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 gaol 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 a

greeably 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 fraudu-

lent 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 imme-

diately 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 re-

version or remainder was to accrue

had actually occurred; Provided, that

the said person, so entitled to the re-

version 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 may-

or 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 con-

strued to extend to the case of any ci-

tizen removing from the state of Ma-

ryland with his servants and slaves,

provided such citizen shall have resi-

ded within the state one year next pre-

ceding such removal, or to any per-

son travelling with his or her servants

or slaves in or through the state, not

purchased with intent to export the

6. And be it enacted, That hereaf-

ter when any servant or slave shall be

committed to the gaol of any county in

this state, as a runaway, agreeably to

the laws now in force, and the notice re-

quired to be given by law by the she

riff shall have been given, and the time

for their detention expired, and no per-

son 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 re-

quired 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 runa-

way is a slave, he may remand such

suspected runaway to prison, to be con-

same within the meaning of this act.

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 pre-vent 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 Mary. land Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Biltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Easton 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 run

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aways. Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of free pegroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom after a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and thath been found moreover, that serrants and slaves have been seduced rom the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out f this state; and that the children of ee pegroes and mulattoes have been adnapped from their masters, protecors and parents, and transported to istant places, and sold as slaves for fe, to prevent therefore such beinous Mences, and to punish them when com-

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General ssembly of Maryland, That from and ter the publication of this act, no erson shall sell or dispose of any serant or slave, who is or may be entited to freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon ny contingency, knowing the said serint or slave to be entitled to freedom s aforesaid, to any person who shall of be at the time of such sale a bona resident of this state, and who has ot been a resident therein for the pace of at least one year next precedg such sale, or to any person whom ever who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or wes for any other person not being sident as aforesaid, and if any perclaiming, possessing, or being en led to such servant or slave, shall Il or dispose of him or her to any on who is not a resident as aforeknowing that such person is tarreldent as aforesaid, or to any son who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or wes for any other person not beso resident, knowing the per so buying or receiving such sert or slave to be so procured, enei or employed, or who shall sell dispose of such servant or slave for g them forward for nger term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve, ry such person making any such or disposition contrary to the e nocompanied
y certificates di
of competent his
ect; and it is requifor which predelivered in which ming and intention of this act, shall able to indictment in the county tof the county where such seller ellers shall reside, or sale be made, on conviction shall be sentenced to rgo confinement in the penitentiaraterm not exceeding two years. rding to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may manner the been sold contrary to the provisi laimant sending up, having or conding mark, of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any n who shall be procured, engaged aimant's name and

> tion shall be had in Baltimore And be it enacted, That if any who is not a bona fide resident state, and who has not resided n for the space of at least one ext preceding such purchase, purchase or receive on any conmy such servant or slave, who is be entitled to freedom as aforemowing that such servant or sentitled to freedom as aforesaid, any person whomsoever who e procured, engaged or employ purchase servants or slaves for he. person not being resident as id, shall purchase or receive on ntract any such servant or slave to freedom as aforesaid, know-

aployed, to purchase servants or

for any other person not a resi-

as aforesaid, shall be sold by the

of the court for the time he or

by have to serve, for the benefit

be had, or for the use of the may-

city council of Baltimore if the

county where such conviction

ing that such servant or slave is entit-; hereby empowered and required to enled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall updergo 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 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 authorised 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 authorised 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 sla very 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 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 requi-

sites 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 so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland shall have the same in any county with in 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 fined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proter into any such house or place where per; and if he shall have reason to besuch slave or slaves may be, and to delieve that such suspected runaway is mand of the person or persons in whose the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by custody the said slave or slaves may the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if said judge shall not have reasonable upon such demand and examination no ground to believe such suspected runa bill or bills of sale are produced for way to be a slave, he shall forthwith either or any such slave or slaves, or if order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and resuch suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded, within the time for corded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the descripwhich he may be remanded, and prove tion of any such slave or slaves shall his, her or their title as the law now be, in the judgment of such judge or requires, the said sheriff shall, at the justice of the peace false or fraudulent. expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and 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 in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the exsale is produced, or for whom a false penses of keeping such runaway in conor fraudulent bill of sale is produced, finement shall be levied on the county to go before some judge or justice of as other county expenses are now lethe peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have 7. And be it enacted, That in all said slave or slaves in possession shall cases where jurisdiction, power and aualso appear, &enter into a recognizance thority, are given by this act to the sebefore the same judge or justice of the veral county courts in this state, for peace, with two sufficient securities in matters arising in said counties, the the sum of one thousand dollars, for same power and jurisdiction is hereby every such servant or slave in his her. vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Balti or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at more county or city, and not in Baltithe next county court to answer to the more county court. 8. And be it enacted, That this law 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

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 menths, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-town Herald, the Torch

> By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. AN ACT

Relating to Election Districts in the city of Baltimore.

Light at Hager's-town, the Wes-

tern Herald at Cumberland, and the

Easton Gazette.

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 Qua kers 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

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.

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.

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

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

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 satify 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. shff. A. A. County. March 20

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with dog or gus, or trespassing in any manner on the subscriber's lands lying on the Pauxent, or hauling the sein at his landing, formerly called Scotchman's Channel, now Tuckahob Plains, as he is determined after this potice to entorce, the laws against all notice to enforce the law against all offenders.

Benjamin M. Ceney. March 19, 1818.

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 Repre-Bentatives 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 negociations 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 hon-urable ground, which it has invariably sus ained. 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 Represen-tatives of 24th February last, has the honour ubmitting 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 negociation 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 govern

As in the remonstrance by Mr. de Onis of the 6th or 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 9 h July, being the paper thus referred to, is added to the papers now transmitted. Its date, when compared with that of the occupation of America by McGregor, will show that it was written ten days after that event; & the contents of his note of 6th Dec. will shew that measures had been taken by the competent authorities of the United Status to arrest McGregor as soon as the unlawfulness of his proceed. ings 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 or uself a decisive vindication of the Magistrates of the Union 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 alter 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 interposition in time to make it effectual before the person accused had departed from this country. As, in the recent discussions be-

tween Mr. Onto and this department, there is frequent referenge to those of the negociation at Aranju-z in 1805, the correspondence be ween the Extraordinary Mission of the United States as that period, and Don Peuro Ceverios, 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 &

the transmission of new instructione to Mr. Onis, and other correspendence of Mr. Only 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 followlowing is a list:]

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

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,

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,

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

No. 12. The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Ouis, 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 pub ish 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 Legociations on the existing differences between the United States and Spain, and to bring the same to a speedy termina-

No. 4. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish minister, appainting a time to commu nicate 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 Spolia tions.

No. 8, Is a letter from the Spanish minister of the same date, mak ing 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 lanuary, 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 here tofore; proposing a negociation 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 pro-

crastination. 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 argu ments and the claims of Spain are unanswerable, &c .- proposing a different project of a Treaty; & renew ing the protest against the occupation of Amelia Island and Galvez

ton. No. 11, Is another letter from the Spanish Minister, soliciting a Mr. Erving, immediately preceding reply to his former letters; recapit- that fundamental system of policy

ulating 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. Secretay Adams to Don Luis De Onis, dated March 12 18:8.

" You perceive, sir, that the go-

vernment 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 establish. ment 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 commence ment 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 maifference 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 authorised 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 ear-

nestly desire to cultivate with all

the powers of Europe, in justice to

which forbids them from entering laws already exists the labyrinth of European politica. must decline soliciting or accoding 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 my 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 ex pediency to the incerests of both nations, that Spain should cede them for a just and suitable equiva-

lent to the United States. In the letter of the 28th of January, 1805, from Messrs, Pinkney and Monroe, to Mr. Cevalios, the following passage stands prominent among the arguments used by them to that effect .- "Should Spain," say they, "not place a strong force in Fiorida, 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 tow ards Spain than those which animate the government of the United S'at s. Without a strong force being there, it might even become an assy um 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 annovance of both nations, and of all others engaged in lawful commerce upon the Guif 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 contin ency, 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 down, hastily, (not knowing it

laws stready existing against the hostile armament within one justs, diction, incompatible with the obligations of tentrality, are sufficient for its preservation; and the necessary means will continue to be used. as they have been, to carry then

faithfully into execution.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration, air, pour obe. dient and very humble servan JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BALTIMORE, MARGE 6. SUNDAY SCHOOLS Sixteen hundred young immortals of this city, are now by the bechristian 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 storable 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 buta nursery for Heaven; they begin to walk in a new world, to feel desire, thoughts and aspirings 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 grang when death unbars the portalthey begin to feel their own in mortal dignity-they learn that in them and for such as them, the Saviour of the Universe, the Sound God the brightness of the Fathen' glory, and the express image of his person, expired upon the cross.

Now, if those who superintended the education of these young casdidates for immortal glory, should have instructed them in the way of obtaining terrestial honors and a moluments, should have told then that they were destined hereiter to fill important stations in socety -what thanks would have bes giving to such benefactors. But nobler panegyric awaits them who have the superintendence of Saday Schools. They direct the Reps of the young aspirant to their Fin ther's Mansion, to an house tot made with hands eternal is the Heavens. The angel seen by St. John in his fearful visious in the Isle of Patmos, is now evidently flying with the everlasting gospel Ethiopia begins to stretch forth her hands .- The disciples of Juggernat -the Hottentot-those who have dwelt in the darkness of idolatry, behold floating in their horizon the standard of sal ation. It is precesed by an hoast of shining anges, who shout the joyful tidings of peace on earth and good will tonards men. Fed. Ren.

New York, March 16. The United States ship Horset, Capt. Reed, got under way yenerday, and went down to the watering place .- We have before stated that she goes first to St. Domingo, ist if conjecture be correct, she wil proceed to the Sanish Main & South America. The gentlemen who to out in her, we understand are cloth ed with extensive diplomatic pos ers. It is probable the departure the Hornet is connected with the unpleasant state of our negotias ons with the Spanish government We may know more in a few apper for it is certain that at present of government is discussing, in sant some very important measure to tive to Spain.

The Hornet waits for fall structions, hourly expected-6

From the American Daily Aire

tiser. "Chester (Penn.) 25th March 11 "We had a disagreeable occurrence here last evening, from effects of which I have not year covered my equimity. About ven o'clock as we were situal round the fire, we heard a load plosion, apparently in our immedia vicinity, and our first impress was, that some ship was fins the town, but in a few mone our speculations were at and and we were informed that sid powder had exploded in Mr. Spe store; he was blown to pieces, that there were several more in the store, which was on You may well imagine the we felt at this information. As tleman travelling, (whose me do not recollect,) who had stop at one of the inns, rushed into store and seized one of the lead of which stood on a shell, head of which was out; in lifting measures already taken, and the open) he scattered, to appear

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From English par N. Y.

Napoleon Peint The long expect ar to-morrow. he MS. was trans rn, with assurant on. The Editor A singular circ ese papers in my ne 1814, an Ame

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it happened Open your eyes with astonishment! An open keg of powder, was standing under the counter, and in passing by it, a candie was dropped intoft by accident; two more kegs atood on a shelf, just above, one if them with the head out, another keg in the same studion, was in the cellar.

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Fed. Rep.

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ry would have been received, if I can form idea, from the effect of the first 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 generality are so ridiculously fool hardy, that neither precept, example, or punishment, has any effect upon

> 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 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 es cort, 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 Appalachicola, it is also presumed, would have warned the General against so rash an enterprize.

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 plants, higher than the heads of the nen, to protect them from the fire of the enemy. Even this precay ion has been rendered nearly use. less 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 out with such certainty that they pondestroy them; and if sufficient hanges of oars have not been prorided, the boat is in danger of beng wrecked by a sawyer, or of fall ng into the hands of the enemy.

From English papers received at N. York.] London, Jan. 15.

Napoleon Peint par lai-meme. The long expected work will apar to-morrow, we understand. he MS. was transmitted from Legorn, with assurances that its peret authenticity might be depended on. The Editor in his Preface,

A singular circumstance placed ese papers in my possession. In ne 1814, An American, who was velling for his pleasure, came to it me at Leghorn .- His extreme iosity to become acquainted with naparre, inspired him with an nest wish to go to the Island of a, and I procured him the means doing so. He was a man of conerable knowledge, and very ening manners, and seems to have ased Napoleon much. He had eral interviews with him, and allowed to peruse his manuscript noirs, from which he privately extracts of the leading parts. conversations with Bonaparte of a very singular nature. se he also noted down every as they occurred. -On his reto Leghorn he communicated we heard a looks ently in our immedia our first impress te his notes: I found them so emely interesting, that I ented the permission to take a coe ship was fings in a few mome ons were at an ea them, with the view of their gpublished. After much hesion he at length consented to my informed that a let a plotted in Mr. Special est. The singular manner in h the notes were taken, may blown to pieces, wa shade of doubt, whether acts cited happened exactly as re several more which was on

parte and the Author? Be this may, I consider the Manu t as a curious historical docu-, and one of the most authenflating to Bonaparte." e following is an extract of a of the 15th of Dec. from Irun:

he expedition which is about

are related; or whether there not some connivance setween

better than a pound, the are abothe same time falling all around him, but he fortunately succeeded in bearing it out of danger. Mr. Maxwell removed the other key. The fire was soon after extinguished, aryon will no doubt wonder how the population 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. nies in South America, under the 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 ameassador. Some time ago we notice, that in consequence of the expected arrival of the Sussian 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 hill 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 onfer with the p'enipotentiaries of the high allied powers, respecting the difference 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 very tory of Mon-te Video to Spain, until Spain shall have settled her dispute with her re-volted colonies. We are far from beli-ving 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 country men arrived in two boats, who put the officers below, and proceeded to land and carry off the tobacco, 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 Kinmar:.

In the course of the last year, five hundred and forty thousand barrels of flour were imported into Liverpool from the United of A. merica. To this circumstance more perhaps than any other is to be ascribed the badness of the bread, which has been an universal complaint .- The adulteration of American flour is a notoriou fact. It eludes detection, except by chemical process, until its effect 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, We 13th November, 1817, published officially in the Moniteur, annumces 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 Patrior, Captain Thompson, arrived at this port this morning, in 6s 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 lette received in this city by this arrival says, "the cause of the Patrioteris not in so flourish ng a condition as it has been, but I am almost afraid to write you my rea! sentinents. The government is of the watchmen observing a simivery suspicious of all Americans, larity between the same and what and would not stop to break open he had seen in the New Jerusalem common thing in this country. My ton, who made search early in the he expedition which is about real opinion is, that Republicanism morning, & found a number of cush-ocerd from Cadiz to our colo- will never flourish in this country ions & other things concealed on an

-indeed, they are now as far re- adjoining lot The man was examinmoved from liberty as before the revolution."

Another extract, dated Buenos Ayres, 23d 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

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 happ ned-they have been defeated with loss-to what extent is only known as yet to the government, who keep it from the public; cer tain it is, a great many wounded have arrived, who tell a dismal

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 patriois for a length of time; and two unsuccessful attacks have been made against it, and the besieging army has suffered consiterably. The last mail brings an account of 3,000 royalists landing at that place, and the probability of ore 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

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 knowlege

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 in .t. 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 mor ning 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 orrespondence, which is quite a | church, notice was given to the sex-

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 apprehend d 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 o thers from being guilty of a similar offence. He is said to be an oid offender, discharged from our prison about a year since.

New & Cheap CASH STORE,

.It 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 his self to the cash business exclusivel, without respect of persons. March 28.

> 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 sup-

Ready Made Cloaths, Persons desirous of having work done in his line or, of purchasing are re-

spectfully 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. 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 expence 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 Arun

del County.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 21th duy of April and on the premises, a Lot of ground near the African meeting house, being part of a track of land called "Acton," now in the pos session of Caesar Peterson, and Grace his

The above property will be sold for eash. to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ra-tification thereof. On payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the the subscriber will execute a deed-sale to commence at 42 o'clock.

Louis Gassarvay, Trustee.

Was Committed,

To my costody as a runaway, on the 17th day of March, a Negro woman who calls hersell Eliza, appears to be about twentyone years of age, five feet two inches high, complection not very black, she has a small child with her about 8 mouths old, a bright mulatto. Her clothing consists only of an old purple velvet pelice, old yarn stockings, and old shoes. The said woman states here self to be tree, 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 il, she will be sold to pay her prison fees, and other expences accor-

R. Welch, of Ben. Sheriff. 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.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

A meeting of the Physicians of Anne-Arandel 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.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orchans court of Anne Arundel county. he 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 twen. ty dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security; under that sum the cash to be

LEONARD GARY, adm'r.

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 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. Gaither, Wm Glover 2, Richard Grey, E P. Gollotham, Lyde Goodwin, Christopher Hohne, Godfrey Henderson 2, Thos. W. Hall, Nathan Haines, Rachiel 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 Johnes, Jno. L. Kerr 2. Anton Knitel, Wm. Kilty, Levin Rufus King, Martha Leurond, John Leigh, Jas. B. Latimer, Jno. Merrideth, Chs. McCoy, Benj. Merrideth, Wm. M'Lelland 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, Bazil Shephard, Wm. Scott, Thomas Sellman, John Scott, Luban Slade 2, John Smith 3, Peter Southcomb, Eliza Saunders, Jno K Sempson. 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, Orsbord Williams, Richd. Watts 2, Anne B. Ward, Henry H. Warfield, Frac 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 truit, which yield abundantly. The farm contains a sufficiency of wood for its support. The houses are indifferent, a new traine 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.

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.

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 op'ning bloom, Beam's softly o'er the Hero's grave; Whose trembling leaf, and sweet per-

Denote the dwelling of the brave.

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

Sweet child of spring, thy modest head Was born to grace some happier

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 woel No' stranger I was born to bloom Where streams of widow'd sorrow flow."

Guard of the midnight hour, farewell' Still o'er the slumb'ring 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 s ore That treads on the grave where brave

men repose, And wantilly tramples the church yard Rose

Know'st thou the fiend of the midnight

That gazes with hate on the beauteous moon2

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

, lame'

Know'st thou the fiend of the livid hue.

Whom the eye of mortals may seldom 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 inmales the pure breath of love's

warm sigh,

And returns it back, polluted and foul, To prison and wither the fond one's

Know'st thou the fiend of the Godless tongue,

delignts when the heart of virine . wrunp,

That laughs at the view of a Braher's heart,

Transfixed, and writing with his dead ly dart.

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

giance!

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 detence of the Christian Religion. It presents in so strong a light, the ferocious aspect of war, when undisguised by the faise spiendors which surround it, that nothing ought to be read with greater to light 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 ascompaniments. 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 gracefulness in the picture of a youthful warrior burning for distinction in the field, and lared 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 recei ved 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 terderness 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 delus ve 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 it 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 chivairy, it throws its treacherous embellishments over a scene of legalized slaughter. I see it 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 septimental entertainment; nor do I hear the utterance of a single sight to interrupt the death-tones of the thickening contest and the mouns of the wounded men, as they fade away apon 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 sen-timent upon earth, to arrest the strong dirrent 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 wakeful benevolence of the gospel chasing away every speil, will be turned by the treachery of no delusion whatever com its simple but sublime enter prizes, for the good of the species Then the reign of truth and quietness will be ushered into the world, and war, cruel, atrocious, unrelent ing 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 stockholdes 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. 87 The editors of the Federal G zette and American, Baltimore; and Maryland Republican, Annapolis are requested to publish the above advertisement once seek for three weeks, and transmit the accounts to the Bank

Land for Sale.

for payment

March 5.

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 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._Tern. made known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber. Lancelot Warfield.

The Agricultural Society WARNING. 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 Annapo lis, on the second Wednesday of June next, and they offer the following pre-

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Maryland.

- the best Milch Cow, with a Calf by her side,

- the second best do. with do. - the best steer, ot more than four years old,

- the best pair of working cattle, - the best ram of the long wooled breed.

- the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long wooled 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

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

o 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,

or the best information, the result of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of Indian Corn by the Grub 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 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 accon panied 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 scaled 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, ei ther 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.

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 no-

S. Clements | Ex'rs. 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 tobac co, there is a sufficiency of marsh and meadow land, also the greatest abun dance of timber for the use of the place The houses are out of repair, but may put in order at a small expence. The great advantages that this property bas, is having a Packet running from the landing every week from the 1st March fintil the 1st January, for the last eight years, and will continue here after 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 Birckhead, who resides on the property.

James Heighe.

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

On application by petition of Ann C. Pumphry, (now Thomas) administratrix of Aquila Pumphry, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for cre ditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six success ve weeks in the Maryland Gazatte and Political Intelligencer.

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

Notice is hereby Given,

That the sub-criber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, Maryland letters of admini on the personal estate of Aquila Pumph ry late of Anne Arundel county, deceas ed. All persons having claims a gainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscri ber, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said es tate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818.

Ann C. Pumphry. w Thomas) adm'rx.

State of Maryland, sc. Arundel County Orphans Court, Feb. 21, 1818.

On application by petition of George ministrator of Richard Kirby, Kirby, a late of Inne-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 hat the same be publishceased, it ed once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassavay, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is helphy 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 was sed to account the said deceased are hereby was sed to account the said deceased are hereby was sed to account the said deceased are hereby was sed to account the said deceased are hereby was sed to account the said deceased are hereby was sed to account the said deceased are hereby was sed to account the said deceased are hereby was sed to account the said deceased are hereby was sed to account the said deceased are hereby was sed to account the said deceased are sent to account the said deceased are set to account the said deceased are set to account the said deceased. said deceased, are hereby warried to ex-hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or be bre the first day of May next; they pay o therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given pder my hand this 28d day of February,

leorge Kirby, admr

FROM BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs her friends at city of amapolis and common in general, that also has been the softeneral occupied by Childs & Sha (Merchanter) adjoining the sort Messrs. Evans & Iglanary, intends carrying on both the Milina and Mantua Making Busines Sha and will consuntly less on hind good assortment of Plain and Dennets, with arriet of diameter of imported Local Mantus of imported Local Mantus Indiana Ind will sell both Plain an Do more, and will ensure the tobe of good qualities, and respect to the same a share of public patron.

PUBLIC'SALE

March 19, 1818.

By virtue of a decree of the corrichancery of Maryland, the subscrib will offer at public sale, on Monday 13th day of April next, if fair, if the next fair day thereafter, on premises, part of two

Tracts of Land,

Called Nathan's Rest and William Discovery, containing 99 14 ac more or less. These lands lie adia-ing the waters of Stoney creek about one half in woodland, and the great part enclosed under a chesnut feet The soil is adapted to the growth corn and rye and most kinds of en market stuffs, and is convenient to Baltimore market. The improvement are a comfortable dwelling with a closed, and a small orchard of and ni peach trees. The above land he sold on a credit of twelve men the purchaser giving bond, with a proved securities, with interest the from the day of sale. Sale to emence at o'clock

Charles Waters, Truth.

March

By his excellency Charles Ridge Hampton, Governor of the Shall Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas NEGRO DICK, in the ploy of a certain Charles Shriver, in been charged with committing a him on the body of a certain Einabed & kinson, of Anne-Arundel count, w the twenty-fifth day of February he And whereas, it is of the greatest in portance to society that the perpentor of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment. I have the fore thought proper to issue this Proclamation, and do, by and with a society and consent of the Coursel advice and consent of the Council a reward of TWO HUNDRED DO LARS, to any person who shall spa-hend and deliver to the sherif of county in this State the said NEGI

Given under my hand, and the Sul of the State of Maryland, this 1th day of March, in the year of out la one thousand eight hundred and eigh

C. RIDGELY, of Hunge By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNET,

Ordered, That the foregoing production be published in the Maryla Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Be publican, Frederick-Town Herald, Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, to Easton Gazette, once preek for the space of four weeks. March 19.

State of Maryland, sq Anne Arundel county, Orphan Can

February 28, 18.8. On application by petition of Linstead, administratorof Sarah Ison bin, late of A. A. County, deceased, ordered that he give the notes. quired by law for creditors to bit their claims against the ceased, and that the same be pair once in each week, for the six successive weeks, in the Gazette and Political Intelligence John Gassaway, Reg. Fis. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given That the subscriber of Another del county, hath obtained from the phans court of A. A. county, in land, letters of administration of personal estate of Sarah Maccobia of Anne Arundel county deceased persons having claims against sal the same with the vouchers there the subscriber, at or before the ta of May next, they may otherwise law be excluded from all benefit of estate. Gi con under my hand this John Linstead, ads's

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal

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

JONAS

IN COL Ordered, That t mber session eventeen, entit the unlawful oss and mulattons nd the laws con published once i space of six mo d Gazette at Ann tette and Feder himore, the Prede Torch Light at ern Herald at

By order, ANA prevent the anlay negroes and mulat

Whereas, the laws

Easton Gazette,

for preventing ! pegroes and n sporting out of t mulattoes entitle r a term of years fficient to restrain och crimes and m ath been found m ts and slaves he n the service of t ners, and fraudules this state; and tha pegroes and mul napped from their and parents, an ant places, and s to prevent there nces, and to punish

lea I. Be it enacte mbly of Marylan r the publication on shall sell or di for slave, who is to freedom after fter any particula contingency, kno or slave to be en foresaid, to any p be at the time of resident of this s been a resident e of at least one such sale, or to as er who shall be p imployed, to purol es for any other dent as aforesaid. claiming, possessi d to such servan or dispose of hir on who is not a r knowing that

a resident as afor on who shall be p inployed, to pure for any other so resident, kn so buying or rec or slave to be d or employed, o spose of such ser ger term of year than he or she y such person m or disposition ing and intentior able to indistmen t of the county w llers shall reside. on conviction sha

rgo confinement a term not exce ding to the discre such servant or been sold contrat of this act, to an resident as afor a who shall be p played, to purc for any other p as aforesaid, she of the court for my have to serve county where bound, or for the dty council of ction shall be li

And be it enact who is not a b state, and wh n for the space next preceding parchase or rec any such servan ay be entitled to knowing that is is entitled to free

be produced, en purchase servai ther person not said, shall purch ed to freedom as

JONAS GREEN, DECREESTREET, APRAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Sonue

IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1818. Ordered, That the Act passed at cember session eighteen hundred feventeen, entitled, An act to pre-at the unlawful exportation, of neos and mulattoes, and to alter and published once in each week, for a space of six months, in the Mary. of Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal rette and Pederat Republican at himore, the Frederick town Herald, Torch Light at Hager's torza, the tern Herald at Cumberland, and Easton Gazette,

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Maryland, this 18th

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GELY, of Hamp

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NIAN PINKNET,

Clerk of the Count

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Gazette, Federal B

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A. A. County.

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By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. AN ACT

prevent the unlawful exportation of groes and mulattoes, and to alter nd amend the laws concerning run

Whereas, the laws heretofore enact for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of sporting out of this state negroes mulatices entitled to their freedom r a term of years, have been found ficient to restrain the commission cherimes and misdemeanors; and ath been found moreover, that serts and slaves have been seduced n the service of their masters and ers, and fraudulently removed out this state; and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been napped from their masters, protecand parents, and transported to ant places, and sold as slaves for to prevent therefore such heinous nces, and to punish them when com-

ec. I. Be it enacted by the General embly of Maryland, That from and er the publication of this act, no on shall sell or dispose of any sertor slave, who is or may be entitto freedom after a term of years, fter any particular time, or upon contingency, knowing the said seror slave to be entitled to freedom feresaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona resident of this state, and who has been a resident therein for the m of at least one year next precedsuch sale, or to any person whomrer who shall be procured, engaged imployed, to purchase servants or es for any other person not being dent as aforesaid, and if any perclaiming, possessing, or being end to such servant or slave, shall or dispose of him or her to any o is not a resident as aforeknowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any on who shall be procured, engaged mployed, to purchase servants or for any other person not beso resident, knowing the perso buying or receiving such seror slave to be so procured, end or employed, or who shall sell ispose of such servant or slave for than he or she is bound to serve, y such person making any such or disposition contrary to the ning and intention of this act, shall able to indistment in the county tof the county where such seller stratorof Sarah Mana County, deceased, 53 ilers shall reside, or sale be made, on conviction shall be sentenced to rgo confinement in the penitentias term not exceeding two years, ling to the discretion of the court; uch servant or slave who may litical Intelligence been sold contrary to the provisi f this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any a who shall be procured, engaged sployed, to purchase servants or for any other person not a resi-

> And be it enacted, That if any who is not a bonn fide resident state, and who has not resided for the space of at least one ext preceding such purchase, parchase or receive on any conany such servant or slave, who is knowing that such servant or sentitled to freedom as aforesaid, Any person whomsoever who be produced, engaged or employpurchase servants or slaves for

as aforesaid, shall be sold by the

of the court for the time be or

my have to serve, for the benefit

county where such conviction

thad, or for the use of the may

d dty council of Bultimore if the

ction shall be had in Baltimore

ing that such survent or slave is outli-led to freedom as aforeinid, with an intention is transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such per-non making any such purchase or con-tract, contracy to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court is this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall un-dergo 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 unexpir-ed 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 bad in Baltimore city courts provided nevertheless, that if any buch 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 there. of, give information on oath, or affirm, ation, 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 to 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 trunsfer 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 bis or her authorised 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 authorised 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 requi sites 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 requi

sites sforesaid, 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 daty 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 Mary and, 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 affirment has ressonsble 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 ther person not being resident as law, it shall be the dury of such judge and, shall perchase or receive on or justice of the peace to proceed to convex any such agreent or slave the house or place, where such slaves ed to freedom as aforesaid, know may be, and such judge or justice is

mand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inepection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination ho bill or bills of sale are produced for the bills of sale are produced for the bills of sale are produced for the bills of sale produced anall not have the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the descrip-tion 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, ¢er into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dellars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, ortheir possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next dounty 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 sided 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 gaol 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 m session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear a greeably 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 it 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 fraudu-

lent bill of sale, then the said court

shall order such slave to be sold for

the time such slave may bave 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 imme-

diately 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 re-

version or remainder was to accrue

had actually occurred; Provided, that

the said person, so entitled to the re-

version 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 may-

or 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 con-

strued to extend to the case of any ci-

tizen removing from the state of Ma-ryland with his servants and slaves,

provided such citizen shall have resi-

ded within the state one year next pre-

ceding such removal, or to any per-

son 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 gaol 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 she riff 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 short 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 suspected runsway be a slave or not and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runsway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be con-fined for such surthes or additional

time as he may judge right and pro-per; and if he shall have reason to be-lieve that such suspected vurneway is the slave of my particular, person, its shall sause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think must advisable but if and index shall not have reasonable said judge shalt not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runs-way to be a slave, he shall forthwith prior such suspected runaway to be re-leased, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runsway, 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 con-finement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now le

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 Balti more 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 Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the

NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council. AN ACT

Easton Gazette.

Relating to Election Districts in of business. the city of Baltimore.

c. 1. Be it enacted by the neral 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 tase 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 me 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

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

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this set, shall be, and the same are bereby declar-ed to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An act to after such parts of the constitution and form of govern-ment 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 daty 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 Annapalis, practices in the Courts of Chancery and Appeals at Annapolis, and in the Courts Courts of Anne Arundel, Prince-George and March 26.

Leather Store opened.

The subscriber respectfully informs his riends of this City, and the comhis briends 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; wheps he has on hand, and will donstardly 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. G. &. J. Barber, & Co.

For BARK, HIDES and SKINS, Baltimore Cash prices with be given. The Subscriber avails himself of this

opportunity to return his since thanks to the Community for the liberal encouragement be has received in his line JOHN HYDE.

March 26. Sheriff's Sales.

cirtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, with he exposed to public sale, on Thursday in a 16th day of April, at Mr. James Huntel's Tavarn in the city of Annapolis, at half part eleven o'clock, for Cash, one negro girl amed Dinah, heing taken as the property of Elizabeth Tayman, to satisfy a dabt due Lewis Duvall. for the use of Stames Lewis Davall, for the use of Sommon

R. Welch, of Ben. shif. A. A. County. Mar ch26.

By virtue of sundry writs of fierd facins 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 paxcel of Land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called "The Trusty. Friend," of which Gerard H Snowden is seized in fee, containing three hupdred acres more or less, being taken as the property of the said Snowden to satify 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 adecree of the court of chanery, 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 pos-

The above property will be sold for each, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the re-tification thereof. On payment of the pus-chase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber will execute a deed, sale to commence at 12 o'clock. commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Truster.

obtained from the A. A. county, in Mi administration a of Sarah Maccubi el county decessed claims against sail he vouchers there. at or before the tal

they may otherwise from all benefit d ander my hand this ry, 1818 In Liastead, admit

CRIBERS

bins' Journal hat the work is reconded to the B delivery, at the B Geo Shaw, and as faryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 9.

For the Margland Gazette.

You will favour, in a high de

gree a number of young ladies of this city, your constant readers, by giving this commenication a place your useful paper as soon as poslible. 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 seme old Batchelor, under cover of an old Maid's petticeat, 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 -: herefore 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 rerging disposing tion to mulity 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 a Miss Tab. thit old maids and old batchelors are not over fond of displaying any verging to nudity -be cause we suppose their modesty encreases 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 table of the Fox who lost his tail. The poor anfortunate Fox reasoned for the same cause, and from the same metive, which influences the formet-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 his point old maids reason like oxes. But let us again to our quo. are pert little misses, now-a-da bent on obtaining husbands, ... they care not what exposition of their persons they make, provided they think it will provoce them what they desire; at one time (and not very long ago) they presented to the eye of gaping coxcombs as much of their boutiful bosoms, aye more than was delicate—this did not at-tracas 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 midity with scarce a fig leaf for their covering, leaving back, breasts and arms ex posed, &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 bave any influence on, virtue. Virtue was purest when there had been no external decoration. All cloath ing and covering then, is either an indication of vice, an accommoda-

day, a matter of necessity, in order

to guard against the cold or the

heat of climate, or in order to screen

herself. Eve slank into the shade amids 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 Mis ter Tab .- these " pert little misses' of nature and virtue are not conscious of any shame or sin, in skewing 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 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 b gin 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 hoast in vain, when, they said, "they were the only women who brought forth men." Pheir 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 tolly and buckcam virtue, an old mind cannot behold a naked elbow, nor an old batchelor a well formed ankle, a trig, tidy petticoat, without a blush! Alas I 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 torow them off they are assailed-and all this is called "a departure from delicacy." What then? shall old age and deoripitude lead the fashion for youth & sprightly activity? Or shall conscious vice. or deformity, train inconscious virtue and beauty into their un sightly uniformities? Shall not the fragrant primrose, the dappled daisy, the lively violet, the blooming rose, the gorgeous lilly of the vale, display their heaven-born fragrance, nor their earth-born decorations, because an untimely prude, a tourn out coxcomb of a tulip, who can netther boast of the one nor the other, sava it is immodest?

As to the s ciety in Washington and George-Town, "who style themselves dandy's 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 praying 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 tonsiere 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 bobtail, 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 hol-low 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 cortion to the prevailing fashion of the slets, merely to float smoothly on with the current of fashion; but we discover no audity; -so far from it that we are ruffed up to the cars and eyes, like an English pheasant, from the eye of the beholder any to please such old fastidious relicts, natural or accidental deformity. Nature in all ages, and in all native as yourselves: Therefore, we pro- ble solte for the establishment of a ons, it must be presented, is true to I pose that you dub us the Amazo-I naval depot.

nian accept, for the chalifies of un-dities and mammilliary 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-Datherina-Antitabitha.

NAVAL DEPOT. Resolved by the Mayor and City Conneil of Baltimore, That the Preofdent 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 ficness as a scite 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 Re-JAMES MOSHER.

City Council. HENRY PAYSON. President of the Second Branch of the City Council. Approved 31st March, 1818, GEORGE STILES, Mayor.

President of the First Branch of the

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 establish ment, 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 COMMIT TF.E.

The Committee to whom was re ferred 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 es 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 Annapolia, 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 scite 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 Legis. lature of Maryland) the attention of the Council is respectfully requested, as being papers not only very interesting in themselves, but containing aound and powerful argaments in favor of the selection of Annapolis as the most suita-

ments upon the subject in point of view, and the w ter is so completely discussed th in, that your Committee have deem ed 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 documental Your Committee are perfectly satisfied that as much of the bar which obstructs the entrance into the Harbor as it may be expedient co remove for the purpose, can be removed without much difficulty, and at an expence triffing 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 Cha sapenke. 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 scat 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 s-a, consistently with that complete security requited for a naval depot. Your Committee are far from considering its remoteness from the acean 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

w ich they were charged, your committee could not lose sight of the object for which a depot is to be established-the building and equip. ment 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 en husiasm 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 uncontrolled navigation of the common highway of nations. Our canvass whitens every sea; our commerce visits every port; and our enterprize is no longer check ed by the jealous spirit of a rival.

In pursuing the inquiry with

particular scite.

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 renublic, 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

who feel interested in the prosperi- I the last.

the resolution of that at its itte Session has ted to the Congress Statets. It seems to tee proper that the charcies of this Ci tainly very deeply quest on, should ject likewise, more favourable opportunity the pretentions of An shortly be afforded; it stood that the Commiscertain places which have signated as most favour ed for the object in view ly to proceed in the execution duties. Your Committee of opinion that it will be proper to petition the General Gover that instructions may be given these Commissioners to include Harbour of Annapolis in the survey which they are about to make, a to report thereon, and recommend the adoption of the accompany Resolution ..

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

CONGRESS. IN SENATE.

Tuesday, March 31. Mr. Goldsborough offered to

Resolved, That in addition to the harbors and waters to be suring by a resolution of the 18th hape for the purpose that two suits stations may be selected for the stablishment of arsenal ports. and he is hereby requested forthe purpose aforesaid, to cause a same to be made of the harbour of him polis, and the adjacent water of Severn. Adopted.

FOREIGN.

London, Feb. 6.
Paris papers to the 3d inst. bebeen received. One of their form articles is highly interesting to be tish feeling, but we are glad tope ceive that the relation in queins ends with an expression of dias as to the accuracy of the bomb circumstance stated. It is the tail of more outrages at Alen. contained in a letter from Geia, the 15th of January, putporning to be related by the vice-consul in the Sardinian Court to Algiera had fled from the scene of he Sardinia, at Algiers, had arrived Genoa, who relates the follow facta: A Sardinian brig had be captured and carried into Alie and under the pretence that het pers were not regular. The to ture, and proceeded to the pales the Dey, with his colleagues the ther consule. The Dey ret them sword in hand, surrous his guards. The English presented himself at the same to complain if acts of which had been committed and been stopped in the street young man had been thrown dungeon, and the two lader been conveyed to the sere the Dey, where Turkish dress been given to them. The lo a fury, ordered his captain guards to bring in the your lishman, whose head was the presence of his father bleeding head was esposed gate of the paluce, and the consul withdrew trembling Sardinian vice-consul recon other answer to his represent than an order immediately Algiers, and they rook from

We have some difficulty in credit to this horrible states the letter says in conclusion from an Italian journal, ht 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 the better managed in the subject of the subject of the better managed in the subject of the subje

tion thus British A perpetrati former as ladged the the Britis to the har his eyes, thority, a ssembled an powers mention dinian cor Thus, how rest outr. but, as tru seldam les we may co count is th be fully cr ency of tre to those of strain thei ities which with them proof. W ealous am powers alle proper mod

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not, we are stoll to how are not confirmed by the accounts to the Dutch and Hamburg malls, which have subsequently bean reterized. The Hamburg mall however, repeats 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 investment. It is former accounts from Algiers 11ormer accounts from Algiers alladged the forcible consignment 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 autherity, and in the presence of the sumpled ministers of the Europe. an powers. The Hamburg papers mention only the nace of the Sardinian consul as being so insulted. Thus, however, from various sources of iffelligence, we learn, that a reir 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 ealous 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 Alers. The king of Sardinia is stated to have issued orders, in consequence of the above outrage, to fit at a squadron for the purpose of demanding satisfaction.

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ay, March 31.

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London, Feb. 6.

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EIGN,

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

By the articles from Sweden, we ind that Prince Oscar, the son of Bernadotte, is authorised to exersize the powers of sovereignty in weden, whenever the King and his ather shall be both ill, or both abeat. The anticipation of such events, not mentioned as likely at resent was probably meant only to all out an indirect confirmation & cknowledgment of Oscar's rights; n acknowledgment, which could ot be directly required, without applying some doubt as to their ori-

Prince Frederick Joseph Louis, of lesse Hombourgh, is in his 49th ear, being born in July, 1767. He ommanded the Austrian hussars ith distinguished gallantry; and elearn from officers that served ith him, that he is an officer of reat military merit. His union thour amiable Princess Elizabeth fixed; his serene highness will be troduced at the prince's levee on borsday next. The marriage will e place at Easter. The princess izabeth will have a marriage porn of 40,000!, and her annual in-me is 15,000l. a year. Her inided consort is hereditary prince, the reigning Duke is in his 71st

The Editors of the Mercantile vertiser have been favoured with loan of a London paper of the of February, brought by the perva Smyth. It contains the ort made by the Chancellor of Exchequers to the House of amons, the preceding day, relato the financial state of the atry, in which he states that was an actual diminution of National Debt during the last to the amount of 7,000,000l. or There was an increase of funded debt of about 12,000,000, ing the whole amount about 57, 1000; the diminution was on the ed debt, about 19,000,000. The acellor concluded by moving grant of 24,000,000, to pay off equer bills under the act of ession, now outstanding and ovided for.

Chancellor stated that he ter the Easter recess, and unen he should abstain from inlinary taxes.

share on the 3ch inst, in a shore passage from Limbon, and brought intelligence of the capture of a Postaguese frigate by the Algerinas, on the 10th Feb. near Gibralian is was said the Portuguese government had declared war against Al-giers, 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. Michaels 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.

Sale at Auction.

Aphapolis, April 9, 1818.

Will be offered at Fubic Sale, of Wednesday the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, if fair, if hol 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 safe. Christopher Jackson Auctr.

A 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 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 bat teau supposed to be about 27 fee; built in Baltimore about 18 month past Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will bring har afe to any person that will bring 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. Ja. Barroll for payment.

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 gaol in the United States, so that I get her again. Address to

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

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orghans court of Ann-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

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

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Apne Arnadel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 24th instant; at the residence of Doc'r. 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 man, and fou gro 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 in terest 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.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Robbins' Journal,

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

MEDICAL PAYER

eling of the Placette quested on Tuesday the 21st of pril lustant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Brewer's Tavern Amapolis, for the purpose of forming a Medical Society, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the Medical and Obicurgical Facul-

ty of Maryland. Anapolis, April 2. 2 3w

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, deceased, 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 all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving hond, with good se-curity; under that sum the cash to be

LEONARD GARY, adm'r.

LIST OF LETTERS.

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

John Anice, Ethan Allen, Mary Atwell. Wm. Brewer 2, Mary Broox, 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, Emz. nuel Dadds, Henry L. Davis 3, Mary Davis, Che Frazier, Anne Gambriel, Augustin Gambriel 2, Isabella Green, Benj Gaither, Wm Glover 2, Richard Grey, E P. Gollotham, Lyde Goodwin, Christopher Hohne, Godfrey Henderson 2, Thos. W. Hall, Nathan Haines, Rachiel 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 Johnes, Jno. L. Kerr 2, Anton Knitel, Wm. Kilty, Levin Rufus King, Martha Leurond, John Leigh, Jas. B. Latimer, Jno. Merrideth, Chs. McCoy, Benj. Merrideth, Wm. M'Lelland 3, Cornelius Mills, Jas. Mills, Johnan Wm Manaker, Saml. Macku-bin, 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, Bazil Shephard, Wm. Scott, Thomas Sellman, John Scott, Luban Slade 2, John Smith 3, Peter South comb, 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. War , Henry H. Warfield, Fraci Worthag

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.

Boot & Shoe Store.

The subscriber, from Baltimore, respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis sudits visinity, 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 it its different branches, and will sell low for Cash.

A share of public patronage will be thankfully received and ponet ally attended to

tended to.

JAMES H. HYDE March 26.

O Mayor OASH SHORD

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

RICHARD RIDGELY Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just courn-ed from PHILADELPHIA, with an essentment of

Spring Goods, he wishes it expressly understood, that he intends confining himself to the cash business exclusively throut re-

WARNING.

spect of persons,

March 28.

The subscribers give this public Notice, which they seriously request event person to regard, that they, as Executors of the late Francis I. Clements, are determined to prosecute, indiscriminately. criminately, evely person who shall hereafter deal with the slaves of the said state, 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 no-

S. Clements, Lx March 12.

FOR SALE.

A tract or parcel of land lylyg in Calvert County, on the Chestpeake bay, known by the name of Plumb Point, about 60 miles from Brimore, 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 regair, but may be put in order at a small expence. The great advantages that this proper-ty 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 here-after to run. If his property is not sold at private ale 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 f sold, due notice will be given. For further perticulars inquire

of the subscriber living in Baltimore. ve property will be shown by Mr. Birckhead, who resides on the

State of Maryland, sc. undel county, Orphons Court

February 28, 1818.

James Heighe.

On application by petition of Ann C. Pumphry, (now Thomas) administra-trix of Aquila Pumphry, 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 Pumph ry late of Anne-Arundel county, deceas All persons having claims a gainst 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. Puniphry. (now Thomas) ad ... rx.

James Shephard, TAILOR,

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

Ready Made Clogths, Persons desirous of having work done in his hos, or of purchasing are re-

spectfully invited to give him a call,
N. B. J. S. has on hand at this time
some excellent Bars, and intends
keeping Poursa throughout the approaching season.
Appropriate Tw.

Notice is hereby given,

That the retress for the constitute of Poor Children, will point a post of Poor Children, will point a post of Poor Children, the single of Treers, on Satteries the 18th of April 18th

THOMAS SELUMAN, DANIEL MURRAY REZIN ESTEP. WILLIAM STEUART, JOSEPH G. HARRISON, THOMAS IGCEHART. Trustees District No. 1, Anne-Aron-

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 re-

modely carried: lst. 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

solutions were submitted and unani-

2d. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitotion 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. 1.D.J.F.M.3A.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 24th March, 1618.

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.

17- The editors of the Federal Ga-

zette 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 or 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 Connexien 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. Dancelot Warfield.

March 5.

Was Committed,

custody as a runaway, on the 17th To be custody as a runaway, on the 17th day of March, a Negro woman who eatisherself Elina, appears to be ahout twenty-one years of age, five feet two inches high, complection 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 has bound to a Mr. Wall in Beltimore, living in Lexington street, with whom she served her time. Notice is hereby given, that unless she is discharged from J. il, she will be sold to pay her prison fees, and other expences according to law.

R. Welch, of Ben. Sheriff.

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.

W My Father's at the Helm." An Incident Spiritual improved. Twas when the seas with hideous roar. Adittle back astail'd, ind palled 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 threat ning form.

Why sporting thuson a seaman cries "While sorrows averwhelm?"
Why yield to grief?" the hoy 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 is 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 abhorr'd And outward foes increase, Tis but for him to speak the word, And all is hush'd to peace.

Then upward look, howe'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 per-

sons 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 butter.

milk, churned in a bottle, and white bread; this has been successful on some.

3. Use as common drink, springwater and new milk, each a quant 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

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 nunces 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 over is near cold, and leethe 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. Thave 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 of inflammation. — Dr. Dover.

8. Or throw frankin cense on burn-

ing 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 ed 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 & pow

and lay another walker leafon that Or buil teather erec leaves in wa-ter, with a little segar—apply a cloth dipt in this, changing it once in two days. This has done wondeta. Dr. Wesley.

From the Buston Intelligencer. THE REFLECTOR.

A LAY SERMON. On the affection due to Wives. Ephesians Schapter and 25 verse Husbands, love your Wives."

Having perpsed 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 elsay. It will be an exhor-tation to be fords of creation, to which I ask their serious attention. -There is nothing in the syrmon of Apollos, perhaps, that a reasonable and pious woman ough, to object to. By the appointment of the Creator, woman is constituted, in a sense, the inferior of man. She should not repine at h r lor, but submit with cheerfulness to the ar rangement of deity. All she is bound to acquiesce on, or fulfil, ought to be done with zeal; but she has a right to ask of than to keep within his limits, and not infringe on her freedom. Men are apt enough to array texts of scripture in defence of their suppriority and to corroborate their evereignty, 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 perpet-ually uneasy at the fretfulness and quer lousness of their tempers.— How often dies a warm and genefemale heart become dead to he best emotions, because united to a blutal lord and master.

In this discourse I shall 1sh 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 guide, a head, a protector, and a friend. Our Saviour is styled the husband of his church. The apostlesatherefore, 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 partness. The term wife denotes a 'help-meet,' 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; hey two shall be one flesh; he th loveth his wife loveth himself; let every on love his wife even as himsell; she ist hy 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 no ble 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 gossess the same love for your wive. 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 hemous 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 monatrous ingratitude and perfidy.

2d. You should be affectionate to-

ent husband is a common sight. Possession the often creates satisfy.

Let the instantive husband teflest that his countenance, like the son, can shed beams which warm and delight the heart of his wife, or like the lightning can blast and terrify the featful beholder. Remember the wife of your bosom has a right to expect unwearied kindness from you; she lives upon your affec-

3d. Much of your Society is due to you wife. Hew hard is it for a female, who was courted with so muchesiduity, 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 ife, impatient to escape from the domestic circle, founging 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 wife's, in the rational pleasures 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 religi-

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

In the application of this subject, I shall, in imitation of the male sermonizer, pourtray two characters, preceding 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 desout supplications 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 fore-

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 hy. meneal happiness was transitory, and ended in mutual indifference & discord. The abatement of the sworn regard truly felt in courtship was first noticed in his neglect of many minute attentions by which he had always endeavoured to antidel county, hath of tained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Saran Maccubbin late of Anne Arundel county, decoused. A personal estate of Saran Maccubbin late of Anne Arundel county, decoused. A personal having claims against said decoused that he formerly was; opposed her opinions, interrupted her timid remarks, and discouraged her attempts at improvement; instead of rying every art to gratify her, der a walnut leaf, and strew it on, I ward her A careless and indiffer-I offerying every art to gratify her,

erest him. Once he so avidity for every new and inter dess of his idolatry; and now he cannot amuse her wish a book selected by her own hand. Formerly he intreated her to be his companon to a walk or a ridel and now he seldom offers, nay, oftentimes to-fases, to lend her his arm in a ramble or be ber escore 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 ponred 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 dors 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 PHOEBE.

PUBLIC SALE.

wirthe of a decree of the court of chamery of Maryland, the subscriber will ofer at public sale, on Monday the 13th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premise, part of two

Tracts of Land,

Called Na ban's Rest and Williams containing 99 34 acres more or les These lands lie adjoining the waters of Stoney creek, about one half in woodland, and the greater part enclosed under a chesnut fence. The soil is adsorted 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 firge 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 ap proved securities, withinterest thereon from the day of sale. Sale to commenceat 11 o'clock

Charles Water Trustee. By his excellency Charles hidgely, 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 Rabe 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 perpetra tor 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 DOL LARS, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of any county in this State the said NEGRO

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

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. Fr derick Town Herald, the Torch Light, illegany Federalist, and Easton Costs ance a week for the space of four weeks.

March 19.

State of Maryland, sc.

Ane Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 28, 18:8.

Oh application by petition of John Lins cad, administrator of Sarah Maccubin, 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 bereby given.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, bath oftained from the or-

John Linstead, adm

For the best Bully the best Milch Cow, Call by her side, the second beat do, with the best steer, not more four years old. the best pair of working the best rain of the long

breed, the two best Ewes and L of the long wooled by

Lambs of do. the two best Ewes and Law 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 Suddle Horse, not

more than 8 years. - the best Colt, not more than 3 years old,

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

For Household Manufactures For the best knit thread Stocking 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

- the second best knit Gloves of thread for men, of large size, me

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 inves-To the person who shall exhibit the best constructed plough, of

his own invention, for ploughing. in small grain of any kind o 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

For the best information, the result of actual experience, for prean Co.n by the Grab 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 arts or matters for premiums, and not be able to have them prepared are invited to bring them former exhibition at the meeting of the ty in December next.

The claim of every candida premiums, is to be accompanied and supported by certificates pectable persons, of competent ledge of the subject; and it is no that the matters for which prenames, or any intimation to when belong; that each particular is marked in what manner the a thinks fit; such claimant sends; it a paper sealed up, having outside a corresponding mark. the inside the claimant's name dress.

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

The Society reserve to the the power of giving in every there the one or the other of miums, as the articles or perfor shall be adjudged to deserve. withholding both if there be to yet the candidates may be as the Society will always be dip judge liberally of their several

The Society regret that the sent funds will not enable then fer more liberal promums.

All persons who are disposed any communication upon Agreembler(s are invited to address to the Corresponding Co the Agricultural Society of in Annapolis.

Richard Harroson

March 5, 1818.

JONAS OHUBON-ST

Price - Three

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By order.

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JONAS GREEN, SHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

Price - Three Dollars per Annum

IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1816. Ordered, That the Act passed at ecember session eighteen hundred at session, entitled, An act to prethe unlawful exportation of neand mulattoes, and to alter and and the laws concerning runaways, space of six months, in the Mary. d Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal arette and Federal Republican at more, the Frederick town Herald, Torch Light at Hager's-town, the estern Herald at Cumberland, and Easton Gazetta

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NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

prevent the unlawful exportation of regroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning run-

Whereas, the laws heretofore enactfor preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of reporting out of this state negroes mulattoes entitled to their freedom or a term of years, have been found fficient to restrain the commission such crimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found moreover, that sernts and slaves have been seduced om the service of their masters and mers, and fraudulently removed out this state; and that the children of e negroes and mulattoes have been doapped from their masters, protecrs and parents, and transported to tent places, and sold as slaves for to prevent therefore such beinous nces, and to punish them when com

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General ssembly of Maryland, That from and ter the publication of this act, no mon shall sell or dispose of any serot or slave, who is or may be entitto freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon contingency, knowing the said serat or slave to be entitled to freedom aforesaid, to any person who shall be at the time of such sale a bona resident of this state, and who has t been a resident therein for the ace of at least one year next precedg such sale, or to any person whom-ever who shall be procured, engaged employed to purchase servants or wes for any other person not being sident as aforesaid, and if any per a claiming, possessing, or being enled to such servant or slave, shall or dispose of him or her to any son who is not a resident as afore d, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any

son who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or ves for any other person not beso resident, knowing the per so buying or receiving such serat or slave to be so procured, ened or employed, or who shall sell dispose of such servant or slave for ger term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve, ry such person making any such or disposition contrary to the oing and intention of this act, shall lable to indictment in the county rt of the county where such seller flers shall reside, or sale he made, as conviction shall be sentenced to ergo confinement in the penitentiaor a term not exceeding two years, ording to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may been sold contrary to the provisi of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any on who shall be procured, engaged imployed, to purchase servants or es for any other person not a resias aforesaid, shall be sold by the of the court for the time he qu may have to serve, for the benefit county where such conviction be had, or for the use of the may ad city council of Baltimore if the riction shall be had in Baltimore

And be it enacted, That if any on who is not a bona fide resident his state, and who has not resided ein for the space of at least one next preceding such purchase, purchase or receive on any conany such servant or slave, who is hay be entitled to freedom as afore-knowing that each servant or elientitled to freedom as aforesaid, any person whomsoever who bo precured, sagaged or employ so purchase servants or slaves for other person not bell in resident as aid shall purchase or receive on contract any such servant or slave ed to freedom as aforesaid, know-

to freedom as aforesaid, with an ntention to transpart such servant or slave ont of the state, every such per-con making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall an dergo 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 may or and city conneil 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 there. 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 he 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 selier, or his or her authorised 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 authorised 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 requiites 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 ight 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 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 clock 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, ou 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 affirment has reasonable ground to believe that such person. who shall so have such slave or slaves in his prisession, is about to expert 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 way is a slave, he may remand such 3. And be it enacted. That the the house or place twhere such slaves suspected measured to prison, to be consecuted in the may be and such judge or justice is fined for such further or additional declaration of rights, constitution,

that such servant or slave is entit-to freedom as aforesaid, with an ention to transpart such servant or ention to transpart such servant or we out of the state, every such per-mand of the person or persons in whose custody the said stave 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; on it the bills of sa a produced shall not have been executed, nelchowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave on 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 suid slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, ¢er 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 recognizence 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 gaol of the county; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Bultimore 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 a greeably 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 it 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 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 Beltimore, 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 Ma-ryland with his servants and slaves provided such citizen shall have resi-

> same within the meaning of this act. 6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the gaol 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 she riff 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 re quired 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 ranaway be a slave or not and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runa-

ded within the state one year next pre-

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per and it he shall have reason to be-lieve that such suspected runsway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such natice to be given by the shariff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but it said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runs-way to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runsway to be reorder such suspected runs way 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 le

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 as hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Balti more 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 Federai Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Porch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Easton Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. ANACT

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 i 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 protessing 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 he it enacted, That before any such person shall be admitted as a wirness or juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent textimony, that such person is concientiously scrupulous of taking an

3. And be it enacted. That the

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

An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of govern-ment 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 stitution or laws of this state.

2. And he it enacted, That if this act be confirmed by the general acsembly 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 there. in contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and a. mendment, shall be repealed and as bolished.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Ann-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lane, Shior, 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

JOHN HO. LANE, Adm'r. April 9.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arnndel county, he subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 24th instant, at the residence of Doc'r. 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 adm the eash to be paid, taking band with good and sufficient security, with into commence on said day at 11 o'clock.

William Warfield, Alm'r. D. B. A. April 9. 9 Will Annexed.

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

B virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arunfacial 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, being 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 satify debts due to Win-Brewer, for the use of John Golder, taustee for the the use of John Golder, thustee for the sale of the real estate of Alen Quyan, use of John Randall, and a lebt due Thomas Griffith.

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

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the sub-criber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of April init, on the premises, and of ground near the African queeting how theing part of a tract of Jand called "Act "I now in the possession of Caesar Peters" and Grade his wife.

wife.

The above property will be said for eash, to be paid on the day of sale, or in the ratification thereof. On payment the purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber will execute a deed, sale to commence at 12 of clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

REPORTS

of Mr. Latrobe to the Chairman o 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.

Thave 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. Ifregret 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 accompamy 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 perfeetly 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 charnel, 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, reading 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-tour feet of water within one hundreds yards of the shore, and at the Horseshoe, a biscuit may be chacked from three feet into twenty-four feet water.

The United States own a large extent of ground on the Severa. north-westward from the port; and along the south side, along which wharves may be conveniently projected into eighteen od twenty feet of water. In fac 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 hard bours within fifty years, have been gradually rendered more and more shoul by the alluvion brought down by the rivers which discharge themaclves into them, the same may not, in a shore time, occur to the har-bour of Annapol s. 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. Garreston, 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, duction from the neat soundings, which is usually made in sea charts by ea 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 dep ndance upon soundings ken

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

The Secret, notwithstanding its extendand breadth, and the extraord nary sheet of water or basic at

ordinary sheet of water or basin at its head, is, in fact, a mere estuary of the tide, and receives compararively very little land water. Al.

the south and southwest, is South tere is extremely narrow, otthe prin-cipal part of the land fall runs into South river. Between South river & he Severn, Carroll's of Spacreekextends 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 rivolet, 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 cifcumstances, 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 head lands and high banks consist of sand, and are steep, (up and down.) This would not be the case if they were produced by the deposite 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 heighth. 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 d pth 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 twentysix 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 most parallel with the Bevern, to the water, or, it is the product of the I tion, unless I were perfectly inform.

salt water of the bay goting on ma- | ed of the acondings all merch mud and cope to be, and has been hove 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 she 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 chemy 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 Annapo lis had at all fallen within the view of the Commiss oners 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 Patukent, and attempt the place in the rear.

To this it is answered, that Annapolis is scated so far up the bay. that no security whatever is afford. ed to the commerce of the Chesa peake 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 torce 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, where ver 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 superio: 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 subsist 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 sub. mission 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 Patapaco do not possess similar or superior advantages to those of Annapolis?

To this inquiry I could offer no answer which would deserve atten-

umstances of the Bay at tapsee and of Gwin's falls, deed great natural facilities for docks, both wet and drs, which a Annapolis, and at the three other positions, can be only obtained by steam engines: but then the allusti-al deposits, brought down into the harbour by the several considerable streams that discharge them-selves into it, are an objection, which deserves serious considers.

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

I herewith transmit to you the chart mentioned in my report. It 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 ri vers 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 shouls, knobs, and knobls, 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 shoul, 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 bot:om 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 contra ry, 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 encourgument of distance from the mouth punishment as a court martial

The House proceeded a made by the naval committees first inst.

The committee on Naval Age to whom were reletted to in the several laws relative to the proceeding of certain courte sare, and lately held in the Mediterrane. for the trials of captain Olives I. Perry, captain John Heath, a captain John O. Creigton, the memorial of certain midshipmen longing to the Mediterrana squadron, addressed to the pre-

dent of the United States, report the several subjects referred to the and are of opinion, that the general regulations for the government of the navy do not require to be chine ed. With a view of accertain whether the circumstances when lately transpired in the Mediteri nean, have grown out of a defect the law, or the administration of law, the committee, after at atten tive consideration of the law, and the several cases determined und it, think the defect is not in the be Their attention, has been partial larly drawn to the 3d, 14th, and 30th sections of the act "for his better government of the narral the United States." The 3d satt on of the said act is in the follow ing words: " Any officer, or miss person in the navy, who shall be guilty of oppression, cruelty, to shall, if an officer, be cashiered a suffer such other punishment a court martial shall adjudge," to The 14th section of the said attain the following words: Noofeer or private in the navy, shall discount the law ul orders of his superior cer or strike him, or draw, or off to draw, or raise any weapon again him, while in the execution of the duties of his office, on pain of destior such other punishment as a commartial shall inflict." The 30s section of said act is in the follow ing words: "No commanding and shall of his own authority, dischip a commissioned or warrant office. nor strike, nor punish him otherein than by suspension or conficement &c. any commanding officer officer ing herein, shall be panished at the discretion of a court marrial. will be observed, that the punishe denounced against an inferior office for atriking, &cc. his superior, at be death or such other pusished as a court martial may adjust whilst for a similar offence come ted by a superior officer spins in inferior, the punishment is such the discreting of a court min may award. In these two in cles, such an inequality of nishment, is supposed by may exist, as to call for a change of law. This impression did and cape the attention of the contection but on mature reflection were led to doubt the propriet the opinion-striking, drawitten pons, &c. on the part of information a ainst superiors, in military carries along with it the ideas subordination and mutiny; can exist, or if it exist at all, be to purposes worse than It is believed, that at all lines in all nations, who had correct of military discipline, the parties mutiny with death; has wested in their military tribus nor do they think it could pensed with in this government they believe the penciple tobe rect, that in free governments, rigour of military discipline governments of a different chan ter; and it is a circumstance understood, that persons golds military service; part for the The committee are of opinion it would be inexpedient to do this pare of the naval regulation.

Their attention was next and the committee of t

to the opposite view of the que Oppression, and striking info by superiors, are possible first, by cashiering, or such as

length of time go, in adjudgin awarded for a c tence. But, on on, difficulties, perable, were such a provision that such is the comes to be ex that a number o iar, which reduc most nothing; o circumatances : character so age it i very differen us take, by way two cases of car min Creighton, consideration of the former, the cumstances of a their opinion, w much more rigo court martial to as high and dese his country as his no small regret, tel it their duty ion. On the harge in part'o er, the charge man Marston b hey see nothing ance to have a Thus situated, r ifference atten ase which can b he committee b ar a minimun vere of sufficien

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and received the undivided trention of the committee. They examined the propriety of fixing same definite punishment in These cases; such as a suspension for a contain length of time, below which, no court marrial should be at liberty to go, in adjudging the penalty to be awarded for a commission of the efficience. But, on mature consideration, difficulties, which the committee considered as great, if not insupporable, were believed to attend perable, 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. circumatances are discovered of a character so aggravated, as to give it i very different complexion. Let wtake, by way of illustration, the two cases of captain Perry and capa min Creighton, both now under the consideration of the committee; in the former, the committee see cit comstances of a character, which in their opinion, would have justified a much more rigorous sentence of the court martial towards that officer. eferred to then that the general as high and deserved a favourite of his country as he was; and it is with so small regret, that the committee ed it their duty to express the opi ion. On the other hand, for a mstances which harge in part of a similar characer, the charge of striking midshipnan Marston by capt. Creighton, bey see nothing of sufficient imporafter an attenance to have attracted attention. Thus situated, numberless shades of etermined under is not in the last as been partiae 3d, 14th, sale act "for the nary of "The 3d setting in the following the sale of the sale lifference attending almost every ase which can be supposed to occur, he committee believe that fixing by ar a minimum punishment, it it rere of sufficient magnitude to have ny effect, would be improper. The ommittee think a reference to our wil trials will illustrate this part officer, or mer the subject. Thus in the trial y jury, that body exercise an entire on, cruelty, te scretion, in all actions of assault be cashiered a nd battery, &c. and graduate the punishment as ill adjudge," to of the said set, words; "Noofeer navy, shall dison enalty to the offence, according to he circumstances of each case. It also in accordance with the mild haracter of the criminal codes of ost of the states composing this of his superior laion, in which a scale of punishor draw, or of ent is graduated according to the iny weapon again gree of the offence. The comexecution of the ittee know, that where the law on pain of destin be defined with propriety, the dict." The 305 scretion of no tribunal whatever ight to be as much relied on, as commanding after uthority, discharge operlegal definitions. They have ated the difficulties which presentthemselves, and which they find or warrant officer,

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ace of their country. The committee are aware, that examining- the conduct of the orts-martial referred to them, the h of their duty led over very de te ground. They know, that law which they could recomad would operate otherwise than spectively, and also, that they e no power to reverse or unsetthe decisions, but these proceedhave been referred to them, as pected with the subject of the dry, that inquiry, having in grown out of them, they have ght it right to express the opithey have done. Indeed, the to which the committee be-, and who have charged them the inquiry, constitute the dinquest of the nation, whose it is, on proper occasions, to ire into the conduct of the sat officers of the government.

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he committee, then, taking into deration all the circumstances cases referred to them, trusthat the officers of the navy, to hare confided the important entrusted to courts-martial, due regard to the laws of country, ever to be held sacred ose entrusted with their exeand constituting the only ion between free and despotic aments, will exert themselves the wounds, with which the ine of the navy has been at threatened; a discipline so adhe in itself, and which was wn to exist till its effects witnessed by the world, and once, lost, the navy itself be a useless burden on the unity, The committee trushat these highly important erations will have their due

hat the committee be discharged from the further con-sideration of the reversal subjects referred to them.

After the foregoing report was road on Wednesday last, Mr. Johnson of Va. moved to recommit it to the committee on naval affairs, with matructions 'as to amend the act, entirled 'An act for the better go-States, (approved April 23, 1800) as to subject the superior officer, who shall atrike or draw, or offer to draw any weapon against his inferior officer, to a forfeiture of his come mission, and dismission 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 cir cumstances might require, and had just crossed the creek, when the magazine blew up, spreading destruction in all quarters. A work. man 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 distihguishes 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 others to the spot, & after great ex-ertions, with the aid of water buck-ets, 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 work. men. 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 efected in the breasts of the widow and the orphan, a monument that will be as lasting and not less conourable to them, than their many fame.

Will stand to cover Mares this season 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 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 pas-turage will be furnished Marcs at 25 cents per week, but no responsibility for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD BALL

OHEAP CARRIAGES

Jona. Hutton.

STILL CONTINUES THE Coach & Harness Making Business.

At his Old Stand, in Corn-Hill street, where he will thankfully receive and anotually 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 quali-ty. 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 N. B. He has on hand a handsome

GIG for sale. April 16,

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 14, 18:8.

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 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 Mary. land, 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 by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April 1818

April I. 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. example and encouragement drew | Twenty Dollars reward will be given o any person that will bring 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, end their accounts in to Mr.
Jas. Bar oll for payment.
April 9.

500 CORDS

Tanners' Bark,

Will be wanted this Spring, at Baltimore prices, by

JOHN HYDE. Annapolis, April 16, 1818.

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 epidence of Mr. William Brown, Terms of Sale made known on the day of sale. Christopher Jackson, Aucti

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 sup-

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 Buns, and intends techning Pouvais throughout the appreciability season. Annapolis, April 2,

A frequency of the Physicians of Anne Assaulet County is requested on Tuesday the Rist of April Instant, at 14 o'clock, A.M. at Mr. Brewer's Tavom, Annapolis, for the purpose of forming a Medicht Society, in pursuance of the recommenda-tion of the President of the Medical and Chirurgical Caculty of Maryland. Annapolis, April 2.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orchans 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 twen ty dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security; under that sum the cash to be

LEONARD GARY, adm'r. April 2.

LIST OF LETTERS,

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

hn Anice, Ethan Allen, Mary At-Wm. Brewer 2, Mary Broox, S. Brewer, Rousberry Bowie, J. Bowie 2, Wm. Billifelt, Mark W. Buan, Richd. Ball, Chs. C. Broune, Board of Health of the city of Annapolis, Jeremiah B. Brashear, Stephen Boon, Wade H Bynum. Henry Cage, polis, Josemiah B. Brashear, Stephen Boon, Wide H. Bynum. Henry Cage, Henry Coalter, Wm Cross, Thos. R. Cross, Phip Clayton, Edwd. Conway, Henry A. Callis, Eleanor Dunn, Emanuel Dadds, Henry L. Davis 3, Mary Davis, Chs. Strazier, Anne Gambriel, Augustin Ganbriel 2, Isabella Green, Banj. Gaither, Wm. Glover 2, Richard Grey, E. P. Golotham, Lyde Goodwin, Christopher Home, Godfrey Henderson 2, Thos. W. Hall, Nathan Haines, Rachiel Hart, John Hatherly, Maria Hondorp, Jas. Hunter, Henry Hall, Geo. Jordan 2, Benj. Johnson. Dr. A. Jones, Arnold E. Joles, Danl. P. Jacobs, Richard Allan Johnes, Jno. L. Kerr 2, Anton Knitel, Wm. Rilty, Levin Rufus King, Martha Leurand, John Leigh, Jas. B. Latimer, Jno. Merrideth, Chs. McCoy, Benj. Merridath, Wm. M'Lelland 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, Luci Pierce, Henry Price, P. Richardson, Saml. Davens, Perce, Peter Philips, Luci Pierce, Henry Price, P. Richardson, Saml. Owens, Henry Purdy, Z Preble, Saml, Peaco, Peter Philips, Luci Pierce, Henry Price, P. Richardson, Saml. Ray, Chs. Rird, Bazil Shephard Wm. Scott, Thomas Sellman, John Scott, Luban Slade 2, John Smith 3, Pter South comb, Eliza Saunders, Jnc 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 Wutkins, Orsborn Williams, Richd. Watts 2, Anne B. Ward, Jenry 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 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.

OHN B. ROBINSON. April 2.

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 neighbourhoods. The above Girl was purchased by Mr. Green H. Scott, of North Carolina, of Major Harwood, for the subscriber. The above mward will be given on her being secured in any gool in the United States, so that I get her again Address to

JOEL SMITH, Granville Severy, North Carolina, Williamsburg Post Office, pril 9

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 PHICADELPHIA, with an assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he will dispose of for oasn owar he wishes it expressly understood, the he intends confining himself to the spect of persons.

March 28.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Trustees for the education of Pool Children, will meet at Mrs. Miles's, formerly Rawlings's) Tayern, Miles's, (armerly Rawlings's) Tavern on Saturday the 18th day of April next, at 10 velock, 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 SALLMAN,
DANIEL MUNRAY,
REZIN ESTEP
WILLIAM STEVART,
VIRGIL MAXCY JOSEPH G. HARRISON, THOMAS IGLEHART,

Trustees District No. 1, Anne del 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:

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

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

meeting of the Faculty.

3d Resoived, 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 Tavero, 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

Samuel Franklin, Chairman,

B. J. Semmes, Secretary. Dec.4, 18 17. 1.D.J.F.M.3A.

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

On application by petition of Ann C. On application by petition of Ann C. Pumphry, (now Thomas) administratrix of Aurila Pumphry, 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 Gassapay, Reg Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

f Anne-Arun-That the subscriber del county, hath obtained from the or-phans court of Anne Aroddel county, in Maryland, letters of adjainstration on the personal estate of Aquila Pumphry late of Anne-Arundel county; deceased. All persons having daims a-gainst 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 excluded from all benefit of the saliesday of February, 1818.

Ann C. Pumphry. (now Thomas) adm'ra.

NOTICE.

The subscriber affers at private sale, the house and lot on form Hill strest, at present peopled by hir. Inline Corran. For price and terms enquire of James Munroe.

ANN MUNRO

BEAUTIFUL MORCEAU The sold blooms of summer are fair to

Where brightly the clear silver Medway glides by; And rich are the colours which autumn adorn.

Its gold chequer'd leaves, and its billows of corn.

But dearer to me is the pale lonely rose, Whose blossoms in winter's dark season unclese; Which smiles in the rigour of winter's

stern blast, And smooths the rough present by signs of the past.

And thuz, when around us affliction's 'dark park.
Eclipses the timshine of life's glowing

While drooping, deserted, in sorrow we bend.

O! sweet is the presence of one faithful friend.

The crowds whom we smiled with, when gladness was our's, Are summer's bright blossoms and au.

tumn's gny stores,
But the friend on whose breast we in sorrow repose

That friend is the wister's lone, besutitul rose.

KOSČIUSKO.

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 3. The following is the excellent funeral oration on Kosciusko, del ter-ed by his companion in arms, the celebrated Polish author. M.-Van Niemkowikz, on the occasion of his funera solemnity, Nov. 14:

This mourntul solemnity-this homage to the dead -these flaming torches -this multitude of assembled nobles & propie-these mourn. ful accents of the revered Priestall, 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 beht these grey hairs, bending forward into the grave-it does not become my broken voiceit does not become my mind, enfeebled by years and fatigues, to speak of the man of peace and war. But is is your pleasure that I should address you; and, disregarding my own fitness for the task, I will obey you; and, following the dictates of my own grief, will become the interpreter 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 Thaddeus Kosciusko. To pronounce the name of Kosciusko awakens in the heart of every Pole a thousand grateful, but at the same time a thousa d mournful recollections. It recals a pattern of civic viriue, that a ship belonging to a fleet of merpatriotism which flamed in his breast with the purest fire till his list sigh, his intrepid courage in battle, his manly perseverance in mislortune, his Roman similarity of manners, and his modesty, which is always the inseparable companion of tree merit.

Before history describes our misfortunes and pour rays the transcendent merits of the man, it may be allowed his contemporaries fo take a brief view of his life and deeds. Thaddeus Kosmusko spring from an ancient family in the Warwood ship of Lithuanian Bresk; received his first education in the military Stanislaus Augustus. The commandant of this school, Prince Adam Czartoryski, observed in this youth an uncommon talent and love for the military art, and sent lim at his own expense to France, there to be educated. To his last moment kosciusko remembered with gratitude his benefactor. The state of weakness and subjection under which Poland then laboured excited in the heart of the youth deep sorrow and despair. He proceeded therefore to a toreign fand to fight for independence, as no opportunity af-forded of struggling for it on his native soil .- A companion of the immortal Washington, he boldly sheed his dangers and his battles, for Hudson river, to the Patomac, d from the Atlantic Ocean to he Lakes of Canada. He endured incredible hardships, he gained a flattering renown; and what was more than all thus, 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 Kosciusko restrined to his native land. Just then the Polish nation aroas-

enstitution proclaimed on the ad of May, and declared its determin-ation to submit to no laws but its own. Thence hostile attacks thence 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 atdour for the courtest. But so it happenedwe 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 misfortunes 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 fraternised nation, the possession of a common Sovereign, and our gratitude to the Emperor Alexander, torbid me to enlarge on the events of this celebrated war. Kosciusko led against the disciplined nations, not bodies of troops distinguished for their regular a tay and military splendour, but bands of peasants, armed with the implements of hurbandry.

Yet, in how many nightly attacks. how many sk rmishes, did he not lead them on to giory! Our soilwas reddened with the blood of our champions before it became our tomb. The result of so many sacrifices were cruel fetters. wore them for two years: they would even have continued longer; and thou, Kosciusko, woulds inot have ended thy lamented days in thy free residence of Soleure, mor would thy thousand companions in arms have ended their wetched existence on their own soll, but would have died in foreign phains, had it not been for the maghanimous Emperour 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. 5 When Kostinsko was liberated,

he never more returned to his mourning 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. Aithough lame and covered with wounds, he did not permit himself to be deterred from his purpose by the hardships or the daugers of a lea voyage. On this passage the Aepths of the ocean had nearly become the grave of our champion. In the darkness of night chantener returning from Jamaica, having parted from the rest, and sading with increable 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 frightful moment, Kosciusko alone maintained his usual composure. His last hour was not yet come. Providence decreed that he should live to see the day when the magnanimous Alexander would proclaim the re-erection of the kingdom of Poland. With the loss of the mainmast and sails, our vessel escaped the imminent danger: our melancholy voyage lasted 70 days. At last we espend 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 arrival, 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 or ces through which he passed after his liberation, in Stockholm, London and Bristol, 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 behold, in the honours paid to the he-

[M. Von Niemkewitz concluded, by mentioning the darm of the hefrom its fatal lethargy-alast too ro, and she unoscentarious manner te had obtained the remarkable in which, by his own desire, his fu- | dants said the amile on his counte-

roick defender of their indepen-

dence, respect and regret for an

unjustly extinguished nation.

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 the war that ensued. Say, ye im- carried to the abode of everlasting perishante witnesses; say, ye plains, 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 10, 1777. "SIR-The bearer, M, le Conte Kotkouski,* a Polish officer, is recommended to me by several persons of worth here, as a man of experience in military affairs, and of tried bravery .- He has lost his family and estate in Poland, by fighting 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: Kotkousti, who served under him as Lieutenant Colonel. It is with regret I give letters of introduction 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 t . 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 counsel 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 officer; but I wish and hope your excellency 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 La-

! With truest esteem and respect, I have the honour. BY ES MY LIN."

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 atter, while he thought it was for a mission to the heathen. But we trust his death is to be made a mean 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 contantly burned with an ardent death to return 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 continually 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 pres ous to his death, "beseeching that he might be spared to carry the Gospel to Owyhee, but that whe-ther he lived or died Godmight be glorified." He addressed a great deal of conversation to his bre thren, and took feave of them all with the greatest affection and composure. Phomas was his bosom companion; they expected to go home together; they were continually praying and weeping toget, 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-

remains of their beloved cos on; I was struck with the and affliction they manifested. It told Thomas he must not be discouraged, for perhaps God means. to do all that by him which we ex pected of Henry, 12 Yes, (and be) 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-thems 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 occasion 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 Obookish that he might be converted and de as he has, they would be amply

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

joy at his conversion, and triumph-

ant entry, or Henry of his crown."

A PROCLAMATION.

Where NEGRO DICK, in the emloy 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 DOL LARS, 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 eigh-

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt,

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

Ordered, That the foregoing proclaation be published in the Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton 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 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 Ga-

zette 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 shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber

Lancelot Warfield.

recompensed. "Who will say he has done too much for him! - who would wish to take back the prayers he has offered for him, the alms he has given, or rob heaven of its

- the best Milah Com the second best do, with the best steer, not meet four years old, the best pair of working

- the best ram of the lone angled breed, the two best Ewes and Lambs of the long wooled 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 Berbery do. the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 mouths 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 pres um unless raised and owned, at thethe of exhibition, by the person offers the same.

For Household Manufactures, For the best knit thread Stocking for men, of large size, not less than 2 pair.

the second best knit thread stockings for men, of large sian 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, id 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 jurga. tion.

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

of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops of wheat by the Hessian fly, for the best information, the result of actual experience, for pre-venting damage to crops of lafan 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 are or matters for premiums, and not be able to have them prepare time for the exhibition in June a are invited to bring them formed exhibition at the meeting of the ty in December next

The claim of every candidate premiums, is to be seen pased and supported by cestificates a pectable persons, of competed to ledge of the subject; and itsing that the matters for which pa are offered, be delivered is names, or any intimation to when names, or any intimation to belong; that each particular marked in what manner the thinks fit; such claiman seem it a paper sealed up, having pulside a corresponding make the inside the claimant's new

All articles and matters ed for premiums, neget be care of the Secretary, the st the day of the exhibition

The Society reserve to lim the power of giving, in syerge then the one or the other of miums, as the articles of perior shall be adjudged to desert, withholding both if there been yet the candidates may be seen the Society will always be disjudge liberally of their services.

The Society regret that the sent funds will not enable them for more liberal premiums

All persons who are disposed any communication upon Agraubicuts, are invited to address to the Corresponding forms the Agricultural Suciety of Managarile. in Annapolia

Richard Harwood, of

March 5, 1818

JONAS

ORUROR-ST Price Three

IN CO Ordered, That

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JONAS GREEN, OHUROR-STREET, AFNAPOLIS.

Price Three Dollars per Annum

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1813. Ordered, That the Act passed at December accession eighteen bundred and seventeen entitled. An act to prees and mulattoes, and to alter and end the laws concerning runaways, published once in each week. for the space of six months, in the Maryand Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at altimore, the Frederick town Herald. he Torch Light at Hager's town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and he Easton Gazette.

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ERIMENTS.

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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 run-

Whereas, the laws heretofore enactfor preventing the kidnapping of a negroes and mulattoes, and of reasporting out of this state negroes of mulattoes entitled to their freedom fter a term of years, have been found afficient to restrain the commission such crimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found moreover, that gerants and slaves have been seduced om the service of their masters and wners, and fraudulently removed out this state; and that the children of ee pegroes and mulattoes have been idnapped from their masters, protecors and parents, and transported to istant places, and sold as slaves for fe, to prevent therefore such hemous fences, and to punish them when com-

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General sembly of Maryland, That from and fter the publication of this act, no green shall sell or dispose of any serint or slave, who is or may be entitd to freedom after a term of years after any particular time, or upon ny contingency, knowing the said serint or slave to be entitled to freedom aforesaid, to any person who shall ot be at the time of such sale a bona de resident of this state, and who has ot been a resident therein for the pace of at least one year next preced g such sale, or to any person whom ever who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or avea for any other person not being sident as aforesaid, and if any perm claiming, possessing, or being enor dispose of him or her to any ion who is not a resident as afore knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any rson who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or ves for any other person not beso resident, knowing the per aso buying or receiving such serat or slave to be so procured, en ged or employed, or who shall sell dispose of such servant or slave for oger term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound torve, or disposition contrary to the ming and intention of this act, shall liable to indictment in the county rt of the county where such seller seilers shall reside; or sale be mada on conviction shall be sentenced to ergo confinement in the penitentia lor a term not exceeding two years, ording to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may e been sold contrary to the provisi of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any on who shall be procured, engaged mployed, to purchase servants or es for any other person not a resias afgresaid, shall be sold by the tal the court for the time he or may have to serve, for the benefit county where such conviction

iction shall be had in Baltimore court. And be it enacted, That if any on who is not a bonn fide resident his state, and who has not resided ein for the space of at least one mext preceding such purchase, purchase or receive on any conany such servant or slave, who is my be entitled to feedom as aforeknowing that such servant or a soutiled to freedom as aforesaid, any person whomsonver who be procured, engaged or employpurchase survants or slaves for other person not being resident as

be had, or for the use of the may-

deity council of Baltimore if the

or that such servant or slave is entit. ed to treedom as aforesaid, with an atention to transport such servant or alare out of the state, every such per-son making any such purchase or con-tract, centrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state, where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the positiontiary for a term not exceeding two years, and such slave or slaves shall be sold by order of the court for the mexpired time of their servitude, for the use of the county in which such conviction shall he had, or for the use of the mayor and city council if such convintion shall be had in Baltimore city court; provided nevertheless, that if any such person who shall have parchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after my particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing there. 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 authorised 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 he acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised 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 mie so as aforesaid should not be so executed acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the sla very 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 tarm 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 omesion 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 remainier was to accrue had actually occurred, upless 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 requi-

sites aforesaid. 4. And be it enacted, That whencver 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 ner knowledged 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 clork 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 he lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonsble 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 other person not being resident as law, it shall be the duty of such judge to believe that such suspected runs, esaid, shall purchase or receive on or justice of the peace to proceed to way is a slave, be may remand such contract any such sarvant, or slave the house or place, where such slaves suspected runsway to prison, to be contact to freedom as aforesaid, know may be, and such judge or justice is fined for such further or additional

hereby empowered and required to en-ter into any such bouse or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the purson or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of active side save 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 cither or apy such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and re-corded, 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 salo 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 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 gaol 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 a greeably 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 may or 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 con strued to extend to the case of any ci tizen 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

> same within the meaning of this act. 6. And be it enacted, That hereaf. ter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the gaol 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 po 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 decur most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not. and if he shall have reasonable grounds

purchased with intent to export the

time as he may judge right and pro-per, and if he shall have reason to be-leve that such asspected runaway is the slave plans 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 runs-way to be a slave, he shall-forthwith way to be a slave, he shalf-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 le-

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 Balti more 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 bereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six menths from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are general. ly 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 Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Easton 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 atfirmation, in the manner that Qua kers 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 auch person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

3. And be it enacted. That the several plauses 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 declar-ed to be, repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ace 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 after tion and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part thereof, and every thing there in contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and be mendment, shall be repealed and a-

otice is hereby Given.

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

JOHN H. BLANE, Admir. April 9.

NOTICE.

By kirtue of an order from the orphans caurt of Anne Arnudel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 24th instant, at the residence of Poc'r. Beale M. Worthresidence of Doc'r. Beale M. Worthington, the personal property of the late Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, late of Anne-Aruniel county, deceased, consisting of one young Negro man, one old Negro man, and four old Negro women, and one black avainated by the said on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid, taking ond with good and sufficient security, with inerest from the day of sale to commence on said day at 11 o

William Warfield, Adm'r. D. B 3 Will Annewed.

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 tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Hersa," 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 se subscriber.

Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

Chancery Sale.

By via us of a decree of the court of chan-cery, the ubscriber will expose to public sale, on Fronty the 24th day of April inst, on the premise a Lot of ground near the African meeting couse, being part of a tract of land called "acton," now in the posof land called "acton," now in the pos-

The above property in the sold for each, to be paid on the day of hile, or on the ratification thereot. On payment of the purchase money, and ratification the subscriber will execute a commence at 12 o'clock. Louis Gassaway, Tr

MARYLAND GAZETTE Annapolis, Thursday, April 23.

THE CONVENTION.

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet in the City of Baltimore. on Wednesday the 20th day of May

DIED.

On Saturday the 18th inst. aged 77, JAMES WILLIAMS, Esquire, long an active, useful, and respectable citizen of this place. In his various relations to society, the deceased acquitted himself of his duty with the greatest respectability and credit. Those who best knew him can truly bear record of his worth; for if some of the frailties inseparable from hamanity intermingled with his character, they were amply redeemed by many sterling and estimable qualities, which do honour to his memory. Consistent to the last, he continued throughout the course of his long life, an active and enterprising member of the community, independent and stedfast in his principles; neither favour could win, or authority terrify him into submission; warm and zealous in his friendships, generous and torgiving in his anger, he was ever mindful of his friends, and torgetful as fearless of his enemies; kind and affectionate to his family and relations, he unceasingly exercised towards them a truly paternal bene otence. Nature had bestowed on him so strong and vigorous a constitution, that his health continued unimpaired till within a year or two of his death. A painful and lingering complaint at length put a perio : to his existence; but subjected as he was to excessive outn. he bore his sufferings with characteristic forfitude, without murmus or complaint; and finally at peace with the world, and in the ulmost tranquility of mind, resigned his soul with the perfect composure of a Christian.

Washington, March 14.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, the new flag of the United States Was hoisted on the flag staff of the House of Representatives. This is the first flag that has been made since the passage of the act for altering the banner of the nation. It was made in New-York, under the direction of the gailant captain Reed, late commander of the Privateer Gen. Armstrong. The saurs are twenty in number, and so disposed as to form one great star in the centre of a blue he d. The stripes are thirteen. The law on the subject goes into operation on the 4th day

Nat. Intelligencer.

The following summary account of ne life and death of Gen. HEN RY LEE, is copied from the National Intelligencer.

DIED,

In the 61st year of his age, on the 25th of March last, at the house of a friend, on Cumberland Island. Georgia, on his return from the West Indies to his native state, Virginia, Major General HENRY LEE, a conspicuous officer in the Revolutionary Army.

He entered as a captain of Cavalry, in the Virginia Line, at the age of 19, in which situation he soon commanded the respect and attention of his country, by his active and daring encorprize, and the confidence of the illustrious commander in chief of the inilitary forces of the United States; a confidence which continued through life. He was rapidly promoted to the rank of Major, and soon after to that of Lieutenant colonel commandant of a separate legionary corps. While Major, he planned and executed the celebrated attack on the enemy's post at Panius Hook, opposite to the city of New-Yerk, their head quarters, corprised and took the garrison, under the eye of the British army and navy, and saffy conducted his prisoners into the mcricantines, many miles distint from the post taken. There are few en-terprizes to be found on military re-cord, equal in hazard or difficulty, or conducted with more consummate skill and daring courage. It was too, accomplished without loss; filled the came of the enemy with shame and astonishment; and shed an unfading lustre on the American

enemy the three states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The many brilliant achievements which he performed in that difficult and arduous war, under rhis celebrated & consummate commander, it is not necessary to enumerate; they are so many illustrious monuments of American courage & prowess, which, in all-future ages will be the theme of historical praise -of grateful recollection by his countrymen, and of ardent imitation by every brave and patriotic soldier. Those states were recovered from the enemy. The country enjoys, in peace, independence and liberty, the benchis of his useful services. All that remains to him, is a grave and the glory of his deeds.

At the close of the revolutionary War, he returned to the walks of civil life. He was often a member of the legislature of the state of Virginia, one of its delegates to Congress under the confederation, and one of the convention which adopted the present constitution of the United States, and which he supported; three years Governor of the state, and afterwards a Representative in the Congress of the United States, under the present organi-

While Governor of Virginia, he was selected by President Washington, to command the army sent to quell the insurrection which had been excited from untoward and er roneous impressions in the western counties of Pennsylvania, in which he had the felicity to bring to order and obedience the misguided inhabitants without shedding the blood of one fellow citizen. He possessed this peculiar characteristic as a military commander, of being always careful of the health and lives of he soldiers, never exposing them to unnecessary toils or truitless hazards; always keeping them in readiness for useful and important enterprizes. -Every public station to which he was called he filled with dignity and

In private life he was kind, hospitable, and generous. Too ardent in the pursuit of his objects-too confident in others, he wanted that prudence which is necessary to guard against imposition and pecuniary losses, and accumulate wealth. Like many other illustrious commanders and patriots he died poor.

He has left behind him a valuable historical work, entitled " Memoirs of the war in the Southern Depart. ment of the United States," in which the difficulties and privations endured by the patriotic army employed in that quarter, and their courage and enterprize, and the skill and talents of their taithful, active, and illustrious commander, are display ed in never fading colours; a work, to use the language of the publishers, by the perusal of which "the patriot will be always delighted, the statesman informed, and the so dier instructed: which bears in ever part the ingenuous stamp of a pat riot soldier; and cannot fail to inte rest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle. The facts may be relied on, "all of which he saw, and part of which he was."

Fortune seems to have conducted him at the close of his life, almost to the tomb of Greene, and his bones may now repose by the side of those of his beloved chief; friends in life, united in death, and partners in a never dying fame.

GUNPOWDER.

An improvement has been introduced in the manufacture of gunpowder at Paris. The grains are spherical, of the size of swan shot, well glazed and composed of concentric coats. The new mode of manufacture is more rapid than the

Strokes from lightning .- If a person be struck by lightning, instantly have a pail of cold water poured over him, it will revive him.

FOREIGN.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Feb. 16.

"The French papers have given a pretty correct account of the late attempt made on the Duke of Wellington's life. As to the discovery of its author, that continues involved in mystery, notwithstanding

reduced under the power of the I have distinctly seen the individual I crowd was so great, the who fired upon him, and to observe that he wore mustachios; in consequence of this indication many half pay officers have received or. ders to quis Paris, and others are pat under strict surveillance. It seems that the individual in question was pursued immediately after his attempt, though not by the Duke's servants, whose first attention was directed to his Grace, but some persons happening to be standing in front of the public house near the hotel. These followed him up to the Rue de la Madeleine, a dark and unfrequented street, and observed him to enter a house, No. 11, the doors immediately closed on him. They knocked in vain at these doors. They state, that the voices of several women and that of one man were distinctly to be heard. The house itself is said to be of ill fame. This information was unfortunately not given to the Duke's family, or to the police, until late in the morning, in consequence of which neglect, when a search was made at the house n question nothing was to be foundits usual inhabitants had disappear.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

We have received this morning American papers to the 19th ult. from which we extract the following message of the president to both houses of congress, upon laying before them the documents relative to the occupation of Amelia Island. These documents consist of letters that passed between general Aury and the officer commanding the American expedition. They are not very important, but there are parts of the president's message, which evidently point to the more than probable occupation of the Fioridas. If Spain cannot prevent that contiguous territory from becoming injurious to America, then America will feel it her duty to take possession of it. That is the real purport of the message.

The marriage of the princess Elizabeth and the prince of Hesse Hombourg is expected to take place

in Easter week.

Passengers from the Cape of Good Hope, who left St. Helena not more than seven or eight weeks ago, state that Bonaparte was reported at that period to be extreme-

We have received Paris papers to the 14th. We stopped the press on Saturday to announce an attempt that had been made on the Duke of Wellington's life in Paris. These papers repeat the information, and also state that a guard of gen d'armes had been stationed at the door of his grace's hotel. The following letter from our own correspondent in that city, will, however, be found to communica e a more complete detail of this dark trans-

" Paris, Feb. 13.

" As there will be many reports concerning the shot fired at the Duke of Wellington last Tuesday night, I will give you the following brief account, on the accuracy of which you may rely. On Tuesday, the Duke gave a grand dinner to all the French cabinet, foreign ambassadors and ministers now in Paris. As soon as the cloth was drawn, the duke stood up and proposed the health "of the king," which all the company drank standing. After they had departed. which they generally do directly after coffee, the duke went out in his carriage, and as he was returning at one o'clock on Tuesday night, or to speak more correctly, Wednesday morning, some person, who had been evidently waiting for his return, stood within a few yards of the entrance gate, and after the carriage had passed him, to take a sweep into the gate, he fired a pistol, the ball from which happily missed his grace; it went over the carriage, and struck the opposite wall. If the footman had had the presence of mind to give an imme diate alarm, the under butler and one of the grooms of his grace could have caught the miscreant, as he passed them by in a great hurry, going towards the Rue de Faux. bourg St. Honore."

> PARIS, Feb. 12. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On the night of the 10th inst. as his Grace the Duke of Wellington

for some time impeded. this period a villate was observe pressing forward towards the spot-where the Duke's carriage was altuated. Fortunately, however, for that time, his intention was frustrated, by the activity of his Lord ship's coachman, who whipped up his horses, and drove rapidly in the direction of the Place Vendome. It appears, notwithstanding, that the assassin reached the Rue St. Honore, before the carriage of his Grace arrived there, and at the misment it crossed, on the way to the Champs Elysee, fired at the Dakes so sute was his aim, and so deliberate the act, that nothing could have preserved the life of our great Hero, had the window of the carriage been down, which was the case but a moment before; the hand of his Grace's Aid de Camp being still on the holder after raising it. when a rifle ball struck the strong plate-glass, and shattered it to pieces. The Duke immediately, with the greatest coolness, directed the coachman should be ordered to stop. His Grace alighted, and perceiving a figure gliding round the corner of the Rue St. Honore, with an intention, as it would app ar, of escaping towards the Barriere d. Elysee, his Grace promptly advan ced upon him. The villain instantly started, flung the rifle from his hand, and with the rapidity of lightning darted towards the Thulleries, by the gardens of whom, and over the Point Neuf, he is supposed to have made his escape .- His grace then, with that collected firmnes, for which he is so remarkable, di rected a few gendarmerie, who, a larmed by the report of the rifle, had assembled on the spot, to go in pursuit of him, and returned to his carriage as if nothing had taken place. His grace is even reported to have been facetious on the circumstance of there being no glass to preserve them from a drizzling rain that was then falling, and which occasioned its being at first drawn up. A considerable sensation arose next morning in consequence .- The Parisians were to be seen mustering in strange and grotesque groups at the various Caffe's, and reports the most extravagant were in circula-

The next morning, his grace was visited by every person of distinction in Paris, and the king and royal family have manifested the strongest feelings on the occasion.

Every exertion is making to discover the retreat of the assassin, & none are permitted to leave Paris after sun-set, nor before sun-rising, or at any time, without undergoing a strict examination by the police, who are stationed at the several parriers for that purpose.

The police, it is said, have already obtained important information. A foreign officer is mentioned, against whom there are violent suspicions: but it will be proper to wait for something more certain on this

All the copies of the third number of the Sentinelle del Honneur, which was on sale for a few days, have been seized. This political pamphlet is written by M. Joustin de la Salla, the cousin of General Bertrand, who is at St. Helena. The Duke of Wellington is described in it as an insolent pro-consul, and the most marked endeavours are made to direct against him the contempt and hatred of the French nation. The author, it is said, will be brought to trial.

It is reported here that Lord Kinnaird wrote to Sir George Murray, from Brussels, engaging, this distinguished officer to urge the Duke not to expose himself, as strange reports were in circulation from this town. The Duke hunself was on horseback a part of yester day, followed by a single servant as uaual.

Paris, Feb. 14. The Duke of Wellington continued yesterday to receive the visits of the members of the Diplomatic

Body, and of the most distinguished persons of the capital. A p quet of gendarmerie has been stationed at his Lordship's hotel. London, Feb. 17. On Sunday dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office for the Colonial Department.

from the Duke of Wellington, givpanied Gen. Greene to the course for their researches, which is still department of the U. States, satisficant time, has not yet led to disparched him disastrous battless Camber, which is said to through all his campaigns, the

"Some days ago a carate in the entiburbs of Louvaine fulfil the last duties with add aon. Having discharge returned to his own bubilities was night. In passing our bubilities was night. he perceived a light on the son open. He entered a light was his surprise, stateeing a blood to stretched near the entree for recognised it to be the body it in making of the local it in master of the house. A little has ther he observed that at his sufer tunate wife, killed in the same an mer. At length by the assurance of a light he discovered in therhie. ney-place, legs, which appeared a be in motion by the effect of the vulsive movements. It was the male servant suspended by the action the last agonesa of death. I hastened to cut the tord, and will much difficulty restored her to difficulty restored her to difficulty. use of her senses. He interrogate the girl respecting the circumstage of this horrid deed; she hearing for some time to give any explantion. At last she told the curate that the principal author of the assassinat ons was his ownnepher she gave an account of him that is curate could not misconceive hi descript on, and also described the victains that acc mpanied bim, Fu nished with this information the curate pursued his way to his ten dence; but resolved to cause him phew, with the murderers to ben rested. Before he reached homels applied to the mayor, declated n him what he had seen and had and requested him to assist hie h every means which his finelist would admit of, to succeed it plan. The mayor with methors dence, employed the measures as cessary in such a cases and have arranged the plan with the conti the latter returned home. Hetter found his nephew, who appears watching for his return. "Ibar had a painful visit," said he to ha and I want some refreshment, down into the cellar, and bring a bottle of wine, that we may per take of it." The nephew hemas ed, and endeavoured to persuich uncle, that he would do better to to bed. " Well then, I will go le the cellar myself," said the curs of the way to do me a service is

he was going to do what he derital He descended, but scarcely he entered, when the curate con the door upon him. The neget thought at first, that it was only trick, but soon after the mayer a door was opened-they found that the nephew with filteen bright companions of his crimes.—In recognised them to be the indiffi-als that the servant had describe they were disarmed, bound conducted to the neighbouring

effect he rose to execute his design

when the nephew, with suesgeno

From the Liverpool Mercury,

Projected Voyages to the North The four ships now hiting to Deptford, for a voyage to the pole, for the discovery of a west passage are actively prosuperior nautical knowledge, gallantry, and undaunted feed of the officers so judiciously to ed for this dangerous server. greatest hopes are entitles ultimate success. It appears the best informed Greeners tains, that great quantities of have broken away from the not east coast of Greenland and ship made her way lastyes to degrees. It is doubthing the cern parts of Buffin's Bay have been visited; Baffin giver as several inlets situated thereis charts, now in the possessions Lords of the Admiralty, no sign or notice is taken of his evening past the straits. In fact your 76 degrees on the Gracoust is still naknown. It is posed that the ice breaks and the collection of the strains of the s

aring the sur that hypothesi has given ever power to the s The ships to places in the ca attricted as to requisite for barracks, will ships, should it officers and ore inhospitable at ner also proces proper mathem dipping needle. two year's cons imited quantity mbasked.

From the Alba INGULAR I On Friday la on of Mr. P. ther a son of bout eight or t o the river, wh nd muddy, at t team boat wha seficated from nach delay; bu wo or three be eliet, Was not me, and it wa one to the bott one of the bo shat, which w he terry, when ound suspended n apparently 1 myancy of the its crown, ra nking to the ! cious manager e direction of red in for near scitation of L From the Bos

ver taned of st ce of nine year bruary, if the state, (the mo pril m New Er wel., take a om the roots as , and put in it turt irom an t any du g-a tuniy Tecover pouce a crop o St. Johns, (N. te the melan eks paper to a

Prevention o

ters .- A gent

s discovered a

g mildew in pea

Vice-Admir tellency, by t a, will be suc apt. Join B. othicer upon t JUST PL and for Sale

be Laws Passed Decemi Price-

the Subscr A QUAS unner Bahimoro 1 mapolis, Apr

N. J. W ERCHAN s just receiv of various bla for the ching season DNOKA Superfine Fr Cloths brown, mi t, blue, mixe simores, cens, Bom odda suitabl of which v

sonable ter fashionable otice. Thei south, where the among the land adduring the right. The conficture, that the pole is clear from too during the summer is founded an chat hypothesis. Sir Joseph Basta has given every assistance in his power to the success of this nation-

af undertaking.

The ships for the northern regions are nearly completed. The bed-places in the cabins, &c., are so constructed 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 drew to remain on those shorpitable shores. An astrononer also proceeds with them, with proper mathematical instruments, a ipping needle, &c .. Provisions for wo year's consumption, and an unmiled quantity of coals are also mbarked

From the Albany Argus, April 14. INGULAR PRESERVATION. On Friday last, two lads, one a on of Mr. P. Van Loon, and the ther a son of Mr. J. Heermance, bout eight or ten years old, fell ino the river, which was very high nd muddy, at the upper end of the team boat wharf. The latter was stricated from the water without nach delay; but the former, altho' wo or three boats put off tor his chet, was not discovered for some me, and it was believed he had one to the bottom, until the men one of the boats went to take up shat, which was seen floating near he terry, when behold, the boy was and suspended from it, though in n apparently lifeless state. The by anc) of the hat and of the air its crown, and kept the body from nking to the bottom. By the juclous management pursued under e direction of Dr. Shaw, we are appy to and, and which was persered in for nearly two hours, a repentation of life was happing ef-

From the Boston Intelligencer.

Presention of Mildew in Peach ters .- A gentleman in England s discovered a method of preventmildew in peach trees, which has ver taned of success in an experiice of nine years. in January & ordary, if the trees are in a sick state, (the mo the of March or prit in New England will answer wel.,) take away all the mould om the roots as carefully as possi-, and put in its place, tresn rottuit from an old pasturage with tany du g-and the trees will tomy recover their hearth but pauce a crop of tine swelled fruit.

St. Johns, (N. F.) March 3 .- We ve the melancholy task in this ess paper to announce to the pub. the death of our worthy govern-Vice-Admiral Pickmore. His by the King's commisn, will be succeeded in his office capt. John Bawker, the senr. naofficer upon this station.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale, at this Office,

he Laws of Maryland, Passed December Session, 1817.

Price-\$ 1 50.

WANTED, the Subscriber, this Spring,

A QUANTITY OF anners' Bark,

Baltimore Prices.

JOHN HYDE.

mapolis, April 23, 1818. N. J. WATKINS,

ERCHANT TAILOR. s just received an elegant assort

of Clothe, Cassimeres and Vest of various qualities and prices, ble for the present and the of ching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE, Supertine French and English blue Cloths,

brown, mixed and other colours, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimores,

ens, Bombazettes, and other ode suitable for summer wear. of which will be disposed of up sonable terms, or made up in the fashionable manner, at the shortrice. Those disposed to purchase hes will find it to their advantage onn a ced.



Romines ad dece nulla re pro-

pius accedunt, quam salu-tem hominibus dando."

of Jemmy Weight,

Shave as write as any manMalmost, not quite.

Unlike this oresture, who could at the

utmost bosst of nothing more than a-

bilities which were equalled by those of

WE. WM. CATON.

Conscious of our superiority over the

rest of our barbar-ous companions,

hereby proclaim ourself

MOST SUBLAME GRAND MASTER

Of all the Tonsors. Barbiers, Fri-

seurs and Shaors,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD,

And declare, that we will shave, out,

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 tavorn,

in a style far BETTER than any one of

our order on the terraqueous globe,

not excepting the polished friscur 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 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

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

" The meteor tongs of CATON

And the curl of grace return,

To the fame of my name

Then, then, ye harber warriors Our song and feast shall flow

Shall vet terrific burn, Till rude and tangled heads depart

When the beard has ceased to grow,

When the knotted locks are seen no

more And the beard has ceased to grow."

April, A D 1818, at our Grand Lodge

before mentioned; where may constant-

ly 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 Sales 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

rulated to exterminate ugliness, and

preserve the beauty of the beile, and

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 PHICADELPHIA,

with an assortment of

which he will dispose of for CABH ONLY;

he wishes it expressly understood, that

he intends confining himself to the

cash business exclusively, without re-

Will stand to cover Mares this sea-

son at Mr. H. Ridout's Furm, 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-

turage will be furnished Mares at 25

cents per week, but no responsibility

GIG FOR SALE.

cond hand Gig, with Plated Harness, which he will sell low.

J. H. SLEMAKER. April 9, 1818. 3w

The subscriber has an excellent se-

RICHARD BALL,

Manager.

6w.

for escapes or other accidents,

April 16.

spect of persons.

the fine appearance of the beau.

Done in Annapolis, this 23d day of

which we now boast.

light,"

his contemporaries,

Jona. Hutton.

STILL CONTINUES THE Coach & Harness Making Business,

At his Old Stand, in Corn Hill street, where he will thankfully receive and constrally 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 hest 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 quali ty. 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. *3 w.

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

April 14, 18:8. 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 exhi bit 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, both obtained from the or phans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Christopher Black, late of Apne-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 by law be excluded from all benefit of said ostate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April 1818

April 16. 2 John Black, adm'r.

A Large Fishing Batteau Lost.

On the 15th of last March my fishing bateau get adrift from my landing at Swan Point, near Rock-Hall in Kent county, he wind at N. E. probably would drive her on shore between the 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 bout 27 feet; built in Baltimore about 18 months past. Twenty Dollars reward will be given I'wenty Dollars rewar will be given to any person that will tring her safe to me at Swan Point.

Arthur Tilghman Jones. The Editors of the Federal Republi can and Patriot, at Bultimore, will publish the above once a week far three weeks, & send their accounts in to Mr

Jas. Barroll for payment. April 9. By his excellency Charles Ridgely,

Hampton, Governor of the State of Maryland.

Whereas NEGRO DICK, in the em-

Spring Goods, A PROCLAMATION.

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 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 DOL. LARS, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of any

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

county in this State the said NEGRO

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, Pederal Gazette, Pederal Republican. Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Pedevalist, and Easton Gusette, once a week for the space of four weeks. March 19.

han scourt of Anne Arundol county he subjection will offer at Public Sale in Saturday the 25th April instant, at he late religiones of James Price, the saund, near Lyon's cross bridge,

The Parsonal Estate

of said James Price, consisting of No-grees. Stock. Bantation Usensits. Hensehold and Kitouen Forniture. &c. Terms of sale--for as sums over twen ty-dollars a credit of at months, the purchaser giving head, with good, se-ourity; under that sum the each to be

EBONARD CARY, adm'r.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon he row 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 ale 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.

100 Dollars Reward.

April 2.

Ranaway from the Farm of Major Osborn S. Harwood, on South river, about twelve months aince, a yellow girl named TOMSEY, well known in that neighborchood. 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 belog secured in any gaol in the United Shees, so that I set her again. Address to get her again. Address to

JOEL ! Granville county North Crolina, Williamsburg Post Office April 9. 3w

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

2d. Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution 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. James, Secretary. Dec.4, 8 17. 1 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 Share 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.

The Agricultural Society OF MARTIAND.

Intend to offse in Prititions, the fallowing sums and expounds to the Public their wish to have an exhibition of Catrie, Shieep, Hoge, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Amapolis, on the second Feducaday of Since and they offse, the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best fluil raised in Maryland. the best Milch Cow, with w Calf by her side;
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 wooled breed. the two best Ewes and Lambs

of the long wooled freed, Lambs of do. the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merine 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 , the 3 years old,

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

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

- 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 inven-

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 som the

judges may order. FOR EXPERIMENTS

For the hest 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 Grab 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-live plants, 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 accor panied with, and supported by certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowedge 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-

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 asticles or performance, shall be adjudged to deserve; or of withholding both if there he 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 Amspolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. March 5, 1618,

ch appeared to affect of tos ded by the new of death. cord, and was ored her forthe He interrogate he circumstate is she heritated told the curate his own nepher t of him that th misconceive he so described the panied bim. Fut. information, the way to his ren d to cause his m recters to bein

reached honels yor, declared to seen and head to assist him h ch his finether o succeed in with mach pra the measures as cases and have with the cunt d home. He the w, who appears return. "Iby t," said he to his e refreshment, Har, and bring # that we may par ne nephew beaut ared to persuidely

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

TSLE OF SHEPPEY.

From a London Magazine.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Isle of Sheppey Auxiliary Bible Society, held at Sheeness, on Pucsday the 4th of November, the offeets of scriptural instruction were sprikingly 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 Bellerophon, 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; g 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 resu'ted 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 consi erable number had, unknown to him, commenced a pray r 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 read-

To the British and Foreign Bible Society, by a Convict og board the Re-- tribution Hulk, Sheerness.

When without form the world was wrapp'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, the dark and dead

within, Until the go pel breaks the gloom of night,

And in his heart creates celestial light Long has the world in mournful ig n'rance 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 wreteled CONVICT bends his

head to weep; When burning tears in pleuteous streams are shed, And black despair sits brooding round

Where can be turn-to whom for comfort go-

But to that WORD which comfort can bestow!

Though we are outcasts fast in mis'ry bound, We gladly hear the gospel's joyful

sound; Not only hear, but feel its powerful BWRY.

And humbly bend our sinful knees to pray.

The word of God has piere'd our darkness thro'. And said, though fainting "Ye shall still purane;"

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 Reposite ry, published under the patrons of of the New-York Sunday School

ORIGIN AND EARLY MISTO

RY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS Like some other institutions which have since grown up to such importhe world, Sunday Schools were slow in their easy advancement they had their pregliar obstacles to surmount, they alledged superiority to demonstrate by experience. But where they are known, they have long fine risen above every impedim nt put prejudice or hostili-ry 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 losting 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 want rad every wo. To guilt itself, when in distress, The balm of pity will impart; And all relief that bounty can Je stow."

While employing his various talents in works of beneficence and extensive utility, the aftention of Mr. Raikes was stropgly attracted by the miserable condition of a group of childre 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 wish were alike notorious (or profinity, wretchedness and ono-

On inquiring into the condition of these children, and finding that their parents were so abandoned that no assistance could be expectdetermined to institute schools in which they might receive instruction on Sundays, and from which they might go to the parish Church. Atter 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; s that I flatter myself, in time, the good etfects will appear so conspicuous as to become generally adopted. The number of children at present en gaged 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 Sun-

day scholars, whether he perceived

have been more extraordinary in my opinion, had they been transformed from the shape of wolves & tygers to that of men. In temper, disposition, and manners, they could hard-ly 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 cometimes 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 a phabet were a set of mystio 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 coverts 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 e very 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 ge neration of the poor was growing up successively, without any general efforts to instruct their igno-

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, is much as possible, the mischief of mast neglect, by applying with the utmost diligence, the benefits of this new discovery in the

rance, or check their violence; to

repress their vices, or to form their

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 respectibility of its members, it increased the public confidence; by their talents, it enlightened the public mind; by their activity, it stimulated the public zer hand by their property, it assisted the pub-

lic 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 any alteration in those poor children; I the Rev. Mr. James of Birming-Sir, he replied, the thange could not ham.

promptly came forward, and s the weight of their mitres into the scale of this good cause. Among the dignitaries of the church who paironized the plan, the Bishops of Salisbury and Landall, 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 so noble an 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 aimilar schools. were established in different parts of the country, comprehending 300,000 learners.

'The Schools,' says Mr. James were at first universally conduct. ed by hired teachers. This entail ed 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 uf on 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 nower. Reasoning upon the general principle, many were led to conclude, that great benefits would result to this particular case, from an association of counsel and energy. After much private intercourse on this subject, between many persons in London, a public meeting was holden, 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 instruct tion 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. puitable for Sunday schools, at a cheep rate, 5thly. To correspond with ministers and others in the United Kingdom, and abroad. Othly. To promote the

and occasionally, ously appointed.

This new Societi operations with m than vigour. Carefull ven the appearance of interfere with the private ment of any of the assem-schools, it aimed to diffu and energy through them all, O of its first objects, was the towns tion of a new spelling book. adapted to moral and religious struction, than any they could already in existence. The next ject of the Committee was to a certain, by an extensive correspe dence, what parts of the source were most destilute of school Finding that the advantages and in many places, greatly diminish by the want of method and order the schools, they published in the "A plan for the Pormation and R.

gulation of Sunday Schools The example of the metrape was soon imitated by many of the large towns, and several counts Unions were formed in differe parts of the kingdom, from wh the happiest effects bave remb among which may be reckeded establishment of new school me glected parts of large towns amidst the darkness of benges villages; a fresh excitement me to those employed in the wort tuition; the diffusion of Chees affection; and in some instance great improvement in the mode instruction. The formation of Sunday School Union must the fore be regarded as an event of importance to the soccess of

valuable scheme. In an account like the prize continues Mr. James, the establis ment of the Scotch Sabbath on ing Schools ought not to be cal ted, as they may be fairly stated a have arisen out of the English day school institution. The dren of the page, so far as com education is concerned, are taught to read in the parts schools, which are established in the Southern parts of that enlighters country. Still, however, atilte pects the observance of the Sabart and the more direct business of the ligious instruction, they are left course to the care of their parent multitudes of whom, indifferent the welfare of their own souls, la no solicitude for the salvation their offspring. Observing and of miserating the condition of neglected youths, who is greated bers spent the Sabbath, and east ally the Sabbath evenings, in fanity and vice, the friends of gion in Edinburgh formed the presolution of collecting them to ther on the Lord's day evening the purpose of imparting in knowledge.

The friends of religion ries, to, formed themselves into a ty, called the Edinburgh Grant bath School Society, the sole of which was to promote the ous instruction of youth, being, supporting, and conducting bath evening schools, in Edit and its neighbourhood in schools the leading and most tant doctrines of the acriptately to be taught, and not the per-tice of any denomination of tians. These they resolve never be mentioned, as the of religion, and not the putil

(To be continued.)

James Shephard, TAILOR,

Having taken a shop at the end of Corn Hill street, will a same; where he keeps a consul

ply of Ready Made Cloubs Persons desirous of having we in his line, or of purchasing spectfully invited to give him a N. B. J. S. has on hand allo some excellent Bass; and desping Pozras throughout a Annapolis, A

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

Price-Three Dollars per Annum

IN COUNCIL,

Ordered, That the Act passed at secomber session eighteen hundred pd seventeen, entitled, An act to preent the unlawful exportation of nenots and mulattoes, and to alter and mend the laws concerning runaways, pullished once in each week, for he space of six months, in the Maryod Grzette at Annapolis, the Federal agette and Federal Republican at altimore, the Frederick town Herald, o Torch Light at Hager's town, the estern Herald at Cumberland, and e Easton Gazette

By order. NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council.

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Whereas, the laws heretofore enact for preventing the kidnapping of se negrice and mulattoes, and of ansporting out of this state negroes d mulating entitled to their freedom ter a term of years, have been found sicherines of limisdemeanors; and hath been ,ound moreover, that serints and slaves have been seduced om the service of their masters and mers, and fraudulently removed out this state; and that the children of re negroes and mulattoes have been daspped from their masters, protecrs and parents, and transported to sant places, and sold as slaves for to prevent therefore such heinous fences, and to punish them when com-

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General membly of Maryland, That from and er the publication of this act, no mon shall sell or dispose of any serstor slave, who is or may be entitto freedom after a term of years. after any particular time, or upon y contingency, knowing the said serat or slave to be entitled to freedom aforesaid, to any person who shall the at the time of such sale a bona e resident of this state, and who has t been a resident therein for the ace of at least one year next precedgruch sale, or to any person whomver who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or ves for any other person not being ident as aforesaid, and if any per claiming, possessing, or being en led to such servant or slave, shall or dispose of him or her to any son who is not a resident as afore d knowing that such person is tarraident as aforesaid or to any son who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or res for any other person not beso resident, knowing the perso buying or receiving such serfor slave to be so procured, en ed or employed, or who shall sell dispose of such servant or slave for nger term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve, ry such person making any such or disposition contrary to the ning and intention of this act, shall liable to indictment in the county rt of the county where such seller ellers shall reside, or sale be made. on conviction shall be sentenced to ergo confinement in the penitentia a term not exceeding two years. ording to the discretion of the court such servant or slave who may been sold contrary to the provisi of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any on wno shall be procured, engaged enomination of they resolve mployed, to purchase servants or es for any other person not a resias aforesaid, shall be sold by the mote the common of the court for the time he or

> And be it enacted, That if any on who is not a bona fide resident is state, and who has not resided ein for the space of at least one next preceding such purchase, purchase or receive on any conany such servant or slave, who is sy be entitled to freedom as aforeknowing that such servant or is entitled to freedom as aforesaid. any person whomsoever who be procured, engaged or employ purchase servants or slaves for wher person not being resident as

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ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such per-son making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall 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 there. 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 authorised agent. and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the weller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised 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 sla very 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 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 requi-

sites aforesaid. 4. And be it enacted, That whenevor 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 ludged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clork 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 is 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 reasonsble 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

hereby empowered and required to so I time as he may judge right and pro-ter into any such house or place where I per; and if he shall have reason to besuch slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may he, 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 aforessid, 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 clave 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 gaol 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 a greeably 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 ci tizen 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 per-

same within the meaning of this not. 6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the gaol 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 ranaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runs

son travelling with his or her servants

or slaves in or through the state, not

purchased with intent to export the

ieve that such suspected romaway 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 runsway to be a slave, he shall forthwith leased, and if no person shall apply for such suspected ranayray, 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 con-fluement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now le-

7. And be it enacted, That in al cases where jurisdiction, power and au thority, 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 Balti more county or city, and not in Baltimore coupty 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 general ly 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 Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Easton 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 processing the christian religion, who hold it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affiemation, in the manner that Quakerahave 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 jurge in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is conscientiously scrupulous of taking au

said shall purchase or receive on or justice of the peace to proceed to way is a slave, he may remand such the house or place where such slaves suspected runaway to prison, to be one several clauses and sections of the local to freedom as aforesaid, know may be, and auch judge or justice is fined for such further or additional declaration of rights, constitution,

and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this acr, shall be, and the same are hereby declar. ed 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 repugiant to, or inconsistent with this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and anolished.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the Farm where the sub-criber formerly resided, being part of he 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 bundred 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. 6 Lancelot Warfield.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 21th 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.

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

March 26.

By order of the Board,

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; and Maryland Republican, Annapolis are requested to publish the above adver-tisement once a week or three weeks, and transmit their action as to the Bank for payment or 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 Howling's Twern, Upper Marlborough; when Dr. bamuel Franklin was balled to the chair and Dr. J. B. Semmes appointed secretary; and the following re-solutions were submitted and unanimously carried

lat. 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 Dectors B J Semmes Samuel Franklin and J. D. Barrette, be the committee.

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

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. Sammes, Sterstary. LOSEMA

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 30.

THE CONVENTION,

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 20th day of May

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst. after a long and tedious adisposition, Mrs. Martha M. J. Weylie, eldest daughter of Mrs. M. Robinson of this city, and relict of the late Rev. John V.

The departure of the deceased will be most sensibly felt, and deeply lamented, by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; and in the highest degree by those who knew her most intimately, & were best qualified to appreciate her superior worth and excellence. Every feature of her character was marked with a finished consistency -it was highly polished, and delicately feminine-devoid of affectation, it was controuled and regulated by a clear and discriminating judgment, and a rectitude and solidity of principle, which produced a calm dignity of action which could not fail of inspiring respect and esteem. To a mind richly endowed by nal ture, she united the advantages which education and literary pursuits confer-the result of the cultivation of her intellect was the attainment of much valuable and usefal knowledge, of which she never made an ostentatious display, but which in the social circle of her friends rendered her at once its ornament and delight. The uncommon sweetness of her dispositionthe warmth of her affection-the tenderness of her attachments, and the unwearied assiduity of her attention, served to bind, with more than ordinary strength, the cords of love which connected her as a daughter, a sister, and a friend. Her picty was a deep & enlightened, effective aevotion of the soul, which was manifested to those around her by the purity of her life, and the sanctity of her spirit. Her death was tranquil and calm, as the peaceful slumbers of innocence—re a sigh or a struggle intimated he dissolution; and her afflicted friends, who knew the virtues of her life, may find a mitigation of their grief in the humble hope that the arms of everlasting love was spread beneath her, & that angels were appointed to convey her emancipated spirit from this vale of tears to the eternal abode of peace and joy. This feeble tribute is offered by one who knew her virtues and mourns her death.

COMMUNICATION.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS It cannot but prove a source of the most heartfelt gratification to every philant ropist, to witness the rap d increase of these institutions. The experience of many years has so fully demonstrated the ben ficial effects which result from them, that it is deemed logether unnecessary to notice any it he objections which have sometimes been urged against them. They were first established in England in the year 1783 by Robert Raikes, of Gloucester-a man distinguished for every moral excellence of character, and eminent for his zeal and activity as a christian. The distinguithed honour of introducing them into this country, is appropriated to the late Mrs. Isabella Grahame, of New-Mrs. Isabella Grahame, of New-York. A few years since, this ex-cellent woman, whose life was one continued scene of usefulness, en-gaged in this bene olont plan, and carried it fully into effect. Since that period these institutions have become so general, as to be found in almost every section of our coun-try. It is with peculiar gratificati-on that the swriter announces the on that the writer announces the establishment of a similar institu-tion in the city. In this work of benevolence, so far at least as it respects our own country, it would seem that the female sem have been upon all occasions, the most active. the most zealous, and the most enterpasing. To their exertions principaly is to be attributed the es-Sunday Schools in New York, ladelphia and Baltimore. While our own city, "the honour is all eir own." Next to contemplating interesting prospects which

se institutions offer to the eye of

unweatied real, and self devotion, of abe levely and interesting agents of so much good. A strong incentive to useful exertions is offered to the young men of our city, in the example of many of the other sex, in the bloom of youth and beauty, who, influenced by motives the most pure and praiseworthy, have generously devoted their time, their attention, and their talents, to enlightening ignorance, reforming vice, and succouring indigence. Let all then unite in promoting such excellent institutions as these, and the "next generation will rise up and call thom blessed !" HARLEY.

A HERO FALLEN.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret, that we perform the painful duty, of announcing to the public the death of

COL. GEORGE ARMISTEAD. THE GALLANT DEFENDER OF FORT M'HENRY

On this melancholy occasion, the recollection of the ever memorable 14th September, naturally occurs to our mind-when the Star Spangled Banner waved in proud defiance to a formidable foe; and after a furious bombardment of twenty three hours, continued to float triumphant on the rampares-then it was that Baltimore was saved, and a wreath of never fading laurel encircled the departed hero's brow.

Participating in the general grief, the Brigadier General ordered out the 3d brigade to attend the funeral, which took place yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, with the honours of war. The procession of military and citizens was the most numerous ever witnessed in Baltimore. The Rev. Clergy announced the mournful event to their respective congregations, at the conclusion of the morning service. The churches were closed in the afternoon-and a City's tears bore witness to the high estimation in which the deceased was held, as a man, a citizen, & a sol-

He is gathered to his fathers, and to the fathers of his country.-He is promoted to higher honours than earth can bestow.

The following was the order of Procession.

MUSIC IN FRONT.

Troops from the Fort, and 4 companies of Volunteers with arms.

CORPSE.

CLERGY. PHYSICIANS.

'Six Colonels, pall-bearers. The Colonel's Horse caparisoned. RELATIVES.

VOLUNTEERS WITHOUT ARMS. Officers of the Militia, and officers of the 14th Brigade. GENERALS SMITH & STRICK-

Governor, & Generals Harper, Rip-

ley and Winder. OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL. Marshal and United States Attorney, and Collector & Officers of the Customs.

Judges of the City and of the County Courts.

CITIZENS.

Clergy and Congregations of the African Churches.

From the Washington City Gazette.

"No gentleman of the Federal party participated in the debate .-The republican party in the house has been in danger of a division."

Such are the expressions of the National Intelligencer with respect to the debate and the decision upon the proposition of Mr. Clay to appropriate money for a Minister to Buenos Ayres.

It is rather surprising to hear that print, at this time of day, talk of the republican party .- Administration has done every thing it could to break it down and confound it; and the National Intelligencer has uniformly lent its aid in the work of political destruction. We speak of that newspaper in particular, as it is connected with the support of executive measures. In any other point of view we should not notice it.

The republican party placed Mr. Monroe in power, no doubt with an expectation that he would pursue those measures which their principles dictated. They were not prepared to see themselves abandoned at the very commencement of his more gratifying than to witness the expect to find doctrines maintained the orator, the patriot, the intelli-

in the cabinet totally adverse to those for which the republicans had so long and so manfully contended; nor was it without astonishment, that they saw appointments to office made, of an exceptionable nature, which pledged the executive to confidence and friendship with the federalists, without their having uttered one penitential sigh, or by a disavowal of any of their former principles, made the least advance towards a sincere reconciliation.

An amalgamation of parties upon such terms, was repugnant to the feelings of republicans .- How could it be supposed that they would thus sacrifice themselves for the benefit of their ancient political enemies? The scheme of mellowing down the republicans has been in active operation ever since the presidential tour of last summer. It began with that journey, during which an ostentatious display of personal attentions appears too much to have won the heart of the chief magis-

The old republicans are surely not idiota, to be moulded to any form at the pleasure of an individual, or of a junta of individuals. They are men of principle-of independent principle-who will think and act for themselves; and the presidont has found that they are not destitute of talents. They are not to be terrified from the performance of their duty by the erroneous idea of an overwhelming popularity in the executive: they know that whatever is just must eventually be popular: nor are they to be seduced into submission by the crocodile whine of a devoted print.

At the commencement of the present session of Congress, it was impossible not to perceive that the administration was giving itself up bodily to aristocratic notions, and yielding to unmanly tremors with regard to the power of the Holy League in Europe. Besides, the praises of the Executive chiefly resounded from presses which had been inimical to the administrations of Jefferson and Madison; presses which had countenanced the enemy during the late war with Great Britain: It was time for those republicans who valued their principles to make a stand, and to shew to the people that they had not abandoned their former sentiments.

This stand has been made-and it has been ably made. The cabinet has been driven from its ground. Mr. Monroe has, for some time, been retracing his steps; and it is thought that he will, at last return to his first love.

"The republican party in the House has been in danger of division." This is the language of the National Intelligencer .- Why does not that paper tell the whole truth? It is well known that the republican party is divided; incurably divided, unless the administration goes wholly back to sound principles. It is impossible for the friends of free-

dom and the abettors of despotism

to unite upon any conditions.

Upon what foundation does the present executive majority rest? Is it not a melange of federalists and doubtful republicans? It is not our intention to analyze it; but if it were, the analysis would not be very gratifying. If the federalists did not partake in the debate referred to, they voted with the administration; and it was their votes that swelled the majority against Mr. Clay's motion.

Every body who reads this Ga zette knows it is perfectly independent. It is neither an enemy nor a friend to the administration, farther than its measures appear to deserve censure or approbation .-But it is, at all times, the advocate of consistency.

A chief magistrate of this country must be either federal or repub lican; either aristocratic or demoeratic. If he attempts to pursue federal measures by republican means, or republican measures by federal means, he will find himself at fault. And, above all, if he attempts to persecute one party for the benefit of the other, he will assuredly meet with formidable oppo-

But, after all, if there is a sincere disposition to reconcile all parties-if the President wishes to secure for himself a lasting popularity founded upon genuine talentwhy is not Rufus King, that ornament of the Senate, that able and upright man, brought more into public view? Why is De Wit Clinton, that enlightened and uniform republican, revited by a press in N. York which is patronized by the ad

gent and enorgetic friend of human rights, frowned upon here because he is more popular in Kentucky than certain other personage?

Georgetown, (D.C.) April 17. The House of Representatives for the last week or two has been in session from eleven d'clack in the morning until five and six in the evening, and although the duties of the members have been arduous in the extreme, yet nothing of importance or interest has occurred which would afford palatable food even to the hungry reader-they have chiefly been engaged in perfecting bills which had been previously discussed. some of them much at large.

Yesterday Mr. Clay moved to include on the pension list WILLIAM EARNEST, a poor dumb boy whose father had been mortally wounded at the battle of Blatensburg, and had languished in extreme misery and poverty, for a considerable time, at last yielding up the ghost, and leaving this poor child, an helpless orphan. During the time of his ill ness, the welfare of his son seemed nearest his heart-while dying, he charged his country with the protection of his child. Mr. Clay mov. ed to give him two hundred and fifty dollars perannum-fifty for the purpose of clothing him, and two hundred to pay for his board and education at the institution established in Connecticut for that purpose, to which truly valuable and charitable institution, Mr. C. paids handsome compliment.

The subject of itself was sufficiently eloquent; it lost none of its influence by being presented by Mr. Clay. When the question was taken, the loud "ayes" spoke the feelings of the house on the subject-one solitary No-o that sounded as if it issued from a tomb or a heart equally as hollow and cold, was all that was heard against adopting the mo-

Bridgeport, (Conn.) April 13. FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

On Friday last as a Mr. Phelps was passing the bridge at this place, on his way to N. York, with a valuable drove of fat cattle, it suddenly gave way at the first cross-work from the draw on the east side, by which accident twenty-two of them were precipitated ten feet in the water, and so entangled among the timbers and plank that it was with extreme difficulty they were preserved from drowning; but through the prompt and active exertions of our citizens they were all, except one, brought ashore in a condition to pursue their journey. Drovers should be particularly cautious in passing bridges not to let their cattle move in close bodies, as by this mode of passage, the strength of the best constructed bridges may be put

to an unreasonable test. Our citizens cannot be too vigilant in detecting and bringing punishment, a knot of pilfering wretches, who, it is too evident, are now lurking among us. On Sunday night last, the stores of Messrs. Canfield & Curtis, and Curtis and Smith, were both entered, and the money draws of each rifled of the most of their contents, besides a piece of casimere, which was taken from the former. The next day diligent examination and enquiry being made, the villain was discovered, and most of the property restored. It seems he had access to his plunder from beneath the stores, through the floor, into the back part of the building, and thence into the front rooms. After examination and trial before a justice, on Thursday, he paid, at the public post, the forfeit of the offended majesty of the laws.

SNOW SLIDE.

Extract of a letter from Blue Hill (Main,) dated, March 6th.

"We have had abundance of snow. without any rain, until last Sabbath night, at which time a powerful rain commenced. On Monday a very singular occurrence took place:-There was a drift of snow under the precipice of Blue Hill mountain, judged to be about 15 feet deep, over which the water was seen runing on Monday morning; and about ten o'clock, this huge mass of snow, by the pressure of water above it, slid all clear to the ground, beginning America. about five rods in width, carrying all before it, above the surface of the ground. The obstacles it met with, were, a small ledge of loose rocks, some of which were four feet in circumference; the second was a rail fence, 15 rods of which were instantly swept before it; it then made

same length of walf before a tioned. All this monstrous man snow, rails pust outlies were ledged on the day were ledged on the day would few rods to the castward of the Phineas Oscood's nouse.

Some of the cocks which an inverse charled more chan if the were changed in the wall of the water, which was in the water water which was in the water was in the water water which was in the water water water which was in the water w to water, which was in the water of

To the Editors of the So

publican. " I yesterday witnessed the fa to rment of another of those patrou that our country "in congress see bled" so frequently speak of, but little assist. "I have seen the body of genen

HARRY LEE, receive all the honour

that could be given by feeling bear.

from those, who probably will be

forgotten by their country, whene

longer serviceable, until it is to late to benefit them, either by cuntary rewards, or a just attended ledgment of their merits. He buried from Dungeness house the ry heroes, gen. N. Greene. Whe ther to meet in infancy, his of had inhabited, or to call bect ten of better times, led him to the mi I did not enquire but learne however, that he came an inne that Mr. Shaw and family, we all in their power to keep theles was expended they still blew il gentle breath of affection, and tention, to preserve the wish an Commodore John D. Henley intended the last sad duties. Catains, John H. Elkton, William Bolton Finch, John B. Mide lieuts. Frizhugh, and Richie. di navy; and Mr. Lyman, of the my, were pall-bearers .- Asther cession moved, the swords of two first, crossed the old me breast-they were in their and bards; for his heart beat to my and I thought they said "res peace," The other officers of navy, and Capt. Paine of the and followed. The marines of the !. States ship John Adams, andle Saranac, formed the guardiant band from our army at Ferundan assisted. A Mr. Taylor pethos the last ceremonial duties, it will all were reminded, that we me die. Mr. Shaw, Mr. Sands, and thers, were the mourners. The of a long train of sailots, dus dressed, their respectful deponted rough but independent looks its rested my feelings; and lead against a fine live oak, I was inter diately absorbed in contemplate I pointed to the procession; were marching overthe field. once a fine orange orchard form ed. An invader of our country destroyed it. Admiral Coch had been there, "the last all name;" and a far greater score mankind than the Locusta of Leca. Involuntarily I turned he brace the venerable, but starts

my steps, while the howling at minute-guns from the John As echoed through the woods St. Simons, 27th March, Illia

narch that supported me; fortimised such things should art.

again. A volley of mustery

the grave of General Lee and me, and with folded arms Irina

THE U. S. PRIGATEOR GRESS.

New York, Apriles.
We have been obligingly he
ed with the following exists
letter from a game Congress. The letter was be to Bristol, R. I. by the bright Rio Janeiro, and was recent town by this morning's Eastern The extract is interesting, with tains the first information for

.. U. S Frigate Congre Rio Janeiro, 7th Feb. 181 " Dear Sir,

We arrived here on the 29 Nothing worthy of temark of during the passage. We less to-morrow for the river ty. The stre regular. The esterday the L ing of Portug You may the Frigate

PETERSBU WINTER The last thre in uncommon n. On Satur Il of snow and snowed consis ost spread des e vegetable ants, fruit-tree verely-some The old ot recollect a ason of the ye tion been as fo jary would have eak a sheet o

thickness, wh

en less than h City of Wa We are sorry aordinary col ormy weather schecked a ve ncement of th heries on th oant Vergon: mber of the g Is for the first t d have got rat e gale or torna iday last; for spitality on th bally high spri lee shore of spped all move ich the whole o completely harf as do ford nd barges upon boats to the births, so as ss of several rtley (whom t ner) has proba ccessful in th an landing fi e frost of Mo snow with a

CONCORD, (1 rom Thursda 10th April. 1 ed rain and sne -without t ture's bright 1 the north of y deep, and it It is very 1 ges north and h April. Th atly failen, bes lly to eradica ing the prosp. son, serves al re in fertilizin

lesday, has, it

ed the fruit tr

from the eas m the north, have nothing t to our reade ry thing like is tranquil wers already ir blossomspring hangs h on the tr ck'd in the cr breeze."-

file the muni

thus unfotair le we shall h such bound and of fragra genial sun minto life a treasures o plain that p True, this CIES of ou ld as the fre

this is to hat the sub the orphanicounty, lette the will ans ie of Matild addi county Leylog clair requested to immediate

The Barbour of Risk is good, spanious and very easy of access. I snoot say much in favour of the ty. The atreets are narrow and egular. The population is said be from 100 to 120 thousand. esterday the King was proclaimed ing of Portugal, Algarve and Brais. You may look for the return the Frigate in June."

PLTERABUG, Vir. April 21. WINTER RETURNED. The last three or four days have

a uncommonly severe for the seain. On Saturday, we had a slight ll of snow and fail. On Sunday, snowed considerably at intervals; ad yesterday morning, a severe e vegetable kingdom. Vines. ants, fruit-trees, &cc. all suffered verely-some are irretrievably The oldest inhabitants do t recollect a colder spell at this ason of the year -and had vegetion been as forward as usual, the jury would have been incalculable he editor had the curiosity for esk a sheet of ice, to ascertain thickness, which could not have en less than half an inch.

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27th March, 1818

PRIGATEON

GRESS, law York, April 18 cen obligingly has following extract

gentlemanonbut I he letter was be I. by the brig II is and was receive

morning's Eastern

is interesting, asi

t information from

S Frigate Congreneiro, 7th Feb. 181

d here on the 20 to passage of striby of tamers or assage. We generate the river Labor the riv

be as for South a

City of Washington, April 22. We are sorry to hear that the exaordinary cold, unsettled, and ormy weather of the last week, s checked a very auspicious com-incement of the shad and herring heries on the Potohac above ount Version; in which reach a mber of the gill-net fishing vesdhave got rather discomfitted in gale or tornado of Thursday & iday last; for they could not find spitality on the shores. The un-ually high spring tides & surge on e lee shore of the Mary and side, opped all movements on the tide ach the whole way upwards, and o completely enveloped the Fort harf as do force boats and even pd barges upon it, as well as prenting the amproach of fish-carry-bats to the sundry seine haulbirths, so as to cause the sellers oss of several thousand fish. Mr. rtley (whom they term the king her) has probably been the most scessful in the onset from the an landing fishery upwards. se frost of Monday morning, and snow with a sharper frost on lesday, has, it is feared, much ined the fruit trees.

CONCORD, (N. H.) April 14. From Thursday the 21 to Friday 10th April. we have had contied rain and snow, from the northit-without the appearance of ture's bright luminary, the Sun. the north of this, the snow is ry deep, and it is now good sleigh-

It is very remarkable that the ges north and south arrived in s place on runners on the 6th and April. The snow that has rently failen, besides serving effec lly to eradicate the frost, and ing the prospect of a mild after son, serves also of a coat of mare in fertilizing the earth.

From the east, from the west, m the north, and from the south, have nothing of novelty to pret to our readers. In other words, ry thing like the advancing son , is tranquil and serene. The vers already begin to put forth ir blossoms-

pring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees, ck'd in the cradle of the western

breeze."tile the munificence of the Deity le we shall soon be enveloped h such boundless pariety of beau-ind of fragrance—while the mild genial suns are preparing to minto life and maturity the futreasures of autumn-shall we oplain that no novelty is present-True, this is no novelty—the RCIES of our heavenly Father are ld as the treation that we inha-

[Fed. Rep.]

this is to give notice,

hat the subscriber has obtained n the orphans court of Anne-Aruncounty, letters of administration hith will annexed, on the personal te of Matilda Denny, late of Anne-addl county, deceased. All per-baying claims against said estate, requested to produce them, legally immediate payment.
Thomas Abrris, adm'r.

pril 80

POSTSCRIPT

From the Savannah Republican, 20th inst.

JACKSON VICTORIOUS.

To the attention of our corresondent, we have received the folowing important intelligence: Milledgeville, April 17.

INDIAN BATTLE. Captain Callis, who has just ar-

rived in this place from Fort Hawkins, has politely fornished as with the following important intelligence: About the 6th inst. General lack-

son attacked and burnt the Mickasucked 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 aken 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 impreasion, 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 Hidgely. of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by the deposition of Isane 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 the't 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

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 Easton Monitor, once a week for six weeks.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, April 30.

FOUNTAIN INN,

Lately occupied by JOHN H BAR NEY, 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 CLIFTS." 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 fish eries 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 orphans court of Ann Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of John Stockett, late of Aune-Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Lurana Stockett, adm'rx.

Bank Stock FOR SALE.

4576 unsubscribed Shares reserved to the State in the Union Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a Besolution of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at December Bession 1817. All persons wishing to purchase, will apply efther in person, or by letter to the subscriber.

B. Harwood, Tr. W. S. M. Annapolis, April 30, 1818,

zette, Pederal Republican, and America ean. Baltimore; and Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to pub-lish the above advertisement once a week for the space of 6 week. B. H.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland Passed December Session, 1817.

Price-8 1 50.

WANTED,

By the Subscriber, this Spring, A QUANTITY OF

Tanners' Bark,

At Baltimore Prices.

JOHN HYDE. Annapolis, April 23, 1818.

N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vest ings, 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 Cas simeres.

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 short-

est notice. Those disposed to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Farm for Sale.

the subscriber offers for sale the ution whereon he now resides, containing about two hundred acres of land more or less, lying immediately on Souli 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 grow h of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; slaster of paris also acts upon it to considerable advantage. There is an appe 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 allected fruit, which containing about two hundred acres of nually. There is also other fruit trees of almost every kind of belected 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 as to make an excellent dwelling house. One thousand dollars must be pid in hand, when the sale is made; for the balance the terms will be accommoditing. If this property is not sold at private sale before the first day of they next, (of which notice will be given,) it will (of which notice will be given,) t will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

April 2.

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 sup-

Ready Made Cloaths,

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

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

GIG FOR SALE.

The subscriber has an excellent sewhich he will self low.

Annapolis, April 9, 1818. 23w



Homines ad dees nulla re pro pius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando."

Wright, Shave as wall as any man-

Unlike this creature, who could at the atmost boast of nothing more than a bilities which were equalled by those of his contem poraries,

WE, WM. CATON. Conscious of our superiority over the rest of our barbar-ous companions, hereby proclaim ourself

MOST SUBLIME GRAND MASTER Of all the Tonsors, Borbiers, Friseurs and Shapers,

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 tayern, in a btyle 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 de-

"The meteor fongs of CATON Shall yet terrific flarrin.
Till rude and tangled heads depart And the curl of grace return, Then, then, ye harber warriors Our song and feast shall flow To the fame of my name When the beard has crased to grow,

When the knotted locks are seen no And the beard bas ceased to grow."

Done in Annapolis, this 23d day of April, A D. 1818, at our Grand Lodge before mentioned; where may constant ly 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 grav; and to be brief, every thing cal culated to exterminate ugliness, and preserve the beauty of the belle, and the fine appearance of the beam.

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 amust 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 return-ed from PHICADELPHIA, 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.

Will stand to cover Mares this season 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 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. Taylor'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.

The Agricultural Society OF MARYLAND,

Intend to offer in Premiums, the fal-lowing sums; and shuotuce to the Pub-lic their wish to have an exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Harses, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures, in the City of Amsapolis, on the second Wednesday of June nest, and they offer the following pressions: miums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull raised in Maryland, the best Milch Cow, with a Calf by her side, 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 wooled breed. the two best Ewes and Lambs

of the long wooled breed, the two second best Ewes and Lamus of do. the two best Ewes and Lambs of the Merino breed, the two best Ewes and Lambs

the two best Pigs, not less than 4, and not more than 8 months old, the best work Horse, not more

of the Barbary do.

than 6 years, the best Saddle Horse, not more than 8 years.

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

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 inven-

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 Grub or Cut

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 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 Socie-

ty 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 open Agricultural subjects, are invited to address them to the Corresponding Committee of the Agricultural Society of Muryland, in Annapolis.

Richard Harwood, of Thes. metrotury.

March 5, 1818,

POET'S CORNER.

FROM LALLA ROOKH.

That stood the storm, when wave

BY T. MOORE. ALAS - how light a cause may mov Dissention between hearts that love! Hearts that the world in vain has tried And sorrow but more closely tied;

were rough, Yet in a sunny hour fall off, Like ships that have gone down at se When heav'n was all tranquility! 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

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 sweetnesses of love are gone, And hearts, so lately mingled, seem Like broken clouds, or like the stream, That smiting left the mountain's brow,

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

As though its waters ne'er could

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 operation in 1797. The Society had not existed a year when the number of schools amounted to thirty tour, and before the end of the second year twenty additional schools were opened. From this period to 1812, the average number of schools was about forty, attended by 2200 children. In 1814 there were fity-five schools attended by 3175 young persons. Of these schools 37 were in Edinburgh, and 18 in the country

A Society at Aberdeen formed at the same time, and upon the same plan with the abovem ntioned, has been alike prosperous and useful. Smilar Societies were soon after formed at Paisiey 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.

immediately adjacent.

· Wales, at a very early period in the history of Sunday Schools, entered with eagerness into the scheme, & adorned her romantic and picturesque vallies 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 giving rise to this mighty combination of wealth, of zeal and talents, is better worth contending for, than the highest place in the roll of moparchs, conquerors, or philosophers.

By means of Sunday School education in Wales, the number of readers increased far beyond the supply of Welsh Bibl-s 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 expense of printing an edition of Welsh Bibles. In the course of conversation on this subject, at a committee 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 fountain 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 supplying 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 glary of our age. I need not trace gentlemen present, and steps were immediately taken to give it efficithis Society was to show its pedigree, and to claim it as the offspring The cause which originated still supports it; for in most cases a Sunday School Teacher must be the forerunner of a Bible.

So great was the progress of Sun | and which they are to repeat the | The generous and noble day Schoole in Wates, that is three mext time we meet." | nefectors in different | yours 177 schools were established, containing more than 8000 chil-

The Sunday School system was introduced into Ireland in 1793; its progress, however, was not rapid, until the formation of the Hibernian Sunday school society in Dublin, in 1809. This society met with liberal patronage from the higher classes of Protespants, and has been happily successful in its labours among the indigent and superstitious Catholics. In April, 1815, there were upwards of 252 schools, containing 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 Hillsborough.

Through the exertions of the Society for the support and encourage ment of Sunday schools throughout the British dominions, Sunday schools have been established in several 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 unpardonable omission to pass by in silence that nobie ramification of it, the instruction of Apulis. 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 scion was planted by Mr. Charles, upon the mountains of Wales, in the summer of 1811. "God prepared room before it, and caused it to take deep root; the hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereaf were like goodly

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 discouraged 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 instruction 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 beyond my most sanguine expectations. The report of the success of this school soon spread over the country, and in many places the illiterate 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 number of specialies. 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 it further than just to say that the is gained and fixed, they soon learn; plan was warmly embraced by the their age makes no difference if they are able, by the help of glasses, to see the letters. As the adults ency. My object in adverting to have no time to lose, we endeavour (before they can read) to instruct them without delay, in the first prin of the Sanday School Institution, ciples of christianity. We select a short portion of scripture, comprising the leading doctrines, and re-

peat them to the learners, till they,

"Thus commenced that excellent institution, which is imparting the elements of knowledge and the benefits of religious instruction to ridian of life; and in many cases, by teaching the aged to read, seems to add a lengthened twilight to their day of graces 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, among other intelligence communirated to the meeting, a letter from Keynsham was read, which contained 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 benefitted by the possession of a bible." This st vidual present, by the name of William Smith. To be deprived of the inspired volume by an inability to peruse it, appeared to him worse 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 reli-ve them, but scarcely dared to hope that the case admitted of reliet. In this dilemma he consulted Stephen Prust, Esq. a respectable merchant in the city, whose name stands high in the long list of Bristol Philanthropiets. The object of his inquiry was to ascertain whether it were possible to instruct the ignorant part of the adult poor to read. It is of immense importance, that when thereed of benevolence begins to binatel it should be cherished by the genial influence @ a kindly atmosphere, a nipping from at that critical juncture, would cause it to perish in its bud. In the advice, the patronage, and authort 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 referved 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 Bible 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 takendown. 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 increased, till a few weeks after, some active friends to the cause of reli-gion and humanity, mer be founder of the new institution, and formed themselves into a society, bearing the title of An Institution for Instructing Adult Persons to read the Holy Scriptures. The society continued to attract the attention, and engage the support of Christians of all denominations; and at length received a most valuable accession in the active co-operation of Thomas Pole, M. D. a physician in connexion with the society of Friends. Within the period of two years, this society admitted 1508 scholars exclusive of 276, which were taught by schools belonging to several dissenting congregations.

"Before we pass on from the successful results of William Smith's exertions in Bristol, it should be stated, that although his commencement was subsequent to Mr. Charles' labours in Wales, he had no knowledge at the time of his precursor's noble circer. The fountain of all good, this causing this stream of his mercy to break forth in two dis tinct places, and almost simplifancously.

"It was not Tikely that this new light kindled by Charles and Smith,

kingdom, who are ever watching new methods of benefitting their species, haifed the beaming aignal with delight, and like the eastern Mage, followed its direction, and flocked to the brightness of its riswhere, till, at the present time, they are to be found in almost every considerable town in this country.

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 commenced danuary, 1813. This valuable little work cannot be estimated, in reason, at too high a rate. Its contents, from time to time, are calculated 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 revealed its magnitude and its beauty much more clearly than they were generally seen before. And in order to render it still more useful, every one who has much experience in the business of instruction, and is possessed of ability to communicate his knowledge to others, should consider his talents as put under righteous requisition for its support. It might become of immense importance to the great cause. By a proper supply and compression of operations of the whole Christian world, and thus form a sort of Sunday school Panorama, in which, as in one connected and beautiful picture, the who's circle of operations be contemplated wherever it is

"Only one more triumph of this mighty scheme remains to be recorded, 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 denominated the Metropolis of Idolatry. The first Sunday school in Asia was established by the Wesleyan missionaries in Ceylon, June 4, 1815.

" Mesers. 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 eves of, many. It has certainly considerably tended to help on the subscription to our place of worship. We only consulted one friend, who stated insurmountable difficulties, and assured us that the time was not yet come, and that the people were not ripe for such an institution. However, 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 ale sur-prised 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 revenue, we have the use of the theatre for our Sunday school; and a better place could not have been chosen, it being so very central and commodious. 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 division of the earth. Other missionaries in India will soon follow the example thus nobly given, till successive 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 despondency suggests, when it shall be announced in Britain that Sunday schools are formed in the city of Pekin .- 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 possible, even to hazard a conjecture upon the number of the children and adults which are every sabbach under the sound of instruction through would remain long unobserved. It out the world. Perhaps, if we were can retain them in their memories; was seen and admired from afar. to state them at considerably up

g. Schools multiplied every haps by fifty shousand teachers in the present time, they mighty circles round the fountain of celestial truth to cleans from the every of their understanding the "The next event in the order of scales of ignorance and vice it."

scales of ignorance and otes !!!

"If we turn from the past to the future, our hopes leave even our success behind. Comparatively but few years shall pass away before a ther writers shall look back from a distance in the progress of the Sug. day school institution, inconceivable to us, and sum up all that I have recorded, as but the very commence-ment of its operations the first fruits of its victories, and as an worthy to extend beyond the fra

CHEAP CARRIAGES Jona. Hutton,

TILL CONTINUES THE Couch & Harness Making Business,

At his Old Stand, in Corn Hill street will thankfully receive to punctual with which he may be favoured. Be with which he may be favoured. Be pledges be need that all work which may be put into his hands, shall not only be made up of the best materials to with strength but shall likewise be a elegantly and completely finished any done in the state, and he venture to affirm, that he can make carriages over the description, cheaper that every description, cheaper than my sold in Baltimore yet of as good quality. Since his price are far below the now kept up, in Batimore, all person done, ary invited who may want world to give him a call, make thems more particularly acquainted with terms, and then determine whether will not be to their advantage to lan their work done by him.

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

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel county, Orphane Court April 14, 18:8.

On application by petition of John Black, administrator of Christophe Black, late of A. A. County, deceased is ordered that he give the collect quired by law for creditors to en-bit their claims against the said a ceased, and that the same be publish once in each week, for the space six successive weeks, in the Marris Gazette and Political Intelligeneer John Gassaway, Reg. Willi,

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arus del county, hath obtained from the phane court of A. A. county, in Mary nd, letters of administration of personal estate of Christopher Black, lit of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. A persons having claims against aid d ceased, are hereby warned to exhib the same with the vouchers thered, the subscriber, at or before the 28th da of May next, they may otherwise law be excluded from all benefit of an estate. Given under my hand this if April 103 John Black, admir. day of April 1818

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

PROCLAMATION

Whereas NRGRO DICK, in the ploy of a certain Charles Shriver, been charged with committing a so on the body of a certain Elizabeth on the body of a certain Elizabeh kinson, of Anne-Arundel county, the twenty-ofth day of February and whereas it is of the greates a portance to saciety that the person tor of such a clime should be looked to condigo punishment, I have defer thought proper to issue the Proclamation, and do, by and with advice and consent of the Council, or roward of TWO LUNDREDDO LARS, to any person who shall appropriate the county of the Council, or the coun LARS, to any person who shall appeared and deliver to the sheriff of a county in this State the said NEGR DICK.

Given under my hand, and the So of the State of Maryland, this is day of March, in the year of our one thousand eight hundred and expense.

C. RIDGELY, & Home

NINIAN PIN NEY, Clerk of the Con-By His Excellency's comm

Ordered, That the foregoin primation be published in the arrivation of the published in the arrivation of the publicant, Frederick-Town Health Torch Light, Allegany Federal Easten Gazette, once a week space of faur marks. space of four weeks. Murch 19.

JONAS SHURCH-AT IN CO

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