

MARYLAND-GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 2.

Married—On Sunday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. John Thompson, Printer, to Miss Eleanor Glover, both of this city.

From the National Intelligencer.

Washington, March 20. OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. On Saturday the President communicated to the House of Representatives, a complete view of the state of our relations with Spain, up to this date.

The message and the report of the Secretary of State are as follows.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th December, and of the House of Representatives of the 24th of February last, I lay before Congress a report of the Secretary of State, and the papers referred to in it, respecting the negotiations with the government of Spain. To explain fully the nature of the differences between the United States and Spain, and the conduct of the parties, it has been found necessary to go back to an early epoch. The recent correspondence, with the documents accompanying it, will give a full view of the whole subject, & place the conduct of the United States, in every stage, and under every circumstance, for justice, moderation, and a firm adherence to their rights, on the high and honorable ground, which it has invariably sustained.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 14, 1818.

Department of State, 14th March, 1818.

The Secretary of State, to whom have been referred the resolutions of the Senate of the 16th December, and of the House of Representatives of 24th February last, has the honor of submitting to the President, the correspondence between this Department and the Spanish Minister residing here, since he received the last instructions of his government to renew the negotiation which, at the time of the last communication to Congress, was suspended by the insufficiency of his powers. These documents will show the present state of the relations between the two governments.

As in the remonstrance by Mr. de Onis of the 6th of Dec. against the occupation by the United States of Amelia Island, he refers to a previous communication from him, denouncing the expedition of Sr Gregor McGregor against that place, his note of 9th July, being the paper thus referred to, is added to the papers now transmitted. Its date, when compared with that of the occupation of Amelia by McGregor, will show that it was written ten days after that event; & the contents of his note of 6th Dec. will show that measures had been taken by the competent authorities of the United States to arrest McGregor as soon as the unlawfulness of his proceedings within our jurisdiction had been made known to them by legal evidence, although he was beyond the reach of the process before it could be served upon his person. The tardiness of Mr. Onis's remonstrance is of itself a decisive vindication of the Magistrates of the United States against any imputation of neglect to enforce the laws, for, if the Spanish minister himself had no evidence of the project of McGregor, sufficient to warrant him in addressing a note upon the subject to this department, until ten days after it had been accomplished, it cannot be supposed that officers, whose authority to act commenced only at the moment of the actual violation of the laws, and who could be justified only by clear and explicit evidence of the facts in proof of such violation, should have been apprized of the necessity of their intervention in time to make it effectual before the person accused had departed from this country.

As, in the recent discussions between Mr. Onis and this department, there is frequent reference to those of the negotiation at Aranjuez in 1805, the correspondence between the Extraordinary Mission of the United States at that period, and Don Pedro Cevallos, then the minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain, will also be submitted as soon as may be, to be laid before Congress, together with the correspondence between Don Francisco Pizarro & Mr. Erving, immediately preceding

the transmission of new instructions to Mr. Onis, and other correspondence of Mr. Onis with this department, tending to complete the view of the relations between the two countries.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Accompanying this Report were the Documents of which the following is a list:]

No. 1. Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, 9th of July, 1817.

No. 2. The same to the same, 6th December, 1817.

No. 3. The same to the same, 10th December 1817.

No. 4. The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis, 16th December, 1817.

No. 5. Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, 29th December, 1817.

No. 6. The same to the same, 5th January, 1818.

No. 7. The same to the same, 8th January, 1818.

No. 8. The same to the same, 8th January, 1818.

No. 9. The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis, 16th January, 1818.

No. 10. Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, 24th January, 1818.

No. 11. The same to the same, 10th February, 1818.

No. 12. The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis, 12th March, 1818, (with enclosures, A. 1. B. 2 C. 3, D. 4, E. 5.)

The documents are of such volume, that it would require the whole space of our columns for a week to publish them.

We must therefore content ourselves with the following abstract, for the present.

No. 1. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, remonstrating against the expedition of Sr Gregor McGregor, then on foot.

No. 2. Is also a letter from the Spanish minister to the Secretary of State, dated December 6, 1817, remonstrating against the measure, just announced in the President's message, of the suppression of the establishments at Amelia Island & Galvezton.

No. 3. Is a letter from the same to the same, of the 10th December, 1817, announcing his readiness and desire to renew the negotiations on the existing differences between the United States and Spain, and to bring the same to a speedy termination.

No. 4. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish minister, appointing a time to communicate with him on the subject of his last note, and assuring him of the satisfaction of the President at the information it conveyed.

No. 5. Is a long letter from the minister of Spain, of 29th December last, containing a treatise relative to the Eastern boundary of Louisiana, and advancing anew all the claims heretofore set up by Spain in this respect.

No. 6. Is a letter of still greater length, of the 5th January last, from the Spanish minister, and of the same character, respecting the Western boundary of Louisiana.

No. 7. Is a letter, also of considerable length, of the 8th January last, respecting the claims of the United States on Spain for Spoliations.

No. 8. Is a letter from the Spanish minister of the same date, making a formal protest against the actual occupation of Amelia Island, just then announced by the President to Congress.

No. 9. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, under date of the 16th January, waving a reply to the long letters of M. de Onis, on the ground of the staleness of the subjects of them, and their frequent discussion heretofore; proposing a negotiation on specific terms: justifying the occupation of Amelia Island; and expressing a desire to proceed to conclude a treaty, without reverting to a course of proceeding, the only result of which must be further prostration.

No. 10. Is a letter from the Spanish minister of date January 24, complaining that a discussion of the old topics is avoided, and intimating that it must be because his arguments and the claims of Spain are unanswerable, &c.—proposing a different project of a Treaty; & renewing the protest against the occupation of Amelia Island and Galvezton.

No. 11. Is another letter from the Spanish Minister, soliciting a reply to his former letters; recapitulating his former points, and offering to submit the differences between the United States and Spain to the mediation of any one or more of the European powers.

No. 12. Is a very long and able reply from the Secretary of State to the several letters of the Spanish minister; complying with his wish for a particular reply to his representations, and commencing at the source of each of the subjects of difference, and exploring them to their present state.—This letter, framed with much precision and force, may be considered as conclusive. It is impossible to present the whole of it in one paper.—We have selected the concluding paragraphs, which will afford to every reader a general idea of the present state of our relations with Spain.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Adams to Don Luis De Onis, dated March 12 1818.

"You perceive, sir, that the government of the United States is not prepared either to renounce any of the claims which it has been so long urging upon the justice of Spain, or to acquiesce in any of those arguments which appear to you so luminous & irresistible. Determined to pursue the establishment of their rights, as long as by any possibility they can be pursued through the paths of peace, they have acquiesced, as the Message of the President at the commencement of the present session of Congress has informed you, in that policy of Spain which has hitherto procrastinated the amicable adjustment of these interests; not from an insensibility to their importance to this union, nor from any indifference to the object of being upon terms of cordial harmony with Spain; but, because peace is among the dearest and most earnest objects of their policy; and because they have considered, and still consider it, more congenial to the principles of humanity, and to the permanent welfare of both nations to wait for the favorable operation of time upon the prejudices and passions opposed to them, than to resort to the unnecessary agency of force. After a lapse of thirteen years of patient forbearance, in waiting for the moment when Spain should find it expedient to meet their constant desire of bringing to a happy and harmonious termination all the conflicting interests between them, it will need little additional effort to wait somewhat longer with the same expectation. The President deems this course even more advisable than that of referring the questions depending between the two nations to the arbitration or mediation of one or more friendly European powers, as you have been authorized to propose. The statement in your note of the 10th of February, in reference to this subject, is not altogether correct.—It is not the British Government which, on this occasion, has offered; but your government which, without first consulting or asking the concurrence of the United States, has requested the mediation of Great Britain. The British Government, as must be well known to you, have declined the offer of their mediation, unless it should be requested by both parties; and have communicated to the government of the United States this overture on the part of Spain. The President has thought proper, from motives which he has no doubt will be deemed satisfactory, both to Great Britain and Spain, to decline uniting in this request. He is indeed fully persuaded that, notwithstanding any prepossessions which the British government may heretofore have entertained with regard to any of the points in controversy, they would have been entirely discarded in assuming the office of a mediator. But it has hitherto been the policy, both of Europe and of the United States, to keep aloof from the general federative system of each other. The European states are combined together, and connected with one another, by a multitude of important interests and relations, with which the United States have no concern, with which they have always manifested the determination not to interfere, and of which no communication being made to them by the governments of Europe, they have not information competent to enable them to estimate their extent and bearings. The United States, in justice to themselves, in justice to that harmony which they earnestly desire to cultivate with all the powers of Europe, in justice to that fundamental system of policy

which forbids them from entering the labyrinth of European politics, must decline soliciting or acceding to the interference of any other government of Europe, for the settlement of their differences with Spain.

But however discouraging the tenor and character of your recent notes has been to the hopes which the promises and professions of your government had excited, that the time for adjustment of these differences with Spain, herself, had at length arrived, the United States will not abandon the expectation that more correct views of the subject will ultimately be suggested to your government, and they will always be disposed to meet them in the spirit of justice and amity. With regard to those parts of the province of Louisiana, which have been incorporated within the state of that name, it is time that the discussion should cease—forming part of the territory of a sovereign and independent state of this union, to dispose of them is not within the competency of the executive government of the United States; nor will the discussion be hereafter continued. But if you have proposals to make, to which it is possible for the government of the United States to listen with a prospect of bringing them to any practicable conclusion, I am authorized to receive them, and to conclude with you a treaty for the adjustment of all the differences between the two nations, upon terms which may be satisfactory to both.

With regard to the motives for the occupation of Amelia Island, the messages from the president of the United States to Congress, and any letter to you of the 16th January, have given the explanations, which, it is presumed, will be satisfactory to your government. The exposed and feeble situation of that island, as well as of the remainder of East Florida, with their local position in the neighbourhood of the U. States, have always been among the primary inducements of the U. States, for urging to Spain the expediency to the interests of both nations, that Spain should cede them for a just and suitable equivalent to the United States.

In the letter of the 28th of January, 1805, from Messrs. Pinkney and Monroe, to Mr. Cevallos, the following passage stands prominent among the arguments used by them to that effect.—"Should Spain," say they, "not place a strong force in Florida, it will not escape your excellency's attention, that it will be much exposed to the danger of being taken possession of by some other power, who might wish to hold it with very different views towards Spain than those which animate the government of the United States. Without a strong force being there, it might even become an asylum for adventurers and freebooters; to the great annoyance of both nations."

You know, sir, how far the events thus anticipated, and pointed out so early as in January, 1805, to the prudent forecast of Spain, have been realized. Pensacola has been occupied by another power, for the purpose of carrying on war from it against the United States, and Amelia Island has been occupied by adventurers, to the great annoyance of both nations, and of all others engaged in lawful commerce upon the Gulf of Mexico. Before these events occurred, the Congress of the United States, aware of the great and growing danger of them, which had been so long before distinctly foreseen, had made it the duty of the Executive government, in the case of such a contingency, to take the temporary possession of the country, which might be necessary to avert the injuries that must result from it. Amelia Island was taken, not from the possession of Spain, but of those from whom she had been equally incapable of keeping or of recovering its possession, and who were using it for purposes incompatible with the laws of nations and of the United States. No purpose, either of taking or of retaining it as a conquest from Spain, has ever been entertained, and unless ceded by Spain to the United States, it will be restored, whenever the danger of its being again thus occupied and misused shall have ceased.

It is needless to add, that the proposal that the United States should take any further measures than those already provided by law for preventing armaments hostile to Spain within the territories of the United States, is inadmissible. The measures already taken, and the

laws already existing against hostile armaments within our jurisdiction, incompatible with the obligations of neutrality, are sufficient for its preservation; and the necessary means will continue to be used, as they have been, to carry them faithfully into execution.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration, sir, your obedient and very humble servant, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 6. SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Sixteen hundred young immortals of this city, are now by the benevolence and humanity of their christian teachers, on the day set apart for the worship of Almighty God, instructed in the rudiments of salvation. Many of those children for the first time perhaps in their lives, hear the name of their adorable creator pronounced with reverence, for the first time they are taught that they are immortal; for the first time they hear that the earth which they inhabit is but a nursery for Heaven; they begin to walk in a new world, to feel desires, thoughts and aspirations of the soul, to which they have hitherto been strangers and aliens—to behold gleams of christian light beaming thro' the dark caverns of the grave, when death unbars the portal, they begin to feel their own immortal dignity—they learn that for them and for such as them, the Saviour of the Universe, the Son of God the brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of his person, expired upon the cross.

Now, if those who superintended the education of these young candidates for immortal glory, should have instructed them in the way of obtaining terrestrial honors and emoluments, should have told them that they were destined hereafter to fill important stations in society—what thanks would have been giving to such benefactors. But a nobler panegyric awaits them who have the superintendence of Sunday Schools. They direct the steps of the young aspirant to their Father's Mansion, to an house not made with hands eternal is the Heavens. The angel seen by St. John in his fearful visions in the Isle of Patmos, is now evidently flying with the everlasting gospel. Ethiopia begins to stretch forth her hands.—The disciples of Juggernaut—the Hottentots—those who have dwelt in the darkness of idolatry, behold floating in their horizon the standard of salvation. It is preceded by an host of shining angels, who shout the joyful tidings of peace on earth and good will towards men.

Fed. Rep.

New York, March 16.

The United States ship Hornet, Capt. Reed, got under way yesterday, and went down to the watering place.—We have before stated that she goes first to St. Domingo, and if conjecture be correct, she will proceed to the Santh Main & South America. The gentlemen who go out in her, we understand are clothed with extensive diplomatic powers. It is probable the departure of the Hornet is connected with the unpleasant state of our negotiations with the Spanish government. We may know more in a few days, for it is certain that at present our government is discussing, in some very important measure relative to Spain.

The Hornet waits for final instructions, hourly expected.—Gazette.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

"Chester (Penn.) 25th March, 1818. "We had a disagreeable occurrence here last evening, from the effects of which I have not yet recovered my equanimity. About seven o'clock as we were sitting round the fire, we heard a loud explosion, apparently in our immediate vicinity, and our first impression was, that some ship was firing in the town, but in a few moments our speculations were at an end, and we were informed that a keg of powder had exploded in Mr. Spence's store; he was blown to pieces, and that there were several more kegs in the store, which was on fire. You may well imagine the alarm we felt at this information. A gentleman travelling (whose name I do not recollect,) who had stopped at one of the inns, rushed into the store and seized one of the kegs which stood on a shelf, the head of which was out; in lifting it down, hastily, (not knowing it was open) he scattered, to appearance

better than same time but he fortunately bearing it due well removed fire was soon

"You will see it happened—astonishment! powder, was counter, and it die was dropped two more kegs just above, on head out, another explosion, was

"Had they a ry would have can form an idea the first, on the wall of which was burst forth the window to thrown from th

"I hope this persons to be destructive articles are so ridiculous that neither punishment, ha them."

From the Ju

The unfortunate said to have befall and his little par prove unfounded. a vagueness in t communicated, w least, improbable think that Genet entrust his safety cort, when it was the banks of the below the Agency distance of near miles) were line parties of the ene fate of Lieutenant palachicola, it would have war against so rash an

The communic Scott has become the boats which over from Fort La pelled to constru plants, higher than men, to protect th of the enemy. E tion has been ren less by the ingenui for finding they epression on the bul their fire against boat with such ceen soon destroy them changes of oars ha rided, the boat is ng wrecked by a s ng into the hands

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From English pap N. Yo

Napoleon Point The long expect ear to-morrow, the MS. was trans orna, with assuranc authenticity m pon. The Editor

"A singular circ these papers in my ne 1814, an Ame avelling for his pl it me at Leghorn riosity to become inaparte, inspire meast wish to go ba, and I procure doing so. He w erable knowledg ing manners, an duced Napoleon

eral interviews allowed to peru moirs, from whi extracts of th conversations e of a very e as they occur to Leghorn he he his notes: remely interest red the permissi of them, with t g published. A on he at length rest. The sing the notes w w a shade of facts cited happ are related; o not some conn parte and the may, I cons do as a curious t, and one of th relating to Bon following is e of the 15th of The expedition oced from Cau

better than a pound, the fire at the same time falling all around him, but he fortunately succeeded in bearing it out of danger. Mr. Max well removed the other keg. The fire was soon after extinguished.

"You will no doubt wonder how it happened—Open your eyes with astonishment! An open keg of powder, was standing under the counter, and in passing by it, a candle was dropped into it by accident; two more kegs stood on a shelf, just above, one of them with the head out, another keg in the same situation, was in the cellar.

"Had they exploded, much injury would have been received, if I can form an idea, from the effect of the fire, on the building; the front wall of which opposite the Bank, was burst forward at least a foot, the window torn out, and joists thrown from the sockets.

"I hope this may induce some persons to be more careful of such destructive articles; but, the generally are so ridiculously fool hardy, that neither precept, example, or punishment, has any effect upon them."

From the Augusta Chronicle.

March 14.

The unfortunate disaster which is said to have befallen General Gaines and his little party, we hope will prove unfounded. Indeed, there is a vagueness in the intelligence, as communicated, which renders it, at least, improbable. We do not think that General Gaines would entrust his safety to so small an escort, when it was well known that the banks of the river from a little below the Agency to Fort Scott, (a distance of nearly two hundred miles) were lined with scouting parties of the enemy. The recent fate of Lieutenant Scott, on the Apalachicola, it is also presumed, would have warned the General against so rash an enterprise.

The communication with Fort Scott has become so dangerous, that the boats which descended the River from Fort Lawrence, are compelled to construct bulwarks of planks, higher than the heads of the men, to protect them from the fire of the enemy. Even this precaution has been rendered nearly useless by the ingenuity of the savages; for finding they can make no impression on the bulwark they direct their fire against the oars of the boat with such certainty that they soon destroy them; and if sufficient changes of oars have not been provided, the boat is in danger of being wrecked by a sawyer, or of falling into the hands of the enemy.

FOREIGN.

From English papers received at N. York.]

London, Jan. 15.

Napoleon Part par lui-même.
The long expected work will appear to-morrow, we understand. The MS. was transmitted from Legation, with assurances that its perfect authenticity might be depended upon. The Editor in his Preface, says—

"A singular circumstance placed these papers in my possession. In the 1814, an American, who was travelling for his pleasure, came to me at Leghorn. His extreme curiosity to become acquainted with Napoleon, inspired him with an earnest wish to go to the Island of St. Helena, and I procured him the means of doing so. He was a man of considerable knowledge, and very engaging manners, and seems to have known Napoleon much. He had several interviews with him, and was allowed to peruse his manuscript memoirs, from which he privately extracted the leading parts. Conversations with Bonaparte were of a very singular nature. He also noted down every thing as it occurred.—On his return to Leghorn he communicated his notes: I found them so extremely interesting, that I entreated the permission to take a copy of them, with the view of their being published. After much hesitation he at length consented to my request. The singular manner in which the notes were taken, may be a shade of doubt, whether the facts cited happened exactly as they are related; or whether there was some connivance between Bonaparte and the Author? Be this as it may, I consider the Manuscript as a curious historical document, and one of the most authentic relating to Bonaparte."

The following is an extract of a letter of the 15th of Dec. from London: The expedition which is about to be sent from Cadiz to our col-

onies in South America, under the protection of a Russian squadron, will be empowered to make proposals to the Insurgents, or to continue hostilities, according to circumstances. Several civil and military commissioners are to accompany it, who will offer terms of arrangement equally advantageous to the inhabitants of Spanish America, & to the mother country. It is added, that two of the most preponderant powers in Europe will act as mediators, and guarantee the strict execution of the terms of pacification. Such, at least are the reports circulated at the Court and in the best informed circles of Madrid.

Jan. 19.

Letters of the 29th ult. from Madrid, mention that another complete hoax had been played off on the Russian ambassador. Some time ago we noticed, that in consequence of the expected arrival of the Russian fleet at Cadiz, his excellency had proceeded there, post haste, but tired of waiting he again returned to Madrid. On the morning of Christmas day, his excellency a second time took post for Cadiz, in consequence of the arrival of an officer from that port, stating, that the Russian squadron had actually arrived! It now appears certain, that the embargo which took place in Cadiz some months ago, was not intended to carry out troops to South America, but to convey the Russian crew back to their homes, in conformity to an article contained in the bill of sale of the ships.

The count de Palmelo, the Portuguese ambassador at our court, is said to have quitted Paris on Monday last. The presumed object of his mission there was to confer with the plenipotentiaries of the high allied powers, respecting the difficulties between Spain & Portugal.—His departure is at once gratuitously ascribed, by the Morning Chronicle, to a peremptory refusal, on the part of his government, to deliver up the territory of Monte Video to Spain, which Spain shall have settled her dispute with her revolted colonies. We are far from believing that Portugal would venture to conduct herself with so little of conciliatory disposition, after the note which was delivered to her minister by the allied powers in May last.

A few days since, a vessel, supposed to belong to the U. States with a cargo of staves and tobacco, put into Kinmare River. Officers were put on board, but in a short time after, a number of countrymen arrived in two boats, who put the officers below, and proceeded to land and carry off the tobacco, in which they not only succeeded, but also secreted it in such manner, that notwithstanding a most diligent search was made, not more than about 200 lbs. of the tobacco could be discovered. The captain and crew are not with the vessel, which still remains in the River Kinmare.

In the course of the last year, five hundred and forty thousand barrels of flour were imported into Liverpool from the United States of America. To this circumstance more perhaps than any other is to be ascribed the badness of the bread, which has been a universal complaint.—The adulteration of American flour is a notorious fact. It eludes detection, except by chemical process, until its effects are felt in the stomach. Wheat only ought to be admitted from foreign ports.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris papers of Friday last. A letter from Count Carra Saint Cyr, dated Cayenne, the 13th November, 1817, published officially in the *Moniteur*, announces the taking possession of French Guiana on the 8th of that month. A long detail is given in these journals of the celebration of the funeral service on Wednesday in memory of Louis XVI.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The schooner Patriot, Captain Thompson, arrived at this port this morning, in 66 days from Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of hides, specie, and copper. We are enabled this evening to present the following intelligence brought by her.

A letter received in this city by this arrival says, "the cause of the Patriots is not in so flourishing a condition as it has been, but I am almost afraid to write you my real sentiments. The government is very suspicious of all Americans, and would not stop to break open all correspondence, which is quite a common thing in this country. My real opinion is, that Republicanism will never flourish in this country

indeed, they are now as far removed from liberty as before the revolution."

Another extract, dated Buenos Ayres, 29d Jan.

You complain of my not being regular in communicating the state of this country. It is not for the want of inclination, but from the nature of the government under which we live. It is dangerous as well as difficult to give an opinion of the political state of Buenos Ayres.—The present government is rigid and severe in the extreme, and its police and emissaries numerous and vigilant. This country has never been in a more disturbed state since I have been here; and it will require all the energy of the government to extinguish the flame that is now kindled and increasing, and which ultimately will burst forth.

A Declaration of War has been declared by the chief, Artigas, of the Banda Oriental, (eastern side) and this government has transported 1500 of its best troops to the other side, in expectation of a division among the troops of Artigas; but as I told you they will be disappointed in their expectations—So it has happened—they have been defeated with loss—to what extent is only known as yet to the government, who keep it from the public; certain it is, a great many wounded have arrived, who tell a dismal story.

The last news from CHILI is not the most favorable to the patriot cause. Talcahuana, which is the only port the Spaniards have retained in Chili, has been besieged by the patriots for a length of time; and two unsuccessful attacks have been made against it, and the besieging army has suffered considerably. The last mail brings an account of 3,000 royalists landing at that place, and the probability of more arriving from Lima. This news has depressed the people a good deal here but I am of opinion it will be of service to them.

The army before Talcahuana, is commanded by General Brayer, who you no doubt saw in Baltimore, and who left there with General Carrera. He is said to be a man of experience, and a good soldier, from the school of Napoleon; and if the jealousy of this people will but let him alone, I have no doubt he will give a good account of the Royalists, should they dare to attack him.

I say it will be of service to the country, inasmuch as it will afford a field for discipline among the young officers and troops, and with the skill General Brayer possesses, give them an idea of the detail and minutiae of an army of which they heretofore had little or no knowledge of.

If the government of Buenos Ayres will act with a spirit of liberality towards the Chilians, they never can be conquered; but if, on the contrary, they pursue the system they have now adopted, and create divisions among the people, it may fall again under the Spanish yoke, after much bloodshed.

From Relf's Gazette.

CHURCH ROBBERY.

In addition to the robberies of St. James' and Christ Church lately noticed, we have to record a third, which is that of the New Jerusalem Temple, at the corner of Twelfth and George streets, which occurred in the night of the 25th inst. Happily, however, for the public, in the latter instance, the robber was detected, and we are in hopes that his apprehension may lead to a discovery of the perpetrators of the others. The circumstances were as follows:

About three o'clock in the morning of the 26th, William Hubbard, watchman of the district, saw a coloured man, near Twelfth and Locust street, proceeding along with a large bundle under his arm. He called to him to stop, which the other refused to do, whereupon he was pursued, overtaken, and seized by the watchman, who after much resistance on the part of the thief, succeeded in securing him. The prisoner was conveyed to the watch house at the centre square, where he stated that he had obtained the articles in his possession somewhere in the Northern Liberties; but one of the watchmen observing a similarity between the same and what he had seen in the New Jerusalem church, notice was given to the sexton, who made search early in the morning, & found a number of cushions & other things concealed on an

adjoining lot.—The man was examined before the mayor, and disclosed the spot where he had placed some other articles, and he was accordingly committed for trial.

The articles plundered were pew cushions, which were ripped open and the curled hair taken out, and stuffed into bags, three pulpit cushions of silk velvet filled with feathers, some music books, and one or two small carpets. All the articles, it is believed have been found, & the object of the robber appears to have been the curled hair, that being the only article of which the identity could not be proved.

Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the watchman who apprehended this unprincipled plunderer, especially when it is known that the thief is a man of extraordinary muscular power, and that at one period of the scuffle, he had actually got his antagonist down. We hope that such an example will made of the culprit as will deter others from being guilty of a similar offence. He is said to be an old offender, discharged from our prison about a year since.

New & Cheap CASH STORE,

At the Corner of Market Space and Corn-Hill-street.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA, with an assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he will dispose of for CASH ONLY; he wishes it expressly understood, that he intends confining himself to the cash business exclusively, without respect of persons.

March 28.

6w.

James Shephard, TAILOR,

Having taken a shop at the lower end of Corn Hill street, will in future carry on the tailoring business in the same, where he keeps a constant supply of

Ready Made Cloths,

Persons desirous of having work done in his line, or of purchasing are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. J. S. has on hand at this time some excellent BEER, and intends keeping Porter throughout the approaching season.

Annapolis, April 2.

7w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Trustees for the education of Poor Children, will meet at Mrs. Miles's, (formerly Rawlings's) Tavern, on Saturday the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining what children should be educated, at the expense of the county; those having children under their care, that cannot be taught by parental means, are invited to attend the said meeting, or to make application to some of the subscribers.

THOMAS SELLMAN, DANIEL MURRAY, REZIN ESTEP, WILLIAM STEUART, VIRGIL MAXCY, JOSEPH G. HARRISON, THOMAS IGLEHART, Trustees District No. 1, Anne Arundel County.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of April next, on the premises, a Lot of ground near the African meeting house, being part of a tract of land called "Acton," now in the possession of Caesar Peterson, and Grace his wife.

The above property will be sold for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof. On payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber will execute a deed—sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassarway, Trustee.

April 2

Was Committed,

To my custody as a runaway, on the 17th day of March, a Negro woman who calls herself Eliza, appears to be about twenty-one years of age, five feet two inches high, complexion not very black, she has a small child with her about 8 months old, a bright mulatto. Her clothing consists only of an old purple velvet pelice, old yarn stockings, and old shoes. The said woman states herself to be free, and that she was bound to a Mr. Wall in Baltimore, living in Lexington street, with whom she served her time. Notice is hereby given, that unless she is discharged from J. H. she will be sold to pay her prison fees, and other expenses according to law.

R. Welch, of Ben. Sheriff.

April 2

A. A. County.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the house and lot on Corn Hill street, at present occupied by Mr. Philip Curran. For price and terms enquire of James Munroe.

April 2.

ANN MUNROE.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

A meeting of the Physicians of Anne Arundel County is requested on Tuesday the 21st of April instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, for the purpose of forming a Medical Society, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Annapolis, April 2. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 25th April instant, at the late residence of James Price, deceased, near Lyon's creek bridge,

The Personal Estate

of said James Price, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security; under that sum the cash to be paid.

LEONARD GARY, adm'r.

April 2.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, April 1, 1818.

John Anice, Ethan Allen, Mary Atwell, Wm. Brewer 2, Mary Brook, Thos. S. Brewer, Rousberry Bowie, Thos. H. Bowie 2, Wm. Bulifelt, Mark W. Bush, Richd. Ball, Chas. C. Broune, Board of Health of the city of Annapolis, Jeremiah B. Brashear, Stephen Boon, Wade H. Bynum, Henry Cage, Henry Coulter, Wm. Cross, Thos. R. Cross, Philip Clayton, Edwd. Conway, Henry A. Callis, Eleanor Dunn, Emanuel Dadds, Henry L. Davis 3, Mary Davis, Chs. Frazier, Anne Gambriel, Augustin Gambriel 2, Isabella Green, Benj. Gaither, Wm. Glover 2, Richard Grey, E. P. Gollotham, Lyde Goodwin, Christopher Holme, Godfrey Henderson 2, Thos. W. Hall, Nathan Haines, Rachel Hart, John Hatherly, Maria Hondorp, Jas. Hunter, Henry Hall, Geo. Jordan 2, Benj. Johnson, Dr. A. Jones, Arnold E. Jones, Danl. P. Jacobs, Richard Allan Johns, Jno. L. Kerr 2, Anton Kuitel, Wm. Kilty, Levin Rufus King, Martha Leurond, John Leigh, Jas. B. Latimer, Jno. Merrideth, Chs. McCoy, Benj. Merrideth, Wm. McLeland 3, Cornelius Mills, Jas. Mills, Johnan Wm. Manaker, Saml. Mackubin, Wm. T. Mathews, John Norwood, John B. Nichols, Moses Orme, Saml. Owens, Henry Purdy, Z. Preble, Saml. Peaco, Peter Philips, Lucy Pierce, Henry Price, P. Richardson, Saml. Ray, Chs. Rird, Basil Shephard, Wm. Scott, Thomas Sellman, John Scott, Luban Slade 2, John Smith 3, Peter Southcomb, Eliza Saunders, Jno. K. Simpson, Jos. Simpson, D. Simpson, Jno. Sewall, Wm. Stunders 2, Wm. R. Thompson, Nancy Tuttle, Sarah Tydings, Jona. Weadon, Elijah Wells, Chs. H. Willigman, Rebecca Watkins, Orsborn Williams, Richd. Watts 2, Anne B. Ward, Henry H. Warfield, Fraze Worthing.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon he now resides, containing about two hundred acres of land more or less, lying immediately on South River, near London town, adjoining the farm of James M'Culloch Esq. The soil is equal to any in the neighbourhood, and is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; plaster of paris also acts upon it to considerable advantage. There is an apple orchard of about five hundred trees, which produce fruit in great abundance, from five to six thousand gallons of cider can be made annually. There is also other fruit trees of almost every kind of selected fruit, which yield abundantly. The farm contains a sufficiency of wood for its support. The houses are indifferent, a new frame however has been recently put up, which may be finished so as to make an excellent dwelling house. One thousand dollars must be paid in hand, when the sale is made; for the balance the terms will be accommodating. If this property is not sold at private sale before the first day of May next, (of which notice will be given,) it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

April 2.

Boot & Shoe Store.

The subscriber, from Baltimore, respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has opened a BOOT and SHOE STORE, one door below the Store of Mr. J. Hughes, in Church-street; where he intends to have Work made up in its different branches, and will sell low for Cash.

A share of public patronage will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES H. HYDE.

March 26.

3w.

POETS' CORNER.

From the London Star.

Lines on hearing that the plant called the *Myasotes Arvensis*, or, forget me not, was growing on the plain of Waterloo, after the battle.

There is a flow'r, whose opening bloom,
Beams softly o'er the Hero's grave;
Whose trembling leaf, and sweet perfume
Denote the dwelling of the brave.

No urn is there, that little flow'r,
Alone remains, their woes to tell,
How they bled in battle's hour;
How valor fought, and prudence fell!

Sweet child of spring, thy modest head
Was born to grace some happier spot,
And wilt thou bloom among the dead,
And only say "forget me not?"

"I would not leave this plain of rest,
For brighter skies and milder climes,
Here I repose on Honour's breast,
Unmov'd by fear, unstain'd by crimes

At midnight oft the Orphan steals
O'er me to pour the sacred tear;
And while his heart a throbbing feels,
He knows his parent's grave is here.

And shall I leave the Hero's tomb,
Or mock the Orphan's tender weep?
No! stranger I was born to bloom
Where streams of widow'd sorrow flow."

Guard of the midnight hour, farewell!
Still o'er the slumbering warrior wave;
Be mine the sacred task to tell
The charms that smile on glory's grave!

From the Union.

THE SLANDERER.

Know'st thou the fiend of the fearful hour,
That wanders alone on mortality's shore?

That treads on the grave where brave men repose,
And wittily tramples the church yard Rose?

Know'st thou the fiend of the midnight noon,
That gazes with hate on the beautiful moon?

That soils and mars with the finger of shame,
The artless records of the poor man's fame?

Know'st thou the fiend of the livid hue,
Whom the eye of mortals may seldom view?

That places his hand on the heart of the good,
Congealing for ever the vital flood?

Know'st thou the fiend of the scornful eye,
That insulates the pure breath of love's sigh?

And returns it back, polluted and foul,
To prison and winter the fond one's soul?

Know'st thou the fiend of the Godless tongue,
That delights when the heart of virtue's wrong?

That laughs at the view of a Brother's heart,
Transixed, and writhing with his deadly dart.

Know'st thou the fiend? do'st thou see him advance?
O heaven protect thee from his baleful glance!

For should'st thou be seen by that eye of flame,
Adieu to thy honour, thy glory, thy fame.

BOSTON BARD.

WAR.

The following beautiful extract is from the pen of Dr. Chalmers, who has written with such force and energy in defence of the Christian Religion. It presents in so strong a light, the ferocious aspect of war, when undisciplined by the false splendours which surround it, that nothing ought to be read with greater delight by a people, whose duty, interest and desire it is, to encourage and adopt a pacific policy towards other nations.

"One great obstacle to the extinction of war, is the way in which the heart of man is carried off from its barbarities and its horrors, by the splendor of its deceitful accompaniments. There is a feeling of the sublime in contemplating the shock of armies, just as there is in contemplating the devouring energy of a tempest; and this so elevates and engrosses the whole man, that his eye is blind to the tears of bereaved parents, and his ear is deaf to the piteous moan of the dying, and the shriek of their desolated families. There is a gratefulness in the picture of a youthful warrior burning for distinction in the field, and lured by this generous aspira-

tion to the deepest of the animated throng, where, in the fell work of death, the opposing sons of valor struggle for a remembrance and a name; and this side of the picture is so much the exclusive object of our regard, as to disguise from our view, the mangled carcasses of the fallen, and the writhing agonies of the hundreds, and the hundreds more, who have been laid on the cold ground, where they are left to languish and to die. There no eyes pity them! No sister is there to weep over them! There no gentle hand is present to ease the dying posture, or bind up the wounds, which in the maddening fury of the combat, have been given and received by the children of one common father! There death spreads its pale ensigns over every countenance, and when night comes on, and darkness around them, how many a despairing wretch must take up with the bloody field as the untended bed of his last sufferings, without one friend to bear the message of tenderness to his distant home, without one companion to close his eyes!

I avow it—On every side of me, I see causes at work which go to spread a most delusive coloring over war, and to remove its shocking barbarities to the back ground of our contemplations altogether. I see in the history, which tells me of the superb appearance of the troops and the brilliancy of their successive charges—I see in the poetry which lends the magic of its numbers to the narrative of blood, and transports its many admirers, as by its images and its figures, and its nodding plumes of chivalry, it throws its treacherous embellishments over a scene of legalized slaughter. I see in the music which represents the progress of the battle, and where, after being inspired by the trumpet notes of preparation, the whole beauty and tenderness of a drawing room, are seen to bend over the sentimental entertainment; nor do I hear the utterance of a single sigh to interrupt the death-tones of the thickening contest and the moans of the wounded men, as they fade away upon the ear, and sink into lifeless silence!—all, all goes to prove what strange and half-sighted creatures we are. Were it not so, war would never have been seen in any other aspect than that of unmingled hatefulness, and I can look to nothing but to the progress of christian sentiment upon earth, to arrest the strong current of its popular and prevailing partiality for war. Then only will an imperious sense of duty, lay the check of severe principle, on all the subordinate tastes and faculties of our nature. Then will glory be reduced to its right estimate—and the wretched benevolence of the gospel chasing away every spell, will be turned by the treachery of no delusion whatever from its simple but sublime enterprises, for the good of the species. Then the reign of truth and quietness will be ushered into the world, and war, cruel, atrocious, unrelenting war, will be stript of its many and its bewildering fascinations."

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th March, 1818.

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 the sixth 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 correct simple order.

By order of the Board,
JONAS PINKNEY, Cash.

March 26.
The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; and Maryland Republican, Annapolis are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and transmit the accounts to the Bank for payment.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon.—Term made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND,

Intend to offer in Premiums, the following sums; and announce to the Public their wish to have an exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday of June next, and they offer the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

- For the best Bull raised in Maryland, \$10
- the best Milch Cow, with a Calf by her side, 8
- the second best do. with do. 6
- the best steer, not more than four years old, 8
- the best pair of working cattle, 8
- the best ram of the long woolled breed, 4
- the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long woolled breed, 6
- the two second best Ewes and Lambs of do. 4
- the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed, 5
- the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do. 5
- the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old, 5
- the best work Horse, not more than 6 years, 5
- the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years, 6
- the best Colt, not more than 3 years old, 5

No animal will be entitled to premium unless raised and owned, at the time of exhibition, by the person offering the same.

For Household Manufactures.

- For the best knit thread Stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, \$3
- the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 2
- the best knit thread Gloves for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 2
- the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 1

FOR INVENTIONS.

- To the person who shall exhibit the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, and of his own invention, \$10
- To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind, 8
- To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward. Any sum the judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

- For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly, \$10
- For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub or Cut worm, 8
- For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty five plants, 5
- For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty-five plants, 4

Persons who intend offering articles or matters for premiums, and should not be able to have them prepared in time for the exhibition in June next, are invited to bring them forward for exhibition at the meeting of the Society in December next.

The claim of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied with, and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject, and it is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong, that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day before the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles or performance, shall be adjudged to deserve; or of withholding both if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured that the Society will always be disposed to judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their present funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make any communication upon Agricultural subjects, are invited to address them to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. Secretary.

March 5, 1818.

WARNING.

The subscribers give this public Notice, which they seriously request every person to regard, that they, as Executors of the late Francis T. Clements, are determined to prosecute, indiscriminately, every person who shall hereafter deal with the slaves of the said estate, or suffer them to harbour on their plantations, or in their houses, kitchens or quarters. Merchants, Shop keepers, &c. &c. in Annapolis, must attend to this notice.

S. Clements, Ex'rs.
Joseph Green

March 12.

FOR SALE.

A tract or parcel of land lying in Calvert County, on the Chesapeake bay, known by the name of Plumb Point, about 60 miles from Baltimore, containing about 237 acres more or less, well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, there is a sufficiency of marsh and meadow land, also the greatest abundance of timber for the use of the place. The houses are out of repair, but may be put in order at a small expense. The great advantages that this property has, is having a Packet running from the landing every week from the 1st March until the 1st January, for the last eight years, and will continue hereafter to run. If this property is not sold at private sale before the 15th April next, it will be offered at public sale, on that day, or the first fair day thereafter, at the store of Mr. George G. Simmons, in Huntington, in said county, and if sold, due notice will be given. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber living in Baltimore. The above property will be shown by Mr. Birkhead, who resides on the property.

Feb. 26.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann C. Pumphy, (now Thomas) administratrix of Aquila Pumphy, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aquila Pumphy 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 first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

Ann C. Pumphy, (now Thomas) adm'rx.

March 5.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, Feb. 21, 1818.

On application by petition of George Kirby, administrator of Richard Kirby, 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.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Kirby, 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 first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

George Kirby, adm'r.

Feb. 26.

MRS. ANN MERRICK, MILLINER AND MANTUA-MAKER, FROM BALTIMORE.

Respectfully informs her friends and the public of Annapolis, and the community in general, that she has taken the store formerly occupied by Childs & Shaw (Merchants) adjoining the store of Messrs. Evans & Iglehart, where she intends carrying on both the Milliner and Mantua Making Business. She has and will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Plain and Dress Bonnets, with a variety of different kinds of imported Laces, and a few Fancy Toys for Children. Mrs. Merrick will sell both Plain and Dress Bonnets as low as they can be bought in Baltimore, and will ensure them to be of good qualities, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

March 19, 1818.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 13th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, part of two

Tracts of Land,

Called Nathan's Rest and Williams Discovery, containing 99 3/4 acres more or less. These lands lie adjoining the waters of Stoney creek, about one half in woodland, and the greater part enclosed under a chestnut fence. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn and rye and most kinds of early market-stuffs, and is convenient to the Baltimore market. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, with out dry out houses, a large garden well enclosed, and a small orchard of apple and peach trees. The above lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved securities, with interest thereon from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.

Charles Waters, Trustee.

By His excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas NEGRO DICK, in the employ of a certain Charles Shriver, has been charged with committing a Rape on the body of a certain Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Anne Arundel county, on the twenty-fifth day of February last. And whereas, it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of any county in this State the said NEGRO DICK.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for four weeks.

March 19.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of John Linstead, administrator of Sarah Maccomb, late of A. A. 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.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Maccomb, 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 first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

John Linstead, adm'r.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal

Are informed that the work is ready and ready for delivery, at the Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb. 11.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
COURT-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1818.
Ordered, That the Act passed at the December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, "An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways," published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for the purpose of preventing such heinous crimes, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged, employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for any term of years, or for a longer term than he or she is bound to serve, by such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county where such seller or seller shall reside, or sale be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore; city court, provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, of give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such remainder or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting, or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be his duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice, of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or informant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state; contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place, where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves, shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace, false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, and enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the goal of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear agreeably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; *Provided*, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through this state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law, by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1818.
Ordered, That the following Laws, passed December session, 1817, to wit: An act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore; An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council, be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the number and limits of election districts in the city of Baltimore shall always be the same as the wards therein.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons professing the christian religion, who hold it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation, in the manner that Quakers have heretofore been allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That before any such person shall be admitted as a witness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.
3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections, of the declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all appointments to be hereafter made by the executive, it shall be the duty of the governor and he is hereby required to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council appoint, all such officers as are directed to be appointed by the executive, either by the constitution or laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

NOTICE.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Residing at Annapolis, practices in the Courts of Chancery and Appeals at Annapolis, and in the County Courts of Anne Arundel, Prince-George's and Calvert.

March 26. 3w.

Leather Store opened.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends of this City, and the community in general, that he has opened a Leather Store in Church-street, one door below the Store of Mr. J. Hughes's; where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of LEATHERS, all of which he is determined to sell low for Cash, and to punctual customers at usual credit. He also informs his friends, that he continues to carry on the Tanning Business at his old Stand, opposite the Dock, and adjoining the New Store of Messrs. G. & J. Barber, & Co.

For BARK, HIDES and SKINS, Baltimore Cash prices will be given. The Subscriber avails himself of this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the Community for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business.

JOHN HYDE.
March 26. 3w.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of April, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at half past eleven o'clock, for Cash, one negro girl named Dinah, being taken as the property of Elizabeth Tayman, to satisfy a debt due Lewis Duvall, for the use of Solomon Grove.

R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.
A. A. County.
March 26.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of April, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, all that tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called "The Trusty Friend," of which Gerard H. Snowden is seized in fee, containing three hundred acres more or less, being taken as the property of the said Snowden to satisfy debts due to Wm. Brewer, for the use of John Golder, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Allen Quynn, use of John Randall, and a debt due Thomas Griffith.

R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.
A. A. County.
March 26.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of April inst, on the premises, a Lot of ground near the African meeting-house, being part of a tract of land called "Acton," now in the possession of Caesar Peterson, and Grace his wife.

The above property will be sold for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof. On payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber will execute a deed, to be commenced at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
April 2.

of the court of the subscribers on Monday, if fair, if not, on Tuesday, on the

Land.

and William 99 34 acres lands lie adjacent money creek, and the great a chestnut forest to the growth of at kinds of very convenient to the he improvement well, with garden well orchard of the above land twelve months bond, with interest thereon. Sale to

Charles Ridge, Mayor of the State

MATION.

O DICK, in the Charles Shriver, committing a certain Elizabeth Arundel county, on or the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged, employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for any term of years, or for a longer term than he or she is bound to serve, by such person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county where such seller or seller shall reside, or sale be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore; city court, provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, of give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

hereby given

scriber of Annapolis obtained from the A. A. county, in the administration of Sarah Macbubbin, county, deceased, against the same be published week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

SCRIBERS

bins' Journal, that the work is now delivery, at the Geo Shaw, and at Maryland Gazette.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 9.

For the Maryland Gazette,
Mr. GUY.
You will favour, in a high degree, a number of young ladies of this city, your constant readers, by giving this communication a place in your useful paper as soon as possible. We cannot deny, we feel somewhat aggrieved by some severe strictures upon, and liberties taken with the dress, garments, and modesty of our sex generally, by some old Bachelor, under cover of an old Maid's petticoat, whom he has assumed as a cover for his ill-natured attack—We mean the person who has assumed the name of Tabitha, in the National Messenger, and which you have copied in yours of last Thursday, March the 5th 1818. We are aware of your partiality for the fair sex, and therefore have no doubt, you will lend your aid in our defence. Indeed, "fair play is bonny play," as the adage has it—therefore we claim it of your justice. Without farther preface then, we will take the liberty of quoting to you those expressions and ideas of which we conceive we have a right to complain. "It grieves me to see the departure from delicacy that manifests itself in the dress of our girls of the present day. I am an old Maid," &c. &c. Of this she need not inform us: but we are unanimously inclined to consider her an old Maid in breeches instead of Petticoats, who was either fearful or ashamed to lecture the supposed follies and exuberancies of youth, in his own proper person. Miss Tabby talks of the verging disposition to nudity of the ladies, or girls, as she calls them, of her city; the fact may be so, or not, of her city; we can very truly assure her however, that we of this city are not to be accused of such verging with impunity. Every one knows, as well as Miss Tab, that old maids and old bachelors are not over fond of displaying any verging to nudity—because we suppose their modesty increases with their wrinkles, in proportion to the decreasing contour of a stiff silk gown and a long flapped waistcoat. We are sorry this old maid under false colours has not read, or if she has read it, that she did not take a wholesome lesson from the fable of the Fox who lost his tail. The poor unfortunate Fox reasoned for the same cause, and from the same motive, which influences the former—merely to reduce the swelling natural charms of youth to a level with her own, or to hide them for ever from her envious gaze—it is absolutely reasoning from necessity. How natural it is, to denounce the folly of those pleasures we no longer enjoy—of tails we no longer have. On this point old maids reason like foxes. But let us again to our quotations: "so much are pert little misses, now-a-days bent on obtaining husbands, that they care not what exposure of their persons they make, provided they think it will procure them what they desire; at one time (and not very long ago) they presented to the eye of gaping coxcombs as much of their beautiful bosoms, as more than was delicate—this did not attract as was expected, &c." It might puzzle even an old maid to prove the predominant feature of this harsh, indelicate and ill-natured quotation. Pert little misses—expositions of their persons—procure them what they desire—presented to the eye of the gaping coxcombs as much of their beautiful bosoms, &c. Are not these terms and accusations to be repelled? Is not the whole drift of such broad and impolished imputations, if true, incompatible with real virtue, with moral rectitude? And a few lines below this, we have it—"They have run headlong into nudity with scarce a fig leaf for their covering, leaving back, breasts, and arms exposed, &c. &c." It is not a difficult matter to bring accusations against our neighbours—it is easy to see the mote in our neighbour's eye whilst we cannot perceive the beam in our own. Dress never had, nor never shall have any thing to do with, or have any influence on, virtue. Virtue was purest when there had been no external decoration. All cloathing and covering then, is either an indication of vice, an accommodation to the prevailing fashion of the day, a matter of necessity, in order to guard against the cold or the heat of climate, or in order to screen from the eye of the beholder any natural or accidental deformity. Nature in all ages, and in all nations, it must be presumed, is true to

herself. Eye slant into the shade amidst the deep foliage of the forest as soon as nature informed her of her conscious diverging from the path of rectitude. So is it with every discontented and fastidious diverger of the present day—they cover themselves up in the fig leaf of their own deformity, and yet they must have all those who are utter strangers to such conscious feelings, shrink back abashed at the rays of light, like a bat in the depth of the forest, and insist, that this is virtue. No, no—by your leave Miss or Master Tab—these "pert little misses" of nature and virtue are not conscious of any shame or sin, in shewing the shining arm, the alabaster neck, the swelling bosom, thro' which the palpitations of nature and of nature's God, in loudest, in loveliest accents, proclaim that woman, lovely woman, was never created to be shrouded in darkness. Virtue is never ashamed of beauty. The history of mankind prove it to be a fact.

Those, any way conversant in the history of mankind, know that the aboriginal inhabitants of all nations, when first discovered, are found in total partial nudity, and begin to clothe themselves, in proportion as they advance in crimes and fashions of older and wickeder nations. The bravest race of mankind, of which history conveys to us any knowledge had been compelled to go naked, in all their martial and festive exercises, not excepting the fair sex. This they were ordered to do, by the greatest of all lawgivers—Lycurgus. The history of Spartan Dames are familiar to every one.—They did not boast in vain, when, they said, "they were the only women who brought forth men." Their virtue and fidelity were equally irreproachable. Yet those venerable matrons had been trained from infancy to go naked, as well as the other sex, in all their public games and exercises. But in this age of fastidious folly and buckram virtue, an old maid cannot behold a naked elbow, nor an old bachelor a well formed ankle, a trig, tidy petticoat, without a blush! Alas! for age and ill nature laced up in a whale bone jacket! If the ladies wear long dresses, they are assailed—if they shorten them, they are assailed; and if they throw them off they are assailed—and all this is called "a departure from delicacy." What then? shall old age and decrepitude lead the fashion for youth & sprightly activity? Or shall conscious vice, or deformity, train unconscious virtue and beauty into their unsightly uniformities? Shall not the fragrant primrose, the dappled daisy, the lively violet, the blooming rose, the gorgeous lily of the vale, display their heaven-born fragrance, nor their earth-born decorations, because an untimely pride, a worn out coxcomb of a tulip, who can neither boast of the one nor the other, says it is immodest?

As to the society in Washington and George-Town, "who style themselves dandies or dandies" we have but very little to do; further than we do not consider it becoming the character of an "old maid" who may be fairly supposed to have one foot in the grave and the other verging towards the brink, to be playing with the sacred locks of our "preachers". She may freely dispose of the hair of the coxcomb and the beau, as her passions may urge her; but with the tonsure of the pulpit!—really we doubt your pretended morals—we conceive, it little becomes you, to twist your fingers in: As to the switch-tail gentry, whom you have honoured with a castigation, we have nothing to do—they are able, so let them defend themselves. As for any thing we have to do with their exterior appearance, they may wear a bob-tail, a crop tail or a switch-tail, or no tail at all, if it so befit them. It would seem, old friend Tabby, that altho', at your time of day, it might fairly be reckoned or guessed, that your teeth are very short, or entirely gone, once more, to join their mother earth; yet we perceive, with much surprise, that you can crack some very hard latin words. What mean you by vacuum in the back? we can easily conceive a hollow or empty space between the back and the gown or frock—but a vacuum in the back!—we scorn such foreign barbarisms. Nevertheless, we can candidly say we wear corsets, merely to float smoothly on with the current of fashion; but we discover no nudity;—so far from that we are ruffled up to the ears and eyes, like an English peasant, to please such old fastidious relicts, as yourselves: Therefore, we propose that you dub us the Amazo-

nian Society, for the abolition of nudities and mammillary projections, for the state of Maryland. At present the editor, will excuse the length of this communication, and believe us, his much obliged and very humble servants,
Anna-Maria-Catherina-Antilabitha.

NAVAL DEPOT.

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to cause the harbour of Annapolis to be surveyed for the purpose of ascertaining its fitness as a site for a naval depot.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state be, and they are hereby requested to take such steps as they may deem proper, to bring before the General Government the subject of the establishment of a naval depot at Annapolis.

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to send to the President of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, copies of the two reports of Mr. Latrobe, accompanying these resolutions, and a copy of these Resolutions.

JAMES MOSHER.

President of the First Branch of the City Council.

HENRY PAYSON,

President of the Second Branch of the City Council.

Approved 31st March, 1818,

GEORGE STILES, Mayor.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the proceedings of the Corporation of Annapolis, upon the subject of the establishment of a Naval Depot, and that this Committee be instructed to enquire and report to this Branch upon the most eligible place for such an establishment, and whether it is expedient for the Corporation of Baltimore to make any representation to the General Government, or adopt any other measure in relation to the subject.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolution of the First Branch of the City Council, upon the subject of the establishment of a great naval depot at Annapolis, or elsewhere upon the Chesapeake, have had the same under serious consideration, and now submit to the Council the result of their investigation.

In commencing their inquiry into a matter of so much importance as well to the City of Baltimore as to the state of Maryland, your Committee deemed it advisable not only to examine the proceedings of the Corporation of Annapolis in relation to this subject, but also to obtain information from such persons as they thought competent to furnish it. They accordingly invited the aid of Mr. Latrobe, whose distinguished talents and abilities as an architect and civil engineer, are too well known to the Council to require from your Committee any commendation. This gentleman had been selected by the corporate authorities of the City of Annapolis, in the month of February last, to make a Survey of that Harbor, and to report his opinion as to the practicability of the removal of the Bar which passes from Horn to Greenbury Point, and obstructs the entrance into the Harbor, this Bar being considered an insurmountable objection unless it could be removed. The Survey was accordingly made, and Mr. Latrobe has submitted to your Committee the result of his enquiries, accompanied with a map of the Harbour, and two interesting reports containing the necessary explanations, and furnishing replies to several inquiries suggested by your Committee in relation to the acite of the contemplated establishment. To these documents as well as to the very able report of Mr. Hughes (one of the Committee of the Corporation of Annapolis, appointed to prepare arguments in support of the Memorial of that Body upon the subject of a depot addressed to the Legislature of Maryland) the attention of the Council is respectfully requested, as being papers not only very interesting in themselves, but containing sound and powerful arguments in favor of the selection of Annapolis as the most suitable site for the establishment of a naval depot.

These papers exhibit the arguments upon the subject in a strong point of view, and the whole matter is so completely discussed therein, that your Committee have deemed it entirely unnecessary to do more than refer to them as a part of this report; being sensible that any thing which they might suggest, would probably be little more than a repetition of some of the reasons adduced in those documents. Your Committee are perfectly satisfied that as much of the bar which obstructs the entrance into the Harbor as it may be expedient to remove for the purpose, can be removed without much difficulty, and at an expense trifling in comparison with the benefits which would result to the State at large and particularly to the city of Baltimore, from the selection of Annapolis for the object contemplated. And from the best views which they have been able to take, they are of opinion that if the objection of its distance from the sea is not deemed insurmountable, the Harbor of Annapolis is in every other respect the most suitable of any upon the Chesapeake. It affords a sufficient depth of water and is secure from the attack of an enemy. It is spacious, protected from every wind, convenient to the Bay and at all times open to navigation. As it respects healthiness of situation, it is unsurpassed if not unequalled by any other place combining the same advantages. Its proximity to the requisite supplies of timber, and naval stores, to a populous neighborhood, to the seat of the national government and to the city of Baltimore, affords strong arguments in favor of its selection, and it is sufficiently near to the sea, consistently with that complete security required for a naval depot. Your Committee are far from considering its remoteness from the ocean as a formidable objection. If they are correctly informed, the facility of getting to sea from Annapolis is at least equal to that of some of the places which have attracted attention. But it is not the intention of your Committee, nor is it, perhaps, their province or duty to submit in this report, the claims of different ports or harbors, or to enter into an elaborate detail of the superior advantages afforded by any particular acite.

In pursuing the inquiry with which they were charged, your committee could not lose sight of the object for which a depot is to be established—the building and equipment of a Navy; an object of vital importance to the interests of this great and enlightened community, and in the promotion of which all the feelings of the nation are enlisted. Who can look back upon the scenes which passed before our view during the late war, and not cherish with enthusiasm the exploits of our Navy? The seas are yet brilliant "with the dazzling splendor of its victories." The rays of its glory have irradiated the horizon. The waves are no longer subject to the dominion of a single power. The achievements of our gallant tars have secured the free and uncontroll'd navigation of the common highway of nations. Our canvass whitens every sea; our enterprise is no longer checked by the jealous spirit of a rival.

These blessings were obtained in part at least, by the valor of our naval officers and seamen, at a period too when our Navy was in its infancy. It has fought itself into repute, and the current of popular opinion runs strongly in its favor. It is the nation's pride, and if fostered as it ought to be, it will be the nation's bulwark. The administration of the general government seems to be aware of the necessity of following the advice of the venerated founder of this republic, to prepare in time of peace for the evils which may result from war, and is wisely strengthening our positions for defence, and establishing the necessary military and naval depots. It is the duty, as well as the interest of every portion of the community, but more particularly of that part of it which may be in possession of superior advantages, to be alive to their pretensions towards establishments of this nature; and it becomes them to afford to the proper authorities such local and other information as it may be in their power to render, and to solicit an examination of their claims and pretensions.

This opportunity is now afforded and from the view which your committee have taken of the subject, it would seem to be incumbent on all who feel interested in the prosper-

ity of the State of Maryland, and desirous for the selection of a site for a depot, to call the attention of the General Government to the harbor of Annapolis. The Legislature of the State has taken up the subject, and the resolution of that body passed at its late Session has been submitted to the Congress of the United States. It seems to your committee proper that the constituted authorities of this City, which is certainly very deeply interested in the question, should set upon the subject likewise, more especially as a favourable opportunity is afforded, shortly to be afforded, it being understood that the Committee appointed by the President to survey certain places which have been designated as most favourable sites for the object in view, are shortly to proceed in the execution of their duties. Your Committee are of opinion that it will be proper to petition the General Government that instructions may be given to these Commissioners to include the Harbor of Annapolis in the survey which they are about to make, and to report thereon, and recommending the adoption of the accompanying Resolution.

RICH'D. B. MAGRUDER,
WM. STEUART,
NATH'L WILLIAMS,
ISAAC PHILLIPS,
JAMES WILSON.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, March 31.

Mr. Goldsborough offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That in addition to the harbors and waters to be surveyed by a resolution of the 18th inst. for the purpose that two suitable stations may be selected for the establishment of arsenals, ports, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested, for the purpose aforesaid, to cause a survey to be made of the harbour of Annapolis, and the adjacent water of the Severn. Adopted.

FOREIGN.

London, Feb. 6.

Paris papers to the 3d inst. have been received. One of their foreign articles is highly interesting to the British feeling, but we are glad to perceive that the relation in question ends with an expression of doubt as to the accuracy of the hostile circumstance stated. It is the detail of more outrages at Algiers contained in a letter from Genoa, of the 15th of January, purporting to be related by the vice-consul to the Sardinian Court to Algiers, who had fled from the scene of horror. It is stated that the vice-consul of Sardinia, at Algiers, had arrived Genoa, who relates the following facts: A Sardinian brig had been captured and carried into Algiers, and under the pretence that the persons were not regular. The consul protested against the capture, and proceeded to the palace of the Dey, with his colleagues and other consuls. The Dey received them with sword in hand, surrounded by his guards. The English consul presented himself at the same time to complain of acts of violence which had been committed upon his son and his two nieces. They had been stopped in the street by a young man had been thrown into a dungeon, and the two ladies had been conveyed to the seraglio of the Dey, where Turkish dress had been given to them. The Dey, in a fury, ordered his captain of guards to bring in the young Englishman, whose head was cut off the presence of his father, bleeding head was exposed in the gate of the palace, and the consul withdrew trembling. Sardinian vice-consul received another answer to his representation than an order immediately to Algiers, and they took from the daughter by force.

We have some difficulty in giving credit to this horrible statement, the letter says in conclusion, article has probably been copied from an Italian journal. In contents being happily authenticated, we shall say nothing of the fact, they would obviously improve to be true. We shall merely state that if it shall be deemed necessary to send another expedition to Algiers, we hope, and trust it will be better managed than the last.

The details of the horrible atrocity stated in the French papers, on the authority of letters from Genoa, we are glad to find, are not confirmed by the accounts to the Dutch and Hamburg mails, which have subsequently been received. The Hamburg mail, however, remarks a part of the dreadful intelligence. According to the information thus derived, the murder of the British vice-consul's son was not perpetrated but threatened. The former accounts from Algiers alleged the forcible confinement of the British vice-consul's daughter to the harem of the reigning despot, and the murder of his son, before his eyes, by the same barbarous authority, and in the presence of the assembled ministers of the European powers. The Hamburg papers mention only the niece of the Sardinian consul as being so insulted. Thus, however, from various sources of intelligence, we learn, that a great outrage has been committed, but, as truths of painful nature are seldom lessened in the repetition, we may conclude that the latter account is the only one which should be fully credited. Of the insufficiency of treaties with such chiefs as to those of Moorish Africa, to restrain their people from the barbarities which have become habitual with them, this affair is another proof. When will the jarring and jealous ambition of the European powers allow them to take the only proper mode of establishing a civilized power on the coasts of Moorish Africa? It is stated in these papers on the authority of letters from Constantinople, that the deys of Tunis and Algiers have concluded a treaty of peace under the guarantee of the grand signior, and at the same time, in conjunction with the dey of Tripoli, have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the emperor of Morocco. If this intelligence be true, it will in some degree, account for the arrogance of the present dey of Algiers. The king of Sardinia is stated to have issued orders, in consequence of the above outrage, to fit out a squadron for the purpose of demanding satisfaction.

The Congress of Sovereigns, it is now said, is to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle.

By the articles from Sweden, we find that Prince Oscar, the son of Bernadotte, is authorised to exercise the powers of sovereignty in Sweden, whenever the King and his father shall be both ill, or both absent. The anticipation of such events, not mentioned as likely at present was probably meant only to call out an indirect confirmation & acknowledgment of Oscar's rights; an acknowledgment, which could not be directly required, without implying some doubt as to their original sufficiency.

Prince Frederick Joseph Louis, of Saxe Hombourg, is in his 49th year, being born in July, 1767. He commanded the Austrian hussars with distinguished gallantry; and it is learned from officers that served with him, that he is an officer of great military merit. His union with our amiable Princess Elizabeth, his serene highness will be introduced at the prince's levee on Thursday next. The marriage will take place at Easter. The princess Elizabeth will have a marriage portion of 40,000*l*, and her annual income is 15,000*l*. a year. Her intended consort is hereditary prince, and the reigning Duke is in his 71st year.

The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favoured with a loan of a London paper of the 20th of February, brought by the Messrs Smyth. It contains the report made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons, the preceding day, relating to the financial state of the country, in which he states that there was an actual diminution of the National Debt during the last year to the amount of 7,000,000*l*. or there was an increase of the funded debt of about 12,000,000*l*, being the whole amount about 57,000,000*l*; the diminution was on the funded debt, about 19,000,000*l*. The Chancellor concluded by moving for a grant of 24,000,000*l*, to pay off the several bills under the act of 1801, now outstanding and provided for.

The Chancellor stated that he would defer his financial measures until the Easter recess, and until he should abstain from incurring any thing beyond the usual ordinary taxes.

A passenger in the brig Post Sloop, 24 days from St. Michael's, informs us, that a vessel arrived there on the 26th inst. in a short passage from Lisbon, and brought intelligence of the capture of a Portuguese frigate by the Algerines, on the 10th Feb. near Gibraltar. It was said the Portuguese government had declared war against Algiers, immediately on hearing of this event.

We also learn that a Dutch ship from Holland, with 200 passengers ostensibly bound to the U. States, touched at St. Michael's in November last, where under some pretence she landed and left her passengers wholly destitute, and without any means of removing themselves.

GIG FOR SALE.

The subscriber has an excellent second hand Gig, with Plated Harness, which he will sell low.
J. H. SLEMAKER.
Annapolis, April 9, 1818. 3w.

Sale at Auction.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE HOUSES AND LOT, adjoining the property of Mr. Thomas Franklin, formerly the residence of Mr. William Brown. Terms of Sale made known on the day of sale.
Christopher Jackson, Auctr.
April 9.

A Large Fishing Batteau Lost.

On the 15th of last March my fishing batteau got adrift from my landing at Swan Point, near Rock-Hall in Kent county, the wind at N. E. probably would drive her on shore between the Bodkin and Annapolis, unless taken up by some vessel in the Bay. Three of the oars are of Black Walnut with sabre blades and had pieces of white pine nailed on the squares to make them balance better, the fourth is an old pine oar. The length of the batteau supposed to be about 27 feet, built in Baltimore about 18 months past. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will bring her safe to me at Swan Point.

Arthur Tilghman Jones.

The Editors of the Federal Republican and Patriot, at Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, & send their accounts in to Mr. Joel Barroll for payment.
April 9. 3w

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the Farm of Major Osborn S. Harwood, on South river, about twelve months since, a yellow girl named TOMSEY, well known in that neighbourhood. The above Girl was purchased by Mr. Green H. Scott, of North Carolina, of Major Harwood, for the subscriber. The above reward will be given on her being secured in any goal in the United States, so that I get her again. Address to

JOEL SMITH,
Granville county, North Carolina.
Williamsburg Post Office.
April 9. 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lane, senior, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JOHN H. D. LANE, Adm'r.
April 9. 3w.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 24th instant, at the residence of Doct. Beale M. Worthington, the personal property of the late Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of one young Negro man, one old Negro man, and four old Negro women, and one black walnut desk. The said property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid, taking bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence on said day at 11 o'clock.

William Warfield, Adm'r. D. B. N.
Will Annexed.
April 9. 3w.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Feb. 11.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

A meeting of the Physicians of Anne Arundel County is requested on Tuesday the 21st of April instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, for the purpose of forming a Medical Society, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Annapolis, April 2. 2w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 26th April instant, at the late residence of James Price, deceased, near Lyon's creek bridge,

The Personal Estate

of said James Price, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security; under that sum the cash to be paid.

LEONARD GARY, adm'r.
April 2.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, April 1, 1818.

John Anice, Ethan Allen, Mary Atwell, Wm. Brewer 2, Mary Broox, Thos. S. Brewer, Rousberry Bowie, Thos. H. Bowie 2, Wm. Billifelt, Mark W. Bush, Richd. Ball, Chs. C. Broune, Board of Health of the city of Annapolis, Jeremiah B. Brashear, Stephen Boon, Wade H. Bynum, Henry Cage, Henry Coulter, Wm. Cross, Thos. R. Cross, Philip Clayton, Edwd. Conway, Henry A. Callis, Eleanor Dunn, Emanuel Dadds, Henry L. Davis 3, Mary Davis, Chs. Frazier, Anne Gambriel, Augustin Gambriel 2, Isabella Green, Benj. Gailther, Wm. Glover 2, Richard Grey, E. P. Goldtham, Lyde Goodwin, Christopher Hohne, Godfrey Henderson 2, Thos. W. Hall, Nathan Haines, Rachel Hart, John Hatherly, Maria Hondorp, Jas. Hunter, Henry Hall, Geo. Jordan 2, Benj. Johnson Dr. A. Jones, Arnold E. Jones, Danl. P. Jacobs, Richard Allan Johns, Jno. L. Kerr 2, Antoo Knitel, Wm. Kilty, Levin Rufus King, Martha Leuond, John Leigh, Jas. B. Latimer, Jno. Merrideth, Chs. McCoy, Benj. Merrideth, Wm. McCalland 3, Cornelius Mills, Jas. Mills, Johnan Wm. Manaker, Saml. Mackubin, Wm. T. Mathews, John Norwood, John B. Nichols, Moses Orme, Saml. Owens, Henry Purdy, Z. Preble, Saml. Peaco, Peter Phillips, Lucy Pierce, Henry Price, P. Richardson, Saml. Ray, Chs. Rird, Basil Shepherd, Wm. Scott, Thomas Sellman, John Scott, Luban Slade 2, John Smith 3, Peter Southcomb, Eliza Saunders, Jno. K. Simpson, Jos. Simpson, D. Simpson, Jno. Sewall, Wm. Saunders 2, Wm. R. Thompson, Nancy Tuttle, Sarah Tydings, Jona. Weadon, Elijah Wells, Chs. H. Willigman, Rebecca Watkins, Orsborn Williams, Richd. Watts 2, Anne B. Ward, Henry H. Warfield, Fracl Worthington.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon he now resides, containing about two hundred acres of land more or less, lying immediately on South River, near London town, adjoining the farm of James McCulloch Esq. The soil is equal to any in the neighbourhood, and is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; plaster of paris also acts upon it to considerable advantage. There is an apple orchard of about five hundred trees, which produce fruit in great abundance, from five to six thousand gallons of cider can be made annually. There is also other fruit trees of almost every kind of selected fruit, which yield abundantly. The farm contains a sufficiency of wood for its support. The houses are indifferent, a new frame however has been recently put up, which may be finished so as to make an excellent dwelling house. One thousand dollars must be paid in hand, when the sale is made; for the balance the terms will be accommodating. If this property is not sold at private sale before the first day of May next, (of which notice will be given.) it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.
April 2.

Boot & Shoe Store.

The subscriber, from Baltimore, respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has opened a BOOT and SHOE STORE, one door below the Store of Mr. J. Hughes, in Church-street; where he intends to have Work made up in its different branches, and will sell low for Cash.

A share of public patronage will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JAMES H. HYDE.
March 26. 3w.

New & Cheap CASH STORE,

At the Corner of Market Street and Corn-Hill-street.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA,

with an assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he will dispose of for CASH ONLY; he wishes it expressly understood, that he intends confining himself to the cash business exclusively, without respect of persons.
March 28. 2w.

WARNING.

The subscribers give this public Notice, which they seriously request every person to regard, that they, as Executors of the late Francis T. Clements, are determined to prosecute, indiscriminately, every person who shall hereafter deal with the slaves of the said estate, or suffer them to harbour on their plantations, or in their houses, kitchens or quarters. Merchants, Shop keepers, &c. &c. in Annapolis, must attend to this notice.

S. Clements, &c. &c.
Joseph Green, &c. &c.

March 12.

FOR SALE.

A tract or parcel of land lying in Calvert County, on the Chesapeake bay, known by the name of Plumb Point, about 60 miles from Baltimore, containing about 237 acres more or less, well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco; there is a sufficiency of marsh and meadow land, also the greatest abundance of timber for the use of the place. The houses are out of repair, but may be put in order at a small expense. The great advantage that this property has, is having a Packet running from the landing every week from the 1st March until the 1st January, for the last eight years, and will continue hereafter to run. If this property is not sold at private sale before the 15th April next, it will be offered at public sale, on that day, or the first fair day thereafter, at the store of Mr. George G. Simmons in Huntington, in said county, and if sold, due notice will be given. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber living in Baltimore.

The above property will be shown by Mr. Barchhead, who resides on the property.

James Heigle.
Feb. 26. 5w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann C. Pumphy, (now Thomas) administratrix of Aquila Pumphy, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aquila Pumphy 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 first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

Ann C. Pumphy,
(now Thomas) adm'r.
March 5.

James Shephard,

TAILOR,

Having taken a shop at the lower end of Corn Hill street, will in future carry on the tailoring business in the same; where he keeps a constant supply of

Ready Made Cloaths,

Persons desirous of having work done in his line, or of purchasing are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. J. S. has on hand at this time some excellent Bases, and intends keeping FOUTRA throughout the approaching season.
Annapolis, April 2. 2w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Trustees for the education of Poor Children, will meet at Mid-Mills (formerly Washington's) Tavern on Saturday the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining what children should be educated, at the expense of the county; those having children under their care, that cannot be taught by parental means, are invited to attend the said meeting, or to make application to some of the subscribers.

THOMAS SELLMAN,
DANIEL MURRAY,
KEVIN ESTEP,
WILLIAM STEUART,
VIRGIL MAXCY,
JOSEPH G. HARRISON,
THOMAS IGGEHART.

Trustees District No. 1, Anne Arundel County.

Upper Marlborough,

November 2d, 1817.

Agreeably to public notice by the Censors, a meeting of the Members of the Faculty was held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough; when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Semmes appointed secretary; and the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously carried:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Members of the Faculty present, that it is expedient to organize a Medical Society for Prince George's county.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution for the government of said Society, and that they report at the next meeting of the Faculty.

3d. Resolved, That Doctors B. J. Semmes, Samuel Franklin, and J. D. Barrette, be the committee.

4th. Resolved, That the next Meeting of the Faculty be held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, the second Monday in May next.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published; for the information of the Faculty, and that they are hereby invited to attend the next meeting.

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.
B. J. Semmes, Secretary.

Dec. 4, 18 17. I.D.J.F.M.3A.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th March, 1818.

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 the sixth 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 correct simple order.

By order of the Board,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

March 26.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; and Maryland Republican, Annapolis are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for payment.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon—Terms made known, and the property shown to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

March 5. 6w.

Was Committed,

To the custody as a runaway, on the 17th day of March, a Negro woman who calls herself Eliza, appears to be about twenty-one years of age, five feet two inches high, complexion not very black; she has a small child with her about 8 months old, a bright unilatto. Her clothing consists only of an old purple velvet pelice, old yarn stockings, and old shoes. The said woman states herself to be free, and that she was bound to a Mr. Wall in Baltimore, living in Lexington street, with whom she served her time. Notice is hereby given, that unless she is discharged from J. I., she will be sold to pay her prison fees, and other expenses according to law.

R. Welch, of Ben. Sheriff.
A. A. County.

April 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the house and lot on Corn-Hill street, at present occupied by Mr. Philip Curran. For price and terms enquire of James Munroe.

ANN MUNROE.

April 2. 2w.

POETS CORNER.

"My Father's at the Helm."

An Incident Spiritual improved.

'Twas when the seas with hideous roar,
A little bark assail'd,
And pallid fear, with awful pow'r
O'er each on board prevail'd.

Save one, the captain's darling child,
Who fearless view'd the storm,
And playful, with composure smil'd,
At danger's threatening form.

"Why sporting thus?" a seaman cries,
"While sorrows overwhelm?"
"Why yield to grief?" the boy replies,
"My Father's at the helm!"

Poor doubting soul, from hence be taught
How groundless is thy fear;
Think on the wonders Christ hath wrought
And he is always near!

Safe in his hands, whom seas obey,
When swelling surges rise;
Who forms the darkest night to day,
And brightens low'ring skies.

Though thy corruption rise abhor'd,
And outward foes increase,
'Tis but for him to speak the word,
And all is hush'd to peace.

Then upward look, how'er distress'd
Jesus will guide thee home,
To that blest port of endless rest,
Where storms shall never come.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

A cure for the consumption—As the cause of this disorder is various, and as the constitutions of persons are as various, it will be necessary to have a variety of remedies; some of which may be efficacious on one, and some on another.

1. One in a deep consumption was advised to drink nothing but water, and eat nothing but water gruel, without salt or sugar, in three months time he was perfectly well.

2. Take no food but new buttermilk, churned in a bottle, and white bread; this has been successful on some.

3. Use as common drink, spring-water and new milk, each a quart, and two ounces sugar candy.

4. Boil a handful of sorrel in a pint of whey, strain it and drink a glass of it three times a day before meals.

5. Turn a pint of skimmed milk with half a pint of small beer, boil in this whey about 20 ivy leaves, and 2 or 3 sprigs of hyssop, drink half over night, and the rest in the morning; do this if need be for two months daily—this has cured in a desperate case.

6. Take a cow heel from the tripe-house, ready dressed, 2 quarts of new milk, 9 ounces of hartshorn shavings, 2 ounces of ising-glass, a quarter of a pound of sugar candy and a race of ginger; put all these in a pot, and set them in an oven after the bread is drawn, let them continue there till the oven is near cold, and let the patient live on this; I have known this cure a deep consumption more than once.

7. Every morning cut up a little turf of fresh earth, & lying down, breathe into the hole for a quarter of an hour. I have known a deep consumption cured thus. Mr. Masters, of Evesham, Eng. was so far gone in a consumption, that he could not stand alone; I advised him to lose six ounces of blood, every day for a fortnight, if he lived so long; then every other day, then every third day for the same time; in three months he was well.—N. B. This prescription will not be safe in any case but where the pulse continues pretty strong, and there are signs of inflammation.—Dr. Dover.

8. Or throw frankincense on burning coals, and receive the smoke daily thro' a proper tube into the lungs.

9. Take in, for a quarter of an hour, morning and evening, the steam of white rosin and bees-wax, boiled on a hot fire-shovel: this has cured one in the third stage of a consumption.

10. The steam of sweet spirits of vitriol, dropt into warm water.

11. Take morning and evening a teaspoonful of white rosin powder and mixed with honey. This cured one in less than a month who was very near death.

12. Or drink, three times a day, two spoonfuls of the juice of water cresses; this has cured a deep consumption.

13. In the last stage of a consumption, suck a healthy woman daily; for diet, use milk and apples, or water gruel made with fine flour, drink cider whey, barley water, sharpened with lemon juice or apple water.—Dr. Tissot.

To cure an ulcer.—Dry & powder a walnut leaf, and strew it on,

and lay another walnut leaf on that. Or, boil walnut tree leaves in water, with a little sugar, apply a cloth dip in this, changing it once in two days. This has done wonders.—Dr. Wesley.

From the Boston Intelligencer.
THE REFLECTOR.

A LAY SERMON.

On the affection due to Wives. Ephesians 3: chapter and 25 verse—"Husbands, love your Wives."

Having perused in a late number of the Intelligencer, a lay sermon, "on Respect due to Husbands," I have thought proper to write one which may serve as a counterpart to that essay. It will be an exhortation to the 'lords of creation,' to which I ask their serious attention.

—There is nothing in the sermon of Apollon, perhaps, that a reasonable and pious woman ought to object to. By the appointment of the Creator, woman is constituted, in a sense, the inferior of man. She should not repine at her lot, but submit with cheerfulness to the arrangement of deity. All she is bound to acquiesce in, or fulfil, ought to be done with zeal; but she has a right to ask of man to keep within his limits, and not infringe on her freedom. Men are apt enough to array texts of scripture in defence of their superiority and to corroborate their sovereignty, and too often overlook the apostolick precept, enjoining tenderness and respect for their wives. How many hapless females tremble at a tyrannical husband's frowns, or are made perpetually uneasy by the fretfulness and querulousness of their tempers.—How often does a warm and generous female heart become dead to the best emotions, because united to a brutal lord and master.

In this discourse I shall

1st. Offer a few remarks on the words Husband and Wife.

The obvious meaning of husband is, one who has a wife, but the term is frequently used in holy writ to denote a guide, a head, a protector, and a friend. Our Saviour is styled the husband of his church. The apostles, therefore, in addressing husbands, appeals to them as the guides, protectors, and friends of their wives, reminding them of the interesting and responsible relations they have voluntarily assumed.

In taking upon them the title of husbands they have, before God and man, sworn to love, honor, and cherish their partners. The term wife denotes a 'help-mate,' or assistant; a companion, a most intimate and beloved friend.

2d. I shall quote several passages from scripture in which the precept of my text is urged.

Men ought to love their wives as their own bodies; they two shall be one flesh; he that loveth his wife loveth himself; let every one love his wife even as himself; she is his companion; let none deal treacherously against the wife of his youth.

The greatest possible degree of affection is here enjoined. It is made a Christian duty.—But is it possible that man, endowed by his creator with a mind, "made in the image of God;"—formed with kind and humane affections; possessing noble and brave qualities of soul—can need a command from heaven requiring the tenderness which brute animals instinctively feel for their delicate and dependent mates? Let the savage lord it over the female sex; but heaven forbid that civilized, Christian man should so outrage humanity and debase the divinity that stirs within him.

3d. I shall show the apostles meaning in the direction, 'Love your Wives.'

The term 'love' is very comprehensive including tenderness, sympathy, respect and esteem.—Every person who has felt an attachment for another knows something of the meaning of the sentiment. Husbands! the affection you felt as lovers is the best definition of the term, and you are commanded to possess the same love for your wives.

It will be my endeavour to point out in several particulars, the 'love' you should bear towards the wife of your choice.

1st. You ought to avoid infidelity to her.—This is a heinous crime from which love and religion revolt. It is the blackest on the conjugal list. To treat with reproach and contumely the woman you have solemnly promised to love and cherish, marks a brutal character, but to insult and forsake one whose happiness depends on your being faithful to her is monstrous ingratitude and perfidy.

2d. You should be affectionate towards her.—A careless and indiffer-

ent husband is a common sight. Possession is the often creates satiety.—Let the inattentive husband reflect that his countenance, like the sun, can shed beams which warm and delight the heart of his wife, or like the lightning can blast and terrify the fearful beholder. Remember the wife of your bosom has a right to expect unwearied kindness from you; she lives upon your affection.

3d. Much of your Society is due to your wife. How hard is it for a female, who was courted with so much assiduity, whose company was so eagerly sought and enjoyed, for whose converse every pleasure, pursuit, and person was forsaken, to see her husband, the partner of her life, impatient to escape from the domestic circle, lounging in the streets, spending the long evenings with his clubs, at places of amusement, or at the insurance office, while she is silently sitting at the fire-side solitary and forsaken.

4. You should be the companion of your wife in your recreations and amusements.

Depraved must be the taste of that husband who can prefer the society of all others, in preference to his wife's, in the rational pleasures of life.—What delight in imparting to a beloved friend the satisfaction arising from enjoyment; in sharing with her the emotions you feel; or being in truth partners in your amusements abroad as well as at home.

5th. You owe it to your wife to be temperate, frugal, industrious, upright, respectable and religious.

These are the good qualities which ennoble man. The honors and distinctions you receive from your fellow men are worthless compared with them. The man who is feared or hated in his own dwelling has no claims to consideration in public, and however flattered or extolled he may be, his conscience must bear him witness that he is despicable in his own eyes.

In the application of this subject, I shall, in imitation of the male sermonizer, portray two characters, beseeching my readers to 'look on this picture,' and 'on this,' and to choose this day which they will imitate. And let husbands look into their conduct rigorously, see if they observe the obligations they extend into at marriage, and whether their deportments are such as reason and religion can approve.

Mr. Templeton, at the dawn of manhood, saw and loved a young lady, the pride and boast of her fond parents, who at length entrusted her to his care for life as a sacred treasure. As he had felt the most sincere and pure attachment, during courtship, his wedding day appeared to him the seal set to his earthly felicity. Determined on adhering to the often repeated protestations he had made to the idol of his heart he deliberately adopted several resolutions, with devout applications to heaven, that he might ever remember and observe them. He resolved to cultivate the affection he felt, to let it pervade more & more his heart, and be a principle of action in his breast.—He resolved to feel the weight of the obligations he had assumed in the sight of his maker and his friends: and to make it his daily study to contribute to the happiness of one who had left father and mother for him, entrusting her earthly all to his custody. He determined to observe the same delicacy, propriety, attention, care in the married state that he had previously practised. By adherence to these rules this happy husband found the felicity he expected in his conjugal relation, and can look to an increase of it only in that blissful world when he hopes to be reunited to the partner of his bosom forever.

Mr. Ireton married a lady that he thought returned the affection he believed he had for her; and he was not mistaken. They loved; but by sad inattention on his part their hymeneal happiness was transitory, and ended in mutual indifference & discord. The abatement of the sword regard truly felt in courtship was first noticed in his neglect of many minute attentions by which he had always endeavoured to anticipate almost the movements of the lady he loved. He permitted her to wait upon herself, and upon him; reproved, instead of apologizing for, her trifling neglects and errors; was less quick in hearing her wishes, and more prone to forget her requests than he formerly was; opposed her opinions, interrupted her timid remarks, and discouraged her attempts at improvement; instead of trying every art to gratify her,

was often sullen and petulant at her industrious attempts to amuse and interest him. Once he sought with avidity for every new and interesting publication to read to the solitude of his idleness; and now he cannot amuse her with a book selected by her own hand. Formerly he intreated her to be his companion on a walk or a ride, and now he seldom offers, nay, oftentimes refuses, to lend her his arm in a ramble or be her escort in a ride. Time was when nothing escaped his lips but the most ardent protestations of regard; and the moment has arrived when rebuke, satire, ridicule, and contempt are poured forth upon the unoffending partner of his life. Once her society was valued beyond description; now he flies from it as from ennui. He wonders why he does not love his wife as he did before marriage, sometimes has glimmering renewals of affection, contents himself with thinking that his is the common lot, and that he is as kind to his wife as most husbands are.

PHOEBE.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 13th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, part of two

Tracts of Land,

Called Nathan's Rest and Williams Discovery, containing 99 3/4 acres, more or less. These lands lie adjoining the waters of Stoney creek, about one half in woodland, and the greater part enclosed under a chestnut fence. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn and rye, and most kinds of early market stuffs, and is convenient to the Baltimore market. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, with sundry out houses, a large garden well enclosed, and a small orchard of apple and peach trees. The above lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved securities, with interest thereon from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Charles Waters, Trustee.

By his excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas NEGRO DICK, in the employ of a certain Charles Shriver, has been charged with committing a Rape on the body of a certain Elizabeth Atkinson, of Anne Arundel county, on the twenty-fifth day of February last: And whereas, it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of any county in this State the said NEGRO DICK.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of four weeks.

March 19

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of John Linstead, administrator of Sarah Macculbin, late of A. A. 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 Cassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Macculbin late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the voucher thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the last day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818

John Linstead, adm

The Agricultural Society of Maryland. Intend to give a Premium, to be given to the best of the following articles, to be exhibited at the Fair, to be held at the City of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday of June next, and they offer the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

- For the best Bull, not more than four years old.
- the best Milch Cow, with a Calf by her side.
- the second best do, without a Calf by her side.
- the best pair of working cattle.
- the best pair of the long woolled breed.
- the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long woolled breed.
- the two second best Ewes and Lambs of do.
- the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed.
- the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do.
- the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old.
- the best work Horse, not more than 6 years.
- the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years.
- the best Colt, not more than 3 years old.

No animal will be entitled to premium unless raised and owned, at the time of exhibition, by the person offering the same.

For Household Manufactures.

- For the best knit thread Stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair.
- the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair.
- the best knit thread Gloves for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair.
- the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair.

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, and of his own invention.

To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind.

To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward. Any sum the judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Girab or Cut worm.

For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty five plants.

For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty-five plants.

Persons who intend offering articles or matters for premiums, and who are not able to have them prepared in time for the exhibition in June, are invited to bring them forward for exhibition at the meeting of the Society in December next.

The claim of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied by and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject; and it is to be the duty of the judges to see that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in the names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing marked in what manner the judges think fit; such claimant sending in a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day of the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every year, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles of performance shall be adjudged to deserve. Withholding both if there be no yet the candidates may be chosen by the Society will always be determined by a majority of the judges.

The Society regret that their present funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to any communication upon Agriculture, are invited to address the same to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, Secy.

March 5, 1818.

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Annapolis, Thursday, April 16.

REPORTS

By Mr. Latrobe to the Chairman of the Committee of the City Council of Baltimore, on the subject of a Naval Depot.

R. B. MAGRUDER, Esq., Chairman of a Committee of the Council of Baltimore City.

I have great pleasure in giving you the information you desire on the result of the survey which I lately made of the harbour of Annapolis, at the instance of the corporation of that city, and on the other points, contained in your inquiry. I regret that a copy of my report, in part, to the committee of that corporation, is not at present in my hands, that I might furnish you therewith; but shall herein repeat its substance, and I accompany it with a sketch of my map as far as it is completed.

Inquiry 1st. As to the advantages offered by the port of Annapolis to the establishment of a Naval Depot at that place; and in what points, if any, it may, in my opinion, be an improper or inconvenient situation for such establishment.

Answer. On inspection of the map herewith sent to you, the following points will be evident: That the inner harbour of Annapolis is completely land-locked, and as perfectly sheltered against every wind, as any harbour in the world. It extends from a line drawn from Horn to Greenberry Point, up the Severn as far as a bay, eleven miles distant, called the Round Bay. I have not as yet sounded the harbour higher up than the Horseshoe, situated about a mile above the town: up to that point from the inner part of the bar, there is at least twenty-four feet of water in mid channel, in a great part of it from twenty-eight to thirty feet, and in many places from seven to eight and a half fathoms. I have been informed by respectable and intelligent men, residing on the spot, that from twenty-one to twenty-four feet of water can be carried up to Round Bay. Round Bay is a circular basin, said to be three miles in diameter, and to have in great part of its extent from six to seven fathoms of water. As far as I have sounded the harbour, it is capable of containing a very large fleet with convenience. In many places, as at Brice's Point, there are twenty-four feet of water within one hundred yards of the shore, and at the Horseshoe, a biscuit may be chucked from three feet into twenty-four feet water.

The United States own a large extent of ground on the Severn, north-westward from the port, and along the south side, along which wharves may be conveniently projected into eighteen and twenty feet of water. In fact the choice of sites for buildings and wharves, such as are required by the proposed establishment, is so great, that it is unnecessary to point out any particular spot as more convenient than any other.

This is the present state of the inner harbour, secure, extensive & deep. But it remains to be inquired whether, as almost all our harbours within fifty years, have been gradually rendered more and more shoal by the alluvion brought down by the rivers which discharge themselves into them, the same may not, in a short time, occur to the harbour of Annapolis. To this very important inquiry, I answer, that it appears from a chart in the council chamber, made in the year 1776, by a Mr. Garretson, and which I have proved, by my own survey, to be extremely correct, that there is now more water upon the bar, as well as in the inner harbour, than is set down in his chart, even allowing that he has made the deduction from the neat soundings, which is usually made in sea charts by sea officers, in order to give a due allowance for the trough of the sea in boisterous weather, and thus to avoid the danger arising from a dependence upon soundings taken in a calm.

Thus it appears that the water is now at least as good as it was forty-two years ago, if not better, which fact is easily explained by considering the circumstances attending this very singular harbour.

The Severn, notwithstanding its extent and breadth, and the extraordinary sheet of water or basin at its head, is, in fact, a mere estuary of the tide, and receives comparatively very little land water. Almost parallel with the Severn, to

the south and southwest, is South river. The dividing ridge of these waters is extremely narrow, the principal part of the land fall runs into South river. Between South river & the Severn, Carroll's of Spa creek extends for two miles, and receives the principal part of the water which falls in that extent upon the ridge. On the north-east side of the Severn, the head waters of Curtis' and Bodkin creek, carries the water into the bay of Baltimore, from a short distance from the Severn. The Severn itself, above the tide, is a mere rivulet, to that at the Indian Landing, which is at the head of the tide: and three or four miles above the Round Bay, there is still said to be good water, and formerly heavy ships loaded there. Under these circumstances, the Severn has a great advantage over any of our great rivers that extend into the country, and drain hilly lands. The alluvion that can possibly find its way into the Severn, is so very trifling, comparatively speaking, that many generations must pass away before it can produce any pernicious effect within many miles of Annapolis. And on this head it is important further to observe, that, as far as I have sounded, the bottom consists of a soft impalpable blue mud. The surface of the country is almost invariably a sand or sandy loam. It is, therefore, evident that the present bottom of the river and harbour is not alluvion of the present soil. On the other hand, all the spits and shoals along the margin of the river, which have been produced by the ruins of the headlands and high banks consist of sand, and are steep, (up and down.) This would not be the case if they were produced by the deposit of alluvion from muddy water.

The increased depth of the water in the channel, naturally proceeds from the nature of this estuary. The tide rises about two feet six inches at every flood; therefore, the whole extent of the Severn, with the Basin of Round Bay, is filled with tide water to that height. The average width of the river may be very moderately assumed at half a mile, which including the surface of Round bay, gives a total of twelve to thirteen square miles. This immense mass of water returns to the bay through the channel between Greenberry and Horn points, in the course of seven hours. The waste of these points, since 1776, is very considerable, and is laid down in the map hereto annexed. The ruins of the land have contracted the channel in width, and rendered a greater depth necessary to the discharge of the ebb.

I now come to the second head of your first inquiry, as to any points of inconvenience attending the situation of Annapolis.

The only inconvenience attending this situation is the bar, which covers the outer harbour.

The extent of the bar along the usual ship channel, will depend upon the ideas of the Navy Commissioners of the United States, as to the depth of water which shall be considered as essentially necessary, at the entrance of the harbour.

Into the principal naval port of Great Britain, (Portsmouth) there is, as I am informed by Captains of the British navy, not more than three fathoms (eighteen feet) of water, nor can any ship drawing more water, go in or out with her full armament, or at least without bringing herself upon an even keel.

If this depth is satisfactory, then it will appear that the bar offers no obstruction whatever, because there was at an uncommonly low tide (February 7, 1818) nineteen and a half feet of water on the shoalest part of the bar, extending four hundred yards. But if twenty-four feet be necessary, then it will be found, that the distance between that depth without and the same depth within the bar will be twenty-six hundred and forty yards, or one mile and a half. But no ship of war draws, I presume, that depth of water.

The question, however, arises whether the bar may not be removed.

The bar consists of a mud so soft that a pole twenty-eight feet long, shod with iron, went, by its own weight, to the depth of twenty-seven feet. Seamen have informed me that any vessel under good way could without possible injury sail through it. It is, probably, either a natural stratum part of the formation of the country, which being more tenacious than the adjoining sand, has not been worn down to the same depth by the attrition of the water; or, it is the product of the

salt water of the bay acting on marine vegetable matter, as I presume all marsh mud and ooze to be, and has been here in from the bay. This is the more probable, because the edge of the bar within the harbour is steep and gradually slopes outwards to the bay.

On four fifths of the bar there is from twenty-two to twenty-three feet of water; and on this part, therefore, the work of removal would be inconsiderable. On the other fifth from three to four and a half feet must be taken out. Mr. Eveleth, who has been long and successfully engaged in removing bars, estimates the expense of making a channel sixty feet wide, including the sum of ten thousand dollars for the machine, at twenty-five thousand dollars. Through such a channel the heaviest ship could warp in, against the wind, even if pursued by an enemy, for the wind would keep the enemy at a distance.

Second inquiry. What in your opinion are the comparative advantages of Annapolis over the other situations recommended for the Naval Depot, or of those other situations over Annapolis?

Answer. On this head I should fear to give an opinion, if Annapolis had at all fallen within the view of the Commissioners of the Navy, who have reported on the three different sites of Norfolk, York river, & St. Mary's. And I beg leave, on the main points of the question, to refer to a very able report, written by Mr. Jeremiah Hughes, of Annapolis, and printed by order of that corporation.

The principal advantage of situation is the security of the position against the attack of an enemy. The harbour may be admirably protected by forts ashore, and closed by a boom between Greenberry and Horn points, and the vicinity of this position to the population of Baltimore, and of the upper country, and to the seat of government, together with the ease with which the place may be fortified, renders it safe against an army that may land in the Patuxent, and attempt the place in the rear.

To this it is answered, that Annapolis is seated so far up the bay, that no security whatever is afforded to the commerce of the Chesapeake by the works which may be erected for its defence; and that an enemy may enter and possess the whole bay, undisturbed by any resistance that can be afforded by a force embodied at Annapolis.

This objection would indeed be fatal, if the object for which the Naval Depot is to be established, were necessarily connected with the defence of the Chesapeake; but in fact as the works erected for the defence of the Chesapeake, wherever it may be found best to place them, are the points to which the enemy will direct his first and fiercest attack—it appears to me plain, that of all situations they would be the most improper, at which to accumulate the incalculable value of artillery, and stores, and ships, and timber, and buildings, which constitute a Naval Depot. If we must suppose the enemy to be superior at sea, to be able to insult us in our own waters, and to land, where he pleases, a considerable military force, then no situation in the rear of which troops can be landed, and from which the mass of the population is distant, and the country around which is poor, thinly inhabited, and unable to sustain an army, can be a good situation for a Naval Depot.

But if the situation itself is secure from attack by sea and land, if the establishment is such in point of magnitude as is consistent with the necessary defence of the country, and is provided with the means of large and rapid equipments, and if, at the same time, it is so immediately in the vicinity of the waters to be defended, that a formidable force, prepared in security at the depot, can in a few hours proceed to the attack of the invaders, then I should respectfully presume, that the situation would be the best that could possibly be chosen.

I do, therefore, with great submission to the judgment of the high characters who have recommended other situations, conceive that situation more eligible, and that one so secure as that of Annapolis could not easily be found.

Third inquiry. Whether in your opinion the waters of Patapsco do not possess similar or superior advantages to those of Annapolis?

To this inquiry I could offer no answer which would deserve attention, unless I were perfectly informed

of the soundings and other circumstances of the bay and river. The elevated waters of the Patapsco and of Gwyn's falls, offer indeed great natural facilities for docks, both wet and dry, which at Annapolis, and at the three other positions, can be only obtained by steam engines; but then the alluvial deposits, brought down into the harbour by the several considerable streams that discharge themselves into it, are an objection, which deserves serious consideration.

With great respect, yours, &c. B. H. LATROBE, Civil Engineer. March 13, 1818.

P. S. I beg leave respectfully to observe, that I feel some delicacy, perhaps unnecessarily, in disposing of the information, obtained at the expense of the corporation of Annapolis, in the manner I have done. But the friendly use to which it is to be applied by you, and the impossibility of obtaining an answer from Annapolis in time, will, I am sure, sanction the communication.

R. B. MAGRUDER, Esq. Chairman of a Committee of the Council of Baltimore City.

Sir, I herewith transmit to you the chart mentioned in my report. It is a slight copy, but will fully explain those points in the report which require it.

Captain Brantz has done me the favour to exhibit to me his chart of the Patapsco Bay, and of the Bay of Chesapeake as far as Sandy Point, the situation of which point is laid down in the chart which I send you. I cannot sufficiently express the obligation which I feel towards Captain Brantz, not only for the pleasure which I have derived from a survey, conducted and executed with such very unusual ability and accuracy, and the instruction which I have derived therefrom, but for the strong support, which the facts collected by him, and his opinion thereon, afford to my own surmises, as expressed in my report to you.

The concise result of these facts, which bear principally and conclusively upon the question of establishing a naval depot in this part of the bay, are as follows:

1. That the mud shoal which extends along the west side of the ship channel of the Chesapeake, and passes across the mouths of the rivers Patapsco and Severn, in the form of a bar, is an original stratum, belonging essentially to the formation of the country below the granite ridge, and is not an alluvial bar of the present soil. For, all the hard shoals, knobs, and knobs, which are so numerous in front of the Patapsco, (and of which I know of at least one prominent instance in the bay of the Severn,) are composed of hard sand, gravel, and shelly matter, and are pierced by holes, deepening suddenly from five, eight, ten or twelve feet upon the hard shoal, into twenty, twenty-four, thirty feet, and upwards, into the blue mud. This formation extends across the Potomac, below Washington, where I have found under an apparently solid bottom of hard gravel and sand, into which a pile could not easily be driven, a substratum of blue mud, into which it sunk as soon as it reached it.

2. That all the sand, gravel, and shelly shoals and knobs, in these rivers, and in the bay, may and must be considered to be either remains of the present alluvial surface of the land, or to be alluvion brought down and lodged upon the original muddy bottom of our waters, by the rivers that discharge themselves into the bay.

3. This being the case, it follows irresistibly, that if this stratum of blue mud be removed by art, it will not be again lodged, but that the channel will remain open:—for it is a generally known fact, that the channels and holes of muddy bottoms do not easily fill up, the tenacity of the clay resisting the attrition and abrasion of the water: a fact exemplified in the blue clay sides of the Bayous of the Mississippi, and of the Mississippi itself, which, with an astonishing depth, are almost perpendicular; and, (as I know from much personal experience,) in the oozy shores of the east coast of England. Channels, on the contrary, that are cut through alluvion, brought down by the freshes of existing rivers, are liable sooner or later to be filled up, especially if they consist, as they generally do, of sand and gravel.

I am, therefore, strongly encouraged to believe, that should the argument of distance from the mouth

of the bay be found less forcible, than it has been thought, the advantages of a base water, and which are incontrovertible, will prevail.

I am respectfully, Yours, &c. B. H. LATROBE, Engineer. Baltimore, March 10, 1818.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, April 6.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the following report made by the naval committee on the first inst.

The committee on Naval Affairs, to whom were referred a resolution instructing them to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary and proper to be made in the several laws relating to the government of the navy; also, the proceeding of certain courts-martial lately held in the Mediterranean, for the trials of captain Oliver H. Perry, captain John Heath, and captain John O. Creighton, also a memorial of certain midshipmen belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, addressed to the president of the United States, reported.

The committee have examined the several subjects referred to them, and are of opinion, that the general regulations for the government of the navy do not require to be changed. With a view of ascertaining whether the circumstances which lately transpired in the Mediterranean, have grown out of a defect in the law, or the administration of the law, the committee, after an attentive consideration of the law, and of the several cases determined under it, think the defect is not in the law. Their attention, has been particularly drawn to the 3d, 14th, and 30th sections of the act "for the better government of the navy of the United States." The 3d section of the said act is in the following words: "Any officer, or other person in the navy, who shall be guilty of oppression, cruelty, or shall, if an officer, be cashiered, or suffer such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge," &c. The 14th section of the said act, is in the following words: "No officer or private in the navy, shall disobey the lawful orders of his superior officer or strike him, or draw, or offer to draw, or raise any weapon against him, while in the execution of his duties of his office, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall inflict." The 30th section of said act is in the following words: "No commanding officer shall of his own authority, discharge a commissioned or warrant officer, nor strike, nor punish him otherwise than by suspension or confinement, &c. any commanding officer offending here in, shall be punished at the discretion of a court martial." It will be observed, that the punishment denounced against an inferior officer for striking, &c. his superior, may be death or such other punishment as a court martial may adjudge, whilst for a similar offence committed by a superior officer against an inferior, the punishment is such as the discretion of a court martial may award. In these two clauses, such an inequality of punishment, is supposed by many to exist, as to call for a change of the law. This impression did not escape the attention of the committee; but on mature reflection, they were led to doubt the propriety of the opinion—striking, drawing weapons, &c. on the part of inferior against superiors, in military discipline, carries along with it the ideas of subordination and mutiny; and such circumstances no military law can exist, or if it exist at all, it must be to purposes worse than death. It is believed, that at all times, in all nations, who had correct notions of military discipline, the punishment of military mutiny with death, was not do they think it could be punished with in this government, they believe the principle to be correct, that in the government, the rigour of military discipline is necessary, perhaps more so, in governments of a different character; and it is a circumstance understood, that persons going into military service; part for the with a portion of their civil rights. The committee are of opinion, that it would be inexpedient to change this part of the naval regulations.

Their attention was next directed to the opposite view of the question of oppression, and striking, &c. by superiors, are punishable, first, by cashiering, or such other punishment as a court martial may adjudge, &c. the subject of the late occurrence in the Mediterranean, and received the opinion of the committee, that the punishment awarded for a court martial should be such as to be a sufficient length of time, court martial should go in adjudging, awarded for a court martial. But, on the other hand, difficulties, the considered, were such a provision that such is the comes to be exact that a number of far, which reducing no nothing, circumstances, character so agree it a very different take, by way, two cases of captain Creighton, consideration of the former, the circumstances of a their opinion, w much more rigorous court martial to as high and desec this country as he no small regret, feel it their duty tion. On the charge in part of ter, the charge of man Marston b they see nothing stance to have a This situated, n difference attend case which can b the committee b a minimum were of sufficient any effect, would committee think civil trials will of the subject- by jury, that bod secretion, in all and battery, &c. penalty to the of he circumstance also in accord character of the most of the stat tion, in which ment is graduate degree of the o littee know, th can be defined v secretion of no ight to be as n proper legal defini ated the difficu of themselves, a such a chara tem to consider ble. The com as it would be ace they would nfluence in cou sed of those o t has so justly t of their ce The commit examining the arts-martial re ch of their dut ate ground. law which t and would oper respectively, a to no power the decisions, have been r pected with nly, that ir grown out ight it right they have d to which t, and who t the inquir d inquest of it is, on pr dre into th est officers c the committee deration all e cases refer that the offic are, confid is entrusted a due rega country, ev ose entruste n, and con tion between ments, wil of the woun line of the threatened; ble in itself nown to ea witness 1 once, los be a usele untity. Th that these lations a

adjudged the second, at the discretion of a court martial. This part of the subject having been given to the late occurrences among the officers in the Mediterranean, claimed and received the undivided attention of the committee. They examined the propriety of fixing some definite punishment in these cases, such as a suspension for a certain length of time, below which no court martial should be at liberty to go, in adjudging the penalty to be awarded for a commission of the offence. But, on mature consideration, difficulties, which the committee considered as great, if not insuperable, were believed to attend such a provision. Let us suppose that such is the law; when the case comes to be examined, it is found that a number of circumstances exist, which reduce the offence to almost nothing; or on the other hand, circumstances are discovered of a character so aggravated, as to give it a very different complexion. Let us take, by way of illustration, the two cases of Captain Perry and Captain Creighton, both now under the consideration of the committee; in the former, the committee see circumstances of a character, which in their opinion, would have justified a much more rigorous sentence of the court martial towards that officer, as high and deserved a favourite of his country as he was; and it is with no small regret, that the committee feel it their duty to express the opinion. On the other hand, for a charge in part of a similar character, the charge of striking midshipman Marston by Capt. Creighton, they see nothing of sufficient importance to have attracted attention. This situated, numberless shades of difference attending almost every case which can be supposed to occur, the committee believe that fixing by law a minimum punishment, if it were of sufficient magnitude to have any effect, would be improper. The committee think a reference to our civil trials will illustrate this part of the subject. Thus in the trial by jury, that body exercise an entire discretion, in all actions of assault and battery, &c. and graduate the penalty to the offence, according to the circumstances of each case. It is also in accordance with the mild character of the criminal codes of most of the states composing this Union, in which a scale of punishment is graduated according to the degree of the offence. The committee know, that where the law can be defined with propriety, the discretion of no tribunal whatever ought to be as much relied on, as the superlegal definitions. They have stated the difficulties which present themselves, and which they find of such a character as to induce them to consider a change inadvisable. The committee also state, that it would be with much reluctance they would relinquish their confidence in courts martial, composed of those officers whose conduct has so justly merited the confidence of their country.

The committee are aware, that the examining the conduct of the court martial referred to them, is a duty led over very de-termined ground. They know, that the law which they could recommend would operate otherwise than they respectively, and also, that they have no power to reverse or unsettle the decisions, but these proceedings have been referred to them, as connected with the subject of the inquiry, that inquiry, having grown out of them, they have thought it right to express the opinion, which the committee believe, and who have charged them with the inquiry, constitute the inquiry of the nation, whose duty it is, on proper occasions, to interfere into the conduct of the officers of the government.

The committee, then, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the cases referred to them, trusting that the officers of the navy, who are confided the important trust of courts martial, will have a due regard to the laws of the country, ever to be held sacred, and those entrusted with their execution, and constituting the only line between free and despotic governments, will exert themselves to the wounds, with which the discipline of the navy has been threatened; a discipline so admirable in itself, and which was known to exist till its effects were witnessed by the world, and since, lost, the navy itself be a useless burden on the country. The committee trust that these highly important considerations will have their due

weight, and by recommending to the House, the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the several subjects referred to them.

After the foregoing report was read on Wednesday last, Mr. Johnson of Va. moved to recommit it to the committee on naval affairs, with instructions to amend the act, entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States," (approved April 23, 1800) as to subject the superior officer, who shall strike or draw, or offer to draw any weapon against his inferior officer, to a forfeiture of his commission, and dismissal from the service.

This motion coming up now for decision, Mr. Johnson spoke with much earnestness, and at some length in support of it; when the motion being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative; and the resolution recommended by the committee was then agreed to, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject accordingly.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Marshal and Col. Grouchy.—These distinguished strangers were on a visit to their friend Mr. Victor Dupont, and were preparing to go out on a shooting party, when the late awful explosion of the powder works on the Brandywine took place. Upon the first alarm, they rushed out with others to the scene, to afford whatever assistance circumstances might require, and had just crossed the creek, when the magazine blew up, spreading destruction in all quarters. A workman at the elbow of Col. Grouchy, was killed by a stone which passed through his breast, and the head of another fell at the marshal's feet; they, however, both escaped unhurt. It was supposed that all the buildings in this quarter had been destroyed by the first explosion, as they appeared to be all in flames but it was presently pointed out to them by one of the surviving workmen, that the drying house, (in which they perceived through a window, there was a considerable quantity of Powder) had not yet caught fire.

There was time enough to escape from all danger from this building, had they sought safety by flight, but with that decision and promptness in action which distinguishes truly brave men, they instantly seized axes, and commenced cutting and tearing away a kind of bridge or platform, which communicated with all the buildings & was then in flames, and which in a few minutes more must have set fire to the Drying House. Their example and encouragement drew others to the spot, & after great exertions, with the aid of water-buckets, the fire was here stopped. Had this building blown up, the refinery and other buildings on the right of the creek, which had escaped from the explosion of the Magazine, together with the Cloth Manufactory on the left, with what remained of the dwellings of the Mr. Duponts, would, in all probability have been entirely destroyed; and with these buildings, the houses occupied by the wives and children of the workmen. In short, it is known to the writer of this article, that the family of Mr. Dupont attribute the salvation of what remained of their property at their works, to the example and exertions of these gentlemen who have thus entwined a civic wreath with the laurels of Borodino, and erected in the breasts of the widow and the orphan, a monument that will be as lasting and not less honourable to them, than their military fame.

ROMULUS

Will stand to cover Mares this season at Mr. H. Ridout's Farm, on the north side of Severn River, at the moderate price of THREE DOLLARS per Mare, the money to be paid by the first day of July next, otherwise four dollars will be demanded. It is deemed sufficient to mention, that Romulus derives his pedigree by the maternal line, from Col. Tasker's old Selima, & by the paternal line from Col. Tayloe's celebrated horse Medley. Good pasturage will be furnished Mares at 25 cents per week, but no responsibility for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD BALL,
Manager.

April 16. 6w.

CHEAP CARRIAGES.

Jona. Hutton,
STILL CONTINUES THE
Coach & Harness Making
Business.

At his Old Stand, in Corn-Hill-street, where he will thankfully receive and punctually execute all orders for work with which he may be favoured. He pledges himself that all work which may be put into his hands, shall not only be made up of the best materials and with strength, but shall likewise be as elegantly and completely finished as any done in this state; and he ventures to affirm, that he can make carriages of every description, cheaper than any sold in Baltimore, yet of as good quality. Since his prices are far below those now kept up, in Baltimore, all persons who may want work done, are invited to give him a call, make themselves more particularly acquainted with his terms, and then determine whether it will not be to their advantage to have their work done by him.

N. B. He has on hand a handsome GIG for sale.

April 16. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
April 14, 1818.

On application by petition of John Black, administrator of Christopher Black, late of A. A. 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.

Notice is hereby given;

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Christopher Black, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of May next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April 1818.

John Black, adm'r.

A Large Fishing Batteau Lost.

On the 15th of last March my fishing batteau got adrift from my landing at Swan Point, near Rock-Hall in Kent county, the wind at N. E. probably would drive her on shore between the Bodkin and Annapolis, unless taken up by some vessel in the Bay. Three of the oars are of Black Walnut with sabre blades and had pieces of white pine nailed on the squares to make them balance better, the fourth is an old pine oar. The length of the batteau supposed to be about 27 feet; built in Baltimore about 18 months past. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will bring her safe to me at Swan Point.

Arthur Tilghman Jones.

The Editors of the Federal Republican and Patriot, at Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and send their accounts in to Mr. Jas. Ball for payment.

April 9. 3w.

500 CORDS
OF
Tanners' Bark,

Will be wanted this Spring, at Baltimore prices, by
JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, April 16, 1818. 3w.

Sale at Auction.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE HOUSES AND LOT,
adjoining the property of Mr. Thomas Franklin, formerly the residence of Mr. William Brown. Terms of Sale made known on the day of sale.

Christopher Jackson, Auctioneer.

April 9.

James Shephard,
TAILOR,

Having taken a shop at the lower end of Corn Hill street, will in future carry on the tailoring business in the same; where he keeps a constant supply of

Ready Made Cloaths,

Persons desirous of having work done in his line, or of purchasing are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. J. S. has on hand at this time some excellent Brans, and intends keeping Poaches throughout the approaching season.

RICHARD BALL,
Manager.

Annapolis, April 2. 4 7w.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

A meeting of the Physicians of Anne Arundel County is requested on Tuesday the 21st of April instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, for the purpose of forming a Medical Society, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Annapolis, April 2. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 25th April instant, at the late residence of James Price, deceased, near Lyon's creek bridge,

The Personal Estate
of said James Price, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security; under that sum the cash to be paid.

LEONARD GARY, adm'r.
April 2. 4

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, April 1, 1818.

John Anice, Ethan Allen, Mary Atwell, Wm. Brewer 2, Mary Broox, Thos. S. Brewer, Rousberry Bowie, Thos. J. Bowie 2, Wm. Billifelt, Mark W. Bump, Richd. Ball, Chas. C. Broune, Board of Health of the city of Annapolis, Jeremiah B. Brashear, Stephen Boon, Wm. H. Bynum, Henry Oage, Henry Colter, Wm. Cross, Thos. R. Cross, Philip Clayton, Edwd. Conway, Henry A. Collins, Eleanor Dunn, Emanuel Dadds, Henry L. Davis 3, Mary Davis, Chas. Brazier, Anne Gambriel, Augustin Gambriel 2, Isabella Green, Banj. Gaither, Wm. Glover 2, Richard Grey, E. P. Golphtam, Lyde Goodwin, Christopher Hoque, Godfrey Henderson 2, Thos. W. Hall, Nathan Haines, Rachel Hart, John Hatherly, Maria Hondorp, Jas. Hunter, Henry Hall, Geo. Jordan 2, Benj. Johnson, Dr. A. Jones, Arnold E. Jones, Danl. P. Jacobs, Richard Allan Johns, Jno. L. Kerr 2, Anton Knitel, Wm. Hilly, Levin Rufus King, Martha Leard, John Leigh, Jas. B. Latimer, Jno. Merrideth, Chas. McCoy, Benj. Merrideth, Wm. M'Leeland 3, Cornelius Mills, Jas. Mills, Johnan Wm. Manaker, Saml. Mackubin, Wm. T. Mathews, John Norwood, John B. Nichols, Mosel Orma, Saml. Owens, Henry Purdy, Z. Preble, Saml. Peaco, Peter Philips, Luc. Pierce, Henry Price, P. Richardson, Saml. Ray, Chas. Rird, Bazil Shephard, Wm. Scott, Thomas Sellman, John Scott, Luban Slade 2, John Smith 3, Peter Southcomb, Eliza Saunders, Jno. K. Simpson, Jos. Simpson, D. Simpson, Jno. Sewall, Wm. Saunders 2, Wm. R. Thompson, Nancy Tuttle, Sarah Tydings, Jona. Weadon, Elijah Wells, Chas. H. Willigman, Rebecca Watkins, Orsborn Williams, Richd. Watts 2, Anne B. Ward, Henry H. Warfield, Fraci Worthing.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon he now resides, containing about two hundred acres of land more or less, lying immediately on South River, near London town, adjoining the farm of James M'Culloch Esq. The soil is equal to any in the neighbourhood, and is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; plaster of paris also acts upon it to considerable advantage. There is an apple orchard of about five hundred trees, which produce fruit in great abundance, from five to six thousand gallons of cider can be made annually. There is also other fruit trees of almost every kind of selected fruit, which yield abundantly. The farm contains a sufficiency of wood for its support. The houses are indifferent, a new frame however has been recently put up, which may be finished so as to make an excellent dwelling house. One thousand dollars must be paid in hand, when the sale is made; for the balance the terms will be accommodating. If this property is not sold at private sale before the first day of May next, (of which notice will be given,) it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.
April 2. 3

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the Farm of Major Osborn S. Harwood, on South river, about twelve months since, a yellow girl named TOMSEY, well known in that neighbourhood. The above Girl was purchased by Mr. Green H. Scott, of North Carolina, of Major Harwood, for the subscriber. The above reward will be given on her being secured in any part in the United States, so that I get her again. Address to

JOEL SMITH,
Granville, North Carolina,
Williamsburg Post Office.

April 9. 3w.

New & Cheap CASH STORE,
At the Corner of Market Space and Corn-Hill street.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA, with an assortment of

Spring Goods,
which he will dispose of for cash, or on credit, as he wishes expressly understood, that he intends confining himself to the cash business exclusively, without respect of persons.

March 28. 6w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Trustees for the education of Poor Children, will meet at Mrs. Miles's, (formerly Rawlings's) Tavern, on Saturday the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining what children should be educated, at the expense of the county; those having children under their care, that cannot be taught by parental means, are invited to attend the said meeting, or to make application to some of the subscribers.

THOMAS SELLMAN,
DANIEL MURRAY,
REZIN ESTEP,
WILLIAM STEWART,
VIRGIL MAXCY,
JOSEPH G. HARRISON,
THOMAS IGLEHART,

Trustees District No. 1, Anne Arundel County.

Upper Marlborough,
November 3d, 1817.

Agreeably to public notice by the Censors, a meeting of the Members of the Faculty was held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough; when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Semmes appointed secretary; and the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously carried:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Members of the Faculty present, that it is expedient to organize a Medical Society for Prince George's county.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution for the government of said Society, and that they report at the next meeting of the Faculty.

3d. Resolved, That Doctors B. J. Semmes, Samuel Franklin, and J. D. Barrette, be the committee.

4th. Resolved, That the next Meeting of the Faculty be held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, the second Monday in May next.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published; for the information of the Faculty, and that they are hereby invited to attend the next meeting.

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.
B. J. Semmes, Secretary.
Dec. 4, 1817. 6 1 D. J. F. M. J. A.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann C. Pumphrey, (now Thomas) administratrix of Aquila Pumphrey, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aquila Pumphrey 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 first day of May next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

Ann C. Pumphrey,
(now Thomas) adm'r.

March 5.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the house and lot on Corn Hill street, at present occupied by Mr. Philip Curran. For price and terms enquire of James Munroe.

ANN MUNROE.
April 2. 3

POETS CORNER.

BEAUTIFUL MORCEAU.

The soft bloom of summer are fair to the eye,
Where brightly the clear silver Med-
way glides by;
And rich are the colours which autumn
adorn,
Its gold chequer'd leaves, and its bil-
lows of corn.

But dearer to me is the pale lonely rose,
Whose blossoms in winter's dark sea-
son unfold;
Which smiles in the rigour of winter's
stern blast,
And smooths the rough present by signs
of the past.

And thus, when around us affliction's
dark night,
Eclipses the sunshine of life's glowing
hour,
While drooping, deserted, in sorrow
we bend,
O! sweet is the presence of one faithful
friend.

The crowds whom we smile with,
When gladness was ours,
Are summer's bright blossoms and au-
tumn's gay stores,
But the friend on whose breast we in
sorrow repose
That friend is the winter's lone, beau-
tiful rose.

KOSCIUSKO.

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 3.

The following is the excellent fu-
neral oration on Kosciusko, deliv-
ered by his companion in arms, the
celebrated Polish author, Mr. Van
Niemcewicz, on the occasion of his
funeral solemnity, Nov. 14:

This mournful solemnity—this
homage to the dead—these flaming
torches—this multitude of assem-
bled nobles & people—these mourn-
ful accents of the revered Priest—
all, all announce to us a bitter and
irreparable loss. But what can I
add to the suggestions of your own
feelings—what to the words of the
reverend servant of religion? Ah!
it does not behoove these grey hairs,
bending forward into the grave—it
does not become my broken voice—
it does not become my mind, enfeebled
by years and fatigues, to speak
of the man of peace and war. But
it is your pleasure that I should ad-
dress you; and, disregarding my
own fitness for the task, I will obey
you; and, following the dictates of
my own grief, will become the in-
terpreter of the general sorrow.
Our country has suffered many and
great losses within the course of
these few years; but no loss fills us
with greater sorrow than that which
we bewail in the death of our Thad-
deus Kosciusko. To pronounce the
name of Kosciusko awakens in the
heart of every Pole a thousand
grateful, but at the same time a
thousand mournful recollections. It
recalls a pattern of civic virtue, that
patriotism which flamed in his breast
with the purest fire till his last sigh,
his intrepid courage in battle, his
manly perseverance in misfortune,
his Roman simplicity of manners,
and his modesty, which is always
the inseparable companion of true
merit.

Before history describes our mis-
fortunes and pours rays of the tran-
scendent merits of the man, it may be
allowed his contemporaries to take
a brief view of his life and deeds.
Thaddeus Kosciusko sprang from
an ancient family in the Waro-
ship of Lithuanian Breck; received
his first education in the military
school, founded at that time by
Stanislaus Augustus. The com-
mandant of this school, Prince Adam
Czartoryski, observed in this youth
an uncommon talent and love for the
military art, and sent him at his own
expense to France, there to be edu-
cated. To his last moment Kos-
ciusko remembered with gratitude
his benefactor. The state of weak-
ness and subjection under which
Poland then laboured excited in the
heart of the youth deep sorrow and
despair. He proceeded therefore
to a foreign land to fight for inde-
pendence, as no opportunity af-
forded of struggling for it on his
native soil.—A companion of the
immortal Washington, he boldly
shared his dangers and his battles,
from Hudson river, to the Patomac,
and from the Atlantic Ocean, to
the Lakes of Canada. He endured
incredible hardships, he gained a
flattering renown; and what was
more than all this, he obtained the
gratitude of a free people.

Already did the flag of the United
States float over the American
forts; already was the great work
of liberation completed, before Kos-
ciusko returned to his native land.
Just when the Polish nation awoke
from its fatal lethargy—just too
late—had obtained the remarkable

constitution proclaimed on the 3d
of May, and declared its determi-
nation to submit to no laws but its
own. Thence hostile attacks thence
the war that ensued. Say, ye im-
perishable witnesses; say, ye plains
of Ziclenice and Dubinki; say if
Kosciusko and his Polish bands did
not fight as became the Polish name.

—It was not the overpowering of
our feeble means, but the crafty
plots of our enemies, which wrested
the weapons from our hands, and
quenched our burning ardour for
the combat. But so it happened—
we were paralysed; we felt so, when
in a short time, the insulted dignity
of our nation, and the perfidious
dismemberment of our provinces a-
gain stirred up our bitterest indig-
nation. The excess of our misfor-
tunes roused our nation to a noble
despair; our agonized country again
seized the sword, and put it into the
hands of Kosciusko.

The ties which unite us with a
fraternized nation, the possession of
a common Sovereign, and our grati-
tude to the Emperor Alexander, for-
bid me to enlarge on the events of
this celebrated war. Kosciusko led
against the disciplined nations, not
bodies of troops distinguished for
their regular array and military
splendour, but bands of peasants,
armed with the implements of hus-
bandry.

Yet, in how many nightly attacks,
how many skirmishes, did he not
lead them on to glory! Our soil was
reddened with the blood of our
champions before it became our
tomb. The result of so many sac-
rifices were cruel letters. We
were them for two years; they would
even have continued longer; and
thou, Kosciusko, wouldst not have
ended thy lamented days in thy
residence of Soleure, nor would
thy thousand companions in arms
have ended their wretched exis-
tence on their own soil, but would
have died in foreign chains, had it
not been for the magnanimous Em-
peror Paul I. The first act of his
sovereignty was the breaking of the
chains of 20,000 Poles. Thanks
to thy revered shade! Poland will
always pronounce the name of Paul
with gratitude.

When Kosciusko was liberated,
he never more returned to his mourn-
ing country, to the land which had
now become a foreign land to him.
He directed his view to a distant
land, where, when a youth, he had
fought for freedom, and which, as
it was, he adopted as his second
country. Although lame and cov-
ered with wounds, he did not per-
mit himself to be deterred from his
purpose by the hardships or the dan-
gers of a sea voyage. On this pas-
sage the depths of the ocean had
nearly become the grave of our
champion. In the darkness of night
a ship belonging to a fleet of mer-
chantmen returning from Jamaica,
having parted from the rest, and
sailing with incredible speed, ran
foul of the American vessel in which
we were. Masts, rigging and sails
became entangled, and these two
heavy vessels dashed against each
other with violence. The terrors
and confusion of the passengers on
deck were general, death appeared
before the eyes of all. In this fright-
ful moment, Kosciusko alone main-
tained his usual composure. His
last hour was not yet come. Pro-
vidence decreed that he should live
to see the day when the magnani-
mous Alexander would proclaim the
re-erection of the kingdom of Po-
land. With the loss of the main-
mast and sails, our vessel escaped the
imminent danger; our melan-
choly voyage lasted 70 days. At
last we espied the shores of happy
America; Pennsylvania, the land
of William Penn and of Franklin,
received Kosciusko into its bosom.

After so many disasters, this was
our first joyful, blessed moment.
The Members of the assembled
Congress, his old companions in
arms, his acquaintance and all the
people, came to welcome his ar-
rival, surrounded the carriage of the
hero still suffering from his wounds,
and accompanied him to his place
of residence. It was not only in
America, but in all places through
which he passed after his liberati-
on, in Stockholm, London and Bris-
tol, that all those who cherished the
love of freedom in their breasts,
pressed to see him and to offer him
proofs of esteem. It is gratifying
to the heart of every Pole to be-
hold, in the honours paid to the he-
roic defender of their indepen-
dence, respect and regret for an
unjustly extinguished nation.

[M. Von Niemcewicz concluded,
by mentioning the death of the he-
ro, and the unostentatious manner
in which, by his own desire, his fu-

neral was conducted. "The body
of this man," said the orator, "who
commanded thousands of armed fol-
lowers in the field of honour, was
carried to the abode of everlasting
repose to us all, by six grey-haired
paupers."

The following is a copy of the
original letter from Dr. Franklin to
General Washington, introducing
Kosciusko.

"Paris, June 12, 1777.

"Sir—The bearer, M. le Conte
Kotkowski, a Polish officer, is re-
commended to me by several per-
sons of worth here, as a man of ex-
perience in military affairs, and of
tried bravery.—He has lost his fa-
mily and estate in Poland, by fight-
ing there in the cause of liberty,
and wishes by engaging in the same
cause, to find a new country and
new friends in America. Count
Pulaski, who was a general of the
confederates in Poland, and who is
gone to join you, is esteemed one of
the greatest officers in Europe. He
can give you the character of this
M. Kotkowski, who served under
him as Lieutenant Colonel. It is
with regret I give letters of intro-
duction to foreign officers fearing
you may be troubled with more
than you can provide for or employ
to their or your own satisfaction.
When particular cases seem to have
a claim to such letters, I hope you
will excuse my taking the liberty.
I give no expectations to those who
apply for them. I promise nothing.
I acquaint them of their being placed,
when they arrive, in a great
uncertainty; and that, the voyage
being long and hazardous, I coun-
sel them not to undertake it.

"This honest gentleman's zeal
is not to be discouraged by such
means; he determines to go and
serve as a volunteer, if he cannot
be employed immediately as an of-
ficer; but I wish and hope your ex-
cellency may find a better situation
for him, and that he will be an use-
ful officer. He has the advantage
of understanding English, and will
soon speak it intelligibly. He also
speaks the German, and some other
European languages, and the Latin.

With truest esteem and re-
spect, I have the honour, &c.
B. FRANKLIN.
Gen. Washington.

* So spelt in the original.

DEATH OF OBOOKIAH.

Communicated for the Recorder.
Extract of a letter from a Lady in
Connecticut, to her friend in this
town, dated Feb. 21st.

"I have just been to Cornwall,
to attend the funeral of the lamented
Obookiah. He is not to return
to Owyhee; but God has taken him
to Heaven. He was ripening for the
latter, while he thought it was for
a mission to the heathen. But we
trust his death is to be made a
means of as great a sum of good, as
a long life of usefulness might have
been. His deportment in sickness
and death, has been of the most
marked kind. Perhaps he came
here to teach Christians how to die.
His heart however has constantly
burned with an ardent desire to re-
turn to Owyhee; and on the day of
his death, (though through the
whole of it, Heaven seemed open
to his view,) he several times burst
into tears, remembering his native
island and perishing brethren, to
whom he had hoped to carry the
news of the gospel. Still he conti-
nually thought that God will do
right, and that it was better for
him to depart and be with Christ.
He sent a note, the Sabbath pre-
vious to his death, beseeching that
he might be spared to carry the
Gospel to Owyhee, but that whe-
ther he lived or died God might be
glorified." He addressed a great
deal of conversation to his bre-
thren, and took leave of them all
with the greatest affection and com-
posure. Thomas was his bosom
companion; they expected to go
home together; they were contin-
ually praying and weeping together,
and felt as though they could not
be separated. "You will not go
with me to Owyhee now," said
Thomas to him, "and I cannot go
alone." Henry put his hand before
his eyes and appeared in prayer, he
then looked at Thomas, and both
burst into tears. When he was dy-
ing, the other youths hung upon
each other's necks, and were over-
whelmed with grief; but at that mo-
ment Thomas was raised above it,
and did not shed a tear, he seemed
transported with heavenly views.
Henry departed in perfect peace;
he had no struggles; and the atten-
dants said the smile on his counte-

nance surprised any thing they had
seen. I saw the heathen youth
stand around to take leave of the
remains of their beloved compa-
nion; I was struck with the dignity
and affliction they manifested. I
told Thomas he must not be dis-
couraged, for perhaps God meant
to do all that by him which we ex-
pected of Henry. "Yes," said he,
I wish to stay and do good work;
but I shall not see Henry in these
streets again; there he walks in the
streets of the New Jerusalem!" On
entering the burying ground, the An-
them was sung, "Blessed are the
dead, who die in the Lord." Some
of the people said it seemed almost
as though the earth shook with the
presence of God. Mr. Dwight
made a short address at the grave.
Mr. Beecher's Sermon upon the oc-
casion was upon the Providence of
God. "Clouds and darkness are
round about him, but justice and
judgment are the habitation of his
throne." Some memorandums of
Henry's conversation were read,
and the whole scene was one of the
most interesting a people are ever
called to witness. Mr. Beecher
remarked, that if the churches of
New-England had chartered a ship
to go to Owyhee and bring Obook-
iah that he might be converted and
die as he has, they would be amply
recompensed. "Who will say he
has done too much for him!—who
would wish to take back the pray-
ers he has offered for him, the alms
he has given, or rob heaven of its
joy at his conversion, and triumph-
ant entry, or Henry of his crown."

By his excellency Charles Ridgely, of
Hampton, Governor of the State of
Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas NEGRO DICK, in the em-
ploy of a certain Charles Shriver, has
been charged with committing a Rape
on the body of a certain Elizabeth At-
kinson, of Anne-Arundel county, on
the twenty fifth day of February last;
And whereas, it is of the greatest im-
portance to society that the perpetra-
tor of such a crime should be brought
to condign punishment, I have there-
fore thought proper to issue this my
Proclamation, and do, by and with the
advice and consent of the Council, offer
a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOL-
LARS, to any person who shall appre-
hend and deliver to the sheriff of any
county in this State the said NEGRO
DICK.

Given under my hand, and the Seal
of the State of Maryland, this 18th
day of March, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and eigh-
teen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-
mation be published in the Maryland
Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Re-
publican, Frederick Town Herald, the
Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and
Eastern Gazette, once a week for the
space of four weeks.
March 19.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th March, 1818.

The President and Directors of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland have de-
clared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the
stock of said Bank, for six months,
ending the first and payable on or after
the sixth 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 correct simple order.

By order of the Board,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.
March 26.

The editors of the Federal Ga-
zette and American, Baltimore; and
Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are
requested to publish the above adver-
tisement once a week for three weeks,
and transmit their accounts to the Bank
for payment.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the
Farm where the subscriber formerly
resided, being part of the tracts of Land
called "The Connexion and Wood-
ward's Inclosure," but generally known
by the name of the "Black Horse." This
farm contains about three hun-
dred acres of land, and is about one
mile distant from the river Severn,
more than half in wood, well watered
and stocked with an abundance and a
great variety of fruit trees, with every
necessary building thereon.—Terms
made known, and the property shewn
to any person inclined to purchase, by
applying to the subscriber.
Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Pennington, the fol-
lowing sums, and additions to the
lottery which has been exhibited in
Cutler, Sligo, Hoes, Hoes, Hoes,
Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis,
on the second Wednesday of June
next, and they offer the following pre-
miums:

FOR STOCK.

- For the best Bull raised in Mary-
land.
- the best Milch Cow, not less
than 3 years old.
- the second best do. with do.
- the best steer, not more than
four years old.
- the best pair of working cattle.
- the best ram of the long woolled
breed.
- the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the long woolled breed.
- the two second best Ewes and
Lambs of do.
- the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the Merino breed.
- the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the Barbary do.
- the two best Pigs, not less than
4, and not more than 8
months old.
- the best work Horse, not more
than 6 years.
- the best Saddle Horse, not
more than 8 years.
- the best Colt, not more than
3 years old.

No animal will be entitled to premi-
um unless raised and owned, at the time
of exhibition, by the person offering
the same.

For Household Manufactures.

- For the best knit thread Stockings
for men, of large size, not less
than 2 pair.
- the second best knit thread
stockings for men, of large size,
not less than 2 pair.
- the best knit thread Gloves for
men, of large size, not less than
2 pair.
- the second best knit Gloves of
thread for men, of large size, not
less than 2 pair.

FOR INVENTIONS.

- To the person who shall exhibit
the best Plough for common
purposes, of an improved con-
struction, and of his own inven-
tion.
- To the person who shall exhibit
the best constructed plough, of
his own invention, for ploughing
in small grain of any kind.
- To the person who shall exhibit
any other agricultural implement
of his own invention, which shall
in the opinion of the judges de-
serve a reward. Any sum the
judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

- For the best information, the result
of actual experience, for prevent-
ing damage to crops of wheat by
the Hessian fly.
- For the best information, the re-
sult of actual experience, for pre-
venting damage to crops of Indi-
an Corn by the Grab or Cut
worm.

- For the greatest weight of best
Tobacco cured by fire, the pro-
duce of twenty five plants.
- For the greatest weight of best
Tobacco cured without fire, the
produce of twenty-five plants.

Persons who intend offering articles
or matters for premiums, and who
are not able to have them prepared
time for the exhibition in June next,
are invited to bring them forward
at the meeting of the Society in
December next.

The claim of every candidate for
premiums, is to be upon panel of
and supported by certificates of re-
spectable persons, of competent
knowledge of the subject; and it is
that the matters for which premi-
ums are offered, be delivered in
names, or any intimation to whom
belonging; that each particular
marked in what manner the claim-
ants think fit; such claimants being
at a paper sealed up, having on
the inside the claimant's name and
address.

All articles and matters to be
offered for premiums, must be
care of the Secretary, the day
of the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to them-
selves the power of giving, in every
other the one or the other of the
premiums, as the articles or per-
formances shall be adjudged to deserve,
withholding both if there be any
doubt, yet the candidates may be
the Society will always be dispo-
sed to judge liberally of their several
claims.

The Society regret, that the
want of funds will not enable them
to give more liberal premiums.
All persons who are disposed to
any communication upon Agri-
cultural subjects, are invited to address
to the Corresponding Committee
the Agricultural Society of Maryland
in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, Secy.
March 5, 1818.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and whereas, it hath been found moreover, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of free negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protectors and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for life, to prevent therefore such heinous offences, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall not be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident as aforesaid, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident as aforesaid, shall be sold by the order of the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore court.

And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, or if any person who shall be procured, engaged or employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, shall be sold by the order of the court for the time he or she may have to serve, for the benefit of the county where such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore court.

And be it enacted, That if any person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such remainder or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be his duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace, to proceed to the house or place, where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace, false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, and enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided, for to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the goal of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear agreeably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; *Provided*, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, release, and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the following Laws, passed December session, 1817, to wit: An act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore; An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council, be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the number and limits of election districts in the city of Baltimore shall always be the same as the wards therein.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons professing the christian religion, who hold it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation, in the manner that Quakers have heretofore been allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That before any such person shall be admitted as a witness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all appointments to be hereafter made by the executive, it shall be the duty of the governor and he is hereby required to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council appoint, all such officers as are directed to be appointed by the executive, either by the constitution or laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lane, senior, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to.

JOHN H. BLANE, Admr. 3w.

April 9.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 24th instant, at the residence of Doct. Beale M. Worthington, the personal property of the late Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of one young Negro man, one old Negro man, and four old Negro women, and one black walnut desk. The said property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid, taking bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale—the sale to commence on said day at 11 o'clock.

William Warfield, Admr. D. L. N.

Will Annexed.

April 9.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr Geo Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb 11.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tract of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon—Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

March 5. 8 Lancelot Warfield, Ad.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of April inst, on the premises a Lot of ground near the African meeting house, being part of a tract of land called "Horton," now in the possession of Caesar Thompson, and Grace his wife.

The above property will be sold for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof. On payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber will execute a deed—sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gasaway, Trustee.

April 2.

...on the pole, most nat-
ally great warmth, indeed,
greater than a few degrees to
the south, where the atmosphere is cool-
ed during the night. The con-
jecture, that the pole is clear from ice
during the summer, is founded on
that hypothesis. Sir Joseph Banks
has given every assistance in his
power to the success of this nation-
al undertaking.

The ships for the northern re-
gions are nearly completed. The bed-
places in the cabins, &c. are so con-
structed as to be removed, & every
requisite for the construction of
barracks, will be conveyed in the
ships, should it be necessary for the
officers and crew to remain on those
inhospitable shores. An astron-
omer also proceeds with them, with
proper mathematical instruments, a
dipping needle, &c. Provisions for
two years' consumption, and an un-
limited quantity of coals are also
embarked.

From the Albany Argus, April 14.
SINGULAR PRESERVATION.
On Friday last, two lads, one a
son of Mr. P. Van Loon, and the
other a son of Mr. J. Heermance,
about eight or ten years old, fell in-
to the river, which was very high
and muddy, at the upper end of the
team boat wharf. The latter was
suspended from the water without
much delay; but the former, altho'
two or three boats put off for his
recovery, was not discovered for some
time, and it was believed he had
gone to the bottom, until the men
on one of the boats went to take up
what, which was seen floating near
the ferry, when behold, the boy was
suspended from it, though in an
apparently lifeless state. The
curiosity of the hat and of the air
in his crown, had kept the body from
sinking to the bottom. By the ju-
dicious management pursued under
the direction of Dr. Shaw, we are
glad to say, and which was per-
formed in for nearly two hours, a re-
covery of life was happily ef-
fected.

From the Boston Intelligencer.
Prevention of Mildew in Peach
trees.—A gentleman in England
has discovered a method of prevent-
ing mildew in peach trees, which has
been tried with success in an experi-
ence of nine years. In January &
February, if the trees are in a sick
state, (the most of March or
April in New England) will answer
well, take away all the mould
from the roots as carefully as possi-
ble, and put in its place, fresh rot-
ten dung from an old pasture with
a little lime, and the trees will
not only recover their health but
produce a crop of hot sweet fruit.

St. Johns, (N. F.) March 3.—We
have the melancholy task in this
issue, to announce to the pub-
lic, the death of our worthy gov-
ernor, Vice-Admiral Pickmore. His
excellency, by the King's commis-
sion, will be succeeded in his office
by Capt. John Bowker, the senior
officer upon this station.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, at this Office,
the Laws of Maryland,
Passed December Session, 1817.
Price—\$ 1.50.

WANTED,
the Subscriber, this Spring,
A QUANTITY OF
Panners' Bark,
Baltimore Prices.
JOHN HYDE.
Annapolis, April 23, 1818.

N. J. WATKINS,
MERCHAND TAILOR.
has just received an elegant assort-
ment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vest
of various qualities and prices,
suitable for the present and the ap-
proaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Superfine French and English blue
Cloths
Brown, mixed and other colours,
blue, mixed, light and buff Cas-
simeres,
Kens, Bombazettes, and other
goods suitable for summer wear.
All of which will be disposed of, up-
on reasonable terms, or made up in the
fashionable manner, at the short-
notice. Those disposed to purchase
will find it to their advantage
to call on a cad.



*"Hominem ad deum nullo re pro-
prium accedunt, quam salu-
tem hominibus dando."*
—T. Jemmy Wright.
—Shave as well as any man—
—Almost, not quite—

Unlike this creature, who could at the
utmost boast of nothing more than a
bifidus which were equalled by those of
his contemporaries.

WE, WM. CATON,
Conscious of our superiority over the
rest of our barbarous companions,
herely proclaim ourself
MOST SUBLIME GRAND MASTER
Of all the *Tonsors, Barbiers, Fri-
sairs and Shavers,*

IN THE KNOWN WORLD,
And declare, that we will shave, cut,
curl and weave hair, at our Grand
Lodge, bearing the sign of the Golden
Eagle, two doors above the post-office
and one below Mr. Baldwin's tavern,
in a style far better than any one of
our order on the terraqueous globe,
not excepting the polished frieze of
the Ex-empereur Napoleon, or the
spruce whisker curl of the Prince
Regent, both of whom may hobble with
tolerable decency through the duties
of their respective offices, but have
never, by that application and study
which is necessary to qualify a man for
the exalted station which we claim,
plunged into all the mysteries and
beauties which belong to our most ho-
nourable profession. This however
may be ascribed to an indifference to
their fellow-creatures good, the sole
object, we must aver, which urged us
to the attainment of that perfection of
which we now boast.

We consider it superfluous to enter
into a farther detail of our superior
skill, as all who are acquainted with
our former celebrity will readily ac-
knowledge. "That the shop was our
field of fame, and wigs our first de-
light."

"The meteor tongs of CATON
Shall yet terrific burn,
Till rude and tangled heads depart
And the curl of grace return.
Then, then, ye barber warriors
Our song and feast shall flow
To the fame of my name
When the beard has ceased to grow,
When the knotted locks are seen no
more
And the beard has ceased to grow."

Done in Annapolis, this 23d day of
April, A. D. 1818, at our Grand Lodge
before mentioned; where may constan-
tly be had on the most accommodating
terms, Chemical Blue and Red mixed
Wash Balls to soften and smooth the
skin. Shaving Soap, exquisitely sweet
Perfumes, Imperial Lip Salve to heal
chapped lips, Dentifrice to whiten and
preserve the teeth, Oils to remove
dandruff from the head, to make the
hair grow, and to prevent its turning
gray; and to be brief, every thing cal-
culated to exterminate ugliness, and
preserve the beauty of the *belles*, and
the fine appearance of the *beaus*.

New & Cheap
CASH STORE,
At the Corner of Market Space
and Corn-Hill street.
RICHARD RIDGELY,
Respectfully informs his friends and
the public, that he has just return-
ed from PHILADELPHIA,
with an assortment of

Spring Goods,
which he will dispose of for CASH ONLY;
he wishes it expressly understood, that
he intends confining himself to the
cash business exclusively, without re-
spect of persons.
March 28.

ROMULUS
Will stand to cover Mares this sea-
son at Mr. H. Ridout's Farm, on the
north side of Severn River, at the mo-
derate price of THREE DOLLARS
per Mare, the money to be paid by the
first day of July next, otherwise four
dollars will be demanded. It is deem-
ed sufficient to mention, that Romulus
derives his pedigree by the maternal
line, from Col. Tasker's old Selima, &
by the paternal line from Col. Tayloe's
celebrated horse Medley. Good pas-
ture will be furnished Mares at 25
cents per week, but no responsibility
for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD BALL,
Manager.
April 16.

GIG FOR SALE.
The subscriber has an excellent se-
cond hand Gig, with Bladed Harness,
which he will sell low.
J. H. SLEMAKER.
Annapolis, April 9, 1818.

CHEAP CARRIAGES.

Jona. Hutton.

STILL CONTINUES THE
Coach & Harness-Making
Business.

At his Old Stand, in Corn-Hill-street,
where he will thankfully receive and
punctually execute all orders for work
with which he may be favoured. He
pledges himself that all work which
may be put into his hands, shall not only
be made up of the best materials and
with strength, but shall likewise be as
elegantly and completely finished as
any done in this state; and he ventures
to affirm, that he can make carriages of
every description, cheaper than any
sold in Baltimore, yet of as good quality.
Since his prices are far below those
now kept up in Baltimore, all persons
who may want work done, are invited
to give him a call, make themselves
more particularly acquainted with his
terms, and then determine whether it
will not be to their advantage to have
their work done by him.

N. B. He has on hand a handsome
GIG for sale.
April 16.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,
April 14, 1818.

On application by petition of John
Black, administrator of Christopher
Black, late of A. A. County, deceased, it
is ordered that he give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, 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.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun-
del county, hith obtained from the or-
phans court of A. A. county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the
person and estate of Christopher Black, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All
persons having claims against said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscriber, at or before the 28th day
of May next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 14th
day of April 1818
John Black, adm'r.

April 16.
Large Fishing Batteau
Lost.

On the 15th of last March my fish-
ing batteau got adrift from my landing
at Swan Point, near Rock-Hall in Kent
county, the wind at N. E. probably
would drive her on shore between the
Bodkin and Annapolis, unless taken up
by some vessel in the Bay. Three of
the oars are of Black Walnut with
sable blades and had pieces of white
pine nailed on the squares to make
them balance better, the fourth is an
old pine oar. The length of the bat-
teau supposed to be about 27 feet; built
in Baltimore about 18 months past.
Twenty Dollars reward will be given
to any person that will bring her safe
to me at Swan Point.

Arthur Tughman Jones.
The Editors of the Federal Republi-
can and Patriot, at Baltimore, will pub-
lish the above once a week for three
weeks, & send their accounts into Mr.
Jas. Barroll for payment.
April 9.

By his Excellency Charles Ridgely, of
Hampton, Governor of the State of
Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas NEGRO DICK, in the em-
ploy of a certain Charles Shriver, has
been charged with committing a Rape
on the body of a certain Elizabeth At-
kinson, of Anne-Arundel county, on
the twenty-fifth day of February last:
And whereas, it is of the greatest im-
portance to society that the perpetra-
tor of such a crime should be brought
to condign punishment, I have there-
fore thought proper to issue this my
Proclamation, and do, by and with the
advice and consent of the Council, offer
a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOL-
LARS, to any person who shall appre-
hend and deliver to the sheriff of any
county in this State the said NEGRO
DICK.

Given under my hand, and the Seal
of the State of Maryland, this 18th
day of March, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and eigh-
teen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-
mation be published in the Maryland
Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Re-
publican, Frederick Town Herald, the
Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and
Eastern Gazette, once a week for the
space of four weeks.
March 19.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or-
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,
the subscriber will offer at Public Sale,
on Saturday the 25th April instant, at
the late residence of James Price, de-
ceased, near Lyon's creek bridge.

The Personal Estate

of said James Price, consisting of Ne-
groes, Stock, Plantation Utensils,
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Terms of sale—for a sum over twan-
ty dollars a credit of six months, the
purchaser giving bond, with good se-
curity; under that sum the cash to be
paid.

LEONARD GARY, adm'r.
April 2.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the
plantation whereon he now resides,
containing about two hundred acres of
land more or less, lying immediately
on South River, near London town,
adjoining the farm of James M'Cul-
loch Esq. The soil is equal to any in
the neighbourhood, and is well adapted
to the growth of Indian corn, wheat
and tobacco; plaster of paris also ac-
cords upon it to considerable advantage.
There is an apple orchard of about five
hundred trees, which produce fruit in
great abundance, from five to six thou-
sand gallons of cider can be made an-
nually. There is also other fruit trees of
almost every kind of selected fruit, which
yield abundantly. The farm contains
a sufficiency of wood for its support.
The houses are indifferent, a new frame
however has been recently put up,
which may be finished so as to make
an excellent dwelling house. One
thousand dollars must be paid in hand,
when the sale is made; for the balance
the terms will be accommodating. If
this property is not sold at private
sale before the first day of May next,
(of which notice will be given,) it will
on that day be offered at public sale
to the highest bidder.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.
April 2.

100 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the Farm of Major
Osborne S. Harwood, on South river,
about twelve months since, a yellow
girl named TOMSEY, well known in
that neighbourhood. The above Girl
was purchased by Mr. Green H. Scott,
of North Carolina, of Major Harwood,
for the subscriber. The above reward
will be given on her being secured in
any gaol in the United States, so that I
get her again. Address to
JOEL SOUTH,
Granville county North Carolina,
Williamsburg Post Office.
April 9.

Upper Marlborough,
November 3d, 1817.

Agreeably to public notice by the
Censors, a meeting of the Members of
the Faculty was held at Major Bow-
ling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough;
when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called
to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Semmes ap-
pointed secretary; and the following re-
solutions were submitted and unani-
mously carried:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion
of the Members of the Faculty pre-
sent, that it is expedient to organize a
Medical Society for Prince George's
county.
2d. Resolved, That a committee of
three be appointed to draft a Consti-
tution for the government of said So-
ciety, and that they report at the next
meeting of the Faculty.
3d. Resolved, That Doctors B. J.
Semmes, Samuel Franklin, and J. D.
Barrette, be the committee.
4th. Resolved, That the next Meet-
ing of the Faculty be held at Major
Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough,
the second Monday in May next.
5th. Resolved, That the proceedings
of this Meeting be published; for the
information of the Faculty, and that
they are hereby invited to attend the
next meeting.

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.
B. J. Semmes, Secretary.
Dec. 4. 1817. 1 D. J. F. M. 3 A

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
24th March, 1818.

The President and Directors of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland have de-
clared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the
stock of said Bank, for six months,
ending the first and payable on or after
the sixth 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 correct simple order.
By order of the Board.

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

March 26.
The editors of the Federal Ga-
zette and American, Baltimore; and
Maryland Republican, Annapolis are
requested to publish the above adver-
tisement once a week for three weeks,
and transmit their accounts to the Bank
for payment.

The Agricultural Society

OF MARYLAND.

Intend to offer in Premiums, the fol-
lowing sums, and announce to the Pub-
lic their wish to have an exhibition of
Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Imple-
ments of Husbandry, and Household
Manufactures, in the City of Annapo-
lis, on the second Wednesday of June
next, and they offer the following pre-
miums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Mary-
land. \$10
— the best Milch Cow, with a
Calf by her side. 8
— the second best do. with do. 6
— the best steer, not more than
four years old. 4
— the best pair of working cattle. 2
— the best ram of the long woolled
breed. 2
— the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the long woolled breed. 6
— the two second best Ewes and
Lambs of do. 4
— the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the Merino breed. 5
— the two best Ewes and Lambs
of the Barbary do. 5
— the two best Pigs, not less than
4, and not more than 8
months old. 3
— the best work Horse, not more
than 6 years. 6
— the best Saddle Horse, not
more than 8 years. 5
— the best Colt, not more than
3 years old. 5
No animal will be entitled to premi-
um unless raised and owned, at the time
of exhibition, by the person offering
the same.

For Household Manufactures.

For the best knit thread Stockings
for men, of large size, not less
than 2 pair. 3
— the second best knit thread
stockings for men, of large size,
not less than 2 pair. 2
— the best knit thread Gloves for
men, of large size, not less than
2 pair. 2
— the second best knit Gloves of
thread for men, of large size, not
less than 2 pair. 1

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit
the best Plough for common
purposes, of an improved con-
struction, and of his own inven-
tion. \$10
To the person who shall exhibit
the best constructed plough, of
his own invention, for ploughing
in small grain of any kind. 8
To the person who shall exhibit
any other agricultural implement
of his own invention, which shall
in the opinion of the judges de-
serve a reward. Any sum the
judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS

For the best information, the result
of actual experience, for prevent-
ing damage to crops of wheat by
the Hessian fly. \$10
For the best information, the re-
sult of actual experience, for pre-
venting damage to crops of Indi-
an Corn by the Grub or Cut
worm. 8
For the greatest weight of best
Tobacco cured by fire, the pro-
duce of twenty five plants. 5
For the greatest weight of best
Tobacco cured without fire, the
produce of twenty-five plants. 4
Persons who intend offering articles
or matters for premiums, and should
not be able to have them prepared in
time for the exhibition in June next,
are invited to bring them forward for
exhibition at the meeting of the Society
in December next.

The claim of every candidate for
premiums, is to be accompanied with,
and supported by certificates of re-
spectable persons, of competent know-
ledge of the subject, and it is required,
that the matters for which premiums
are offered, be delivered in without
names, or any intimation to whom they
belong; that each particular thing be
marked in what manner the claimant
thinks fit; such claimant sending with
it a paper sealed up, having on the
outside a corresponding mark, and on
the inside the claimant's name and ad-
dress.

All articles and matters to be offer-
ed for premiums, must be sent to the
care of the Secretary, the day before
the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves
the power of giving, in every case, ei-
ther the one or the other of the pre-
miums, as the articles or performance,
shall be adjudged to deserve; or of
withholding both if there be no merit;
yet the candidates may be assured that
the Society will always be disposed to
judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their pre-
sent funds will not enable them to of-
fer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make
any communication upon Agricultural
subjects, are invited to address them
to the Corresponding Committee of
the Agricultural Society of Maryland,
in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thos.
Secretary.
March 6, 1818.

POET'S CORNER.

From English papers received at the office of the New-York Daily Advertiser.

ISLE OF SHEPPEY.

From a London Magazine.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Isle of Sheppey Auxiliary Bible Society, held at Sheerness, on Tuesday the 4th of November, the effects of scriptural instruction were strikingly exemplified in the statements given by the Chaplains of the two convict ships at that port, of the large bodies of Convicts respectively under their charge. The Rev. Mr. Edwards of the Bellorophon, having mentioned the attention of the prisoners in that ship to the reading and learning by rote large portions of holy writ, asserted it as his opinion, that in any like number of labouring men not less swearing and profane language was to be found; and that on the preceding Saturday, a remarkable instance of honesty and integrity had occurred; a convict, when at work on shore, had found twelve shillings, with which he immediately went to the officer, requesting him to adopt means to find the owner; this he accordingly did, and it proved to be a labouring youth, whose whole week's wages did not amount to that sum.

The Rev. Mr. Price, of the Retribution, also gave a very gratifying account of the beneficial effects that have resulted from the measures adopted by government (we believe upon his recommendation) for dividing the convicts into classes and of their attention to religious instruction. A considerable number had, unknown to him, commenced a prayer meeting among themselves; and one of them had that day requested him to present to the Bible Society the following lines, which were highly gratifying to the numerous and respectable body of persons assembled on the occasion of its anniversary, and will we doubt not, prove equally so to our readers.

To the British and Foreign Bible Society, by a Convict on board the Retribution Hulk, Sheerness.

When without form the world was wrap'd in sleep,
Chaotic darkness moved upon the deep,
God spake the word from his eternal throne
"Let there be light"—and light that instant shone.

So man by nature, bound in chains of sin,
Feels not his state, tho' dark and dead within,
Until the gospel breaks the gloom of night,
And in his heart creates celestial light.

Long has the world in mournful ignorance stood,
And raging tyrants dy'd their hands in blood;
But mark the change—where Satan reign'd before,
And idol temples flow'd with human gore.

God's blessed word reveals the glorious plan,
And brings salvation down to sinful man,
Untutor'd Indians feels the sparkling ray,
And midnight darkness kindles into day.

When torn from friends—imprison'd on the deep,
The wretch'd CONVICT bends his head to weep;
When burning tears in plentiful streams are shed,
And black despair sits brooding round his bed,
Where can he turn—to whom for comfort go—
But to that WORD which comfort can bestow?

Though we are outcasts fast in misery bound,
We gladly hear the gospel's joyful sound;
Not only hear, but feel its powerful sway,
And humbly bend our sinful knees to pray.

The word of God has pierc'd our darkness thro',
And said, though fainting "Ye shall still pursue;"
Kind benefactors! much to you we owe
For that dear book from whence our blessings flow.

Still spread the Word—success shall crown the deed,
And JESUS' foe shall at his footstool bleed;
His kingdom spread with joy from shore to shore,
And "he that stole, shall learn to steal no more."

From the Sunday School Repository, published under the patronage of the New-York Sunday School Society.

ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Like some other institutions which have since grown up to such importance as to attract the attention of the world, Sunday Schools were slow in their early advancement; they had their peculiar obstacles to surmount, their alleged superiority to demonstrate by experience. But where they are known, they have long since risen above every impediment but prejudice or hostility to human happiness; and, like their sisters, or rather their offspring, the Missionary and Bible Societies, they bid fair to extend their salutary operations to the ends of the earth.

To have been the projectors of a plan, whose execution has given it a claim to the first place among the methods of promoting the temporal and eternal welfare of the mass of mankind, the poor and ignorant, surely entitles to lasting and grateful commemoration. This distinguished honour belonged to Robert Raikes, Esq. of Gloucester, England; a man eminent for the excellence of his private character, and for his usefulness as an intelligent and active Christian. "At a period of life," says his biographer, "when success rarely inspires moderation in the pursuits of fortune, Mr. Raikes remembered the great law of his Christian profession, that no man liveth to himself. He looked around for occasions of disinterested exertion, and found them near at hand. Prevention of crimes by instruction or reproof, and compassion for even justly suffering criminals, were united in his idea of Christian benevolence, which

"To every woe and every wo,
To guilt itself, when in distress,
The balm of pity will impart;
And all relief that bounty can bestow."

While employing his various talents in works of beneficence and extensive utility, the attention of Mr. Raikes was strongly attracted by the miserable condition of a group of children in the suburbs of the city of Gloucester, who, during the week were employed in a pin manufactory, but on Sundays were turned loose to riot in the streets, and who were alike notorious for profligacy, wretchedness and ignorance.

On inquiring into the condition of these children, and finding that their parents were so abandoned that no assistance could be expected from them, Mr. R. immediately determined to institute schools in which they might receive instruction on Sundays, and from which they might go to the parish Church. After engaging instructors and rooms, he waited on the Clergyman, who was so much satisfied with the plan, that he promised to lend his assistance by going round to the schools to examine what progress was made, and to promote order and decorum among the learners. It was about the close of the year 1781, that these schools were opened. But, notwithstanding the enlarged views of the founder, and the complete success of this experiment, the example was not immediately followed. In 1783, Mr. R. inserted in a public paper a short account of the good effects of this undertaking, which brought the subject into notice. In a letter, of November, 1783, in which he describes the origin of his schools, and the methods adopted in conducting them, he says, "the success that has attended this scheme has induced one or two of my friends to adopt the plan, and set up Sunday Schools in other parts of the city, and now a whole parish has taken up the object; so that I flatter myself, in time, the good effects will appear so conspicuous as to become generally adopted. The number of children at present engaged in the schools is between two and three hundred, and they are increasing every week, as the benefit is universally seen." "A woman who lives in a lane where I had fixed a school, told me some time ago, that the place was quite a heaven upon Sundays, compared to what it used to be; and, I have often the satisfaction of receiving thanks from parents for the reformation they perceive in their children." In another letter, giving some account of his schools, Mr. R. observes, that he had asked a manufacturer, who employed great numbers of the Sunday scholars, whether he perceived any alteration in those poor children? Sir, he replied, the change could not

have been more extraordinary in my opinion, had they been transformed from the shape of wolves & tigers to that of men. In temper, disposition, and manners, they could hardly be said to differ from the brute creation; but since the establishment of the Sunday Schools, they have seemed anxious to show that they are not the ignorant illiterate creatures they were before. When they have seen a superior come and kindly instruct and admonish them, and sometimes reward their good behaviour, they are anxious to gain his friendship and good opinion. They are also become more tractable and obedient, and less quarrelsome and revengeful. In short, I never conceived that a reformation so singular, could have been effected among the set of untutored beings I employed.

"To the greater part of those employed in diffusing the benefits of the Sunday School system," says Mr. James, "it is impossible to form an adequate idea of the extreme ignorance of the poor before its introduction; except where a happy few of their children were gathered beneath the wings of some charitable institution, the great mass of their offspring grew up in the most deplorable ignorance. Myriads of children, of both sexes, were continually rising into life, to whom the letters of the alphabet were a set of mystic symbols, and every page of inspired or uninspired writ, an insoluble enigma. This was the least part of their calamity. Ignorance is the prolific mother of crimes, and of miseries. It is during a state of mental night, that the worst vices of the human character steal from their covert in the heart, to prey upon the peace and the comforts of society. To the children of the poor, the Sabbath seemed to suspend the toils of the body, only to afford them greater leisure for effecting the ruin of their souls; they claimed the sacred hours as their own, and diligently employed them to aid their growth in wickedness. In the vicinity of every large town, multitudes were to be seen practising every boyish sport; while others spread over the face of the country, to commit their depredations on orchards and gardens. In many places, the farmer was detained from public worship to guard his property, or else employed his servants in the same task. Persons going to the house of God not only had their minds disturbed, but their peace interrupted, by numerous bands of these unhappy youth. Thus, every generation of the poor was growing up successively, without any general efforts to instruct their ignorance, or check their violence; to repress their vices, or to form their manners."

For about three years after the first establishment of Sunday Schools, they seemed to have been confined to Gloucester. Their utility and importance, however, began now to be generally known, and the plan was soon adopted in other parts of England. "Christians of all denominations, wondering that it should never have been devised before, seemed determined to repair, as much as possible, the mischief of past neglect, by applying with the utmost diligence, the benefits of this new discovery in the world of morals and religion.

"Several public-spirited gentlemen in the metropolis, perceiving that the system would be greatly aided by the establishment of a society, which should combine the patronage and energies of all denominations of Christians, held a preparatory meeting, August 30, 1785, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a Society for establishing and supporting Sunday Schools, for the instruction of poor children in different parts of the kingdom. In consequence of a resolution then passed, a public meeting was held on the 7th of September, and an institution formed, bearing the title of 'A Society for the support and encouragement of Sunday Schools in the different counties of England.' This establishment was exceedingly beneficial to the growing cause; by the respectability of its members, it increased the public confidence; by their talents, it enlightened the public mind; by their activity, it stimulated the public zeal; and by their property, it assisted the public expenditure.

"It was an object of importance to the Committee of this Society, to

* This, and some other extracts, are taken from a work published by the Rev. Mr. James of Birmingham.

engage the co-operation of episcopal authority, within the pale of the established religion of the country, and it must be spoken, to the honour of the Bishops, that they promptly came forward, and cast the weight of their mitres into the scale of this good cause. Among the dignitaries of the church who patronized the plan, the Bishops of Salisbury and Landaff, and the Deans of Canterbury and Lincoln, obtained a conspicuous place by their zeal and talents."

Great opposition is stated to have been made to the early efforts of Mr. Raikes. He was told it was folly to begin with children; he should begin by reforming the higher classes of society, &c. He replied, 'the poor have the gospel preached to them.' But no noble enterprise was not to be frustrated by opposition, nor blasted by cavils and contempt. Before his death, which took place in 1811, this excellent man, having himself superintended the education of 3000 poor children in his Sunday schools, had the happiness to know that similar schools were established in different parts of the country, comprehending 300,000 learners.

"The Schools," says Mr. James, "were at first universally conducted by hired teachers. This entailed a load of pecuniary difficulty upon the plan, which, had it not been removed, must have considerably retarded its progress, and consequently diminished its usefulness. The Sunday School Society alone expended, during the sixteen first years of its existence, no less than four thousand pounds sterling in the salaries of teachers. And this was not the least evil attending upon purchased labour. Hired teachers can scarcely be expected to possess either the zeal or ability of those who engage in the work from motives of pure benevolence. Gratuitous instructions was an astonishing improvement of the system; laying a solid basis for its efficiency, and ensuring its success, but which does not appear to have entered into the views of its Author." "Were we asked," says a writer in the London Sunday School Repository, "whose name stood next to that of Robert Raikes in the annals of Sunday Schools, we should say, 'that of the person who first came forward, and voluntarily proffered his exertions, his time, and his talents, to the instruction of the young and the poor; since an imitation of his example, has been the great cause of the present flourishing state of these institutions, and of all the future additional increase which may be reasonably anticipated.' The exact time when this was first introduced is not known, nor where it commenced; but about the year 1800 this plan became very general throughout England.

"The improvement of the mode of popular education, introduced by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, must be considered as forming another era in the history of Sunday Schools, by affording new facilities to the business of instruction. And the advantages derived from these useful systems, does not consist merely in an imitation of all their arrangements, but in demonstrating to the world, more clearly than was ever shown before, that education is an art susceptible of indefinite improvement; and in exciting an ardour, before unknown, to carry it on to perfection.

"The institution of Sunday Schools was now become universal throughout England. Every city and every town had warmly espoused the cause; still there was one thing wanting to raise the system to the highest degree of efficiency, and that was UNION. In every application of the sentiment, union is power. Reasoning upon the general principle, many were led to conclude, that great benefits would result to this particular cause, from an association of counsel and energy. After much private intercourse on this subject, between many persons in London, a public meeting was held, July 13, 1803, and the Sunday School Union was then formed. The design of this association is thus announced in its own regulations:

"The objects of this union are: 1st. To stimulate and encourage each other in the religious instruction of the young. 2dly. By mutual communication to improve the methods of instruction. 3dly. To promote the opening of new schools. 4thly. To print books, &c. suitable for Sunday schools, at a cheap rate. 5thly. To correspond with ministers and others in the United Kingdom, and abroad. 6thly. To promote the

formation of Sunday Schools, which are expected regularly to report to this Society, and are allowed to purchase its publications at reduced prices.

For the accomplishment of these purposes, a general meeting is held quarterly, when the reports of the schools, and the proceedings of the committee, are read; interesting instances of successful improvement, plans of instruction, and any information calculated to promote the objects of the union, are mentioned; and occasionally, questions, devoutly appointed, relative to Sunday schools, are considered and discussed."

This new Society commenced its operations with no less vigour, than the appearance of a desire to interfere with the private management of any of the associated schools, it aimed to diffuse new life and energy through them all. One of its first objects was the compilation of a new spelling book, adapted to moral and religious instruction, than any they could find already in existence. The next object of the Committee was to ascertain, by an extensive correspondence, what parts of the country were most destitute of schools. Finding that the advantages were in many places, greatly diminished by the want of method and order in the schools, they published in 1804, "A plan for the Formation and Regulation of Sunday Schools."

The example of the metropolis was soon imitated by many of the large towns, and several counties. Unions were formed in different parts of the kingdom, from which the happiest effects have resulted, among which may be reckoned the establishment of new schools in neglected parts of large towns, and amidst the darkness of benighted villages; a fresh excitement given to those employed in the work of tuition; the diffusion of Christian affection; and in some instances great improvement in the mode of instruction. The formation of the Sunday School Union must therefore be regarded as an event of importance to the success of the valuable scheme.

In an account like the present continues Mr. James, the establishment of the Scotch Sabbath School Society ought not to be omitted, as they may be fairly stated to have arisen out of the English Sunday school institution. The children of the poor, so far as common education is concerned, are taught to read in the parish schools, which are established in the Southern parts of that enlightened country. Still, however, with respect to the observance of the Sabbath and the more direct business of religious instruction, they are left to the care of their parents, multitudes of whom, indifferent to the welfare of their own souls, have no solicitude for the salvation of their offspring. Observing and lamenting the condition of these neglected youths, who in great numbers spent the Sabbath, and especially the Sabbath evenings, in idleness and vice, the friends of religion in Edinburgh formed the project of collecting them together on the Lord's day evening, for the purpose of imparting instruction.

The friends of religion, united to, formed themselves into a Society, called the Edinburgh Sabbath School Society, the objects of which was to promote the religious instruction of youth, by visiting, supporting, and conducting Sabbath evening schools, in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, in the schools the leading and most important doctrines of the scriptures to be taught, and not the peculiarities of any denomination of Christians. These they resolved never to mention, as they were united to promote the common good of religion, and not the particular interests of any party.

(To be continued.)

James Shephard, TAILOR.

Having taken a shop at the end of Corn Hill street, will carry on the tailoring business in the same; where he keeps a constant supply of

Ready Made Clothing.

Persons desirous of having made up in his line, or of purchasing, are respectfully invited to give him a call. N. B. J. S. has on hand some excellent Blank and some excellent Frocking coats, for the approaching season. Annapolis, April 5.

MAR

[VOL. LX]

PRINTED AT

JONAS CHURCH-AT

Price—Three

IN CO

Ordered, That December session, and the unlawful gross and mulatto mend the laws co the space of six m and Gazette at A and Fod Baltimore, the Fre Torch Light at Western Herald a as Eastern Gazett By order. NIN C

AN

to prevent the un negroes and mul and amend the l always.

Whereas, the law for preventing ne negroes and ansporing out n and mulattoe entit ter a to an vter each one and hath been cond ats and slaves on the service of mers, and fraudu this state; and m ne negroes and m drapped from the and parents, and ent places, and to prevent the fences, and to pur orted.

Sec. 1. Be it ena assembly of Mary ter the publicat

iron shall sell or nt or slave, who to freedom after any partic contingency, k nt or slave to be aforesaid, to an be at the time resident of thi it been a reside ace of at least o each sale, or t over who shall b employed, to p res for any ot ident as afores claiming, possed to such ser son who is not d, knowing th a resident as a son who shall b employed, to p res for any ot so buying, or or slave to ed or employe dispose of such longer term of y than he or s ry such perso or disposi ning and inter liable to indict of the count ellers shall res on conviction ergo confinem for a term not ording to the d such servan e been sold co of this act, to resident ad son who shall employed, to res for any ot as aforesaid. of the cour may have to the county w be had, or fi and city coun election shall b court.

And be it son who is not his state, and rein for the next, precede purchase o at any such se may be entitle knowing t is entitled to of any perso be procured to purchase a other perso said, shall p con tract any d to freed

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVI.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1818.

No. 48.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found to be defective in many particulars, and whereas, it is the duty of the General Assembly of Maryland, to amend the same, and to provide for the better regulation of the same, and to prevent the same from being evaded, and to punish them when committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon any contingency, knowing the said servant or slave to be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such sale, or to any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident as aforesaid, and if any person claiming, possessing, or being entitled to such servant or slave, shall sell or dispose of him or her to any person who is not a resident as aforesaid, knowing that such person is not a bona fide resident as aforesaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged, employed, to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being a bona fide resident, knowing the person so buying or receiving such servant or slave to be so procured, engaged, employed, or who shall sell or dispose of such servant or slave for a longer term of years, or for a longer term than he or she is bound to serve, or any person making any such sale or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall be liable to indictment in the county or city where such sale or disposition shall be made, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the unexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof, give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled to a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so as aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said servant or slave shall become the right and property of the said person entitled immediately to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such reversion or remainder under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall not have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace, to proceed to the house or place, where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves; and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, & enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the goal of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear agreeably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remove such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right, and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given, by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

9. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and annulled.

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the following Laws, passed December session, 1817, to wit: An act relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore; An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council, be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the number and limits of election districts in the city of Baltimore shall always be the same as the wards therein.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons professing the christian religion, who hold it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation, in the manner that Quakers have heretofore been allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That before any such person shall be admitted as a witness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That in all appointments to be hereafter made by the executive, it shall be the duty of the governor and he is hereby required to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the council appoint, all such officers as are directed to be appointed by the executive, either by the constitution or laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and annulled.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tract of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure" but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon. Terms made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber.

March 5. **Lancelot Warfield.**

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th March, 1818.

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 the sixth 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 correct simple order.

By order of the Board,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

March 26.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, and Maryland Republican, Annapolis are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for payment.

Upper Marlborough,

November 3d, 1817.

Agreeably to public notice by the Censor, a meeting of the Members of the Faculty was held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough; when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Semmes appointed secretary; and the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously carried.

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Members of the Faculty present, that it is expedient to organize a Medical Society for Prince George's county.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution for the government of said Society, and that they report at the next meeting of the Faculty.

3d. Resolved, That Doctors B. J. Semmes, Samuel Franklin, and J. D. Barrette, be the committee.

4th. Resolved, That the next Meeting of the Faculty be held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, the second Monday in May next.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published; for the information of the Faculty, and that they are hereby invited to attend the next meeting.

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.
B. J. Semmes, Secretary.
Dec. 3, 1817. 1 D.F.M.

The harbor of this is good, spacious and very easy of access. I cannot say much in favour of the city. The streets are narrow and irregular. The population is said to be from 100 to 120 thousand. Yesterday the King was proclaimed King of Portugal, Algarve and Brazil. You may look for the return of the Frigate in June.

PETERSBURG, Vir. April 21.
WINTER RETURNED.
The last three or four days have been uncommonly severe for the season. On Saturday, we had a slight fall of snow and hail. On Sunday, snowed considerably at intervals; and yesterday morning, a severe frost spread destruction throughout the vegetable kingdom. Vines, plants, fruit-trees, &c. all suffered severely—some are irretrievably lost. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a colder spell at this season of the year—and had vegetation been as far forward as usual, the injury would have been incalculable. The editor had the curiosity to break a sheet of ice, to ascertain its thickness, which could not have been less than half an inch.

City of Washington, April 22.
We are sorry to hear that the extraordinary cold, unsettled, and stormy weather of the last week, has checked a very auspicious commencement of the shad and herring fisheries on the Potomac above Mount Vernon: in which reach a number of the gill-net fishing vessels for the first time have appeared. We have got rather discomfited in the gale or tornado of Thursday & Friday last; for they could not find hospitality on the shores. The unusually high spring tides & surge on the lee shore of the Mary and side, stopped all movements on the tide each the whole way upwards, and so completely enveloped the Fort as to force boats and even barges upon it, as well as prevent the approach of fish-carrying boats to the sundry seine haulings, so as to cause the sellers of fish to lose several thousand fish. Mr. Bartley (whom they term the king fisher) has probably been the most successful in the onset from the Maryland landing fishery upwards. — The first of Monday morning, and the old snow with a sharper frost on Tuesday, has, it is feared, much injured the fruit trees.

CONCORD, (N. H.) April 14.
From Thursday the 21 to Friday the 30th April, we have had continued rain and snow, from the north—without the appearance of the sun's bright luminary, the Sun. To the north of this, the snow is very deep, and it is now good sleighing. It is very remarkable that the snows north and south arrived in the same place on runners on the 6th and 7th April. The snow that has recently fallen, besides serving effectually to eradicate the frost, and giving the prospect of a mild after season, serves also of a coat of manure in fertilizing the earth.

From the east, from the west, from the north, and from the south, have nothing of novelty to present to our readers. In other words, every thing like the advancing season, is tranquil and serene. The flowers already begin to put forth their blossoms—

Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees, and in the cradle of the western breeze.

While the munificence of the Deity thus unfolds in his works—while we shall soon be enveloped in such boundless variety of beauties of fragrance—while the mild genial suns are preparing to usher into life and maturity the future treasures of autumn—shall we complain that no novelty is presented? True, this is no novelty—the gifts of our heavenly Father are as old as the creation that we inhabit.

[Fed. Rep.]

This is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the will annexed, on the personal estate of Matilda Denny, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment.

Thomas Harris, adm'r.
April 30. 3w.

S Frigate Congress, New York, April 19. The following extracts from the letter written by the gentleman on board, to the editor of the Evening Star, by the brigantine, and received this morning's Eastern Mail, is interesting, and contains information from her arrival in South America.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Savannah Republican, 20th inst.
JACKSON VICTORIOUS.
To the attention of our correspondent, we have received the following important intelligence: Milledgeville, April 17.
INDIAN BATTLE.

Captain Callis, who has just arrived in this place from Fort Hawkins, has politely furnished us with the following important intelligence: About the 6th inst. General Jackson attacked and burnt the Micksuckee Town, with an inconsiderable loss on his part. The loss of the Indians is not stated. Previous to and after the action, a number of the enemy surrendered themselves prisoners. All their resources (among which were 1000 head of cattle) were taken or destroyed. The celebrated Prophet Francis, and one of the principal Chieftains were hanged.

General Jackson afterwards proceeded to St. Marks, and took possession of the fortress without opposition. It is the impression, that this blow has been so decisive, that the war with the Indians is now at an end, and that the Georgia militia will soon return to their homes.

TO LET.

The Dwelling and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. Jehu Chandler. Possession given the 4th of May. For terms apply to G. Shaw.
April 30, 1818.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by the deposition of Isaac M. Adams, of Dorchester county, that his barn was consumed by fire on the night of the sixth of January last, and that he has strong reason to believe that it was set on fire by some evil disposed person: I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall discover & make known the author or perpetrator of the said offence, provided he be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican; the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Eastern Monitor, once a week for six weeks.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
April 30.

FOUNTAIN INN,

Lately occupied by JOHN H. BARNEY, Esq. will be opened this day, by B. WILLIAMSON, From Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Barney's mail and expedition Stages, both from Washington and Philadelphia, will call as above, on entering and departing from the city. Baltimore, April 16.

A PATUXENT FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the 24th day of June next, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale,) that well known tract of Land, called

"HOLLAND'S OLIFTS,"

Containing upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat and corn, with an abundance of very valuable timber, and famous as one of the best rock fisheries in the state, by its convenience to the Washington market. A further description is not thought necessary, as any person wishing to purchase may view the Land, by applying to Mr. J. Cattington living on it, and the terms may be known by application to the subscriber, in the city of Baltimore.

Richard Middleton.
April 30.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Ann Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of John Stockett, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment.

Lurano Stockett, adm'r.
April 30. 3w.

Bank Stock FOR SALE.

3576 unsubscribed Shares reserved to the State in the Union Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a Resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at December Session 1817. All persons wishing to purchase, will apply either in person, or by letter to the subscriber.

B. Harwood, Tr. W. S. M.
Annapolis, April 30, 1818.
The Editors of the Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, and American, Baltimore; and Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week for the space of 6 weeks.

B. H.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at this Office,
The Laws of Maryland,
Passed December Session, 1817.
Price—\$ 1 50.

WANTED,

By the Subscriber, this Spring,
A QUANTITY OF
Tanners' Bark,
At Baltimore Prices.

JOHN HYDE.
Annapolis, April 23, 1818. 3w

N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and the approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Best Superfine French and English blue Cloths,
Black, brown, mixed and other colours, Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres,
Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods suitable for summer wear.
All of which will be disposed of upon reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. Those disposed to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
April 23. 2

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon he now resides, containing about two hundred acres of land more or less, lying immediately on South River, near London town, adjoining the farm of James McCulloch Esq. The soil is equal to any in the neighborhood, and is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; plaster of paris also acts upon it to considerable advantage. There is an apple orchard of about five hundred trees, which produce fruit in great abundance, from five to six thousand gallons of cider can be made annually. There is also other fruit trees of almost every kind of selected fruit, which yield abundantly. The farm contains a sufficiency of wood for its support. The houses are indifferent, a new frame however has been recently put up, which may be finished as to make an excellent dwelling house. One thousand dollars must be paid in hand, when the sale is made; for the balance the terms will be accommodating. If this property is not sold at private sale before the first day of May next, (of which notice will be given,) it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.
April 25.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Feb 11.

James Shephard, TAILOR,

Having taken a shop at the lower end of Corn Hill street, will in future carry on the tailoring business in the same; where he keeps a constant supply of

Ready Made Cloaths,

Persons desirous of having work done in his line, or of purchasing are respectfully invited to give him a call.
N. B. J. S. has on hand at this time some excellent BEANS, and intends keeping PORTER throughout the approaching season.
Annapolis, April 2. 7w

GIG FOR SALE.

The subscriber has an excellent second hand Gig, with Blat Harness, which he will sell low.
J. H. SLEMAKER.
Annapolis, April 9, 1818. 3w



"Homines ad deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando."

— I Jimmy Wright,
— Shave as well as any man—
— Almost, not quite.

Unlike this creature, who could at the utmost boast of nothing more than abilities which were equalled by those of his contemporaries,

WE, WM. CATON,

Conscious of our superiority over the rest of our barbarous companions, hereby proclaim myself
MOST SUBLIME GRAND MASTER
Of all the Tonsors, Barbiers, Friseurs and Shavers,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD,

And declare, that we will shave, cut, curl and weave hair, at our Grand Lodge, bearing the sign of the Golden Eagle, two doors above the post-office and one below Mr. Baldwin's tavern, in a style far better than any one of our order on the terraqueous globe, not excepting the polished friseur of the Ex-emperor Napoleon, or the spruce whisker curler of the Prince Regent, both of whom may hobble with tolerable decency through the duties of their respective offices, but have never, by that application and study which is necessary to qualify a man for the exalted station which we claim, plunged into all the mysteries and beauties which belong to our most honourable profession. This however may be ascribed to an indifference to their fellow creatures good; the sole object, we must aver, which urged us to the attainment of that perfection of which we now boast.

We consider it superfluous to enter into a farther detail of our superior skill, as all who are acquainted with our former celebrity will readily acknowledge. "That the shop was our field of fame, and wigs our first delight."

"The meteor fangs of CATON
Shall yet terrific burn,
Till rude and tangled heads depart
And the curl of grace return,
Then, then, ye barber warriors
Our song and feast shall flow
To the fame of my name
When the beard has ceased to grow,
When the knotted locks are seen no more
And the beard has ceased to grow."

Done in Annapolis, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1818, at our Grand Lodge before mentioned, where may constantly be had on the most accommodating terms, Chemical Blue and Red mixed Wash Balls to soften and smooth the skin, Shaving Soap, exquisitely sweet Perfumes, Imperial Lip Salve to heal chapped lips, Dentifrice to whiten and preserve the teeth, Oils to remove dandruff from the head, to make the hair grow, and prevent its turning gray; and to be brief, every thing calculated to exterminate ugliness, and preserve the beauty of the belle, and the fine appearance of the beau.

N. B. We will initiate into our Lodge, without fee, & instruct in all the mysteries of our art, as apprentices,

TWO BOYS,

from 13 to 14 years of age. They must possess keen eyes, be slender built, lively and active. Orphans would be preferred.

New & Cheap CASH STORE,

At the Corner of Market Space and Corn-Hill-street.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA, with an assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he will dispose of for CASH ONLY; he wishes it expressly understood, that he intends confining himself to the cash business exclusively, without respect of persons.
March 28. 5 6w.

ROMULUS

Will stand to cover Mares this season at Mr. H. Ridout's Farm, on the north side of Severn River, at the moderate price of THREE DOLLARS per Mare, the money to be paid by the first day of July next, otherwise four dollars will be demanded. It is deemed sufficient to mention, that Romulus derives his pedigree by the maternal line, from Col. Tasker's old Selima, & by the paternal line from Col. Tayloe's celebrated horse Medley. Good pasturage will be furnished Mares at 25 cents per week, but no responsibility for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD BALL, Manager.
April 16. 3

The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND,

Intend to offer in Premiums, the following sums, and announce to the Public their wish to have an exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday of June next, and they offer the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Maryland, \$10
— the best Milch Cow, with a Calf by her side, 8
— the second best do. with do. 6
— the best steer, not more than four years old, 8
— the best pair of working cattle, 8
— the best ram of the long woolled breed, 4
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long woolled breed, 6
— the two second best Ewes and Lambs of do. 4
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed, 5
— the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Barbary do. 5
— the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old, 3
— the best work Horse, not more than 6 years, 6
— the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years, 5
— the best Colt, not more than 3 years old, 5
No animal will be entitled to premium unless raised and owned, at the time of exhibition; by the person offering the same.

For Household Manufactures.

For the best knit thread Stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 10
— the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 2
— the best knit thread Gloves for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 2
— the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair, 1

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall exhibit the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, and of his own invention, \$10
To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain of any kind, 8
To the person who shall exhibit any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall in the opinion of the judges deserve a reward. Any sum the judges may order.

FOR EXPERIMENTS.

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly, \$10
For the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub or Cut worm, 8

For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured by fire, the produce of twenty five plants, 5
For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty five plants, 4

Persons who intend offering articles or matters for premiums, and should not be able to have them prepared in time for the exhibition in June next, are invited to bring them forward for exhibition at the meeting of the Society in December next.

The claim of every candidate for premiums, is to be accompanied with, and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject; and it is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong, that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

All articles and matters to be offered for premiums, must be sent to the care of the Secretary, the day before the day of the exhibition.

The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either the one or the other of the premiums, as the articles or performance, shall be adjudged to deserve; or of withholding both if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured that the Society will always be disposed to judge liberally of their several claims.

The Society regret that their present funds will not enable them to offer more liberal premiums.

All persons who are disposed to make any communication upon Agricultural subjects, are invited to address them to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. Secretary.
March 6, 1818.

POET'S CORNER.

FROM LALLA ROOKE.

BY T. MOORE.

ALAS—how light a cause may move
Dissention between hearts that love!
Hearts that the world in vain has tried,
And sorrow but more closely tied;
That stood the storm, when waves
were rough,

Yet in a sunny hour fall off,
Like ships that have gone down at sea,
When heav'n was all tranquillity!
A something, light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken—
Oh! love, that tempests never shook,
A breath, a touch like this has shak-
en.

And ruder words will soon rush in
To spread the breach that words begin;
And eyes forget the gentle ray
They wore in courtship's smiling day;
And voices lose the tone that shed
A tenderness round all they said;
Till fast declining, one by one,
The sweetesses of love are gone,
And hearts, so lately mingled, seem
Like broken clouds, or like the stream,
That smiling left the mountain's brow,
As though its waters ne'er could
sever.

Yet, ere it reach the plain below,
Breaks into floods, that part forever!

From the Sunday School Repository,
published under the patronage
of the New-York Sunday School
Society.

ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTO- RY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

(Concluded.)

This plan was carried into opera-
tion in 1797. The Society had not
existed a year when the number of
schools amounted to thirty four, and
before the end of the second year
twenty additional schools were o-
pened. From this period to 1812,
the average number of schools was
about forty, attended by 2200 chil-
dren. In 1814 there were fifty-five
schools attended by 3175 young per-
sons. Of these schools 37 were in
Edinburgh, and 18 in the country
immediately adjacent.

A Society at Aberdeen formed at
the same time, and upon the same
plan with the above mentioned, has
been alike prosperous and useful.
Similar Societies were soon after
formed at Paisley and Glasgow, and
still later at Greenock, Perth, and
many other places. The system
now prevails generally in the south
of Scotland, and even in the High-
lands and Islands.

Wales, at a very early period in
the history of Sunday Schools, en-
tered with eagerness into the scheme,
& adorned her romantic and pictur-
esque valleys with numerous asylums
for the instruction of the poor. And
here it is but justice to the Sunday
School Institution, to assert its
claim to the high honour of giving
birth to the most noble and efficient
Society ever formed by man, or
blessed by God, for promoting the
interests of genuine Christianity.
Every reader will anticipate the
name of the British and Foreign
Bible Society. The honour of giv-
ing rise to this mighty combination
of wealth, of zeal and talents, is
better worth contending for, than
the highest place in the roll of mo-
narchs, conquerors, or philosophers.

By means of Sunday School edu-
cation in Wales, the number of read-
ers increased far beyond the supply
of Welsh Bibles to be obtained.
This induced the indefatigable Mr.
Charles of Bala, to undertake a
journey to London, for the purpose
of soliciting a private subscription
from his friends, to defray the ex-
pense of printing an edition of
Welsh Bibles. In the course of con-
versation on this subject, at a com-
mittee meeting of the Religious
Tract Society, a thought came into
the mind of the Rev. Joseph Hughes,
a thought which darted as one of
the brightest beams from the foun-
tain of light and life above, and for
which millions will have reason to
bless his name, that a little more
exertion than was requisite for sup-
plying Wales with the scriptures,
might found an institution which
should go on increasing its funds,
and extending its operations, till
not only the British dominions, but
the whole world should be furnished
with the word of God. Such was
the origin of a Society which is the
glory of our age. I need not trace
it further than just to say that the
plan was warmly embraced by the
gentlemen present, and steps were
immediately taken to give it effi-
cacy. My object in adverting to
this Society was to show its pedi-
gree, and to claim it as the offspring
of the Sunday School Institution.
The cause which originated still
supports it; for in most cases a Sun-
day School Teacher must be the
forerunner of a Bible.

So great was the progress of Sun-
day Schools in Wales, that in three
years 177 schools were established,
containing more than 8000 chil-
dren.

The Sunday School system was
introduced into Ireland in 1793; its
progress, however, was not rapid,
until the formation of the Hiberni-
an Sunday school society in Dublin,
in 1809. This society met with li-
beral patronage from the higher
classes of Protestants, and has been
happily successful in its labours a-
mong the indigent and superstitious
Catholics. In April, 1815, there
were upwards of 252 schools, con-
taining more than 25000 children,
under the care of this institution.
Since that time the number of schools
has been greatly augmented.

Besides the above mentioned, and
an association in Dublin, formed in
1811, for the purpose of promoting
the establishment of Sunday schools
in Dublin and its vicinity, there are
several Sunday school societies in
other parts of Ireland; particularly
one in Belfast, and one in Hillsbo-
rough.

Through the exertions of the So-
ciety for the support and encourage-
ment of Sunday schools throughout
the British dominions, Sunday
schools have been established in se-
veral of the West India Islands, in
the Island of Cape Breton, in Nova
Scotia, at the Cape of Good Hope,
and in many other places.

"In tracing the growth of the
Sunday school institution," says
Mr. James, "it would be an unpar-
donable omission to pass by in si-
lence that noble ramification of it,
the instruction of ADULTS. A few
years ago, had any one proposed
such a design, a thousand voices
would have exclaimed, in a strain
somewhat similar to that of the
wondering and doubting Nicodemus,
"How can a man be taught when
he is old?" But this is the age of
a daring and restless benevolence,
which no exertions can weary, and
no difficulties can appal. The first
action was planned by Mr. Charles,
upon the mountains of Wales, in
the summer of 1811. "God pre-
pared room before it, and caused it
to take deep roots; the hills were
covered with the shadow of it, and
the boughs thereof were like goodly
cedars."

The account of his commence-
ment and success, shall be given in
his own words:—

"My maxim has been for many
years past, to aim at great things,
but if I cannot accomplish great
things, to do what I can, and be
thankful for the least success; and
still to follow on without being dis-
couraged at the day of small things,
or by unexpected reverses. For
many years I have laid it down as a
maxim to guide me, never to give
up a place in despair of success. If
one way does not succeed, new
means must be tried; and if I see
no increase this year, perhaps I may
the next. I almost wish to blot
out the word impossible from my
vocabulary, and obliterate it from
the minds of my brethren. We had
no particular school for the instruc-
tion of adults exclusively, till the
summer of 1811; but many attend-
ed the Sunday schools with the
children, in different parts of the
country, previous to that time.
What induced me first to think of
establishing such an institution, was
the aversion I found in the adults
to associate with the children in
their schools. The first attempts
succeeded wonderfully, and far be-
yond my most sanguine expectati-
ons. The report of the success of
this school soon spread over the
country, and in many places the il-
literate adults began to call for
instruction. In one county, after a
public address had been delivered
to them on the subject, the adult
poor, even the aged, flocked to the
Sunday school in crowds; and the
shopkeepers could not immediately
supply them with an adequate num-
ber of spectacles. Our schools, in
general, are kept in our chapels; in
some districts, where there are no
chapels, farmers, in the summer
time, lend their barns. The adults
and children are sometime in the
same room, but placed in different
parts of it. When their attention
is gained and fixed, they soon learn;
their age makes no difference if
they are able, by the help of glasses,
to see the letters. As the adults
have no time to lose, we endeavour
(before they can read) to instruct
them without delay, in the first prin-
ciples of christianity. We select a
short portion of scripture, compris-
ing the leading doctrines, and re-
peat them to the learners, till they
can retain them in their memories;

and which they are to repeat the
next time we meet."

"Thus commenced that excellent
institution, which is imparting the
elements of knowledge and the be-
nefits of religious instruction to
thousands who have passed the me-
ridian of life; and in many cases,
by teaching the aged to read, seems
to add a lengthened twilight to their
day of grace; and, by revealing to
them the things that belong to their
peace, just as they are about to be
hid from their eyes, accomplishes
the words of inspiration, "In the
evening tide it shall be light."

"Soon after this time, as if the
plan had been carried into the bo-
som of the Severn, and from thence
received by the Avon, it appeared
in the city of Bristol. The indi-
vidual destined to the high honour
of establishing it there, was a man
of obscure and humble origin. The
rays of spiritual light do not always
strike first on the tops of the highest
mountains. Men in less elevated
stations have often been employed
as the almoners of divine bounty.
At the second Anniversary of the
Bristol Auxiliary Bible Society, a-
mong other intelligence communi-
cated to the meeting, a letter from
Keynsham was read, which contain-
ed the following sentence:—"We
have been necessarily obliged to omit
a great number of poor inhabitants,
who could not read, and therefore
are not likely to be benefited by the
possession of a bible." This state-
ment reached the heart of an indi-
vidual present, by the name of Wil-
liam Smith. To be deprived of the
inspired volume by an inability to
peruse it, appeared to him wor-
than for a man to be dying of the
plague, through ignorance of the
way of applying a remedy, which in
itself was within his reach. His
benevolent mind meditated upon
their situation. He longed to re-
lieve them, but scarcely dared to
hope that the case admitted of re-
lief. In this dilemma he consulted
Stephen Prust, Esq. a respectable
merchant in the city, whose name
stands high in the long list of Bri-
stol Philanthropists. The object of
his inquiry was to ascertain whether
it were possible to instruct the ig-
norant part of the adult poor to
read. It is of immense importance,
that when the seed of benevolence
begins to germinate, it should be
cherished by the genial influence of
a kindly atmosphere, a nipping frost
at that critical juncture, would
cause it to perish in its bud. In the
advice, the patronage, and support
of Mr. Prust, the scheme of Smith
met the sun shine which it wanted.
He slept not a second night upon
his plan, after he had received the
promise of his generous friend to
assist him in the undertaking, before
he commenced his exertions. As
he was employed the next day in
collecting subscriptions for the Bi-
ble Association, whenever he met
with persons who could not read,
he asked them if they would like to
learn, provided a school should be
opened. Many embraced the offer
with expressions of pleasure, and
their names were taken down. Two
rooms were immediately obtained,
and the work of instruction com-
menced. So little could the ardour
of Smith endure delay, that in nine-
teen days after he had disclosed his
mind to Mr. Prust, the school was
opened with eleven men and ten
women. The number rapidly in-
creased, till a few weeks after, some
active friends to the cause of reli-
gion and humanity, after the founder
of the new institution, and formed
themselves into a society, bearing
the title of An Institution for In-
structing Adult Persons to read the
Holy Scriptures. The society con-
tinued to attract the attention, and
engage the support of Christians of
all denominations; and at length re-
ceived a most valuable accession in
the active co-operation of Thomas
Pole, M. D. a physician in connexi-
on with the society of Friends.
Within the period of two years,
this society admitted 1308 scholars,
exclusive of 276, which were taught
by schools belonging to several dis-
senting congregations.

"Before we pass on from the suc-
cessful results of William Smith's
exertions in Bristol, it should be
stated, that although his commence-
ment was subsequent to Mr. Charles'
labours in Wales, he had no know-
ledge at the time of his precursor's
noble career. The fountain of all
good, thus causing this stream of
his mercy to break forth in two di-
stinct places, and almost simultane-
ously.

"It was not likely that this new
light, kindled by Charles and Smith,
would remain long unobserved. It
was seen and admired from afar.

The generous and noble spirited be-
nefactore in different parts of the
kingdom, who are ever watching for
new methods of benefiting their
species, hailed the beaming signal
with delight, and like the eastern
Magi, followed its direction, and
flocked to the brightness of its ris-
ing. Schools multiplied every-
where, till, at the present time, they
are to be found in almost every con-
siderable town in this country.

"The next event in the order of
succession, which is of importance
in the history of Sunday schools, is
of a literary nature. I mean the
publication of the (London) Sunday
School Repository, which commen-
ced January, 1813. This valuable
little work cannot be estimated, in
reason, at too high a rate. Its con-
tents, from time to time, are calcu-
lated at once to interest, instruct,
and excite. It should be circulated
through every school, and read by
every teacher. Already it has laid
before the public a mass of most
valuable information, and directed
upon the Sunday school institution,
a stream of light which has reveal-
ed its magnitude and its beauty
much more clearly than they were
generally seen before. And in or-
der to render it still more useful,
every one who has much experience
in the business of instruction, and
is possessed of ability to communi-
cate his knowledge to others, should
consider his talents as put under
righteous requisition for its sup-
port. It might become of immense
importance to the great cause. By
a proper supply and compression of
intelligence, it might exhibit the
operations of the whole Christian
world, and thus form a sort of Sun-
day school Panorama, in which, as
in one connected and beautiful pic-
ture, the whole circle of operations
be contemplated wherever it is
read.

"Only one more triumph of this
mighty scheme remains to be re-
corded, but that is a splendid one,
no less than the invasion of Asia,
and its establishment, amidst the
temples and the gods of that part
of the world, which may be denomi-
nated the Metropolis of Idolatry.
The first Sunday school in Asia was
established by the Wesleyan missio-
naries in Ceylon, June 4, 1815.

"Messrs. Harwood and Clough,
two of the Wesleyan missionaries
to the island of Ceylon, thus report
the commencement of this good
work in a quarter of the globe, to
which the Christian patriot turns
with a heart burning with the thirst
of holy conquest and an eye spark-
ling with the most benevolent hope.

"We cannot conceive that the
establishment of our Sunday school
has given us favour in the eyes of
many. It has certainly considera-
bly tended to help on the subscrip-
tion to our place of worship. We
only consulted one friend, who stat-
ed insurmountable difficulties, and
assured us that the time was not yet
come, and that the people were not
ripe for such an institution. How-
ever, we were determined by the
help of God, to make the trial; and
now that we have upwards of 250
children and twenty gratuitous
teachers most cheerfully engaged in
instructing them every week every
one is charmed, and several are
surprised that so simple an idea did
not occur to their minds before.
We have the pleasure to inform you,
that through the great kindness of
the Hon. Robert Boyd, Member of
Council, and Commissioner of re-
venue, we have the use of the thea-
tre for our Sunday school; and a
better place could not have been
chosen, it being so very central and
convenient. We have quite a
train of native children now in our
school."

"Thus a lodgement has been made
by this institution in one of the
outworks to the strong hold, which
Satan possesses in the eastern di-
vision of the earth. Other mis-
sionaries in India will soon follow the
example thus nobly given, till suc-
cessive triumphs of the cross, over
the powers of darkness, shall open
for this beneficent scheme an access
to the territory of China; nor is
the day perhaps so distant as des-
pondency suggests, when it shall be
announced in Britain, that Sunday
schools are formed in the city of
Peking.—Hasten it, O Lord, in thine
own time.

"Thus widely and rapidly, to the
present time, has this institution
multiplied its funds, its objects, and
its conquests. It is scarcely possi-
ble, even to hazard a conjecture up-
on the number of the children and
adults which are every sabbath un-
der the sound of instruction through-
out the world. Perhaps, if we were
to state them at considerably up-

wards of a million, we should not
at all exceed the aggregate. What
a reflection for the mortal and the
Christian, the patriot and the phi-
lanthropist! What a wide and joy-
ful scene for an enlightened and ge-
nerous imagination to range over!
A million scholars, collected per-
haps by fifty thousand teachers in
mighty circles round the fountain
of celestial truth to cleanse from
the eyes of their understanding the
scales of ignorance and vice!

"If we turn from the past to the
future, our hopes leave even our
success behind. Comparatively but
few years shall pass away before
other writers shall look back from a
distance in the progress of the Sun-
day school institution, inconceivable
to us, and sum up all that I have re-
corded, as but the very commence-
ment of its operations, the first
fruits of its victories, and as not
worthy to extend beyond the first
page of its history."

CHEAP CARRIAGES.

Jona. Hutton,

STILL CONTINUES THE
Coach & Harness Making
Business,

At his Old Stand, in Corn Hill street
where he will thankfully receive and
punctually execute all orders for work
with which he may be favoured; He
pledges himself that all work which
may be put into his hands, shall not only
be made up of the best materials, and
with strength, but shall likewise be an
elegantly and completely finished in
any done in this state, and he ventures
to affirm, that he can make carriages of
every description, cheaper than any
sold in Baltimore, yet of as good quality.
Since his price are far below those
now kept up in Baltimore, all persons
who may want work done, are invited
to give him a call, make themselves
more particularly acquainted with his
terms, and then determine whether
it will not be to their advantage to let
their work done by him.
N. B. He has on hand a handsome
GIG for sale.
April 16.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.
April 14, 1818.

On application by petition of John
Black, administrator of Christopher
Black, late of A. A. County, deceased,
is ordered that he give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, 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.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of A. A. county, in Mar-
land, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Christopher Black, late
of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All
persons having claims against said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the vouchers therefor,
to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day
of May next, they may otherwise be
lawfully excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 14th
day of April 1818.

John Black, admr.

By his excellency Charles Ridgely,
Hampton, Governor of the State
Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas NEGRO DICK, in the
employ of a certain Charles Shriver, has
been charged with committing a bar-
barous and cruel murder on the body of a certain Elizabeth A-
kinson, of Anne Arundel county, on
the twenty-fifth day of February last.
And whereas it is of the greatest im-
portance to society that the perpetra-
tor of such a crime should be brought
to condign punishment, I have there-
fore thought proper to issue this Pro-
clamation, and do, by and with the
advice and consent of the Council, or-
der a reward of TWO HUNDRED DO-
LLARS, to any person who shall ap-
prehend and deliver to the sheriff of
any county in this State the said NEGRO
DICK.

Given under my hand, and the Seal
of the State of Maryland, this 15th
day of March, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and eight-
teen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp-
ton, His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Pro-
clamation be published in the Mary-
land Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal
publican, Frederick-Town Herald,
Torch Light, Allegany Federalist,
Eastern Gazette, once a week for the
space of four weeks.
March 19.