

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Federal Republic.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

No. II.

A short history of the act of congress of the 3d March 1809, by which the comptroller of the treasury is required to "lay an annual statement before congress, during the first week of their session, of the accounts which may have remained more than three years unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years, prior to the 30th Sept. preceding," may, perhaps, not be unacceptable to you. It was on that day (3d March 1809,) that Mr. Jefferson's second term of office, as president, expired. He was, no doubt, anxious to leave some evidence of his zeal for the public interest; and he probably thought there could be no better way of doing this, than by procuring a law to be passed, exhibiting to the public view a list of the public defaulters, and also of carrying into effect a favourite principle of the republicans of the old school—namely, that "the sums appropriated by law for each branch of expenditure in the several departments should be solely applied to the objects for which they were respectively appropriated, & to no other." Accordingly Mr. Gallatin, then secretary of the treasury, made a draft of the aforesaid act of the 3d March, 1809. It was introduced, I think, into the house of representatives by the then chairman of the committee of ways and means; passed that body; but was so amended in the senate at the suggestion (as I have always understood) of general Samuel Smith, (whose brother Robert, the then secretary of the navy, was decidedly hostile to its principles, in regard to specific appropriations) as to render the clause in the act, as it regarded the specific application of each sum appropriated, a perfect nullity. There are other provisions in this law for insuring a due accountability of the public money, such as requiring those intrusted with its disbursement, to keep it in some incorporated Bank, and to render monthly returns, &c. of their payments. It has, doubtless, been from the culpable neglect (the mildest term that can with any propriety be applied to the case) of him whose duty it is "to see that the laws are faithfully executed," that such vast sums of money have been lost to the community. Pass what laws you will, be they ever so salutary, unless they be "faithfully executed," they become as a dead letter, worse than useless. To be plain; it is the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES who is principally to blame for the dilapidations recently made on the public treasury. A word or two as to the manner in which the third auditor has communicated to the comptroller the list of delinquents on his books.—Re, the third auditor, is, I understand, very much censured by some of the democratic party, for the way in which he makes his communication on this subject, as giving so much importance to it. Verily, I am quite of a different opinion. I think his report rather calculated to green some of the defaulters at least. I will, for the present, mention a single instance only of this kind. The case of the late Mr. Brent, paymaster general, residing at the seat of the general government, thus put down by Mr. Hagner, on his list, "Robert Brent, paymaster general, \$40,911, 18—balance on settlement 2d June 1820—reported for audit." Now if Mr. Hagner did not know of any further debts to be sought against Mr. Brent, this is very well. But will he say that, the time he made his report, he knew of no further debts to be sought to the account of that officer. I have lately learned, from good authority, that the deficiency in this case is actually above 160,000 dollars, and moreover, that the official bond of the late incumbent was not to be found. It is not from any vicious motive that I have selected this particular case—far from it—I do it for the purpose of showing you how your affairs are managed, even at the seat of government, directly under the eye of the President, whose duty it is to see that the laws are "faithfully executed." It is said too, that this will be a total loss or nearly so to the public, the delinquent being dead, and no administration on his estate. And yet, in the face of this, and a hundred times as much more—we are told by our rulers, through their organ, the National Intelligencer, that "it is a shame to impose on the people the absurdity that these balances represent moneys actually due." That some of these are unsettled accounts; nobody ever denied; but there is no qualification in the remark made by the editors of the Intelligencer—they attempt to "impose the absurdity," that they are all "unsettled balances, and exparte accounts!"

I will now advert to one other item in the report of the third auditor, which, though not larger in amount, is, nevertheless, great in point of enormity, and may serve as a sample of the proceedings of the Executive officers of this government. Under the proper head, in the third auditor's list, you will find the following entry: "Charles Gobert, contractor, \$2,850; advanced on account of ordinance—it being on account of his contract for the manufacture of musket balls." A parallel to this case, in point of principle, is not, I believe, to be found in the annals of this country. I will give you the following brief account of it; and if anything which I state be wrong, it can be corrected by reference to the facts at the proper office.

Charles Gobert, is a Frenchman of specious manners, but of notoriously infamous character. When Mr. Monroe, the present President, was acting secretary of war, he made a contract with this Gobert for the supply of musket balls, which Gobert called of specific gravity; and contrary to all propriety and the principles which had before governed in making contracts, the whole amount of money to be paid was advanced, by order of Mr. Monroe, to Gobert, who put it into his pocket, and, perhaps, never thought of the musket balls afterwards; certain it is, he delivered none to the war department. It is true, the formality of taking security for the public money advanced to Gobert was complied with; I say formality, because the bond was taken in such a way, that the security (a person of the name of Ogden, in N. York) is deemed not to be liable for the money, at least so says the United States district attorney. You will not, perhaps, be so much surprised at this strange and unjustifiable advance of the public money, when you are informed; that this unprincipled Frenchman had married a relation of the wife of Mr. Monroe. This is the same Gobert, who was afterwards detected in a treasonable intercourse with admiral Cockburn, was arraigned for high treason, but, by some means, made his escape. In my next communication, I will advert to some other cases of delinquency; particularly to some in the books of the fourth auditor, and to others on the books of "Receipts and Expenditures," which will enable you to determine whether it be not high time for you to arouse from your apathy, and bethink yourselves to thinking a little before it is too late. If you do not, ere long, "correct the procedure," in regard to the general administration of your affairs, you may, depend upon it, bid a long farewell to liberty and to happiness.

A Native of Virginia.

To the People of the United States. No. III.

The remarks of the present number will be principally confined to the balances due from individuals to the United States, and standing on the books of the fourth auditor of the treasury; none of which balances have, as yet, I believe, been exposed to public view, except in the official reports made to congress from the treasury department. The amount on this list is, I think, about Two Millions of Dollars; and, I am sorry to add, the greater part of the money will be lost to the public.

To enable you to judge of the shameful and culpable manner in

which this money has been disbursed from the public treasury at Washington, I will make a few extracts from one of these reports; and then, after a few comments, leave every reflecting honest man in the country to determine for himself, whether the persons who are entrusted with the management of our public concerns deserve the respect or the confidence of the people.

In the "abstract of balances remaining on the books of the fourth auditor," will be found the following entry:

"Theodorick Armistead \$243,981 46, formerly navy agent, deceased, Norfolk, Va." This is, as it appears, a finally settled account; and I understand that the delinquent is dead and insolvent. Nor does it appear from the official report that any security was taken, of course this is a total loss to the public. It may be proper to add, that all navy agents are required, by the standing rules of the department, to render monthly returns to the proper accounting officer at Washington, of their receipts and disbursements during each month. How then, it will be asked, can there possibly happen such an immense deficiency as is here stated? I answer—because the laws are not "faithfully executed;" because the laws, and ancient wholesome regulations, are made to give way to political expediency; thus sacrificing the public interest to promote the unlawful views of party. But in doing this the executive not only acts with injustice to the community—it is a culpable abandonment of his own duty, as enjoined upon him by the constitution, and a violation of his oath.

The next case to which I will call your attention is entered on the official abstract above referred to, thus: "John Crabb, \$672,041 37, paymaster, M. C. Washington city—[remark]—he has rendered accounts to amount of \$163,089 69, but they cannot be adjusted as the pay rolls have not been certified by the inspector of the marine corps." Here then, admitting the entire credit which the paymaster claims, a clear balance appears against him of upwards of half a million of dollars! The fourth auditor has not stated for congress what security the public has for this enormous debt; nor has he even condescended to say what prospects there are of a recovery of any part of it from the principal. The truth, however, is, that the money will not, cannot be recovered; because the debtor is not able to pay it; nor do I believe that any measures whatever have been resorted to, to enforce payment.

In referring to an estimate, made to congress, in order to obtain an appropriation for the expense of pay for the whole of the marine corps, for the year 1820, (and it is believed the estimate is nearly the same every year,) I find the total amount for that object to be 95,760 dollars; so that it would appear from the official report rendered to congress; that the paymaster of this corps has been permitted to retain in his hands, (and which appears to be now an actual balance against him) the sum of \$508,951 68! This, mind ye, fellow citizens, was an advance of money at the seat of the general government, directly in view of the president, whose duty it is, by the constitution, "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed." I do not mean to say that the president is, of ought to be, responsible for the misconduct of all the inferior executive officers of the government; but this much I will say, that he is bound to dismiss from the public service every such officer as shall not do his duty. He is moreover, bound to give information to congress "of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The president has given to congress no direct "information" whatever relative to public defaulters. All the information that congress have had communicated to them on that most important subject, is what the members may be enabled to glean from the vague and unsatisfactory documents rendered under the law of the 3d March, 1809. Mr. Monroe never has in a single instance, that I can recollect, in making his communications to congress, adverted to the shameful and scandalous misapplication of the public money during

his and the next preceding administration, by which so many millions have been squandered and lost. But in the face of all this, and of the notorious fact of public and private embarrassment, we are told of our "extraordinary prosperity." It is not for me to say how long the people will permit themselves to be thus gilded and flattered.

The next item in the official abstract to which I shall refer, stands thus:

"Eckford and Brown, contractors; New York, \$480,000—no accounts rendered." This is all the information the department has condescended to give to the representatives of the people on this subject. It is not even stated what Eckford and Brown contracted to do; all the information we have about it is, that they, some years ago, got four hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the people's money, and that, as yet, "no account is rendered" of its application! What will, what can our public functionaries say to this?—What will the people of this country say to it?

I shall continue the extracts from the 4th auditor's report in my next communication.

A Native of Virginia.

### THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Abridged from the travels of Baron de Humboldt, for the Americas.

The city of Mexico is situated in a vale, surrounded by verdant and lofty mountains. The capitol, reconstructed by the Spaniards, exhibits, perhaps, a less vivid, though a more august and majestic appearance. With the exception of Petersburg, Berlin, and Philadelphia, and some quarters of Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent, which can be compared to the capital of New Spain, for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the public places. The architecture generally is of a very pure style, and there are even edifices of very beautiful structure. The balustrades and gates are all of Biscay iron. The edifice destined for the school of mines, for which the country furnished a sum of more than three millions of francs, (125,000l. sterling,) would adorn the principal palaces of Paris or London. Two great palaces were recently constructed by Mexican artists, pupils of the Academy of Fine Arts of the capitol. One of these palaces exhibits a very beautiful oval peristyle of coupled columns. The traveller justly admires a vast circumference, paved with porphyry flags, and enclosed with an iron railing, richly ornamented with bronze, containing an equestrian statue of King Charles IV. The city of Mexico is remarkable for its excellent police. The most part of the streets have very broad pavements, and they are clean and well lighted. The objects which generally attract the attention of the traveller are, 1. The cathedral, which has two towers, ornamented with pillars and statues. &c. is of very beautiful symmetry. 2. The Treasury, from which, since the beginning of the 16th century, more than 6,500 millions in gold and silver have been coined. 3. The Convents, among which the great convent of St. Francis is particularly distinguished which, from alms alone, possesses an annual revenue of half a million of francs. 4. The Hospital, or rather the two united hospitals, of which the one maintains 600, the other 800 children and old people. 5. The Acordada, a fine edifice, of which the prisons are generally spacious and well aired. 6. The School of mines, with its fine collections in physics, mechanics, and mineralogy. 7. The Botanical Garden, which is extremely rich in vegetable productions. 8. The edifices of the University and Public Library. 9. The equestrian statue of King Charles IV. According to the most recent and least uncertain dates, the actual population of the city of Mexico appears to be from 134 to 140,000 souls. The clergy of Mexico is extremely numerous. The Archbishop possesses a revenue of 682,500 livres, (11,120l. sterling.) The revenue of the Inquisition amounts 200,000 livres. The market of Mexico is richly supplied.

The greater part of the roots are cultivated on the Chinampas, called by the Europeans floating gardens. They are towed with long poles. The edges of the squares are generally ornamented with flowers. The promenade in boats around the Chinampas, is one of the most agreeable that can be enjoyed in the environs of Mexico.

No city of the new continent, without even excepting those of the United States, can display such great, solid and scientific establishments as the capital of Mexico. In the Academy of the Arts is a much finer and more complete collection of casts than is to be found in any part of Germany. The collection of casts brought to Mexico, cost the King 200,000 francs.

The revenue of the Academy of Fine Arts at Mexico amounts to 125,000 francs. It is impossible not to perceive the influence of this establishment on the taste of the nation. What a number of beautiful edifices are to be seen at Mexico! nay, even in the provincial towns! Those monuments, which frequently cost a million, and a million and a half of francs, would appear to advantage in the finest streets of St. Petersburg, Berlin or Paris.

M. Talso, professor of sculpture at Mexico, was even able to cast an equestrian statue of King Charles IV. which, with the exception of the Marcus Aurelius at Rome, surpasses in beauty and purity of style, every thing which remains in this way in Europe. Instruction is communicated gratis at the Academy of Fine Arts. The architectural works carried on in the capital of Mexico are so great, that notwithstanding the low rate of wages, the superb edifice for the school of mines will cost at least three millions of francs.

Nothing can present a more rich and varied appearance than the valley, when in a fine summer morning we transport ourselves to the top of one of the towers of the Cathedral of Mexico. The city appears as if washed by the waters of the Lake of Texcoco, whose basin, surrounded by villages and hamlets, brings to mind the most beautiful lakes of the mountains of Switzerland. Large avenues of elms and poplars lead in every direction to the capitol, and two aqueducts, constructed over arches of very great elevation, cross the plain; and exhibit an appearance equally agreeable and interesting.

### A CURE FOR THE AGUE AND FEVER.

Take one ounce of Bark (common yellow Peruvian)—one ounce of Cloves, ground fine and mix them in a bottle of good Madeira wine; of which take a wine glass full every 10 or 15 minutes, beginning two hours before the chill is expected; taking care to shake the bottle well before each drink. When the chill comes on, no more is to be taken until the next day at the same time.

When the person has a regular accession of fever, without the chill, the same remedy will answer.

### CURE FOR THE DYSENTERY.

Several persons who have lately laboured under severe attacks of the Dysentery, have experienced a relief and cure from using tea made of the common blackberry root.

Extract of a letter from Fort Osage, dated June 15, 1821.

Grasshoppers!—Immense swarms of Grasshoppers are overrunning this whole country, and literally eating it up. Our gardens are nearly all destroyed, and we have no reason to hope that any thing will be saved of them. Without some Providential interference, I can see no escape from all the distressing consequences of a general and utter failure of our grain crops, this plague seems to be evidently progressing south-eastwardly, so that you may count upon a similar visitation next fall.—Those who can secure two years supply of grain from the present crops ought to do so by all means, you had better prepare for the coming evil: practice economy in the feeding away of corn, &c.; save plenty of forage in order to save grain.



## FOREIGN.

### FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Belviders, arrived at Baltimore from Liverpool.

Greeks and Turks.—An official article received at Berlin from Galatz dated the 12th June, states that a report of a victory gained by the Greeks is confirmed.—It appears that a Turkish corps of 10,000 men which was advancing upon Bucharest from Galatz, had been attacked in the rear by the Greeks and beaten—nearly 3,000 Turks were killed, a Pacha made prisoner, and sixteen pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the victors. The routed Turks retreated to Ibrail.

Commercial letters received in Vienna the 28th June, announce that from the 8th to the 10th inst. some very bloody battles had been fought between the Greeks and Turks in the vicinity of Tergowitz.—The Turks commenced an attack on the entrenched position of Prince Ypsilanti and were repulsed with considerable slaughter. Yassy is again in the power of the Greeks, where they have established a provisional administration.

### FRANCE & NAPOLEON.

The French Chamber of Deputies became a scene of tumult in consequence of some personal invectives in a debate to discontinue the censorship. M. Duplessis Grenadeau, commenced by analysing the policy of Buonaparte. But said the hon. member, "the Usurper is dead, now if you like, cry out long live the Emperor." On this the members of both sides quitted their seats, the ministers withdrew and the deputy descended from the tribune, leaving the remainder of his speech unuttered.

In the British House of Commons on the 10th July, Mr. Bennett asked why the signature of Buonaparte's surgeon did not appear to the report of the medical persons inserted in the London Gazette.—He thought it a remarkable omission! The Marquis of Londonderry (Lord Castlereagh) said he could not account for the omission.

Warsaw, June 19.

All the regiments both of the guards and of the line went yesterday to the camp which is forming at Pawaski, not far from the city. Almost all the regiments of infantry and artillery from the different parts of the kingdom have likewise marched to this camp.

### IRELAND.

LONDON, July 15.

Orange Association in Ireland.  
DREADFUL AFFRAY.

A desperate and bloody affray, we regret to learn, has taken place between the Orangemen and the Catholics of Bandon, by which the town for almost the entire day, was in a state of the utmost alarm, confusion and horror. The outrage, it appears, was occasioned by a procession of the Orangemen, on the 1st of July, the anniversary of the battle of Boyne. The particulars, it is stated, by the Dublin Evening Post, are spread out to a great length in the Cork journals, and the following are a few extracts from their accounts:

The first of July at Bandon. (From the Cork Chronicle.)

"When the wished for morning, however, was ushered in by the roar of cannon, every thing seemed to wear a restless aspect. The Orangemen commenced at the appointed hour of eleven, their procession to Church; their drums and fifes played in turns Protestant Boys and Croppies lie down. They then went forth, discharging their fire arms, and intemperately huzzed at every Catholic house they passed, and proceeded to the Castle road—here a portion of their time was employed in consulting whether they should alter their usual route and return by Chapel-street, which is chiefly Catholic, and which claimed a prescriptive right to oppose their array, in case they should persist in such an undertaking—they prepared themselves for action. A few Catholics armed themselves with stones, and heated with drink, assembled for resistance. The Orangemen approached—the fray commenced, and went on for some time with doubtful issue. The Catholic combatants, being somewhat protected by their intervening houses, foolishly kept the Orangemen stationary in a lane, firing at themselves and every passenger by whom it was crossed. In the general confusion, a poor woman, in the deli-

cate situation of advanced pregnancy, was shot through the heart. The fire of muskets and pistols continued, and several wounds were thereby inflicted. Some individuals began to distribute, at their houses, swords and guns to every Orangeman capable of bearing arms. They crowded to the scene of riot. Mr. Jervois, at the head of the dragoons and yeomanry, now arrived, and even their presence did not terminate the wanton and indiscriminate depredations that had been commenced. The Orangemen broke every door and window in the neighbourhood."

The first of July at Newry. (From the Newry Telegraph.)

On the 1st inst. the Newry yeomanry corps, amounting to 140 men, of which the Hon. F. J. Needham, is Captain, paraded on the North Road. On this occasion a Sergeant and several of the men appeared with decorations of orange ribbons in their caps, contrary to the standing order of the corps, as well as those of the army. The Permanent Sergeant expostulated with them on the subject, but in vain. T. Corry, Esq. Second Captain, who commands in the absence of the Hon. F. J. Needham, then remonstrated with them, on this breach of orders; but finding that they persisted in their resolution to wear the orange ribbons, and that his admonition had produced no effect, he gave them the choice of retiring from the corps, or appearing in the ranks in regular uniform, without any party badges.—The Sergeant and 16 of the men chose the former alternative, and grounded their arms.

The Spanish papers contain a report presented to the Cortes on the expose which the American Deputation had made to the Government of Spain on the state of their provinces, and means of establishing the Spanish Constitution in that quarter. United in object and principle with their western brethren, the Cortes professed that they were likewise unanimous as to the means of accomplishing the great principle comprised in the 13th Article of the Constitution. But the great importance of the subject, and the sincere desire of examining farther into the mode of applying the means of effecting it more or less extensively, had induced them to postpone the consideration of some of the propositions which had been read. The project of law proposed by the Commission for establishing the Constitution in Spanish America, embraces 16 articles, the most important of which are, that there shall be a section of the Cortes in Mexico, including Deputies chosen from New Spain, New Galicia, the peninsula of Yucatan, Guatemala, the interior provinces of the east and west, and both Californias; that out of this section five Deputies shall be sent to the General Cortes of Spain; that this section shall meet at the times, and in the circumstances, which require the meeting of the General Cortes, and exercise the same rights and privileges, except those that refer to the general government of the Monarchy; that a Royal Delegate shall reside in Mexico, to hold, in the name of the King, the government of the territories above specified; and that the delegation exercised through the means of a distinguished person, worthy of the confidence of the Sovereign, shall be assisted by four secretaries of state—for the Treasury, Grace and Justice, War and Marine, named by the Representative of his Majesty, and responsible to the above mentioned section of the Cortes.

Brussels, July 9.

"Messrs. Hope & Co. gave notice on the 6th inst. upon the Exchange at Amsterdam, that, notwithstanding their endeavours, the Finance Committee of the Spanish Cortes, without giving them any previous notice, have proposed, in the sitting of the 28th of June, to liquidate the arrears of the interest of the debt due to Holland, by means of certificates of the Administration of the Public Credit, not bearing interest; and that it is with such certificates that the other creditors of Spain are paid. They add that this report, though entirely opposite to the proceeding on this important question, was adopted by the Cortes after a very short discussion."

Frankfort, July 5.

Accounts from Odessa of 11th June, say, that since the 9th fourteen vessels had arrived with fugitives from Constantinople, who brought the melancholy information

that the killing and imprisonment of the Greeks still continued.

London, July 15.

Madrid papers to the 28th ult. have arrived this morning; they supply some details respecting the conspiracy which had been discovered in Andalusia. The detection of plots, and the contrivance of plots, form indeed the chief topics of information from that distracted country, where revolution seems hastening to its most terrific consequences. In the Journal des Debats, for example of Monday last, it is stated upon the authority of a private letter, dated at Madrid, June 26, that in the club called Fontana de Oro, the question of putting the king to death was discussed! "A curate of Valencia (says the writer) was the orator on this occasion; his cry was echoed by the populace who did not hesitate to exclaim that if the King quitted the capital without calling an extraordinary convocation of the Cortes, they would intercept his progress towards the waters of Sacedon, and inflict justice upon him."

The following are extracts from the papers.

Madrid, June 26.

Accounts from Seville, of the 19th give details of the conspiracy discovered in the province of Andalusia. Gen. Don Pedro Grimarest, as it seems was to place himself at the head of the conspiracy, together with brig. gen. Mir, with the titles of first and second commanders of the Army of the Faith. Their meeting was held at the abode of gen. Grimarest, who furnished the money, but, as it seems, very sparingly, for the necessary expenses. The plan was most absurd—they were to seize the horses of a depot of a regiment near the town of Burros, to release the innocent prisoners confined at Xeres, which respectable force was to serve as the nucleus for that which they fancied they could assemble.

"The Insurgent Zaldivar engaged to reinforce this great army with a body of partisans, and former companions of his at the time when he commanded a party of Guerillas in the French war. All being done, which was to be accomplished without money, for they had none, they were to proclaim the king absolute, to overturn the monumental stones of the constitution, and come to Seville, to join their companions there. Several persons are arrested, and others have fled; in pursuit of whom, the most active measures are adopted.

"It is reported to day, (the 26th) at Madrid, that there has been a terrible commotion at Valencia. To prevent error, we think it our duty to say, that we have before us a proclamation of the Captain General of that Province, in which he states, that some malicious person, taking advantage of the night, discharged a petard, which led some persons to believe that cannon had been fired from the citadel, and that General Elio was going to be set at liberty. Hence a great agitation naturally ensued, which, however, was happily calmed by the prudence and firmness of the Political Chief and the other authorities."

Paris, July 9.

"It appears certain, that Buonaparte completed his Memoirs (which he commenced on his arrival at St. Helena) a short time before his death. Several copies, it is said were made of his work, two of which were delivered to Gen. Bertrand and M. de Montholon. The manuscript will perhaps make about three volumes. Journal de Paris.

The Lyons Gazette of July 1st,

contains an article not official under the head of Vienna, stating that a Russian army, under Gen. Wetgenstein, had crossed the Danube and was marching against Constantinople, and that a Russian fleet was proceeding from the Black Sea, for the same destination.

From the London Courier July 14.

We have received a Hamburg Mail this morning, bringing Paris papers to the 6th inst. Their contents are of considerable interest, especially the intelligence from Odessa. The Ottoman government seems likely to embroil itself with Russia, whose hostility, at the present moment, might assume a shape peculiarly embarrassing, not only to the Porte but to other European powers. Indeed, if Russia should just now be drawn into a struggle with Turkey, we can hardly comprehend the possibility of its not leading to results very different from what might have attended such an occurrence under different circumstances.

The following are extracts.

Breslaw, June 30.

"Reports had been received at Vienna from the Austrian authorities on the military frontiers of Transylvania, which are said to announce that Russian troops had entered Moldavia, because, as a manifesto is asserted to state the existing treaties had been violated by the Turks occupying Wallachia without the consent of Russia. It is said there are many Russian officers with Ypsilanti's corps, to whose exertions it is chiefly attributed that it daily increases. [Silesian Gazette,



## AGRICULTURAL.

### ORCHARDS.

It has become proverbial, that "where an old orchard has stood, a young one will not thrive." This has been so frequently reiterated, that many of our good agriculturalists have subscribed to the opinion, without taking the trouble to examine into it, and have accordingly neglected a very important source of profit and convenience.

It is a fact much to be regretted, that the cultivation of fruit trees, in this country, was much more attended to, half a century since, than at the present time—consequently, with our increased population, fruit has become scarce, and belief almost positive exists, that fruit trees will not thrive on old land. This is a question which needs serious consideration, that our yeomanry may no longer take hypothesis for fact, when but one experiment would dispel the illusion.

We, however, admit the fact, that trees, planted on new land thrive uncommonly well, and many of them grow to a great size, while those planted on land that had been much cultivated and worn, have been very tardy in their growth, and as yet are but dwarfs in comparison with the former. Now we will endeavour to explain the reason of this admission, which, we trust, will at the same time throw some light on the art of cultivating fruit trees.

1st. Trees planted fifty or one hundred years since, were generally set on new land, highly enriched by the decaying vegetable productions, which had been accumulating, perhaps, from time immemorial. The richness of the soil would, without doubt, enable the tree to grow rapidly, and very abundantly explains the reason of their monstrous growth.

2d. An orchard set on the ruins of an old one, has not this vegetable manure to lead the aid that its predecessor had; consequently, it is slow in its growth, small and unproductive when grown, becomes mossy; dwindles and dies, or is neglected as unworthy of the husbandman's attention, and the caterpillar destroys what the axe has spared. Our climate and soil are every where calculated for the productions of fruit in its perfection and abundance; when only assisted by the fostering hand of art—and it is unreasonable to anticipate a harvest without previous cultivation.

In the early days of our country, the earth needed only the seed to be sown to produce a rich harvest, for its bosom was enriched and softened by natural manure. The case is now different—it has been skinned by grandfather, father and son, twice or thrice repeated, until its face is sadly wasted. Who is there among us, when allowed to think for himself, that would suppose a tree would grow when unassisted by art, on land thus impoverished? The farmer, who thinks of raising a good crop of corn, knows well the necessity of softening, manuring, and frequently stirring the earth—on this depends his success. Suppose he should say with regard to his corn, as he does in fact of his trees, my great grandfather planted them without hoeing or manuring, and was sure of the increase, and I will do likewise—would he not be styled a madman, or a fool? Let an husbandman bestow the same care on an orchard that he does on a field of corn, and he will be blest with the same abundant harvest.

To him who doubts the possibility of making a good orchard on old land, these few simple rules are enjoined, and we doubt not, upon experiment, his happy conversion to a truth that will increase his wealth.

1. Be sure that the roots of the tree be not set below the soil. If the soil be shallow, bring it from a

depth of six or eight feet, and lay the roots to grow in. 3d. Prune the superfluous roots and branches, and keep the tree smooth and clear from moss. 3d. Suffer no grass to grow within ten feet of the tree, and twice in the year, spring and fall, loosen the earth in this circumference, and mix into it a full wheel-barrow load of rich manure.

The author is happy to state, that a few years experiment upon this plan, on the ground of an old orchard, has convinced him that the principle opposed in this paper, is without foundation. VERITAS.

Important to Farmers.—A Mr. Bailey, of East Marlborough, (Penn.) has invented a mowing machine, which has been put in operation, in the presence of a number of spectators, and cut grass, very neatly, at the rate of one acre in 35 minutes. The form of the scythe is circular, about five and a half inches in diameter, and is put in motion by wheels, and the whole moved by one or two horses harnessed, as in a cart.

### Calvert County Court,

October Term, 1830.

On application of Wm. Snade of Calvert county, to the judges of said county court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on affirmation, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Wm. Snade has resided the two preceding years, prior to the said act, within the state of Maryland; it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Wm. Snade give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court to be held at Prince Frederick town, in said county, on the second Monday of October next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, (if any they have), why the said Wm. Snade should not be discharged agreeable to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of said order to be set up at the courthouse and church doors of said county two months previous to the sitting of the next county court. Signed by order of court,

WM. S. MORSELL, CLE.

Sept 6

### FEMALE ACADEMY.

At the request of the Misses Marcell, we attended on Monday last the public examination of the pupils in their Female Academy, and were much gratified with the result. The several classes underwent a strict and careful examination—calculated by its manner not merely for a public exhibition, but to try effectually the extent of their knowledge—it would be useless to name the classes or the individual young ladies who distinguished themselves in this examination. All of the class gave the most satisfactory proof of their own industry, attention and improvement, and of the care and skill of the ladies by whom they have been instructed.

We make this publication as an act of justice to the respectable and deserving ladies who have established among us this useful Seminary, and who have so conducted it as to merit a large share of the public patronage.

W. Goldsborough,  
R. B. Taney,  
Fred. A. Schley,  
Richard Potts,  
W. Ross.

August 4.

### LADIES ACADEMY.

MISS E. & J. MARCELL,  
Inform the Parents and Guardians of Annapolis, that their house is prepared for the reception of boarders, that their pupils will resume the studies on the first Monday in September next.

All the branches, including a polite English Education, are taught at

French 5 00  
Music 12 00

Board and Tuition included 37 50

Frederick City, Aug. 16, 1831.

### Notice is hereby Given

That the subscribers have called from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Enoch H. Kille, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the legally authenticated, and those entitled to make immediate payment.

Joseph J. Hopkins, Adm.

Aug. 30.



FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Assembly Ticket for Anne Arundel.  
William Stewart, Moralis Ridout,  
Nicholas Worthington, (of Tho.)  
Edward Warfield.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.  
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius  
Davis, Lewis Motter, John Duddle.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.  
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Den-  
nis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.  
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray,  
John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne  
Assembly Ticket for Prince George's.  
William D. Digges, William A.  
Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George  
Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.  
Charles Parker, William Tingle,  
jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Ste-  
venson.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.  
William Knight, James F. Brown,  
J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Caroline.  
William Potter, James Houston,  
Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford.

Assembly Ticket for Montgomery.  
William Darne, Benjamin S. For-  
rest, Col. John H. Riggs, Dr. Ben-  
jamin Duval.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

ANNAPOLIS.

Nicholas Brewer, seat 151

By the act of 1816, ch. 232, con-  
firmed and made a part of the con-  
stitution by that of 1817, ch. 149,  
Annapolis is made the sixth district  
of Anne Arundel county, for hold-  
ing elections for sheriffs, members  
of congress, electors of president,  
and vice-president of U. S. and  
Electors of Senate.

The following are the third, fourth,  
fifth and sixth sections of the act of  
1816, by which it would appear that  
Annapolis is not entitled to an Elec-  
tor of Senate.

3. And be it enacted, That the ci-  
ty of Annapolis shall constitute the  
sixth election district of said county  
for all elections hereafter to be  
held for sheriffs, electors of presi-  
dent and vice-president, and electors  
of the senate of this state, and for  
a member of congress, which  
said elections shall be held by the  
mayor, recorder, and aldermen of  
the said city, or any three or more  
of them, at such place within the  
said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the  
mayor, recorder, and aldermen of  
said city, or a majority of them,  
authorised to hold elections as afore-  
said, shall make return under their  
hands and seals, within the time pre-  
scribed by law, of the votes taken  
by them at any election held in vir-  
tue of this act, to the presiding  
judges of the other election districts  
of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the pre-  
siding judges of the said election  
districts, in making out their returns,  
shall compute and receive as a part  
of the votes taken at any such elec-  
tion, the returns made to them by  
virtue of this act, by the said may-  
or, recorder and aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such  
parts of the constitution and form  
of government as are repugnant to  
the provisions of this act, be and  
the same are hereby repealed.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Districts	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Federal.							
Worthington,	79	64	1	54	193	62	483
Hood,	79	62	0	53	222	62	478
Democratic.							
Dorsey,	147	49	32	160	237	00	645
Estep,	148	48	31	161	210	00	618

CALVERT COUNTY.

Districts.	U. M. L.
Democratic.	
Beckett,	159 134 78 371
Smith,	157 132 79 368
Federal.	
Graham,	69 144 117 330
Dare,	65 142 117 324

TALBOT COUNTY.

Districts.	U. M. L.
Democratic.	
Martin,	257 190 176 137 760
Hayward,	261 190 168 138 755
Federal.	
Goldsborough,	182 130 154 190 686
Edmondson,	183 127 144 119 573

Cecil and Kent have chosen De-  
mocrats. We have not learned  
the majority they have given.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Federal.		
Washington,	801	794
Davis,	876	784

BALTIMORE CITY.

Kell,	2,452
Randall,	2,320

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

At Hootstown.	Democratic.	Federal.
Harryman	220	Hood 19
Brown	219	Wise 18
At Schealy's, 2d District.	Democratic.	Federal.
Harryman	189	Hood 92
Brown	187	Wise 89

Most Extraordinary Case.

The man of whom several accounts  
have recently been published of  
swallowing Jack knives, bullets,  
marbles, &c. died in the Alms-house,  
New-York, on Sunday last, in con-  
sequence of overloading his system  
with those articles. He gave a  
history of his life to the attending  
physician, in which many wonderful  
facts will doubtless appear. On  
opening his body, twelve knives (all  
shut) were found in his stomach, one  
of them four inches and a half in  
length, and one and a quarter wide,  
and among them the pocket-knife of  
the Philadelphia physician, with his  
name on it. An authentic report  
of this very remarkable case will  
undoubtedly be made in the Medical  
Repository, with more particulars  
than would be advisable to give on  
our hear-say authority.

[Patron of Industry.

FROM LISBON.

By the schooner Franklin, capt.  
Bradford, arrived here yesterday in  
60 days from Lisbon, we learn that  
the King of Portugal had arrived at  
Lisbon from Rio Janeiro, but was  
not suffered to land until he had  
signed the new Constitution—His  
officers of State were ordered back.  
Lisbon, it is stated, was in much con-  
fusion.

From the New York Evening Post.  
ECLIPSE.

This interesting phenomenon  
which set so many inquisitive minds  
on the tip toe of eager observation,  
commenced within a very few sec-  
onds of the time announced by  
Mr. Nash in his Diary, viz. at about  
38 minutes past 7, A. M. The pen-  
umbra came on the sun's south-  
western limb, and as it increased moved  
towards the eastern limb, where it  
finally went off. The direction of  
the penumbra at the time of the  
greatest obscuration, was about S.  
by E.—at this time 8 digits (or eight  
twelfths) of the sun's diameter was  
hidden, the horns or cusps extend-  
ing, like those of the new moon  
when first seen, to a considerable  
distance beyond the centre of the  
segment during the time of the  
principal obscuration, the light was  
evidently considerably diminished—  
a sort of pale amber hued crepus-  
culum pervaded the atmosphere that  
looked very like the frequent ap-  
pearance of a November afternoon.

It is often asked by persons but  
very partially acquainted with as-  
tronomical phenomena, how the  
moon, a body which the astron-  
omers say is abundantly smaller than  
our earth, should ever be able to  
conceal from us wholly, or even  
nearly so, a body so very much lar-  
ger as the sun is said to be—this is  
entirely owing to their relative dis-  
tances. We know that a sixpenny  
piece placed near the eye will total-  
ly eclipse a very large object at con-  
siderable distance, and on this prin-  
ciple the greater proximity of the  
moon, in a great measure, counter-  
balances its inferiority of size.—  
There is probably no point of view  
in which a phenomenon of this sort  
is so beneficial or so productive of  
instructive reflection to young  
minds, as that in which it places the  
wonderful pretensions of skillful as-  
tronomers. When they tell that  
we are placed at the prodigious dis-  
tance of 96 millions of miles from a  
body whose influence we feel so sen-  
sibly at every pore during the warm-  
est seasons of the year, & tell us also  
that this same body which looks to  
us like a tea cup or saucer, is up-  
wards of eight hundred thousand  
miles in diameter, (or from side to  
side as we see it) and that its im-  
mense distance when compared with  
that of the moon, enables the latter  
only a little over two thousand miles  
in diameter, to hide it—when they  
tell us also that we live on a planet  
whose diameter is only about the  
one hundredth part of that of the  
sun, and that we are impelled in a  
continual rotation round this sun as  
a centre, at the rate of 67,376 miles  
in an hour, or almost 150 times fas-  
ter than a cannon ball flies when  
first discharged—we can hardly help

feeling, doubting, and perhaps dis-  
believing the whole scheme as an  
illusion, like that which made the  
philosopher in Rabelais declare that  
he ruled the elements and set times  
to the winds and to the seasons—  
but when they step forward, and on  
the strength of their profound and  
complicated calculations declare,  
that on such a day several months  
hence, at a given hour and minute,  
a very unusual or rare obscuration  
of one heavenly body by another  
will take place, with all the particu-  
larity and precision of an interest  
or profit and loss computation, and  
when we find that, in spite of all  
the strange obstacles of immense  
distance, prodigious size, and incon-  
ceivable rapidity of motions, differ-  
ing materially from one another,  
they tell us to a minute when this  
circumstance will occur, we can  
hardly forbear to give them credit  
for a special and profound knowl-  
edge that wonderfully nobles the  
human intellect, and seems to con-  
nect it, by a direct medium, with di-  
vinity itself.

The tiresome letter-writer from  
Washington county, Thomas Ken-  
nedy, observes in his 18th letter,  
when speaking of the democratic can-  
didates, that they are "men who  
have always been the friends of  
union, and supported the general  
government and the constitution of  
the United States; men, in short,  
who have hitherto proved, by their  
actions, that they are the friends of  
mankind, not in name—not in word  
only, but in deed!" Wonderful! We  
will finish the picture, by adding,  
"men" who are the friends and ad-  
mirers of Jefferson, who paid Callen-  
der fifty dollars to slander Washing-  
ton, and who gloried, as he descends  
into the grave, that he was the first  
to enter the breach in the walls of  
federalism; "men," who are the  
friends & supporters of that admin-  
istration by whose democratic mis-  
management the nation has lost nearly  
one hundred millions of dol-  
lars, and by whose misconduct we  
are forced to borrow millions in time  
of peace—"men," who are the  
friends and supporters of Samuel  
Sprigg, the democratic governor of  
this state, who declared he "wished  
Washington had never lived," and  
who said he would "pave all hell  
with Quakers!" if in his power;  
"men," who are the friends of those  
who have squandered away the funds  
of our state, and who agree with the  
horn-blower of the hills in his "whin-  
ing and pharisaic attempts to put  
on the shoulders of federalism, the  
countless sins of democracy. These  
are the "men" whom the ballad sing-  
er recommends to the good people  
of Maryland! Fed. Repub.

From the Federal Republican.

To The People of the U. States,  
NO. IV.

You will, I think, have perceived,  
from what I have already stated and  
proved, that the balances appearing  
on the public books against individu-  
als are not merely "unsettled and  
exparte accounts;" the declaration  
of the administration at Washing-  
ton, their organ the "National Intel-  
ligencer," to that effect notwithstanding.  
How any respectable  
men can, in the face of the records  
in their own possession, endeavour  
to impose such a belief on the pub-  
lic, is truly astonishing. From this  
circumstance, alone, one would be  
disposed, if not compelled, to think,  
"there is something rotten in the  
state of Denmark."

A few more extracts will be made  
from the books of the fourth auditor.  
In the report of balances made by  
him last winter, I find the follow-  
ing entry:

"Flannagan and Parsons, 91,000  
dollars, contractors, Baltimore."  
Here appears to be a large balance,  
of upwards of three years standing,  
from two individuals residing with-  
in five hours ride of the capitol! And  
here again the fourth auditor  
does not vouchsafe to tell us a word  
more about the matter than what  
you see stated above. He merely  
says, that Flannagan and Parsons  
are "contractors," (but does not say  
for what) and they owe the U. States  
the sum of ninety one thousand dol-  
lars. Nothing is said about further  
credits being claimed, nor that any  
measures have, or will be resorted  
to, to recover back the money due.  
This, however, is very much of a  
piece with the other items stated in  
this officer's report—by a recurrence  
to which it will be seen, that, in a  
few nine cases out of ten, even the  
residence of the delinquents is "un-  
known!"

There appears, in the same report,  
to be a liquidated balance, standing  
more than three years from the 30th  
September last, against Joshua For-

man, of \$24,274. 51, and the audi-  
tor states, that he neither knows  
his "rank," nor his residence." In  
short, he seems to know nothing ab-  
out him. The people are simply  
given to understand, that this gen-  
tleman owes them nearly \$50,000;  
but for what purpose this money was  
taken out of the public treasury, we  
are left to "guess," not a word be-  
ing said about the matter by the  
fourth auditor more than I have just  
stated. Are such things as these  
to be endured? Will you submit to  
them? If you do, you will deserve  
that destiny which a culpable neg-  
ligence and apathy about such mat-  
ter will, most certainly, sooner or  
later, bring about.

There appears from this list of  
balances (the 4th auditor's) to be a-  
bout \$350,000 due to the United  
States from Prize Agents alone;  
and these balances due more than  
three years from the 30th Septem-  
ber last. Certainly sufficient time  
has elapsed for these gentlemen to  
have made a final settlement of their  
accounts.

The next case to which I shall  
refer in this list is that of Samuel  
Smith and Buchanan, who are re-  
ported as delinquents for the sum  
of \$8,182. All the information  
which the report affords, relative to  
this debt, is that the parties reside  
at "Baltimore," not one word said  
about the purpose for which this  
money was given to these gentlemen  
from the public treasury. All we  
know about it is, that they have got  
the money, and have had it in their  
possession more than three years  
from the 30th September last." We  
do know that this constitutes no  
part of the famous "leghorn debt."  
That stands upon the books in the  
names of "Degan and Purviance,"  
amounts, at this time, with interest,  
to between one and two hundred  
thousand dollars, and is a total loss  
to the United States; though the  
money ought, long since, to have  
been recovered from Smith and Buc-  
chanan, for reasons which they  
know, and which I could tell, if it  
would now answer any good pur-  
pose to do so.

A greater part of the balances re-  
ported by the fourth auditor of the  
treasury is of a kind similar to the  
cases I have had particular reference  
to, in this and my last number.  
The total amount of balances on  
this list is about two millions of  
dollars; and it is a remarkable fact,  
that, although the balances have re-  
mained on the public books for  
"more than three years from the  
30th September last," it does not  
appear, out of about six hundred  
and fifty delinquents on the list, that  
any measures have been taken to re-  
cover back the money from any but  
two of them one of whom owes less  
than 100 dollars! Wonder then,  
that the people are compelled to  
borrow money when our rulers prac-  
tice conduct like this. I do not  
mean to say, that every man whose  
name appears on this list is actual-  
ly a public defaulter—I know to the  
contrary—but I do believe the far  
greater number of them are actual  
defaulters, and to an immense a-  
mount. And be it remembered,  
that if any one of them keeps a large  
sum of money in his hands, even for  
ten or twelve years, and then pays  
it into the treasury without suit be-  
ing ordered or judgment obtained,  
he is charged with no interest.  
What an inducement therefore, is  
there for men to speculate on the  
public money in their hands; or  
even to buy stocks, or put it out at  
lawful interest; seeing that they may  
do all this, (and I have known it to  
be done) with perfect impunity.

In my next I shall take notice of  
a few of the defaulters on another  
set of the public books—namely:  
those denominated "books of re-  
ceipts and expenditures;" on which  
are entered monies advanced on ac-  
count of the "civil list," "foreign  
intercourse," "miscellaneous" ob-  
jects, &c. &c.

A Native of Virginia.

THE JEW.

Travelling lately through the  
Western part of Virginia, I was  
much interested in hearing an old  
and highly respectable clergyman  
give a short account of a Jew,  
with whom he had lately become ac-  
quainted. He was preaching to a  
large and attentive audience, when  
his attention was arrested by seeing  
a man enter, having every mark of  
a Jew on the lineaments of his coun-  
tenance. He was well dressed, and  
his countenance was noble, though  
it was evident his heart had lately  
been the habitation of sorrow. He  
took his seat, and was all attention,  
while an unassuming tear was often

seen to wet his cheek. After ser-  
vice the clergyman fixed his eyes  
steadily upon him, and the stranger  
reciprocated the stare. The good  
minister goes up to him; "Sir, am I  
correct, am I not addressing one of  
the children of Abraham?" "You  
are." "But how is it that I meet a  
Jew in a Christian assembly?"—The  
substance of his narrative was as  
follows:

He was a very respectable man,  
of a superior education, who had  
lately come from London; and with  
his books, his riches, and a lovely  
daughter of seventeen, had found a  
charming retreat on the fertile banks  
of the Ohio. He had heretofore the  
company of his bosom before he left Eu-  
rope, & he now knew no pleasure but  
the company of his endeared child.  
She was surrounded by beauty as a  
mantle; but her cultivated mind, and  
her amiable disposition, threw a-  
round her a charm superior to any  
of the unselfish decorations of the  
body. No pains had been spared on  
her education. She could read and  
speak with fluency several different  
languages, and her manners charmed  
every beholder. No wonder, then,  
that a doating father, whose head  
had now become sprinkled with grey,  
should place his whole affection on  
this only child of his love, especial-  
ly as he knew no source of happi-  
ness beyond this world. Being a  
strict Jew, he educated her in the  
strictest principles of his religion,  
and he thought he had presented it  
with an ornament.

It was not long ago that his daugh-  
ter was taken sick. The rose faded  
from her cheek, her eye lost its fire,  
her strength decayed, and it was  
soon apparent that the worm of dis-  
ease was rioting in the core of her  
vitals. The father hung over the  
bed of his daughter with a heart  
ready to burst with anguish. He  
often attempted to converse with  
her, but seldom spoke but by the  
language of tears. He spared no  
trouble nor expense in procuring  
medical assistance, but no human  
skill could extract the arrow of death  
now fixed in her heart. The father  
was walking in a small grove near  
his house, wetting his steps with his  
tears, when he was sent for by his  
dying daughter. With a heavy  
heart he entered the door of the  
chamber, which he feared would  
soon be the entrance of death. He  
was now to bid a last farewell of  
child, but his religion gave but a  
feeble hope of meeting her hereaf-  
ter.

The child grasped the hand of her  
parent with a death-cold hand. "My  
father, do you love me?" "My child,  
you know I love you—that you are  
more dear to me than all the world  
beside!" "But, father, do you love  
me?" "Why, my child, will you  
give me pain so exquisite? Have I  
ever given you any proofs of my  
love?" "But, my dearest father, do  
you love me?" The father could  
not answer; the child added, "I  
know, my dear father, you have ever  
loved me—you have been the kindest  
of parents, and I tenderly love you.  
Will you grant me one request, O,  
my father! it is the dying request  
of your daughter—will you grant  
it?" My dearest child, ask what  
you will, though it take every cent  
of my property, whatever it may be,  
it shall be granted. I will grant  
it." "My dear father, I beg you  
never again to speak against Jesus  
of Nazareth!" The father was  
dumb with astonishment. "I know  
(continued the dying girl) I know  
but little about this Jesus, for I was  
never taught. But I know that he  
is a saviour, for he has manifested  
himself to me since I have been sick,  
even for the salvation of my soul.  
I believe he will save me; although  
I have never before loved him. I  
feel that I am going to him—that I  
shall ever be with him. And now  
my father do not deny me; I beg  
that you will never again speak a-  
gainst the Jesus of Nazareth. I  
entreat you to obtain a Testament  
that tells of him; and when I am no  
more, you may bestow on him the  
love that was formerly mine."

The exertion here overcame the  
weakness of her feeble body. She  
stopped; and the father's heart was  
too full even for tears. He left the  
room in great horror of mind, and  
ere he could again summon sufficient  
fortitude, the spirit of his accom-  
plished daughter had taken its flight.  
As I trust, to that Saviour whom she  
loved and honoured without feeling  
or knowing. The first thing the  
parent did, after consulting to the  
earth his last earthly joy, was to  
procure a New Testament. This  
he read, and taught by the Spirit  
from above, is now numbered among  
the meek and humble followers of  
the Lamb! Christian Herald.



## PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber having made up his mind to purchase a situation in the country, has taken the liberty to offer at Public Sale, the following property to wit—

### A House and Lot,

Now occupied by himself. This house is a large two story framed building not quite finished, and a kitchen, also not finished, and stable, with some other improvements, well calculated for a Public Entertainment; the lot contains about nine acres of land, and lays well for improvement; it has on it a small Peach and Apple Orchard with a number of other Fruit Trees. This property is situated in that flourishing village—Friendship, Anne-Arundel county. This situation is equalled by none in said village.—Also a small

### Convenient Dwelling House,

Kitchen, Store House and Counting Room, with a lot one hundred feet front, running ninety back. This lot has on it a number of Fruit Trees and Herbs, and is now in high cultivation as a garden.—Also

### A Lot of Land,

Adjoining said village containing between fifteen and twenty acres, a part now in the cultivation of Tobacco.—The above property if not sold at Private Sale, will be offered to the Public on Saturday the thirtieth day of September next.

Terms of Sale, three and twelve months; one half to be paid on the first day of January next, on which possession will be given and the balance within twelve months from the day of possession, with legal interest from the date, on bond with security. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, on the premises.

William P. Hardisty.

N. B. Any person being disposed to purchase a situation in said village are invited to come and see for themselves, and examine the property before the day of sale, and if they wish to make a private bargain, perhaps the terms may be made better to suit their convenience as the subscriber wishes to sell.

August 30.

## NOTICE.

The commissioners of Tax for Anne-Arundel County will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 3d of October next.

William S. Green, Clk.

Aug. 16.

## A PERSON

Competent to the Situation of Book-keeper in a respectable counting-house, wishes to obtain employment in that way. Tradersmen or Mechanic's Books either in bringing up, making out the accounts or regulating them, or in writing of any sort by which he may be able to obtain a livelihood. Apply at Mr. Jonathan Hut-ton's.

Annapolis, Aug. 23, 1821.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

## JOHN TRIP,

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

Ephraim Gaither.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

August 16, 1821.

The Easton Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

## 10 Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the subscriber living near the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 30th of May last, a bright Bay Mare, about five years of age, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, with one hind foot white, and a knot on one of her fore legs, about the size of an English walnut. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her home to me, shall receive the above reward.

June 21/2 John Hammond.

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office

## Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821.

On application to the honorable Richard Ridgely, Esq. one of the associate judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Joseph Jones, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Joseph Jones having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Joseph Jones had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Joseph Jones be discharged from his confinement, and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne-Arundel county court, that the said Joseph Jones, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Joseph Jones then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Jones should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors.

By order,

William S. Green, Clk.

July 5

## Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application, to me the subscriber Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing, of John Thompson, of the city of Annapolis, Praying that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 18th day of June 1821.

Richard Ridgely, Clk.

July 5.

## A Farm for Sale,

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURRAY, West River.

July 12

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

August 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of Elias Shipley and William Sellman, administrators with the will annexed of William Shipley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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.

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Shipley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 7th day of August, 1821.

Elias Shipley,

William Sellman,

August 9

Administrators with the will annexed.

## Anne-Arundel County Court,

On application to me the subscriber Chief Judge of the third Judicial District of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jehosaphat M'Cauley, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jehosaphat M'Cauley having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jehosaphat M'Cauley be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the 3d Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jehosaphat M'Cauley should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 11th day of June 1821.

Jeremiah T. Chase.

May 14

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO  
A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationary.

April 12.

## Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this Office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

## George M'Neir,

Having taken out license under the authority of the Corporation of Annapolis,

## AUCTIONEER,

offers his services to the public in that business generally, and hopes by attention to deserve endorsement.

July 19.

## State of Maryland, Sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,

August 22, 1821.

On application by petition of George Warfield, administrator of Thomas Whitefoot, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills

A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Whitefoot, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of August, 1821.

George Warfield, Adm'r.

## AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 19th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold on the premises, the brick house with the lot, adjoining the residence of Mrs Sarah Stinchcomb, at the corner of East Street, nearly opposite the government house. And at the same time will be sold a frame house, with the lot, on the same street, occupied at present by Mrs. Johnson, and fronting the property of Mr. James Allison. The terms of sale are, one third to be paid cash, on the balance a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving good security with interest. Attend.

Geo. M'Neir, Auctioneer.

Aug. 30th 1821.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary and Margaret Callahan, requests all persons having claims against either, to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

William S. Green, Esq.,

Aug. 30,

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber,

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne-Arundel County, on Whitsunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but, when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bite. His clothing, when he left the neighbourhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey, near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Henry Childs.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harbouring or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

June 21.

## Land For Sale.

Will be sold on Thursday the 10th of September, at 12 o'clock if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter (Sunday excepted,) the very valuable tract of land I now reside on, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the Swamp Bridge, containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres more or less. On which there is a good frame dwelling house, two tobacco houses, and other convenient outhouses. The soil is very productive, and well adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco, and all kinds of small grain. The land is well watered, has sufficient timber for its use, and near Tracy's landing, affording an easy conveyance of its produce to market. Should the land be sold, the subscriber will offer for sale, for cash, stock of every description, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils. Persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the premises at any time previous to the day of sale.—Terms of Sale, the purchaser to pay one third on the day of sale, one third in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months, bonds with approved security being given, bearing interest from the day of sale.

John Franklin.

August 16.

## Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of September next, a tract or parcel of land, whereof Thomas Linsted died seized, called "Rappall's Range," containing about 100 acres, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, and adjoining the lands of Mrs. Robinson, on the north side of Severn. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

## Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

Louis Gameway, Trustee.

Aug. 23.

## DEPARTURE OF THE

Taken this morning for Baltimore, the officers of Anne-Arundel county court, enforces at the next ship's sailing, and hopes that his long absence will be the duties of that office, and him to their support.

## New Arrangement of Days.

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 2 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners heretofore.

March 22

## SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceedings

of the last session of the Legislature.

Price—\$1 50.

June 14.

## Lots for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of Several Lots of Ground, Fronting on South street, twenty-five feet, and running seventy feet back. Also a Lot on Duke of Gloucester street, running 125 feet back. The terms will be made accommodating.

Aug. 30.

## 200 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 5th of this month, two Negro Men,

## SAMUEL & NACE.

SAM has a very black complexion, hollow eyes, and a little red, high cheek bones, square built, and about five feet four inches high; he had when he was away a pair of boots worn bottomless, and placed on the toes of the upper leather, one cotton shirt, one ticklenburgh do, and pair of white cotton trousers, one old white hat. He robbed me a few days before he started, and it is likely that he has altered his dress, as he had money plenty, and it is probable that Sam has bought clothes of Nace.

NACE is about 19 years of age, tall, black complexion, round face, a black mark on his forehead, a scar on his left cheek a large scar, cut by kick from a horse. When he was away had on a blue coat, yellow waistcoat, white linen shirt, marcelline waistcoat, new ticklenburgh trousers, a striped pair, one old fur hat. It is probable they are making for the Delaware, as I have reason to believe, and crossed the Bay in a balsam, and I have understood has a forged pass for two or three days or weeks. Whoever secured said fellows in any part, brings them home, or either of them, shall receive Fifty Dollars for each, and One Hundred Dollars for each, if taken out of the state.

Eljah Holman,

North Side of Severn, near Annapolis.

August 30, 1821.

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2



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

To the People of the United States,  
No. V.

Having in my last communication promised to give you in this, some account of the debts due by individuals to the public, and standing on the books of "Receipts and Expenditures," I now enter upon that duty.

The number of debts on the list now under consideration (and recollect that these also are debts due "more than three years prior to the 30th September 1820.") are, about three hundred and fifty. This may be properly called the "Civil List" balance sheet; and comprehends moneys advanced on account of "Foreign Intercourse," as well as a few advances made from the War and Navy Departments, and transferred from them to the books of receipts and expenditures. The total amount which appears to be due from these delinquents, I have not yet ascertained; but it appears, from the remarks annexed to each case by the comptroller of the treasury, that, in many cases, there will be a total loss to the United States, and in a great part of the others it is doubtful whether any thing will be recovered. It is true that, generally the balances appearing on this list are not so large as those stated on the books of the third and fourth auditors—no one delinquent on the books of "receipts and expenditures," appearing to owe more than between 90 and 100 000 dollars exclusive of interest. But the thing which ought to excite the most surprise, if not indignation, is, that certain names should appear on this list at all; seeing that some of them have had more than three times three years allowed them for paying the sums with which they respectively stand charged.

As this list is a public document, printed and published for the information of the people; though from some cause or other little known to them, it cannot, I think be justly deemed invidious in me to make a few extracts from it, by way of sample, and as affording you an opportunity of judging of men, who, while they would drain the treasury of its last dollar, without scruple or remorse, would, at the same time, cause it to be trumpeted through the nation, that they were the most pure and disinterested patriots in the world, and that nothing concerned them so much as the welfare and liberty of the people.

The first case to which I shall refer you in this list is that of "Joel Barlow, late minister of the United States to France." There has been, it would seem, a final settlement of the accounts in this case; and the balance due the United States is \$5,701 54. The comptroller of the treasury remarks, that "the representatives have been requested to pay this balance without delay." The matter has ended, and so it will probably remain like hundreds of others, unless through fear of our arousing from your slumbers, and hurrying the present incumbents to power, they may take the alarm and "institute suits," for the recovery of the money. But you will naturally enquire, how can public functionaries reconcile it to their consciences, and to a proper discharge of their duties and oaths, thus to permit the public money to remain (without bearing any interest,) in the hands of the most rich and opulent men, for seven years, and the government be obliged in the mean time resort to capitalists for the loan money to defray "its ordinary expenses?" I answer, the thing would be inconceivable for one who did not know of some of the corruptions and abominations which prevail at Washington.

It is well known that when Mr. Barlow was nominated by president Madison to the senate as minister to France, he stood charged on the public books with about 750,000 dollars, which he had received to be expended in our intercourse with the Barbary powers; and it ought never to be forgotten how and in

what manner, that money was accounted for. An account was exhibited without the requisite vouchers, and thus it was finally passed on the very day on which the nomination of Mr. B. was confirmed by the senate. This I have from undoubted authority. If any one doubts of the fact, he is referred to the journal of the senate and the archives of the treasury for proof of it.

Again: The comptroller of the treasury reports on this list as follows: "Patrick Magruder, late clerk of the house of representatives—balance \$18,167 00 Do. as Librarian to congress, 803 74

In all \$18,971 83 to which is annexed this remark—"suit ordered, but district attorney has not furnished the information required of him respecting the present state of the case." And this is all the people or congress are told about this debt. This money, except the last item, was advanced to P. Magruder from the treasury to defray the contingent expenses of the house of representatives; that is, this is the balance remaining in the hands of the late clerk, after giving him credit for all his disbursements. It is said the delinquent is dead, that the whole of this money will be lost to the United States; tho' there need not have been such a loss to them if the officers had done their duty; because the U. States have by law, a priority of claim over individual creditors; and the delinquent had, at the time the deficiency happened, considerable property in possession.

Will the National Intelligencer still tell us that these are not balances actually due, but merely "exparte and unsettled accounts?"

In my next I will give you a few more examples of these "exparte accounts," as they are called; and then leave you to judge who is right, the editors of the Intelligencer, or

A Native of Virginia.

Extract of a letter to the Board of Managers from Lieut. Commandant Stockton, commanding U. S. schooner Alligator.

"We have had an interesting cruise on the coast from the Shoals of the Great River to Cape Palmas; it was during the most unhealthy season, and under circumstances not the most flattering; being in a very small vessel, we were often exposed to heavy rains, and occasionally encountered great fatigue, notwithstanding which we have returned in good health, only regretting that our cruise was so short, and that we accomplished so little of that which we promised ourselves. We had the fever on board, but, in every instance, it yielded to the skill of our surgeon, John W. Peacock, and his assistant, T. W. Wessenthall, to whose abilities and perseverance we all in common gratitude owe our thanks. Under these circumstances I am bound to believe, (my conclusions, however, are deduced from impressions rather than from unalterable opinions,) that the horror for that coast, the hue & cry about the African fever, & the noises about the tornadoes, are but little else than a fable, generated by folly, listened to because wonderful, and propagated by the interested. As to the climate, it is true the air is warm, and I think that a constant exposure to the sun must be very debilitating. The thermometrical observations of this vessel do not show that the temperature of the air has ever been above eighty five degrees, measured by Fahrenheit's thermometer; but, as the country is seldom refreshed by a cool invigorating breeze, the heat is more uniform and of longer duration; and from that cause I think arises its pestilence, and not from the immediate power of the sun. The heat is not beyond bearing for a while, but from its constancy must overcome any human constitution, that is unwarily exposed to it for any length of time without relief. The fever, I think, may be more readily avoided; and, if taken, is not so dangerous, and may be more easily destroyed than that which infests many places in our own country. The tornadoes, as I saw and felt them, are inconsiderable and harmless, in comparison with squalls met with on parts of the American coast at

particular seasons of the year. We may have been particularly favoured, and it is possible that all the danger which persons are led to apprehend, do ordinarily possess that country.

But I can assure you that the fever has not assumed a living shape, the winds are not saturated with pestilence, that even on the coast of Africa, oxygen forms a component part of the atmospheric air, and to inhale it is not certain death. We (for I think I am speaking the sentiments of my companions) respired as freely, and enjoyed generally as good health as any country could have supplied us with. After examination and reflection, I honestly think that the climate presents all those obstacles which are the natural productions of a tropical soil, uncleaned and uncultivated; but they will yield to proper precautions, and that nothing can prevent the consummation of your wishes but limited means, bad counsels, or feeble efforts. I wish you every success. I am more and more persuaded of the usefulness of your society; I believe it will be instrumental in meliorating the condition of Africa. The unfeeling clan of slave dealers are still, and more exultingly than ever, draining "the dearat veins" of that country. Is such to continue to be their fate? And will not Christendom put an end to it? Are they to be torn from their homes, from their friends, from their forefathers' graves, while the "vultures" of the world are proclaiming freedom, and forming coalitions for its security? May the Father of Mercies take care of this oppressed people; and is it too uncharitable to hope that the hour of vengeance is approaching, when the hurricanes will "sweep from the deep" every sail that is spread for so unhalloved a purpose? My associates, most of whom were ready (and I sincerely believe it) to sacrifice on the altar of humanity, convenience, comfort, interest and health, received encouragement to inform themselves on this subject; they were highly competent to the task, and will give, I have no doubt, any information within their knowledge.

My communications to you may be marked by a freedom of expression little suited to my years or the occasion, and possibly calls for an apology. My object is humanity—my means truth and sincerity."

**Infidelity Tested.**—The following fact is well authenticated. The notorious infidel, Ethan Allen, who, like Tom Paine, did all that he could by his writings and exertions to destroy the Christian religion, and to propagate his infidel sentiments, had an amiable daughter who had received much instruction, probably in secret, from a pious mother. This instruction had doubtless been counteracted, and in a measure lost, by the specious arguments and false philosophy of her father. In the bloom of life this daughter was laid on a bed of sickness; and when she was thought to be dying, her father was sent for, who, like all infidels, was desirous to keep as far from such scenes as possible—when he came into the room, his daughter, with eternity in view before her, asked her father, which shall I believe, the sentiments which you have taught me, or those that my mother has taught me? This question came home to his heart. It was too solemn to be trifled with. He was much disturbed and agitated. Believe, said he, what your mother has taught you; and immediately left the room.

Religious Intelligencer.

A REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE.

Some time in March, 1811, a pious young man of the Episcopal church, in New-York, said to a young lady, "there are two poor women who live near me, that are objects of charity. Have you any thing to send them?" The inquiry was enough to move a benevolent heart. The young lady, who had lately entered into the conjugal state, sent them, from her own stores, some of the conveniences of life, and soon after visited them in person. She found two maiden females advanced in life, inhabiting a small apartment in a cellar. One of them was afflicted with a slow consumption; and the other was under the necessity of devoting

her time to her apparently dying sister; so that neither of them being able to earn any thing, they were miserably destitute. The young visitor found them in want of all things but confidence in God and hope in his mercy; and, as it became one of the followers of the benevolent Jesus, took effectual measures to provide for the necessities of the afflicted sisters.

In one of her visits to this abode of misery, the young lady learned that the persons, whom she relieved by her bounty, had once the pleasure of administering relief to the necessities. Once they were rich, visited the poor, fed the hungry, and supported the sick; but in the revolutionary war between this country & Great-Britain, they lost their father; lost their property in the general disorder of the times; and they, when young ladies, with their mother, were compelled to keep a boarding house for their subsistence. Some of their boarders were soldiers; and one of them, a young man from Connecticut, who, in the hard times which our fathers saw, with his soldier's pay, never paid, was unable to discharge even the bill for his board.

When thus poor, he was taken sick; and for five or six weeks, these reduced young ladies attended upon him gratuitously, with all the kindness which he might have expected from the daughters of his mother. "They cast their bread upon the waters."

But who was this soldier? Who was this young woman that was providentially sent to relieve those who had so meritoriously relieved others?—It is not expedient to give names. The soldier having fought all the battles to which he was appointed, has laid aside his armour, and now sleeps in Jesus. A son of the soldier is still alive, and the young lady is his bosom companion:—yes, it was the good pleasure of God, that the wife of the son of the sick soldier should comfort those who comforted him. These females have been assisted as many months, as they assisted the soldier weeks. After many days, the bread which they cast upon the waters, is returned to them. They had pity on the poor; and now the Lord, according to his gracious obligations, is pleased to pay them, with interest.

Reader, go thou and do likewise. Then, should you be sick and brought to a piece of bread, may the son of some widow whom you have befriended in your more prosperous days, furnish you with a few sticks to warm your blasted frame, with a covering for your couch, with suitable beverage for your parched tongue, and prevent you from saying, "Alas! I die friendless in my native land!"



## AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN TELESCOPE.

Columbia, (S. C.) June 18.  
Mr. Cline, Sir,—I received a few days since the following method of destroying weevils in flour, wheat, rice, and other grains, either in the barn or in barrels, of preventing or curing the rust in wheat or in cotton, which the writer says positively is owing to small insects: and also for destroying rats in barns, granaries and elsewhere.

This was sent to me as chairman of the board of curators of South Carolina Agricultural Society, by Mr. James M'Lain, of York district, South Carolina, and he very liberally allows me to publish it as often and in any manner I please.

Mr. M'Lain says, that the rust in wheat is occasioned by small yellow worms, to be found mostly in the hollow of the stock; between the top joint and the head; they are so very small that they can scarcely be seen by the naked eye. The rust in cotton is caused by multitudes of insects on the underside of the leaves.

I am well aware that sulphur has been frequently recommended for the above purposes; but whether it has had a full trial is doubtful, particularly in the manner and time of using it as directed by M'Lain, viz: by making matches of the brimstone or sulphur, and sticking them after being lighted, in the field infected by the insects between day light and

sun rise, when the air is still and the dew on the plants. This being done for three successive mornings will destroy the insects, and restore the wheat or cotton to perfect health and vigor. Now it is very possible that the smoke of the brimstone impregnating the dew on the plants may have a fuller effect than if used under other circumstances.

One pound of brimstone is sufficient for ten acres, each morning, of wheat or cotton.

To preserve wheat, rice or other grains, and flour in barrels from weevils and worms, wet the inside of the barrel and turn it down over a burning match—let it stand about ten minutes, take it off and put in your wheat, rice, flour, &c. immediately.

To preserve corn, &c. in cribs and granaries from rats and weevils, &c. dig holes sufficiently large to contain a match of the sulphur or brimstone and let it stay about thirty minutes.

When we consider the enormous ravages and the great destruction caused to farmers, cotton and rice planters, merchants and others, by insects and rats, it excites surprise that certain means of destroying them have not been found out or very fully and repeatedly tried. Should the sulphur used by Mr. James M'Lain's method prove effectual, his name deserves to be handed down to posterity with the highest honor and praise for the liberal and disinterested manner in which he made the communication.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.  
N. HERBEMONT.

From the Albany Plough Boy.

Worn out Land—a Mine of Wealth.

From the first settlement of America, lands have always been considered so plenty and so cheap by our predecessors, that little attention has heretofore been had to economize the soil. Recently, from a variety of concurring circumstances, especially from the stimulating measures of numerous Agricultural Societies, it is found much to the interest and happiness of individuals to renovate worn out lands, as they have been called, in preference to submitting to the privations and miseries of seeking new lands in distant regions. Among numerous successful experiments to renovate worn-out lands the following well authenticated fact is worthy the notice of every farmer; David Lawton a Quaker farmer, from Rhode Island settled some years ago in the town of Washington, county of Dutchess, 13 miles east of Poughkeepsie His neighbour, Amos Herrick, pressed him for some time to purchase 20 acres of land adjoining his farm, which had been lying in common as worn out, abandoned land, for seven years. At length Lawton purchased the 20 acres at 5 dollars an acre payable in five years, without interest, with the privilege to abandon at the termination of that period. Lawton's purchase was the sport of the neighbourhood; it was pronounced worth nothing, as it was subject to a small tax and that even mullein would not grow on it. The ensuing spring Lawton fenced in the 20 acres with substantial rails, and proceeded as follows:

First year, ploughed deep, sowed oats, and put on 8 quarts of clover seed, and a basket of plaster, immediately after sowing, to the acre; and soon after the field became green, a second bushel of plaster to the acre; left the crop to rot on the ground, and permitted no creature to run on the land.

Second year, put on another bushel of plaster to the acre; in the spring; there was a good crop of clover, which was again left to rot on the ground, and no creature permitted to feed on it.

Third year, nothing was done in the spring, but a vigorous growth of clover covered the whole twenty acres, which was ploughed in with 4 oxen to a good depth; the whole field smoked while the clover was in a state of decomposition. As soon as it was sufficiently rotted, the field was cross ploughed, and when mellowed it was thoroughly ploughed for a crop of wheat, which was neatly got in; and in sufficient quantity, in the month of September.

In the 4th year, reaped as usual a crop of wheat as Dutchess county never produced, which sold for two dollars a bushel. Lawton had the







He exulted for the sake of his life, its preservation shall never be forgotten.

"A bright and glorious hour indeed!" exclaimed a voice from the surrounding air like a hostile echo. "Knowest thou not whom thou thindest to conquer? Why a good old fellow appeared opposed to thee, for the purpose only of aiding in thy glory. Dost thou wish to be convinced of this? Will thou believe thy own eyes?" And the dark garment fluttered and shivered in the air, and left the diminutive shape of the stranger and the dwarfish warrior in foreign armor, with horns of gold upon his helmet, a halberd of strange tortuous point in his hand, the same, whom Sintram believed to have killed on Nidung's heath, stood before him and grinned: "Thou seest, my youthful friend, that there is nought but dreams and froth in this wide world; hold fast therefore to the dream that pleases thee; sip the froth that quickens thy palate. Follow me, I will lead thee to thine angelic Gabriela—But—perhaps thou art desirous first better to know thy friend?"

His valor flew up; Minikin's dreadful face grinned before Sintram, and the youth exclaimed as lost in a dream: "Art thou not the wicked enchantress Venus too?"

"A piece of her!" spluttered Minikin; "or rather she is a piece of me. Do thou only try to get rid of the spell that disfigures thee—Do thou only strive to appear beautiful as Prince Paris, and"—here his voice grew melodious and seductive as the sounds of southern lutes—"and I will be beautiful as thyself."

At this moment Rolf appeared on the mound, he was in search of the young knight, and held in his hand a lantern. The consecrated taper sent its light down into the moat. "For God's sake, Sir Sintram," exclaimed the old man, "what converse are you holding with him you slew on Nidung's heath?"

"Dost thou believe me now?" whispered Minikin, and drew Sintram towards the shade of the subterranean passage. "The wise gentleman up there recognizes me. Thy chivalrous deed was nothing at all. Come and grasp boldly the pleasures of life!"

But Sintram sprang back with a powerful effort into the bright circle formed by the light of the lamp, and exclaimed, "Hie thee hence, restless spirit! I know that I bear within me a name before which thy power can't stand."

Enraged, but intimidated, Minikin ran towards the vaulted adit, and shut, with loud ringing sound, the iron door behind him. His groaning rattle was heard within.

But Sintram climbed up the mound and observed to his faithful friend, "If God continue his assistance, I am not quite lost yet." At the dawn of the following morning, he and Rolf walked up with huge stones the dangerous passage.

Chaps. 9 & 10.

[To be continued.]

From the Federal Republic.

**THE ELECTION.**

The electioneering campaign, which has just been brought to a close, has terminated in favour of the democrats; which was apprehended, as soon as we saw the weather on Monday last. The rain fell in torrents nearly the whole day—and in some counties, entire federal districts were sickly; and the voters were unable to go out. These voters are excusable; but some others who saw their opponents marching up to the polls, regardless of the rain, are to blame for not imitating their example. Let them answer it to their consciences.—The election is lost, and we have a democratic senate for the next five years. The federal party has been defeated by the weather, by sickness, and by apathy—a result which would not have occurred, had the day been favourable.

Even before we receive all the returns of the senatorial election, it is our duty to keep in the view of our friends, the necessity of making another exertion next month, for the election of delegates. Being now in a state of organization, we hope they will remain so, and be constantly on the alert to keep undiminished, and if possible, to add to their existing numbers. The reflecting patriots in every part of the union, have their eyes upon us, and hope for deliverance from the tyranny of democracy, through the encouragement we have afforded them by our past example, which

we may, further improve by perseverance. To the performance of this duty, we are impelled by the most powerful motives which can actuate freemen. It is to be doubted, that those who would pave all hell with inefficacy and unoffending Quakers, have in store any comfortable treatment for those who have actively opposed them at every step, have held their aberrations up to public view, and impeached them of the plunder of the public funds, to an amount, which would have been equal to several years maintenance of the national government? It is a matter of certainty, that they have denied us equal rights, and they have contemptuously ordered us to "march into the rear." Look around, and see who are their active and leading men! Do we find them to be men distinguished by any portion of moderation, prudence, or real patriotism; or are they not, on the contrary, men unqualified, by the rank at which they stand in private life, to rule the destinies of a state—men devoid of almost every mark of discretion, save that mixture of cunning, hypocrisy and turbulence, with which they struggle for power? By these arts, they distract society, that they may enjoy unmerited distinction, & seize upon the emoluments which were allotted as a compensation for public services which they are incapable of performing. The harmony and confidence which may at any time prevail among the citizens, is sickening to them—because, were the community restored by the results of reflection and the experience of mutual toleration and fraternal sentiments, to a sound condition, auspicious at once to public prosperity and the enjoyment of the tempered sweets of private life, the occupation and importance of these selfish, turbulent, chiefs would be terminated. They delight in storms, and must die in a calm. They were politically born in those inversions of order—those agitations of moral nature, which Mr. Jefferson, their parent, gilded with the appellation of "the tempestuous sea of liberty."

To such men as these never will federalists consent to strike their flag, in even the last extremity of discomfiture. They would sacrifice their honour by such a step, without promoting their ease or securing any interest of value. Concord is in their estimate of the most precious value, and they have ever been willing to purchase it at a fair price, but it has been too much to require them to exchange for it the whole mass of their civil rights—and as the very first that of voting for any other person, than a democrat. If it were even possible, that they could go through the ceremony of such a pally compact, it could not be continued through any duration of time. The very inequality of the bargain would render its execution impracticable.—Were the worthy and reflecting part of those opposed to us, to take a serious view of the motives and means by which this usurpation is contrived by those who exercise an illegitimate and galling tyranny over them, we are to presume, that they would no longer submit to it. Whilst, instead of acting for themselves, men of real standing in the community, to whose characters and situation the right of sharing in the public councils undeniably belongs, suffer intrigues and political mountebanks to dispose as well of their honour as their interests, according to the estimate they make of the requisitions of their own sinister views, the conflict and controversies of parties, with all the attendant evils must of necessity be prolonged. To hope for any thing better, would be to suppose them endowed with a sufficient degree of disinterestedness & probity, to prefer and establish the public good, in place of their own personal advantage, which is contrary to their nature, and of which therefore, they have never been known to afford an example.

This is a view of the necessity by which the federalists are moved, to act, and the consequences it involves are undoubtedly of that importance, which must enforce the duty of a struggle, characterized by all the zeal, union and combination, with which they have ever met their political enemy.

Arkansas, July 14.

A rapid unusual rise, for this season of the year, has taken place in the Arkansas river within a few days past. It commenced rising slowly some time last week, but on

Monday and Tuesday the rise was very rapid. Since that time the river has been slow, and yesterday evening the water appeared to have reached its height, having risen more than 20 feet in about a week. The river has now attained within about two feet of its greatest height last spring.

The Arkansas has been in excellent order for navigation since early in December last—there has been scarcely a week when there was not a sufficient depth of water for large steam-boats, and generally enough for those of the largest class, from this place to the Mississippi. We mention this fact, because an opinion has prevailed that the Arkansas can only be navigated by small craft in the summer. At this time, boats of the largest class can ascend 6 or 800 miles.—Gazette.

From the Huntsville Alabama Rep. of Aug. 10.

**THEATRE BURNT.**

On Saturday night 5th inst the new Theatre in this town was consumed by fire. The building was erected by Messrs. Sannoner and Weakly, was a beautiful specimen of architecture, and would soon be ready for the reception of a theatrical corps, who had engaged to commence their performances on the first of next month. Fortunately for the town there was perfectly calm, not a breath of air in circulation, except the little created by the flames, which blew towards an open street in front.—Owing to this circumstance alone, only too small buildings in the vicinity were consumed. Had the wind blown in a contrary direction the injury would have been incalculable. The burning of this building was doubtless the work of some incendiary.

The damage of Norfolk (Va) occasioned by the storm on Monday last, is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. Two women were killed.

A gentleman has formed from Johnson's Dictionary, the following table of English words derived from other languages.

Latin	6732	Irish	6
French	4812	Runic	4
Saxon	1148	Flemish	4
Greek	1583	Erse	4
Dutch	621	Seriac	3
Italian	211	Scottish	3
German	106	Irish and Erse	2
Welsh	95	Turkish	2
Danish	75	Irish & Scottish	1
Spanish	56	Portuguese	1
Icelandic	50	Persian	1
Swedish	34	Esiaic	1
Gothic	31	Persic	1
Hebrew	16	Uncertain	1
Teutonic	15		
Arabic	13	Total	15,735

A singular instance of Justice in a Turkish Magistrate.

A cause was tried before a young Cadi, at Smyrna; the merits of which are as follows. A poor man claimed a house which a rich man usurped. The former held his deeds and documents to procure his right; but the latter had procured a number of witnesses to invalidate them; and to support their evidence effectually, he presented the Cadi with a bag containing five hundred ducats; the Cadi received it. When it came to a hearing, the poor man told his story, and produced his writings, but wanted that most essential, and only valuable proof, witnesses.

The other provided with witnesses, laid his whole case on them, and on his adversary's defect in law, who could procure none: he urged the Cadi, therefore, to give sentence in his favour.

After the most pressing solicitations, the judge calmly drew out from under his sofa, the bag of five hundred ducats, which the rich man had given him as a bribe; saying to him very gravely: "You have been much mistaken in the suit, for if the poor man could bring no witness in confirmation of his right, I myself can produce five hundred." He then threw the bag with reproach and indignation, and decreed the house to the poor plaintiff.

Such was the noble decision of a Turkish judge, for unworthy the imitation of some who make a profession of the doctrines of christianity.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Guille yesterday made his aeronautic excursion according to his engagement. Soon after Mr. Guille's ascent a slight shower of rain came on, which induced him to shorten his excursion. While the balloon was still in sight of many of

the spectators, it was observed to descend rapidly, and to land in the western part of Charlestown.—Mr. Guille alighted in a field near the Dorby Farm, without difficulty, and without damage to his balloon, after a voyage of about three miles; and he immediately returned to town.

The Balloon in which Mr. Guille ascended from Boston, was seen by the naked eye in this town; but soon after it became visible, there was apparent change in the current of air, which carried the machine north-westwardly, and it soon disappeared.

An old gentleman, of the name of Gould, lately married a girl scarcely 19. He wrote a letter to his friend, Dr. Gamage, informing him of the happy event, enclosing the following lines:

So you see, my dear friend, though eighty years old,  
A girl of nineteen falls in love with old Gould.

To which the Doctor replied—  
A girl of nineteen may love Gould; it is true,  
But believe me dear sir, it is Gold without U.

[Savannah Museum.]

**OBITUARY.**

Died, on the night of the 30th ult. at Philadelphia, in the 64th year of his age, of a lingering disease, Colonel John F. Mercer, of West River, Maryland. At a very early age Col. Mercer took up arms in the defence of his country, and after the close of war was sent from Virginia, his native state, as a Delegate to the Old Congress; in which though one of its youngest members, he was highly respected. On his marriage he removed to Maryland, where he commenced the practice of the law; but he was soon appointed by the Legislature of Maryland a Member of the Convention which framed our present Constitution, and took a considerable part in the discussion of that body. Some years after, he was chosen a Member of the House of Representatives, from the Congressional District of Maryland; and, after a short interval, the public voice raised him to the arduous and distinguished station of governor of the State and having honourably and impartially fulfilled this duty, he returned to the enjoyments of private life, till he was elected a Member of the House of Delegates in the General Assembly of Maryland—the last public station which he filled. Until increasing and alarming infirmities induced him to visit Philadelphia, for the purpose of consulting Dr. Physick, he continued to reside in the midst of his affectionate family, in elegant hospitality to his friends, in the full enjoyment of his taste for classical literature, in the active disputation of judicious charities and kindness to those of his neighbours who wanted assistance and relief, and in increasing and securing the respect and love of all who knew him. His remains were on Saturday morning deposited in the Church Yard of St. Peter's, attended by a number of the respectable citizens of Philadelphia.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber will attend at the Town of Upper Marlboro' in Prince George's county, on Friday the 5th day of October next, and requests all persons who have claims against the estate of Edward Harwood of said county, deceased, to exhibit the same on or before that day, and those indebted to make immediate payment, as he is very anxious to settle up the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of September 1821.

Henry H. Harwood, Adm'r.

Sept 13 3w.

The National Intelligencer will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and charge the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

**Six Cents Reward.**

Rankway from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 12th inst. Daniel Simpson, an apprentice to the tailoring business. He is between 20 and 21 years old, and small for his age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no charges allowed or thanks given.

John Thompson.

Sept 13. 3w.

**10 Dollars Reward.**

Strayed away from the subscriber living near the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, on the 20th of May last, a Bright Bay Mare, about five years of age, fourteen hands and half high, paces and trots, with one hind foot white, and a knot on one of her fore legs, about the size of an English walnut. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her home to me, shall receive the above reward.

John Hammond.

Sept 21.

**Flour, Wheat, &c.**

H. H. WOOD,  
Floor and Commission Merchant,  
No 148, Market at Baltimore, daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of tax, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Dealers and Shipments by wholesale or retail as cheap as he can get in the city. Also, Flour, Meal, &c. informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash price any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter percent commission and Pack for a percent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay particular attention to their business.

H. H. W. 1m.

Sept. 13.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber living on the head of South River in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of September instant, a Negro Man, named Bill, about 25 or 26 years of age, five feet four or six inches high, a scar above each eye, also one between the fore finger and thumb of the right hand, has a long head, large teeth, pleasant countenance, active and intelligent for a negro. Had on a grey coat, with black buttons, the covers nearly worn out, the coat patched at the elbows, with new cuffs, naked waistcoat with black buttons; he has no doubt changed his clothes. I am induced to believe he has been enticed away by a young white girl, about 15 years of age, with whom it appears he has been on intimate terms. He took with him a dark bay Mare, saddle, bridle, and saddle bags—the mare has a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nose—paces, trots and gallops, two hind feet white above the hoof, the fore right leg white. Thirty dollars will be paid for the man and mare, if taken in the state—if out of the state, the above reward, if secured so that I get them again.

RICHARD TUCKER.

Sept. 18.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Abducted from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named JACOB.

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sly, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to; and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Delilah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edglen, whither it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal.

Benjamin Scott, Manager.

Sept 13.

**Annapolis Jockey Club Races.**

Will be run over the Annapolis race course on TUESDAY, the 9th of October next, immediately after the Eastern races, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than \$300. Heats four miles each carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday, the 10th, a colt's purse will be run for of not less than \$150. Heats two miles each.

On Thursday, the 11th, a sweep stake of not less than \$100, heats three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasr.

The subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their respective subscriptions.

The members of the Club will meet at Williamson's Hotel the evening previous to the races.

Sept 13. 10th O.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That an election will be held in the different election districts of Anne Arundel county, on Monday the 1st of October next, for four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and a Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, agreeably to the laws and constitution of this state.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

A. A. CONLEY.

Sept. 13.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That an election will be held at the Assembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 1st of October next, for four Delegates to the General Assembly; a Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and seven members of the Common Council of the city of Annapolis.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

Sept.



## PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber having made up his mind to purchase a situation in the country, has taken the liberty to offer at Public Sale, the following property to wit:—

### A House and Lot,

Now occupied by himself. This house is a large two story framed building not quite finished, and a kitchen, also not finished, and stable, with some other improvements, well calculated for a Public Entertainment; the lot contains about nine acres of land and lays well for improvement; it has on it a small Peach and Apple Orchard with a number of other Fruit Trees. This property is situated in that flourishing village—Friendship, Anne Arundel county. This situation is equalled by none in said village. Also a small

### Convenient Dwelling House,

Kitchen, Store House and Counting Room, with a lot one hundred feet front, running ninety back. This lot has on it a number of Fruit Trees and Herbs, and is now in high cultivation as a garden.—Also

### A Lot of Land,

Adjoining said village containing between fifteen and twenty acres, a part now in the cultivation of Tobacco.—The above property if not sold at Private Sale, will be offered to the Public on Saturday the thirtieth day of September next.

Terms of Sale, three and twelve months; one half to be paid on the first day of January next, on which possession will be given and the balance with in twelve months from the day of possession, with legal interest from the date, on bond with security. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, on the premises.

William P. Hardisty.

N. B. Any person being disposed to purchase a situation in said village are invited to come and see for themselves, and examine the property before the day of sale, and if they wish to make a private bargain, perhaps the terms may be made better to suit their convenience as the subscriber wishes to sell.

August 30.

## NOTICE.

The commissioners of Tax for Anne Arundel County will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 3d of October next.

William S. Green, Ck.

Aug. 16.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

### JOHN TRIP,

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

Ephraim Gaither.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

August 16, 1821.

The Easton Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of September next, a tract or parcel of land, whereof Thomas Limited died seized, called "Randall's Raine," containing about 100 acres, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, and adjoining the lands of Mrs. Robinson, on the north side of Severn. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

### Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

Louis Cassaway, Trustee.

Aug. 23.

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

## Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821.

On application to the Honourable Richard Ridgely, Esq. one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Joseph Jones, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Joseph Jones having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Joseph Jones had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Joseph Jones be discharged from his confinement, and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Joseph Jones, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Joseph Jones then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Jones should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors.

By order,

William H. Green, Ck.

July 5

## Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application, to me the subscriber Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing, of John Thompson, of the city of Annapolis, Praying that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Thompson, should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 15th day of June 1821.

Tru.

July 5.

## A Farm for Sale,

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURPHY, West River.

July 12

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, August 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of Elias Shipley and William Sellman, administrators with the will annexed of William Shipley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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.

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Shipley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 7th day of August, 1821.

Elias Shipley,

William Sellman

August 9

Administrators with the will annexed.

## Calvert County Court,

October Term, 1820.

On application of Wm. Snade of Calvert county, to the judges of said county court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on affirmation, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Wm. Snade has resided the two preceding years, prior to the said act, within the state of Maryland, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Wm. Snade give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court to be held at Prince Frederick town, in said county, on the second Monday of October next for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, (if any they have) why the said Wm. Snade should not be discharged agreeable to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of said order to be set up at the court-house and church doors of said county two months previous to the sitting of the next county court. Signed by order of court,

WM. MORSELL, Ck.

Sept 6

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO

A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 12

## Just Published

### THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

## George McNeir,

Having taken out license under the authority of the Corporation of Annapolis, as

## AUCTIONEER,

offers his services to the public in that business generally, and hopes by attention to deserve encouragement.

July 19.

## State of Maryland, Sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, August 22, 1821.

On application by petition of George Warfield, administrator of Thomas Whitefoot, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Whitefoot, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of August, 1821.

George Warfield, Adm'r.

## AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 19th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A.M. will be sold on the premises, the brick house with the lot, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Sarah Stinchcomb, at the lower end of East Street, nearly opposite the government house. And at the same time will be sold a frame house, with the lot, on the same street, occupied at present by Mrs. Johnson, and fronting the property of Mr. James Allison. The terms of sale are, one third to be paid cash, on the balance a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving good security with interest. At tendance by

Geo. M. M. Auctioneer.

Aug. 30th 1821.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estates of Mary and Margaret Callahan, requests all persons having claims against either, to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

William E. Green, Esq'r.

Aug. 30.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber.

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

16

6w.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County, on Whitsunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but, when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bile. His clothing, when he left the neighbourhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey, near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Henry Childs.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harbouring or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

June 21.

## FEMALE ACADEMY.

At the request of the Misses Marcell, we attended on Monday last the public examination of the pupils in their Female Academy, and were much gratified with the result. The several classes underwent a strict and careful examination—calculated by its manner not merely for a public exhibition but to try effectually the extent of their knowledge—it would be useless to name the classes or the individual young ladies who distinguished themselves in this examination. All of the classes gave the most satisfactory proof of their own industry, attention and improvement, and of the care and skill of the ladies by whom they have been instructed.

We make this publication as an act of justice to the respectable and deserving ladies who have established among us this useful Seminary, and who have so conducted it as to merit a large share of the public patronage.

W. Goldsborough,

R. B. Tannu,

Fred. A. Schley,

Richard Potts,

W. Ross.

August 4.

## LADIES ACADEMY.

### MISS E. & J. MARCELLEY.

Inform the Parents and Guardians of Annapolis, that their house is prepared for the reception of Boarders, & that their pupils will resume their studies on the first Monday in September next.

All the branches belonging to a polite English Education are taught at

\$8 00 per quarter.

French 5 00

Music 12 00

Board and Tuition included 37 50

Frederick City, Aug 18, 1821.

## Notice is hereby Given,

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

Joseph J. Hopkins, Adm'r.

Aug. 20.

Takes this method to inform the friends of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for the suffrages at the next election, and hopes that his long acquaintance with the duties of that office will be to their support.

## New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT

## MARYLAND.

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 6 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 3 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 6 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Wm. Vickars.

March 22

## SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 20.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceedings

of the last session of the Legislature.

Price—\$1 50.

June 14

## Lots for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of Several Lots of Ground, Fronting on South street, twenty-five feet, and running seventy feet back. Also a Lot on Duke of Gloucester street, running 125 feet back. The terms will be made accommodating.

J. Watkins.

Aug. 30.

## 200 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 5th of this month, two Negro Men,

## SAMUEL & NACE.

SAM has a very black complexion, hollow eyes, and a little red, high cheek bones, square built, and about five feet four inches high; he had when he went away a pair of boots new bottomed, and pieced on the toes of the upper leather, one cotton shirt, one ticklenburgh coat, and pair of white cotton trousers, one old white hat. He robbed me a few days before he started, and it is likely that he has altered his dress, as he had money plenty, and it is also probable that Sam has bought clothes of Nace.

NACE is about 19 years old, tolerable black complexion, round face, on his left cheek a large scar, cut by a kick from a horse. When he went away had on a blue coat, yellow buttons, white linen shirt, marseilles waistcoat, new ticklenburgh trousers, a blue striped pair, one old fur hat. It is probable they are making for the Delaware, as I have reason to believe, Sam crossed the Bay in a bateau, and I have understood has a forged pass for two or three days or weeks. Whoever secures said fellows in any goal, or brings them home, or either of them, shall receive Fifty Dollars for each, or One Hundred Dollars for each, if taken out of the state.

Eliza Redmond.

North Side of Severn, near Annapolis.

August 20, 1821.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

To the People of Maryland.

The Electoral Election being determined, it will not be improper at once to suggest what ought to be the conduct of federalists; and, in doing so, to assign the reasons which should influence that conduct. There is not a federalist in the state, who is at all acquainted with the conduct of democracy, but must feel satisfied that misrepresentation, gross misrepresentation, has procured for the party the ascendancy they now hold. For instance: in Calvert, it was reported that from the year 1812 to 1819, the federalists, who held the house of delegates, and thereby the purse strings of the state, had robbed the treasury of \$500,000 which they could in no wise account for. This same report, with not quite so large an amount, was circulated in Prince-George's, and most of the other counties. Those people, who, for 21 years past, have been induced to consider federalists as their enemies, and democrats as their friends, received this charge as a truth, and would listen to no denial. But it is not my intention to condemn those people; they heard the assertion made by one side, and denied by the other: how was it possible for them to decide which was most to be relied on? Unfortunately for the cause of truth, federalists have neglected to offer that evidence to the people which they have always had it in their power to produce, in the votes and proceedings of the legislature, the only record of the actions of both parties. Had this been done, the people would to this day, have been right. For the want of such proofs, the people have been, and are still deceived; and so long as federalists continue to meet democracy, before them, on bare assertion, will the people continue to be the dupes of base, unprincipled and designing men. I would, therefore, suggest, that every man in the state, who can furnish himself with the constitution of Maryland, and with the votes and proceedings of the legislature for the years 1797 to 1820, shall do so. They contain undeniable evidence, of the following facts, viz: that the constitution, which was adopted on the 14th Aug. 1776, required property qualification for voters at elections, and for persons holding offices of profit, honour or trust, in or under government; and no attempt was ever made, or thought of, for repealing this section of the constitution, until Tuesday, the 5th Dec. 1797, a bill was introduced by Michael Taney, a federal member of the legislature from Calvert county, intitled, "An act to alter all such parts of the constitution and form of government as requires property qualification for voters at elections, and persons holding offices of profit, honour or trust, in or under the government," which was read and ordered to lie on the table. On Monday, 25th Dec. 1797, it had its second reading, and passed, 30 members voting for it, and 21 against it, on an examination of the names, it will, I believe, be found that there were but 8 democrats for it, and only 4 federalists against it. Among the 17 democrats who were against it, we find enrolled some of the most able, influential men, that have since claimed an exclusive right to the name of republican and friends to the poor people, viz: J. H. Nicholson, afterwards a judge; J. Buchanan, now a judge; Upton Bruce; Daniel Clark, afterwards a judge; Robert Smith; afterwards secretary of the United States; Levi Hollingsworth, afterwards a senator; and 11 others, since held high by democrats. The bill was rejected by the senate. It was the first time the subject had been introduced; and it was a subject, it was thought, of much importance, to be entered suddenly upon. In 1799, a bill was introduced by col. John Thomas, of Frederick, for the same purpose, and was again rejected by the senate. It was immediately confirmed by those who were favourable to the change, a large majority of whom were federalists; & was determined that the subject

should be laid before the people. At this time, Adams and Jefferson were candidates for the presidency. The state of Virginia determined to change the mode of electing her electors of president and vice-president from district elections to that of a general ticket; by which means, the only six federal districts in Virginia would be swallowed up and lost. The federalists of Maryland at once proposed to change the mode of electing the electors from district elections to that of a legislative choice, Maryland having at the time 8 districts, 4 federal and 4 democratic. The governor (Benjamin Ogle) was advised by some to call the legislature and make the change; but Mr. Ogle, by the advice of a large majority of the federalists, considered it most consistent with that true republicanism, and that regard for the sentiments of the people, which characterised federalism, not to call the legislature, but to submit the policy to the consideration of the people, that they might decide whether it would be proper for Maryland so to regulate the election of presidential electors, as to counteract the robbery that had been practised against Mr. Adams in Virginia; at least so far as taking from Mr. Jefferson 4 votes, that he would otherwise get in Maryland, would counteract the loss of 6 votes that Mr. Adams had sustained by the change, previously adopted in Virginia. The democrats in Maryland seized at once upon the proposition; pronounced this most patriotic act of Mr. Ogle's to be an attempt to deprive the people of their right of suffrage; pronounced federalists to be enemies of all poor men; and, in support of their assertion, produced that part of the constitution requiring property qualification to voters, and to persons holding offices under the state government, showing the people that this clause had been introduced by federalists at its adoption, and had been practised under ever since; at the same time promising the people, that if they would turn out the federalists and elect democrats, they would put the poor and the rich upon an equality, by giving them universal suffrage; would make the estates of rich men pay for the education of poor men's children, and would alter the constitution as it regarded the election of the senate and judges of the levy court, &c. so as to have them elected immediately by the people, as they elected their delegates to the assembly. This increase of power, so promised, pleased the people; an overwhelming return of democracy was made, and during the session of 1800, the promises made to the people were to be redeemed; but the old federal senate, being still to serve out that session, was made the excuse for attempting nothing more than a repeal of all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as required property qualification for voters; (see votes and proceedings for 1800, p. 23d) thereby offering nothing to a poor man who was worth £30; and, I would ask, how many men were there not worth £30? Not 1 in 100. This bill was only to give a right to a man who was not worth £30 to vote, for it still left the door of office shut against all poor men, contrary to what had been first attempted by Michael Taney in 1797, and renewed by col. Thomas, in 1799, both federalists, which was, in both attempts, to remove the nullity of property qualification from candidates as well as from voters. This would be allowing a poor man to hold an office, if he was thought a ble and qualified to fill it, and be thereby giving to the man most in need, the benefit of office. Not so with these pretended lovers of the poor—the democrats. Look at their bill as recited, and you will find it was only to allow a man not worth £30 to vote, and that was all. Now, let me ask, what is there in allowing a poor man to vote, if you prohibit his voting for any but rich men. But this was all that democracy, it seems, intended, when they promised for the poor, equal rights with the rich. It was all they attempted. The federal senate rejected it, and well they might, when they saw what an attempt it was to deceive the people. Leave was given at page 23 of Nov. session 1800, and the bill introduced

at p. 38, and passed p. 31; passed by the federal senate, with amendments, p. 72, and rejected by the lower house on account of said amendments p. 74. Nov. session 1801, the senate and lower house being both democratic, leave was again given to introduce a bill to repeal all such parts of the constitution as relates to property qualification for voters; and at p. 34 the bill was so reported, 19th Nov. on the 21st, p. 37, it was recommitted for amendment, and at p. 47, it was again reported. Yet still great caution seems to have been taken that no poor man should be allowed to hold an office. At p. 82, it was postponed to p. 90, when we find another amendment was offered with the bill, viz: to vote by ballot, and was sent to the senate, where it was taken up at p. 109, and passed with amendments; which amendments were accepted by the lower house, and the bill was passed into a law. In 1802, p. 29, it was confirmed and made a part of the constitution—so that from Nov. session 1802, a man, not worth \$10, could vote for a man to be sheriff, provided that man was worth 1000 l. He could vote for his neighbour to be a member of the legislature, provided that neighbour was worth 500 l. Still let a man be ever so worthy of an office, and ever so much in need of it to support a large family, he could not be voted for because of the want of a property qualification. He could not constitutionally hold an office, yet the democrats gave themselves the character of being the poor man's friend, claiming to themselves the credit of giving universal suffrage by what they had done; and so things continued until 1809. The people, in some parts of the state, were persuaded to see how they had been deceived by democrats, who had promised so many things by way of increasing the people's power and rights, and yet had not, for nine years, attempted anything towards redeeming their promise but what I have already shown, viz: the doing away of the \$10, qualification from voters. They determined no longer to be duped by them, and accordingly returned federal members. Among other counties, Frederick sent 4 federalists, viz: John Thomas, Geo. Baer, John H. Thomas, John Schley, to represent them. At Nov. session 1809, p. 20, on motion of John Hanson Thomas, leave was given to bring in a bill intitled "An act to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or trust in the state, and in persons to be elected members of the legislature or electors of the senate." Ordered, that Messrs. J. H. Thomas, Herbert, Brent, Grahame and Worthington, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same: the bill was reported, and had its second reading at p. 119; passed and was sent to the senate, where it also passed, p. 123. A confirmatory bill passed in 1810—and then, and not before, were the people given universal suffrage. This, as I have shown, was brought forward by federalists, and but for the federalists to this day, no poor man would have been allowed to hold an office. Thus we find that democrats, though they got into office in 1800, by promising to give the people equal rights, the poor with the rich, yet did they refuse to do so, keeping the door of office shut against poor men for 9 years, without ever mentioning the subject, although during the whole time they held both houses of the legislature, and would no doubt have opposed it when brought forward by federalists, as recited, but for the fear of their popularity; always nevertheless, falsely claiming the credit of having been the friends of poor people, and of having given them universal suffrage. At p. 5, of session 1809, on motion, leave was given to bring in a bill to alter the constitution as it regarded voters and qualification of voters. Messrs. Seth, Archer and Bland were the committee to bring in the bill—which was reported on the 11th Nov. p. 14; read the second time according to the order of the day, on the 18th Dec. p. 58; and on motion of J. H. Thomas, the question was put, that the words "able to bear arms under the militia law,

and all others above 18 years of age," be inserted in the first clause, after the word state, which was determined in the negative. Thus we find Mr. John H. Thomas, one of the leaders of the federal party in the house, and on all occasions supported by his federal friends, here offering to increase the power of the people, so as to allow every man a vote who was liable to be called on to risk his life; and is it not just that a man should have the right to say who should have the right of making war, so soon as he is liable to be called on to fight the battles of his country? And yet a democratic house, for they still had a majority in the house, rejected this right, by rejecting the amendment so offered by J. H. Thomas. At p. 36, session 1809, on motion by C. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to alter the constitution so as to abolish the council and to regulate the powers of the governor; 19 democrats opposed the leave, altho' they pretend now to be in favor of doing away with the council. At p. 43, Mr. C. Dorsey obtained leave to bring in a bill to do away the necessity of a poor man's paying 25 shillings for a licence to marry; and at p. 59, he introduced the bill; when, after several attempts had been made to defeat it, (p. 68 and 69) it passed the lower house, 33 to 17—all of the 17, I believe democrats—and was rejected by a democratic senate—see p. 74. Thus did they show their love to poor men, obliging them to pay for licence to get a wife; when they perhaps were scarcely able to pay \$2 to the preacher to marry them, or for a blanket to cover them. At p. 50, John H. Thomas delivers a bill, entitled, "An act for the appointment by the people of the justices of the levy courts in the several counties in this state." Passed, page 84; 16 voting against it, and they all democrats of the first water. It was rejected by a democratic senate, page 90. In 1811, votes and proceedings, page 33, leave again obtained to introduce a bill to elect, by the people, the judges of the levy courts, and the bill was introduced by Mr. Frisby—page 52. After some amendments it passed, see page 102 & 103—for it 39, against it 32, and all in the negative, I believe, democrats. It was rejected by a democratic senate, p. 128. A bill was introduced to tax bank stock, in 1809, November session; and on the second reading of the bill, at page 91, Mr. Archer, from Harford, long honoured by the people as a dear friend to the poor, moved to strike out of the bill the only objects that rendered it desirable, viz: the establishment and support of free schools. Page 92, Mr. Herbert, a federal member, moved that 25 cents be levied on every \$100 worth of stock held in all the different incorporated companies therein enumerated, and after many amendments had been offered by federalists to increase the sum intended to be raised for the benefit of educating poor men's children, directing the judges of the levy courts, &c. to cause as many free schools to be established in each of the counties, as their several portions of the money, so raised, should justify. To prevent all mistake, J. H. Thomas proposed, and the house agreed to reconsider the title of the bill, for the purpose of making it read as follows, to wit: "An act to tax bank stock, & other monied institutions, for the establishment and support of schools for the education of poor people's children." On motion of Mr. Seth, a democrat, that the following be added to the bill, to wit: "And be it enacted, that the children of persons, who are not assessed on the books of the commissioner of the tax, for each county, within the state, to the amount of \$100, shall be considered the children of the poor people, which was rejected, as it would have gone to fill the schools with rich men's children, instead of the children of poor men; and Mr. Bayly, a federal member, moved that the money, so levied and raised, should be equally divided among the counties. Eleven democrats opposed this amendment, wishing to divide it, no doubt, to the benefit of the large counties to the entire exclusion almost of the small counties. Let us endeavour to form an opinion now from what showed itself to

be the disposition of democracy in 1811, when Mr. Lyson, a federal member from Montgomery county, obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the constitution, as it regards the election of the senate, so as to have the senate elected by the people, as they elect their sheriffs—see page 68. The bill was introduced, page 71, read the 2d time, page 138. An amendment was offered by Mr. James L. Donaldson, a member from the city of Baltimore, which was supported by 19 of the most influential democrats—Mr. Donaldson himself being that year the leading democrat in the house, to wit: "Be it enacted, that from and after the 1st Monday in October, 1816, the house of delegates shall be composed of 52 members; whereof one shall be returned by Allegany, 4 by Anne Arundel, 6 by Baltimore county, 5 by the city of Baltimore, 2 by Cecil, 1 by Calvert, 2 by Caroline, 2 by Charles, 3 by Dorchester, 5 by Frederick, 4 by Harford, 2 by Kent, 2 by Prince George's, 2 by Queen Anne's, 1 by Saint Mary's, 2 by Somerset, 2 by Talbot, 3 by Washington, 2 by Worcester counties, and 1 by the city of Annapolis, who shall be elected in the same manner, at the same time, and have the same qualifications that members now have." We find the following members voted for this amendment, viz: Randall, Harryman, Brown, Tyler, Swearingen, T. Jones, Shriver, Sanders, Forwood, Pechin, Donaldson, Berstler—12, all democrats. The amendment was lost as it ought to have been; and on the passage of the bill, we find 27 democrats opposed to it, but the bill passed and was rejected by a democratic senate, p. 220. Will any person after reading the foregoing, say that democrats never have attempted, and that they never will attempt to do away the county influence, so as to destroy the small counties, and throw all weight into the hands of Baltimore, joined with a few of the large counties. Again, in 1812, page 29 of the votes and proceedings, Mr. Lecompte, a federal member from Dorchester, obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the mode of electing the senate. A bill was reported, and on a further consideration of it, Mr. Emory, a democrat, moved to elect by a general ticket, which, had it succeeded, would have given Baltimore, joined to 2 or 3 counties, the entire power over all the rest; and of the senate every man would have been elected against the desire of the people of the other counties, see page 78. This amendment was lost, 17 democrats voting, however, for it. The question was then taken on the bill as introduced, and 13 democrats voted against it, and it was afterwards rejected by a democratic senate, page 104. Thus, people of Maryland, have I shown you, by a reference to the votes and proceedings of the different legislatures, what has been the conduct of federalists and democrats. There it is, that you see the conduct of men, which speak intentions more forcibly than words—a record, that proves, incontrovertibly proves, that federalists have, by their own actions, always shown themselves friends of the people; whereas, on the same records, democrats have proved themselves, in every instance where any attempt was made to increase the advantages of the poor, to be their enemies. It is therefore only necessary to know democracy, to detect it, as emanating from a spirit of deception, and to be, in reality, a wolf in sheep's clothing. Will it, can it be right then, people of Maryland, for those who have marked the destroying footsteps of democracy, to withdraw from all the further watching of it? Certainly not. Let us, if necessary, withdraw from the field of contest, after the October election—if we do not succeed. But if the day be good, I have but little doubt of federal success; through such an exertion, we may the better mark their conduct, and may possibly have the ear of the people better inclined to us; but let us never calculate on any good resulting from democracy. They have wasted the funds of the state, and they have refused to apply the ways and means to prevent further waste. They have said to the people during the present electioneering campaign, that federalists had squandered the people's







The subject of their respective nations, but the loss of which they could not estimate as incalculable. Our private correspondence from Vienna supplies the following intelligence, the accuracy of which we can guarantee. The Turkish troops entered Vassy on the 22d of June, after annihilating every thing which opposed their progress. The news has just arrived; the details are not known.

A private letter from Berlin June 25, states that a conspiracy to introduce the Spanish constitution into Prussia has been discovered.

The Albanians had so irritated the people, that several wealthy Turks repaired to the slave market, and paid 25 piastres merely to have the pleasure of killing a Greek. One hundred and fifty virgins, whose parents had been assassinated and who were of the first Greek families, (amongst them were two Princesses, Morusi, and a Princess named Maurojane, niece of the Turkish Chag d'Affairs at Vienna, lately recalled) were abandoned to the brutality of the Turks in open bazaar at the rate of a crown a piece. The greater part of these unfortunate young women perished in consequence of this inhuman treatment.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 20.

### FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Assembly Ticket for Anne Arundel. William Stewart, Horatio Ridout, Nicholas Worthington, (of Tho.) Edward Warfield.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick. Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Daddarar.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset. Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert. Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne.

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's. William D. Diggs, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester. Charles Parker, William Tingle, jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson.

Assembly Ticket for Kent. William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Caroline. William R. James Houston, Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford.

Assembly Ticket for Montgomery. William Darne, Benjamin S. Forrest, Col. John H. Riggs, Dr. Benjamin Duval.

### For the Md. Gazette.

#### The Visit of Love.

She lay on her pillow all silent and still,  
Her bosom scarce mov'd with a breath,  
Her eye was all fix'd, and so dewy and chill,  
As bearing the imprint of death.  
She rose and she mov'd, but her dark glassy gaze,  
Seem'd nought in its sphere to behold;  
The lip slowly op'd but its voice could not raise,  
Her hand was all waxy and cold.  
The body lay here, but the spirit was gone  
Far, far off her true love to meet;  
The nightly breeze blew, and the pallid moon shone  
When friendly she came him to greet:  
"The chill breeze of midnight has bro't me to thee  
To see thee fair friend, and to hear;  
"Embrace me not, dearest, keep thee from me  
My heart and my bosom rest far off from here."  
"And grasp me thou canst not, then oh, rest thee still—  
"The strong will of passion has sped  
"My soul from the body, that heavy & chill  
"Now lingers awaiting the spirit that fled."  
"And thou wilt meet me at midnight's lone hour,  
"To see thy fair form and to listen to thee;  
"The body may yield to the whisper of pow'r,  
"The spirit moves love ward unconquer'd and free."  
[Translated from the German.]  
For the Maryland Gazette.

### SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

(Continued.)

#### CHAPTER 24.

Now the long dreary winter of Norway had gone by; the forests rustled their bright green leaves, friendly tufts of reeds and brambles smiled from the heights of cliffs, the valleys resumed their verdure, the brooks babbled anew, on the highest mountain-peaks only there remained yet the hermine snow, and ready for the voyage rocked Folke and Gabriela's vessel on the resplendent wave.

The Baron now perfectly recovered to health, feeling strong and active, as if never any inimical influence had affected his heroic vigour; stood one morning with his fair

and couple looked on the beauty of their industrious servants, preparing for the approaching embarkation.

It happened that one of the busy attendants made the following observation to his comrades. The most horrible and strange sight to three Northern lands is certainly the old castle of the moon-cliff; tho' I have never entered it, yet whenever, during the chase, I saw its spires appear above the tops of the high pines and firs, my bosom always felt heavily oppress'd, as of a presentiment that something unheard of kept there its residence. A few weeks ago, about dusk, while yet the snow lay in these valleys, I inadvertently approached nearer to its walls than usual. Young Sir Sintram walked solitarily to and fro upon its huge outer walls, like the spirit of a departed hero, and played on the lute, calling forth its most touching melancholy notes, and frequently sighing, as if his bosom was wounded by deep irreparable grief.

The speaker was interrupted by the approach of other servants so that Folke and Gabriela heard not the conclusion of his speech.

But the beautiful lady inclined herself towards her knight, her eye moist with a transparent tear, she observed: "Does not the moon-cliff raise its desolate head among yon mountains? I pity from my innermost heart, the fate of poor Sintram."

"I take thy meaning, oh my pure gentle wife, I know the pious pity of thy tender bosom," replied Folke; and immediately he ordered his steed to be brought him, commended his lady to the protection of his men, vaulted into the saddle, and, accompanied by the grateful looks of Gabriela, he galloped off towards the moon-cliff.

Sintram was sitting on the green turf before the drawbridge, his hand played over the strings of his lute, now and then a tear trickled down upon the golden harmony—he appeared almost exactly as Folke's followers had described him. Suddenly something passed over his head like the shadow of a cloud, and he looked up, believing it to be a flock of cranes returning to its northern home. But he saw nothing; the sky appeared one united, blue, brilliant expanse, and while the knight was yet musing over the strange phenomenon, there dropt from the top of the high tower which was adorned with manyfold arms, a javelin long and straight, before his feet. A voice whispered into his ear, "Take this and use it well! Nigh is thy enemy! Nigh the disappearance of thy greatest happiness;" and Sintram thought he saw the shade of Minikin gliding by him and vanishing in a cleft of the rugged side of the moat. But at the same time a tall, gigantic, meagre shape strode across the valley; it somewhat resembled the departed pilgrim, but was vastly taller. It raised the long emaciated arm, menacing in dreadful attitude, and then disappeared.

It was just then Folke came up the path leading towards Sintram. He had probably seen something of the wonderful appearance, and when he stopped close behind the young man, he looked rather pale, and asked,

"Who were these two, you held converse with even now?"

"That God only knows," replied Sintram, I know them not."

"Oh that God but knew it!" exclaimed the Baron; "but I fear he knows but little of your present thoughts and doing."

"You speak harsh, hard words, said Sintram; but since the dreadful evening of the bear chase, I must submit to ought you may impose. But, dear Sir, you may confidently believe me: I know not my dreadful companions, I call them not, nor do I know what horrid curse fetters them to my heels. Oh, let me still hope that God has not forgotten me, as a good shepherd will not neglect the worst, the wildest lamb of his flock, that has gone astray from the rest, and now calls for help from the wilderness."

Folke's anger was gone. Two bright tears glittered in his eyes and he said: "No, verily, God has not forgotten thee, oh do but thou not forget him; Neither did I come to accuse thee. I came to bless thee in Gabriela's name and my own. May the Lord protect thee, may the Lord guide thee, may the Lord exalt thee! Sintram, from Norway's distant coast will I look hither upon thee, and it shall be known to me how thou wastest against the curse that lies upon thee; and when thou hast shaken it off, and standest

the glorified victor of evil and death, then shall thou receive from me a pledge of love and reward, greater and brighter than you and I know at this moment."

These words proceeded from Folke's lips after the manner of prophecy; he was scarce conscious himself of what he said. He took leave of Sintram with a friendly smile, and then flew back towards the sea shore.

Folke, fool, threefold fool! whistled Minikin's enraged voice into Sintram's ear, but old Rolf was heard from the castle singing his morning hymn; the concluding strains of which was as follows:

Thro' death and was  
Thy path me go  
With sin's unarm'd;  
But never turn  
And thou shalt earn  
Of heaven, the highest bliss.  
And Sintram felt pure joy in his heart, and looked round him even with greater satisfaction, than at the hour when Gabriela had given him the scarf and sword, and Folke had dubbed him a knight.  
(To be continued.)

### The Electoral College

Assembled on Monday, the day appointed by the constitution. The following members appeared and qualified:

For Saint Mary's county—Enoch J. Millard, Thomas Blakistone.

Calvert—John Beckett, Walter Smith.

Charles—Daniel Jenifer, Henry Bawner.

Baltimore county—George Hatryman, Elias Brown.

Prince-George's—Joseph Cross, Robert W. Bowie.

Annapolis—Nicholas Brewer.

Frederick—George Baltzell, Joshua Cockey.

Harford—Stevenson Archer, Jacob Michael.

City of Baltimore—Thomas Kell.

Washington—Samuel Ringgold, William Gabby.

Montgomery—George C. Washington, Thomas Davis.

Allegany—William Reid.

Kent—James Brooke, William Pryor.

Talbot—William Hayward, jr.

Somerset—Thomas K. Carroll.

Dorchester—Benjamin W. Leconte, Matthias Travers.

Cecil—John Evans, John Maffitt.

Queen Anne's—Thomas Emory, James Roberts.

Worcester—John S. Spence, Ara Spence.

Caroline—Peter Willis, James Sangston.

Messrs. Kell, Bowie, Archer, Leconte, Hayward, A. Spence and Jenifer, were appointed a committee of elections.

After appointing their clerk and officers they adjourned until to-morrow.

### Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The Electors met.  
The committee of elections made a report, on the second reading of which Mr. Leconte offered an amendment with respect to the election in Anne Arundel county, stating the fact, that there did not appear, upon the face of the returns, to be any return of the votes received in the sixth election district of said county, as is required by the law of 1816, and made a part of the constitution in 1817. Amendment negatived.

Mr. Leconte also offered an amendment to the report with respect to the election in the city of Annapolis, denying the right of said city to choose an elector, inasmuch as the had been deprived of it by the law of 1816, ch. 232, and made a part of the constitution by the law of 1817, ch. 149. Amendment rejected—yeas 11, nays 22.

Having made the nominations the Electors proceeded to ballot for a Senate. The result was as follows:

DEMOCRATS.  
WESTERN SHORE.  
Isaac Millard, } Baltimore, 26  
Gen. John Stricker, } 26  
Robert Brumley, } Harford, 26  
John Stephen, } Annapolis, 26  
Daniel Kept, } Calvert, 26  
Robert W. Bowie, } Prince-George's, 26  
Dr. John Wootton, } Montgomery, 26  
Joshua Cockey, } Frederick, 26  
William Price, } Washington, 26

EASTERN SHORE.  
William C. Miller, } Cecil, 26  
Ezekiel Chambers, } Kent, 26  
Solomon Dickinson, } Talbot, 26  
William R. Stuart, } Queen-Anne's, 26  
Robert Orrell, } Caroline, 26  
William Quinton, } Worcester, 26

Whereupon it was accordingly declared and returned, that the above named gentlemen are duly elected the Senate of Maryland, as prescribed by the Constitution and form of government.

FEDERALISTS.  
WESTERN SHORE.  
Richard Carroll, } Baltimore, 10  
Andrew Elliott, } 10  
Alexander C. Magruder, } Annapolis, 10  
Peter Emerson, } Calvert, 10  
John C. Herbert, } Prince-George's, 10  
Robert P. Magruder, } Montgomery, 10  
Roger B. Taney, } Frederick, 10  
Daniel Murray, } Anne-Arundel, 10  
Clement Dorsey, } Maryland, 10

Robert G. McPherson, Talbot, 10  
Carroll, Cecil, 10  
William Spencer, Kent, 10  
William Foster, Caroline, 10  
Robert Dennis, Dorchester, 10  
Ephraim K. Wilcox, Worcester, 10  
Messrs. Millard and Daniel, Frederick, 10  
and Daniel Martin, Somerset, were also named.  
The Electors adjourned until the 14th.

### SLOOP NORFOLK.

This memorable cause has been before the Grand Jury, and we understand bills have been found against several of the parties implicated.—Helf.

### POSTSCRIPT.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship *Martha* from Liverpool, sailed the 14th August.

#### DEATH OF QUEEN CAROLINE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 16.

The papers are all in mourning, and full of the particulars of the Queen's death.

The Queen died at 23 minutes past 10 o'clock, P. M. of the 7th ult. of an obstruction of the bowels, attended with inflammation.

According to the Queen's will, her remains were to be sent to Brunswick for interment.

Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde, are her executors. The King was on his visit to Ireland, which it is said will not be interrupted by this event.

The papers state that the Queen was indisposed at the Theatre, on the evening of the 30th July.

London, Aug. 10.

Letters of the 20th ult. which arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, are silent on the question of the war with Turkey.

The only private information received yesterday on the affairs of Turkey, was contained in letters of the 25th ult. from Trieste. An Austrian vessel had arrived there from Smyrna with fugitives.

The cause of the Greeks was understood to be declining in the Morea; but it had acquired strength in Romelia, and was becoming extremely formidable to the Turkish power in that quarter.

### OBITUARY.

#### COMMUNICATED.

Died—On Wednesday the 5th instant, after a short illness, in the 69th year of his age, Captain Edward Mattingly, an officer of the revolution. Early in life he entered the tented field in the defence of our rights, and in the eventful struggle, aided to establish American liberty. He has since lived in retirement at his residence in Saint Mary's County, and it is but right to pronounce upon his memory the testimony which exalts him to "the noblest work of God"—He was "an Honest Man".

The Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College, are requested to meet on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the College Building, agreeably to adjournment.

Wm. H. Morriett,  
Pres't. Board of Trustees of St. John's College.  
Saturday Sept. 14, 1821.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,  
19th Sept. 1821.

The president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 percent. on the stock of said bank for six months, ending the 10th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board,  
JONAS PINKNEY, Cash.

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.



For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,  
THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester-Town. Fare as heretofore.  
Sept. 20, 1821.

The Editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Head of Union and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above once a week for three weeks, and for each extra insertion 50 cts.

Taken up April.  
In the Chesapeake Bay on the 10th June 1820.

### A BATTNAU.

nearly 14 feet long, with the letters P. W. cut in the stern. The owner may have her again on paying property and paying charges.

Sept. 15, 23.

### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 13th of October next on the premises, Fifty Acres of Land, lying on the west side of Street's Run, and two Negro Boys, Seized and taken as the property of George C. Stouen, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Clayton and Randall, for the use of James Cox and Richard G. Cox, Esq's. of James Cox, Junr. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.  
Benjamin Gaither,  
Sheriff A. A. county.

Sept. 20.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, at the residence of Mr. John Thomas, near the Patuxent, two dark bay mares, and one colt, five head of cattle, two swans and three shotes, and one horse, Seized and taken as the property of the said John Thomas, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Nancy Sewell. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock A. M. for cash.  
Benjamin Gaither,  
Sheriff A. A. county.

Sept. 20.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, will be offered at public sale on Thursday the 4th day of October next, at the house of George Adams, on the North side of Severn, two negro boys named Zachariah and William. Seized and taken as the property of the said George Adams, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Elijah Redman. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock A. M. for cash.  
Benjamin Gaither,  
Sheriff A. A. county.

Sept. 20.

### Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by Rezin D. Baldwin, Esq. a Justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 11th day of October next, at the market House, in the city of Annapolis, at seven o'clock, A. M. for cash, One Negro girl named Maria. Seized and taken as the property of Francis Welch, to satisfy debts due to Lewis Neth, jun. and to James Williams and Lewis Neth, jun. executors of James Williams.

Sept. 19th, 1821.

Christopher Hohne,  
Constable.

Sept. 19th, 1821.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at the Town of Upper Marlboro' in Prince George's county, on Friday the 5th day of October next, and requests all persons who have claims against the estate of Edward Harwood of said county, deceased, to exhibit the same on or before that day, and those indebted to make immediate payment, as he is very anxious to settle up the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of September 1821.

Henry H. Harwood, Adm'r.

Sept. 13. 23w.  
The National Intelligencer will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and charge the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

### Six Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 1st inst. Daniel Simpson, an apprentice in the tailoring business. He is about 20 and 21 years old, and small for his age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no charges allowed or thanks given.  
John Thompson.

Sept. 13 2

### Notice is hereby Given,

That an election will be held in the different election districts of Anne Arundel county, on Monday the 1st of October next, for four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and a Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, agreeably to the laws and constitution of this state.  
BENJ. GAITHER, Shr.  
A. A. County.

Sept. 13 2

### Notice is hereby Given,

That an election will be held at the Assembly Room in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 1st of October next, for two Delegates to the General Assembly, a Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and seven members of the Common Council of the city of Annapolis.  
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

Sept. 13 2



## NOTICE

The Commissioners of Tax for Anne Arundel County will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 3d. of October next.

William C. Green, Clk.

Aug. 13.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

## JOHN TRIP,

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

Ephraim Gaither.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

E. G.

August 16, 1821.

The Eastern Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living on the head of South River in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of September instant, a Negro Man named Bill, about 25 or 26 years of age, five feet four or six inches high, a scar above each eye, also one between the fore finger and thumb of the right hand, has a long head, large teeth, pleasant countenance active and intelligent for a negro. Had on a grey coat with black buttons, the covers nearly worn out, the coat patched at the elbows, with new cuffs, nankeen waistcoat with black buttons; he has no doubt changed his clothes. I am induced to believe he has been enticed away by a young white girl, about 15 years of age, with whom it appears he has been on intimate terms. He took with him a dark bay Mare, saddle, bridle, and saddle bags—the mare has a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nose—paces, trots and gallops, two hind feet white above the hoof, also the fore right leg white. Thirty dollars will be paid for the man and mare, if taken in the state—if out of the state, the above reward, if secured so that I get them again.

RICHARD TUCKER.

Sept. 13.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Abducted from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named

## JACOB,

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Delilah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelen, whither it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis gaol.

Benjamin Scott, Manager.

Sept. 13.

## Annapolis Jockey Club Races.

Will be run over the Annapolis race course on TUESDAY, the 9th of October next, immediately after the Eastern races, a Jockey Club race of not less than \$300. Heats four miles each carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On Wednesday, the 10th, a colt's purse will be run for of not less than \$150. Heats two miles each.

On Thursday, the 11th, a sweep stake of not less than \$100, heats three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treas. The subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their respective subscriptions.

The members of the Club will meet at Williamson's Hotel on evening previous to the races.

Sept. 13.

19th O

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

## Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821.

On application to the honourable Richard Ridgely, Esq. one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Joseph Jones, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Joseph Jones having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Joseph Jones had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Joseph Jones be discharged from his confinement, and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Joseph Jones, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Joseph Jones then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Jones should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors.

By order,

William C. Green, Clk.

July 5

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application, to me the subscriber Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing, of John Thompson, of the city of Annapolis, Pr. stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 1st day of June 1821.

Richd. Ridgely,

WM. C. GREEN, Clk.

July 5.

## A Farm for Sale,

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURRAY, West River.

July 11.

## State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

August 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of Elias Shipley and William Sellman, administrators with the will annexed of William Shipley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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.

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Shipley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 7th day of August, 1821.

Elias Shipley,

William Sellman,

August 9.

Administrators with the will annexed.

WM. C. GREEN, Clk.

Aug. 9.

## Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 145, Market St. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of gaitick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be gotten in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.

Sept. 13.

H. H. W. 1m.

## Calvert County Court,

October Term, 1820.

On application of Wm. Snade of Calvert county, to the judges of said county court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on affirmation, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Wm. Snade has resided the two preceding years, prior to the said act, within the state of Maryland, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Wm. Snade give no ice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court to be held at Prince Frederick town, in said county, on the second Monday of October next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, (if any they have) why the said Wm. Snade should not be discharged agreeable to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of said order to be set up at the court-house and church doors of said county two months previous to the sitting of the next county court. Signed by order of court,

WM. S. MORSELL, Clk.

Sept 6

## Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

## State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,

August 22, 1821.

On application by petition of George Warfield, administrator of Thomas Whitefoot, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills

A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Whitefoot, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of August, 1821.

George Warfield, Adm'r.

## AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 19th day of September next, at 11 o'clock P. M. will be sold on the premises, the brick house with the lot, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Sarah Stinchcomb, at the corner end of East Street, nearly opposite the government house. And at the same time will be sold a frame house, with the lot, on the same street, occupied at present by Mrs. Johnson, and fronting the property of Mr. James Allison. The terms of sale are, one third to be paid cash, on the balance a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving good security with interest. Attendance by

Geo. McVair, Auctioneer.

Aug. 30th 1821.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estates of Mary and Margaret Callahan, requests all persons having claims against either, to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

William S. Green, Esq.

Aug. 30.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber.

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County, on Whitsunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but, when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bile. His clothing, when he left the neighbourhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey, near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Henry Childs.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harbouring or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

June 21.

## FEMALE ACADEMY.

At the request of the Misses Marcellay, we attended on Monday last the public examination of the pupils in their Female Academy, and were much gratified with the result. The several classes underwent a strict and careful examination—calculated by its manner not merely for a public exhibition but to try effectually the extent of their knowledge—it would be useless to name the classes or the individual young ladies who distinguished themselves in this examination. All of the classes gave the most satisfactory proof of their own industry, attention and improvement, and of the care and skill of the ladies by whom they have been instructed.

We make this publication as an act of justice to the respectable and deserving ladies who have established among us this useful Seminary, and who have so conducted it as to merit a large share of the public patronage.

W. Goldsborough,

R. B. Toney,

Fred. A. Schley,

Richard Potts,

W. Ross.

August 4.

## LADIES ACADEMY.

MISS E. & J. MARCELLEY.

Inform the Parents and Guardians of Annapolis, that their house is prepared for the reception of Boarders, & that their pupils will resume their studies on the first Monday in September next.

All the branches belonging to a polite English Education are taught at

\$8 00 per quarter,

French 5 00

Music 12 00

Board and Tuition

Included 37 50

Frederick-City, Aug 18, 1821.

## 10 Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the subscriber living near the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, on the 20th of May last, a bright Bay Mare, about five years of age, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, with one hind foot white, and a knot on one of her fore legs, about the size of an English walnut. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her home to me, shall receive the above reward.

John Hammond.

June 21.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT OF

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.

But afterwards she will take her route as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 3 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 10 o'clock for Chester town, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 5 o'clock Chester town and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, as is not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Richards.

March 22

## SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM OHARE.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their support for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 22.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceedings

of the last session of the Legislature

Price—\$1 50.

June 14

## Lots for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of

Several Lots of Ground,

Fronting on South street, twenty-five feet, and running seventy feet back.

Also a Lot on Duke of Gloucester street, running 125 feet back. The terms will be made accommodating.

Nichs. J. Watkins.

Aug. 30.

## 200 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 5th of this month, two Negro Men,

SAMUEL & NACH.

SAM has a very black complexion, hollow eyes, and a little red, high cheek bones, square built, and about five feet four inches high; he had when he went away a pair of boots new bottomed, and pieced on the toes of the upper leather, one cotton shirt, one tickleburgh do, and pair of white cotton trousers, one old white hat. He robbed me a few days before he started, and it is likely that he has altered his dress, as he had money plenty, and it is probable that Sam has bought clothes of Nace.

NACE is about 19 years old, tolerable black complexion, round face, on his left cheek a large scar, cut by a kick from a horse. When he was away had on a blue coat, yellow buttons, white linen shirt, marcellines waistcoat, new tickleburgh trousers, a blue striped pair, one old fur hat. It is probable they are making for the Delaware, as I have reason to believe, Sam crossed the Bay in a battleship, and I have understood have a forged pass for two or three days or weeks. Whoever secures and follows in any goal, or brings them home, or either of them, shall receive Fifty Dollars for each, or One Hundred Dollars for each, if taken out of the state.

Eliza Holmwood.

North Side of Severn, near Annapolis.

August 30, 1821.

37.



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

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

THE IRON MASK.

[Translated from the French.]

It is under this name, that is designated an unknown prisoner, sent in the greatest secrecy to the Castle of Pignerol, and thence transferred to the Islands of St. Margaret. He was a man above the middle stature, and admirably well formed. His skin was a little brown, but fine and soft, and he took as much care to preserve it in that state as a coquette lady. His greatest taste was for fine linen, lace and toys. He played upon the guitar, and appeared to have received an excellent education—he intersted by the very sound of his voice; never complaining of his confinement nor giving to understand who he was. In maladies, when he had need of a physician or surgeon, and in the journey which his different removals occasioned, he wore a mask, the chin piece of which had steel springs, which left him the liberty to eat and drink. The orders were to kill him if he uncovered himself, but when alone he was permitted to unmask. He remained at Pignerol until Saint Mars, an officer of confidence commanding this Castle, obtained the command of the Isles of Lerins; he carried with him his prisoner into this maritime solitude, and when he was made governor of the Bastille, his captive followed him there. Always masked, he was lodged in this prison as well as he could be. Nothing was refused him that he asked for, he had the richest clothes, and the best cheer, and the governor rarely came before him. This illustrious unknown died the 15th of November 1793 and was buried under the name of Marchiali. What redoubles the astonishment is, that when he was sent to St. Margaret, no consular person was known to have disappeared in Europe; and this prisoner undoubtedly was one, from the following circumstances that happened soon after he went up to that Island; the governor himself put the dishes on his table, and then shut him up as retired; one day he wrote with the sharp point of a knife upon a silver plate, (for he was served in silver) and threw the plate out of the window towards a boat which was at the shore, almost at the foot of the tower; a fisherman to whom the boat belonged, picked up the plate and carried it to the governor. The latter, astonished, demanded of the fisherman: "Have you read what is written upon this plate? and has any one seen it in your hands?" The fisherman answered, "I do not know how to read; I have just found it, and no person has seen it." He was detained until the governor had well informed himself that he had never been able to read, and that the plate had not been seen by any other person. "Go," said the governor, "you are very fortunate in not knowing how to read." La Grange Chancel relates in a letter, that when Saint-Mars went to take his prisoner to conduct him to the Bastille, he said to Saint-Mars, "Does the King mean to take my life?"—"No, my prince," answered Saint-Mars, "your life is in safety; you have only to let yourself be conducted." He adds, "I was told by a man named Du Jonca, the Cashier of the famous Banker, Samuel Bernard, who, after being imprisoned some years in the Bastille, was conducted to St. Margaret, that he was in a chamber, with some other prisoners, precisely over that occupied by this unknown person; that through the funnel of the chimney they could talk and communicate with the unknown person; but, that when it was asked of him why he was obstinate in not disclosing his name and adventures, he answered that an avowal would cost him his life, as well as the lives of all those whom he should reveal his secret."

The name of the Iron Mask, has revealed to designate this celebrated unfortunate, but Du Jonca does not say the mask was of Iron; he says only, that it was a mask of black velvet. All the anecdotes

prove, that the Iron Mask was a prisoner of the greatest importance—but who was this captive?

Among the great variety of conjectures that have been brought forward to resolve this historical problem, the following has the air of reconciling the circumstances most to probability, and of best accounting for the incidental facts related in the case which seem to have been admitted as authentic. It is not known that the persons entrusted with the important secret have left any written memoirs, but somehow it has leaked out into the world that he was the twin-brother of Lou a the Fourteenth, and the first born of the twins. When the royal council took into consideration the circumstance of twin princes, one only of whom could be heir to the throne, the opinion was urged in the council by some profound naturalists, that the first born of twins was the last begotten, and consequently the last born was in fact the eldest of the two, and therefore entitled to the throne. The council decided the case in conformity to that belief; but deeply apprehensive that the decision, not according with the vulgar ideas of the right of primogeniture, might be made the foundation of future troubles to the state, the most prudent precautions were deemed necessary, and the strictest secrecy was enjoined and agreed upon. It was also determined, as a matter of state expediency absolutely necessary, that the excluded first born of the twins should be brought up, under the care of a nobleman, in a distant province, in ignorance of his birth and condition; and the secret not to be revealed but in the event of the death of the other twin without legitimate issue. When he was grown nearly to manhood, by some extraordinary and accidental circumstance, there came under his paternal some correspondence of the nobleman his guardian, by which he obtained a knowledge of his birth and condition, which knowledge he imparted to his guardian. From that time he was taken into confinement and treated as we have seen. The lineaments of his face are said to have borne a striking resemblance to those of the King his brother, and this was the reason why he was so rigidly confined to a mask whenever he was brought out of his prison, or to be seen by others than those in the secret.

General Jackson's Address to the Army.

New-Orleans, Aug. 13.

This address will find its way directly to the bosoms of those to whom it is made. It breathes the strong feelings of a soldier, taking an affectionate farewell of his companions in arms—those with whom he had passed days of toil and nights of vigilance—those to whom he was bound by the lasting ties of mutual peril and privation, in the service of a beloved country.

It is a tribute of justice and feeling, alike honorable to the general and his gallant associates of the army.

Head Quarters, Division of the South.

Montpelier, 31st May, 1821.

This day, officers and soldiers, closes my military functions, and consequently, dissolves the military connection, which has hitherto existed between you and myself, as the commander of the Southern Division of the army of the United States. Many of us have passed together days of toil and nights of vigilance. Together, we have seen the termination of one British and two Indian wars, in which, we have encountered fatigues, privations and dangers. Attachments and friendships, formed by associations of this kind, are the most durable, and my feelings will not permit me, in retiring from my military command, to take a silent leave of my companions in arms.

Justice to you and to my own feelings, requires that I should place before our common country, the testimony of my approbation of your military conduct, and the expression of my individual regard. Under the present organization for the reduction of the army, agreeably to the act of congress, many valuable officers, who have served with me, have been suddenly deprived of the profession which they had embraced,

and thrown upon the world.—But let this be your consolation, that the gratitude of your country still cherishes you as her defenders and deliverers, while wisdom condemns the hasty and ill-timed policy which has occasioned your disbandment, and that too, while security was yet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary fortifications for its defence, greatly extended as that frontier has been by the recent acquisition of the Floridas. But you, fellow-soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of having done your duty, and with your brother officers who are retained, of having defended the American Eagle wherever it was endangered.

To you, my brother-officers, who are retained in the service of your country, permit me to recommend the cultivation of that harmony and friendship towards each other, which will render you a band of brothers. It is your duty so to conduct yourselves on all occasions, as that your enemies shall have no just cause for censure. It ought to be borne in mind, that every captain, should be to his company, as a father, and should treat it, as his family—as his children.—Continue, then, as heretofore, when under my command, to watch over it with a father's tenderness and care. Treat them like children, admonish them, and if unhappily, admonition will not have the desired effect—coercion must. The want of discipline and order will inevitably produce a spirit of insubordination, as destructive to an army as cowardice, and will as certainly lead to disaster and disgrace in the hour of battle: this, as you regard your military reputation and your country's good, you must prevent. Imploping from heaven a blessing upon you all, I bid you an affectionate adieu.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
Major General Commanding  
the Division of the South.

We understand that the American Philosophical Society, at its meeting on Monday evening appointed a committee to ascertain and report the best Plan and site for the construction of a canal to connect the Delaware with the Chesapeake Bay.

Frank. Guiz.

According to the returns of the late census, the whole population of South Carolina is 502,309. It appears that there are in the state 4,000 white males more than females.

On Sunday, the 9th, a great hail-storm took place in Poughkeepsie New-York, in which ice-balls fell, weighing from three to fourteen ounces; the loss in glass is estimated at 3000 dollars. It lasted 10 or 15 minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

From late London papers.  
At the coronation banquet, the following articles were in use:—8000 knives and 8000 forks; 650 pair of carvers; 12 dozen of cork-screws; 250 yards of elegant damask table cloths, for the Hall; 1100 do. for various rooms; 170 dozen damask napkins; 100 dozen of napkins for waiters' knife cloths; 600 quart decanters; 1800 pint decanters; 5000 wine glasses; 2400 tumblers; 700 salts and spoons; 96 sets of castors, and 1460 carafes.

Population of Liverpool, by the last census, (1821) males 54,340, females, 64,632, total 118,972. Parishes adjoining, 22,515, grand total, 141,487, which is exclusive of seamen belonging to the port.

Statistics.—The following table is given in the foreign journals, as an approximation to a comparative census of the population of the Greeks and Turks in Europe.

THRACE, INCLUDING CONSTANTINOPLE.

	Greeks.	Turks.
Macedonia,	724,000	244,000
Thessaly,	579,000	89,000
Albania,	691,000	363,000
Morea,	300,000	38,000
Bulgaria,	620,000	170,000
Wallachia,	360,000	18,000
Moldavia,	225,000	30,000
Servia,	780,000	160,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina,	420,000	140,000
<b>Total,</b>	<b>5,285,000</b>	<b>1,593,000</b>

Hydrophobia and Scullop.  
From the Woodstock (Vt.) Herald.  
Extract of a letter to Maj. George McGlassin, dated  
"Getrad's Town, Berkley county,  
June 10, 1821.

"Dear Sir,  
Your anxiety respecting the effects of the Scutellaria galericulata, or Scullop, in cases of hydrophobia, has induced me to satisfy you in relation to myself. I was bit by a mad dog in Alexandria, and have been cured by the use of scullop, after having been in one stage of hydrophobia. A confirmation of the use of any weed, particularly such an one as grows so plentifully as the scullop among our hills and dales, must, I think, be hailed with some degree of respect by the human family; but how much more grateful must I feel to him with whom this all-important discovery originated, I leave you to judge after reading my case. I will simply state it to you:

"About the middle of May last, I left this place for Baltimore, via Alexandria, D. C. On my arrival in the latter place, I visited a wharf at which lay the Georgetown packet; (this was on Friday the 25th of May.) In passing along the wharf, a large dog ran towards and bit me severely in the leg. I felt somewhat alarmed, but being told, what was generally believed, that the dog was not mad, I was reconciled. However, by the advice of some friends, I procured, before I left the town, some of the scullop. On the 7th day after I was bit, feeling, I thought, somewhat differently than usual, I commenced drinking the scullop tea, agreeably to the directions which I had received. On the morning of the 9th day after I was bit, I arrived at Mr. Allen Dorsey's, Poplar Spring, Md. on my way home from Baltimore; on sitting down to breakfast, Mrs. Dorsey handed me a cup of tea, which I repeatedly tried to drink, but could not, and had to spit out the contents I just put in my mouth. I felt something like spasms over my whole system. Indeed my dear sir, my feelings were shocking, dreadful, and indescribable; my eyes became dim, head dizzy, &c. I arose from the table, went to the window, the door—Mrs. D. can better describe my situation than I can. After some time, I became more at ease, and had some of the scullop prepared, which I drank with difficulty. Not in the habit of drinking any thing stronger than water, I asked for some good wine, which I obtained, and forced myself to drink of it copiously. After some stay, I pressed towards home, but next morning fasting as usual, drank the scullop tea, and felt much better; and have continued to drink it from that time to the present, and do verily believe it has restored me to my family sane and in perfect health.

Your obedient servant,  
MATHEW I. CLARK."

From the London Monthly Magazine.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

In a village not far from Lynn, in Cheshire, England, lately lived a man and his wife, distinguished among their neighbours for the singularities of their respective characters. The husband was covetous, niggardly, avaricious in an extreme and always complaining of poverty; he parted with money to purchase even the common necessities of life, as though blood had been extracted from his heart; and nearly starved himself, his wife, and her mother, who lived with them. The wife was remarkably passionate and when provoked, would pour out the most abominable wishes and horrid imprecations against her husband, who paid her with bitter lamentations and woe, which agitated his whole frame, whenever any demand was made on his purse. Accompanied with volleys of oaths and curses, she often rejoiced in the anticipation of seeing him stiff, hoped that death would not call when he was from home, and frequently wished his soul in hell. In this unhappy state they lived many years; but both the avarice of the one, and the passion of the other, grew more powerful as they advanced in age, so that the last twelve months of their lives exhibited, what has unhappily been termed, a "hell upon earth."

On the 9th of January, 1821, some new cause of difference arising between them, many angry words ensued, connected no doubt, with the common aggravation of oaths and curses. This was carried to such a height, that the wife expressed her resolution to leave her husband; and on bidding farewell she declared she would never speak to him again while she lived.

Scarcely had she uttered this passionate determination, before her speech was taken from her; & shortly after she lost the use of her right side. In this state she continued three days, during which time little notice was taken of her, the family thinking it was nothing more than a fit of sulkiness, of which she had previously given several instances. Finding, however, after this time had elapsed, that it was probably something more than hypochondria could produce, they sent for a doctor, who, on his arrival, informed them that he feared he had been called in too late. He nevertheless advised the husband to purchase a pint of brandy, and to get her to swallow a large quantity. The husband on hearing this objected, on account of the expense; intimating that half a pint would be sufficient; and this was actually procured, but not until he had repeatedly declared that he had no money, and had in vain solicited the landlady to give credit for the amount. This circumstance had such an effect upon him, that on carrying home the brandy, he retired into the barn, and putting a cord round his neck, terminated his miserable existence. The day after he was buried, the wretched woman, who had never spoken after her resolution, breathed her last, amidst the most excruciating sufferings, but apparently destitute of all recollection.

On examining the clothes of the unhappy man, after he was cut down, they discovered twelve notes concealed in the inside of his old waistcoat. The house was then examined, and ninety guineas in gold were brought to light, wrapped up in probably 20 different parcels—Some were in old rags, others tied up in paper, put into an old box among shavings and other lumber. This poor wretch left behind him upwards of a thousand pounds in money, besides an estate that let for nearly forty per annum, which property, as he had no children, is gone among his relations, to be, we hope, the instrument of new virtues, and not of additional crimes. We can scarcely anticipate anything more awful than the thought of two such spirits meeting so suddenly in another world.



AGRICULTURAL.  
PRESERVATION OF FRUIT TREES.

Extract from a publication in the American Farmer, by John Gates, of Petersham.

Several years ago, I owned a tan-yard on the bank of a pond, raised by a dam across a small rivulet, which passed through my farm at Petersham—Some of the tan, after it was taken from the vats, was occasionally thrown into the pond. I noticed from time to time that the fish in the pond died.—I was induced to believe, that some deleterious property in the tan produced the effect on the fish, and that it might be converted into some valuable use in agriculture. At that time, from various causes, many of my fruit trees were in a state of decay. For the purpose of an experiment, I applied a small quantity of tan to the roots of my decayed trees; the result exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The tree began to revive, and the next season I made a similar and more extensive use of my tan about my fruit trees; and the result has been obvious in all, but more particularly in my pear, peach and plum trees, which are more liable to decay in this section of the country.

Tan about the roots of trees loosens the earth, and prepares it to receive and communicate greater quantities of nutriment to the trunk and branches. The tree thereby is invigorated, and acquires more strength to resist any disease, by which it may be attacked. But the



# NOTICE

The Commissioners of Tax for Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 3d of October next.

William Green, Clerk.

Aug. 15.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

## JOHN TRIP,

aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing said negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

Ephraim Gaither.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

E. G.

August 16, 1821.

The Eastern Gazette will copy the above six times, and forward their account.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living on the head of South River in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of September instant, a Negro Man named Bill, about 25 or 26 years of age, five feet four or six inches high, a scar above each eye, also one between the fore finger and thumb of the right hand, has a long head, large teeth, pleasant countenance, active and intelligent for a negro. Had on a grey coat, with black buttons, the covers nearly worn out, the coat patched at the elbows, with new cuffs, nankeen waistcoat with black buttons, he has no doubt changed his clothes. I am induced to believe he has been enticed away by a young white girl, about 15 years of age, with whom it appears he has been on intimate terms. He took with him a dark bay Mare, saddle, bridle, and saddle bags—the mare has a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nose—paces, trots and gallops, two hind feet white above the hoof, also the fore right leg white. Thirty dollars will be paid for the man and mare, if taken in the state—if out of the state, the above reward, if secured so that I get them again.

RICHARD TUCKER.

Sept. 13.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

Abandoned from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 6th instant, a negro man named

## JACOB,

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Delilah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelen, whither it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis gaol.

Benjamin Scott, Manager.

Sept. 13.

## Annapolis Jockey Club Races.

Will be run over the Annapolis race course on TUESDAY, the 10th of October next, immediately after the Eastern races, a Jockey Club race of not less than \$300. Heats four miles each carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On Wednesday, the 10th, a colt's purse will be run for of not less than \$150. Heats two miles each.

On Thursday, the 11th, a sweep stake of not less than \$100, heats three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.

The subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their respective subscriptions.

The members of the Club will meet at Williamson's Hotel on evening previous to the races.

Sept. 13.

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

# Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821.

On application to the honorable Richard Ridgely, Esq. one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the rooms of the said court, by petition in writing of Joseph Jones, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Joseph Jones having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Joseph Jones had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Joseph Jones be discharged from his confinement, and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Joseph Jones, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Joseph Jones then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Jones should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors.

By order, William J. Green, Clk.

July 5

## Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application, to me the subscriber Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing, of John Thompson, of the city of Annapolis, Pr. stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 18th day of June 1821.

Richard Ridgely, WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

July 5.

## A Farm for Sale,

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURRAY, West River.

July 11.

## State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, August 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of Elias Shipley and William Sellman, administrators with the will annexed of William Shipley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Aug. 13.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Shipley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 7th day of August, 1821.

Elias Shipley, William Sellman, Administrators with the will annexed.

Aug. 8.

# Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD.

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market St. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlic, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be gotten in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.

Sept. 13. H. H. W. Im.

## Calvert County Court,

October Term, 1820.

On application of Wm. Snade of Calvert county, to the judges of said county court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on affirmation, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Wm. Snade has resided the two preceding years, prior to the said act, within the state of Maryland, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Wm. Snade give no ice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court to be held at Prince Frederick town, in said county, on the second Monday of October next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, (if any they have) why the said Wm. Snade should not be discharged agreeable to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of said order to be set up at the court-house and church doors of said county two months previous to the sitting of the next county court. Signed by order of court,

WM. S. MORSELL, Clk.

Sept 6

## Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1820. And for Sale at this office Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

## State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, August 22, 1821.

On application by petition of George Warfield, administrator of Thomas Whitefoot, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Whitefoot, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of August, 1821.

George Warfield, Adm'r.

## AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 10th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold on the premises, the brick house with the lot, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Sarah Stinchcomb, at the corner end of East Street, nearly opposite the government house. And at the same time will be sold a frame house, with the lot, on the same street, occupied at present by Mrs. Johnson, and fronting the property of Mr. James Allison. The terms of sale are, one third to be paid cash, on the balance a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving good security with interest. Attendance by

Geo. McNeil, Auctioneer.

Aug. 30th 1821.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estates of Mary and Margaret Callahan, requests all persons having claims against either, to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

William S. Green, Esq.

Aug. 30.

# Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, Annaburgh, has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

GW

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County, on Whitunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bile. His clothing, when he left the neighbourhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey, near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Henry Childs.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harbouring or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

June 21.

## FEMALE ACADEMY.

At the request of the Misses Marcell, we attended on Monday last the public examination of the pupils in their Female Academy, and were much gratified with the result. The several classes underwent a strict and careful examination—calculated by its manner not merely for a public exhibition but to try effectually the extent of their knowledge—it would be useless to name the classes or the individual young ladies who distinguished themselves in this examination. All of the classes gave the most satisfactory proof of their own industry, attention and improvement, and of the care and skill of the ladies by whom they have been instructed.

We make this publication as an act of justice to the respectable and deserving ladies who have established among us this useful Seminary, and who have so conducted it as to merit a large share of the public patronage.

W. Goldsborough,

R. B. Tuncey,

Fred. J. Schley,

Richard Potts,

W. Ross.

August 4.

## LADIES ACADEMY.

MISS E. & J. MARCELLEY, Inform the Parents and Guardians of Annapolis, that their house is prepared for the reception of Boarders, & that their pupils will resume their studies on the first Monday in September next.

All the branches belonging to a polite English Education are taught at

French 5 00 per quarter,

Music 12 00

Board and Tuition 37 80

included Frederick City, Aug 18, 1821.

## 10 Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the subscriber living near the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, on the 20th of May last, a bright Bay Mare, about five years of age, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, with one hind foot white, and a knot on one of her fore legs, about the size of an English walnut. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her home to me, shall receive the above reward.

John Hammond,

June 31.

# THE STEAM BOAT

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her route as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Eastern at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 6 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Eastern at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And on Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock, Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Fickens.

March 22

## SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HALL.

Having understood, that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages. For the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceedings

of the last session of the Legislature

Price—\$1 50.

June 14

## Lots for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of Several Lots of Ground, Fronting on South street, twenty-five feet, and running seventy feet back. Also a Lot on Duke of Gloucester street, running 125 feet back. The terms will be made accommodating.

Richs. J. Watkins.

Aug. 30.

## 200 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 5th of this month, two Negroes,

SAMUEL & NACE.

SAM has a very black complexion, hollow eyes, and a little red, high cheek bones, square built, and about five feet four inches high; he had when he went away a pair of boots new by him, and pieced on the toes of the upper leather, one cotton shirt, one tickleburgh do, and pair of white cotton trousers, one old white hat. He robbed me a few days before he started, and is likely that he has altered his dress, as he had money plenty, and it is probable that Sam has bought clothes of Nace.

NACE is about 40 years old, tolerable black complexion, round face, on his left cheek a large scar, cut by a kick from a horse. When he went away had on a blue coat, yellow buttoned, white linen shirt, marcelline waistcoat, new tickleburgh trousers, a blue striped pair, one old furred hat. It is probable they are making for the Delaware, as I have reason to believe, Sam crossed the Bay in a battleship, and I have understood have forged pass for two or three days or weeks. Whoever secures and follows in any goal, or brings them home, or either of them, shall receive Fifty Dollars for each, or One Hundred Dollars for each, if taken out of the state.

Elizah Redmond,

North Side of Severn, near Annapolis.

Aug. 30, 1821.



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

**THE IRON MASK.**  
[Translated from the French.]  
For the National Intelligencer.  
It is under this name, that is designated an unknown prisoner, sent to the greatest secrecy to the Castle of Pignerol, and thence transferred to the Islands of St. Margaret. He was a man above the middle stature, and admirably well formed. His skin was a little brown, but fine and soft, and he took as much care to preserve it in that state as a coquette. His greatest taste was for fine linen, lace and toys. He played upon the guitar, and appeared to have received an excellent education—he interested by the very sound of his voice; never complaining of his confinement nor giving to understand who he was. In maladies, when he had need of a physician or surgeon, and in the journey, which his different removals occasioned, he wore a mask, the chin piece of which had steel springs, which left him the liberty to eat and drink. The orders were to kill him if he uncovered himself, but when alone he was permitted to unmask. He remained at Pignerol until Saint Mars, an officer of confidence commanding this Castle, obtained the command of the Isles of Lerins; he carried with him his prisoner into this maritime solitude, and when he was made governor of the Bastille, his captive followed him there, all ways masked; he was lodged in this prison as well as he could be. Nothing was refused him that he asked for, he had the richest clothes, and the best cheer, and the governor rarely came before him. The illustrious unknown died the 17th of November, 1793, and was buried under the name of Marchiali. What redoubles the astonishment is, that when he was sent to St. Margaret, no considerable person was known to have appeared in Europe; and this prisoner undoubtedly was one, from the following circumstances that happened soon after he went up to that Island; the governor himself put the dishes on his table, and then shut him up and retired; one day he wrote with the sharp point of a knife upon a silver plate, (for he was served in silver) and threw the plate out of the window towards a boat which was at the shore, almost at the foot of the tower; a fisherman to whom the boat belonged, picked up the plate and carried it to the governor. The latter, astonished, demanded of the fisherman: "have you read what is written upon this plate? and has any one seen it in your hands?" The fisherman answered, "I do not know how to read; I have just found it, and no person has seen it." He was detained until the governor had well informed himself that he had never been able to read, and that the plate had not been seen by any other person. "Go," said the governor, "you are very fortunate in not knowing how to read." La Grange Chancel relates in a letter, that when Saint-Mars went to take his prisoner to conduct him to the Castle, he said to Saint-Mars, "does the King mean to take my life?" "No, my prince," answered Saint-Mars, "your life is in safety; you have only to let yourself be conducted." He adds, "I was told by a man named Dubousson, the Cashier of the famous Banker, Samuel Bernard, who, after being imprisoned some years in the Bastille, was conducted to St. Margaret, that he was in a chamber, with some other prisoners, precisely over that occupied by this unknown person; that through the funnel of the chimney they could talk and communicate with the unknown person; but, that when it was asked of him why he was obstinate in not disclosing his name and adventures, he answered that an avowal would cost him his life, as well as the lives of all those whom he should reveal his secret."

The name of the Iron Mask, has revealed to designate this celebrated unfortunate, but De Jonca does not say the mask was of iron; he says only, that it was a mask of black velvet. All these anecdotes

prove, that the Iron Mask was a prisoner of the greatest importance—but who was this captive?  
Among the great variety of conjectures that have been brought forward to resolve this historical problem, the following has the air of reconciling the circumstances most to probability, and of best accounting for the incidental facts related in the case which seem to have been admitted as authentic. It is not known that the persons entrusted with the important secret have left any written memoirs, but somehow it has leaked out into the world that he was the twin-brother of Louis the Fourteenth, and the first born of the twins. When the royal council took into consideration the circumstance of twin princes, one only of whom could be heir to the throne, the opinion was urged in the council by some profound naturalists, that the first born of twins was the last begotten, and consequently the last born was in fact the eldest of the two, and therefore entitled to the throne. The council decided the case in conformity to that belief; but deeply apprehensive that the decision, not according with the vulgar ideas of the right of primogeniture, might be made the foundation of future troubles to the state, the most prudent precautions were deemed necessary, and the strictest secrecy was enjoined and agreed upon. It was also determined, as a matter of state expediency absolutely necessary, that the excluded first born of the twins should be brought up, under the care of a nobleman, in a distant province, in ignorance of his birth and condition; and the secret not to be revealed but in the event of the death of the other twin without legitimate issue. When he was grown nearly to manhood, by some extraordinary and accidental circumstance, there came under his personal acquaintance of the nobleman his guardian, by which he obtained a knowledge of his birth and condition, which knowledge he imparted to his guardian. From that time he was taken into confinement and treated as we have seen. The lineaments of his face are said to have borne a striking resemblance to those of the King his brother, and this was the reason why he was so rigidly confined to a mask whenever he was brought out of his prison, or to be seen by others than those in the secret.

**General Jackson's Address to the Army.**

New-Orleans, Aug. 13.

This address will find its way directly to the bosoms of those to whom it is made. It breathes the strong feelings of a soldier, taking an affectionate farewell of his companions in arms—those with whom he had passed "days of toil and nights of vigilance"—those to whom he was bound by the lasting ties of mutual peril and privation, in the service of a beloved country.

It is a tribute of justice and feeling, alike honorable to the general and his gallant associates of the army.

Head Quarters,  
Division of the South.  
Montpelier, 31st May, 1821.

This day, officers and soldiers, closes my military functions, and consequently, dissolves the military connection, which has hitherto existed between you and myself, as the commander of the Southern Division of the army of the United States. Many of us have passed together days of toil and nights of vigilance. Together, we have seen the termination of one British and two Indian wars, in which, we have encountered fatigues, privations and dangers. Attachments and friendships, formed by associations of this kind, are the most durable, and my feelings will not permit me, in retiring from my military command, to take a silent leave of my companions in arms.

Justice to you and to my own feelings, requires that I should place before our common country, the testimony of my approbation of your military conduct, and the expression of my individual regard. Under the present organization for the reduction of the army, agreeably to the act of congress, many valuable officers, who have served with me, have been suddenly deprived of the profession which they had embraced,

and thrown upon the world.—But let this be your consolation, that the gratitude of your country still cherishes you as her defenders and deliverers, while wisdom condemns the hasty and ill-timed policy which has occasioned your disbandment, and that too, while security was yet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary fortifications for its defence, greatly extended as that frontier has been by the recent acquisition of the Floridas. But you, fellow-soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of having done your duty, and with your brother officers who are retained, of having defended the American Eagle wherever it was endangered.

To you, my brother-officers, who are retained in the service of your country, permit me to recommend the cultivation of that harmony and friendship towards each other, which will render you a band of brothers. It is your duty so to conduct yourselves on all occasions, as that your enemies shall have no just cause for censure. It ought to be borne in mind, that every captain, should be to his company, as a father, and should treat it, as his family—as his children.—Continue, then, as heretofore, when under my command, to watch over it with a father's tenderness and care. Treat them like children, admonish them, and if unhappily, admonition will not have the desired effect—coercion must. The want of discipline and order will inevitably produce a spirit of insubordination, as destructive to an army as cowardice, and will as certainly lead to disaster and disgrace in the hour of battle: this, as you regard your military reputation and your country's good, you must prevent. Imploping from heaven a blessing upon you all, I bid you an affectionate adieu!

ANDREW J. KSON.  
Major General Commanding  
the Division of the South.

We understand that the American Philosophical Society, at its meeting on Monday evening appointed a committee to ascertain and report the best Plan and site for the construction of a canal to connect the Delaware with the Chesapeake Bay.

Frank. Gaz.

According to the returns of the late census, the whole population of South Carolina is 502,309. It appears that there are in the state 4700 white males more than females.

On Sunday, the 9th, a great hail-storm took place in Poughkeepsie New-York, in which ice-balls fell, weighing from three to fourteen ounces; the loss in glass is estimated at 3000 dollars. It lasted 10 or 15 minutes.

**MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.**

From late London papers.  
At the coronation banquet, the following articles were in use:—8000 knives and 8000 forks; 650 pair of carvers; 12 dozen of cork-screws; 250 yards of elegant damask table cloths; for the Hall; 1100 do. for various rooms; 170 dozen damask napkins 100 dozen of napkins for waiters' knife cloths; 600 quart decanters; 1800 pint decanters; 5000 wine glasses; 2400 tumblers; 700 salts and spoons; 96 sets of castors, and 1460 carafes.

Population of Liverpool, by the last census. (1821) males 54,340, females, 64,632, total 118,972. Parishes adjoining, 22,515, grand total, 141,487, which is exclusive of seamen belonging to the port.

Statistics.—The following table is given in the foreign journals, as an approximation to a comparative census of the population of the Greeks and Turks in Europe.

**THRACE, INCLUDING CONSTANTINOPLE.**

	Greeks.	Turks.
Macedonia,	724,000	244,000
Thessaly,	579,000	89,000
Albania,	691,000	363,000
Morea,	300,000	38,000
Bulgaria,	630,000	170,000
Wallachia,	360,000	18,000
Moldavia,	225,000	30,000
Servia,	780,000	160,000
Bosnia and Dalmatias,	420,000	140,000
<b>Total,</b>	<b>5,288,000</b>	<b>1,592,000</b>

**Hydrophobia and Scullcap.**  
From the Woodstock (Vt.) Herald.  
Extract of a letter to Maj. George McClassin, dated  
"Gerrard's Town, Berkley county, June 10, 1821.

"Dear Sir,  
Your anxiety respecting the effects of the Scutellaria galericulata, or Scullcap, in cases of hydrophobia, has induced me to satisfy you in relation to myself. I was bit by a mad dog in Alexandria, and have been cured by the use of scullcap, after having been in one stage of hydrophobia. A confirmation of the use of any weed, particularly such an one as grows so plentifully as the scullcap among our hills and dales, must, I think, be hailed with some degree of respect by the human family; but how much more grateful must I feel to him with whom this all-important discovery originated, I leave you to judge after reading my case. I will simply state it to you:

"About the middle of May last, I left this place for Baltimore, via Alexandria, D. C. On my arrival in the latter place, I visited a wharf at which lay the Georgetown packet; (this was on Friday the 25th of May.) In passing along the wharf, a large dog ran towards and bit me severely in the leg. I felt somewhat alarmed, but being told, what was generally believed, that the dog was not mad, I was reconciled. However, by the advice of some friends, I procured, before I left the town, some of the scullcap. On the 7th day after I was bit, feeling, I thought, somewhat differently than usual, I commenced drinking the scullcap tea, agreeably to the directions which I had received. On the morning of the 9th day after I was bit, I arrived at Mr. Allen Dorsey's, Poplar Spring, Md. on my way home from Baltimore, on sitting down to breakfast, Mrs. Dorsey handed me a cup of tea, which I repeatedly tried to drink, but could not, and had to spit out the victuals I put just in my mouth. I felt something like spasms over my whole system. Indeed my dear sir, my feelings were shocking, dreadful, and indescribable; my eyes became dim, head dizzy, &c. I arose from the table, went to the window, the door—Mrs. D. can better describe my situation than I can. After some time, I became more at ease, and had some of the scullcap prepared, which I drank with difficulty. Not in the habit of drinking any thing stronger than water, I asked for some good wine, which I obtained, and forced myself to drink of it copiously. After some stay, I pressed towards home, but next morning fasting as usual, drank the scullcap tea, and felt much better; and have continued to drink it from that time to the present, and do verily believe it has restored me to my family sane and in perfect health.

Your obedient servant,  
MATHEW I CLARK."

From the London Monthly Magazine.

**AWFUL OCCURRENCE.**

In a village not far from Lynn, in Cheshire, England, lately lived a man and his wife, distinguished among their neighbours for the singularities of their respective characters. The husband was covetous, niggardly, avaricious in an extreme and always complaining of poverty; he parted with money to purchase even the common necessities of life, as though blood had been extracted from his heart; and nearly starved himself, his wife, and her mother, who lived with them. The wife was remarkably passionate and when provoked, would pour out the most abominable wishes and horrid imprecations against her husband, who paid her with bitter lamentations and woe, which agitated his whole frame, whenever any demand was made on his purse. Accompanied with volleys of oaths and curses, she often rejoiced in the anticipation of seeing him stiff, hoped that death would not call when he was from home, and frequently wished his soul in hell. In this unhappy state they lived many years; but both the avarice of the one, and the passion of the other, grew more powerful as they advanced in age, so that the last twelve months of their lives exhibited, what has unhappily been termed, a "hell upon earth."

On the 9th of January, 1821, some new cause of difference arising between them, many angry words ensued, connected no doubt, with the common aggravation of oaths and curses. This was carried to such a height, that the wife expressed her resolution to leave her husband; and on bidding farewell she declared she would never speak to him again while she lived.

Scarcely had she uttered this passionate determination, before her speech was taken from her; and shortly after she lost the use of her right side. In this state she continued three days, during which time little notice was taken of her, the family thinking it was nothing more than a fit of sulkiness, of which she had previously given several instances. Finding, however, after this time had elapsed, that it was probably something more than hypochondria could produce, they sent for a doctor, who, on his arrival, informed them that he feared he had been called in too late. He nevertheless advised the husband to purchase a pint of brandy, and to get her to swallow a large quantity. The husband on hearing this objected, on account of the expense; intimating that half a pint would be sufficient; and this was actually procured, but not until he had repeatedly declared that he had no money, and had in vain solicited the landlady to give credit for the amount. This circumstance had such an effect upon him, that on carrying home the brandy, he retired into the barn, and putting a cord round his neck, terminated his miserable existence. The day after he was buried, the wretched woman, who had never spoken after her resolution, breathed her last, amidst the most excruciating sufferings, but apparently destitute of all recollection.

On examining the clothes of the unhappy man, after he was cut down, they discovered twelve notes concealed in the inside of his old waistcoat. The house was then examined, and ninety guineas in gold were brought to light, wrapped up in probably 20 different parcels—Some were in old rags, others tied up in paper, put into an old box among shavings and other lumber. This poor wretch left behind him upwards of a thousand pounds in money, besides an estate that lets for nearly forty per annum, which property, as he had no children, is gone among his relations, to be, we hope, the instrument of new virtues, and not of additional crimes. We can scarcely anticipate anything more awful than the thought of two such spirits meeting so suddenly in another world.



**AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION OF FRUIT TREES.**

Extract from a publication in the American Farmer, by John Gates, of Petersham.

Several years ago, I owned a tan-yard on the bank of a pond, raised by a dam across a small rivulet, which passed through my farm at Petersham.—Some of the tan, after it was taken from the vats, was occasionally thrown into the pond. I noticed from time to time that the fish in the pond died.—I was induced to believe, that some deleterious property in the tan produced the effect on the fish, and that it might be converted into some valuable use in agriculture. At that time, from various causes, many of my fruit trees were in a state of decay. For the purpose of an experiment, I applied a small quantity of tan to the roots of my decayed trees; the result exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The tree began to revive, and the next season I made a similar and more extensive use of my tan about my fruit trees; and the result has been obvious in all, but more particularly in my pear, peach and plum trees, which are more liable to decay in this section of the country.

Tan about the roots of trees loosens the earth, and prepares it to receive and communicate greater quantities of nutriment to the trunk and branches. The tree thereby is invigorated, and acquires more strength to resist any disease, by which it may be attacked. But the



most beneficial effect of the use of tan is to prevent the approach of all kinds of insects which prey upon the very life of the tree. My fruit trees which have been prepared with tan, have been wholly free from the ravages of caterpillars, wire-worms, grubs and every kind of insect; while others, who stand near by, and have been neglected, have been more or less injured by the common nuisances, too common in fruit orchards through the careless neglect of the husbandman.

## FOREIGN.

Loss of the Earl Moira—Dublin Packet.

We yesterday mentioned the loss of this Packet, in a very brief manner. The following more detailed account we have sketched from the Liverpool papers.

The Earl Moira sailed from Liverpool for Dublin on the evening of the 8th of August, having on board from 100 to 150 passengers, the different accounts not agreeing as to the number. There were from 25 to 30 cabin passengers, many of them persons of distinction. The remainder were mostly people in poor circumstances. Most of the accounts represent the captain to have been intoxicated when the vessel sailed, though the owner of the packet, who transacted business with him a few moments before he went on board denies positively that he was intoxicated. The vessel sailed at half past six, and in one hour she ran upon a bank near the Rock, but by exertions was got off. The passengers wished to return to Liverpool but the captain refused. After a few tacks the vessel struck on a bank about a mile and a half from the shore. The tide was low, and the passengers were assured the vessel would be safe until morning, when she would float and be got off safe. The passengers put confidence in this story and many of them went below. The vessel thumped several times during the night, & things remained somewhat quiet until 3 A. M. when a scream was heard in the hold. The vessel had sprung a leak. The pumps were set going but the water increased. At six, the water had met the waves on on deck. The boat had been stove at night, and every thing now was in confusion. The sailors fled to the shrouds, and every one flew to a rope to get a hold. At 7 the deck gave way, the railing and the stern drifted off. A boat was at anchor within hail and fishing, signals of distress were made, but they baited their hooks with perfect coolness. They however at length bore down, but as one of the passengers states to look out for luggage that might float from the wreck. They cast anchor between the vessel & shore and there remained, refusing an offer of twenty guineas to take the women ashore. After a while they hoisted sail and left the vessel to her fate. On an examination of this boat's crew subsequently, they stated that it was impossible for them to approach the wreck and offer succour without endangering their own lives. A pilot boat also passed, but having nothing on board but boys, they dare not venture, but thought it best to proceed to Liverpool and give information of the wreck. They did so, and at half past seven boats were despatched to their relief. The life boat from Hoylake was the first that approached;—they threw their grapple into the rigging, and she was soon filled, the sailors of the packet were the first to get on board; many plunged into the sea to gain her and were lost. While the boat was in view several of the passengers fell, insensible, into the sea, and also the captain of the packet; several women were also washed overboard. Another vessel soon appeared and took off part of the passengers, they were regular traders in saving lives and made their bargain accordingly. After getting a few they steered off. A second boat of the same description arrived about 8 o'clock and bargained in like manner, refusing to take any but those who paid largely. A fourth boat belonging to Hoylake behaved differently, and with the assistance of another boat sent from Liverpool by the pilot boat, a number more were saved. The writer from which we have sketched the following, says from 40 to 50 were lost. Only 3 females were saved.

### THE QUEEN'S COFFIN.

The outside coffin is made of fine mahogany covered with crimson Genoa silk velvet. It is lined (as well as the interior coffin) with white satin, and also the lid. The nails, which are gilt are placed very

ornamentally in a diamond form along the sides, the ends and top corresponding with them. There are three rich and massive gilt handles, highly burnished, one each end. The handles are surrounded in the panels by square ornaments, with scrolled angels, the moulding of which is very rich. The 4 square panels on each side of the coffin have an ornament at each corner, of a triangular form, with fluted and carved edges, on which are engraved a Crown, the initials of the Queen's name, and palm leaves crossed. The plate is about 12 inches in length, and about 8 inches in width; it is brass, gilt and burnished, on which the following inscription is engraved.

Deposited,  
Serenissimæ Principissæ,  
CAROLINÆ ALEXANDRINÆ,  
Dei Gratia Regine Consortis  
Augustissimæ et Potentissimæ Monarchiæ

GEORGIÆ QUARTÆ,  
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis Fidei Defensoris ac Regis Hannoveræ ac Brunsvici et Luneburgi Ducis.  
Obiit VII. die mensis Augusti,  
Anno Domini  
MDCCCXXI.  
Ætatis sue LIV.

### THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The king landed at Dublin on Sunday the 12th Aug. at half past 4 P. M. with but few attendants, and proceeded to the Lord Lieutenant's Lodge in Phoenix Park. The London papers are filled with letters from Ireland, and extracts from the Dublin papers giving accounts of the general bustle and confusion which prevails on this occasion, and the splendid preparations which have been made for his majesty's reception. It would be difficult to give one account to describe the gay and lively scene which Dublin castle has presented for the last few days. Splendid equipages driving into the yard almost unceasingly. Nobility and other personages of distinction, crowding the Chambers of the Secretaries of State the arrival and despatch of king's messengers; the concourse of eager visitors of every rank; the number of persons busily employed in the several departments, together with the hundreds of artisans and workmen engaged in the preparations for his majesty's reception, and for the reception of his many illustrious visitors, all combine to enliven our anticipations of the grand and magnificent scenes we are about to witness.

All the Corporations, all the Parishes were arranged under the direction of a general committee in procession to receive his majesty and a distinctive mark of dress or costume was to be adopted. The Dublin Morning Post of 13th, contains the particulars of his majesty's landing in Ireland. The Pier, at which he was expected to land was crowded with persons of nobility and "very elegantly dressed females." The moment that the king was discovered on board the packet, they cheered, and enthusiastically exclaimed, "the king! God save, God bless the King!"

On landing he with difficulty reached his travelling carriage, in which he proceeded, followed by an immense concourse, to the Lord Lieutenant's Lodge, in Phoenix Park. He alighted at the door of the lodge, and addressed all present in nearly the following words—

"In addressing you my friends, now around me, I conceive I am addressing the nobility, gentry and yeomen of Ireland. I can truly say, this is one of the happiest moments of my life. I feel much pleasure in being the first of my family who set foot on Irish ground; that burst of feeling which I have witnessed in my progress hither has been most delightful to me; it shall be my endeavour to repay it. Early in life I loved Ireland, and I trust, I can boast of an Irish heart. I am just now after a protracted and tedious voyage: circumstances have occurred since its commencement, which I will not here more particularly allude to; accept my heartfelt thanks for your truly Irish welcome. I shall now take my leave of you, by saying, that I will drink all your healths in a glass of good whiskey punch."

He then shook hands with every person within reach, without distinction of rank or appearance, and retired.

### HER MAJESTY'S WILL.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, Caroline, Queen consort of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

I revoke all former wills.

I constitute and appoint, Stephen Lushington, Doctor of Laws, and Thomas Wilde, Esq. barrister at

law, trustees and executors of this my will.

In execution of all powers given me by the will of my late mother, Augusta Duchess of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, I appoint, limit, give, devise, and bequeath to my said trustees all my right, title, and interest under the said will, and also all the rest of my property, real and personal, debts and effects, of whatsoever nature or kind soever, and wheresoever situate, upon trust to receive and collect the same; and, when collected, convert into money, and invest it at their discretion in the funds of the United Kingdom, or otherwise, and, upon further trust, to pay the principal of the whole of the said trust property to William Austin, who has been long under my protection, on his attaining the age of 21 years; and, in the meantime, to pay the interest and proceeds of the same, or so much thereof as to them may seem meet, towards the maintenance and education of the said William Austin; and I do declare that my said trustees and executors shall not be chargeable in respect of the default of each other, or of any agent employed by them or either of them, but only for their own respective receipts, acts, and wilful defaults. I also give and bequeath to my said executors, to be disposed of according to their will and pleasure, all and every of my documents, manuscripts, papers, writings, and memoranda, wheresoever being at the time of my death,

CAROLINE R. (Seal.)  
Signed, sealed, and published this 3d day of August in the year 1821, at Brunswick House, in the presence of H. Brougham, H. Holland, M. D. Thos. Denman, Hood.

This is a Codicil to my Will, dated this 3d day of August—  
I give all my clothes here and in Italy to Marriette Brun. I direct that a particular box, by me described, be sealed with my seal and delivered to Mr. Onichini, of Coleman-street, merchants; and I acknowledge that I owe him 4,300*l*. I wish that government would pay 15,000*l*. the price of my house in South Audley-street. I desire to be buried in Brunswick. I leave my coach to Stephen Lushington, my executor—my laundress to John Hieronymus.

Witnesses, CAROLINE R.

Hood, H. Brougham,

T. Denman, H. Holland, M. D.

This is a Codicil to my last Will: I give to John Hieronymus and Marietta Brun all my bed and table linen, which has already been used. I give to Louis Bischi the sum of 1,000*l* and an annuity of 150*l*. per annum, payable half yearly. I give the large picture of myself and late daughter to the Cardinal Albani. The half-length picture of myself to Lady Anne Hamilton. I give a copy of that given to the city of London, to my executor, Stephen Lushington. There are two pictures remaining, of which I bequeath to Marquis Antaldi, that which he shall choose—and the remaining one to William Austin. I give to the Viscount and Viscountess Hood, 500*l*. each. I have already given to Hieronymus one carriage. I also give him the other open carriage. I declare that my interest under my mother's will is given to William Austin, as a specific legacy. I desire and direct that my body be not opened, and that three days after my death it be carried to Brunswick for interment; and that the inscription upon my coffin be—"Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England."

A Codicil to my last will;—

I give and bequeath to William Austin all my plate and household furniture at Brandenburg House, and also all unused linen.

I direct my executors to make application to his Majesty's government to pay to them such sum of money as at the time of my decease I may have paid, or which they may be called upon to pay, for the purchase of my house in South Audley street—and I give and bequeath—sum of money as my executors shall procure and obtain in that respect unto them my said executors, in trust for William Austin, according to the provisions of my will; such sum to be considered a specific legacy. And in case the government refuse to repay such sum, I direct my executors to sell my interest in said house, and also the furniture and things therein. And I give, and direct the proceeds thereof to be paid and applied to and for the use of the said William Austin in like manner, as a specific legacy—but in case the government shall repay the purchase money of the said house, in that case the proceeds

which may be realized by the sale are to fall into the general residue of my estate. Dated 7th day of August, 1821.

CAROLINE R.  
Witness, Henry U. Thomson, Kensington.

The remains of her late Majesty were taken from Brandenburg house in a hearse decorated with 10 escutcheons, and drawn by 8 horses, preceded by the Knight Marshal's men on horseback, with black staves, and followed by the carriages of her late majesty, each drawn by six horses, containing her late majesty's suite, the whole escorted by a squadron of royal horse guards. Capt. Doyle, of the Glasgow frigate, who took the body of her majesty in charge, is the same officer who, on the 28th March 1785, handed to her majesty the hand rope by which to assist her in coming up the side of his majesty's ship Jupiter, when she embarked at Cuxhaven for England, to be married. A body guard of honour [of the Royal Marines] embarked on board the Glasgow.

New York, Sept. 20.  
FROM ENGLAND.

By the Hector. Capt. Gillender, 30 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 19th, and London papers to the 17th of August.

The continental papers continue to speak of warlike preparations on the part of Russia and Austria, though their tone is rather more pacific. The Courier of the 16th August, says "Letters from Odessa to the recent date of the 17th July, have been received this morning, announcing that the communication between that place and Constantinople was again opened. G. N. Wittgenstein and a great number of the officers of the Russian army remained at Odessa. The fears of hostilities appear to have entirely subsided."

The latest accounts from Frankfurt also say, "that the idea of a war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, seems to be entirely abandoned."

### MCURNING FOR BONAPARTE.

The following is the manner in which the decease of Napoleon, and the mourning of his death are announced under the sanction of his widow, Maria Louisa.

"Paris, July—By reason of the most serene husband of our august Sovereign, which happened in the Isle of St. Helena on the 5th of May last, her Imperial Highness, the Gentlemen and Ladies who compose the interior service of her Court, the persons of the ducal household, and the livery, will go into mourning for 3 months, commencing to morrow, the 25th, and continuing till the 24th October. The mourning shall be divided into three classes, from the 24th of July to the 4th of September, mourning of the first class; from the 5th of September to the 2d of October, mourning of the 2d class; from the 3d till the 24th of October, mourning of the 3d class. The funeral service shall take place in the Chapel which belongs to the residence of her Imperial Highness in the Villa de Sala."

New York, Sept. 21.  
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Herald, Fox, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed Aug. 22.

There is no news of interest by this arrival; nor any decisive intelligence as to a war between Russia and Turkey.

The remains of the Queen were embarked at Harwich on board the Glasgow frigate, which sailed on the 18th for the Elbe, accompanied by several ships of war.

The king's public entry into the city of Dublin took place on Friday 17th.

He was met at the city gate by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. whom he addressed, and expressed the happiness he felt on entering his grand and loyal city. He was then addressed by the Recorder, on behalf of the city. The next day there was a grand review of all the troops in the garrison at Phoenix Park.

French papers to the 15th have been received in London. The intelligence from Vienna, Odessa and Constantinople was still of a warlike character. The Gazette de France contains a confirmation of a revolution having taken place at Rio de Janeiro.

The Hereditary Prince had been deprived of his Presidency, but was still allowed to retain a seat in the Council of Regency.

Kingston, (U. C.) Sept. 11.  
Burning Well.—We have not heard all the particulars relative to the singular circumstance, which took place a few days ago in Sophiaburg, of the burning of a well, but are informed that such an event actually occurred.

It appears that while blasting the rock, about ten feet below the surface of the earth, the gaseous air took fire and continued burning nearly half the day. The fire was extinguished by throwing a flagstone to the bottom of the well, but from curiosity again lighted, after a considerable quantity of water had come in; and when a man was below, who narrowly escaped with his life. A person at the top of the well had his hair much scorched by the flame.

### Harness & Trunk MAKING.

Notice to friends and fellow citizens, both of town and country, that the subscriber has commenced the HARNESS & TRUNK MAKING in this place, in Corn Hill street, near to the STATE HOUSE CIRCLE, next door to Stephen Rummells' Shoe Making Shop, where intends to carry them on in the best and neatest manner, and with punctuality, and therefore he solicits the patronage of a generous public, and hopes that he will be patronised.

Thomas Taylor,  
Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1821. Sw.

### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and from Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, on the premises—Part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 310 acres more or less, one Negro Girl named Elizabeth, one Negro Woman named Sarah, one Negro Woman named Juda, one Negro Woman named Flora. Seized and taken as the property of John Weeks, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Nicholas Brewer, survivor of John Gibson, for the use of Seth Sweetser, and Henry Darnall for the use of Joseph Daley, for the use of Nicholas J. Watkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

Benjamin Gaither,  
Sheriff A. A. County.

Sept. 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, at Mr James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, One Hundred Acres of Land, whereon Henry Childs resides, a House and Lot in Friendship, four head Horses, Seized and taken as the property of Henry Childs, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Richard H. Jones, and James Cox administrator of James Cox, jun. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Benjamin Gaither,  
Sheriff A. A. County.

Sept. 27.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, at Mr James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis—All the right and interest of Edward Walters to a part of a tract of land called Waters's Lot, containing one hundred acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of said Waters, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Eleanor Dent. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

Benjamin Gaither,  
Sheriff A. A. County.

Sept. 27.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the Indian Landing, Head of Severn, the following Real Property whereof Richard Gambrell died seized, to wit, A House and Lot at the said Landing, and a tract or parcel of Land called "Lancaster Plains," containing about 80 acres, lying in Anne Arundel county, about 3/4 of a mile distant from the Indian Landing; also a tract or parcel of Land called "Worthington Beginning," whereon the said Richard Gambrell resided at the time of his death, containing about 158 acres and 23 perches. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of this property, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser to give bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the trustees for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of said sale, and payment of the purchase money with interest, the trustee is authorised to execute a conveyance for the same.

Horatio Gambrell, Trustee.  
Sept. 27.

MARY  
Annapolis  
FEDE  
N  
Assembl  
William  
Nicholas  
Edward  
Assem  
Robert  
Davis, Le  
rar.  
Assem  
Levin  
nls, Dan  
Asse  
Thos. I  
John J. B  
Assembl  
William  
Hall, Dr.  
Moreton.  
Assem  
Charles  
jun. Thor  
venson.  
Asse  
William  
J. W. Ec  
Assem  
William  
Samuel C  
Assembl  
William  
rest, Col  
jamin Du  
Asse  
James  
William I  
Some r  
tepsk, Po  
houses, a  
money, a  
Land; an  
do so bec  
cannot s  
other co  
believe t  
the Holy  
life and f  
[Tra  
SINTRA  
The fa  
had alrea  
to the ex  
already  
rose bef  
and yet t  
acclused  
castle.  
leave of  
of timid  
regard, I  
since the  
image, th  
soul, of  
having co  
a ip and  
him in a  
Such tho  
proud bo  
hear the  
cording t  
great kn  
of wild h  
ate effor  
bands of  
forth, wi  
and com  
sanguinar  
fought.  
war-trum  
the care  
and, read  
the mart  
But th  
huts and  
tains ros  
showed  
kind of v  
on. He  
wards S  
there, he  
lennly p  
ver touc  
detestab  
my's rev  
mountain  
cestor; a  
anger, I  
held in  
deadly w  
tram at  
raised h  
said—"  
but in y  
not join  
Sir Bi  
gibe, an  
over, a  
of the g  
verthele  
upon his  
tram's n  
mage he  
home, w  
towards



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 27.

## FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Assembly Ticket for Anne Arundel.  
William Stenart, Horatio Ridout,  
Nicholas Worthington, (of Tho.)  
Edward Warfield.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.  
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius  
Davis, Lewis Motter, John Dudderar.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.  
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Den-  
nis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.  
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray,  
John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne  
Assembly Ticket for Prince George's.  
William D. Digges, William A.  
Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George  
Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.  
Charles Parker, William Tingle,  
jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Ste-  
venson.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.  
William Knight, James F. Brown,  
J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Caroline.  
William Potter, James Houston,  
Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford.

Assembly Ticket for Montgomery.  
William Darne, Benjamin S. For-  
rest, Col. John H. Riggs, Dr. Ben-  
jamin Duval.

Assembly Ticket for Allegany.  
James D. Crossap, John Scott,  
William Ridgely, John Templeman.

Some rich Jewish families in Wi-  
tepek, Poland, have lately sold their  
houses, turned every thing into  
money, and emigrated to the Holy  
Land; and several more intend to  
do so because they imagine that they  
cannot serve God aright in any  
other country; and because they  
believe that every Jew who dies in  
the Holy Land, is sure of eternal  
life and felicity.

[Translated from the German]  
For the Maryland Gazette.

## SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

(Continued.)  
CHAPTER 25.

The favourable breeze of spring  
had already carried Folko far off in-  
to the expanse of the mighty ocean;  
already the coasts of Normandy  
rose before him from the blue waves,  
and yet the mighty Sir Biorn sat,  
secluded and alone, within his  
castle. He had not even taken  
leave of his guests. He had felt more  
of timid shyness, than of loving  
regard, for the noble Biorn; and  
since the adventure of the golden  
image, the idea rankled within his  
soul, of the great Montfaucon's  
having come to visit him with friend-  
ship and joy, and of his having left  
him in a serious dissatisfied mood.  
Such thoughts lacerated deeply his  
proud bosom, and oft he deemed to  
hear the songs of future times, re-  
cording the Northern voyage of the  
great knight, and the worthlessness  
of wild Biorn. But with a desper-  
ate effort he broke asunder the  
bands of his dark musing, hurried  
forth, with his men, from the castle,  
and commenced the most unjust and  
sanguinary of feuds he had ever  
fought. Sintram heard his father's  
war-trumpet sound, he commenced  
the care of the old castle to Rolf,  
and, ready for combat, he followed  
the martial call.

But the flames ascending from  
huts and hamlets among the moun-  
tains rose high up before him, and  
showed in blazing characters, what  
kind of war it was his father carried  
on. He continued his course to-  
wards Sir Biorn's host, but, arrived  
there, he offered his mediation, so-  
lemnly protesting that he would  
never touch his knightly sword in so  
detestable a feud, though the ene-  
my's revenge were to lay low the  
mountain castle, or even their an-  
cestral seat. Biorn, in frantic  
anger, hurled a javelin, which he  
held in his hand, at his son. The  
deadly weapon hurtled by him, Sin-  
tram stood still with open visor, nor  
raised his hand for protection, and  
said—"Father, do what you dare;  
but in your horrid warfare, I will  
not join."

Sir Biorn observed with a bitter  
gibe, "It seems I shall always retain  
an over-seer, my son takes the place  
of the gallant Francon knight." Ne-  
vertheless, he reflected seriously  
upon his conduct, accepted of Sin-  
tram's mediation, made good the da-  
mage he had caused, and returned  
home, whilst Sintram took his way  
towards the moon-cliff.

Similar occurrences were hereaf-  
ter not uncommon. It came to pass  
that Sintram was considered the  
protector of all those whom his fa-  
ther attacked. But sometimes the  
young knight's own impetuosity car-  
ried him away, so that he assisted  
his father in the execution of  
horrid deeds. Then Biorn would  
smile upon him with diabolic plea-  
sure, and exclaim—"Look there, son  
of my heart, how our torches have  
kindled a merry flame among you  
cottages; how the smoking gore  
sprung forth from the death wounds  
inflicted with our swords! How  
strange soever thou mayest wish to  
appear, I can nevertheless perceive  
that thou art my own dear son and  
heir."

After such lamentable straying, the  
penitent Sintram could find  
consolation only by hastening to  
the chaplain of Dronheim, to  
confess his misery and his sins. It  
is true the pious clergyman, after  
having observed his repentance and  
penance, pronounced the remis-  
sion of his sins, yet often he ob-  
served—"Oh how near, how quite  
near, hast thou been to the glorious  
going through of thy last trial; then  
couldst thou have looked into Ve-  
na's countenance with the conquest-  
er's joy, and couldst have reconciled  
every inimical power. But thou  
hast thrice back that glorious mi-  
nute, perhaps for many years. Re-  
flect, my son, that the life of man  
passeth swiftly, and if thou suffer  
thyself to succumb at each trial,  
how shalt thou ever gain the palm?"

Many years passed whilst Sintram  
was still contending. Biorn's head  
displayed the whiteness of snow, the  
youth Sintram had reached the age  
of far advanced manhood, and the  
superannuated Rolf could scarce  
leave the castle any more. The lat-  
ter used to observe that his life  
had grown a burden to him, it never-  
theless contained a high and dear  
consolation, for he firmly believed  
there was some great rejoicing re-  
served for him; and that, he con-  
cluded, must proceed from Sir Sin-  
tram, for none else he took a suffi-  
cient interest in. But every thing  
remained as usual, and Sintram's  
horrid dreams about Christmas, be-  
came more dreadful rather than  
otherwise. That sacred period was  
now again approaching, and the af-  
flicted knight felt more deeply op-  
pressed than ever. Oftentimes, when  
he counted the intervening nights,  
the cold perspiration gathered on  
his brow and he said: I know some-  
thing decisive is to happen.

While thus oppressed, he felt, one  
evening, an indescribable longing to  
see his father. It seemed to him,  
as if something of the most horri-  
ble kind was doing at his ancestral  
seat; and vain proved all the remon-  
strances of Rolf, who reminded him  
of the depth of the snow in the val-  
lies, and the possibility of his dream's  
overtaking him in the mountains.  
"Worse I cannot feel, than I do  
here," replied Sintram, drew his  
horse from the stable, and rode away  
in the increasing darkness.

The noble steed stumbled and fell  
in the trackless wilderness, but the  
knight with violent effort again raised  
him up and urged him anxiously  
to accelerated speed, towards the  
castle, that lay before his mind, an-  
object both of dread and desire.

Nevertheless, he would scarce have  
reached there, had it not been for  
his faithful hound Skovemaerke, that  
had followed him. He discovered  
for his master the snow-covered  
paths, and directed him thither by  
his glad yelp, and warned him with  
whispering or yelping notes, of the  
concealed precipice, or the destruc-  
tive smoothness of the ice under the  
snow. They arrived at length, a-  
bout midnight, at the castle. The  
windows of the hall shone brightly  
illuminated, as if they celebrated with-  
in some splendid festival, and sounds  
were heard as of merry song.  
Sintram dismounted hastily from his  
horse, recommending him to the  
care of some attendants, and hurried  
up the marble stairs, while Skove-  
maerke remained with the steed. In  
the castle a pious old man met  
Sintram and observed: Thanks be  
to God, for your coming. There is  
nothing good a doing, above. But  
take care of your own self too, lest  
even you be led astray. Your father  
has a guest, and as I believe, one of  
not a friendly kind.

Sintram opened the door.  
With his back towards the enter-  
ing youth, there sat a small man in  
miner's dress; the antique panoply  
had again been placed round the  
table, so that there were but two seats  
left. Biorn sat opposite the door, the  
light of the candles glared full upon  
his countenance, and so wildly flam-  
ing were his face and eyes, that he

perfectly answered to his epithet of  
fire-eye.

Father, whom have ye here? cried  
Sintram, and his suspicion became  
certainly, when the miner turned  
upon him, and the horrid face of  
Minnikin showed itself laughing be-  
neath its tattered cof.

To be continued.  
From the Federal Republican.  
To the People of the United States,  
No. VII.

It was not my intention, fellow  
citizens, when I concluded to ad-  
dress you on the subject of public  
defaulters, and some other matters  
in which you are deeply interested,  
to stop in my course, for the purpose  
of replying to every person who  
might think himself aggrieved by  
an exhibition of facts contained  
in my several communications. But  
seeing, from some of the public  
prints, that the letter of Mr. John  
Crabb, published in this paper of  
the 11th inst. is received as evi-  
dence, not only of his owing nothing  
to the public, but also of the cor-  
rect conduct of the officers of the  
general government, as regards the  
large sum of money which he drew  
from the public treasury of the U.  
States, I have deemed it proper to  
give you a further exposition of  
that affair.

Mr. Crabb acknowledges, as well  
he may, that he obtained from the  
treasury of the United States the  
sum of \$672,000, and upwards; and  
he alleges, that he can account for  
the disbursement of the whole of  
this sum, provided the proper ac-  
counting officers will allow him all  
the credits he claims. But he dis-  
tinctly intimates, in his letter, (and  
so it may fairly be presumed, he has  
informed the public functionaries)  
that, unless they will, before hand,  
agree to place to his credit, every  
thing which he claims, he will ren-  
der them no account, voucher or sa-  
tisfaction whatsoever, for the ex-  
penditure of this large sum!! In  
my former communication on this  
case, I stated no fact which I did  
not obtain from the official report  
under the hand of the fourth audi-  
tor of the treasury; and I put down  
word for word, figure for figure,  
which that officer has caused to be  
made and written in the column of  
"remarks" annexed to this debt. If,  
therefore, any injustice has been  
done to Mr. Crabb in this respect,  
it is no fault of mine. The fourth  
auditor has said one thing, and Mr.  
Crabb has said another. You have  
his say so, opposed to the office books  
and the official report. You can  
believe which you please. But why  
did not Mr. Crabb protest against  
this official report when it was sub-  
mitted to Congress, last winter? Let  
him answer the question. But it is  
not with Mr. Crabb that I mean to  
contend, or that the people are to  
look to in this affair. Enough has  
been disclosed to show, that there  
has been a most shameful abuse of  
the public trust in respect to this  
matter, to say the least of it. I  
challenge the annals of any country  
to show a parallel to it. Mr. Crabb  
states, that he was paymaster to the  
marine corps, from 1811 to 1817;  
that during that period he received  
nearly \$700,000 of public money—  
and he has never, as far as can be  
ascertained, settled a single account.  
He has rendered accounts, (says  
the 4th auditor,) to the amount of  
\$163,089 69; but they cannot be  
adjusted, as the pay rolls have not  
been certified by the inspector of  
the marine corps." Let us here  
pause a moment; and candidly and  
dispassionately inquire how this  
matter stands. The laws, and the  
regulations of the public depart-  
ments, require that accounts be-  
tween the U. States and public offi-  
cers who receive public money,  
should be settled periodically—gen-  
erally quarter yearly—except for-  
eign ministers and others residing  
out of the country. The paymaster  
of the marine corps was in office  
from 1811 to 1817. Advances of  
public money, during that period,  
were made to him from time to time,  
amounting together to the sum be-  
fore stated. It seems he resides at  
the seat of the general government.  
No quarterly settlement of his ac-  
count was made. No settlement at  
all, of it, has been made. At length,  
when asked for a settlement, and to  
render his accounts and vouchers for  
that purpose, what does he say?  
Why, "if you will do me the jus-  
tice to which I think myself enti-  
tled," i. e. if you will agree, before  
hand, to admit all that I ask, I will,  
in that case, condescend to render  
you an account of what I have done  
with the money committed to my  
care, and not otherwise. And what  
then? Is he to be any steps

taken to enforce payment of the  
debt, or to obtain a settlement of  
the account? I answer, none—al-  
though it is four years since the de-  
linquent went out of office.

If any thing like this should be  
told us as having happened in any  
of the corrupt governments of the  
old world, and we should be asked  
our opinion about it, we should, un-  
hesitatingly answer, there had been  
collusion between the parties.

A Native of Virginia.

Choctaw Corn.—In a letter from  
Rev. Mr. Byington, one of the su-  
perintendents of the mission at El-  
liot, in the Choctaw nation, dated  
in July last, he describes the Corn  
which is growing there, about 40  
acres, and which was planted, and  
tended by his Indian boys belonging  
to the school, about 20 in number.  
He says the ears of corn are set a-  
bout 8 feet from the ground, and  
the stalks are from 12 to 16 feet in  
height!—If the ears are of propor-  
tionate length and size, the crop  
must be abundant.

## FEMALE ACADEMY.

The subscriber takes this method of  
informing the public, that he continues  
keeping an academy, where young la-  
dies receive instruction in all the branches  
of female education, such as the  
English language, Arithmetic, Geogra-  
phy with the use of Globes, History,  
French, &c. &c.

It is added, for the information of  
gentlemen residing in the country and  
who would wish to instruct children to  
his care, that board can be obtained in  
very respectable families and on mode-  
rate terms, that references will be given  
establishing the character of the in-  
stitution, and that the pupils can, at an  
additional expense, be instructed in  
Music and Dancing.

Terms: Ten Dollars per quarter for  
tuition, and no scholars received for less  
than one quarter.  
N. B. The subscriber will recom-  
mend his French evening school for  
gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient num-  
ber of scholars can be obtained.

Charles T. Flusser.  
Annapolis, Sept. 27.

## EDUCATION.

### W. WILSON,

Again returns his grateful acknow-  
ledgments to his friends and patrons  
of Annapolis and its vicinity; and in-  
forms them that his school will be re-  
moved after the present month, to a  
house now repairing by Mr. Randall  
on Prince George's street.

He also informs the public, that a  
few more students can be received; to  
whom, as well as to all others hereto-  
fore received, he pledges the utmost  
care and attention, though very sensi-  
ble of his inability to satisfy the great  
trust reposed in him, to that degree of  
perfection so desirable in persons whose  
province it is, to instill into the minds  
of our youth those principles of morali-  
ty and rectitude, which give them a  
true and happy direction in the pur-  
suit of all public and private virtues,  
and by the judicious exercise of  
which, they may become eminently  
useful to themselves, good members of  
society and ornaments to their country;  
yet he feels confident his zeal to do all  
in his power for the attainment of these  
important ends, will not be altogether  
in vain, and as he is persuaded this will  
be kindly taken into consideration, so  
he trusts it will entitle him to a con-  
tinuation of that generous and liberal  
encouragement, with which the citi-  
zens of Annapolis and its vicinity,  
have heretofore been pleased to favour  
him.

Annapolis, Sept. 27.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to remove to Elfridge,  
will offer at public sale on the premises,  
his

## FARM

At West River, on Tuesday the 16th  
of October at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not  
the next fair day. The Farm contains  
320 acres; the improvements are a com-  
fortable Dwelling House, Barn, Sta-  
bles, Ice House, &c. The land is of  
excellent quality and highly improved  
by clover and plaster, which have been  
used very liberally for the last seven  
or eight years.

Terms of sale are, one fourth in six  
months, one fourth in twelve, and the  
balance in three equal annual payments,  
with interest from the day of sale.

D. Murray.

Sept. 27.

## Planters Bank of Prince-Geor-

ge's County.

September 20, 1821.  
The Board of Directors having this  
day declared a dividend for the half  
year, ending the 24th instant, at the  
rate of six per cent per annum, the  
same will be paid to the stockholders  
or their representatives on or after  
Tuesday the 26th instant.

Trueman Tyler, Cashier.

Sept. 27.

## JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Sharpe's Store.

## THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-

RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Deter-  
mined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF  
APPEALS OF THE STATE OF  
MARYLAND.

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive.

Price—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

## FOR SALE

A stout active negro woman, about  
twenty seven years of age, with or  
without her female child, aged about  
six years. The woman is an excellent  
cook, washer and ironer. They  
are slaves for life, but would prefer  
selling them for a term of years. Ap-  
ply to the Printer.

Sept. 27.

## Boarding-House and Furniture

FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Or-  
phans Court of Anne Arundel coun-  
ty, the subscriber will sell at Public  
Auction on Friday, the 12th day of  
October next, at 11 o'clock, in the city  
of Annapolis, at the house lately occu-  
pied by Mrs. Janetta R. Stevens, de-  
ceased, all the personal property of the  
said deceased, consisting of an exten-  
sive and valuable assortment of house-  
hold and kitchen furniture, comprising  
all the articles necessary for a large  
Public Boarding House. This prop-  
erty will be sold on credit of six months,  
for all sums above twenty dollars, un-  
der that sum the cash to be paid. The  
purchasers to give notes with approved  
security. And at the same time and  
place the subscriber will sell at public  
auction the House and lot in the city  
of Annapolis, long occupied by Mrs.  
Stevens as a Boarding House; this prop-  
erty is held under a lease for ninety-  
nine years renewable for ever, reserv-  
ing a very small rent.

This house from its situation, the  
conveniences attached to it, and its  
established reputation as a Public  
House, must be considered as very  
valuable. Purchaser or purchasers will  
be required to give bond with approved  
security for the payment of the pur-  
chase money in three instalments, one  
third with interest thereon from the  
day of sale, in 6 months, one third with  
interest thereon from the day of sale,  
in nine months, and the remaining  
third with interest thereon from the  
day of sale, in twelve months—Imme-  
diate possession will be given.

Ramsay Walters, Adm'r.

Cum Testamento Annexed.

All persons having claims against  
the said estate, are requested to send  
them in duly authenticated, and those  
indebted are requested to make imme-  
diate payment to the subscriber.

R. Walters, Adm'r. C. T. A.

Sept. 27.

## Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained  
from the Orphans Court of Anne A-  
rundel county, short letters of Admini-  
stration on the personal estate of Wil-  
liam Conner, late of said county, de-  
ceased. All persons having claims  
against said estate, are requested to  
produce them legally authenticated,  
and those indebted to make immediate  
payment.

John C. Galt, Adm'r.

Sept. 27.

## Notice is hereby Given,

That an election will be held in the  
different election districts of Anne A-  
rundel county, on Monday the 1st of  
October next, for four Delegates to the  
General Assembly of Maryland, and a  
Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, agree-  
ably to the laws and constitution of  
this state. B. J. GALT, R. Shiff.  
A. A. County.

Sept. 13.

## Notice is hereby Given,

That an election will be held at the  
Assembly Room, in the city of Anna-  
polis, on Monday the 1st of October  
next, for two Delegates to the General  
Assembly a sheriff of Anne Arundel  
county, and seven members of the  
Common Council of the city of Anna-  
polis. J. H. BREWER, CLK.

Sept. 13.

## For the accommodation of the Mem-

bers of the Legislature, and

those having business with it,

## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will, on the first Monday of Decem-  
ber, in addition to her present route,  
commence running from Baltimore to  
Chester-Town, by the way of Anna-  
polis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday  
morning at eight o'clock, touching at  
Annapolis, and from thence to Ches-  
ter-Town. Fare as heretofore.

Sept. 30, 1821.

The Editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Anti-Slavery and Freon Gazette, will insert the above once a week for one week, and pay for their accounts to this office.

Sept. 27.



**Farmer's Bank of Maryland,**  
19th Sept. 1821.  
The president and directors of the  
Farmer's Bank of Maryland, have de-  
clared a dividend of 3 percent. on the  
stock of said bank for six months, end-  
ing the 30th instant, and payable on  
or after the first Monday of October  
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 or-  
der. By order of the Board,  
**JONA PINKNEY, Cash.**

The Maryland Republican, Annapo-  
lis, Federal Gazette and American,  
Baltimore, will publish the above once  
a week for three weeks.

### Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living  
in Annapolis, on the 12th inst. Daniel  
Simpson, an apprentice to the tailoring  
business. He is between 20 and 21  
years old, and small for his age. The  
above reward will be paid for his ap-  
prehension and delivery to me, but no  
charges allowed or thanks given.

Sept 13. **John Thompson.**

### BENJAMIN T. PINDIE,

Takes this method to inform the ci-  
tizens of Anne Arundel county, that  
he offers himself a candidate for their  
suffrages at the next sheriff's election,  
and hopes that his long experience in  
all the duties of that office will entitle  
him to their support.

### New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT

### MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore un-  
til the last day of the present month.—  
But afterwards she will take her routes  
as follows: On Sunday the first of  
April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock,  
and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving  
there at half past 2 o'clock, for Balti-  
more, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same  
day; leaves Commerce street wharf,  
Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock,  
and returns by Annapolis to Easton at  
6 o'clock, the same evening. And so  
leaves Easton at the same hour, and  
by the same route, every Sunday and  
Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in  
like manner, every Wednesday and  
Saturday. In every route she will  
touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at  
Oxford, if sailed, to take and land  
passengers. On Monday of every  
week she will leave Baltimore at nine  
o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive  
there in the afternoon; and on  
Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock  
Chestertown and returns to Baltimore;  
touching in both routes at Queen's  
town, to take and land passengers.  
She will take freights from and to the  
respective places above mentioned, so  
as not to inconvenience the passengers,  
their Horses or Carriages. Passen-  
gers wishing to go to Philadelphia will  
find it the most convenient and expedi-  
tious route, as she meets the Union  
line of steam boats, when they can be  
put on board, and arrive in Philadel-  
phia the next morning by 9 o'clock.  
All baggage, of which due care  
will be taken, will nevertheless be at  
the risk of the owners as heretofore.  
**Clement Pickers.**

March 22

### SHERIFFALTY.

**WILLIAM O'NEILL.**

Having understood that a report is  
circulating of his having declined be-  
ing a Candidate for the office of sheriff,  
takes this opportunity of declaring the  
same to be unfounded. He begs the  
public not to suffer themselves to be  
deceived by reports of this kind, as he  
is still, and means to continue a Can-  
didate for their suffrages for the above  
appointment, and respectfully solicits  
their votes.

March 29.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

**The Votes & Proceedings**  
of the last session of the Legislature.  
Price—\$1 50.

June 14.

### Lots for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of

### Several Lots of Ground,

Fronting on South street, twenty-five  
feet, and running seventy feet back.  
Also a lot on Duke of Gloucester-street,  
running 125 feet back. The terms  
will be made accommodating.

**Nichs. J. Watkins.**

Aug. 30.

**Taken up Adrift,**  
In the Chesapeake Bay on the 15th  
June 1820,

### A BATTEAU,

nearly 16 feet long with the letters P.  
W. cut in the stern. The owner may  
have her again on proving property and  
paying charges.

**Solomon Wallace.**

September 1821 3 w.

### Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs fieri facias, to  
me directed by Rezin D. Baldwin, Esq.,  
a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel  
county, will be exposed to public sale,  
on Thursday the 11th day of October  
next, at the market House, in the city  
of Annapolis, at seven o'clock, A. M.  
for cash—One Negro girl named Ma-  
ria. Seized and taken as the property  
of Francis Welch, to satisfy debts due  
to Lewis Neth, jun. and to James  
Williams and Lewis Neth, jun. execu-  
tors of James Williams.

**Christopher Holme,**

Constable

Sept. 19th, 1821 3w.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at the  
Town of Upper Marlboro' in Prince-  
George's county, on Friday the 5th  
day of October next, and requests all  
persons who have claims against the  
estate of Edward Harwood of said county,  
deceased, to exhibit the same on or  
before that day, and those indebted to  
make immediate payment as he is very  
anxious to settle up the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 10th day of  
September 1821.

**Henry H. Harwood, Adm'r.**

Sept 10. 3w.  
The National Intelligencer will pub-  
lish the above once a week for three  
weeks, and change the Editor of the  
Maryland Gazette.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore exist-  
ing between George and John Barber  
has been mutually dissolved. All persons  
indebted to the said firm are requested  
to settle, either by bond or note, and  
those who have claims are requested  
to present them for payment to George  
Barber, who is authorised to adjust the  
concerns of said firm.

**George Barber,  
John T. Barber.**

The public are informed, that their  
Packets will run as usual. Merchants  
and others, who send Goods, &c. are  
requested to designate particularly the  
names of the persons for whom they  
are intended, and the places where to  
be sent. They will not be responsible  
for letters sent in the packets, but every  
attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER,  
which will take and carry Freights to  
and from any port in the Chesapeake  
Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette  
and American, Baltimore, are request-  
ed to insert the above once a week for  
six weeks, and forward their accounts  
to this office.

May 17.

### FE MALE ACADEMY.

At the request of the Misses Mar-  
ley, we attended on Monday last the  
public examination of the pupils in their  
Female Academy, and were much  
gratified with the result. The several  
classes underwent a strict and careful  
examination—calculated by its manner  
not merely for a public exhibition but  
to try effectually the extent of their  
knowledge. It would be useless to name  
the classes or the individual young la-  
dies who distinguished themselves in  
this examination. All of the classes  
gave the most satisfactory proof of their  
own industry, attention and improve-  
ment, and of the care and skill of the  
ladies by whom they have been in-  
structed.

We make this publication as an act  
of justice to the respectable and deserv-  
ing ladies who have established among  
us this useful Seminary, and who have  
so conducted it as to merit a large share  
of the public patronage.

**W. Goldsborough,  
R. B. Taney,  
Fred. J. Schley,  
Richard Potts,  
W. Ross.**

August 1.

### LADIES ACADEMY.

**MISS E. J. MARCILEY.**

Inform the Parents and Guardians  
of Annapolis, that their house is pre-  
pared for the reception of Boarders, &  
that their pupils will resume their  
studies on the first Monday in Septem-  
ber next.

All the branches belonging to a  
polite English Education are taught  
at

French 5 00 per quarter.

French 5 00

Music 12 00

Board and Tuition

included 37 50

**Frederick City, Aug. 10, 1821.**

### Flour, Wheat, &c.

**H. H. WOOD,**  
Flour and Commission Merchant,  
No 148, Market at Baltimore, is daily  
receiving from Frederick and Washing-  
ton counties large supplies of Flour,  
clear of garlic, and warranted good,  
which he will sell to Families, Bakers  
and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as  
cheap as can be got in the city. Like-  
wise respectfully informs the Farmers  
in general, that he will sell at the high-  
est cash prices any quantities of Wheat,  
Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter  
per cent. commission. Farmers that  
send large quantities of grain to the  
Baltimore market will find it much to  
their advantage by sending it to the  
subscriber, who will pay punctual atten-  
tion to their business.

Sept. 13. **H. H. W. 1m.**

### Calvert County Court,

October Term, 1820.

On application of Wm. Snade of  
Calvert county, to the judges of said  
county court, by petition in writing,  
praying the benefit of the act for the  
relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed  
at November session eighteen hun-  
dred and five, on the terms mentioned  
in the said act, a schedule of his prop-  
erty, and a list of his creditors on af-  
firmation, as far as he can ascertain  
them, as directed by the said act, be-  
ing annexed to his petition, and the  
said county court being satisfied by  
competent testimony, that the said  
Wm. Snade has resided the two prece-  
ding years prior to the said act, within  
the state of Maryland, it is therefore  
adjudged and ordered by the said court,  
that he said Wm. Snade give notice to  
his creditors of his intention to apply  
to the next county court to be held at  
Prince Frederick town, in said county,  
on the second Monday of October  
next for a discharge from his debts,  
and to warn his said creditors to ap-  
pear before the said judges on the day  
and at the place aforesaid, to shew  
cause, (if any they have) why the said  
Wm. Snade should not be discharged  
agreeable to his said petition, by caus-  
ing a copy of this order to be inserted  
in the Maryland Gazette four succes-  
sive weeks, and also by causing copies  
of said order to be set up at the court-  
house and church doors of said county  
two months previous to the sitting of  
the next county court. Signed by or-  
der of court.

**WM. S. M. SELL, Clk.**

Sept 6

### Just Published

**THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,**

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

### State of Maryland, Sc.

**Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,**  
August 22, 1821.

On application by petition of George  
Warfield, administrator of Thomas  
Whitefoot, late of Anne Arundel county,  
deceased, it is ordered that he give  
the notice required by law for credi-  
tors 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.

**Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills  
A. A. County.**

### Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel  
county, hath obtained from the Orphans  
Court of Anne Arundel county in Ma-  
ryland, letters of administration on the  
personal estate of Thomas Whitefoot,  
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against  
the said deceased, are hereby warned  
to exhibit the same with the vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before  
the 1st day of March next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given under  
my hand this twenty-second day of  
August, 1821.

**George W. Field, Adm'r.**

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-  
ters testamentary on the personal es-  
tates of Mary and Margaret Callahan,  
requests all persons having claims a-  
gainst either, to present them, legally  
authenticated, and those indebted to  
make payment.

**William S. Green, Ex'r.**

Aug 30.

### 10 Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the subscriber  
living near the head of Severn, in Anne-  
Arundel county, on the 20th of May  
last, a bright Bay Mare, about five  
years of age, fourteen hands and a half  
high, paces and trots, with one hind  
foot white, and a knot on one of her  
fore legs, about the size of an English  
walnut. Whoever takes up the said  
Mare, and brings her home to me, shall  
receive the above reward.

**John Hammond.**

June 21.

### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ fieri facias from  
the court of appeals, and to me direct-  
ed, will be exposed to public sale on  
Saturday the 13th of October next on  
the premises, Fifty Acres of Land,  
lying on the west side of Stocketts  
Run, and two Negro Boys. Seized and  
taken as the property of George C.  
Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a  
debt due Clayton and Randall, for the  
use of James Cox and Richard G. Cox,  
Ex'r. of James Cox, Jun. Sale to com-  
mence at 12 o'clock for cash.

**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sheriff A. A. county.

Sept. 30.

By virtue of a writ fieri facias from  
Anne Arundel county court, and to me direct-  
ed, will be exposed at public sale on Wed-  
nesday the 3d day of October next, at the residence of Mr.  
John Thomas, near the Patapasco, two  
dark bay mares, and one colt, five head  
of cattle, two sows and three shoats,  
and one horse cart. Seized and taken  
as the property of the said John Tho-  
mas, and will be sold to satisfy a debt  
due Nancy Sewell. Sale to commence  
at 12 o'clock A. M. for cash.

**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sheriff A. A. county.

Sept. 20.

By virtue of a writ fieri facias is-  
sued from Anne Arundel County  
Court, and to me directed, will be of-  
fered at public sale on Thursday the  
4th day of October next, at the house  
of George Adams, on the North side  
of Severn, two negro boys named  
Zachariah and William. Seized and  
taken as the property of the said George  
Adams, and will be sold to satisfy a  
debt due Elijah Redman. Sale to com-  
mence at 12 o'clock A. M. for cash.

**Benjamin Gaither,**  
Sheriff A. A. county.

Sept. 20.

### Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821

On application to the honourable  
Richard Ridgely, Esq. one of the asso-  
ciate judges of Anne Arundel county  
court, in the recess of the said court,  
by petition in writing of Joseph Jones,  
of said county, praying the benefit of  
the act for the relief of sundry insol-  
vent debtors, passed at November ses-  
sion eighteen hundred and five, and of  
the several supplements thereto, on  
the terms mentioned in the said acts, a  
schedule of his property, and a list of  
his creditors on oath, as far as he could  
ascertain them, being annexed to his  
petition, and the said Joseph Jones  
having stated in his petition that he  
was in actual confinement, and prayed  
to be discharged therefrom, and the  
said Richard Ridgely being satisfied  
by competent testimony that the said  
Joseph Jones had resided in the state  
of Maryland the two preceding years  
prior to his said application, it was or-  
dered that the said Joseph Jones be  
discharged from his confinement, and  
it is further ordered and adjudged by  
Anne Arundel county court, that the  
said Joseph Jones, by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in one of  
the public news-papers printed in the  
city of Annapolis, for three successive  
months before the third Monday of  
October next, give notice to his credi-  
tors to appear before the said county  
court, to be held at the city of Anna-  
polis on the third Monday of October  
next, for the purpose of recommending  
a trustee for their benefit, on the said  
Joseph Jones then and there taking  
the oath by the said act prescribed, for  
delivering up his property, and to shew  
cause, if any they have, why the said  
Joseph Jones should not have the  
benefit of the several acts for the re-  
lief of insolvent debtors.

By order.

**William S. Green, Clk.**

July 5

**Anne Arundel County, to wit:**

On application, to me the subscriber, As-  
sociate Judge of the third Judicial Dis-  
trict of the State of Maryland, in writ-  
ing, of John Thompson, of the city of Annapolis, Pr.  
stating that he is in actual confinement for  
debt, and praying the benefit of the act  
of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled,  
An act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors, passed at November session, 1805,  
and the several supplements thereto, on  
the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of  
his property, and a list of his creditors, on  
oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being  
annexed to his petition, and the said John  
Thompson having satisfied me by competent  
testimony that he has resided two years in  
the state of Maryland, immediately preced-  
ing the time of his application, I do there-  
fore, hereby order and adjudge, that the  
said John Thompson be discharged from  
his confinement, and that he give no-  
tice to his creditors by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in one of the pub-  
lic news-papers printed in the city of An-  
napolis once a week for three months before  
the third Monday in October next, to ap-  
pear before the said county court at the court-  
house in said county on the third Monday  
of October next, for the purpose of recom-  
mending a trustee for their benefit, and to  
shew cause, if any they have, why the said  
John Thompson should not have the benefit  
of the said acts as prayed. Given under my  
hand this 16th day of June 1821.

**RICHARD RIDGELY,**  
JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT.

July 5.

### NOTICE.

The commissioners of Anne Arundel  
County will meet in the city  
of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 3d of  
October next.

**William S. Green, Clk.**  
Aug. 16.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, liv-  
ing near Brookville, Montgomery County,  
Maryland, on the 31st July last, a  
Negro Man who calls himself

### JOHN TRIP,

Aged about 19 years, thin face and  
high thin nose, light made, dressed  
black, and very active, look down and  
stammers when spoken to, about five  
feet eight inches high, had on a cotton  
shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore  
near Cambridge, and will probably  
endeavour to get there by the way of  
Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give  
the above reward for securing said ne-  
gro, if taken out of the state, so that  
I get him again, and Twenty Dollars  
if taken in the State, and in either  
case I will pay all reasonable expenses  
if brought home.

**Ephraim Gaither.**

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and  
others, are forewarned from receiving,  
harbouring, or carrying off said negro  
at their peril, as they will be dealt with  
according to law.

E. G.

August 16, 1821.

The Eastern Gazette will copy the  
above six times, and forward their ac-  
count.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living  
on the head of South River in Anne-  
Arundel county, on the 4th day of Sep-  
tember instant, a Negro Man named  
Bill, about 25 or 26 years of age, five  
feet four or six inches high, a scar a-  
bove each eye, also one between the  
fore finger and thumb of the right  
hand, has a long head, large teeth, plas-  
sant countenance, active and intelligent  
for a negro. Had on a grey coat, with  
black buttons, the covers nearly worn  
out, the coat patched at the elbows,  
with new cuffs, nankeen waistcoat with  
black buttons; he has no doubt changed  
his clothes. I am induced to be-  
lieve he has been enticed away by a  
young white girl, about 15 years of age,  
with whom it appears he has been on  
intimate terms. He took with him a  
dark bay Mare, saddle, bridle, and sad-  
dle bags—the mare has a star in her  
forehead, and a small snip on her nose  
—paces, trots and gallops, two hind  
feet white above the hoof, also the fore  
right leg white. Thirty dollars will  
be paid for the man and mare, if taken  
in the state—if out of the state, the  
above reward, if secured so that I get  
them again.

**RICHARD TUCKER.**

Sept. 13

### 50 Dollars Reward.

Abandoned from the farm of Mr.  
Sarah Clements, on the South side of  
Severn River, near Annapolis, on the  
8th instant, a negro man named

### JACOB,

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high,  
and his person though slender is mus-  
cular; his colour is not remarkably  
black nor lighter than usual; he has a  
stern, sassy, bold expression of coun-  
tenance; speaks promptly when spoken  
to, and is rather more intelligent  
than plantation negroes generally are;  
his motions indicate considerable activi-  
ty and strength, and he walks re-  
markably fast and with great ease to  
himself. He has large nostrils and a  
flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth,  
and has a small scar on his left hand  
just below the third finger. He has a  
wife living in Baltimore named Delia,  
the property of Mrs. Carew W. Eddles,  
whither it is likely he has gone. The  
above reward will be paid to any per-  
son who will deliver the said slave to  
the subscriber at the before mentioned  
farm, or who will secure him in the  
Annapolis goal.

**Benjamin Scott, Manager.**

Sept 13.

### Annapolis Jockey Club Race.

Will be run over the Annapolis race  
course on TUESDAY, the 9th of Oc-  
tober next, immediately after the Es-  
ton races, a Jockey Club Purse of not  
less than \$300. Hests four miles each  
carrying weights agreeably to the rules  
of the club.

On Wednesday, the 10th, a sweep-  
stake will be run for of not less than  
\$150. Hests two miles each.

On Thursday, the 11th, a sweep-  
stake of not less than \$100, heats  
three miles each, free for any horse,  
mare or gelding, the winning horse on  
the first day excepted.

**JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treas.**

The subscribers to the Jockey Club  
are requested to call and pay their re-  
spective subscriptions.

The members of the Club will meet  
at Williamson's Hotel the evening pre-  
vious to the races.

Sept. 13.

### PRINTING

Of every description, neatly ex-  
ecuted at this Office.