. M. At the same time and place will be sold on same terms, a Lot adjoining the house, 60 feet front by 120 feet, unimproved.

3 de bonis non of Allen Quynn. April 6.

#### To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, A SNUG HOUSE, Opposite the Ball Room, formerly oc cupied by Dr. Ridgely, and lately by Upton S. Reid as a Lawyer's Office, and has been occupied as such for many years. For further particulars inquire

April 6, 1815. Henry Maynadier.

City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isase Parker, and originally by Mr. George Mann, deceased, anhounces to the public, and more especially to those who may be disposed to patronize and encourage him, that it is his fixed, determination to render it his fixed determination to render it equal to any establishment in the state. Its conveniences perhaps are unequalled, and the opportunities offered by its proximity to the bay, of furnishing his table with wild fowl and oysters, will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom with those dishes in their proper season. He assures those who have been in the habit of patronizing this establishment, that they may calculate hereafter on meeting with accommodations at least equal to any which have been afforded by his predecessors; and so far as his own personal attendance, together with that of those in his employ, can contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of his guests, he pledges himself no exertion shall be wanting He has a good supply of liquors, and for the amuse ment of the stranger and the traveller, he has provided a Coffee Room, furnished with news papers from every principal seaport in the United States. Private rooms are always ready, and private or public suppers can be had at the shortest notice. N. B. Boarders taken by the day,

week, month or year, and horses taken

5 WILLIAM CATON. A Bar-Keeper & Cook Are wanted immediately at the City Tavern.

#### Annapolis March 23 NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testimentary on the personal estate of Thomas Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exnibit the same, proper ly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1815.
Richard Grahame, Adm'r.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will offer to public sale, on the premises, on Fri-

day, the 21st April next, A part of a Tract of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne, called Holliday's Purchase, being the real estate of Thomas Holliday, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. This land is of a soil well adapted to the cultivation of rye and corn ; it is situated in a fine healthy country, and in the midst of a very respectable society. From its vi-cinity to the Patuxent, the produce of the farm can at all times be convenient. the farm can at all times be conveniently and cheaply transported to a good market. As this land is so well and so generally known, it is deemed inexpedient to give a more minute description. Those persons who may be disposed to purchase, can obtain all necessary information by applying to Mr. John Piummer, who lives on an adjoining tract. The subscriber being also authorised by the decree to sell the same at private sale, will receive any proposals which may be made previous to the 21st April next. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for the pay ment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, on the receipt of which the

trustee will convey the title.

William Warfield, Trustee.

### For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm situated on West River, containing 400 acres of land, inferior to none in the county, a part of which is now in clover, it has the advantage of fine meadows and meadow land; it is well timbered, and enclosed. The improvements consist of two comfortable dwelling-houses, with the necessary out buildings, which with other improve-ments it is deemed unnecessary to particularize, as every person inclined to purchase is invited to view the property. Springfield the late residence of Joseph Court, is included in this tract, and within 60 yards of the dwelling-house is one of the finest springs in the county. The well known healthiness of the situation, with the excellence of the neighbourhood, renders it well worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wish to settle in the country. Springfield, with 200 acres, may be had possession of immediately, and the other 200 in the ensuing autumn, with liberty to seed as early as they please One half of the purchase money must be paid in hand, for the other half 12 months credit will be given, on approved negotiable notes or bank stock. The tract will be divided in two lots, if required, to suit purchasers. Stock plantation utensils, and some valuable hands, may be had with the land. Ap-ply to either of the subscribers living at West River,

March 6 X Henry Hall,

next, at Mr. Edelin's taves property of the late William Consisting of several valuable Nand a variety of Household and Furniture, too tedions to er Terms of sale—for all sums dollars notes to be given, with appropriately, payable in six mentions the day of sale, with interest from date of the notes ; for all sume 20 dollars the cash to be paid. commence at ten o'clock

April Ramsay Waters, Ada

#### Partnership,



Should the above sum of six do be paid by the first day of Octob eight dollars will be charged for en Mare Partnership is well made a as high bred as any Horse in Am Season to commence the first of And and end on the 15th of July,

Jos. N. Stockett. April 6. 3

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obbifrom the orphans court of Anne Are del county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Watti late of Anne-Arundel county, deca-ed. All persons having claims again said estate, are requested to bring the in legally authenticated, and all the in any manner indebted to the estate

make immediate payment, to

Nicholas Watkins of Ther.

April 6. 3

## Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at prin sale the plantation whereon ster present resides, in Anne-Arundel con ty, five miles below M'Coy's two on the road leading to Annapolis, a sixteen miles from Baltimore. To tract contains 312 acres of good w lity, and produces well Indian cora bacco, small grain, particularly re its distance from the market of Bi more makes it valuable to any per-inclined to go into that line of culting on. The soil is adapted to early grow of vegetables of all kinds; nearly half of the tract is in wood, of yetheriving timber The improvement are comfortable and in good repair, dwelling house roomy and sufficient a large family ; every convenient house, for stock and poultry; an es pump of good water in the y ruit of every kind. There is meadow and more can be made little labour. Any person incline purchase, may know the terms by plying to Mr. Richard Gambril, Dr. Anderson Warfield, in An Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hed in the city of Baltimore If the absproperty is not sold at private said the 20th day of June next, it was that day be exposed to public us, a the premises, to the highest bider.

Rachel Warfall. Rachel Warfel

March 16, 1815.

#### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber he 2d of October, 1814, a negres named DICK : he is a short, yell complected fellow, about 35 years age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and w polite when spoken to. He took w him a pair of cotton country cloth m sers, with a broad blue stripe, & a re white country cloth jacket and coat. He is a rough shoemaker took away with him his tools. ever brings home the said negro of cures him so that I get him again. receive the above reward with all onable charges.

2 Benjamin Harwood, of A A. County, South Rive Neck, near Anaspela.
N. B. It is supposed the above set to Montrees man may have gone to Monigor county, where his mother lives wa Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Co House, and may have a pass. B I

December 1.

#### NOTICE.

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#### From the Albany Register of Friday GEN. WILKINSON.

The trial of this veteran of the revolution has been closed for some days; but the decision of the court is not yet known. An extract from his defence, has appeared in the Troy Post from which we have copied it ipto our columns of this day. It possesses interest, as the appeal of an old soldier, to the feelings of his judges and his countrymen. The whole defence, we have no doubt, is an able and satisfactory vindication of his conduct; for we never have had but one opinion on the subject, which is that the charges against him originated in the dark mazes of political intrigue; and that it was intended to make him the victim of the most detestable persecution.

> From the Troy Post, April 4. FROM GEN. WILK MSON'S DEFENCE.

The trial of Gen. Wilkinson has excited so much interest during the winter past, that we presume it will be acceptable to our readers to see a part of his defence. It is said the trial will be published as soon as the sentence of the court is made known. The following extracts are made from the exordium and conclusion of the general's defence.]

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Court,

"The case before you, however afflicting to the sensibilities of a soldier, has begome too common in our own history, as well as that of other nations.

"The conflicts of ministers and generals appear to be the necessary consequences of every unsuccessful military expedition; failure produces discontent, discontent murmurs, murmurs recrimination, and recrimination inquiry. It is presumed there has been a fau't somewhere; the public mind becomes restless, and the people must be satisfied, even at the expense of an hundred thousand dollars, without one cent of profit, as in the present

This would be well, were good to come of it; but as personal concroversy seldom mends the heart or improves the understanding, it never should be suffered on slight grounds.

An upright and able minister would prefer to rest his political standing on his own reputation, sooner than seek to prop it by the persecution of a faithful, zealous, but unfortunate general; such was the conduct of a Chatham, whose example it is impossible an Armstrong could imitate.

But my case is perhaps without an example ;- That of a minister of high standing and splendid talents, seducing an officer from an honourable command and the fairest prospects of fame, to put him on the execution of an impracticable project, without competent means; and because of its failure, to save himself from public edium, he descends to tricks, stratagems, and perfidies, to cast the blame he has incurred from his own shoulders upon those of the officer he had deceived; and this officer! a man with whom he had been associated in the most interesting scenes of the revolutionary war ; the friend of his juvenile days, to whom he professed to be bound by the sacred ties of personal confidence and attachment.

Mr. President, I disclaim high colourings in a case of such gravity, and should disdain to excite the feelings, or warp the judgment of my judges were I capable; the disclosures about to be made will test the truth, and determine my title to credibility.

From the common anxiety we have felt to conclude the procrastinated investigation with as little delay as possible, I have undertaken to perform in 12 days, a work which required a month. It must not therefore be expected that I should present this defence in that connected, prepared state; with that regularity and complete arrangement, and analysis of the testimony, which it was my desire to submit to the deliberate understanding of this court, and to the sober reflections of my countrymen.

In forming a judgment on the whole or any distinct part of my conduct, I flatter myself the court will be determined by circumstances as they appeared at the time; by the decisions of the moment and the apparent exigencies of the occasion; not by an after knowledge of facts which could not be known at the

Before I enter upon the investigation of the testimony, I consider it a matter of propriety towards the court, briefly to state the course I shall pursue : It will be recollected that a report touching the merits of that part of the campaign of 1813 in which I was concerned, at the call of the house of representatives, was made up by that accuser and presented to that honourable body in the session of 1813-14; and it has been admitted by the court that, that report should be taken as prima facie" evidence on this inquiry; I have availed myself of this permission, to present such parts of that report to the view of the court as tend to throw light upon the inquiry before it, and to explain the principles and motives of my actions in command, from the first order received at the dawn of the late war, to the termination of my command on the northern frontier last April.

I shall then, Mr. President, open the case with a brief narrative of facts and incidents; after which I shall proceed to compare and apply the testimony, and will conclude with a rapid summary of the whole."

CONCLUSION. " The artifices of my accuser prevailed; he deprived me of my sword in the dawn of the campaign; threw me out of the path of glory, and the injury is irreparable.

The troops formed and disciplined in hardships and suffering and perils, under my orders, when fitted for action and prepared to meet the enemy, were destined to gather laure's to decorate the brows of more fortunate men.

But amidst the ills inflicted upon me by this tyrant, the hand of Heaven was outstretched in my behalf and the disgraceful flight of the D . stroyer of the Capital of this coun try, placed the office he had abused in honourable hands, and secured to me an importial tribunal to judge my my conduct. A tribunal! the first in point of rank and experience, one only excepted, which ever assembled in the United States. But, Mr. President, I possess other sources of consolation, which no earthly power can take from me. I have borne arms and faithfully served my country through three wars! nay more-I have saved her from civil war .- How many toilsome days have I labored for the honor of my country! How many sleepless nights have I watched over her safety !-Thirty-nine years past I marched a company over the very ground on which I now stand arraignedthen waste, wild and uncultivated; refinement, of personal charms, and polished society. In Oclober next it will be thirty-eight years since I led the captive Burgoyne from his entrenchmen s to surrender an army of six thousand veteran troops of Europe, on the plains of Saratoga, under a convention conntersigned by the hand, which now presents it to the Honorable Court, with the prayer, that it may be permitted to accompany the records of this day, and find a place in the archives of the war department.

Mr. President, may the war worn veteran, with a ruined constitution, the fruits of the services of his whole life, and staggering under the load of obloquy heaped on him by his accuser, be permitted to produce a more recent instance of ms zeal in the public service; to shew that if he has not been triumphant; that if he has been deprived of the opportunity to swell his humble fame in torrents of blood, his time has not been use essly employed to the

The testimonials of those meritorious gallant Officers, Com. Macdonough and Major General M'Comb, (see app. No. 79) seconded by the credential of a respectable eye witness, a citizen of this State, will prove beyond doubt, that my agency contributed essentially to our naval triumph on Lake Champlain, and the preservation of our garrison at Plattsburgh. From the documents it will appear that but for my precaution in establishing a battery at the mouth of Otter Creek, the early movement of the enemy against that point in May last would have blocked up our squadron for the season : The shores of the Lake would have been exposed to, his ravages, and Plattsburgh must have yielded to his superior force.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, whatever may be my future destiny, a destiny at this moment wrapt in clouds, I shall bear in grateful recollection the patience with which you have waded through the tedious inquiry. I confide in the justice

of your award, because !I am satisfied it will be founded in integrity. Whatever it may be, I am prepared to meet it with complacency, and were it proper for me to express a wish on the awful occasion which interest my feelings closer than life itself, I should say-If Guilty, let my punishment be exemplary-It Innocent, acquit me with honour. Then I shall not have lived in vain."

\* The court before which the celebrated Maj. Andre was tried.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, March 31st, 1815.

Thomas G. Addison, Julier Ander-

son, Clothier Allen, Ruth Bangs, Basil Brown, Robert Walker, David Barnaur, Richard Battee, George W. Boerstler, John Brewer, Henry Birnet, Charles Gamden, John S. Camden, John Clavell. Sophia Cudmon, Isabella Collins, Nathaniel Collon, Hannah Conn, Benjamin G. Cole, John Casson, Robert Creek, John Cavius, Samuel Chester, J. G. Chappell, Henry Davall, Mary Disney, Henry Dickenson, Pompy Davis. Philip Darnell, Daniel Dorsey, John Day, Thomas II Dorsey, Elizabeth Dawes, Samuel Dawson, Doctor Win. Dorsey, Joseph Evans, D. Filzbugh, Elizabeth Fleightwood, Fisher Colhert, John Feller, John Gwanner, John Golder, John Gibson, Jonh Green, Joseph Green, Augustin Gambrill, James P. Heath, William Hall, Jeremiah Hess, Wm Harwood, William Hide, Sole mon Hall, John Hall, James Holland, Johnstoan Camp, Edward Journey, Captain Damerson, William Clemsted, Joseph Jarboe, Charles M Cartty, William Young; Captain Kent, Captain Kerney, Elcanor King, Wm. Kerns, The Honorable Chancellor of Macyland, Henry Lisby, James Larrimore, Ann E. Lusby, Nathan Lewis, George Carra, Henley Martin, Levi Meyers, John Malone, Joshua Malone, Joshua Murry, Samuel Mackubin, Joseph M'Kinstry, Samuel Norris, Joseph J Orden, Thomas O'Kounk, Thomas Oris, Charles Poulton, Samuel Peace, Cata Paul, John Ragan, James Reid Henry Ridgely, Recruiting Officer Annapolis, Ann Rawlings, Thomas Randall, Jn. Riggs, W. Ringgold, Mary Rawlings, Ezekiel Richardson, John S Richardson, Joseph Spurrier, William Simkins, artiur Shaff, Ann Sellman. James Steel, Kitty Smith, Anne E. Sellman, Culch Sears, Alexander Stewart, Henry Scheafer, Ann Stevenson, Sally Stewart, John Sewell, Joseph N. Stockett, Frederick Snyder, P. Southcomb, Adam Shuck, Peter Startzman, Anthony Sevy Keffer, William G. Stephens Jacob Stainer, William Stephens, John Sawver, Abraham Ferree, James Mi Thompson, Fanny Tidings, John Tilghman George Froost, Namey Thomas, Philip W. Ihomas, Sally Thomas, James Tumple, John S. Thomas, Solomon Tomlin, Hugh Thomas, fienjamin Thomas, Samuel B. Whittington, Solo now the scene of industry, of wealth Wells, Joseph Williams, Lucy Pierce. and of talents; the seat of social John Neison Watkins, Benj Weeks, refinement, of personal charms, Osborn Williams, Theodore M Williams, William Weers, Benjamin Wells Line Jeneral Wilkson, Peregrane Warfield, Thomas Williamson, Robert Wilson, John Westien, Samuel C. Wat kins, William Wooton, John Waltz, April Milson. John Munroe, P. M.

#### Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1815, the House and Lot, part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn, in the city of Annapolis, fronting on West-street, lately in the occupation or John Stephen, esq.

This property is held on lease, renewable forever, on a small ground rent from the vestry of St. Anne's Parish, on terms which will be shewn on the day of sale.

The House is large and commodious with cellars, a brick kitchen, wash house, meet house, stable and other improvements, and there is a yard and garden attached to it.

It is suitable for a private family, a tavern, a boarding house, or professional character, having a convenient office detached from the dwelling, and being in one of the best situations for business.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale. Possession to be given on the execution of the bond.

The sale to be on the premises, and to commence at 5 P. M. At the same time and place will be sold on same terms, a Lot adjoining the house, 60 feet front by 120 feet, unimproved.

John Randall, Adm. 3 X de bonis non of Allen Quynn. April 6.

#### To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, A SNUG HOUSE,

Opposite the Ball Room, formerly oc cupied by Dr. Ridgely, and lately by Upton S. Reid as a Lawyer's Office, and has been occupied as such for many years. For further particulars inquire

3 1 Henry Maynadier.

## City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and ori ginally by Mr. George Mann, deceased, announces to the public, and more especially to those who may be disposed to patronize and encourage him, that it is his fixed determination to render it equal to any establishment in the state. Its conveniences perhaps are unequalled, and the opportunities offered by its proximity to the bay, of furnishing his table with wild fowl and oysters, will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom with those dishes in their proper season. He assures those who have been in the habit of patronizing this establishment, that they may calculate hereafter on meeting with accommodations at least equal to any which have been afforded by his predecessors; and so far as his own personal attendance, together with that of those in his employ, can contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of his guests, he piedges himself no exertion shall be wanting. He has a good supply of liquors, and for the amuse ment of the stranger and the traveller, he has provided a Coffee Room, furnished with news papers from every principal scaport in the United States. Private rooms are always ready, and private or public suppers can be had at the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken

5 WILLIAM CATON. A Bar-Keeper & Cook Are wanted immediately at the City Tavern. Annapolis March 23.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testimentary on the personal estate of Thomas Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1815.
Richard Grahame, Adm'r.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will offer to public sale, on the premises, on Fri-

day, the 21st April next, A part of a Tract of Land, lying in Anne Avundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne, called Holliday's Perchase, being the real estate of thomas Holliday, inte of Anne A. rundel county, deceased. This land is of a soil well adapted to the cultivation of rye and corn; it is situated in a fine healthy country, and in the midst of a very respectable society. From its vicinity to the Patuxent, the produce of the farm can at all times be conveniently and encaply transported to a good market. As this land is so well and so generally known, it is deemed inexpedient to give a more minute destription. Those persons who may be disposed to purchase, can obtain all necessary information by applying to Mr. John Piummer, who lives on an adjoining tract. The subscriber being also authorised by the decree to sell the same at private sale, will receive any proposuls which may be made previous to the 21st April next. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, on the receipt of which the

trustee will convey the title.

William Warfield, Trustee.

## For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm situated on West River, containing 400 acres of land, inferior to none in the county, a part of which is now in clover, it has the advantage of fine meadows and meadow land; it is well timbered, and enclosed. The improvements consist of two comfortable dwelling-houses, with the necessary out buildings, which with other improve-ments it is deemed unnecessary to particularize, as every person inclined to purchase is invited to view the propery. Springfield the late residence of Joseph Court, is included in this tract, and within 60 yards of the dwellinghouse is one of the finest springs in the county. The well known healthiness of the situation, with the excellence of the neighbourhood, renders it well worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wish to settle in the country. Springfield, with 200 acres, may be had possession of immediately, and the other 200 in the ensuing autumn, with liberty to seed as early us they please One half of the purchase money must be paid in hand, for the other half 12 months credit will be given, on approved negotiable notes or bank stock The tract will be divided in two lots, if required, to suit purchasers. Stock, plantation utensils, and some valuable hands, may be had with the land. Apply to either of the subscribers living at West River,

Henry Hall, Henry A. Hall.

#### Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public the on Wednesday the 3d day of May next, at Mr. Edelin's tavern in the city of Annapolis, all the person property of the late William Tuck Consisting of several valuable Negroe, and a variety of Household and Taven Furniture, too tedious to enumerate Terms of sale-for all sums above 2 dollars notes to be given, with approve security, payable in six months from the day of sale, with interest from the date of the notes ; for all sums under 20 dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to

Commence at ten o'clock,

Ramsay Waters, Adm.

#### Partnership,

WILL stand to come Mares this season, at Mn Mary Stockett's, at the low price of six dollar each Mare, and twenty-Should the above sum of six dollars we he paid by the first day of October

eight dollars will be charged for every Mare Partnership is well made, at s high bred as any Horse in Amena Season to commence the first of April and end on the 15th of July. Jos. N. Stockett.

April 6. 3

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arm del county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Watkin late of Anne Arundel county, deceaed. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring the in legally authenticated, and all the in any manner indebted to the estate make immediate payment, to

Nicholas Watkins of Thes.

## Property for Sale.

The subscriber will seil at prime sale the plantation whereon sher present resides, in Anne-Arundel cos ty, five miles below M'Coy's taven, on the road leading to Annapolis, al sixteen miles from Baltimore. The tract contains 3:2 acres of good que lity, and produces well Indian corn, to bacco, small grain, particularly no its distance from the market of Bas more makes it valuable to any pensi inchned to go into that line of culting on. The soil is adapted to early grown of vegetables of all kinds; nearly at half of the tract is in wood, of you thriving timber The improvement are comfortable and in good repair, dwelling house roomy and sufficients a large family ; every convenient of house, for stock and poultry; an emlent garden newly built, rich, and wil set with herbs of almost every kind; pump of good water in the yard, a ruit of every kind. There is some meadow and more can be made with little labour. Any person inclined a purchase, may know the terms by a plying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Am Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hest in the city of Baltimore If the about property is not sold at private salt the 20th day of hine next, it will that day be exposed to public sale, a the premises, to the highest bidder.

Rachel Warfel March 16, 1815.

#### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber a he 2d of October, 1814, a negroum named DICK: he is a short, yellows complected fellow, about 35 years age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and will politic when spoken to. He took was him a pair of cotton country cloth his sers, with a broadblue stripe, & a rest white country cloth jacket and was coat. He is a rough shoemaker at took away with him his tools. We ever brings home the said negro or cures him so that I get him again. sonable charges.

22 Benjamin Hartood, of M. A A County, South Rive Neck, near Annapola N. B. It is supposed the above no man may have gone to Montgome county, where his mother lives with Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Con House, and may have a pass. B L. December 1.

#### NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned the subscriber all the debts due him his books, which have accrued since establishment in the Union Tavers those indebted on said books, are sided to make payment to the subscrib only. Indulgence cannot be given, no discrimination can be made in mode of collection. S James Shar March 2.

Blank Bonds, Declar tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & mon Warrants For sale at this

JONAS GREEN,

BURCH-STREET, ADNAPOLIS

vice Three Bollars per As FUEL WANTED

PROPOSALS will be received ring until the 1st day of June 1 rapplying the next stated season ongress, with 150 Cords of good seasond; eighty cords of which hielers, or hielery and salt, the delivered, sawed (in two) part of measured at the expense of intector, in vanits or wood yeared by the government, at evided by the government, at of Washington. One third the or before the 1st of September 1st of he other third, on or before the October, and the residue on or the 20th of November. Pla must be accompanied with the names of the security or security or security. fered to secure a faithful exect the contract. The proposer, vers and securities are accepted advised of such acceptance by d, upon executing the proper as

Thes. Dougher

Three Farms For Sa THE above Farms are situa nne Arundel county, and were reporty of David Stewart, Esq. at county, deceased One Farm, called "Part of C on," lying between Rawling's T g about 450 acres of land, a opportion of which is heavily to and the balance consisting over meadows and arable land cultivated with clover and plai his estate is inclosed with good of the farm and tobacco houses lent condition.

Also, two other Farms on Al and Manor, adjoining to the land Murray, Esq. and the alls—one containing about 300 d the other 200 acres of high oved land, and having every ry improvement of farm and uses. These two Farms will be separately or together, table to purchasers.

The whole property has bee sed for many years past, in a proved and improving modes ture, and is as productive ds in the county in tobacco a

f not sold at private sale before the 2d of May, the above I then be exposed to public tareen lately kept by les, called Rawling's Tavers glibourhood of the Farms, shing to view the lands to be to be steuart, near Southorge C Steuart of Doden; Uvquhart, manager of the me Arundel Manor. I shing to know the terms. aid William Stenart, Prist

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nt, to

uly. N. Stockett. ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY, ADRIL, St., 1815.

PENTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, AMAPOLIS.

vice - Three Bollars per Annum

FUEL WANTED PROPOSALS will be received in ricing until the 1st day of June neat, rapplying the next stated session of ongress, with 150 Cords of good sound ended; eighty cords of which must hickory, or hickory and ash, the reduct the various kinds of oak. All to delivered, sawed (in two) packed at measured at the exponse of the intractor, in vasits or weed yards evided by the government, at the resent Capitol of the U.S. in the City of Washington. One third thereof, or before the 1st of September next; of Washington. One third thereof, nor before the 1st of September next; so other third, on or before the 15th October, and the residue on or before the 20th of November. Proposits must be accompanied with the mimonames of the security or securities, fered to secure a faithful execution the contract. The proposer, whose russ and securities are accepted, will advised of such acceptance by letter; ad, upon executing the proper securities, one third of the money will be adone third of the money will be ad-

April 6. 2 Thes. Dougherty.

Three Farms For Sale. THE above Farms are situated in nne Arundel county, and were the operty of David Steuart, Esq. late of

at county, deceased One Farm, called "Part of Obligaon," lying between Rawling's Tavern, id the town of Queen Anne, containing about 450 acres of land, a large operation of which is heavily timberoportion of which is heavily timber-, and the balance consisting of im-ored meadows and arable land, high-cultivated with clover and plaister— his estate is inclosed with good fences if the farm and tobacco houses are in ent condition.

Also, two other Farms on Anne A.
ndel Manor, adjoining to the lands of
niel Murrsy, Esq. and the Messrs.
alls—one containing about 300 acres;
id the other 200 acres of highly imoved land, and having every neces-ry improvement of farm and tobacco uses. These two Farms will be sold ber separately or together, as most table to purchasers. The whole property has been culti-

ted for many years past, in the most proved and improving modes of agri-iture, and is as productive as any ide in the county in tobacco and grain-

ghbourhood of the Farms. Persons hing to view the lands will call on Wo. Steuart, near South River, orge C Steuart of Deden; or Hen-Urquhart, manager of the lands in the Arundel Manor. Purchasers shing to know the terms, will apply said William Stenart, Prisby Tilghn, Esq near Hagerstown, Dr. Jameswart, Baltimore, or

G. H. Stenart,

April 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained lat-s of administration on the personal ate of William Tillard, late of Anne-undel second undel county, deceased, requests all mons having claims against said es-e to bring them, in, legally authen-ated, and those indebted to make im-diate payment.

April 20 9 Henry Jones, Admr.

Public Sale.

of said Day

THE EPIDEMIC.

I had not shought of making an communication to the Editors of newspapers on the subject of the pre-vailing disease, till I saw that severaling disease, till I saw that seve-ral attempts were made thro' that channel to convince the public that it was to be treated, however dif-ferent it might appear in the differ-ent sections of the country, apon-some fixed or established plan, either etimulant or varuant, as the whim, the prejudice, or the success of the writer might dictate; and each of these plans happening to succeed in a few places have been indiscriminate, ly recommended as proper for the dis-erse in every part of the country its under every form: & those who have treated it upon general principles, and who did not adopt some favourite mode, born and nurtured in prejudice, have been charged with per-fect manulaughter. The proteiform character of this epidemic, where ver I have seen it, would have convinced any physician of common discerament in his profession, that no steady and uniform plan could be adopted for its removal. But igno-rance and prejudice go hand in hand, and are ever at war with the true interests of mankind. This croth was scarcely ever more clearly exemplified than it has been in the opinious and treatment of the disease in question. From the first ap-pearance of the epidemic to the pre-sent period, only a few able public cations have appeared on the subject, and those of Dr. Trent of Richmond appear to rank with the toremost. His last one which appeared in the National Intelligencer of the lat inst, is ably calculated to snew the fallacy and absurdity of adhering to any one mode of treatment in every case of the disease. This practice of prescribing for its names instead of its symptoms, has been the death of thousands. The lancet in many parts of the country has been abandoned, because it has failed in a few instances, either from injudicious use, or from the resist-

Having said thus much about the epidemic, I shall make a few generai remarks on the manner of treating it as it appeared in the circle of my practice for the last fitteen

In the district in which I live, seldom useful. A blister over the the disease appeared under such a region of the atomach was in some variety of lorms that it acquired al-If not sold at private sale before Mon-y the 2d of May, the above property Il then be exposed to poblic sale at a targen lately kept by Richard les, called Rawling's Tayern, in the most as many names-such as pheulious fever, typhus fever, and catarr- ters. on either of these dresses, from changes in the weather, or the difference of season, or of the excit-ing or occasional causes. These different names naturally producing a variety of associations in the minds of physicians, led to various and multiplied modes of treatment.titioner seemed to depend the important result of life or death; and success could only attend the labors of him who bad the best and the most legitimate pathological views of this terrible disease. Many were lost before the judgment was corrected, or the new and malignant character of the disease suspected. But we have the satisfaction of saying, that the sumber of deaths were comparatively few after the eyes of the physician were many red. physician were opened, and helven had aroused his slumbering and be-nighted intellect to a sense of its danger and its nature. Physicians after viewing it so differently, at length united in one opinion, that it was a disease of the typhus kind, hat one, perhaps, entirely new to

It has, here, generally commenced with high inflammatory symptoms whether it spent its force upon the lungs, the brain, or upon the the lungs, the brain, or upon the ahroat; one or all these parts being affected in every case, and in a short time taking on the typbont dress.—
In the Spring and part of the Summer of the last year, I bled in all most every case that came under my cars, with complete success. At that there the reports against the lancet had not appead so far and wide; neither was the disease altogether an muligoant as it has been the convalence was taken and to the most powerful stimuli. The convalence was taken and to the most powerful stimuli. The convalence was taken and to the most powerful stimuli.

since. But at length those reparts and a few scaldents so con
firmed the projudices of the pubtic against the oldering, that it was
used carrenely school during the
last water, notwithstanding however urgent the demand might have
been for it. Many fives might have
been saved by its cautions use, I
have no duabt. But at the same
time that I believe this, I am far
from supporting that it would have from supporting that it would have been proper in most cases—in many it could not have been borne, and would have been productive, as it sometimes was, of immediate death Therefore the management of this operation required great caution; for venesection boldly and indiscriminately resorted to, upon the supposition of the disease being of a linguly inflammatory nature, as well as a total shandownest of its regret as a total abandonment of it from contrary views, produced the most dreadful and fatal consequences. In this disease emeti ca had almost universal application; and when blood-letting was inadmissible, they were always the first remedy. They were composed of calomel & tartar in pret-ty large doses; these never failed to produce copious evacuations of bile from the stomach and bowels. The disease was sometimes carried off in this way; but the violence of the symptoms continuing, they were rdpeated several times, and the bowels kept steadily open by calomel and jalop, and the neutral saits. In the exacerbation of fever, the antimonial preparations were resorted to with decided advantage; such as tartar emetic and James' powder in small and repeated does, till sweating, purging, or nausez was indue ed. The pains of the breast and head, if not removed by these means, were attacked by large blisters to tirese parts. A cough was in almost every case an urgent and trouble some symptom. It was relieved by mucilaginous and anodyne expectorants & I found none better than Bar

ton's mixture a medicine well known.

The preparations of squils, and in-haling the steams of warm vinegar

ba highly efficient in removing it .-

The common saline draughts were

cases employed. The anginose af-

moved by emetics, detergent gargles, and mustard poultices or blisoccurred every day, and sometimes twice a day, cold bathing was fre-quently used with advantage. Its effects were to lessen the distressing heat of the skin, to tranquilize the living actions, to relieve pain, and to refresh and revive the unfortunate sufferer. If the symptoms, notwithstanding all those remedies had been em-ployed, continued obstinate and un-yielding, with evident marks of shat

peculiar state of nervous and muscular excitement, which always in-dicated a change of type in the dis-ease, I resorted without hesitation to mercury as the anchor of hope.where tremors and other symptoms indicating typhoid tendency came on to impart to the system as quick as possible the mercurial impression. gave, in this state of the fever, calomel combined either with cam-phor, squills, or volatile alkali, in dozen suited to the age and conditi-on of the patient, every four hours till ptyalism was produced. As acon as the system became obedient to the mercurical excitement, all the symptoms yielded, and no case of death occurred after this took place. I had nearly forgotten to mention the polygala senego as an useful re-medy in this state of the fever. It

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, New Orleans, March 14, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS. The Major General is at length enabled to perform the pleasing task of restoring to Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisians and the terri-tory of Mississippi, the brave troops who have acted such a dis-tinguished part in the war which has just terminated. In restoring these brave men to their homes, much exercion is expected of and great responsibility held on the commanding officers of the different Generals Curroll and Thomas, and brigadier gen. Coffee, to march their commands without unnecessary delay to their respective states, and have them dustered for payment and discharged. The troops from or Louisiana, both militia and voand water, were also seeful. A vo. tered out of service by Major Damiting was sometimes a distressing vis, assistant inspector general, paid symptom. Wherever this continued and discharged. Every arranged, notwithstanding the stomach had ment will be made through the debeen cleansed, I found a cold infu-sion of Columbo root and canella al- of Tennessee and Kentucky paid off the soonest possible after their return. All public arms, accourrements, camp equipage and military stores of every description, now in the possession of the different troops herein directed to be disfection or the sore throat, was recharged, will be immediately deposited with the deputy commissary of ordnance and quarter master In the paroxysm of fever, which general, except such camp equipage ve is appointed hecessary troops on their recurs march, which must be delivered to some public agent on their diamissal, quarter master general is hereby ordered to furnish transportation for all invalids belonging to the dif-ferent corps. Those who cannot be moved without imminent danger of their lives, must be well accom-modated and supplied with hospital stores, and a sufficient number of surgeons retained to attend them. The contractor will furnish provisions for the troops herein named, on their return march, on the re-quisition of the tempertive com-manding officers who, it is expected, will use every care and attention that no depredations are committed on private property; and are held personally responsible to remunerate, agreeably to the regulations

> their commands. The major general has again the satisfaction of announcing the approbation of the President of the United States to the conduct of the troops under his command, express. ed in flattering terms through the hon, secretary of war.

of the war department, all damages

on property injured or descroyed by

In parting, with those brave men whose destines have been so long

formed and quaterned by the bitter tonics and minusal acads. I have this given the outlines of my practice in the epidemic, and thank the Almights God that it fins generally been attended with success.

THOS. P. HERNFORD.

Middle burg. Lowdoun

Go. Va. April 10.

From New-Orleans.

Namiville. (T) April — Letters from Orleans advise us that the Kentucky and Fennesses troops are on their way home. They aspect to be in Namiville by the 20th ans. On the receipt of the treaty Gen, Jackson rectinded his former order declaring mattist law at Orleans, and proclaimed a pardon for all military offences herefolore committed in this district, and ordered that all persons in confinement ander such charges be immediately discharged.—The next day the loise background order was lasted in among the best wrote state papers published this war.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarter, 7th Military District, and process of the colleges when the colleges when the district of the colleges when the colleges when the colleges when the day of have bother—to the dayor with the metallic particle of the colleges which render life so dear—full of honour and crowned with laurels when will never sade. With what happiness will in acceptable described in the district of the colleges which render life so dear—full of honour and crowned with laurels when will never sade. With what happiness will in acceptable described in the colleges of the cross of the colleges which render life so dear—full of honour and crowned with laurels when will never sade. With what happiness will in acceptable described in the colleges of the colleges which render life so dear—full of honour and crowned with laurels when will never sade. With what happiness will in acceptable described in the colleges which render life so dear—full of honour and crowned with laurels when will never sade. With what happiness will in acceptable described when the colleges which render life so dear—full of honour and crowned with laurels when will never sade. With what happiness will in all your past exposures be converted into source of inexpressible delight? Who, that never experienappreciate your joys? The man who slumbered ingloriously at home, during your painful marches, your nights of watchfulness and your days of toil, will envy you the happiness which these recollections will afford-still more will he envy you the gratitude of that country, which you have so eminently con-

tributed to save.
Continue, fellow soldiers, on your passage to your several destinations to preserve that patience, that aubordination, that dignified and manly deportment, which have so en-

nobled your characters.
While the commanding general is thus giving indulgence to his feelings towards those brave companions who accompanied him through difficulties and danger, he cannot permit the names of Blount, and Shelhy, and Holmes, to pass unnoticed. With what a generous ardour of patriotism have these distinguished gover-nors contributed all their exertions. to provide the means of victory ! The memory of these exertions, and of the success with which they were attended will be to them a reward more grateful than any which the pemp of title, or the splendone

of wealth, can bestow.

What a happiness it is to she commanding general that, while danger was before us, he was on no occasion, compelled to use, towards his companions in arms, either semy had retired, improper passions. began to shew their empire in a few unworthy bosoms, and rendered a resort to energetic measures necessary for their suppression, the commanding general has not confounded the innocent with the guilty; the seduced with their seducers. Towards, you fellow-soldiers, the most cheering recollections exist, blended alas I with regret that disease & war should have ravished from us so many worthy companions. But the memory of the cause in which they perished, and of the virtues which animated them while living, must occupy the place where sorrow would claim to dwell.

Farewell, fellow-soldiers ! The expression of your general's thanks is feeble; but the gratitude of a country of freemen is yours; yours the applause of an admiring world,
ANDRE W JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. commanding.

Translated for the Freeman's Journal.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA, Communicated in a letter from St. Thomas's to a gentleman in Phi-

ladelphia. St. Thomas', Jun. 15, 1815. Dear Sir,

whose destines have been so long united with his own, and in whose (abours and glories it is his happiness and his boast to have participated, the commanding general can neither suppress his feelings, nor give utterance to them as be ought. In what terms can he bessow suitable praise on merits of extraordinary, so unparallelied! Let him in one burst of joy, grazitude and exeits.

As I am at present thoroughly acquainted with the arms state of things in the provinces of Venezue-la, not only by the most satisful letters just received from there by me, but also by several passengers arrived here of late, I have now the pleasure of giving you the information hitherto delayed of all toat you wish to know relating to the above country. An insurrection As I am at present thoroughly

Rachel Warfield s Reward.

the subscriber 1814, a negro ma is a short, yellow , about 35 years nches high, and wa L country cloth to blue stripe, & a rea th jacket and wais ough shoemaker as nim his tools. We the said negro or s I get him again.

in Harwood, of M. eck, near Annapolis osed the above me gone to Montgome s mother lives with have a pass, B L

TICE.

ker having assigned I the debts due him have accrued since the Union Tavera m said books, are ment to the subscrib ce cannot be given, on. 8 James Show

Bonds, Declar Appeal Bonds, & 0

abelio, with a view to devernor and royal author only supreme chief, both ailer and military in Venezuein, without acraised to office by the government of Spain ; so that the former governor together with the royal audience. the officers of the staff, &c. were obliged to retire to Puerto Cabello. Boves had long before raised an army in the interior of the country, with which he put to flight that of the insurgents, and took Valencia. Garacces, and Gumana, falling on the insurgents, on every side, at the head of his warriors, like a torzent which nothing was able to withstand. He appointed captains, magistrates, tribunals and governors, es he thought most suitable under present circumstances. He made the whole population to take up ment will immediately be commitarms, and join the royal army under. his command; thus he delivered ted. the country of insurgents, destroying them wherever they dared to appear. The broken remains of that enraged band were forced at last to give up all the provinces they infested, and to shelter them. selves at Maturin, which they looked upon as the Gibraltar of Venezuela; but they had to do with Boves, and they hoped in vain to escape there this dreadful thunderbolt of war. He organized the navy; appointed commanders and officers for it ; and besieged Maturin both by water and land. The besieged, without provisions, and without any hopes of support, were not long able to withstand his efforts. They made a sally on the 5th Dec. last, headed by their famous genera Rivas. They were 3000 strong. A most severe battle was fought in the plain of Arica. On both sides the enraged combatants displayed the most valorous deeds-Disdaining the use of muskets and cannon, they fought only with the bayonet, the sword, the lance, and the cleaver. The victory was obtained by the royal army after a very terrible slaughter. Boves fell, killed with a blow of a lance. Rivas fled the field of battle, struck with terror.

Morales, the next chief of the Spanish army, filled the post of Boves with unimpaired firmness and bravery. There were again on the yth and 9th of the same month, several obstinate and bloody skirmishes; but on the 11th, all the entrenenments and posts of Maturin, were stormed by Morales at two o'clock in the morning; & in 2 hours he carried all before him, putting to the sword the whole band of insurgents. None were preserved except women and children. Rivas and his brother Nepumeceno, who Chrystlers, La Gole, Lunday's Lane, escaped by flight from the first bat- near the Falls of Niagara, & the subtle, together with four adjutants, have been seized and put to death ; their heads were sent to Caraccas. We cannot, therefore, avoid to confess, that Boves saved Venezuela for Spain at the expense of his own life. The provinces of Varinas, Maracaybo, Orinow and Cumana and Garaccas are altogether subdued to the King's obedience; and this led his Maj sty's troops to these sewe must acknowledge to be owing to the firmness and valour of that extraordinary man. But much blood has been shed. In the four last batties, it is ascertained, 11,000 men, almost all natives of Venezuela were killed. There remains but the Margarita to be subdued, and it has been earnestly besieged of late, and Morales who by his talents and intrepidity is not inferior to Boves, was fitting out a considerable force to land there and carry the town by

Montalbo, who commanded at Santa Marta, is now appointed go-vernor general of all the provinces of Venezuela by the king, and he will be installed at Puetro Cabello in a few days. He will find the country in a very tranquil state; and I hope good order will be immedistely testored in the whole extent of that region.

On the other hand, we leave from the hest authority, that Calzada, appointed by the King to command at Santa Fe, was in march for that kingdom had already entered Cucurs, after a battle in which he dereacted the inaurgents, arrived at Pemplona without any opposition, and moved to Santa Fe, where anothe rection had taken place in favour of the king. All appears to an-nonuces, that Spanish America will become again as peaceful and obe-dient to the government of the mo-ther country, as it was before ! ad King Fordinand sends this

tious fellows wish for resuluti

S. A vessel is just arrived from Vera Cruz, and it seems that good order and tranquility are almost restored in the beautiful provinces of that kingdom. The vessel has money on board for that government.

From the Montreal Herald of April

Yesterday at 2 o'clock his Escatncy took his departure, The streets rom the Castle af Saint Lewis to the river side were fined by the 4th batt of Royal Vete, ans, the Royals, and 100d regiments, by whom he was saluted as he passed. A salute was also fired from the Grand Battery. Yesterday evening arrived in town Sir Gordon Drummond, to whose fostering care the reins of govern-

> Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Quebecs 3d April, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS. His Excellency the commander of the forces announces to the army serving in British North America. that he has received the commands of his royal highness the Prince Regent to return to England.

In taking leave of an army he had the honour to command from the commencement of hostilities with the U. States to the termination of the war, His Excellency has great satisfaction in expressing his entire approbation and acknowledging the sense he entertains of the zeal courage and discipline that has been so eminently displayed by this portion of his majesty's troops.

It has fallen to the lot of this ar my to struggle through an arduous and unequal contest, remote from succour, and deprived of many advantages experienced in the more cultivated countries of Europe ; yet his Excellency has witnessed with pride and admiration, the firmness, intrepidity, and patient endurance of fatigue and privations, which have marked the character of the army of Canada. Under all these circumstances, valour and discipline have prevailed, and although local considerations and limited means have circumscribed the war principally to a defensive system, it has notwithstanding, been ennobled, by numerous brilliant exploits, which will adorn the page of future history. At Detroit and the River Raisin two entire armies with their commanding generals were captured, and greatly superior armies were repulsed. The several battles of Queens town, Stoney Creek, Chateauguay, sequent operations on that frontier, will ever immortalize the heroes who were on those occasions afforded the opportunity of distinguishing themselves. The capture of Michilimackinac, Ogdensburg, Oswego and Niagara by assault, are trophies of the prowess of British arms. The names of the respective officers who veral achievements are already known to the world, and will be transmitted by the faithful historian with glory to a grateful posteri-

Reviewing past events, it is with exultation his excellency reflects on the complete success which has crowned the valour, exertions and perseverance of this gallant army, by terminating each successive campaign in the defeat and discomfiture of all the enemy's plans, in which the atmost energies of the government of the U.S. have been exhausted in vain efforts to greomplish his avowed object, the conquest of these Provinces.

Lieut. General Sir John C. Sherbrooke, and the army under his highest praise for she bravery and promptness displayed in the occu-pation of a large district of the ene-my's remittery, and his excellency requests the Lt. Gen. will accept his thanks for the sordial assistance

he has at all times afforded him.

To Lt. Gen. Sit Gordon Drummond, on whom the command of the Ganadus devolves, his excellency's best thanks are due, for his unweated exertions and support under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; best thanks are due, for his unweated exertions and support under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; to the general officers, general staff, and officers and soldiers, his excellency feels himself highly indebted and duly appreciates their respective merits. To Maj. Gen. Brynes, the Adp. Gen. and Maj. Gen. Sir Sidney Beckwith, the Qr. Master

city and next evanced in the dis-charge of their several duties.

His excellency has every reason to be astisfied with the conduct and exercions of the public departments of this army, and he deels it an act of justice to express particularly his approbation of the very effici-ent manner in which the commissa-riat has been conducted under the scalous and judicious arrangements scalous and judicious arrangements of Commissary Gen. Robinson.

His excellency will have peculiar Royal Highness the Prince Regent the services and talents of the cers of this army, to the honourable survivors of which Lt. Gen. Sir G. Prevoat offers the heartfelt tribute of his warmest thanks.

ED. BAYNES, (Signed) Adjt. Gen. N. A.

NEW YORK, APRIL 20. THE CONSTITUTION SAFE.

We learn that the British frigates which were left by the Gyane in chase of the Constitution, of St. Jago, lost sight of her in a fog, relinquished the pursuit and arrived at Barbadoes on the 1st inst. This information is received from Capt. Calder, who left Barbadoes on the 4th iast, in the cartel brig Elizabeth, and arrived here this morning in the schr. Selby, capt. Selby, in 13 days from Guadatoupe, and 12 from St. Catharine's. On Sunday the 9th, these two vessels spoke each other in lat. 21, 46, and long. 65; and the Selby received on board gers from the Elicabeth. The latter was bound to Annapolis with 178 American prisoners. She left at Barbadoes 120, who were to embark in another vessel in 2 or \$ days. News of the ratification of the treaty had reached Guadalonpe, St. Kitts and Barbadoes, about the 20th of March.

One of the passengers in the Selby informs us, that a few days before he sailed, a vessel arrived at St. Bassatere, which left France sometime in February. Her com-mander informed that a large force was then fitting out in France, to re-conquer the Island of St. Domin-

Sir James Leath, gov. of St. Catharine's, had gone to St. Croix to deliver up that Island to rhe Danes. Markets for American produce in these Islands is very dult. Flour at Guadaloupe was # 12, at St. Kitt's, 9.

The Americans were treated at Guadaloupe with great attention by the governor of that Island, and also by the French Admiral, Count Linois.

The Celebrated Mrs. Clark.

We have been credibly informed hat on board the ship Francis and Eliza, captured on the 4th Jan. last, by the privateer Warrior, the quonwas passenger, with 123 others, bound to N. S. Wales, as convicts. Mrs. G. was rather meanly clad, & not very bewitching in appearance, until having her eren bracelets taken off, alte soon emerged from the cloud, adjusted her toilet, and burst 

The crime for which she was transported was swindling. The Francis and Eliza was given up to the prisoners.

APRIL 21. Our correspondent ut Boston (the editor of the Daily Advertiser) has sent us a file of Halifax papers to the 11th inst, The following are the only articles they contain in-Ar set imposing a duty on articles to be imported from the U. S. of America, and for appropriating

Be it enacted, By the Lieutenant Covernor, Council and Assembly, That from and after the publication hereof, all goods, wares and merchandrae, which thail be imported from any port or place within the U. 5 of America, except the articles hereinafter enumerated, shall be liable to and pay a duty of ten per cent, ad valorem, to be levied and received in the current money of the province, by the collectors of impost and exchant to be estimated according to the original invoice, to be produced by the importer or importure, on oath, before the landing of any such articles, except the same. Be it enacted, By the Llegtenant

land, any of the articles, except such as herein excepted, without paying the duty imposed thereon by this act, shall, upon discovery thereof forfett such articles so imported

And be it further enacted, That the master of any vessel employed in the importation of goods as aforesaid, or any other person who shall land or attempt to land, any of the erticles subject to duty by this act, except as herein before excepted, before the duty imposed by this act shall be paid, shall forfule and pay

the sum of fifty pounds.

And he it further enacted, That if any articles imported from the said United States of America, and on which the daty imposed by this act, shall have been paid, shall be afterwards exported to any of his majesty's Islands, Colonies or plantations, or to any part of the United Kingdom, the person of persons so exporting such articles, shall be entitled to receive a return or drawback of the whole duty which shall have been paid on such articles. Provided, That before any such draw. back shall be allowed or paid the person or persons so exporting such articles, shall conform, in all respecis, to the rules, regulations, provisions and restrictions, and shall produce the proofs and certificates required by law, from persons who export rum, and other spirituous liquors, and wines.

And be it further enacled, That this act, & every matter, clause and thing herein contained, shall be and remain in full force and virtue, until the twenty fourth day of March, which will be in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and no longer.

DECREE Re-establishing the Inquisition in Spain, Translated from the Madrid Ga-

zette of 23d July, 1814. The glorious title of Catholics which distinguishes the Kings of Spain from all other christian princes, and which they have acquired by not tolerating in their kingdom, any other than the Catholic Apos-

tolic Roman religion, has strongly impressed my mind, with the duty of employing all the means which the Almighty has put at my disposal, to deserve it for myself. The war and its consequent trou-

bles, which afflicted for six years the provinces of my kingdomtroops of different sects, who were almost all infected with hatred and abhorrence of the Catnolic religion, and the disorders consequent upon these evils, added to the little care which has been paid in former times to the instruction of my subjects in the true principles of our hely reli-gion, have given an opportunity to the ill disposed, to live with un-bounded license, and to introduce into our kingdom the pernicious opinions, which have been propagated by similar means in other countries. Desirous, therefore, to remedy evil of so serious a nature, and to preserve in my dominions the holy religion of Jesus Christ, which my subjects love, and in which they have lived happy; and being also bound by the oath administered according to the fundamental laws of cording to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, to the prince who go-verns it; I have, therefore, the't proper to permit the exercise of the prisdiction of the tribunal of the holy office, and it having been to-presented to me by wise and virtuous prelates, and other bodies ecclassistic and secular, that this in-stitution had preserved Spain in the 16th century, from the errors which had caused so much disturbance in other kingdoms, and enabled her to flourish even in those times, and to excel in literacure, in great men, in holimess and in virtue; and that by

and if they shall decide the are heatile to the good of my jects, and to the rights of and to the government, they make such alterations thesin make such other orders relatives to as may be deemed proper & consistent and obtained my assent to the ders and amendments.

Done in the palace, 21st 1814.

1 THE KING

The Discovery and Buriel he bedien of Louis XVI.
Murie Antoinette:

From a Paris paper of Jan 19 On the 20th January 1813, o'clock in the alternoon, we in obedience to the orders of King, to the house of Mr. D. zeau, street of Apjou, No. 4k our arrival, we found the can-aons who had signed our states as likewise many district, who consequence of their differ ders, or in conformity with the witness the deposit, in lead co Majesties Louis XVI, and his Marie Autoinette, then secured one of the rooms of the said he and inclosed in boxes tied with a and sealed.

Having examined the said be in the presence of the king's or missioners, we found the seals fectly safe, and having opened boxes, we removed the said real and deposited them in the less

fine made for the purpose. The mortal remains of His jesty Louis XVI. were put great coffin, together with a lumps of lime found entire, long side of which remains some appearance of the woods fin. The lead coffin was after covered, and the lid soldered plumbers, and on the plaque tal, the following inscription engraved :

"Here lies the body of them most excellent Prince LOUIS XVI.
of name, by the grace of
King of France and Name

As to the remains of H. Queen Marie Antoinette, ateps having been taken as a and the come with its contents ing been likewise soldered by same plumbers, the following scription was put on it :

"Here lies the body of the MARIE ANTOLETTE SEPHE JEANNE of LORS Archduchess of Austria, 24 most pulseant, a

most excellent
Prince, Louis XVI
of name, by the grace of the
King of France and Navarie.
The two collins were after
put under the pall, waiting for
time fixed by the kinft or demoval into St. Dennia.
In testimony whereof we
drawn the present statement.
Signed by, &x.
Certified to be a true topy
the original, filed amongst he
cords of the chancery.
THE FUNERAL.
The removal to St. Dennia
remains of Louis XVI, and of
ric Antoinette took place of
day in the order and accord
the manner fixed by the grand
ter of the satemedia.

rected in the place or squar as alog anxious to conse alliction which although alled for a great humber of ye is been so powerfully evinted by by the French people, has red, that on the 21st Jan. of of every year, a public service soul of Louis XVI, shall be brated in all the thurches of ingdom; that the court shall

outning, with the civil sand try authorities; that the tribu-hall be in vacation, and all restres shot up. The king, wishing to remute religious zeal of M. Desclo whom the French people bted for the mortal parts the ting Louis XVI. and en his wife! and who, by using the ground wherein dies had been buried, had be personal watch over so sai he, has made him a knight o Mitchel, with an annu and his two daughters after Madame the Dutchess of A

ne, as a testimony of her de to M. Desclozeau, has pr bim with the picture of our XVI, and of the arie Antomette of Austria

MARYLAND GAZET PAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL B

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY. Departed this life, on String last, Mrs. Mary year of her age. Socie lady, whose life has b emplary in religion, piet educes. Placed in a situa miert and independence, or and sick in deserves her lent and bountiful hand k vet As a neighbour and was justly held in the imation; as a parent and full of to elation she was fond, & mateion, situated on t re, was always a rewearied traveller, it her roof they found re there the ministers of of every denomination asylum; no person ente thirsty, that she did in drink. But also the that pasanth a consigned her mortal be

> rom the N. Y. Evenin TAXES. t would be unworthy of and only an attempt to time round of dishono tame round of dishono yesting deception, while the condemn in their prices, if they should be hose takes. They as a guiky of this mean they acver will be people plainly, that is the afree government the fact there is no blessin out.

thly sepatchre, and her manifons of heavenly

y weimitate her virtues

other side this store.

"To Louis XVI, the list jan.

"Another how with the same sents, was committed to the set of St. Dennis; and a third, is to be busiced under the first se of the intendes monument to rected in the place or square of

by order of the minister of the mehold, the following notice has

The alog anxious to consensate, it selemn and public testimony, affiction which although consider for a great number of years, as been so powerfully evinted this ay by the Erench people, has orged, that on the 21st Jan. of each of every year, a public service for a soul of Louis XVI, shall be ce-brated in all the churches of the angloss; that the court shall be in ming, with the civil and miliall be in vacation, and all the

ccy 2lat

HE KING

r of Jan

or of Jan. He mary LB II a moon, we orders of Mr. Do on, No. 4k, and the came out states of the came o

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the following

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TOT ETTE

NEOF LORS

of Anstria, in the most high, missant, and excellent

Louis XVI. the grace of Go nee and Navarra

and were after pall, waiting a the king for the Denum y whereof we sent statement.

, &c., be a true copy the same the true copy to the true c

FUNERAL-to Sr. Denna uis NVL and of the NVL and of the And accord-ted by the France temedian The

it on it:

raires shut up.

The king, wishing to remunerate religious zeal of M. Descloseau, whom the French people is tothe king Louis XVI, and the een his wife! and who, by purusing the ground wherein toele personal watch over so sacred a ic, has made him a knight of the Mitchel, with an annuity to m and his two daughters after his

Madame the Dutchess of Angou at, as a testimony of her gratide to M. Desclozeau, has presenthim with the picture of the arie Antomette of Austria.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 87, 181

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY. Departed this life, on Sinday fraing last, Mrs. Mary Roberton, let of Col. Elijah Robosum, n the lyear of her age. Society will g deplore the loss of this excellady, whose life has been so emplary in religion, piety, and odness. Placed in a situation of more and independence, to the or and sick in descress her benelent and bountiful hand knew no wet As a neighbour and friend was justly held in the highest imation; as a parent she was elition she was fond, kind and clienate, and an mistress she remarkable for her provident unity and aminon. Her vence maneion, situated on the pubre, was always a receptacle the wearied traveller; it was unthere the ministers of the gos-of every denomination, found aylum; no person entered hun-that she did not give them food, thirsty, that she did not give in drink. But also the find of a that passeth and Things, consigned her mortal body to its thly sepulchre, and her spirit to mitate her virtues and pre-follow.

om the N. Y. Evening Post. TAXES.

TAXES.

would be unworthy of federaland only an attempt to play off
sme round of dishonorable and
asting deception, which chey so
ally condemn in their political
rearies, if they should pretend
government could be supported
that the They never have
guilty at this mean artifice.
They never have
guilty at this mean artifice,
they never will be. We tail
acoust plainly, that if they will
afree government they must pay
a there is no blessing without
note. But there is an important
these between us. While we
you that taxes are necessary to
the aspences incident to a
administration of your public
to and it is the duty of every
the contentally contribition his
stillum to bits means. The de-

oth which now lorder stant upon any to transfer it to James Monroe, or have now given a fair trial to be two different systems; and let be appeal to your own dear bought sperience for the result. I mean of to go into the subject at large, in I confine myself at this time to

You supported the government, at you were able to do so, under the steady operation of mild laws and mild taxes, yearly diminishing your debts, and turnishing a fair prospect of soon discharging it. But you were not astraced; you longed for a change; and democracy promised if you would only commit the government into her hands, she would administer it gratis; it was to go like Redheffer's machine, by a self-moving power, a perpetual motion. You have tried it, and thus far, it must be confessed, they people have hardly been sensible of taxes; they only pard an additional price for every necessary of life, and they did not mind that. For every morsel of salt, and every grain of pepper, and every pound of sugar, and every spoonfult of molasses, and every quarter of tea, &c. they have paid something extraordinary o government; but it was such an imperceptible tax they did not see it, and therefore did not regard it. At length, however, the evil day comes; it can be put off no longer. The storm approaches; the lighten-ing begins to flash, and the thunder to roar. The combustible matter that has been so long gathering, is ready to burst over our heads

The Northern Whig gives the following picture of our present con-

"The war for free trade and sail lors' rights,' in which the cunning of Buonaparte and the folly of Madison, involved this nation in the ever to be remembered year of 1812. is ended-but not paid for. The war feats and war dances are overbut the bill yet remains unsettled. For a three year's war, in which not a single point contended for has been obtained, we have an hundred years of taxation. We have bur thened ourselves for life, and our posterity to the third and fourth generation. We now have our collectors and assessors with their respective deputies constantly around us. Turn which way we will, and we are met by some puppet of the ad-ministration, with a commission nothing, we can drink nothing, we can wear nothing, and we can use nothing, without paying an exorb .-

Agreeably to the act of Copesa, entitled "An act to provide and tional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandize, manufactured within the U. States," passed Jan. 18, 1815, manufacture within the U. States; any of the hereinafter enumerated articles for sale, is required to give bond and pay the duty as specified in this act, and to perform other duties; under penalties therein prescribed,

On pig iron, per ton, one dol-

On castings of iron, per ton, one dellar and fitty cents. On ban iron, per ton, one dol-On rolled or alit iron, per ton,

dollar. On nails, brads, and sprint of than those usually denominate wrought, per pound, one cent.

On candles of white wax, or in part of white and other wax, per pound, five cents,

On mould candles of tallow, or of wax other than white, or in part of

lue, a per assicum ad valueem ; On umbrellas and parasols, if above the value of two dullars, a per cen-sum ad valueem;

centom ad valorem;
On tobacco, manufactured segara
and sauff, twenty per centum ad va-

and south, twenty per centum ad valorem;

On leather, including therein all hides and akins, whather tunned, tawed, dressed or otherwise made on the original manufacture thereof five per centum ad valorem.

There reader, you have a fine last of takes indeed. The tax upon the articles of iron alone, in the various ways in which is is taxed, amounts to twenty four dollars and 50 cents per ton! But these taxes are not all. They are in face but a small part—There is the land tax—the stamp tax—the tax on distilled spirits—the carriage tax—tax on all gold and silver ware, paste work and jewelle-ry; tax on gold and silver watches; fifty per cent on postage—one hanfifty per cent on postage—one han-dred per cent, on sales as auction, addition to former duties, &c. &c. whether we till our land, read by candle light, wear a hat, ride in a carriage, on enddles, or walk on foot, drive a nail, drink a glass of beer, or take a game of whist to wear off the dull hours, that even our watches tell us are taxed, we must be taunted and tortured by the thoughts of the collector, No: there is nothing we can do, and hothing that we can see, but what brings to our minds these odious taxes. And while thinking of these taxes, which must of course employ the most of our time, let us not forger to remember the accursed war which has made these taxes peressary, and the men that made the

North. Whig.

Thus do we sum up the amount of debt that has been accumulating upon the nation, under this reign of democracy, while the people have been quietly dreaming alls wellvizz

Old Debt, before the \$37,905,183 war. New Debt, liquidated, 49.780,222 80,952,800 Loans. Treasury Notes, 48,500,000

217,138,205 Total, That is to say in round tetms ; I wo Hundred and Seventeen Millions, One Hundred and Thirty Eight Thousand, Two Hundred and Five Dollars-

From a London paper, Oct. 28 Evidence of the deaf and dumb.

Thomas Pollock was indicted for breaking open the house of William Green, and stealing therein a watch to pick our pockers. We can eat and silver spoons the property of Jo. to law, and all those who are in any nothing, we can drink nothing, we seph Mason. This trial was render. ed peculiarly interesting by the examination of a boy who was deaf and damb, the principal evidence in this case. Henry Noel, the deaf and case. Henry Noel, the deaf and dumb boy, appeared to be about 12 years of age, and had been in the institution for educating poor children laboring under such infirmities tor eighteen months. His interprefect in his knowledge of language. self intelligible to the teachers in the institution, and in a great meaaure to strangers, by his selion and the expression of his countenance. The evidence was gone through with as much facility as if the witness spoke. The boy gave the court to understand that he did not know the meaning of the word woath," but that he perfectly comprehended the difference between right and wrong. Upon being asked what would be the consequence of telling a lie, he shrugged up his shoulders and pointed to the ground with an expression that rendered his meaning intelligible to all. Having heen told to keep such a terror in been told to keep such a terror in view in the story he was about to tell, he proceeded in his statement. On mould candles of tallow, or of wax other than white, or in part of each, per pound, three cents.

On hars and caps, in the whole or in part of wool or furs, if above two dollars in value, a per centum ad valorem:

On base of chip of wood, covered with rilk or a her in regials, or not covered, if above two dollars in value, a per sentem ad valorem:

On base of chip of wood, covered that a man was in her room kept his ave on him, and saw him take a watch from the chipmey piece and several spoons from the draw-lue, a per sentem ad valorem; He was standing near the window

Some of the articles he pocketed, and some he carried in his hand. The witness minutely described the dif-

The Judge observed, that the clear manner in which the evidence of the deaf and damb boy was expressed to the Court, coinciding with the reat of the evidence in all the material particulars, was such as he conceived was entitled to a very strong degree of credit. He at the same time stated, that the Jury must either find the prisoner guity of the burgiary as well as rubhiry, or acquir him of both. The deaf and dumb boy was not swarn. Verdict—Not Guilty. Not Guilty.

To Jurors & Witnesses. For the convenience of the gentle the District Court of the United States at its next assise, the Packet of the subscribers will sail hence, for that place, on Sunday the 7th May next, George & John Barber, Annapolis, April 27.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGES.

THE subscriber proposes gunning time of STAGES from Washington and George town, to Annapolis, to com-mence on the first day of May next. The Stage will leave Crawford's Hotel, George two every Monday and Friday morning, and arrive in Annapolis same days to fate dinner-Returning will leave Caton's Hotel, Annapo lis, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, and arrive at Crawford's same of

The Stage will arrive in season for the Eastern Shore packets from Annapolis. Stages are provided on the Eastern Shore for conveying passengers either to Easton or Chester Town.

Fare for Passengers, four dollars, with 20 lb Baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Wm. Cramford. April 27

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Ange Arun-del county, hath obtained from the or-

phans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the person al estate of Philip Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, according quested to make immediate payment.

A Mary Hopkins, ) Isaiah Hopkins. Admrs April 27.

A Mainmast and Sail. Taken up by the subscriber on the 22d last, between Sandy Point and the Bodkin, a Main-mast and Soil, the mast apparently broken about the deak The owner may procure them on proving property and paying charges.

Robert Wilson.

Annapolis, April 27. 3w.

To be Rented ON MODERATE TERMS, The house, garden and lot, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Scott, of
Annapolis, and pessession given immediately. For terms applying

Henry Maynadler.

April 27, 1815.

3w.

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias isseed only of the Court of Appeals,
western shore, raturnable to December term and to me directed, will be
exposed to public sale, on Saturday
the I3th day of May, at 11 o'clock,
A Mast the sheriff office, in the
city of Annapolis, for cash, the following property, to wit:
One parest of land called Clarke's
Inheritance, containing one hundred Inheritance, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Also, three Negro men called Jos, Charles and Will. The above is taken as the property of James Sanders, and will be said to satisfy a debt due John F. Cox, and his wife.

JAMES HUNTER, Cottoner A. A. Coupty.

Cash Given For CLESN LINEN & COTTON RAGS, by Daniel Heart, at G. Shaw's

By virtue of two writs of fieri facial from A. Arundel county court, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, for each, on Wednesday the 17th day of May next, at 12 e'clock, M. at Friendship.

ONE Tract or parcel of Land called

Made Stone, Containing 250 acres, more or less, Seiz-ed and taken as the property of William Weems, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Richard Brown, use of tig-rard and William Hopkins, and Willi-

Solomon Groves, Shiff. April 27

By virtue of a weit of fieri facias from Anne Arondel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my office in the City of Annapolis, on Historically, the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock; M. for

One plantation by the name of Doden,

Containing 300 acres of land, more or less, and two Negroes, John and Rose. Seized and taken as the property of George and Edward H. Steuart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Mar-garet Darnall, use of Ridgely and Weems. | Solomon Groves, Shift.

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office, A FULL AND COMPLETS INDEX

To the Laws and Resolutions of the State of Maryland from 1800 to 1813,

inclusive.
Price-Two Dollars. 7A pril 20.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphane court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on Tuesday the 9th May, on the premi-ses, the personal estate of William Tillard, late of said county, deceas-

Consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cat-tle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Fur-niture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months, the purcheser giving bond, with good and sufficient security; under that sum the cash to be paid.

Henry Jones, Admr.

April 20.

50 Dollars Reward.

Went off about the Sist of March. last, a bright molatto woman, aged ahout 28 named Killy. She lived last year with Mr. Isanc Parker, in Anna-polis. She was seen in that place a few days after abe went off. I have reason to believe she has a pass, or a certificate of freedom. I will give Thirty Dollars for the pass, or certificate, it is can be praced from whom she obtained it, and Twenty Dollars for the woman, to be lodged in any gool so that I get her again.

Henry Waring:

April 20

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county has obtained from the orphians court of said county, letters of administration on the personal satate of William Tuck, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers, on or before the 13th may of Octobes next, they may otherwise be by law sactuded from all heacht of said estate. Given next, my lease the 15th day of April 18th.

Ranneny Paters, Admin 5m.

Mild orb who floatest thro' die realm of night, eathless sand rerotera lonely wild; some to me thy soft and pensive

Which oft in childhood my lone that's Now doubly dear as o'er my silent

Noctornal studies still retreat,
It casts a mournful melancholy gleam,
And three my lofty casement weaves,
District the vine's encircling leaves,
An intermingled beam.

These feverish dews that on my tem pies hang, This quivering lip, these eyes of dy ing flame ; These the dread signs of many a secret

Pang, These are the meed of him who pants for fame !

Pale Moon, from thought's like these divert my soul; Lowly I kneel before thy shrine on

My lamp expires ;-beneat thy mild control, These restless dreams are ever wont to fly.

Come kindred mourner, in my breast, Soothe these discordant tones to rest, And breathe the soul of peace; Mild visitor, I feel thee here,

It is not pain that brings this tear, For thou hast bid it cease Oh! many a year has pass'd away, Since I beneath thy fairy ray,

Attun'd my infant reed ; When wilt thon, Time, those days restore, Those happy moments now no more;

When on the lake's damp marge I lay And mark'd the northern meteor' dance ;

Bland Hope and Fancy ye re. there, To inspirate my trance. Twin sisters faintly now ye deign, Your magic sweets on me to shed, In vain your powers are now essay'd To chase superior pain.

And art thou fled, thou welcome orb So swiftly pleasure flies ; So to mankind in darkness lost, The beam of ardour dies. Wan Moon, thy nightly task is done, And now encurtain'd in the main,

Thou sinkest into rest; But I, in vain on thorny bed, Shall woo the god of soft repose-

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Gleaner The Cogitations of Uncle John.

Passing along the west end of Thornville, one pleasant afternoon in April, Mrs. Caperton observed to me that it was a good while since we had drank tea with Mr. Neville and his good lady, and proposed that we should call. I had not the least objection, and were received with a cordral welcome both by and Madam. Mr. Neville twenty-three years before, had married a fine spirited girl-they had thirteen levely children, and it was whispered, Mrs. Caperton told me, that the nose of the youngest was nigh being broken. Their fortune was easy-plenty always smiled upon their board, but what arose from a foolish spirit of contradiction about trifics, for in every important matter they agreed perfectly. But this was a source of endless difficulty, and the bane of all their happiness. While we were sitting by the

window after tea, we observed at a distance a fire rising evon the side of she hill. Some perions were in the habit of kindling these fires to make the grass grow better, as the mountain was an outlet for their cattle. Every thing till this moment had gone on right pleasant. Mr. Neville remarked, that the sight brought the old distich to his mind :

" Fire on the mountain, " Run boys-run boys."

"I believe you are a little wrong, said Mrs. Neville, in the termination It ta

"Fire on the mountain,
"Run bays, run,"
"It is no great matter, my love,
said he pettishly, but I am sure I
am not mistaken, whoever else may

" Some folks always think them legaciant from the mark them-the right, cried Mrs. Nevelle, I gnorance and confidence gene-ly so together. Bray a foot in a mortar," ex-imed Mr. Neville," " you know.

Yest madam. Yes" cried she, and "answer not actording to his folly" too,

temper is so harty, come love, don't let our friends leave us in a pot."

We sexchanged "good night"—

and left them with the remark that will apply to more families than neighbour Neville's. That the happiness of the domestic circle is oftener disturbed about triffes, for want of a rein upon our passions, than by any causes affording serious ground of

Complaint. The hint it is hoped will be taken nd this truth remembered, that where there is not domestic happy ness, felicity does not exist. Reli-gion is most likely a stranger, and morality will be very soon an exile. And what is the conclusion of

the whole matter? GOVERN YOUR PASSIONS.

From the Salem Register.

AFRICA. The great real to explore the yet unknown parts of Africa has been much applauded in Europe. If Count Valentia, and his Secretary, Mr. Salt, have not confirmed all the accounts from Mr. Bruce, they have done much to assist our knowledge of the real extent of our discovery in the eastern regions of this ancient continent. The war of the French in Egypt has added muchato our knowledge of that country. But we have no aid from modern tra vellers, which has given of the more western parts so much satis-faction as Mr. Shaw. The reason is evident, from the greater difficulty in exploring interior regions of country very unsafe to the traveller. A society for discovery in Africa, furnished a general view of the discoveries which had been made about 20 years from our own times. From these labours the course of the rivers was by no means satisfac-torily explained. And discoveries which could not comprehend such great questions, could not be estimated in their true value till some more successful adventurer could find the means of combining these discoveries, so as to represent in some measure the natural advantages of the country they had visited. The country so far as explored exhibits much of the terrific. Of the inhabitants we just know enough to discover that they have never had such intercourse with the commercial parts of Africa, as to borrow a character from their institutions .-Of their capacity some favourable inions have been given, but nothing can deserve regard, till proper experiments have been made by attempts to introduce the arts among

Though some reports from the southern parts of Africa led to the belief that the Mahomedan opinions had been communicated to the inha-bitants throughout the whole foun try, yet it is affirmed by the me intelligent travellers in search of the true course of the Niger and the Nile, that tribes were found who had not received the general faith which Africa had derived from Asia. Mr. Horneman attributes to the Haussans a superiority to the Fezzans. He commends their industry and cultivation, the' it bel profited little from the arts which accompany it. But after all he di-minished the respect we had been can be easily admitted. A disposi-taught to entertain for their natural talents, or their real advancement, in any of the blessings of the social or civil state. And what expectations could we form of the interior of a country, which in its western extremity, and under all the advantages for an intercourse with Europe, and advanced but in a small degree beyond the humblest state of society, and whose only approach was to oppose the most oppressed condition to the emblems of European power, and the surbority of foreign dominion. The embassy from gen, Cornwallis, when governor of Gibesitar, to the emperor of Morocco, reports a landing at Tentean, the best town in these dominions. Poverty and indolence seemed to prevail, and the pleasures of conversation were hardly known. The following is the history of the journey: After several days spent in a dispute with the governor for horses, which the emperor had ordered, they proceeded to the prince. For a moment they excited the curiosity of the prince, but nothing could several days. sy, and whose only approach we of the prince, but nothing could accure long the attention of this ignorant prince. The country was capable of cultivation, but was almost

tells us a century ago, that its greatest length was 400 miles, and was in three provinces, with Vice-roy's under the Dev. It is a mountamous country. Algiers, which as he says, had for ages braved the resentment of the greatest powers in Christendom, though supposed to contain many inhabitants, about a sixth of whom might be Jews, and about a fiftieth part Christian slaves, is on a declivity, better fortified towards the sea than land. Their marine force did not exceed 6 Trigates, and they had not half that number of able commanders.

Around the city are country seats belonging to the rich, in which the

eastern luxury seems to be enjoyed. Every where are to be seen the ru-ins of ancient cities which once adorned and blessed this country.-Of their government, the character he gave is not essentially changed. The Dey has a council, to which he adds such persons as he pleases. Some times a general consent is asked in the laws, but always the execution is in his own hands, and generally, at his own will. The Dey is taken from the soldiery at their pleasure, and the impulse of the occasion determines the choice. But the appointment does not make the choice eacred, and the Dey depends for protection more on his own pradence than the protection of law. Ambiti-on never lears to sacrifice him at any opportunity. But this power is not exercised with greater restraint, from the danger of condition. It oftener defends itself by terror than persuasion. And the law of its own existence is the law of its administration. Yet we ato not to exclude all policy. Every massacre has a plea in some national object, and the general government has a character which is not without confidence. Their forces in actual service are not reckoned high, and are always greater on the roll than on daty. The troops march to all parts of the territory, supply the

garrisons, and provide the soldiers who are to fight in their ships, and they are the principal instruments to overawe the tribes in the territory, who see most of the government by this military administration of it. A government of this nature is never reported to the court of the Turkish Empire. The correspondence is such as the several interests may create or dissolve, without even the acknowledgment of their even the acknowledgment of their ment of the stranger and the traveller, claims. It is not believed that justice is entirely unknown. Their judges are often informed in their laws, but are suspected of un influence which makes their decisions more subject to appeals. And the

Dey is not unwilling to accept appeals, from which he may profit, or to admit opinions which never diminish his power.

Their punishments are often severe, but as they are summary, they are not so often cruel, as they might be under their laws. The laws, however, seldom are carried beyond their cities. The tribes within their jurisdiction seldom experience any interference with their customs, while they remain patient under the exactions of the government, and these are seldom beyond certain of administering private justice in the tribes, is favorable to the equity of it. And the occasions of such judgments are generally taken from such cases in which the inhabitants violate the general conviction of their neighbors. The force of these habits may be known from the complete command which a few troops have over the whole population.—
Should the manners of the city change, it would not be difficult to accomplish great changes in the whole condition of the country. Nothing like an assimilation of manners, has been produced; and the ners has been produced; and the general character of the govern-ment is not very different from that which Russis extends over its dowhich Russis extends over its do-minions in Asia, and all the Asiatic governments hold over their respec-tive conquests. If we allow some difference for the manners of our Indians, in classing men as Hunters, and not as Shepherds or Husband-men, we shall perhaps not improp-erly judge of the dependence of the inhabitants of the Algerine territo-ries. Our tribes even in their par-tial and very imperfect changes, since their acquaintance with Lu-

the same people they were three thousand years ago. They suit have the primitive salutation, peace be unto you, and the ceremonies which are known to hive represented the affections of the most early ages. And we are talk still maintain with the barbarous nations the ancient commerce. On certain days they reach the place appointed, and find deposited whatever is an article of commerce, and when they take it they leave in its place what has been judged the proper exin their domestic manners preserve even in their most solemn contracts. It cannot be said that the events of Spain have not an unfriendly infla-ence on the hostilities which they maintain at will upon foreign commerce in the Mediterranean. But what originated in the affairs of Europe, has by the policy of Commercial States been led to the consequences so much dreaded by defor violence to repel it, and they who use the sword must perish by it. It is still to be hoped that the chastisement required, will be suffi-

## City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and ori-ginally by Mr. George Mann, deceased, amounces to the public, and more especially to those who may be disposed to patronize and encourage him, that it is his fixed determination to render it equal to any establishment in the state. Its conveniences perhaps are unequalled, and the opportunities offered by its proximity to the bay, of furnishing his table with wild fowl and oysters, will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom with those dishes in their proper season. He as-sures those who have been in the habit of patronizing this establishment, that they may calculate hereafter on meet-ing with accommodations at least equal to any which have been afforded by his predecessors; and so far as his own personal attendance, together with that of those in his employ, can contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of his guests, he pledges himself no exer-tion shall be wanting. He has a good supply of liquors, and for the amusenished with news papers from every principal scaport in the United States Private rooms are always ready, and private or public suppers can be had at

the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken WILLIAM CATON.

A Bar-Keeper & Cook Tavern. Annapolis March 23.

## Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Wednesday the 3d day of May next, at Mr. Edelin's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all the personal property of the late William Tuck, property of the late William Tuck; Consisting of several valuable Negroes, and a variety of Household and Tavern Fermiture, too tedious to enumerate. Terms of asie—for all sums above 20 dollars notes to be given, with approved security, payable in six months from the day of tale, with interest from the date of the notes; for all sums under 20 dollars the cash to be paid. Salo to commence at ten o'clock.

Partnership,

Ramsay Waters, Admr.

WILL stand to

Blank Bonds, Declar

mendow and more can be tittle labout, duy person is parchase, may know the terplying to Mr. Richard G. Dr. Anderson Warfield, Amarial county, or Mr. in the city of Baltimore. I perty is not said at a that day be exposed to public at the premiers, to the highest bloom March 18, 1815.

## 60 Dollars Reward

Ren away from the mb Ren away from the subscribe lie 2d of October, 1814, a nego-named DICK; he is a short, poles completed fellow, about 35 years age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and polite when spoken to. He tak him a pair of corton country cloth sers, with a broadblus stripe, as a white country cloth jacket soduceat. He is a rough shoemate took away with him his tools over brings home the said regree cures him so that I get him again. cures him so that I get him sgain a receive the above reward with it

sonable charges.

2.3 Henjamin Harmood of A A Gounty, South Ray Neck, near Anapolis N. B. It is supposed the above a man may have gone to Montage county, where his mother lives at Mrs Murray, near Montgomery House, and may have a pass. B.E. December 1.

#### NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assign the subscriber all the debts due the his books, which have accrued site establishment in the Union Terms those indebted on said books, fied to moke payment to the substantial. Indulgence cannot be given no discrimination can be made in mode of collection. James St. March 2

Six Cents Reward, But no Charges to be paid Ran away from th time in the spring of 1813, and tice to the tayloring business. In George Richards, about 14 years stout built, hard-featured, and

hair. April 13.

#### NOTICE:

The subscriber having obtains ters testamentary on the per-tate of Mrs. Mary Watson, a Ame-Arundel county, deceased quests all persons having stains as said estate, to produce them, as thenticated, to the subscriber. 24

Apr. 3. Walson, Ex

State of Marylan

On application by point North of The executor

FOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, BURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT. of a letter from Com. Ale der Murray, President of ourt of Inquiry, lately held ew. York, to investigate uses of the capture of the frigate President, to the S etary of the Navy, dated New-York, April 17, 181

I herewith transmit to you t t of the court of inquiry, ting the capture of the trig ident, with the opinion of

e have been the more min r investigation than might view have been deemed ned ; but as there has been a ity of opinions prevailing am British commanders, concer er capture, it was desirable view, to lay before the w he most correct manner, eumstance that led to that ev ch has afforded another of of American heroism, an ly honourable to her comm officers and crew, that e erican citizen must feel a nowing, that our flag hath nobly defended.

he minutes of the court ha read and approved, the cleared, and after due d on, resolved to express the ints and opinions of the on the matters submit m as tollows :

a execution of the orders the Secretary of the Nav e, (with the exception of y young midshipmen) ext ry officer belonging to the nt, within the reach rt, who survived the late contest between the sident and a squadron of

We are of opinion that t cause of the loss of th ent, was her running on she was leaving this port lence and continuance cks she received for an h half or more, consideri was laden with stores ons for a very long crui must have impeded her rhogged and twisted ap er she arrived at Bermu ve been the effects of th ate accident. We are that it was owing to t enemy were able to

The striking of the Pre bar cannot be imput alt of any officer who w to her; on the cont ink every possible preca en, and the utmost re used by her comm cers, to insure her sa er the bar, and to relie soccasioned by some ring the boats, which rough a channel alway a vessel of her d tticularly so at such a as obliged to select fo ien the land marks co stinguished.

From the time that th of the enemy's force ined, and it became e President to evade invinced that the easures were pursued. ade every possible eff o means, in our opin those which were m. Decutur. An at different measure en more proper or complish the object re without foundation he result of ignoran