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## AN ACT

to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days subsequent to the passing of this act, there shall be paid upon all goods, wares and merchandise, of the following descriptions, which shall thereafter be manufactured or made for sale within the United States, or the territories thereof, the respective duties following, that is to say:

Pig-iron, per ton, one dollar.

Castings of iron, per ton, one dollar and fifty cents.

Bar iron, per ton, one dollar.

Rolled or slit iron, per ton, one dollar.

Nails, trunks, and sprigs, other than those usually denominated wrought, per pound, one cent.

Candles of white wax, or in part white and other wax, per pound, one cent.

Mould candles of tallow, or of other than white, or in part of other than white, per pound three cents.

Hats and caps, in whole or in part of leather, wool or fur; bonnets, in whole or in part of wool or fur, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem.

Hats of chip or wood covered with silk or other materials, or not covered, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem.

Umbrellas and parasols, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem.

Paper, three per centum ad valorem.

Playing and visiting cards, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Saddles and bridles, six per centum ad valorem.

Boots and booties, exceeding five dollars per pair, in value, five per centum ad valorem.

Beer, ale, and porter, six per centum ad valorem.

Tobacco, manufactured, cigars, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Leather, including therein all skins and skins, whether tanned, dressed, or otherwise made, the original manufacturer thereof, one per centum ad valorem; which duties shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the buildings or premises in which, or of the machines, implements, or utensils, where-with, said goods, wares and merchandise shall have been manufactured, made, or by the agent or superintendant thereof, the amount thereon payable by any one person at any time, if not exceeding twenty dollars, and if exceeding twenty dollars, may be paid in money, with a deduction of five per centum on the amount of rendering the accounts.

The articles so chargeable with duties, required to be rendered by the owner or occupier of the buildings or premises in which, or of the machines, implements, or utensils, where-with, said goods, wares and merchandise shall have been manufactured, made, or by the agent or superintendant thereof, the amount thereon payable by any one person at any time, if not exceeding twenty dollars, and if exceeding twenty dollars, may be paid in money, with a deduction of five per centum on the amount of rendering the accounts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person, who from and after the expiration of ninety days subsequent to the passing of this act, shall be the owner or occupier of a building, or vessel, or machine, implement, or utensil, used or intended to be used for the manufacturing, making, or of such goods, wares and merchandise, or either of them, or shall have such building, or vessel, or machine, implement, or utensil, under his superintendence, or shall be the agent for the owner, or occupier of the same, shall before the expiration of the said ninety days, and before the expiration of the said ninety days, shall use any building, or vessel, or machine, implement, or utensil, as aforesaid, either as owner, occupier, agent or otherwise, shall before he shall begin so to use or cause the same to be used, give bond, with at least two sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of internal duties for the district in which the same shall be situate, in a sum not less than 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, occupied or superintended by him, with the size thereof, the names of the owner, occupier, agent and superintendant, 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, implement 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 superintendant, 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 utensils may undergo; that he will from day to day, so long as he may use 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 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 general account in writing, taken from his books, of the denominations and 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 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 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 all 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 collector, 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 quantities of all such manufactured articles sold 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 ten dollars; and the aggregate denominations and quantities, with the aggregate value of all other sales, that he will verify, or cause to be verified, the said entries, reports, books, general accounts, and statements, on oath or affirmation, to be taken before the collector, or some officer authorized by law to administer the same, according to the form required by this act, where the same is prescribed; and that he will pay to the said collector the duties which by this act ought to be paid

on the articles so manufactured, and 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 twenty 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 collector, be renewed or changed in regard to the sureties and penalties thereof: And every such person, whether owner, occupier, agent, or superintendant 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 utensils, 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 superintendant, and the term for which it is intended to use the same; 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 commissioner of the revenue, and countersigned by the collector who shall issue the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the entries made in the books required to be kept by the second section 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 be verified by the oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid, of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made, which qualification shall be certified at the end of such entries by the collector or officer administering the same, and shall be in substance as follows: "I (or we) do swear (or affirm) that the foregoing entries were made by me (or us) on the respective days specified; and that they state, according to the best of my (or our) knowledge and belief, the whole quantities and denominations, with the value thereof, of the manufactured (or sold, as the case may be) by me (or us) in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the owner, occupier, agent, or superintendant 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: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries are just and true, and that \_\_\_\_\_ have taken all the means in \_\_\_\_\_ power to make them so."

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which the duties aforesaid 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 days after such demand or notice, the amount thereof shall be recovered 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 account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects, or at his or her 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 at the court-house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles 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 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 aforesaid, the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, 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 or 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 shall 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 distress and sale, 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 distrained: 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 be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise, 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 containing the same, be forfeited, and may be seized as forfeited 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 merchandise 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 conceal or buy any goods, wares and merchandise, as aforesaid, knowing them to be liable to seizure and forfeiture under this act, such person shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum double the value of the goods so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the owner, occupier, agent or superintendant, as aforesaid, or for any such building or vessel, machine, implement or utensil, used in the manufacture or making of any of the said goods, wares and merchandise, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse 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 duties 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 refusal, all the goods, wares, and merchandise, manufactured or made by or for him, with the vessels containing the same, and the vessels, machines, implements or utensils, used in said manufacture or making, together with the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit; which said goods, wares and merchandise, with the vessels or machines, implements or utensils, so used, may be seized by any collector of the internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law; provided, such seizure be made within three months after the cause for the

same may have occurred, and that a prosecution of action thereupon shall have been commenced by such collector within sixty days after such seizure.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in case the duties aforesaid shall not be paid or recovered agreeably to the provisions of this act, or in case any act 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 penalties incurred thereby shall not be recovered, the said bond shall be deemed forfeited, and shall be put in suit by the collector, for the recovery of the amount of the said duties, with the addition thereon, penalties and costs, of either, as the case may be, and judgment thereon shall and may be taken at the return 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 or 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 including any articles manufactured exclusively for the use of the person manufacturing the same.

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

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any owner, occupier, agent, or superintendant, 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 license 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, where-with, the aforesaid goods, wares and merchandise, shall be manufactured or made, shall be rendered by the owner, occupier, agent, or superintendant thereof.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the value of the manufactured or 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 merchandise, during the quarter, where such actual sales may have been made, and where no such actual sales have been made, such value, so far as respects a manufacturer selling exclusively by wholesale, shall be regulated by the average of the market wholesale sales of the like goods, wares and merchandise; and so far as respects a manufacturer selling by retail, by the market sales by retail in like manner.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall intentionally obstruct or hinder a collector in the execution of this act, or of any of the powers or authorities hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly rescue, or cause to be rescued, any goods, wares or merchandise, or vessels, machines, implements, or utensils aforesaid, after the same shall have been seized by him, or shall attempt, or endeavor to do, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That a collector shall be authorized

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 at the court-house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles 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 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 aforesaid, the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, 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 or 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 shall 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 distress and sale, 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 distrained: 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 be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise, 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 containing the same, be forfeited, and may be seized as forfeited 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 merchandise 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 conceal or buy any goods, wares and merchandise, as aforesaid, knowing them to be liable to seizure and forfeiture under this act, such person shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum double the value of the goods so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the owner, occupier, agent or superintendant, as aforesaid, or for any such building or vessel, machine, implement or utensil, used in the manufacture or making of any of the said goods, wares and merchandise, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse 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 duties 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 refusal, all the goods, wares, and merchandise, manufactured or made by or for him, with the vessels containing the same, and the vessels, machines, implements or utensils, used in said manufacture or making, together with the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit; which said goods, wares and merchandise, with the vessels or machines, implements or utensils, so used, may be seized by any collector of the internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law; provided, such seizure be made within three months after the cause for the

same may have occurred, and that a prosecution of action thereupon shall have been commenced by such collector within sixty days after such seizure.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in case the duties aforesaid shall not be paid or recovered agreeably to the provisions of this act, or in case any act 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 penalties incurred thereby shall not be recovered, the said bond shall be deemed forfeited, and shall be put in suit by the collector, for the recovery of the amount of the said duties, with the addition thereon, penalties and costs, of either, as the case may be, and judgment thereon shall and may be taken at the return 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 or process in such case shall have been executed at least fourteen days before the return day thereof.

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Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any owner, occupier, agent, or superintendant, 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 license 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, where-with, the aforesaid goods, wares and merchandise, shall be manufactured or made, shall be rendered by the owner, occupier, agent, or superintendant thereof.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the value of the manufactured or 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 merchandise, during the quarter, where such actual sales may have been made, and where no such actual sales have been made, such value, so far as respects a manufacturer selling exclusively by wholesale, shall be regulated by the average of the market wholesale sales of the like goods, wares and merchandise; and so far as respects a manufacturer selling by retail, by the market sales by retail in like manner.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall intentionally obstruct or hinder a collector in the execution of this act, or of any of the powers or authorities hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly rescue, or cause to be rescued, any goods, wares or merchandise, or vessels, machines, implements, or utensils aforesaid, after the same shall have been seized by him, or shall attempt, or endeavor to do, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

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Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall intentionally obstruct or hinder a collector in the execution of this act, or of any of the powers or authorities hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly rescue, or cause to be rescued, any goods, wares or merchandise, or vessels, machines, implements, or utensils aforesaid, after the same shall have been seized by him, or shall attempt, or endeavor to do, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That a collector shall be authorized



to enter, at any time between the rising and setting of the sun, any building or place where any vessel, machine, implement, or utensil as aforesaid, is kept within his collection district, for the purpose of examining, measuring, or describing, the same, or of inspecting the accounts of the goods, wares, and merchandise, from time to time manufactured or made. And every owner or occupier of such building, machine, implement, or utensil, or person having the agency or 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 dollars.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false oath or affirmation, in any of the cases in which an oath or affirmation is required to be taken in virtue of this act, shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury, 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 entitled, 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 be it further enacted, That every collector shall give receipts for all sums by him collected under this act.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the collector for the district 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 act, 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 agreeably 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 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 recognized 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 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 authorized, 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 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 sued for and recovered in the name of the U. States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint, or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other 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, matter, or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue at more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court, within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit or recovery may be had before any court of the state, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the collector shall furnish one copy of this act to each person liable to pay a duty under the same, within the collection district, that may apply thereto, and shall advertise in a newspaper, or post up notices at the court houses

therein, of his intention to furnish the same.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That towards establishing an adequate revenue to provide for the payment of the expenses 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, 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 changed.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That so long as the duties, hereinafter imposed on each of the foregoing descriptions of goods, wares, and merchandise, shall continue to be laid, the duties at present payable on the like descriptions of goods, wares and merchandise, 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 repealed.

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

From the N. Y. Evening Post, March 25.

#### 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 be so long on her route. The machinery had not been tried since last season, and was not in perfect order; some alteration had been made in the boiler which rendered it also in some measure imperfect, she having been obliged to supply herself 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 increased by her having been obliged to stop several times on her return in consequence of the fog. Yet under all these disadvantages the boat completed 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 it 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 greater 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 she made Sand's Light she did not see any land so as to distinguish what it was.

The wind blew a gale from the south-west which was directly ahead and raised a very rough sea, but the boat 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 Hell Gate in 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 steam boat.—On the return pas-

sage she passed the Gate about 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 far as that the land might be seen.

On the return passage she passed a great number of vessels at anchor, among others the ship William. The ship Volunteer, Captain Fanning, from Stonnington, has been beating down under close reefed 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 establishment has cost nearly \$90,000, and we believe it may with truth be affirmed that there is not in the world such accommodations afloat as the Fulton 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 passes cannot be surpassed.—The enterprise has been attended 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 MARCH 29.

Poulting, the equestrian, who was condemned to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary about eighteen months ago for firing a pistol and wounding Maywell, the constable, after an arrest made his escape from confinement the night before last. Shortly before the doors were closed at night and the prisoners in their departments for repose, he rolled a couple of blankets up, laid them in bed and covered them with a quilt, laid his hat in the room, and went to the privy where he remained until the prisoners were locked up in their apartments. 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, Poulting, 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 Potomac, from Cornwall's Neck in 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 citizens—among those, are the venerable Mr. Thomas Harris, (the father of Mr. Harris of the court of appeals office) Major Luke T. Mathews, Capt. Henry Cooksey, Mr. Theodore Dent, Mr. Harry Dent, Mr. Benson, Dr. J. Hanson, Dr. Turner, and Dr. Briscoe; Doctors Speaks, Cooksey and Barber have been dangerously ill. In Port Tobacco the disease has been marked with great malignity; but the latest accounts lead us to believe that it is disappearing there.—Dr. Brooks, with one of his family, Mrs. Johnson, her sister Miss Forest, and a brother of Dr. Hanson, have died at or near Leonard Town."

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 5, 1815.

The Hartford convention seems now to be the principal subject on which democratic editors dwell to delude the honest but unthinking part of the community. They affect to believe this assemblage as designing to produce a dissolution of our federal government; but so far was this from their intentions, that it was believed, by the most reflecting part of the community, as the only object which could keep in being our republican institutions.

The people of New England, goaded by oppression and insulted by the government to the very extreme of human forbearance, began to look at their own resources for their salvation against the intrigues of democratic partisans, until it was proposed that a convention should be 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 distinguished not only for their talents, but their patriotism—democrats expected, that a series of inflammatory resolutions would have been the result of their meeting; but their conduct 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 plentifully with their nostrums, they were rather disposed to applaud than to insult the feelings of this people.

In the eyes of reflecting and candid politicians, their conduct is considered so far from being exceptional, that it merits the highest applause. They had been neglected and insulted in all their applications to government—they therefore were resolved to protect themselves, not only from foreign aggressions, but domestic servitude. "Tread on a worm and it will turn."—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 hirings 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 unwarrantable partiality towards those sections of the country which were favourable to his interests, which he manifested the greatest hostility towards those who dared to express their disapprobation against his measures. Knowing that this was one of the leading articles of Madison's creed, they did not think it becoming 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 offending."

Since the war terminated, the hiring editors of administration have been continually urging every federalist to become madmen, like themselves, and set to with might and main, applauding the wonderful firmness and wisdom which the president displayed during the contest. We never knew that either constituted any part of his character, for his political career has never evinced it. Our difficulties, 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 navy, 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 an indelible stigma fixed on our national character, yet are we invited to pass over this unnoticed, and confess our belief in his infallibility, and our admiration of his conduct in no one victory achieved during the war, can we perceive any credit due his excellency, for imbecility has been the governing characteristic of his political life. A country impoverished as ours has been, by a course of policy of which Napoleon, the grand adversary of man, was the author, has been cause to respect Mr. Madison for having adopted it. Whenever we can feel that he is

worthy the nation, some of the political errors, we shall have cause to pay him that respect which is due his character—as president.

#### For the Maryland Gazette.

What have we gained by the war? This is a question which many people ask, and every body is unable to answer. It is certain, however, that we have not gained the Canada, nor yet the Indian lands, nor have we gained any compensation for the ten thousand wrongs of which we complained; and still more, we have not gained free trade and our rights. Every thing for which we pretended to be fighting has been given up, and the joy of the war at the return of a peace, even such terms, clearly proves, that this war, which was said to be very popular, was in truth very much opposed to their wishes. The nation, however, will probably pay by the war more than every thing for which its rulers contended. For a long time an opinion has been entertained by many, that a war between this country and England, while it would be the ruin of the latter, would scarcely produce any benefit to ourselves. This was a ridiculous delusion; and the sooner the victors of it were undeceived, the better for themselves and the nation. Very few, it is presumed, will now hazard this opinion.

It has been for years the opinion of many of our good people, that it was a part of our religious duty, to hate and abhor the English nation, and indeed to abuse the people of that country heartily and sincerely; and to wish all manner of evil to them, was the test of patriotism, so much so that the man was distinguished for his hatred of them was worthy of trust and confidence, though he might be otherwise destitute of all other merit. It is true that some few still seem to be wedded to this notion, and are resolved to hate, with a holy hate, every thing belonging to old England, notwithstanding our great and permanent peace between the nations. The people at large, however, (including a considerable portion of those heretofore democratic begin now to discover, that the business, besides being very unchristian, is very silly, and that such policy directs us, as our declaration of independence says, to hold them as other nations, enemies in war and in peace friends. Their trade was now be thought as fully profitable to their blows, and those who may after talk about a war of extermination with Great-Britain, will be but few admirers. In addition to all this, many of the honest part of the democrats had been induced to believe that federalists were devoted to England and its views. By true that this tale of English influence, was of French origin. The maxim of France was, that all would not swear allegiance to the must be abused, and how could we be more abused than by calling the partisans of England? All every part of the world, who were devoted to France, were, in the estimation of the rulers of France, patriots—all others must have a name, and were called Englishmen and Tories. Strange as it may seem, this was really believed by many of the democrats of the country; and said it, without believing it, because they wished to promote the views of France, and were working for French in their own way. But there were a great many honest men, sincere lovers of their country, and by the democratic papers, (most of them edited by foreigners) who did believe this story of English influence to be true, and of course were unwilling to trust those of whom they had formed so unworthy an opinion. They had almost persuaded themselves that in a war with England federalists should be closely watched as traitors; and if our territory was invaded, why the federalists man would join the enemy. It was to be sure a strange delusion, but yet so riveted were many in this opinion, that nothing but a war with England could undeceive them.

We have had the war, and our country has been invaded, strange to tell, these very men who were to desert their own country in order to join the enemy, have been among the very first to expose their lives in defence of the country. The people having seen it, and having seen it with their own eyes, they are now undeceived. It is true there have been some who among us, come who have detected in supplying the

army and intelligence, but unfortunately were good patriots, men who hated England and federalists most unmercifully, who when an opportunity offered were willing to turn traitors in order to turn a penny.

We have gained some brilliant victories both by sea and land; but whom were they gained? Not by whom a democrat would call a patriot, but by men whom it has long been the fashion to denounce as traitors.—Our democratic generals are all of them disgraced. A few of those who have acquired fame for themselves, and the nation, by the aid of the friends of the federalists of administration? What have been done by general Barbour, Mr. Lewis, Chandler, Smythe, &c. These were once blooded democrats, wearing epaulettes, not being they were worthy of them, to reward faithful services to the cause of democracy. Among those who have acquired to themselves a place in history, and in the hearts of their countrymen, among the Perry, the McDonoughs, the Commodore Hulls, the Decatur, the Browns, Jacksons, Scotts, M'Clintock, &c. &c. whose brilliant services in the course of the war have brought into public favour, how few there who do not sigh for the old times of Washington, and his followers; and fewer still who are not sick, deadly sick, of the present and wayward policy of the present times. The war then, it stops as it has been, will be productive of some good. It will have shown to the people how strange and deceived they have been with respect to the characters of the federalists, of the men who gave us the constitution by which we have the happiness to live all the days of sunshine and prosperity which we enjoyed while they were in power. It will have shown to us too, of how little value are the pledges of our noisy politicians, of the men who peddle promises and fortunes in support of war, and then would contribute

LEANDE

A plan of an association for the purpose of promoting the improvement of this city, will be submitted to the public in the course of the present week. The plan contemplates the creation of a joint stock company, to be divided into shares of \$100 each, for which subscription will be opened at the City Tavern on Wednesday the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

#### APPOINTMENTS

of the Governor and Council of the State.

Caroline County.

Justices of the Peace.

William Potter, Alembry, Peter Willis, Nathan Whitby, John Colbreath, Elijah Smith, James Houston, Abel Godwin, Talbot, Matthias Alford, John Richardson, John Carter, John Haskins, Robert Stevenson, John Start, John Lucas, John Lupton, Nathaniel Talbot, Hughlett, William Boone, John D. Gravor, Philemon Smith, Godwin, Thomas Glendon.

Levy Court.

Elijah Satterfield, Peter T. Henry, Nicolls, Seth Godwin, John Richardson, James I. Henry Fountain.

Orphans Court.

William Hugglett, Alembry, D. Sellers.

from the Montreal Herald of

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 1.—A

motion was made by the

Chief, appointing the

the Ratification of a

peace between His Majesty

the United States of America

consequence of which a

address was presented to

the Governor

thanking him for his said

message was read

Committee of the whole

Assembly, March 5.—Ye

majority was given on

the Ship "St. Lawrence"

officers of the war

of Kingston and

the entertainment

of one of clock with a

renewed, and dancing

which was attended

by a large number of

the ladies of the

city, and up to



instilling, but... men who hated England... who when an opportunity offered... were willing to turn traitors... in order to turn a penny... We have gained some brilliant... both by sea and land... whom a democrat would call... but by men whom it has... been the fashion to denounce... Our democratic gene... are all of them disgraced... those who have acquired fame... themselves, and the nation, how... of them are the friends of ad... of administration? What... been done by general Dearborne... Lewis, Chandler, Smythe, Sci... These were true blooded de... wearing epaulets, not be... they were worthy of them... to reward faithful services... cause of democracy. Among... who have acquired to them... a place in history, and in the... of their countrymen, among... Perry, the McDonoughs, the... Commodore Hulls, the Decatur... Browns, Jacksons, Scotts, Ma... &c. &c. whose brilliant suc... in the course of the war have... brought into public favour, how few... there who do not sigh for the... old times of Washington, and... followers; and fewer still who... not sick, deadly sick, of the mi... and wayward policy of the... times. The war then, dis... as it has been, will be pro... of some good. It will have... to the people how strangely... and deceived they have been... with respect to the characters and... of the federalists, of the men... gave us the constitution under... which we have the happiness to live... all the days of sunshine and... prosperity which we enjoyed while... were in power. It will have... to us too, of how little va... are the pledges of our noisy pa... of the men who peddled their... and fortunes in support of the... and then would contrite nei...

#### LEANDER.

A plan of an association for the... of promoting the improve... of this city, will be submitted... to the public in the course of the... week. The plan contem... the creation of a joint stock... to be divided into shares of \$50... each for which subscription books... will be opened at the City Tavern... on Wednesday the 12th inst. at 10... clock A. M.

#### APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Mary... land.  
Caroline County.  
Justices of the Peace.

William Potter, Alamy Jomp... ter Willis, Nathan Whitby, Sam... Culbreath, Elijah Safford, James Houston, Abel Gou... Talbot, Matthias Alford, Solo... Richardson, John Carter, Wil... Haskins, Robert Stevens, Wil... Start, John Lucas, William... Lett, Nathaniel Talbot, Rich... Hughlett, William Boone, Solo... D. Granor, Philemon Plumer... Godwin, Thomas Clendenning.

#### Levy Court.

Elijah Satterfield, Peter T. Cayney, George Nicolls, Seth Godwin, Solo... Richardson, James Houston, Mary Fountain.

#### Orphans Court.

William Hughlett, Alamy Jomp... Henry D. Sellers.

from the Montreal Herald of March 11.  
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT  
OF LOWER CANADA.  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 1.—A message... from his Excellency the Governor... Chief, appointing the House of... the Ratification of a Treaty of... Peace between His Majesty and... the United States of America, in... consequence of which an humble... address was presented to His Ex... cellency the Governor in Chief, thanking him for his said message;... which message was referred to a... committee of the whole house.

Kingston, March 5.—Yesterday an... steamer, late was seen on board his... Majesty's Ship St. Lawrence by... officers of the wardroom to the... city of Kingston and its vicinity... The entertainment commenced... on a clock with an exhibition of... fireworks, and dancing... who upwards of thirty... ladies and gentlemen descended... and the deck of this beautiful... steamer was up in an appropriate...

mandar, and partook of a sumptuous... dinner, after which dancing recom... menced, and with the assistance of... a late supper, up to the brilliant... liveliness of the (to be continued)

We understand superb enter... tainment will soon be given by the... inhabitants to the officers of the... Navy.

By his Excellency Sir George Pre... vost, Baronet, Captain General and... Governor in Chief in and over the... Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper... Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their... several dependencies, Vice Adm... iral of the same, Lieutenant General and Commander of all his Majesty's forces in the said... Provinces of Lower Canada, and... Upper Canada, and New Brunswi... ck, and their several dependencies, and in the islands of New... foundland, Prince Edward, Cape... Breton and Bermuda, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.  
Whereas a Treaty of Peace and... Amity between His Britannic Ma... jesty 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 aforesaid, 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 States, 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 Canada, the ninth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth 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 country. Those who do not enter the army are placed in villages, according to their respective countries, and have lands allotted 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, 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; that under heaven, great blessings will be derived from their education, religious instruction and moral improvement. Many of the inhabitants of these villages have already made great advances in civilisation and have become useful mechanics.

#### GENERAL MOREAU.

On the 4th November, a grand funeral service was celebrated at Dresden in commemoration of Gen. Moreau, Prince Regent, all the authorities, and the Russian and Saxon troops, assisted on the solemn occasion. At each corner of the

temporary tent, a soldier in full uniform appeared, bowing the colours of Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia. At the end of the religious ceremonies, a procession took place to the spot where General Moreau was mortally wounded on the 27th of August, and where a military monument is erected. The urn containing his two amputated legs was carried by Saxon grenadiers, escorted by several detachments 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 deposited therein, and repeated salutes of artillery and small arms terminated this affecting funeral ceremony.

#### From the True American.

#### COMMUNICATION.

As the drinking of spirituous liquors is in a great degree the ruin of many of our inhabitants, (particularly our young men) I would advise those who frequent Taverns and Ale Houses to refrain 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 led also to drink, and thus are we often brought into scrapes and quarrels, which may ruin a man's reputation forever. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," we should therefore, 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 Taverns, we would not only ruin our health but our character also. Consider seriously upon these things, and always keep in mind, that when a man's character is once lost, it is a hard task for him to regain it.

#### A DRUNKARD REFORMED.

#### From the Troy Budget of Tuesday.

The Court Martial for the trial of General Wilkinson, having closed the examination of the witnesses on the 4th inst. adjourned from time to time (the General not being ready) till last 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 decision, which will not be made known to the public until it has undergone the inspection of the war department.

#### 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 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 dwelling, on West River, on Tuesday the 23rd instant, if fair, if not, the first 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 furniture; also two Battenburgs, 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.

#### This is to give notice.

That the subscriber has 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. Adm.

April 6.

#### List of Deputies

Appointed by the Free Office, Annapolis, March 31st, 1815.

Thomas H. Addison, Julius Anderson, Clothier, Allen, Ruth Davis, Basil Brown, Robert Walker, David Barnard, Richard Bates, George W. Beersall, John Brown, Henry Burnet, Charles Camden, John S. Camden, John Olavall, Sophia Codman, Isabelle Collins, Ne Daniel Collon, Hannah Conn, Benjamin G. Cole, John Oxnson, Robert Creek, John Cavin, Samuel Chester, J. G. Chappell, Henry Duvall, Mary Disney, Henry Dickenson, Pompey Davis, Philip Darnell, Daniel Dorsey, John Day, Thomas H. Dorsey, Elizabeth Davies, Samuel Dawson, Doctor Wm. Dorsey, Joseph Evans, D. Fitzhugh, Elizabeth Fleighwood, Fisher Colbert, John Feller, John Gwanner, John Gold, John Gibson, John Green, Joseph Green, Augustus Gambrell, James B. Heath, William Hall, Jeremiah Hess, Wm. Harwood, William Hide, Solomon Hall, John Hall, James Holland, Johnathan Camp, Edward Journey, Captain Damerson, William Clemens, Joseph Jarboe, Charles McCarty, William Young, Captain Kent, Captain Kerney, Eleanor King, Wm. Keros, The Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, Henry Lisby, James Larimore, 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, Oato Paul, John Ragan, James Reid, Henry Ridgely, Recruiting Officer Annapolis, Ann Rawlings, Thomas Randall, J. Riggs, W. Ringgold, Mary Rawlings, Ezekiel Richardson, John S. Richardson, Joseph Sparrier, William Simkins, Arthur Shaw, Ann Sellman, James Steel, Kitty Smith, Anne E. Sellman, Caleb Sears, Alexander Stewart, Henry Schaefer, Ann Stevenson, Sally Stewart, John Sewell, Joseph N. Stockett, Frederick Snyder, P. Southcomb, Adam Shuck, Peter Startzman, Anthony Sevy Kesser, William G. Stephens, Jacob Stainer, William Stephens, John Sawyer, Abraham Ferres, James M. Thompson, Fanny Tidings, John Tilghman, George Frost, Nancy Thomas, Philip W. Thomas, Sally Thomas, James Tumble, John S. Thomas, Solomon Tumlis, 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 Wilkon, Peregrine Warfield, Thomas Williamson, Robert Wilson, John Weeden, Samuel C. Watkins, William Wooton, John Waltz, Greenbury Wilson.

John Munroe, P. M.

April 6.

#### 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 of

Henry Maynadler.

April 6, 1815.

#### 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, 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, meat 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.

de bonis non of Allen Quynn.

April 6.

#### This is to give notice.

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

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

On the personal estate of Greenberry Pamphrey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Volter Pamphrey, Adm.

March 23.

#### NOTICE.

Mr. Jacob Reed having deeded his Book with the subscriber, and notified him to collect all debts due thereon, those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Charles Williamson.

March 30.

#### A Stray Cow.

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

John Hunter.

March 30.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Parrish, 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 3rd day of March, 1815.

Richard Graham, Adm.

March 30.

#### City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and originally 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 newspapers 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 at livery.

WILLIAM CATON.

#### A Bar Keeper & Cook

Are wanted immediately at the City Tavern.

Annapolis March 23.

#### Farmers Bank of Maryland.

MARCH 20th, 1815.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared 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 Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of Powers of Attorney, or by direct 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.

Henry Jones, Adm.

March 23.

#### Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st day of April next, at Stepeny, the farm of William Steuart, esquire, near South River Church.

#### SEVERAL YOUNG NEGROES.

Consisting of Boys and Girls, a quantity of Bacon, and Household Furniture.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

Henry Purdy.

March 23, 1815.

#### 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 B. Brown, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

March 23.



## POETS CORNER

From the American Lady's Prospect  
Good poetry is a refined, interesting  
and musical kind of eloquence; to our  
feelings, it conveys all the soft per-  
suasive powers of numbers and har-  
mony, and is a mixture of painting,  
music and eloquence. As eloquence  
it speaks, proves and relates. As  
music, a fine poem is a harmony to the  
soul. As painting it delineates ob-  
jects and lays on colour that expresses  
every beauty in nature, and seems to  
impress more strongly on the mind  
than any other kind of writing.

## THE NAUTILUS AND THE OYSTER

A FABLE.

Addressed to a sister, by a gentleman  
of Baltimore.

Who that has on the salt sea been  
The Nautilus has never seen  
In gallant sailing trim  
His filmy fore-and-aft sail spread,  
And o'er the billows shoot ahead,  
Impelled by winds abeam?  
The little bark's air-freighted hull,  
Keen prow and bends amidship, full  
Display the mermaid's powers;  
For paint, the Sylphs their brushes  
steep  
In rainbows glowing on the deep  
Athwart retiring show'rs.  
So pretty, and not vain, would be  
More strange than strange things we  
see;  
Near Ceylon's spicy coast  
As once this tiny wand'rer steer'd  
His halcyon course, he thus was heard,  
To make his foolish boast,  
"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 bordering 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 treacherous foe,  
The rock, the hidden ground.  
The distant canvass I deary  
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 splendours of the orb of day  
Scarce visits with a twinkling ray  
The bed where low he lies.  
And whence he never can remove  
To gayer scenes forbid to rove,  
Even here he lives and dies.

My claims, may well his envy raise,  
Establish'd on the general praise  
Bestow'd where'er I go.  
He ceas'd—when, lo! amazed to hear,  
This gentle answer to his ear!  
Came bubbling from below!

"Your pity spare, my gaudy friend,  
Your eloquence I might commend  
Had truth conviction lent:  
I neither fate nor nature blame,  
An oyster's looks produce no shame,  
He lives upon content."

The power to go where one may choose,  
So much esteem'd would refuse:  
No wish to roam  
And brilliant hues and 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,  
A pearl within this russet shell  
Whose form you think so rude.

The gem by miracle may be worn,  
'Twill bear a polish'd brow adorn:  
Nor shall its lustre fade  
When death's sun, with cruel blow,  
The transient brightness low  
'Twill glitter undecay'd."

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

No wish to change, contented thou  
Seest others change; Thou seest how  
The gay their rattle prize—  
Their show and their alluring rules,  
(Alas! the idle coil of fools  
And folly of the wise.)

The strong and contemplative mind  
Has felt its early powers refine  
By all the lore of truth:  
Sincerely pour'd her equal scale,  
Then saw how little did avail  
The fleeting charms of youth.

And giving to thy God thy heart  
Has chosen, Mary's holier part  
In this shall thou rejoice  
Long shall thy secret soul possess  
That treasure which alone can bless  
The pearl of equities price.

## THE UNNATURAL SON.

From a French publication.

Is it not as this month should tear his hand  
For lifting food to eat? (SNAKE-EATER.)

M. Bertin wished to see his na-  
tive 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 arri-  
val 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 unex-  
pected, it did not prevent him from  
going in. He conversed with the  
son upon the state of his affairs,  
and frequently interrupted the con-  
versation to regret the loss of his  
old friend. At night he was con-  
ducted to his apartment, which he  
found to be the same as the de-  
ceased had occupied. This circum-  
stance contributed not a little to  
keep alive his sorrow, and to pre-  
vent him from sleeping. He con-  
tinued 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 dirty 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 man-  
ner, 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 with-  
out 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, "who are  
you? What do you want?" On  
hearing his voice, the old man look-  
ed 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 castle cells by  
his son, assisted by a servant that  
daily brought him food, and had given  
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 arri-  
val of M. Bertin, who was not ex-  
pected, having thrown the house in-  
to confusion the servant who car-  
ried provisions to the unfortunate  
old man, had not properly fastened  
the door of the cell when he went  
away; and the latter perceiving it,  
waited till all was quiet in the cas-  
tle, and under cover of the night,  
endeavored to escape; but not find-  
ing the keys in the outer door he  
naturally took the way to his apart-  
ment, which, though in the dark he  
easily found. M. Bertin called up  
his servant without loss of time;  
said he wished to depart immedi-  
ately without waking the master of  
the castle; and took the old man  
with him to Perigord, where they  
arrived at day break. Proper offi-  
cers were directly dispatched to ar-  
rest the unnatural son; who suffered  
what his crimes deserved, by being  
shut up in the same cell in which he  
had confined his father.

## A Caledonian Courtship.

A son of medicine, verging to his  
climacteric, breathed out his anor-  
ous sighs to the daughter of a  
Scotch Peer. The Lady, prone to  
jocularity, seemed to listen to his  
suit, solely for that entertainment  
which gray haired folly produces in  
assuming the characteristics of ju-  
venility. The doctor one day was  
to pay a visit in form to the goddess  
of his idolatry; on this occasion he  
was determined to be as Adonis  
like in habiliments as possible. It  
is requisite to be known, that the  
doctor was a man who scorned to  
be thought of the sect of Peripate-  
tics; when he appeared it was in  
the equestrian style. On such an  
important event as the present, re-  
solving to be spruce, he took an im-  
maculate shirt, and put it on, not  
but in his pocket, prudently consid-  
ering that in the action of riding,  
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 arrived at the settled dis-

tract, the doctor proceeded to dis-  
robe himself of his upper garments,  
still sitting on his horse; his hat,  
wig coat and waistcoat were taken  
off and laid upon the pommel of the  
saddle. In this critical moment,  
malignant fate designing, his faith-  
ful Pegasus received a fright from  
some what on the road! Off sat  
Rosinante, with the doctor in *l'emi-  
nand*, and ran with him (instinctively  
knowing, from frequency in going,  
to his masters destination) to the  
door of the very house he had hop-  
ed to enter with every minute of  
dread adjusted. His Quixotte like  
appearance threw the family into  
such paroxysms of laughter, as pre-  
cluded the operation of speech, or  
the means of assisting the distress-  
ed doctor. [London paper.]

## John Golder,

Attorney at law, having removed to  
Philadelphia, offers his sincere thanks  
to his friends in Maryland for their li-  
beral 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 un-  
finished business, with special instruc-  
tions in each case, in the hands of James  
Boyle, esq. attorney at law in Annapolis,  
who will pay attention to all in-  
quiries 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-  
iday's Purchase, being the real estate  
of Thomas Holiday, late of Anne Ar-  
undel 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 conveni-  
ently and cheaply transported to a good  
market. As this land is so well  
and so generally known, it is deemed  
unexpedient to give a more minute  
description. Those persons who may be  
disposed to purchase, can obtain all ne-  
cessary 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  
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 in-  
terest, within twelve months from the  
day of sale, on the receipt of which the  
trustee will convey the title.  
William Warfield, Trustee.  
March 30.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan  
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 Sworn-  
stadt, on the south side of Patuxent,  
All the personal estate of said Sworn-  
stadt, consisting of Negroes, Horses,  
Cattle, 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 in-  
terest from the day of sale; for all sums  
under twenty dollars the cash to be  
paid. Nancy Swornstadt, Adm.  
March 30.

## A House and Lot.

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

N. S. Adm.  
March 30.

## Anne Arundel County, &c.

I hereby certify, that Robert Nichols  
brought before me this day, as a stray  
trespassing on his enclosures, a small  
sorel MARE, supposed to be fourteen  
or fifteen years old, thirteen and half  
hands high. Said mare is shod all round  
fused, hogged, and short-docked, with  
no other perceivable mark or brand,  
save paces, trots and canter.

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

Thomas H. Gambrill  
The owner of the above described  
mare is requested to come forward and  
prove property, pay charges, and take  
her away.  
Robert Nichols.

## An Overseer Wanted.

An honest, industrious, sober man,  
will accept with immediate employ,  
by applying to the subscriber, at his farm  
on the north side Severn.

James McCluskey,  
March 16.

## Wood for Sale.

THE Subscriber has a quantity of  
Oak and Pine wood, which he will dis-  
pose of on moderate terms, at his  
landing on south river. Persons wishing  
to purchase will please apply to Mr.  
Thomas Gibbs, on the premises, or the  
subscriber,  
J. Mayo.

March 25.

## For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale a valu-  
able farm situated on West River, con-  
taining 300 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 im-  
provements 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 prop-  
erty. 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 100 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,  
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 Anne 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 qual-  
ity, and produces well Indian corn, to-  
bacco, small grain, particularly rye;  
its distance from the market of Balti-  
more makes it valuable to any person  
inclined to go into that line of cultivation.  
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 out-  
house, for stock and poultry; an excel-  
lent garden newly built, rich, 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 terms by ap-  
plying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, or  
Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne  
Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewitt  
in the city of Baltimore. If the above  
property is not sold at private sale by  
the 30th day of June next, it will on  
that day be exposed to public sale, on  
the premises, to the highest bidder.  
Richard Warfield,  
March 16, 1815.

## 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  
subscriber will expose to sale on  
Monday the 17th April next, at Ca-  
ton's Tavern in the city of Annapolis,  
300 acres of land, part of a tract  
called

## HAMPTON COURT

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

These lands are part of the quantity  
of 1060 acres, purchased by the late  
general John Davidson of Annapolis,  
from Thomas Johnson, the patentee, on  
the 29th May, 1783, for himself, a cer-  
tain Benjamin Brooke, and the heirs  
of Col. Benjamin Ford. Davidson on  
the 24th April, 1776, conveyed 410  
acres, his own part, to Caleb Dwyer,  
son of Thomas, having on the 25th  
April, 1780, previously conveyed 300  
acres, his part, to Benjamin Brooke;  
the remaining 350 acres are now sold  
because the same will not admit of di-  
vision between the heirs 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.  
He 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 indisputable.

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

Thomas H. Laws, Trustee,  
March 16.

## NOTICE

By virtue of an order from the or-  
phan court of Anne Arundel county,  
the subscriber will offer at public sale,  
part of the personal estate of a cer-  
tain TAYMAN, late of Anne Arundel  
county, deceased, on Saturday  
the 18th day of April next, at his  
dwelling at Beard's Point,  
Consisting of horses, cattle,  
and hogs, also thirty barrels of  
some beech, household furniture,  
larning utensils. The foregoing  
property will be sold on a credit of  
months for all sums over one dollar,  
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 at  
1 o'clock.  
John Tayman, Adm.

March 16.

## NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned  
the subscriber all the debts due him  
his books, which have accrued since  
establishment in the Union Tavern,  
those indebted on said books, are re-  
quired to make payment to the sub-  
scriber only. Indulgence cannot be given,  
no discrimination can be made in the  
mode of collection. James Shaw  
March 2.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on  
the 22d of October, 1814, a negro man  
named DICK; he is short, yellow  
complexioned fellow, about 35 years  
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and  
polite when spoken to. He took with  
him a pair of cotton country cloth  
pants, with a broad blue stripe, a  
white country cloth jacket and  
coat. He is a rough shoemaker,  
took away with him his tools. He  
ever brings home the said negro re-  
cures him so that I get him again, he  
receive the above reward with all re-  
asonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of  
A. A. County, South River  
Neck, near Annapolis.  
N. B. It is supposed the above  
man may have gone to Montgomery  
county, where his mother lives with  
Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery  
House, and may have a pass. B. H.  
December 1.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the or-  
phan court of Anne Arundel county,  
the subscriber will expose to public sale  
on Friday the fourteenth April next,  
at the late dwelling of Charles Drury  
of Wm. late of A. A. county de-  
ceased.

All the personal estate of said de-  
ceased, consisting of two negro men,  
also horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep,  
together with a parcel of household  
kitchen furniture, and plantation uti-  
sils. The foregoing property will be  
sold on a credit of six months for all  
sums over twenty dollars, all sums  
under that sum the cash to be paid; but  
with approved security will be required  
with interest, from the day of sale.  
The sale to commence on the pre-  
mises at 11 o'clock A. M.  
Henry C. Drury, Adm.  
March 23.

## State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county  
Orphan Court Jan. 10, 1815.  
On application by petition of John  
Nicholson, executor of the last will and  
testament of John Nicholson, deceased,  
of Anne Arundel county deceased, he  
ordered that he give the notice re-  
quired 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 weeks,  
in the Maryland Gazette and Political  
Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wm.  
A. A. County.

This is a Notice.  
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel  
county hath obtained from the or-  
phan court of Anne Arundel county  
Maryland, letters testamentary on the  
personal estate of John Nicholson, de-  
ceased, of Anne Arundel county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the  
said deceased, are hereby warned to  
present the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber at or before the  
fourth day of April next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from  
benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand this 10th day of January,  
1815. John Nicholson, Executor.

## Notice.

To owners and shippers of Tobacco  
from Taylor's landing ware house, on  
the wharf on each hoghead is a  
4 cents per month, after the first  
month shipped, it is therefore expected  
that every person concerned will  
send the money with their orders, other-  
wise the tobacco will not be delivered.  
David Stewart, Inspector.  
March 2.

## Blank Bonds, Declared

void on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c.  
and Warrants—For sale at the  
office.

[VOL. LXXIII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum

FURNITURE TAX.

AN ACT

to provide additional revenues  
depaying the Expenses of Gov-  
ernment, and maintaining  
Public Credit, by laying duties  
Household Furniture, and  
Gold and Silver Watches,  
Be it enacted by the Senate  
and House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Cong-  
ress assembled, That there shall be  
imposed an annual tax on all  
household furniture kept in  
the value of which, in any  
family, with the exception of bed-  
ding, kitchen furniture, furni-  
tures, and articles made in  
family from domestic mater-  
ial exceed \$200 in money, ac-  
cording to the following scale:  
If not exceeding four hun-  
dred dollars, one dollar.  
If above four hundred and  
not exceeding six hundred dollars,  
two dollars and fifty cents.  
If above six hundred and not  
exceeding one thousand dollars,  
three dollars.  
If above one thousand and  
not exceeding fifteen hundred dol-  
lars, four dollars.  
If above fifteen hundred and  
not exceeding two thousand dol-  
lars, five dollars.  
If above two thousand and  
not exceeding three thousand dol-  
lars, six dollars.  
If above three thousand and  
not exceeding four thousand dol-  
lars, seven dollars.  
If above four thousand and  
not exceeding five thousand dol-  
lars, eight dollars.  
If above five thousand and  
not exceeding six thousand dol-  
lars, nine dollars.  
If above six thousand and  
not exceeding seven thousand dol-  
lars, ten dollars.  
If above seven thousand and  
not exceeding eight thousand dol-  
lars, eleven dollars.  
If above eight thousand and  
not exceeding nine thousand dol-  
lars, twelve dollars.  
If above nine thousand and  
not exceeding ten thousand dol-  
lars, thirteen dollars.  
If above ten thousand and  
not exceeding eleven thousand dol-  
lars, fourteen dollars.  
If above eleven thousand and  
not exceeding twelve thousand dol-  
lars, fifteen dollars.  
If above twelve thousand and  
not exceeding thirteen thousand dol-  
lars, sixteen dollars.  
If above thirteen thousand and  
not exceeding fourteen thousand dol-  
lars, seventeen dollars.  
If above fourteen thousand and  
not exceeding fifteen thousand dol-  
lars, eighteen dollars.  
If above fifteen thousand and  
not exceeding sixteen thousand dol-  
lars, nineteen dollars.  
If above sixteen thousand and  
not exceeding seventeen thousand dol-  
lars, twenty dollars.  
If above seventeen thousand and  
not exceeding eighteen thousand dol-  
lars, twenty one dollars.  
If above eighteen thousand and  
not exceeding nineteen thousand dol-  
lars, twenty two dollars.  
If above nineteen thousand and  
not exceeding twenty thousand dol-  
lars, twenty three dollars.  
If above twenty thousand and  
not exceeding twenty one thousand dol-  
lars, twenty four dollars.  
If above twenty one thousand and  
not exceeding twenty two thousand dol-  
lars, twenty five dollars.  
If above twenty two thousand and  
not exceeding twenty three thousand dol-  
lars, twenty six dollars.  
If above twenty three thousand and  
not exceeding twenty four thousand dol-  
lars, twenty seven dollars.  
If above twenty four thousand and  
not exceeding twenty five thousand dol-  
lars, twenty eight dollars.  
If above twenty five thousand and  
not exceeding twenty six thousand dol-  
lars, twenty nine dollars.  
If above twenty six thousand and  
not exceeding twenty seven thousand dol-  
lars, thirty dollars.  
If above twenty seven thousand and  
not exceeding twenty eight thousand dol-  
lars, thirty one dollars.  
If above twenty eight thousand and  
not exceeding twenty nine thousand dol-  
lars, thirty two dollars.  
If above twenty nine thousand and  
not exceeding thirty thousand dol-  
lars, thirty three dollars.  
If above thirty thousand and  
not exceeding thirty one thousand dol-  
lars, thirty four dollars.  
If above thirty one thousand and  
not exceeding thirty two thousand dol-  
lars, thirty five dollars.  
If above thirty two thousand and  
not exceeding thirty three thousand dol-  
lars, thirty six dollars.  
If above thirty three thousand and  
not exceeding thirty four thousand dol-  
lars, thirty seven dollars.  
If above thirty four thousand and  
not exceeding thirty five thousand dol-  
lars, thirty eight dollars.  
If above thirty five thousand and  
not exceeding thirty six thousand dol-  
lars, thirty nine dollars.  
If above thirty six thousand and  
not exceeding thirty seven thousand dol-  
lars, forty dollars.  
If above thirty seven thousand and  
not exceeding thirty eight thousand dol-  
lars, forty one dollars.  
If above thirty eight thousand and  
not exceeding thirty nine thousand dol-  
lars, forty two dollars.  
If above thirty nine thousand and  
not exceeding forty thousand dol-  
lars, forty three dollars.  
If above forty thousand and  
not exceeding forty one thousand dol-  
lars, forty four dollars.  
If above forty one thousand and  
not exceeding forty two thousand dol-  
lars, forty five dollars.  
If above forty two thousand and  
not exceeding forty three thousand dol-  
lars, forty six dollars.  
If above forty three thousand and  
not exceeding forty four thousand dol-  
lars, forty seven dollars.  
If above forty four thousand and  
not exceeding forty five thousand dol-  
lars, forty eight dollars.  
If above forty five thousand and  
not exceeding forty six thousand dol-  
lars, forty nine dollars.  
If above forty six thousand and  
not exceeding forty seven thousand dol-  
lars, fifty dollars.  
If above forty seven thousand and  
not exceeding forty eight thousand dol-  
lars, fifty one dollars.  
If above forty eight thousand and  
not exceeding forty nine thousand dol-  
lars, fifty two dollars.  
If above forty nine thousand and  
not exceeding fifty thousand dol-  
lars, fifty three dollars.  
If above fifty thousand and  
not exceeding fifty one thousand dol-  
lars, fifty four dollars.  
If above fifty one thousand and  
not exceeding fifty two thousand dol-  
lars, fifty five dollars.  
If above fifty two thousand and  
not exceeding fifty three thousand dol-  
lars, fifty six dollars.  
If above fifty three thousand and  
not exceeding fifty four thousand dol-  
lars, fifty seven dollars.  
If above fifty four thousand and  
not exceeding fifty five thousand dol-  
lars, fifty eight dollars.  
If above fifty five thousand and  
not exceeding fifty six thousand dol-  
lars, fifty nine dollars.  
If above fifty six thousand and  
not exceeding fifty seven thousand dol-  
lars, sixty dollars.  
If above fifty seven thousand and  
not exceeding fifty eight thousand dol-  
lars, sixty one dollars.  
If above fifty eight thousand and  
not exceeding fifty nine thousand dol-  
lars, sixty two dollars.  
If above fifty nine thousand and  
not exceeding sixty thousand dol-  
lars, sixty three dollars.  
If above sixty thousand and  
not exceeding sixty one thousand dol-  
lars, sixty four dollars.  
If above sixty one thousand and  
not exceeding sixty two thousand dol-  
lars, sixty five dollars.  
If above sixty two thousand and  
not exceeding sixty three thousand dol-  
lars, sixty six dollars.  
If above sixty three thousand and  
not exceeding sixty four thousand dol-  
lars, sixty seven dollars.  
If above sixty four thousand and  
not exceeding sixty five thousand dol-  
lars, sixty eight dollars.  
If above sixty five thousand and  
not exceeding sixty six thousand dol-  
lars, sixty nine dollars.  
If above sixty six thousand and  
not exceeding sixty seven thousand dol-  
lars, seventy dollars.  
If above sixty seven thousand and  
not exceeding sixty eight thousand dol-  
lars, seventy one dollars.  
If above sixty eight thousand and  
not exceeding sixty nine thousand dol-  
lars, seventy two dollars.  
If above sixty nine thousand and  
not exceeding seventy thousand dol-  
lars, seventy three dollars.  
If above seventy thousand and  
not exceeding seventy one thousand dol-  
lars, seventy four dollars.  
If above seventy one thousand and  
not exceeding seventy two thousand dol-  
lars, seventy five dollars.  
If above seventy two thousand and  
not exceeding seventy three thousand dol-  
lars, seventy six dollars.  
If above seventy three thousand and  
not exceeding seventy four thousand dol-  
lars, seventy seven dollars.  
If above seventy four thousand and  
not exceeding seventy five thousand dol-  
lars, seventy eight dollars.  
If above seventy five thousand and  
not exceeding seventy six thousand dol-  
lars, seventy nine dollars.  
If above seventy six thousand and  
not exceeding seventy seven thousand dol-  
lars, eighty dollars.  
If above seventy seven thousand and  
not exceeding seventy eight thousand dol-  
lars, eighty one dollars.  
If above seventy eight thousand and  
not exceeding seventy nine thousand dol-  
lars, eighty two dollars.  
If above seventy nine thousand and  
not exceeding eighty thousand dol-  
lars, eighty three dollars.  
If above eighty thousand and  
not exceeding eighty one thousand dol-  
lars, eighty four dollars.  
If above eighty one thousand and  
not exceeding eighty two thousand dol-  
lars, eighty five dollars.  
If above eighty two thousand and  
not exceeding eighty three thousand dol-  
lars, eighty six dollars.  
If above eighty three thousand and  
not exceeding eighty four thousand dol-  
lars, eighty seven dollars.  
If above eighty four thousand and  
not exceeding eighty five thousand dol-  
lars, eighty eight dollars.  
If above eighty five thousand and  
not exceeding eighty six thousand dol-  
lars, eighty nine dollars.  
If above eighty six thousand and  
not exceeding eighty seven thousand dol-  
lars, ninety dollars.  
If above eighty seven thousand and  
not exceeding eighty eight thousand dol-  
lars, ninety one dollars.  
If above eighty eight thousand and  
not exceeding eighty nine thousand dol-  
lars, ninety two dollars.  
If above eighty nine thousand and  
not exceeding ninety thousand dol-  
lars, ninety three dollars.  
If above ninety thousand and  
not exceeding ninety one thousand dol-  
lars, ninety four dollars.  
If above ninety one thousand and  
not exceeding ninety two thousand dol-  
lars, ninety five dollars.  
If above ninety two thousand and  
not exceeding ninety three thousand dol-  
lars, ninety six dollars.  
If above ninety three thousand and  
not exceeding ninety four thousand dol-  
lars, ninety seven dollars.  
If above ninety four thousand and  
not exceeding ninety five thousand dol-  
lars, ninety eight dollars.  
If above ninety five thousand and  
not exceeding ninety six thousand dol-  
lars, ninety nine dollars.  
If above ninety six thousand and  
not exceeding ninety seven thousand dol-  
lars, one hundred dollars.  
If above ninety seven thousand



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1813.

No. 1, 1813.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## FURNITURE TAX.

### AN 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 Silver Watches.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be and hereby is imposed an annual duty on all household furniture kept for use, the value of which, in any one family, with the exception of beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, family pictures, and articles made in the family from domestic materials, shall exceed \$200 in money, according to the following scale:

If not exceeding four hundred dollars, one dollar.

If above four hundred and not exceeding six hundred dollars, one dollar and fifty cents.

If above six hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, three dollars.

If above one thousand and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, five dollars.

If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars, seven dollars.

If above two thousand and not exceeding three thousand dollars, nine dollars.

If above three thousand and not exceeding four thousand dollars, eleven dollars.

If above four thousand and not exceeding six thousand dollars, fifteen dollars.

If above six thousand and not exceeding nine thousand dollars, twenty dollars.

If above nine thousand dollars, and upwards, the duty shall be paid by the owner of the household furniture.

That there shall be, and hereby is imposed an annual duty of two dollars on every gold watch for use, and of one dollar on every silver watch kept for use, such duty shall be paid by the owner thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,

That whenever lists of property shall hereafter be taken in any collection district, under a general assessment therein by the assistant assessors, as required by the "Act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," passed July the 22d, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, or by any other act, passed or to be passed, relating to the value of the household furniture, as classed by the section of this act, with the number and description of watches, within such collection district, belonging to each person therein taxed, as aforesaid, with the name of the owner or agent, shall be made in writing by such person or agent, and delivered to the assistant assessor, at the time of his appointment, which shall be at the same time as that prescribed in the act then in force, for the delivery of the lists therein required to be delivered; and the said assistant assessor is hereby empowered, and directed to apply therefor at the office of said person, or his agent, at the same time.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,

That if any person or agent, as aforesaid, shall not be prepared to submit a written list when required, and shall consent to disclose the name of any and all the said household furniture, and the number of watches, as aforesaid, in such case, shall be the duty of the assistant assessor to make such list, which shall be read and assented to by the owner or agent, and be signed as such by the said assessor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,

That if any such person or agent

shall deliver or disclose to any assessor any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the purposes of this act, such person or agent shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction.

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 assessor 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 duties," passed twenty second of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, for the delivery of the lists therein designated: Provided, That if the said time be altered by any act subsequently passed, such delivery shall be within the time last prescribed 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 as aforesaid, and the duty on each; which list or lists, shall be made out in alphabetical order, for each county 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 amount 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 internal duties," passed twenty second of July, eighteen hundred 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 duties have become due and payable, and state the times and places at

which he or they will attend to receive the same, which shall be within twenty days after such notification; and with respect to persons who shall not attend, according 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; and the said duties 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 officer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects, or at 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 not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles 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 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 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, chattels, or effects, so distrained, as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the state or 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 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 surplus, 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 lawful 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 family.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, 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 to be taken previously to the month of February 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 list in writing, stating the value of the said household furniture, with the number and description of watches, owned or possessed by such person, on failure to do which every such person whether owner or agent, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor to cause a written or printed notice to be left

previous to the said month, in the year 1813, at every inhabited house within the collection district, requiring every person to make out and tender the lists annually as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor, 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 collector thereupon to proceed in all respects as is required by the 8th and 9th sections of this act, in cases where lists as aforesaid 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 further enacted, That the provisions of the preceding section of this act, shall under the penalty thereby provided, be observed in, and shall apply to, the several collection districts, wherein no direct tax is laid, excepting that 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 the district, the copy of the general list, which would otherwise have remained with the principal assessor, 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 certificate 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 enacted, That in case any person shall be the owner of household furniture a 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 further enacted, That within the meaning of this act, household furniture shall be considered as including plate, clocks, and time pieces, (except watches) pictures, and as excluding 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, by the laws of the state or territory wherein the same may be situated, shall be exempted from the aforesaid valuation and specification, and from the duties aforesaid.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, 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 collection 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 shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That every collector shall give receipts for all sums by him collected under this act, which shall specify the value of the household furniture, with the number and description of watches, for which a duty shall have been paid.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the form of lists and notifications required by this act, shall be prescribed by the treasury department.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall wilfully obstruct or hinder any officer in the execution of this act, or any of the powers or authorities hereby vested in him, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That any assistant assessor who shall wilfully neglect or fail to perform any of the duties herein required to be performed, shall, for every such neglect or failure, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and any principal assessor or collector who shall wilfully fail or neglect to perform any of the duties herein required to be performed by him, shall, for every such neglect or failure, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That for performing the duties herein required there shall be annually 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 collection districts in which lists as aforesaid, under a general assessment 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, other than for advertising, printing, and papers 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 authorized, 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 president of the United States is hereby empowered to make an additional allowance: Provided, That the whole sum so allowed shall not, in any year, exceed ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 23. 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 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 recognized 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 collectors of the duties laid by this act.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized, 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 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 sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty or for-







...great discovery of Vaccination, will form a new era in the annals of surgery, and will no doubt be the means of restoring that most useful of our faculties, to many who now suppose themselves doomed to a life of darkness. Mr. Shaw is fully of opinion, that it may be advantageously used in almost every state of the Cataract. He intends to procure from the proper authorities, a patent for his invention, and is justly entitled to all the advantage which his useful and ingenious discovery 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.

Woodcocks are unhealthy during the months of April and May. It is notorious that these birds (in the above months) feed on the buds of dog-wood, a poisonous tree. In the spring they are universally covered with vermin, which renders them equally loathsome and injurious.

APRIL 4.

I observed in the Daily Advertiser of yesterday a caution to people against eating of Woodcocks. I will now state to you that last week I went out shooting, and got two 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, that it was with much difficulty it could be stopped.

From the Plattsburg Republican, March 23.

We understand that Commodore Macdonough has orders to disman the fleet on this Lake, except one of the brigs, and that the sailors are ordered to Boston.

The Canadian Voltigeurs, Chasseurs, and Voyageurs, were disembarked the 24th March. Considerable numbers of these corps have arrived at this place.

We have been reminded of the propriety and justice of making mention, at this late period, of the enterprise and bravery of several individuals of this vicinity, during the invasion in September last.

On the 11th September after the British column which crossed the Saranac, had broken, and the men were making the best of their way back, Hazen Mooers and Mr. Brooks and Stafford, pursued a party of the enemy's light troops, doubling their numbers, for nearly two miles, keeping up a constant fire upon them, which they returned occasionally. At length the British party apparently hesitated about the course they were pursuing, and men told them they were lost, and called upon them to surrender, which they consented to after obtaining a pledge from the militia men that they should be well treated. Scarcely had the captors made their disposition for bringing in their prisoners, when two other British soldiers came back and commenced a fire upon them, reproaching their comrades for having five of them, completely equipped, surrendered to three militia riflemen.

With five prisoners in custody, who might attempt to retake themselves, numbered with the equipments of their captives, and no aid within reach, our riflemen were eager only to get off with the prisoners; but the two soldiers were so obstinate in the pursuit, finding no resistance, that Mr. Stafford concealed himself and waited their near approach, when he gave one of the soldiers a deadly shot, and the other relinquished the pursuit.

The prisoners, a corporal and two men were brought into Gen. Moore's.

On the same day, a few of our militia, conducted by Capt. Aikin, Essex County, overtook a party of about 200 men, whom they had taken prisoner—the party attempted to ford the river, and when about half way across, the men who held the major were shot down by his pursuers—one of them held so fast to his rifle as to tear of the cuff of his coat, and the current took them down the stream. Major Skinner, however extricated himself & swam ashore. The residue of the party were down their arms and cried "For God's sake spare our lives." They were in several prisoners, and Major Skinner, whom he rescued, was his hands.

Major S. was previously robbed of his horse, and about 100 dollars in money which he did not carry.

On the morning of the 10th Sep-

tember, two citizens of this town found a soldier of the British army asleep in his tent, and made him prisoner. In coming into town they were joined by another citizen, none of them had arms. At a quarter of a mile west of the village they met three British soldiers, armed going to join the army. When within a few paces of each other, the citizens sprang upon the soldiers, disarmed and brought them in prisoners.

In the spring Mr. Samuel Norcross, a respectable, industrious citizen, was shot through the thigh, and expired in about 2 hours. Sheldon Durkee and Ephraim Ran, were the other two citizens.

Same day, during the siege, Abel Chamberlin, and Eli Lewis, crossed the Saranac, 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 piloted him through the woods to the upper 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 appeared that he had belonged to the U. S. service and deserted from camp, and from fatigue or intoxication had laid down and perished. His canteen lay near him. It appeared from an memorandum 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. Surprise, Capt. Barstow, with 173 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 New-York, passing near the Surprise, and finding her in a hazardous situation, received on board 55 of her passengers and brought them into port. It is seriously apprehended that the Surprise has been stove in pieces, and that the remainder of the passengers 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 shipwreck:

The Surprise, containing the crew of the U. S. sloop of war Erie, sailed from New-York on the morning of the 3d inst. for Baltimore, and at half after six o'clock the same day, she struck 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 land them.

At 3 o'clock, we lost sight of the wreck, and at day break fell in with the Virginia Ann, from Fredericksburgh, 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 pilots affirmed that it was impossible to reach her to night. It was then thought by all the officers, that it was best to return to New-York with the men who had been saved, and consult with Commodore Decatur, 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, Bell and Lattimer; Midshipmen Bearman, Sanderson and Mosher, and 23 seamen. Capt. Barstow and lady were also saved, and have arrived safe in New-York. The officers left on board were Sailing-Master Godfrey, Master-Mates King and Jackson, Midshipmen Stewart, Rutter, Stallings, Ray and Tilden. Mr. Marshall, gunner, Davis, boatswain, Wells, carpenter, and Ockerman, sail-maker, and one hundred and seven seamen.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

All the officers left on board the wreck of the Surprise, have been saved—about 30 seamen have perished.

#### CONSTITUTION AGAIN!

(From our Correspondent.)

New-York, April 10.

#### ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

ACHIEVED BY THE

U. States Frigate Constitution, Captain Stewart, in the capture of

TWO BRITISH SLOOPS OF WAR, mounting 54 guns, after an action of 30 minutes, on the 28th of Feb. off Madeira, with the loss on our side of 4 killed and 7 wounded.

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

Arrived, the late British sloop of war Cyane, mounting 20 guns, captain Gordon, Lieut. Hoffman prize master, prize to the U. S. Frigate Constitution, Captain Stewart. Captured on the 28th of February, off Madeira, in co. with the Levant, sloop of war, rating 18 guns, after an action of 50 minutes, with a loss to the Constitution of only 4 killed and 7 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 pound carronades on her gun deck, 10 eighteen pound carronades on her quarter deck, and 2 long 9's on her fore-castle. 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 discovered three heavy British ships standing 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. The Cyane altered her course, and was not pursued.

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.

[Gen. Spectator.]

#### Jonathan Hutton,

#### COACH AND HARNESS MAKER.

Continues to carry on the above business 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 enumerate. Terms of sale—for all sums above 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 sums under 20 dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

Ramsay Waters, Adm'r.

April 13.

#### Six Cent Reward.

But no Charge to be paid!—  
Went away from the subscriber, some time in the spring of 1813, an apprentice to the tailoring business, named George Richards, about 14 years of age, stout built, hard featured, and sandy hair.

N. J. Watkins.

April 13.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mrs. Mary Watson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to produce them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to make immediate payment.

Charles Watson, Executor.

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 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 Intelligence.

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, late 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, 1815.

Thomas Norris, of Thos. Executor.

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 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 dwelling, on West River, on Tuesday the 25th instant, if fair, if not, the first 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 furniture; also two Battsans, 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.

#### 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. Adm.

April 6.

#### Partnership.

WILL stand to cover Mare's 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 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.

John D. Stockett.

April 6.

#### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Md. March 21st, 1815.

Thomas G. Addison, Juliet Anderson, Clothier Allen, Ruth Bangs, Basil Brown, Robert Walker, David Barlow, Richard Batten, George W. Bostwick, John Brewer, Henry Birnst, Charles Camden, John S. Camden, John D'neal, Sophia Cudmon, Isabella Collins, Nathaniel Colton, Hannah Cook, Benjamin G. Cole, John Cason, Robert Creek, John Cavins, Samuel Chewer, J. G. Chappell, Henry Duvall, Mary Disney, Henry Dickenson, Pumps Davis, Philip Darnell, Daniel Dorsey, John Day, Thomas H. Dorsey, Elizabeth Dawes, Samuel Dawson, Doctor Wm. Dorsey, Joseph Evans, D. Fitzhugh, Elizabeth Fleighwood, Fisher Collett, John Feller, John Gwanner, John Gold-er, John Gibson, John Green, Joseph Green, Augustin Gannhill, James F. Heath, William Hall, Jeremiah Hess, Wm. Harwood, William Hide, Solomon Hall, John Hall, James Holland, Johnathan Camp, Edward Journey, Captain Damerson, William Glemsted, Joseph Jarboe, Charles M. Carthy, William Young, Captain Kent, Captain Kenney, Eleanor King, Wm. Kerns, The Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, Henry Lisby, James Larrimore, Ann E. Lusby, Nathan Lewis, George M'Carra, Hepley 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, Otto Paul, John Hagan, James Reid, Henry Ridgely, Recruiting Officer Annapolis, Ann Rawlings, Thomas Randall, Jr. Riggs, W. Ringgold, Mary Rawlings, Ezekiel Richardson, John S. Richardson, Joseph Spurrier, William Simkins, Arthur Shaft, Ann Selman, James Steel, Kitty Smith, Anne E. Sellman, Caleb Sears, Alexander Stewart, Henry Scheaffer, Ann Stevenson, Sally Stewart, John Sewell, Joseph N. Stockett, Frederick Snyder, P. Southcomb, Adam Shuck, Peter Startzman, Anthony Sevy Keffler, William G. Stephens, Jacob Stainer, William Stephens, John Sawyer, Abraham Ferree, James M. Thompson, Fanny Tidings, John Tilghman, George Frost, Nancy Thomas, Philip W. Thomas, Sally Thomas, James Tumble, John S. Thomas, Solomon Tomlin, Hugh Thomas, Benjamin Thomas, Samuel B. Whittington, Solomon Ward, Ann Warthen, George A. Walls, Joseph Williams, Lucy Pierce, John Nelson Watkins, Benj. Weeks, Osborn Williams, Theodore M. Williams, William Weems, Benjamin Wells, Line Jeneral Wilkison, Peregrine Warfield, Thomas Williamson, Robert Wilson, John Weeden, Samuel C. Watkins, William Wooton, John Waltz, Greenbury Wilson.

John Munroe, P. M.

April 6.

#### 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 of

Henry Muynadier.

April 6, 1815.

#### 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, 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, meat 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 flee 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 3 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.

April 6.

#### This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

On the personal estate of Greenbury Pumprey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Walter Pumprey, Adm'r.

March 23.



POETS CORNER  
From the Baltimore Telegraph.  
THE SPRING;  
OR THE FORCE OF SUPERSTITION.

By one of the Editors.  
I NEVER 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 neighbor's 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 chimneys of the town,  
Pour forth their smoke to morning's beam.  
And could I but give up my creed—  
Were I a heathen—I should think  
That every grange that haunts the mead,  
That dwells beside its verdant brink.  
Now, wherefore should I fear to be  
Beside a spring so very fair?  
Ah! stranger, I'll relate to thee,  
Then call me coward, if you dare.  
When I was young—a little thing,  
And laugh'd and cried I knew not why,  
My nurse would take me to the spring,  
And with the prospect cheer my eye.  
There did I view with much regard,  
(How often did it raise my mirth!)  
The negro pensive toiling hard  
Around his thimble-ful of earth.  
My infant bosom did not know,  
What since experience renders sure,  
That the poor ant that pleads its me so,  
Was nought but man in miniature.  
From hence I learn'd to be a guest,  
And on the sunny bank to lie;  
No bird, when absent from the nest,  
Felt more inquietude than I.  
Where'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 joy  
Is to search out and catch her prey.  
Each idle, truant, straggling boy,  
"Once by the spring I saw her set;  
I 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,  
When'er I to the spring repair,  
And the old witch peeping out  
From every 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 brilliant defence of the city of N. Orleans—by the REV. WM. DUBOIS, Administrator of Apostolic of the Diocese of Louisiana. GENERAL.  
WHILST the state of Louisiana, in the joyful transports of her gratitude hails you as her deliverer, and the asserter of her menaced liberties—whilst grateful America, so lately wrapt up in anxious suspense on the fate of this important city, the emporium of the wealth of one half of her territory, and the true bulwark of its independence, is now teeming with shore to shore your splendid achievements, and preparing to inscribe your name on her immortal rolls, among those of her Washingtons; whilst history, poetry, and the monumental arts will vie in consigning to the admiration of the latest posterity a triumph perhaps unparalleled in their records: whilst thus raised by universal acclamation to the very pinnacle of fame, amid ascending clouds of incense—how easy it had been for you, general, to forget the prime mover of your wonderful success, and to assume to yourself a praise which must essentially re-

turn to that exalted source whence every sort of merit is derived; but, better acquainted with the nature 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 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 intrusted votary of a blind chance deride 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 uncontrollable 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 the 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 country, 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, general, for the acceleration of that blissful period; may we soon reap that sweetest fruit of your splendid and uninterrupted victories!

General Jackson's Answer.  
Reverend Sir—I received with gratitude and pleasure the symbolic crown which you have 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 will deserve the laurels which their country will bestow.

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 loss—that so few tears should cloud the smiles of our triumph, and not aypress leaf be interwoven in the wreath which you present—is a source of the most exquisite enjoyment.

I thank you, Reverend Sir, most sincerely, for the prayers which you offer up for my happiness. May those your patriotism dictates for 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 commensurate with the courage and other great qualities of its inhabitants.

NOTICE.

Mr. Jacob Rose having deposited his Books with the subscriber, and authorized him to collect all debts due thereon, those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.  
March 30. 3X Charles Willigman. 3w.

A Stray Cow.

Came to the subscriber's plantation near South River, early in December last, a small brindled Cow, with Calf, marked in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
March 30. 3X John Hunter. 3t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testamentary 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, Admr.

City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and originally 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 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 at liberty.  
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 friends in 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 unfinished business, with special instructions in each case, in the hands of James Boyle, esq. attorney at law, in Annapolis, 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 unfinished business of the late Abraham Platts, esq.  
March 16. 3w3t.

Anne Arundel County, &c.

I hereby 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 is shod all round, foxed, hogged, and short-doeked, with no other perceivable mark or brand—she pants, trots and canters.  
Given under the hand of me one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 27th March, 1815.  
John G. Gambrill.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
Robert Nichols.

Robert Welch, of Ben.

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow citizens.

Public Sale.

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 Anne Arundel county, and in the neighborhood of Queen Anne's, 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 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 authorized 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 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.  
March 30. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans 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 Swormstadt, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, 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, Admr.

A House and Lot,

In the precincts of Baltimore, now occupied by Mr. Prond, will also be disposed of on the terms above mentioned, on Saturday the 15th April.  
N. S. Admr. 3w.

An Overseer Wanted.

An honest, industrious, sober man, will meet with immediate employ, by applying to the subscriber, at his farm on the north side Severn.  
March 16. 5 James Mackubin.

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 outbuildings, which with other improvements 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 healthfulness 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. Apply to either of the subscribers living at West River,  
Henry Hall,  
Henry A. Hall.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned to the subscriber all the debts due him on his books, which have accrued 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.  
March 2. James Shaw.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Commission Warrants—For sale at this Office.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale the plantation, whereon he is present reader, in Anne Arundel county, five miles below M.C. Co's, on the road leading to Annapolis, and sixteen miles from Baltimore. The tract contains 442 acres of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, wheat, small grain, particularly of its distance from the market of Baltimore makes it valuable to any person inclined to go into that line of cultivation. The soil is adapted to early growth of vegetables of all kinds; nearly 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 house for stock and poultry; an excellent garden newly built, rich, and set with herbs of almost every kind; a pump of good water, in the yard, and fruit of every kind. There is some meadow and more can be made with little labour. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hunt in the city of Baltimore. If the above property is not sold at private sale by the 20th day of June next, it will be that day be exposed to public sale, at the premises, to the highest bidder.  
March 16, 1815. 5 Rachel Warfield. 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 subscriber will expose to sale on Monday the 17th April next, at Cotton's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, 550 acres of land, part of a tract called

HAMPTON COURT

originally granted on the 3d Nov. 17th to Thomas Johnson, and lying in Anne 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 late of Col. Benjamin Ford. Davidson on the 24th April, 1776, conveyed 40 acres, his own part, to Caleb Davidson, son of Thomas, having on the 24th April, 1786, previously conveyed 30 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 Ford.

The subscriber is unacquainted with these lands, and of course can give no description either of their particular situation, their soil, or improvements. He 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 indisputable.

One sixth of the purchase money to be paid cash to the trustee, on the day of sale; and for the balance, bonds to be given for the payment of one half 9 months, and the other half 12 months from the day of sale, with legal interest.

Thomas H. Burt, Trustee.  
March 16. 5X

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro named DICK: he is a short, yellow complexioned fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and of polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth breeches, with a broad blue stripe, & a white country cloth jacket and waist coat. He is a rough shoemaker, and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or receives him so that I get him again, will receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of M.

A County, South River, Neck, near Annapolis. N. B. It is supposed the above man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery County House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Friday the fourteenth April next, at the late dwelling of Charles Deane of Wm. late of A. A. county deceased.

All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of two negro men, two horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, together with a parcel of household kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for sums over twenty dollars, all sums under that sum the cash to be paid; with approved security will be required with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence on the 11th of April, at 11 o'clock. A. A. county.

Henry C. Drury, Jr.  
March 23.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

THE VOLCANO OF ALBAY.

Translated for the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, from a pamphlet in the Spanish language, printed at Manila.

READFUL & MEMORABLE OCCURRENCE

at took place in the Province of Camarines, on the 1st day of February, 1814.

A Pastor, whose flock suffered, and is now suffering, from the greatest calamities a series, comes to implore, with polite confidence, the well known sympathy of the inhabitants of the city of Manila, and particularly that of the highly respectable population of the city of Manila, in the name of God, His Most Holy Mother, and individual, to relieve, according to ability, the necessities of the afflicted and horror stricken parish, the inhabitants of the province of Camarines, which has been destroyed by the dreadful and memorable eruption of the volcano of Albay, that happened on the first day of the month of February, of the present year, of which an eye witness, I offer to the public the following relation.

More than thirteen years have elapsed, during which the volcano, by some called Mayon, preserved a continued and profuse existence, without giving the least view with that distressing error with which volcanoes inspire those who inhabit its vicinity. In the year 1800 its eruptions took place, in which it emitted a great quantity of sulphur, and ashes, (as had always been the case,) and occasioned considerable damage to the same villages that were now completely destroyed, leaving useless a great number of fields, which thence were converted into arid and barren sands. In the latter part of that year the last eruption, and caused more destruction to those villages.

Since that time we had not had any circumstance inducing the existence of the volcano, before all the apprehensions had formerly inspired was dissipated. Consequently a dense and spacious side had been converted into a highly cultivated beautiful garden. In particular the inhabitants of Camalig, who had planted upon it many trees, and every kind of fruit, with a variety of roots and vegetables, which, while they presented a agreeable perspective, suggested their excellent production to the industrious families with food.

In this state was the volcano on the first day of Feb. last, reflected, in the slightest degree, upon the damages and that so bad a neighbour had the habit of occasioning, some persuaded, in consequence of a long silence, that it was completely extinguished, and those subterranean fires closed, through which it had been seen or remarked which might indicate what was about to happen. In the former eruptions were heard, a continuous sound, that were sure to be emitted continually a thick smoke announced them. But on the present occasion we remarked of all this. It is the last day of January, and some slight shock scarcely noticed them, their having been very much the earthquake that occurred on the 5th of the year 1811. On Monday



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1815.

No. 163

[VOL. LXXIII.]

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## THE VOLCANO OF ALBAY.

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## READFUL & MEMORABLE OCCURRENCE

It took place in the Province of Camarines, on the 1st day of February, 1814.

A Pastor, whose flock suffered, and is now suffering, the greatest calamities and series, comes to implore, with an absolute confidence, the well known piety of the inhabitants of these islands, and particularly that of the highly respectable population of this capital of Manila, most earnestly applying, in the name of God, of His Most Holy Mother, each individual, to relieve, according to ability, the necessities of thy afflicted and horror stricken parishioners, the inhabitants of the villages of Cagsawa and Budiao, in the Province of Camarines, which have been destroyed by the dreadful and memorable eruption of the volcano of Albay, that happened on the first day of the month of February, of the present year, of which, an eye witness, I offer to the public the following relation.

More than thirteen years had elapsed, during which the volcano of Albay, by some called Mayon, had reserved a continued and profound silence, without giving the least sign of its existence. It was no longer viewed with that distrust and terror with which volcanoes usually inspire those who inhabit the vicinity. In the year 1800 its last eruptions took place, in which it emitted a great quantity of stones, sand, and ashes, (as had always been usual,) and occasioned considerable damage to the same villages that it now completely destroyed; rendering useless a great number of fertile fields, which thenceforth were converted into arid and frightful sands. In the latter part of October of that year the last eruption happened, and caused more damage to those villages.

Since that time we had not remarked any circumstance indicative of the existence of the volcano, and therefore all the apprehension that had formerly inspired was gradually dissipating. Consequently, its extensive and spacious side had been converted into a highly cultivated beautiful garden. In particular, the inhabitants of Camalig and Budiao had planted upon it many cocoa trees, and every kind of fruit-trees, with a variety of roots and vegetables; which, while they afforded an agreeable perspective, supplied their excellent productions many industrious families with food.

In this state was the volcano on the first day of Feb. last. No person reflected, in the slightest degree, upon the damages and losses that so bad a neighbour had been in the habit of occasioning. We had been persuaded, in consequence of a long silence, that it was now completely extinguished, and that those subterraneous conduits were closed, through which it acted to itself and kindled the combustible materials, which it had formerly so continually thrown out.

But we had seen or remarked any thing which might indicate to us what was about to take place. In the former eruptions, there were heard, a considerable number of previous, certain subterraneous sounds, that were sure presages of them. It also emitted almost continually a thick smoke by which it was announced. But upon the present occasion we remarked nothing of all this. It is true, that the last day of January we perceived some slight shocks; but we scarcely noticed them, on account of their having been very frequent, since the earthquake that we experienced on the 5th of October of the year 1811. On Monday night

the shocks increased. At two in 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 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 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 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 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 terrific. 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 moments 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 remarked 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 father 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 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?

In the houses we now found no 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 defend ourselves as well as we 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 wounded.

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 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 preservation of our own lives. But alas! divine justice has already marked and pointed out, with the finger of omnipotence, 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 us all.

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 skulls 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 necessary food.

A horrible and mournful day it was, the remembrance of which 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 powerful 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, terror stricken, 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 scythe with blood; but he was obliged to humble himself before Him who governs the empires, and at whose voice the infernal regions shake 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 Albay; 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 clothing, without animals, without the prospect of an harvest, and without a morsel fit to eat; the mournful and unhappy fate of many who have been left orphans, abandoned to Divine providence; others widows, with the loss of four, five, and even more children; the total destruction 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 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 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 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 unpollished 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 situation.

I very well know the almost extreme necessity in which this capital city of Manila is at present, but at the same time I likewise know that your very efforts and leavings would in a great degree alleviate the extreme indigence, and deplorable 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

acknowledgments, if you will condescend to give them in as alms the old clothing that you keep in your chests and wardrobes, and of which you make no use whatsoever. And old 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 Manila, 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 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 charity 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 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 Manila, 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 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 business 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 attainment 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 negroes, both men, women and children; also a valuable stock, consisting of horses, 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 the premises at 10 o'clock  
Nicholas Watkins of Thos. Adm.  
April 6. 37

## Robert Welch, of Ben.

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow citizens.



# POETS CORNER

## THE SPRING: ON THE FORCE OF SUPERSTITION.

By one of the Editors.

NEVER was 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 me;  
The luteal red-breast oft will sing  
His anthem from a neighboring tree.

A curious concert 'tis to hear  
The chariot on 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 chimneys of the town,  
Pour forth their smoke to morning's beam.

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

Now, wherefore should I fear to be  
Beside a spring so very fair?  
A stranger, I'll relate to thee,  
Then call me coward, if you dare.

When I was young—a little thing,  
And laugh'd and cried I knew not why,  
My nurse would take me to the spring,  
And with the prospect cheer my eye.

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 pleads 'me so,  
Was nought but man in miniature.

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

When'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 joy  
Is to search out and catch her prey,  
Each idle, truant, straggling boy.

"Once by the spring I saw her set;  
I 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  
Sneer at such old wives' tales,  
I find the old witch peeping out  
From every 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 brilliant defence of the city of N. Orleans—AT THE REV. WM. DUBOIS, Administrator of Apostolic of the Diocese of Louisiana.

WHILE the state of Louisiana, in the joyful transports of her gratitude hails you as her deliverer, and the asserter of her menaced liberties—whilst grateful America, as lately wrapped up in anxious suspense on the fate of this important city, the emporium of the wealth of one-half of her territory, and the true bulwark of its independence, is now re-echoing from shore to shore your splendid achievements, and preparing to inscribe your name on her immortal rolls, among those of her Washingtons; whilst history, poetry, and the monumental arts will vie in consigning to the admiration of the latest posterity a triumph perhaps unparalleled in the world's annals; whilst thus raised by universal acclamation to the very pinnacle of fame, and ascending clouds of incense—how easy it has been for you, General, to forget the poor soldier of your wonderful exploits, and to assume to yourself a name which must essentially re-

turn to that exalted source whence every sort of merit is derived; but better acquainted with the nature of true glory, and justly placing the summit of your ambition in approving yourself the worthy instrument of heaven's mercurial designs, the first impulse of your religious heart 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 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 intemperate votary of a blind chance deride 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 uncontrollable 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 the 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 nearest 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 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, General, for the acceleration of that blissful period; may we soon reap that sweetest fruit of your splendid and uninterrupted victories!

General Jackson's Answer.  
Reverend Sir—I received with gratitude and pleasure the symbolical crown which you have 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 bestow.

For myself, I 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 loss—that so few tears should cloud the smiles of our triumph, and not a speck of blood be interwoven in the wreath which you present—is a source of the most exquisite enjoyment.

I thank you, Reverend Sir, most sincerely for the presents which you offer up for my happiness. May these your patriotic dictates for 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 commensurate with the courage and other great qualities of its inhabitants.

## NOTICE.

Mr. Jacob Ross having deposited his Books with the subscriber, and authorized him to collect all debts due thereon, these indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

March 30. **3X** *Wm. Williams.* Sw.

## 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 desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

March 30. **3X** *John Hunter.* St.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan's court of Calvert county, letters testamentary 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.

March 30. **2X** *Richard Grahame, Adm'r.*

## City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and originally 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 newspapers from every principal seat 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 at livery.

## 4 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 friends in 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 unfinished business, with special instructions in each case, in the hands of James Boyle, esq. attorney at law in Annapolis, 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 unfinished business of the late Abraham Adams, esq.

March 16. **5** *Adm'r.*

Anne Arundel County, &c.  
I hereby 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 is shod all round, foxed, bridged, and short-doed, with no other perceptible mark or brand, except a cross and a star.

Given under the hand and seal one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, this 27th March, 1815.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
*Robert Nichols.*

## Robert Welch, of Ben.

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and influence of his fellow citizens.

## Public Sale.

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 Anne Arundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Queen Anne, called Holiday's Purchase, being the real estate of Thomas Holiday, 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 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 authorized 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 payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, on the receipt of which the trustees will convey the title.

March 30. **3X** *William Warfield, Trustee.* ts.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's 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 Patuxent, all the personal estate of said Swormstadt, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household Furniture, plantation utensils, &c. and one Bateau. 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, Adm'r.*

## 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 16th April.

March 30. **3X** *N. S. Adm'r.* Sw.

## An Overseer Wanted.

An honest, industrious, sober man, will meet with immediate employ, by applying to the subscriber, at his farm on the north side Severn.

March 16. **5** *James Mackubin.*

## 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 outbuildings, which with other improvements 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. Apply to either of the subscribers living at West River.

March 9. **5** *Henry Hall.* *Henry A. Hall.*

## NOTICE.

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

March 2.

## Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Commission Warrants—For sale at this Office.

The subscriber will sell the plantation situated on the road leading to Annapolis, sixteen miles from Baltimore, which contains 222 acres of good soil, and produces well Indian corn, wheat, small grain, particularly more makes it valuable to any person inclined to go into that line of cultivation. The soil is adapted to early crops of vegetables of all kinds, nearly half of the tract is in wood, of growing timber. The improvements are comfortable and in good repair, a dwelling house roomy and sufficient for a large family; every convenient house, for stock and poultry; an excellent garden newly built, rich, and set with herbs of almost every kind, pump of good water, in the yard, and of every kind. There is a meadow and more can be made with little labour. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Gambrell, Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hall, in the city of Baltimore. If the property is not sold at private sale, the 20th day of June next, it will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

March 16, 1815. **5** *Rachel Warfield.* ts.

## Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the chancery, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of this state, the subscriber will expose to sale on Monday the 17th April next, at Cotton's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, 550 acres of land, part of a tract called

## HAMPTON COURT

originally granted on the 3d Nov. 17th to Thomas Johnson, and lying in Anne Arundel county.

These lands are part of the grant of 1,060 acres, purchased by the general John Davidson of Annapolis from Thomas Johnson, the patentee, on the 28th May, 1763, for himself, and certain Benjamin Brooke, and the late Col. Benjamin Ford. Davidson on the 24th April, 1776, conveyed 350 acres, his own part, to Caleb Davidson, son of Thomas, having on the 2d April, 1786, previously conveyed 350 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 Ford.

The subscriber is unacquainted with these lands, and of course can give no description either of their particular situation, their soil, or improvements. He 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 indisputable.

One sixth of the purchase money to be paid cash to the trustee, on the day of sale; and for the balance, bonds to be given for the payment of one half 9 months, and the other half 12 months from the day of sale, with legal interest.

March 16. **5X** *Thomas H. Davis, Trustee.*

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK: he is a short, yellow complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth breeches, with a broad blue stripe, a new white country cloth jacket and waist coat. He is a rough shoemaker, and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro, or cures him so that I get him again, will receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges.

**21 Benjamin Harwood, of**  
A C. City, South River, near Annapolis.  
N. B. It is supposed the above man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives, and Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery County House, and may have a pass. *B. H.* December 1.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Friday the fourteenth April next, at the late dwelling of Charles Drayton, of Wm. late of A. A. county deceased.

All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of two negro men, horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, together with a parcel of household furniture, and plantation utensils. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months, all sums over twenty dollars, all sums under that sum the cash to be paid, with approved security will be received, with interest, from the day of sale to the day of payment. The sale to commence on the 11th of April, at 10 o'clock.

March 23. **5** *Henry G. Drayton.*

IVOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

THE VOLCANO OF ALBAY.

Translated for the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, from a pamphlet in the Spanish language, printed at Manila.

READFUL & MEMORABLE

OCCURRENCE

that took place in the Province of Camarines, on the 1st day of February, 1814.

A Pastor, whose flock suffered, and is now suffering, from the greatest calamities of the year, comes to implore, with absolute confidence, the well known sympathy of the inhabitants of the city of Manila, most earnestly applying, in the name of God, to His Most Holy Mother, each individual, to relieve, according to ability, the necessities of the afflicted and horror-stricken parish.

The inhabitants of the village of Cagsawa and Budiao, in the Province of Camarines, which have been destroyed by the dreadful and memorable eruption of the volcano of Albay, that happened on the first day of the month of February, of the present year, of which I am an eye witness, I offer to the public the following relation.

More than thirteen years have passed, during which the volcano of Albay, by some called Mayon, has reserved a continued and profuse existence, without giving the least view with that disastrous error with which volcanoes inspire those who inhabit their vicinity.

In the year 1800 its eruptions took place, in which it emitted a great quantity of steam, and ashes, (as had always been the case) and occasioned considerable damage to the same villages that were now completely destroyed, leaving useless a great number of fields, which thence were converted into arid and sterile sands. In the latter part of that year the last eruption happened, and caused more damage to those villages.

Since that time we had not had any circumstance indicating the existence of the volcano, before all the apprehensions had formerly inspired was dissipated. Consequently, a brave and spacious side had been converted into a highly cultivated beautiful garden. In part, the inhabitants of Camalig, who had planted upon it many trees, and every kind of fruit, with a variety of roots and vegetables, which, while they enjoyed their excellent production, the industrious families with food in this state was the volcano.

On the first day of Feb. last, I reflected, in the slightest, upon the damages and at so bad a neighbour had a habit of occasioning.

Some persuaded, in consequence of a silence, that it was completely extinguished, and those subterranean fires closed, through which it emitted itself and kind combustible materials, which were so continually threatening us, had we seen or remained which might indicate what was about to happen. In the former case, we were heard, a confluence of sounds, certain sure signs, that were sure to follow. It also emitted continually a thick smoke, which was announced them. But on the present occasion we remained of all this. It is the last day of January, and some slight shocks were noticed them, others having been very much the earthquake that occurred on the 3th of the year 1811. On Monday



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1815.

No. 183

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that took place in the Province of Camarines, on the 1st day of February, 1814.

A Pastor, whose flock suffered, and is now suffering, the greatest calamities and sorrows, comes to implore, with an absolute confidence, the well known piety of the inhabitants of these islands, and particularly that of the highly respectable population of this capital of Manila, most earnestly applying, in the name of God, of His Most Holy Mother, each individual, to relieve, according to ability, the necessities of the afflicted and horror-stricken parishes, the inhabitants of the villages of Cagsaia and Budiao, in the Province of Camarines, which have been destroyed by the dreadful and memorable eruption of the volcano of Albay, that happened on the first day of the month of February, of the present year, of which, an eye witness, I offer to the public the following relation.

More than thirteen years had elapsed, during which the volcano of Albay, by some called Mayon, had preserved a continued and profound silence, without giving the least sign of its existence. It was no longer viewed with that distrust and terror which volcanoes usually inspire those who inhabit the vicinity. In the year 1800 its last eruption took place, in which it emitted a great quantity of stones, sand, and ashes, (as had always been usual) and occasioned considerable damage to the same villages that it is now completely destroyed; rendering useless a great number of fields, which thenceforth were converted into arid and frightful sands. In the latter part of October of that year the last eruption happened, and caused more damage to those villages.

Since that time we had not recalled any circumstance indicative of the existence of the volcano, and therefore all the apprehension that had formerly inspired was gradually dissipating. Consequently, its extensive and spacious side had been converted into a highly cultivated beautiful garden. In particular, the inhabitants of Camalg and Budiao had planted upon it many cocoa trees, and every kind of fruit-trees, with a variety of roots and vegetables; which, while they afforded a agreeable perspective, supplied their excellent productions many illustrious families with food.

In this state was the volcano on the first day of Feb. last. No person reflected, in the slightest degree, upon the damages and losses that so bad a neighbour had been in a habit of occasioning. We had been persuaded, in consequence of a long silence, that it was now completely extinguished, and that those subterraneous conduits were closed, through which it acted to itself and kindled the combustible materials, which it had formerly so continually thrown out.

As we had seen or remarked any signs which might indicate to us beforehand what was about to take place. In the former eruptions, there were heard, a considerable number of previous, certain subterraneous sounds, that were sure presages of them. It also emitted almost continually a thick smoke by which it was announced them. But upon the present occasion we remarked nothing of all this. It is true, that the last day of January we perceived some slight shocks; but we scarcely noticed them, on account of their having been very frequent, and the earthquake that we expected on the 31st of October of the year 1811. On Monday night

the shocks increased. At two in 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 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 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 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 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 terrific. 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 moments 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 remarked 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 father 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 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?

In the houses we now found no 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 defend ourselves as well as we 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 wounded.

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 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 preservation of our own lives. But alas! divine justice has already marked and pointed out, with the finger of omnipotence, 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 us all.

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 skulls 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 necessary food.

A horrible and mournful day it was, the remembrance of which 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 powerful 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, terror-stricken, 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 scythe with blood; but he was obliged to humble himself before Him who governs the empires, and at whose voice the infernal regions shake 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 Albay; 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 clothing, without animals, without the prospect of an harvest, and without a morsel fit to eat; the mournful and unhappy fate of many who have been left orphans, abandoned to Divine providence: others widows, with the loss of four, five, and even more children; the total destruction 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 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 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 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 unpollished 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 situation.

I very well know the almost extreme necessity in which this capital city of Manila is at present, but at the same time I likewise know that your very efforts and labours would in a great degree alleviate the extreme indigence, and deplorable 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

acknowledgments, if you will condescend to give them in as alms the old clothing that you keep in your chests and wardrobes, and of which you make no use whatsoever. And old 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 Manila, 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 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 charity 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 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 Manila, that I am authorized 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 business 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 attainment 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 negroes, both men, women and children; also a valuable stock, consisting of horses, 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 the premises at 10 o'clock.

Nicholas Watkins of Thos. Adm.  
April 6. 37

## Robert Welch, of Ben.

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow citizens.



Copy of a letter from Com. Campbell to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Savannah, 29th March 1815.

Sir,  
My respects to you of the 18th inst. made you acquainted with my having dispatched a gun-vessel to Cumberland, for the purpose of recovering from Admiral Cockburn the barge 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 duty, 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 obedient servant,  
**HUGH G. CAMPBELL.**  
The hon. B. W. Crowninshield.

U. S. Gun-vessel, No. 168,  
Cumberland Sound, March 18, 1815.

Sir,  
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 despatched 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 abast the main rigging over the quarter. Heaving his vessel to on the starboard tack, hailed me by saying, "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 again informed him of the character 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 damn for the despatches nor adm. Cockburn either; God damn 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. S. 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; as if to prevent the firing of the quarter-deck guns and musketry—most of the men were in readiness to fire. Turning to me, says "God damn 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 lieutenant 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, shoving 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 no advice," said I, "I have the orders of my government, by which I am governed, tell your commander that such trifling shall not pass with impunity." On the boat leaving us, the captain of the ship said, won't the d—

ascal come! then come alongside and let me sink him; I'll fire a broadside into him. On the boat's reaching the ship's side a gun was fired; 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. gun-vessel 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 of 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 cruiser 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 spar-deck; 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 until I left her. I was detained about an hour and a quarter. My sails being torn or cut, came into port blowing fresh, and the admiral under way, delivered the despatches to capt. Hamilton of the Ceylon. The adm. ordered it sent out as per

signal. I have the honour to remain, sir, your very respectfully,  
**JOHN HULBURD.**  
Com. Hugh G. Campbell.

### THE SHIPWRECK.

Particulars of the shipwreck of the private armed schooner Surprise, of Baltimore.

New-York, April 3d, 1815.  
At 10 A. M. got under way with a fair wind, bound to Baltimore, with the following officers, passengers, viz: Col. Brook of the army, Lieuts. Skinner, Rousseau, Cannon, Bell, and Lattimer, Sailing Master Godfrey; Adling Surgeon Gordon; Midshipmen Ray, Boorman, Stallings, Wolbert, Stewart, Mosher, Rutter, and Sanderson; Masters 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 P. M. 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 our 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 increasing, 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, Rousseau, Cannon, Bell and Lattimer; Midshipmen Boorman, Mosher, and Sanderson, and about 20 seamen, with one female, left 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 A. M. Midshipman Ray, Gunner Marshal, and John Reed, boatswain's mate, having caulked the only remaining boat with papers and pieces of blankets, 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 P. M. 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, Gr. gunner; Thos. Boyton, do. Peter Daniels, seaman; Isaac Jeffery, do. John Jackson, do. Solomon Jenkins, John Johnson, do. Simon Simmons, 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 Portsmouth, 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

to eat, except one man who was on deck. We had nothing to eat since Saturday, the weather was so very bad we could get nothing cooked; 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 trousers; 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 or drink, 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 lost 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.

SIR,  
I have the honour to inform you, that on the evening of the 10th of February last, while cruising 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 18lb. carronades on the quarter deck, 2 18lb. carronades and 2 long 9's on the fore-castle, and from the best information I could obtain, carrying a complement 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 fore-castle, 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 2 5 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 U. S.

I cannot conclude my letter without particularly recommending to your notice midshipman Joseph Cross

for whose distinguished services and exertions I feel myself indebted, and he is a young man who I think would do honour to a mission.

As to Midshipman James Delany, and James F. Curtis, and the men I have under my command, words would be insufficient to express my gratitude towards them.

Very respectfully,  
I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
**D. T. HOFFMAN.**

The hon. B. W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Patterson to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New-Orleans, 17th March, 1815.

SIR,  
Enclosed I have the honour to transmit for your information a copy of a letter from Lt. Thomas A. Catesby Jones, giving a detailed account of the action between the vessels under his command and the flotilla of the enemy's launches and barges, on the 14th Dec. 1814, which, after a most gallant resistance, terminated as stated in a letter of the 17 Dec. in the capture of our squadron.

The courage and skill which was displayed in the defence of the vessels and tender, for such a length of time, against such an overwhelming force as they had to contend with, reflects additional splendour on our naval glory, and will, I trust, diminish the regret occasioned by their loss.

I have the honour to be, With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
**DANL. T. PATTERSON.**  
Hon. Benj. W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy.

New-Orleans, 12th March.

SIR,  
Having sufficiently recovered my strength, I do myself the honour of reporting to you the particulars of the capture of the division of U. S. gun boats late under my command.

On the 12th Dec. the enemy's fleet off Ship Island had increased such a force as to render it no longer safe or prudent for me to continue in that part of the Lakes with the small force which I commanded. I therefore determined to gain a station near the Maheaux Islands as soon as possible, which situation would better enable me to oppose a further penetration of the enemy up the Lakes and at the same time afford me an opportunity of retreating to the Petite Coquette if necessary.

At 10 A. M. on the 13th, I discovered a large flotilla of barges, left the fleet (shaping their course towards the Pass Christian) which I supposed to be a disembarking of troops intending to land at that place. About 2 P. M. the enemy's flotilla having gained the Pass Christian, and continuing their course to the W. convinced me that an attack on the gun boats was their design.

At this time the water in the lake was uncommonly low, owing to the westerly wind that had prevailed a number of days previous, & which still continued from the same quarter. Nos. 156, 162 and 163, though in the best channel, were 12 or 18 inches less water than the draught. Every effort was made to get them afloat by throwing overboard all articles of weight that could be dispensed with. At 3 P. M. the flood tide had commenced; under way, making the best of our way towards the Petite Coquette.

At 3 45, the enemy dispatched three boats to cut out the schr. Seahorse, which had been sent into the Bay of St. Louis that morning to assist in the removal of the public stores, which had previously ordered there, finding a removal impracticable, I ordered preparations to be made for their destruction, least they should fall into the enemy's hands. A few discharges of grape shot from the Seahorse compelled the three boats which attacked her to retire out of the reach of her gun, until they were joined by four others, when the attack was recommenced by the seven boats. Mr. Johnston having chosen an advantageous position near the 3 pounders mounted on the bank, maintained a sharp action for near 30 minutes, when the enemy hauled off, having one boat apparently much injured, and with the loss of several men killed and wounded. At 4 P. M. an explosion at the Bay, and after a large fire, induced me to believe the Seahorse was blown up; the public store house set on fire, which has proved to be the case.

About 1 A. M. on the 14th, the enemy's flotilla, having entirely died out, came to anchor in the Maheaux Islands, pausing light next morning, the enemy's flotilla, about nine miles from us, soon got in motion and advanced towards us. The wind, and the strong ebb, was setting through the channel, but one alternative was to put my vessels into a dangerous position, to try to warm a reception. The commanders were on board and made with my intentions, and which each vessel was to do to form a close line across the channel, and then with springs on the Thus we remained anxious for an attack for the day. Those force I now displayed to be composed of heavy launches and gunboats, three light galleys, and a number of one thousand men. About 9 30, the enemy's flotilla, which was to the eastward, and ended in the division, was several of the enemy's whole flotilla came their grapples a little off shore, apparently making for the attack. The enemy weighed, for breast in open order, and for our line, which was unfortunately in some degree by the force of driving Nos. 156 and 160 yards in advance. The enemy came within shot, a deliberate fire was opened without effect, and of so small a size as to be before 11 the enemy from the whole. When the action became destructive on both sides, the advance of the enemy, three in number, boarded No. 156, but with the loss of several killed or wounded, she was sunk. A second boat was then made, which shared the same fate. At this moment, several were wound in my line, which compelled me to leave it in the hands of George Parker, master, who valiantly defended it, and was severely wounded by his superior in gaining position about 10 minutes past 12. The enemy's gun-boats, not previous to his American colours. The action continued with unabating minutes past 12, and terminated with the loss of 23, all the other previously fallen into the enemy. In this unequal combat, killed and wounded compared to the numbers amounts to a great deal. Enclosed you will find the killed and direct statement of the honour to the commencement of the action with an estimate to contend against the enemy's able you to decide on our count supported in this case. With much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed)  
**TH. AP CATESBY JONES.**  
Lt. commandant. Daniel T. Patterson, U. S. naval force.



About 1 A. M. on the 14th, the vessels became unmanageable, and were driven to the west end of Malheraux Island's passage. At daylight next morning, still a perfect calm, the enemy's flotilla was about nine miles from us at anchor, and the strong ebb tide which was setting through the Pass, left us but one alternative, which was to put my vessels in the most advantageous position, to give the enemy as warm a reception as possible. The commanders were all called on board and made acquainted with my intentions, and the position which each vessel was to take, the whole to form a close line abreast across the channel, anchored by the stern with springs on the cables, &c. Thus we remained anxiously awaiting an attack for the advancing force I now clearly distinguished to be composed of forty-two heavy launches and gun barges, with three light gigs manned with upwards of one thousand men and officers. About 9 30, the Alligator (tender) which was to the southward and eastward, and endeavouring to join the division, was captured by several of the enemy's barges when the whole flotilla came too, with their grapples a little out of reach of our shot, apparently making arrangements for the attack. At 10 30, the enemy weighed, forming a line abreast in open order, and steering directly for our line, which was unfortunately in some degree broken by the force of the current driving Nos. 156 and 163 about 20 yards in advance. As soon as the enemy came within reach of our shot, a deliberate fire from our long guns was opened upon him, but without much effect, the objects being of so small a size. At 10 minutes before 11 the enemy opened a fire from the whole of his line, when the action became general & destructive on both sides. About 11 49, the advance boats of the enemy, three in number, attempted to board No. 156, but were repulsed with the loss of nearly every officer killed or wounded, and two boats sunk. A second attempt to board was then made by four other boats, which shared almost a similar fate. At this moment I received a severe wound in my left shoulder, which compelled me to quit the deck, leaving it in charge of Mr. George Parker, master's mate, who instantly defended the vessel until he was severely wounded, when the enemy by his superior numbers succeeded in gaining possession of the boat about 10 minutes past 12 o'clock. The enemy immediately fired the guns of his prize on the other gun-boats and fired several shots previous to his striking the American colours. The action continued with unabating severity until minutes past 12 o'clock, when it terminated with the surrender of No. 23, all the other vessels having previously fallen into the hands of the enemy. In this unequal contest our loss killed and wounded has been trifling compared to that of the enemy, which amounts to nearly 400. Enclosed you will receive a list of the killed and wounded, and a correct statement of the force which I had the honour to command at the commencement of the action, together with an estimate of the force I had to contend against, as acknowledged by the enemy, which will enable you to decide how far the honour of our country's flag has been supported in this conflict. With much respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed)  
TH. AP CATESBY JONES,  
Lt. commd't U. S. Navy.

From the London Courier of December 8.

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

"A scene of almost unexampled horror occurred last night, at one of our Methodist chapels. An immense congregation was assembled to hear the sermon about to be delivered in commemoration of the late Dr. Coke. Some villains for the purpose of plunder gave the alarm of fire. The effect was instantaneous; 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 into custody."

The ship Alligator, (Tender) had 14 pounder and 8 men, sailing master Richard S. Shepperd, commander.  
(Signed)  
TH. AP CATESBY JONES,  
Lt. comd. 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 Malheraux Islands, Lake Borgne, 14th of Dec. 1814.

40 launches and barges, mounting one cannon, each of 12, 18 and 24 calibre.
1 launch mounting 1 long brass 12 pounder.
1 launch mounting 1 long brass 9 pounder.
3 gigs with small arms only.
Total number of boats 45
Total number of cannon 42

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 justly estimated to exceed 300, among whom are an unusual proportion of officers.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOIS, 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 forfeited if the government does not make immediate 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 ratified by Washington. That the people beyond the Allegany should be so much more solicitous about the protection of "free trade and sailor's rights" than the Atlantic states, would seem rather extraordinary, if we did not reflect that their fortunes had increased during the war, while the citizens on this side had been smarting under the sorest calamities. We are pleased, however, to see them convinced of the imbecility of the president, and the want of discretion, as well as wisdom, in the men to whom they heretofore confided the interests and dignity of the nation. If they are sincere in the opinions they express of the character of those who have been placed at the head of affairs, they are entitled to no small degree of credit for taking so early an opportunity to acknowledge their errors; yet we fear their disappointment arises from some self-governing motive. Their real objects, however, will in time be fully disclosed, and it is very much to be desired that those symptoms of conviction may ere long ripen into salutary reform. This may with justice be said in their favour, that they advocated a declaration of war, and they have never hesitated to expose their persons to danger, whenever necessity 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, and endeavouring to maintain by assertion, though not by argument, that every object had been obtained by the president for which he declared war.

From the London Courier of December 8.

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

"A scene of almost unexampled horror occurred last night, at one of our Methodist chapels. An immense congregation was assembled to hear the sermon about to be delivered in commemoration of the late Dr. Coke. Some villains for the purpose of plunder gave the alarm of fire. The effect was instantaneous; 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 into custody."

New York, April 13.

The paragraph which we published on Thursday respecting Commodore Decatur's Court of Inquiry, we since learn, was incorrect. The Court is yet sitting, and no opinion has been expressed by the members.

### AN ACT

Fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and 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 rifle-men, 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 rifle-men, 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 musicians, and 68 privates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, 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-de-camp 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 ward-master 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 raise 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 permit.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, 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 enacted, 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 provisions of the act, as amended by the act, of the 21st of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," and the act of the twelfth April, one 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, inclusive.  
Price—Two Dollars.  
April 20.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order from the orphan's 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, deceased.

Consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months, the purchaser 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 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 goal so that I get her again.

Henry Waring.  
April 20.

**Public Sale.**  
By virtue of an order from the orphan's 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 interest from the day of sale; all under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Aaron Welsh, sen. exr.  
April 20.

**Three Farms For Sale.**  
THE above Farms are situated in Anne Arundel county, and were the property of David Stuart, 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 timbered, and the balance consisting of improved meadows and arable land, highly cultivated with clover and plaster. This estate is inclosed with good fences and the farm and tobacco houses are in excellent condition.

Also, two other Farms on Anne Arundel 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 farm 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 agriculture, and is as productive as any lands in the county in tobacco and grain crops.

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. Stuart, near South River, George C. Stuart of Doden; or Henry Urquhart, manager of the lands in Anne Arundel Manor. Purchasers wishing to know the terms, will apply to said William Stuart, Frisby Tilghman, Esq. near Hagerstown, Dr. James Stuart, Baltimore, or

G. H. Stuart.  
April 20.

**FUEL WANTED.**  
PROPOSALS will be received in writing until the 1st day of June next, for supplying the next stated session of Congress, with 100 cords of good seasoned firewood; eighty cords of which must be hickory, or hickory and ash, the residue the various kinds of oak. All to be delivered, sawed (in two) peeled and measured at the expense of the contractor, in vaults or wood yards provided by the government, at the present Capitol of the U. S. in the City of Washington. One third thereof, on or before the 1st of September next; one other third, on or before the 15th of October, and the residue on or before 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; and, upon executing the proper securities, one third of the money will be advanced.

Thos. Dougherty.  
April 6.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tillard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Henry Jones, Admr.  
April 20.

**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. 2

**This is to give Notice,**  
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county has obtained from the orphan's 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, Admr.  
April 13. 2 3w.

**State of Maryland. sc.**  
Anne Arundel county,  
Orphan's Court, April 11, 1815.  
On application by petition of Thomas Norris, of this 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 orphan's court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Harrison, late 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. 2 6w.

**Six Cents Reward,**  
But no Charges to be paid!  
Run away from the subscriber, some time in the spring of 1815, an apprentice to the tailoring business, named George Richards, about 14 years of age, stout built, hard-featured, and sandy hair.

N. J. Watkins.  
April 13. 2 3w.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mrs. Mary Watson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to produce them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to make immediate payment.

Charles Watson, Executor.  
April 13. 2 3w.



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 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 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.

### EXTRACTS FROM GEN. WILKINSON'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 presumed 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 come of it; but as personal controversy 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 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 time.

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 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 Destroyer of the Capital of this country, placed the office he had abused in honourable hands, and secured to me an impartial tribunal to judge 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; I may 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 arraigned—then waste, wild and uncultivated; now the scene of industry, of wealth and of talents; the seat of social refinement, of personal charms, and polished society. In October next it will be thirty-eight years since I led the captive Burgoyne into 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 his zeal in the public service; to show 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 uselessly employed to the state?

"The testimonials of those meritorious gallant Officers, Com. McDonough and Major General McComb, (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—If 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, Julius Anderson, Clothier Allen, Ruth Bangs, Basil Brown, Robert Walker, David Barnard, Richard Battee, George W. Boerster, John Brewer, Henry Birnet, Charles Camden, John S. Camden, John Clavell, Sophia Cudmon, Isabella Collins, Nathaniel Collon, Hannah Conn, Benjamin G. Cole, John Casson, Robert Creek, John Cavins, Samuel Chester, J. G. Chappell, Henry Duvall, Mary Davis, Henry Dickenson, Pompey Davis, Philip Darnell, Daniel Dorsey, John Day, Thomas H. Dorsey, Elizabeth Daves, Samuel Dawson, Doctor Wm. Dorsey, Joseph Evans, D. Fitzhugh, Elizabeth Flightwood, Fisher Colbert, John Feller, John Gwanner, John Goldner, John Gibson, John Green, Joseph Green, Augustin Gambrell, James P. Heath, William Hall, Jeremiah Hess, Wm. Harwood, William Hide, Solomon Hall, John Hall, James Holland, Johnathan Camp, Edward Journey, Captain Damerson, William Clemsted, Joseph Jarboe, Charles McCarty, William Young, Captain Kent, Captain Kerney, Eleanor King, Wm. Kerns, The Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, Henry Lisby, James Larrimore, Ann E. Lusby, Nathan Lewis, George McCarr, Henry Martin, Levi Meyers, John Malone, Joshua Malone, Joshua Murry, Samuel Mackubin, Joseph McKinty, Samuel Norris, Joseph J. Ogden, Thomas O'Kounk, Thomas Oris, Charles Poulton, Samuel Peace, 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 Smith, Ann Sellman, James Steel, Kitty Smith, Anne E. Sellman, Caleb Sears, Alexander Stewart, Henry Scheffer, Ann Stevenson, Sally Stewart, John Sewell, Joseph N. Stockett, Frederick Snyder, P. Southomb, Adam Snuck, Peter Startzman, Anthony Sevy Kellor, William G. Stephens, Jacob Steiner, William Stephens, John Sawyer, Abraham Ferree, James M. Thompson, Fanny Tidings, John Tilghman, George Frost, Nancy Thomas, Philip W. Thomas, Sally Thomas, James Tumble, 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 W. Williams, Line General Wilkison, Peregrine Warfield, Thomas Williamson, Robert Wilson, John Weedon, Samuel C. Watkins, William Wooton, John Waltz, Greenbury Wilson.

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, 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, meat 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. de bonis non of Allen Quynn.

April 6.

### 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 of

Henry Maynadier.

April 6, 1815.

### City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and originally 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 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 at liberty.

### 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 testamentary 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 Friday, the 21st April next,

A part of a Tract of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne, called Holiday's Purchase, being the real estate of Thomas Holiday, 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 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 authorized 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 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 improvements 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. Apply to either of the subscribers living at West River,

Henry Hall, Henry A. Hall.

March 9.

### 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 Todd, Consisting of several valuable Negroes, and a variety of Household and Farm Furniture, too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—for all sums above five 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 20 dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

Ramsay Waters, Adm.

April 6.

### Partnership.

WILL stand to come Mares this season, at Mary Stockett's, at the low price of six dollars each Mare, and twenty-five cents to the groom. Should the above sum of six dollars be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every Mare. Partnership is well made, 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.

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.

### Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale the plantation whereon she at present resides, in Anne Arundel county, five miles below M'Coy's tavern, on the road leading to Annapolis, at sixteen miles from Baltimore. The tract contains 312 acres of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, tobacco, small grain, particularly rye, its distance from the market of Baltimore makes it valuable to any person inclined to go into that line of cultivation. The soil is adapted to early growth of vegetables of all kinds; nearly half of the tract is in wood, of young thriving timber. The improvements are comfortable and in good repair, a dwelling house roomy and sufficient for a large family; every convenient house, for stock and poultry; an excellent garden newly built, rich, and set with herbs of almost every kind, pump of good water in the yard, fruit of every kind. There is a meadow and more can be made with little labour. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Gambrell, in Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hall, in the city of Baltimore. If the property is not sold at private sale, it will be exposed to public sale, on the 20th day of June next, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

March 16, 1815.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

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

### Benjamin Harwood, of A. County, South River, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery County House, and may have a pass.

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 Tavern, those indebted on said books, are notified to make payment to the subscriber only. Indulgence cannot be given, no discrimination can be made in mode of collection.

March 2.

### Blank Bonds, Deeds,

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. mon Warrants—For sale at this office.



questions. From the first

period, only a few and only these have appeared on the subject. Those of Dr. Tient of Hain appear to rank with the best. The last one which appeared in the National Intelligence of a year, is fully calculated to show the efficacy and stability of administering the medicine in the case of the dysentery. The value of prescribing for its name, as of its symptoms, has been worth of thousands. The limit of many parts of the country, much shortened, because of the use of a few instances, thereby to the use, or from the real value of the cases.

Having said thus much about the medicine, I shall give a few remarks on the manner of treatment as it appeared in the circle.

disease appeared under suc-

[illegible]

the City of Mississippi.

city of Mississippi troops with bare hands engaged them in the bay just mentioned. These brave men so much exertion to capture great responsibility. All commanding officers of troops—it is reported—General Leitch and I. M. Anderson, Col. Coffey commands without authority by their respective have their masters and discharged. The Mississippi territory of Louisiana, both military, with immediate war of service by via assistant inspectors and discharged. Event will be made through department of war to have of Tennessee and K.

stores of every dealer.

aboard of every vessel the possession of weapons directly charged, will be in point with the deposit of ordinance and general account, such as it is absolutely necessary for their reason must be delivered to agents on their discharge master was considered to furnish for all invalids belong faron corps. Those be moved without loss of their lives, must

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The contractor will agree for the troops on their return to a quantity of the remaining livestock, will use every care that no depredations on private property, personally responsible, are, arguably to it, of the best dependence on property insured of their community.

The major power satisfaction in the organization of the United States to the

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you, the two collections we will be envying that ordinary mortals will never achieve, anyone that dedicates his life to literature, that sustains and nourishes his mind, must have so much to offer.

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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 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 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.  
EXTRACTS  
FROM GEN. WILKINSON'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 begone 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 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 come of it; but as personal controversy 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 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 time.

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 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 Destroyer of the Capital of this country, placed the office he had abused in honourable hands, and secured to me an impartial tribunal to judge 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 arraigned;—then waste, wild and uncultivated; now the scene of industry, of wealth and of talents; the seat of social refinement, of personal charms, and polished society. In October 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 his 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 uselessly employed to the state?

The testimonials of those meritorious gallant Officers, Com. Macdonough and Major General McComb, (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 feelings closer than life itself, I should say—If guilty, let my punishment be exemplary—If 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, Julie Anderson, Clothier Allen, Ruth Bangs, Basil Brown, Robert Walker, David Barnard, Richard Battee, George W. Boerstler, John Brewer, Henry Birnet, Charles Camden, 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 Duvall, Mary Disney, Henry Dickinson, Pompey 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 Goldner, John Gibson, John Green, Joseph Green, Augustin Gambrell, James P. Heath, William Hall, Jeremiah Hess, Wm Harwood, William Hide, Solomon Hall, John Hall, James Holland, John Hannan, Camp, Edward Journey, Captain Danerson, William Clemeled, Joseph Jarboe, Charles McCarty, William Young, Captain Kent, Captain Kerney, Eleanor King, Wm. Kerns, The Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, Henry Lashy, James Larrimore, Ann E. Lashy, Nathan Lewis, George McCarr, Henry Martin, Levi Meyers, John Malone, Joshua Malone, Joshua Murray, Samuel Muckubin, Joseph O'Kien, Thomas O'Koonk, Thomas O'ris, Charles Poulton, Samuel Peace, Capt. Paul, John Ragan, James Reid, Henry Ridgely, Recruiting Officer, Annapolis, Ann Rawlings, Thomas Randall, Jr. Riggs, W. Ringgold, Mary Rawlings, Ezekiel Richardson, John S. Richardson, Joseph Spurrier, William Simkins, Arthur Shaw, Ann Sellman, James Steel, Kitty Smith, Anne E. Sellman, Caleb Sears, Alexander Stewart, Henry Scheafer, Ann Stevenson, Sally Stewart, John Sewell, Joseph N. Stockett, Frederick Snyder, P. Southcomb, Adam Shuck, Peter Startzman, Anthony Sevy Keifer, William G. Stephens, Jacob Stainer, William Stephens, John Sawyer, Abraham Ferree, James N. Thompson, Fanny Tidings, John Thighman, George Frost, Nancy Thomas, Philip W. Thomas, Sally Thomas, James Temple, 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 Wells, Benjamin Wells, Line General Wilkison, Percease Warfield, Thomas Williamson, Robert Wilson, John Weston, Samuel C. Watkins, William Weston, John Walz, Greenbury Wilson.

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 23rd 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, 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, meat 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.  
3X de bonis non of Allen Quynn.  
April 6.

#### 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 of

3X Henry Maynadier.  
April 6, 1815.

#### City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and originally 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 more 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 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 at livery.

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

Annapolis March 23.

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A part of a Tract of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne, called Holaday's Purchase, being the real estate of Thomas Holaday, 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 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 Pummer, who lives on an adjoining tract. The subscriber being also authorized 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 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.

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Henry Hall,  
Henry A. Hall.  
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Rachel Warfield.  
March 16, 1815. 6

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A County, South River  
Neck, near Annapolis.

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March 2.

#### Blank Bonds, Deed

on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. common Warrants—For sale at this office.

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

#### FUEL WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of June next, for supplying the next stated session of Congress, with 150 Cords of good saw-wood, eighty cords of which must be hickory, or hickory and ash, the balance of various kinds of oak. The wood to be delivered, sawed in two parts, measured at the expense of the contractor, in yards or wood, provided by the government, at the present Capital of the U. S. in the city of Washington. One third of the wood to be delivered on or before the 1st of September next, one third on or before the 1st of October, and the residue on or before the 20th of November. Proposals must be accompanied with the names of the security or securities, to be approved by the government, and upon executing the proper contract, one third of the money will be paid.

Thos. Dougherty.  
April 6. 2

#### Three Farms For Sale.

THE above Farms are situated in Anne Arundel county, and were the property of David Stewart, Esq. who died in that county, deceased. One Farm, called "Part of O." lying between Rawling's Tract and the town of Queen Anne, containing about 450 acres of land, a portion of which is heavily timbered, and the balance consisting of meadows and arable land, cultivated with clover and plain grass. This estate is inclosed with good fence, and the farm and tobacco houses in excellent condition. Also, two other Farms on Annapolis Manor, adjoining to the land of Daniel Murray, Esq. and the other 200 acres of high land, and having every improvement of farm and tobacco houses. These two Farms will be separately or together, at the option of purchasers. The whole property has been in the hands of the late owner for many years past, in the most improved and productive state, and is as productive as any in the county in tobacco and other crops.

Not sold at private sale before the 2d of May, the above property is then exposed to public sale, at the late residence of the late owner, called Rawling's Tavern, in the neighbourhood of the Farm, lying to view the lands of David Stewart, near South River Neck, near Annapolis, or to Mr. William Stewart, Esq. near Hagerstown, D. Stewart, Baltimore, or

April 20. 2 G. H.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of the late William Tillard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, and persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.

Henry Jones.  
April 20. 2

#### 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 April next, if not the day before, at the late residence of the late owner, called Rawling's Tavern, in the neighbourhood of the Farm, lying to view the lands of David Stewart, near South River Neck, near Annapolis, or to Mr. William Stewart, Esq. near Hagerstown, D. Stewart, Baltimore, or

April 20. 2



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1815.

No. 173

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.  
—  
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## FUEL WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received in  
writing until the 1st day of June next,  
for supplying the next stated session of  
the Senate, with 150 cords of good sound  
wood, of which must be at least 100  
cords of hickory, or hickory and oak, the re-  
maining 50 cords of which must be of  
the various kinds of oak. All to be  
delivered, sawed (in two) packed  
and measured at the expense of the  
contractor, in vaults or wood yards  
owned by the government, at the  
Capitol of the U. S. in the City  
of Washington. One third thereof,  
or before the 1st of September next;  
one other third, on or before the 15th  
of October; and the residue on or be-  
fore the 20th of November. Propo-  
sals must be accompanied with the names  
of the security or securities, re-  
quired to secure a faithful execution  
of the contract. The proposer, whose  
terms and securities are accepted, will  
be advised of such acceptance by letter,  
and upon executing the proper securi-  
ties, one third of the money will be ad-  
vanced.

April 6. **2** Thos. Dougherty.

## Three Farms For Sale.

THE above Farms are situated in  
Anne Arundel county, and were the  
property of David Stewart, Esq. late of  
that county, deceased.  
One Farm, called "Part of Obliga-  
tion," lying between Rawling's Tavern,  
and the town of Queen Anne, contain-  
ing about 450 acres of land, a large  
portion of which is heavily timbered,  
and the balance consisting of im-  
proved meadows and arable land, high-  
cultivated with clover and plaster.  
This estate is inclosed with good fences  
and 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 im-  
proved land, and having every neces-  
sary improvement of farm and tobacco  
houses. These two Farms will be sold  
separately or together, as most  
suitable to purchasers.  
The whole property has been culti-  
vated for many years past, in the most  
improved and improving modes of agri-  
culture, and is as productive as any  
lands in the county in tobacco and grain  
crops.

Not sold at private sale before Mon-  
day the 2d of May, the above property  
will then be exposed to public sale at  
the tavern lately kept by Richard  
Rawling, called Rawling's Tavern, in the  
neighbourhood of the Farms. Persons  
desiring to view the lands will call  
on Wm. Stewart, near South River,  
George C. Stewart of Dodson, or Hen-  
ry Urquhart, manager of the lands in  
Anne Arundel Manor. Purchasers  
desiring to know the terms, will apply  
to William Stewart, Frisby Tilgh-  
ton, Esq. near Hagerstown, Dr. James  
Stewart, Baltimore, or

April 20. **2** G. H. Stewart.

## NOTICE.

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

April 20. **2** Henry Jones, Admr.

## Public Sale.

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  
clothing and hardware, cattle and  
sheep. Terms of sale are, for all  
over twenty dollars, a credit of  
three months will be given, the purchaser  
giving bond, with security, with inter-  
est 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. **2** Aaron Smith, adm. extra.

## Bonds, Declared.

Appeal Bonds, &c.  
For sale at this

From the National Intelligencer.

## THE EPIDEMIC.

I had not thought of making any  
communication to the Editors of  
newspapers on the subject of the pre-  
valent disease, till I saw that sev-  
eral attempts were made thro' that  
channel to convince the public that  
it was to be treated, however dif-  
ferent it might appear in the dif-  
ferent sections of the country, upon  
some fixed or established plan, ei-  
ther stimulant or vacuunt, at the  
whim, the prejudice, or the sugges-  
tion of the writer might-dictator; and each  
of these plans happening to succeed in  
a few places have been indiscriminately  
recommended as proper for the dis-  
ease in every part of the country re-  
under every form: & those who have  
treated it upon general principles, and  
who did not adopt some favour-  
able mode, born and nurtured in pre-  
judice, have been charged with per-  
fect manslaughter. The proteiform  
character of this epidemic, where-  
ver I have seen it, would have con-  
vinced any physician of common  
discretion 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 truth  
was scarcely ever more clearly ex-  
emplified than it has been in the op-  
inions and treatment of the dis-  
ease in question. From the first ap-  
pearance of the epidemic to the present  
period, only a few able publi-  
cations have appeared on the subject,  
and those of Dr. Trent of Rich-  
mond appear to rank with the fore-  
most. His last one which appeared  
in the National Intelligencer of the  
1st inst. is ably calculated to shew  
the fallacy and absurdity of adher-  
ing 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 lan-  
guage 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-  
lessness of the case.

Having said thus much about the  
epidemic, I shall make a few gen-  
eral remarks on the manner of treat-  
ing it as it appeared in the circle of  
my practice for the last fifteen  
months.

In the district in which I live,  
the disease appeared under such a  
variety of forms that it acquired al-  
most as many names—such as pneu-  
monia vera, pneumonia nona pneumo-  
nia biliosa, pneumonia typhoides, bil-  
ious fever, typhus fever, and catarrh-  
al fever, just as it happened to take  
on either of these dresses, from  
changes in the weather, or the dif-  
ference 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.

Hence, upon the views of the prac-  
titioner seemed to depend the impor-  
tant result of life or death; and  
success could only attend the labors  
of him who had the best and the  
most legitimate pathological views  
of this terrible disease. Many were  
lost before the judgment was cor-  
rected, or the new and malignant char-  
acter of the disease suspected. But  
we have the satisfaction of saying,  
that the number of deaths were com-  
paratively few after the eyes of the  
physician were opened, and he 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,  
but one, perhaps, entirely new to  
the United States.

It has, here, generally commen-  
ced with high inflammatory symptoms,  
whether it acted its force upon the  
lungs, the brain, or upon the  
throat; one or all these parts being  
affected in every case, and in a short  
time taking on the typhoid dress.  
In the Spring and part of the Sum-  
mer of the last year, I bled in al-  
most every case that came under my  
care, with complete success. At  
that time the reports against the  
lancet had not spread so far and  
wide; neither was the disease alto-  
gether so malignant as it has been

since. But at length those re-  
ports and a few accidents so con-  
firmed the prejudices of the pub-  
lic against bloodletting, that it was  
used extremely seldom during the  
last winter, notwithstanding how-  
ever urgent the demand might have  
been for it. Many lives might have  
been saved by its cautious use, I  
have no doubt. But at the same  
time that I believe this, I am far  
from supposing 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 indis-  
criminately resorted to, upon the sup-  
position of the disease being of a  
highly inflammatory nature, as well  
as a total abandonment of it from  
contrary views, produced the most  
dreadful and fatal consequences. In  
this disease emotion had almost uni-  
versal application; and when blood-  
letting was inadmissible, they were  
always the first remedy. They were  
composed of calomel & tartar in pre-  
treaty 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 re-  
peated several times, and the bow-  
els kept steadily open by calomel and  
jalap, and the neutral salts. In the  
exacerbation of fever, the antimo-  
nial preparations were resorted to  
with decided advantage; such as  
tartar emetic and James' powder in  
small and repeated doses, till sweat-  
ing, purging, or nausea was induc-  
ed. The pains of the breast and  
head, if not removed by these means,  
were attacked by large blisters to  
these parts. A cough was in almost  
every case an urgent and trouble-  
some symptom. It was relieved by  
mucilaginous and anodyne expec-  
torants & I found none better than Bar-  
ton's mixture a medicine well known.  
The preparations of squills, and in-  
haling the steams of warm vinegar  
and water, were also useful. A vom-  
iting was sometimes a distressing  
symptom. Wherever this continu-  
ed, notwithstanding the stomach had  
been cleansed, I found a cold infu-  
sion of Colombo root and canella al-  
ba highly efficient in removing it.

The common saline draughts were  
seldom useful. A blister over the  
region of the stomach was in some  
cases employed. The anginous af-  
fection or the sore throat, was re-  
moved by emetics, detergent gar-  
gles, and mustard poultices or blis-  
ters.

In the paroxysm of fever, which  
occurred every day, and sometimes  
twice a day, cold bathing was fre-  
quently used with advantage. Its ef-  
fects were to lessen the distressing  
heat of the skin, to tranquillize the  
living actions, to relieve pain, and  
to refresh and revive the unfortu-  
nate sufferer.

If the symptoms, notwithstanding  
all those remedies had been em-  
ployed, continued obstinate and un-  
yielding, with evident marks of that  
peculiar state of nervous and mus-  
cular excitement, which always in-  
dicated a change of type in the dis-  
ease, I resorted without hesitation  
to mercury as the anchor of hope.

I here determined in every case  
where tremors and other symptoms  
indicating typhoid tendency came on  
to impart to the system as quick as  
possible the mercurial impression.

I gave, in this state of the fever,  
calomel combined either with cam-  
phor, squills, or volatile alkali, in  
doses suited to the age and condi-  
tion of the patient, every four hours  
till pyralism was produced. As soon  
as the system became obedient to  
the mercurial excitement, all the  
symptoms yielded, and no case of  
death occurred after this took place.  
I had nearly forgotten to mention  
the polygala senega as an useful re-  
medy in this state of the fever. It  
not only acted as a sudorific, but  
performed the office of an expecto-  
rant in the most happy manner.

Blistering was applied to the extre-  
mities to remove morbid excitement  
from the centre of the system.

When the system showed a rapid  
disposition to sink, recourse was  
then had to the most powerful sti-  
muli. The convalescence was迅

firm and quickened by the bitter  
tonic and mineral acids. I have  
thus given the outlines of my prac-  
tice in the epidemic, and thank the  
Almighty God that it has generally  
been attended with success.

THOS. P. HERFORD.  
Middlebury, Vermont  
Co. Va. April 10.

From New-Orleans.

Nashville, (T.) April 4.—Let-  
ters from Orleans advise us that  
the Kentucky and Tennessee troops  
are on their way home. They ex-  
pect to be in Nashville by the 20th  
inst. On the receipt of the treaty  
Gen. Jackson rescinded his former  
order declaring martial law at Or-  
leans, and proclaimed a pardon for  
all military offences heretofore com-  
mitted in this district, and ordered  
that all persons in confinement un-  
der such charges be immediately  
discharged.—The next day the fol-  
lowing general order was issued—  
it is among the best wrote state pa-  
pers published this war.

Adjutant General's Office,  
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, Louisiana 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 exertion is expected of and  
great responsibility held on the  
commanding officers of the different  
corps.—It is required of Major  
Generals Carroll and Thomas, and  
brigadier gen. Coffee, to march their  
commands without unnecessary de-  
lay to their respective states, and  
have them mustered for payment  
and discharged. The troops from  
the Mississippi territory and state  
of Louisiana, both militia and vol-  
unteers, will be immediately must-  
ered out of service by Major Dav-  
is, assistant inspector general, paid  
and discharged. Every arrange-  
ment will be made through the de-  
partment of war to have the troops  
of Tennessee and Kentucky paid  
off the soonest possible after their  
return. All public arms, accoutre-  
ments, camp equipage and military  
stores of every description, now in  
the possession of the different  
troops herein directed to be dis-  
charged, will be immediately de-  
posited with the deputy commissary  
of ordnance and quarter master  
general, except such camp equipage  
as is absolutely necessary for the  
troops on their return march, which  
must be delivered to some public  
agent on their dismissal. The  
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 provi-  
sions for the troops herein named,  
on their return march, on the re-  
quisition of the respective 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 remune-  
rate, agreeably to the regulations  
of the war department, all damages  
on property injured or destroyed by  
their commands.

The major general has again the  
satisfaction of announcing the ap-  
probation of the President of the  
United States to the conduct of the  
troops under his command, expres-  
sed in flattering terms through the  
hon. secretary of war.

In parting, with these brave men  
whose destinies have been so long  
united with his own, and in whose  
labours and glories it is his happi-  
ness and his boast to have partici-  
pated, the commanding general can-  
not suppress his feelings, nor give  
utterance to them as he ought.  
In what terms can he bestow suit-  
able praise on merits so extraordinary,  
so unparalleled? Let him in one  
burst of joy, gratitude and exulta-

tion, exclaim—these are the  
valours of their country—these the  
patriot soldiers who triumphed over  
the invincibles of Wellington, and  
conquered the conquerors of Eu-  
rope! With what patience did you  
submit to privation—with what  
fortitude did you endure fatigues—  
what valour did you display in the  
day of battle! You have secured  
to America a proud name among  
the nations of the earth—a glory  
which will never perish.

Possessing these dispositions  
which equally adorn the citizen  
and the soldier, the expectations of  
your country will be met in place  
as her wish has been gratified in  
war. Go then my brave compa-  
nions, to your homes—to those ten-  
der connections and those blissful  
scenes which render life so dear—  
full of honour and crowned with  
laurels which will never fade.  
With what happiness will you not  
when participating in the bosoms of  
your families the enjoyment of  
peaceful life, look back to the toils  
you have borne—to the dangers  
you have encountered! How will  
all your past exposures be convert-  
ed into source of inexpressible de-  
light? Who, that never experi-  
enced your sufferings will be able  
to appreciate 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 hap-  
piness 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 sub-  
ordination, that dignified and man-  
ly 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 Shelby, and  
Holmes, to pass unnoticed. With  
what a generous ardour of patrio-  
tism have these distinguished gov-  
ernors 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 re-  
ward more grateful than any which  
the pomp of title, or the splendour  
of wealth, can bestow.

What a happiness it is to the  
commanding general that, while  
danger was before us, he was on no  
occasion, compelled to use, towards  
his companions in arms, either se-  
verity or rebuke. If, after the en-  
emy had retired, improper passions  
began to shew their empire in a few  
unworthy bosoms, and rendered a  
resort to energetic measures neces-  
sary for their suppression, the com-  
manding general has not confounded  
the innocent with the guilty; the  
seduced with their seducers. To-  
wards you fellow soldiers, the most  
cheering recollections exist, blend-  
ed alas! 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, your's  
the applause of an admiring world.

ANDREW 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 Phil-

adelphia.

St. Thomas, Jan. 15, 1815.

Dear Sir,

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

has broken out in the province of  
Trinidad, and the rebels have  
taken possession of the capital, and  
are now marching towards the  
mainland. The Spanish govern-  
ment has ordered a large force to  
be sent to suppress the rebellion,  
but the rebels are determined to  
fight to the last. The situation of  
affairs is very alarming, and it is  
expected that the war will be  
prolonged for some time.

The rebels are now in possession  
of the province of Trinidad, and  
are making preparations to march  
towards the mainland. The Span-  
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force to be sent to suppress the re-  
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POETS CORNER  
FRAGMENT OF  
AN ODE TO THE MOON.  
BY HENRY R. WHITE.

Mild orb who floatest thro' the realm  
Of night,  
A pathless wand'rer o'er a lonely wild;  
Welcome to me thy soft and pensive  
light.  
Which oft in childhood my lone thoughts  
beguiled,  
Now doubly dear as o'er my silent  
rest.  
Nocturnal studies still retreat,  
It casts a mournful melancholy gleam,  
And thro' my lofty casement weaves,  
Dior thro' the vine's encircling leaves,  
An intermingled beam.

These feverish dews that on my tem-  
ples 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  
high;  
My lamp expires;—beneath 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,  
Attend'd my infant read;  
When wilt thou, Time, those days re-  
store,  
Those happy moments now no more.  
When on the lake's damp marge I lay,  
And mark'd the northern meteor's  
dance;  
Bland Hope and Fancy ye were there,  
To inspire my trance.  
Two 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 sink'st 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  
Thorntown, one pleasant afternoon  
in April, Mrs. Caperton observed  
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 cordial welcome both by Mr.  
and Madam. Mr. Neville was  
twenty-three years before, had married  
a fine spirited girl—they had  
thirteen lovely children, and it was  
whispered, Mrs. Caperton told me,  
that the nose of the youngest was  
high being broken. Their fortune  
was easy—plenty always smiled upon  
their board, but what arose from a  
foolish spirit of contradiction about  
trifles, for in every important mat-  
ter 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 upon the side  
of the hill. Some persons 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  
of it.

"Fire on the mountain,  
Run boys, run."

"It is no great matter, my love,  
said he pettishly, but I am sure I  
am not mistaken, whoever else may  
be."

"Some folks always think them-  
selves right," cried Mrs. Neville,  
and ignorance and confidence gener-  
ally go together."

"Bray a fool in a mortar," ex-  
claimed Mrs. Neville, "you know  
the next madam."

"Yes," cried she, and "answer not  
a fool according to his folly," too,  
or I could say something that some  
folks could not very well swallow."

"Will you walk Mrs. Caperton,"

said I. She rose, took her bonnet  
and shawl, "I am sorry we have  
drove you away friends," said Mrs.  
Neville, mildly, "but Mr. Neville  
is so unkind, not to wear the least  
with me," added she, casting a side  
look at him.

"Indeed Eunice," said he, "my  
temper is so hasty, come love, don't  
let our friends leave us in a pet."  
We exchanged "good night"—  
and left them with the remark that  
will apply to more families than  
neighbour Neville's. That the hap-  
piness of the domestic circle is often  
disturbed about trifles, for want of a  
rein upon our passions, than by any  
cause affording serious ground of  
complaint.

The hint it is hoped will be taken,  
and this truth remembered, that  
where there is not domestic happi-  
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 zeal 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 ac-  
counts from Mr. Bruce, they have  
done much to assist our knowledge  
of the real extent of our discovery  
of the eastern regions of this an-  
cient continent. The war of the  
French in Egypt has added much to  
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 travel-  
ler. 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 rivets was by no means satisfac-  
torily explained. And discoveries  
which could not comprehend such  
great questions, could not be esti-  
mated 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 advan-  
tages of the country they had visited.  
The country so far explored ex-  
hibits much of the terrific. Of the  
inhabitants we just know enough to  
discover that they have never had  
such intercourse with the commer-  
cial parts of Africa, as to borrow a  
character from their institutions.—  
Of their capacity some favourable  
opinions have been given, but not-  
ing can deserve regard, till proper  
experiments have been made by at-  
tempts to introduce the arts among  
them.

Though some reports from the  
southern parts of Africa led to the  
belief that the Mahomedan opinions  
had been communicated to the in-  
habitants throughout the whole coun-  
try, yet it is affirmed by the most  
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  
Fuzzans. He commends their in-  
dustry and cultivation, tho' it had  
profited little from the arts which  
accompany it. But after all he di-  
minished the respect we had been  
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 ex-  
tremity, and under all the advan-  
tages for an intercourse with Europe,  
had advanced but in a small degree  
beyond the humblest state of soci-  
ety, and whose only approach was  
to oppose the most oppressed condi-  
tion to the emblems of European  
power, and the authority of foreign  
dominion. The embassy from Gen.  
Cornwallis, when governor of Gib-  
ralta, to the emperor of Morocco,  
reports a landing at Tavean, the  
best town in these dominions. Po-  
verty and indolence seemed to pre-  
vail, and the pleasures of conver-  
sation were hardly known. The  
following is the history of the jour-  
ney: After several days spent in  
a dispute with the governor for hor-  
ses, which the emperor had ordered  
they proceeded to the prince. For  
a moment they excited the curiosity  
of the prince, but nothing could se-  
cure long the attention of this im-  
portant prince. The country was ca-  
pable of cultivation, but was almost

in a state of nature. It had about  
one fifth of the inhabitants it could  
maintain, and the labour was not  
probably much beyond that part of  
what the inhabitants might employ  
Sitting, smoking, and their devo-  
tion, employed the greater part of  
their lives. Of Algiers, Dr. Shaw  
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 moun-  
tainous country. Algiers, which as  
he says, had for ages braved the re-  
sentment of the greatest powers in  
Christianity, 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 frigates, 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 a-  
dorned 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 de-  
termines the choice. But the appoint-  
ment does not make the choice sa-  
cred, and the Dey depends for pro-  
tection more on his own prudence  
than the protection of law. Ambiti-  
on never leads to sacrifice him at any  
opportunity. But this power is not  
exercised with greater restraint, from  
the danger of condition. It often  
defends itself by terror than persua-  
sion. And the law of its own ex-  
istence is the law of its administra-  
tion. Yet we are not to exclude  
all policy. Every massacre has a  
plea in some national object, and  
the general government has a char-  
acter which is not without confi-  
dence. Their forces in actual ser-  
vice are not reckoned high, and are  
always greater on the roll than on  
duty. 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 territo-  
ry, 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 correspond-  
ence is such as the several inter-  
ests may create or dissolve, without  
even the acknowledgment of their  
claims. It is not believed that jus-  
tice is entirely unknown. Their  
judges are often informed in their  
laws, but are suspected of an influ-  
ence which makes their decisions  
more subject to appeals. And the  
Dey is not unwilling to accept ap-  
peals, from which he may profit, or  
to admit opinions which never di-  
minish his power.

Their punishments are often se-  
vere, 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  
limits, which as they are known,  
can be easily admitted. A disposi-  
tion to give no alarm in the method  
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 com-  
plete 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 man-  
ners has been produced; and the  
general character of the govern-  
ment is not very different from that  
which Russia 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 impro-  
perly 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 Eu-

ropeans have a difference of the  
races which has been noticed in  
our laws. The same under differ-  
ent names and habits, it found to exist  
upon the African continent. As  
we recede from the power of the  
Dey, we find the wandering tribes,  
who excepting in a few cities, re-  
tained the primitive manners, and  
Dr. Shaw pronounces them to be  
the same people they were three  
thousand years ago. They still  
have the primitive salutation, peace  
be unto you, and the ceremonies  
which are known to have represent-  
ed the affections of the most early  
ages. And we are told, still main-  
tain with the barbarous nations the  
ancient commerce. On certain  
days they teach the place appointed,  
and deposited whatever is an  
article of commerce, and when they  
take it they leave in its place what  
has been judged the proper ex-  
change. And even the Algerines  
in their domestic manners preserve  
many proofs of the same simplicity,  
even in their most solemn contracts.  
It cannot be said that the events of  
Spain have not an unfriendly influ-  
ence on the hostilities which they  
maintain at will upon foreign com-  
merce in the Mediterranean. But  
what originated in the affairs of  
Europe, has by the policy of Com-  
mercial States been led to the con-  
sequences so much dreaded by de-  
pendent nations. Violence calls  
for 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 suf-  
ficient to prevent the return of the  
evil.

City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well  
known establishment in this city, lately  
occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and  
originally by Mr. George Mann, deceased,  
announces to the public, and more espe-  
cially 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 contri-  
bute to the comfort and satisfaction of  
his guests, he pledges himself no ex-  
ertion 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, fur-  
nished 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  
at livery.

WILLIAM CATON.

A Bar-keeper & Cook  
Are wanted immediately at the City  
Tavern.  
Annapolis March 23.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale,  
on Wednesday the 3d day of May  
next, at Mr. Edolin's tavern, in the  
city of Annapolis, all the personal  
property of the late William Tuck-  
er, consisting of several valuable Negroes,  
and a variety of Household and Tavern  
Furniture, too tedious to enumerate.  
Terms of sale—for all sums above 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  
20 dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to  
commence at ten o'clock.

Ramsay Waters, Admr.

Partnership.

WILL stand to cover  
more this season, at Mrs.  
Mary Stockette's, at the  
low price of six dollars  
each Mare, and twenty-  
five cents to the groom.  
Should the 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.

John M. Stockette.

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Co-  
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-  
fice.

The subscriber has for sale  
a large quantity of  
sixteen miles from Annapolis  
tract containing 324 acres of  
land, and produces well adapted  
for small grain, particularly  
its distance from the market  
renders it valuable to any  
person desiring to purchase  
land. The land is adapted to  
the raising of all kinds of  
vegetables of all kinds, and  
half of the tract is in wood, and  
the thriving timber. The improve-  
ments are comfortable and in good repair,  
dwelling house, and a small  
a large family, every convenience  
house, for stock and poultry, an ex-  
cellent garden, newly built, and a  
set with horses of almost every  
kind of good water, in the year  
of every kind. There is a  
mow and more can be made  
little labour. Any person in-  
terested in purchasing may know the terms by  
applying to Mr. Richard Gansell,  
Dr. Anderson, Warfield, in  
Annapolis county, or Mr. Pitt  
in the city of Baltimore. If the  
property is not sold at private sale  
the 20th day of June next, it will  
that day be exposed to public sale,  
the premises, to the highest bidder.  
Rachel Wooten.

March 16, 1815.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber  
the 24 of October, 1814, a negro  
named DICK; he is a short, yellow  
complexioned fellow, about 35 years  
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and  
polite when spoken to. He took  
him a pair of cotton country cloth  
pants, with a broad blue stripe, a  
white country cloth jacket and  
coat. He is a rough shaven  
took away with him his tools. He  
ever brings home the said negro  
cures him so that I get him again, and  
receive the above reward with all  
reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood of  
A. A. County, South River  
Neck, near Annapolis.  
N. B. It is supposed the above  
man may have gone to Mont-  
gomery county, where his mother lives  
Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery  
House, and may have a pass. B. H.  
December 1.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned  
the subscriber all the debts due to  
his books, which have accrued since  
establishment in the Union Tavern,  
those indebted on said books, are  
required to make payment to the sub-  
scriber only. Indulgence cannot be given,  
no discrimination can be made in  
mode of collection. James Shaw  
March 2.

Six Cents Reward.

But no Charges to be paid.  
Ran away from the subscriber,  
time in the spring of 1813, and  
time to the tailoring business, a  
George Richards, about 14 years  
of age, stout built, hard featured,  
dark hair.

April 13. N. J. Watson.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained  
testamentary on the personal  
estate of Mrs. Mary Watson, deceased,  
Anne Arundel county, deceased,  
quests all persons having claims  
said estate, to produce them, and  
thematized, to the subscriber, and  
who are indebted to make im-  
mediate payment. Charles Watson, Executor.  
April 13.

State of Maryland.

Orphans Court April 13, 1815.  
On application by petition of  
NORRIS, of the executor of the last  
will and testament of Mary Harwood,  
deceased, of Anne Arundel county, de-  
ceased, ordered that he give the notice  
required by law for creditors to exhibit  
claims against the said deceased,  
that the same be published for  
each week, for the space of six  
weeks, in the Maryland Gazette,  
and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. N. C.

A. A. County.

This is to give notice

That the subscriber of Bal-  
timore county hath obtained from the  
court of Anne Arundel county, de-  
ceased, all the personal and real estate  
of Anne Arundel county, de-  
ceased, and all persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby  
required to exhibit the same, with the  
benefit of the said court, on the  
thirtieth day of June next, or  
otherwise by law, be excluded from  
the benefit of the said court.  
do my hand this 14th day of  
1815. Thomas Norriss, of  
Annapolis, Executor.

April 13.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTURE  
OF THE PRESIDENT.  
of a letter from Com. Alex-  
ander Murray, President of  
Court of Inquiry, lately held  
New-York, to investigate the  
uses of the capture of the  
frigate President, to the Se-  
cretary of the Navy, dated  
New-York, April 17, 1815.

I herewith transmit to you  
it of the court of inquiry, in-  
vestigating the capture of the tri-  
dent, with the opinion of the

We have been the more min-  
or investigation than might  
view have been deemed nec-  
essary; but as there has been a  
diversity of opinions prevailing am-  
ong British commanders, concern-  
ing capture, it was desirable  
to lay before the world the  
most correct manner, even  
circumstance that led to that  
which has afforded another  
proof of American heroism, and  
of honourable to her comm-  
anders and crew, that every  
American citizen must feel a  
knowing, that our flag hath  
nobly defended.

The minutes of the court have  
been read and approved, the  
clear, and after due dis-  
cussion, resolved to express the  
opinions and of the  
on the matters submitted  
in as follows:  
In execution of the orders  
of the Secretary of the Navy,  
with the exception of one  
young midshipman) ex-  
posed to the reach of the  
officer belonging to the  
vessel, who survived the late  
contest between the  
President and a squadron of  
British.

We are of opinion that the  
cause of the loss of the  
vessel, was her running on  
the rocks, and her continu-  
ance and continuance  
on the rocks received for an  
half or more, considering  
she was laden with stores  
and provisions for a very long cruise,  
but have injured her  
and must have impeded her  
progress, and twisted ap-  
proach arrived at Bern-  
have been the effects of the  
late accident. We are  
of opinion that it was owing to  
the enemy were able to

The striking of the Pre-  
sident cannot be imput-  
ed to any officer who was  
on her; on the contrary,  
every possible precau-  
tion, and the utmost  
efforts, to insure her es-  
cape from the bar, and to relieve  
her had struck. The  
was occasioned by some  
of the boats, which  
were as beacons for the  
enemy, and a vessel of her di-  
mensions, particularly so at such a  
distance, was obliged to select for  
when the land marks could  
be distinguished.

From the time that  
of the enemy's force  
was known, and it became  
the President to evade  
the enemy's force, and  
measures were pursued,  
and every possible effort  
was made, in our opin-  
ion, to be attended with  
success, those which were  
not successful. Any  
different measure  
could not be more proper, or  
more successful, to  
accomplish the object  
without foundation  
the result of ignorance  
of a culpable  
envy.