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A statute in England provideth that when any person shall win more than £90 by gaming, he shall be fined three times the amount won, to be given to the poor.

Pardon.—We have been long of opinion that the frequent exercise of this prerogative, of the executive has been carried to an immoderate and dangerous length, and one indeed subversive of the original design, of humane punishment. The legitimate aim of all penalties inflicted by law is to hold up to public view the guilty and suffering offender as an example to deter others from committing similar offences.—For this purpose nothing is better calculated to make the deep impression intended, than a belief that the punishment will certainly follow the conviction; and nothing tends more to cause it to be regarded in a light and obnoxious point of view, than to see, as we have too often done, artificial & technical difficulties thrown in the way of conviction, in our courts of law, or the hopes of escape encouraged after condemnation, by means of an executive pardon. Entertaining as we do such views on this subject, we are glad to perceive the following remarks from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of June 20.

We could hardly credit the statement, that of the eighteen pirates sentenced to be hung at N. Orleans on the 25th ult. one was pardoned, and fifteen were respited for sixty days. In addition to the reasons which always exist for promptly executing the sentence of the law upon the convicted felon, there seemed to be peculiar reasons in the present case,—stronger than we ever knew in any other case in this country, why the government should exhibit a firm and unwavering resolution. They were in the midst of a people where piracy is so common as to be almost forgotten to be a crime. It has not been suggested from any quarter that they were not most righteously convicted, of the most odious, and most dangerous crime known to the law, and one which is with the greatest difficulty detected, and such is the extent to which the crime has been perpetrated without check or punishment, that the number of the friends and confederates of the persons convicted, is sufficient to overawe the municipal authorities of the town, to keep up a constant alarm, and require a large nightly patrol of the citizens, in addition to a strong guard of U. States' troops to prevent the rescue of the prisoners.—If ever there was a case in which justice should be promptly and unhesitatingly executed, it would seem to be this.

In addition to this apparently limited instance of mercy, in a part of the country in which hundreds of cases of unpunished piracy, robbery and murder called for an example of punishment, we learn by yesterday's mail that of the sixteen persons lately sentenced at Richmond to suffer death for piracy, two have been pardoned, and the execution of sentence on the other fourteen has been suspended. We have just been told from Baltimore, that the President of the U. States "has respited for an indefinite period, the five pirates, associates of Ferguson and Denny, who were to have been executed on the 14th inst." It is but a few days since Clintock, Matthews, and Bowen, under sentence of death at Savannah for piracy, have been pardoned by the president, and Brailford and Griffin, also lately under sentence of death at Charleston for piracy, have been pardoned by the president. Is not piracy a crime that deserves to be punished? Is it a mistake in the laws of all nations, that piracy—that robbery and murder on the high seas—the breach of the peace and security of the common high-way of nations, is made punishable with death? If it is so, and those who trust their lives and fortunes on the ocean deserve no protection, let them be repealed.—But if it is indeed a crime that deserves punishment—a crime to which there are the strongest temptations, and against which there are the fewest means of prevention—if it is a crime of which the smallest proportion of those who commit it are detected, and through the defeat of conclusive testimony, the interposition of friends, and the weakness of compassionate jurors and prosecutors, a small proportion of those who are suspected, are brought to trial and conviction—if it is a crime of which the temptations are always presented to a class of men more inclined to calculate the chances of escape, than to estimate the danger of punishment, there was reason to expect that the remarkable number of persons who have

within a short period been found guilty of this crime in different courts of the United States, would have been sufficient to meet their fate without any efforts to excite commiseration; and without any interference with the regular administration of justice and the laws. But the fact is far otherwise. We venture to say that crime has been more emboldened by the number of pardons than it has been checked by the examples of punishment.

In this town it is true we have been sufficiently pained by the spectacle of public executions. In Boston where such an example of the execution of justice was as little needed as in any part of the world, to impress on the minds of the seamen in particular, a respect for the laws, where no seaman has been even suspected of committing a crime of this dark dye; seven pirates from other ports, have met the punishment which they so justly deserved; and which for the security of the community it was necessary they should suffer. But in other parts of the country, which are known to be frequented by the perpetrators of this crime, it is thought too cruel to punish, and much more amiable to pardon. It is said, it is a pity to take away so many lives, but it is a still greater pity that so many crimes have been committed; a greater still that they have passed unpunished, and that so many more are likely to be perpetrated, and perpetrated in consequence of this ill timed compassion.

Here follows the account of another instance of the inconsiderate exercise of this same pardoning power in Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press, June 21.

A pardoned convict.—It will no doubt be recollected by many of our readers, that about 3 years since, a successful attempt was made by a man named Learned, to rob one of the banks of this city. The novelty of his plan excited considerable attention at that time, and his subsequent conduct in the prison, and the wonderful degree of mechanical genius which he exhibited, satisfactorily proved that such a man with such principles, should not be suffered to run at large to deprecate upon the community.

This man, after a patient hearing and fair trial, was sentenced by the mild laws of Pennsylvania to 12 years imprisonment. Scarcely one fourth of that term had elapsed, when governor Findlay, in direct opposition to the interests of his fellow-citizens, pardoned Learned, and set him loose upon society.

About one month since, this man was released from prison, by order of governor Findlay, and already we have reason to believe that he has recommenced his plundering operations.

We learn that satisfactory evidence was communicated to the officers of the Philadelphia bank, that Learned was seen on Monday evening, at 9 o'clock, to descend into the common sewer at Whaleboney-alley. Yesterday morning measures were taken to guard all the avenues to the sewer, and an examination took place yesterday afternoon, when it was discovered that considerable progress had been made in the work of destruction. Tools of various kinds, calculated for such an undertaking, were discovered, and a boat was found moored opposite to Mr. Girard's banking house. An umbrella, containing a dirk, was also found, which was identified by many witnesses, as the same which Learned took with him from prison a few weeks since. We regret to state, that in consequence of the great number of privies communicating with the common sewer, there is every reason to believe that the culprit has escaped through one of the avenues.

We are told, by way of apology for governor Findlay, that the convicts he has let loose upon society, were recommended for pardon by the inspectors of the prison. Be it so, but what have a plundered community to do with the inspectors.—The constitution vests the power of pardon in the governor, & he alone is responsible to the community for the abuse of that power.

A petition has lately been got up in favour of a most atrocious murderer and robber in Baltimore, and the humane and benevolent feelings of the governor of that state are assailed by the signature of the names of more than one thousand females! I deprecate such a precedent. Let it be remembered that a governor is not an individual at liberty to consult his inclinations, but an executive officer whose im-

portant duty it is, to see the laws of that community, over whose safety he has been chosen to preside, preserved inviolate. Similar acts of inconsiderate lenity have too often blotted the records of our own state. Let the laws be impartially executed or repealed.

From a Liverpool paper.

TRUE STORY.

A short time ago we visited our Borough Gaol, favoured by the company of a worthy magistrate, who, on the conversation turning upon the various characters sometimes inhabiting the prison, related the following story:—

"Twelve months ago, Mrs. Z. the wife of a respectable tailor, near Pownall square, was in confinement here several days, under rather curious circumstances. One Saturday, her sister was married, and Mr. and Mrs. Z. went to the marriage feast, at the house of the new couple, at Brownlow hill. In the course of the afternoon, two young men of the party made a formidable bowl of punch, so judiciously mixed, that its strength was disguised in the sweets and acids, so predominant in the mild beverage usually prepared for ladies. The party quaffed the enlivening nectar, and Mrs. Z. herself was tempted to take a second glass. In the evening, Mr. Z. was suddenly called down town to take orders for mourning suits in a family, in which death had occurred. As the evening advanced, the merry company separated, and Mrs. Z. who waited till the last, in the hope of her husband's return, was obliged to go home alone. When she got into the air, she began to feel the effects of the punch, which gradually overcame her, till at length she almost reeled as she walked. In Great Crosshall street, there was a fight amongst the vulgar which had attracted the attention of the neighbouring watchmen, and just as they were apprehending the rioters, Mrs. Z. passed by the edge of the crowd, and was seized upon as one of the unruly.—She was conveyed to Bridewell, slept soundly several hours, and then awoke in a state of amazement and horror, better conceived than described. The whole of Sunday was to her a day of deplorable anguish. She considered the disgrace she had incurred too great for either her own or her husband's endurance; when he should hear of it, all her happiness would be blighted; she trembled at the thought, and waited in aching agitation some crisis in her calamity. On Monday she was brought before the Mayor. Still her husband had not been near. She had no doubt he must have heard of her disgrace, and in justifiable anger and disgust had abandoned her to her fate.—She wept; she could not hold up her head to give an account of herself, and the Mayor, supposing her to be one of those unfortunate creatures too frequently brought before him, committed her to gaol as a disturber of the peace. Hither she was conveyed, stupified and heart-broken, and entered this nether world of moral degradation, lost to all self-respect and hope.

"Mr. Z. to whom I must now return, had, on the Saturday evening, executed the business upon which he had been called, but was detained to so late an hour that he went home, expecting to find Mrs. Z. already arrived; he was disappointed; but as it was now midnight, he supposed, very naturally, that she had waited till every opportunity of escort had passed, and preferred sleeping at her sister's rather to coming home alone. During the forenoon of Sunday he walked up to Brownlow-hill, where, with an astonishment indescribable, he heard she had left there, for home, late on Saturday night.—All was mystery and fearful foreboding. Like one bereft of his senses, he hastened to all their relatives throughout the town; she was not to be found; he applied to the Dock Police, and at a considerable expense had the northern docks dragged, fearing that by some unaccountable accident she had fallen or had been thrown into the dock. But her body was undiscovered, and he renewed and varied his search in every possible way during that day and Monday. Deprived thus suddenly and mysteriously of the best of wives, he knew not what to do; he put a bill on his window for letting his house and furniture, determined not to lead a miserable existence in the very place in which he had hitherto known unmixed happiness. On Wednesday his house was let, and on the same day he went to the re-

sidence of his sympathizing mother, with whom he again took up his comfortable, but now melancholy, abode.

"On Thursday morning, I came to the gaol, as the visiting magistrate, and the turnkey drew my attention to Mrs. Z. who he thought was not a prisoner of the ordinary kind, I went to her, and questioned her; after some hesitation, and when she had for a moment subdued the sensations of her grief, she related what I have described, as to her circumstances and imprisonment.—I sent for Mr. Z. and while waiting for him, gave an order for Mrs. Z.'s discharge.—At length he arrived, dressed in deep widower's mourning, with a countenance gloomy as his drapery; I introduced him to his supposed lost wife, and never was surprise more sudden, or joy more ardent, than that which he manifested in clasping in his arms the beloved partner of his bosom, with whom he again entered the busy world; their gladdened eyes beaming, and their re-united hearts swelling with unmeasured felicity."

Boston, June 27.

Gen. Rondeau Privateer.

Since our last paper, eleven persons have been arrested in this town, as part of those brought from a privateer on the coast by the schooner Augustus, which landed them at Falmouth, Barnstable county. The examination by the District attorney, before Judge Davis, commenced on Friday last, and was continued yesterday. Messrs. Simmons, Bassett and Knapp, appeared in behalf of the persons examined.

We believe they are all foreigners; principally speaking the Spanish language. But one is an English lad, named Henry Askew. Mr. Badlam acted as interpreter to those who spoke Spanish.

Of these men, three say they were prisoners, five call themselves marines, two (blacks) were cooks, and one was a cabin boy.

Of those who were prisoners, one says he belonged to the brig St. Michaels, capt. Guestin, which sailed from Malaga, April 25, bound to the Havana, with a cargo of brandy, wine, fruits, &c. and was taken a few days afterwards off the Canaries, by the privateer; that there were on board the prize at the time 19 persons, including four passengers; that only the present witness was taken out, and the prize, manned, and ordered to Margarita.

Another of the prisoners states, he belonged to the felucca St. Francis, from Cadiz for Yvica in ballast, that after being captured, some sails and rigging were taken from her, and the vessel released.

The other says he was coming from Naples to Malaga, in the brig Malaga, capt. John Capote—which was taken by the privateer.

It appeared from others, that three prizes beside were made viz. a polacca from Vera Cruz for Spain, a brig from Barcelona, for Havana; and another vessel. In all, five prizes were ordered to Margarita.

All who were examined agreed nearly in the same relation, viz. that one night, when off Grenada; where some of them had been on shore, many of the seamen being intoxicated, a dispute occurred between them and the Officers—whereupon a Lieutenant ran among them with his sword, and it is said struck one, on which a seaman, (one witness called his name Rider) struck the Lieutenant on the head with an axe, and he died in a few hours, that the Marines would have fired upon the Seamen, but were restrained by the Officers—that the captain and other officers and marines were then forced into a leaky open boat, in the night about 8 miles from Grenada, but in calm weather, and with provisions and some money; that the captain complained that the number was too great, and begged them in mercy to take some back, and they accordingly received back some of the marines; that they knew not what became of the boat, but a prize brig which was in company, (and which on these occurrences on board of the privateer, was given to the discretion of the prize crew,) took the same direction as the boat; and it was thought might have overtaken her, or that she reached the land in safety. There were 10 persons in the boat.

After the mutiny, one Tom Brush took the command, and two days subsequent thereto divided the money which was on board, (about 10,000) among the seamen, giving each something over 200 dollars. But to the marines and prisoners presenting only what he and his asso-

ciates had taken, and the balance was divided among the privateers.

The persons examined say they were taken on board the Augustus, some mention of their having taken possession of a vessel under French colours, afterwards cutting the cable, and sailing out of Tanageride, on board of her cargo was Spanish produce.

Mr. Mitchell, a silver-smith, appeared in Court with some bars, and gold rings, which he offered at his shop for sale.

The name of the original master of the Gen. Rondeau David M. Miles, said to be a native of the State of Florida, is stated to have been that of the Second Lieutenant.

Among the persons arrested are natives of Florida, Georgia, England, St. Domingo, Ayres &c. but no citizens of States.

The investigation here corroborated many of the circumstances stated by the persons who had been examined at the south.

All the persons from the steamer who visited Boston, had, have been arrested.—

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

On the twentieth instant, unexampled in the history of the world, in the course of a few hours, the fairest portion of our once flourishing city, was a desolation of ruins, and a scene of awful visitation of Divine retributive justice, has, in its desolating sweep, swept away an immense amount of the wealth of our city, accumulated by the industry of years, and a respectable and extensive portion of the community, hitherto so potent, if not affluent, circumstances upon the charity of the public, the first necessities of life.

The peculiar circumstances attending this terrible calamity, has occasioned a greater individual ruin and distress, usually caused by the most destructive fires. The extreme heat of the weather—the extraordinary force of every thing combustible—the wind, and the very competition in the vicinity of its commencement, at once spread flames in every direction, with rapidity, which not only baffled effort to check its ravages, but rendered the removal of any within its desolating range, together impracticable. Wherever came all was lost. From the amount of property consumed, it is scarcely one of our afflictions who does not, either directly or indirectly, participate in the general loss.

A calamity so extensive and general, at a time of peculiar pecuniary pressure, renders our own citizens wholly unable to afford relief to the distresses of those who have lost their all, which the necessities imperiously claim, & under different circumstances, they would cheerfully bestow.

Under these circumstances, the Common Council of this city, felt it their duty to lay the distressed situation of their unfortunate and needy fellow citizens before the public, and in their behalf to solicit such aid as those who feel for suffering humanity may be willing to bestow. In making this appeal, they ask not for contribution to reimburse the losses of the sufferers, however extensive, but to mitigate the sufferings of the needy and relieve the wants of the distressed. And from the liberality and beneficence for which the American character has ever been distinguished, they derive an assurance, that the public liberality so long upon the public charity, will not fail to attract the attention and open hands of the charitable and benevolent every section of our country. Under this expectation they have pointed a respectable committee to receive and distribute any donations either in money or property which the public charity may bestow. Of this committee, George Corning is chairman, and to him donations should be directed.

By order of the Common Council of the city of Troy.

ESAIAS WARREN, Mayor.

Troy, June 24th, 1820.

For Sale.

A Valuable Negro Man, accustomed to plantation work. Enquire at this Office.

June 29

PAUL JONES.
From the New York Commercial Advertiser.
It is a matter of some surprise, in this age of book making, that the world has never been presented with an accurate & authentic account of the life & exploits of this eccentric and chivalrous officer. In the days of our boyhood, we recollect to have read a little six-penny account of his adventures; and many a time and oft, have we listened with wonder and admiration to tales of the superior prowess and desperate courage displayed by him while scouring the coast of England and Scotland, with his little armament, during the American Revolution. But we have never been able to learn more of his real life and character, than what is to be gleaned from tradition, or from the pages of American history, where we believe his name occasionally appears.

An opportunity is now presented to the American public, to avail themselves of a full, authentic, and probably excellent history of the life and transactions of this brave and extraordinary man. At the last meeting of the New York Historical Society, the following extract of a letter from a lady, (a niece of the hero of whom we are speaking,) dated Edinburgh, March 20, 1820, to her correspondent in this city, was communicated by Mr. Pintard:

"I have still another favour to beg of you. It has long been a matter of wonder that America has never shewn any disposition to give to the world the history of those brave men who were the first asserters of her rights, and to whom she owes that Independence, her sons seem so much disposed to be proud of. I have in my possession a number of important papers, that belonged to my late uncle, the Chevalier PAUL JONES. They consist of his correspondence with Washington, Jefferson, Dr. Franklin, Adams, the Duke de la Rochefoucault, La Fayette, and, in fact, with all the eminent characters connected with the American Revolution. I have either the originals, or else authentic copies extracted from the Records of Congress.—These, with a Memoir of his Life, and an account of his Campaign in Russia will make three large octavo volumes. I have been advised to publish them in England, and would have done so, had money been my object: But they contain some bitter reflections against the British Government, which, in that case, it would have been thought necessary to suppress, and of which I apprehend the suppression would have essentially injured the work: my principal motive for giving them to the world, being to exhibit my uncle's character in a just point of view.—The favour I have to ask of you, is, to let me know if there is any Bookseller in New York, who would undertake to publish them, and what I may expect for them. There is one thing, however, must be insisted upon, which is, that they are not to be garbled, but are to be given to the world just as they are, without either adding or diminishing. You will perhaps think me very unreasonable to expect you to inform me, what I am to get for a work which you have not to show to the publisher. But understand me right. I do not expect that you will be able to name a certain sum; but only that you may, perhaps, after inquiry, have it in your power to give me a hint of what it is probable I might receive. If you will have the goodness to assist me in this affair, the papers shall be sent to you addressed as you shall direct, and to be disposed of as you think best; with only this one provision—that they must be published as they are."

The letter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. W. L. Stone, J. Pintard, and Dr. J. W. Francis, to ascertain if possible, whether it would be practicable to publish the Memoirs of the Chevalier Paul Jones in this country, and to report the result.

We are sensible that the present is a period of general pecuniary embarrassment throughout the country, and we are sensible also, that the country has been so overrun with subscriptions, that many can hardly add even the sight of a new proposal. But it does appear to us notwithstanding these obstacles, that an enterprising Bookseller might undertake the publication of this work, not only with perfect safety, but with a fair prospect of realizing a handsome profit. From what we have heard of the talents and character of the fair author of the foregoing letter, (who we presume to be the writer of the memoir,) we have no doubt that the work will be found

highly interesting and valuable. The documents it will contain, most of themselves possess great interest, as containing many curious facts, which have probably never been developed, and also the views and feelings of their distinguished authors, during those days of peril and alarm.

It may well be said of Paul Jones, that he was the father of our naval glory. And who is there, that does not desire to become familiar with the life of the first American Commander, who dared to grapple ship to ship with Albion—who in fact entered the Thames, and assailed the Lion in his den? We should suppose that all the officers of our Navy, and in fact all the principal characters in the United States, would eagerly patronize a work like the one proposed.

Propositions from Booksellers may be addressed to the chairman of the committee,

Blasphemy.—Amidst all the vices and all the enormities of Algerine Turks (a people distinguished for violence and rapacity, and almost every species of cruelty) some good qualities are observable. The most abandoned wretch never presumes to utter the name of GOD in vain, or add it by way of decoration to his ribaldry.

When will this be said even of men who glory in their superior light of information?

So tenacious, indeed, are the Turks on this subject, that it is said if one of them, in his walks, is likely to tread upon a piece of written or printed paper, laying on the ground before him, he will invariably turn aside, lest it should have the name of GOD upon it.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKARS, COMMANDER.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P.M. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof.

March 2.

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

ALSO,

THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS

Of the same Session.

Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined on after a proper consideration of the estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention.

Henry Magnader, President.

June 29.

The Editors of National Intelligencer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Irish Linen Warehouse.

No. 2 North Charles street, Baltimore.

The subscriber imports and will be constantly supplied with every description of

IRISH LINENS,

which he will sell on the most reduced terms.

He has now on hand 180 cases 4-4 7-8 &c.

3-4 white linens, fine and coarse assortment.

ditto half bleached and brown do.

6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask table linen.

3-4 diaper.

5-4 sheetings.

7-8 lawns.

Dowlas, Drogheda, Darries, Duck, Dingle Linen Cheeks.

The above goods have all been imported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturers, will be found as cheap as any in America.

W. R. ADAIR, Jr.

He has also in Store,

Madeira Wine of very superior quality,

Brass Wire,

2 Lustres,

London made cloths and superfine blue cloths.

April 30.

12 tf.

Prince-George's County Court,

April Term, 1820.

On the application of Alpha J. Hyatt, by petition in writing, to the judges of Prince-George's county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition; and the court being fully satisfied that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has complied with all the requisites of the said acts of assembly, and that he is in actual confinement for debt, and no other cause.—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said petitioner be discharged from confinement, and the first Monday in September next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is further ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt, by causing a copy of the foregoing to be published once a week for three months successively, in the National Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, before the said first Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors that they be and appear before this court on the said day; to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

Test,

AQUILLA REALL, Ck.

May 11.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel,

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23.

16 tf.

Calvert County Chancery Court,

May Term, 1820.

John J. Brooke, Exr. of Basil Brooke, vs.

Isaac Bowen, Adm'r. of John Winnall, and Elizabeth Winnall, Joshua Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall.

The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of John Winnall, deceased, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Winnall, whose personal estate, as stated by the said bill, is insufficient to pay his debts.

It is also stated, that Elizabeth Winnall, Joshua Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall, have removed from their last places of abode to parts unknown; It is thereupon on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be published six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the said, Elizabeth Winnall, Joshua Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall, have notice of this application, and of the nature and object of this suit, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday of October next, to show cause, if any, they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test,

William S. Morrell, Clerk.

June 29.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A very Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.

March 23.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne-Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Cones of Prince-George's county.

These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

JAMES CARROLL.

March 9.

16 tf.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and having also taken the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, and being enjoined to appear before the judges of the said court, on the third Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore here by order and adjudge, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from custody; that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, before the next September term, for them to appear before the said county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements. Given under my hand this seventh day of April 1820.

JOCHD. RIDGELY.

May 11.

3m.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, June 7, 1820.

Whereas application has been made to the president and directors of this bank by more than thirty stockholders, holding more than three hundred shares, signifying their wishes that a meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose of fixing the compensation to be allowed the presidents of the bank, and its branches. Therefore notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders in this Bank will be held at the banking house, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the presidents for their extraordinary attendance at the bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incorporation.

By order of the Board,

John J. Pinkney, Cash'r.

June 5.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, the editors of the Eastern Gazette and Star, Eastern town, and the Editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to insert the above six weeks.

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale at

new stores.

Dec. 23.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill.

Common Bonds.

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

May 19.

THE RELIGIOUS

RARY REPOSITORY

To be edited by a

members of the

Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the

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TERMS.

The Repository shall be published

monthly, each number to contain

pages royal 8 vo.—Price two dollars

per annum, one half payable in

advance, and the other half

upon the delivery of the 12th

number.

The first number shall appear on the

Saturday in January next, should

a sufficient number of subscribers

be obtained to justify the

expense.

Subscriptions received at the office

of the Maryland Gazette and at

George Shaw's Store.

Union Manufacturing Company of

Maryland.

NOTICE.—In conformity to a

Resolution of the Stockholders of

this company, at an adjourned

meeting held at the

Merchants Coffee House, on

Monday, the 8th day of May, 1820,

a book is now opened, and will

continue open till the sixth day

of August next, and no longer,

at the company's Warehouse,

No. 152 Market-street, for the

purpose of receiving subscriptions

for an advance of FIVE DOLLARS

on each share of stock, for not less

than five years—for which advance

the subscribers thereto will receive

half yearly dividends at the rate

of seven per cent per annum, and

the property of the company will

be pledged for the repayment

of said advance and dividend,

at the period above mentioned.

Certificates of such advance,

transferable on the books of the

company in like manner as the

original stock, will be issued

in due form.

By order,

B. MILLER, Jr. President,

Baltimore, May 24th, 1820.

June 1.

The editors of the Frederick-

town Herald, the Hagerstown

Town Light, Maryland Gazette

and Eastern Star, will insert

the above till the 6th day of

August next, and forward their

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

Annals of Public Justice.
from the European Magazine,
March 1820.

THE GYPSEY CHIEF.

It has been truly, because truly, that the boldest efforts of imagination cannot exceed the reality of life. The best tale is not that which most resembles the ordinary chain of events, but that which, by its characters, and by the incidents that leave, in real life, a sense of sight unsatisfied. An author delights his reader when he presents incidents distinctly and truthfully, according to moral justice, and when he presents his characters as they are, not as he would have them be. This elegant and accurate tracing of their characters, and more perfect state, is the breathing of a purer truth, which asserts its claim to be more perfect state; and, though an austere kind of truth, when we consider the march of the divinity appears in man's most erring state, and in the "goodness in evil." The tale of those dear midnights, when a fearful traveller in the highlands soon after 1745, a man in a large coat plaid, from a stone ridge on the shore of Lochlomon into a boat, had drawn from its covert, and resolved to alone, looking carefully to the right and left, suffered the tide to bear his bark into a gorge or gulf, so deep, and dark, that no escape seemed to await him. The tale of those dear midnights, when a fearful traveller in the highlands soon after 1745, a man in a large coat plaid, from a stone ridge on the shore of Lochlomon into a boat, had drawn from its covert, and resolved to alone, looking carefully to the right and left, suffered the tide to bear his bark into a gorge or gulf, so deep, and dark, that no escape seemed to await him. The tale of those dear midnights, when a fearful traveller in the highlands soon after 1745, a man in a large coat plaid, from a stone ridge on the shore of Lochlomon into a boat, had drawn from its covert, and resolved to alone, looking carefully to the right and left, suffered the tide to bear his bark into a gorge or gulf, so deep, and dark, that no escape seemed to await him.

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the lake, and his false friend seeing his desperate efforts throw him a rope, as if in kindness to support him, while a boat came near. "That rope was meant for my neck," said Gordon, "and I leave it for a traitor's." With these bitter words he sunk. Cameron saw him, and the pangs of remorse came into his heart. He leaped himself into a boat, put an oar towards his drowning friend with real oaths of fidelity, but Gordon pushed it from him, and abandoned himself to death. The waters of the lake are singularly transparent near that isle, and Cameron beheld his victim gradually sinking, till he seemed to lie among the broad weeds under the waters. Once, only once he saw, or thought he saw him lift his hand as if to reach him, and that dying hand never left his remembrance. Cameron received the lands of Gordon as a recompense for his political services, and with them the tower called Drummond's Keep, then standing on the edge of a hideous defile, formed by two walls of rock beside the lake. But from that day, he had never been seen to cross the loch except in the darkness; or to go abroad without armed men. He had been informed that Gordon's only son, made desperate by the ruin of his father, and the Stuart cause, had become the leader of a gypsy gang, the most numerous and savage of the many that haunted Scotland. He was not deceived. Andrew Gordon, with a body of most athletic composition, a spirit sharpened by injuries, and the vigorous genius created by necessity, had assumed dominion over two hundred ruffians, whose exploits in driving off cattle, cutting drovers' purses, and removing the goods brought to fairs or markets, were performed with all the audacious regularity of privileged and disciplined thieves. Cameron was the chosen and constant object of their vengeance. His Keep or Tower was of the true Scottish fabric, divided into three chambers; the highest of which was the dormitory, the second or middle served as a general refectory, and the lowest contained his cattle, which required this lodgment at night, or very few would have been found next morning. His enemy frequented the fairs on the north side of the Forth, well mounted, paying at inns and ferries like a gentleman, and attended by bands of gillies or young pupils; whose green coats, cudgels, and knives, were sufficiently feared by the visitors of Queens ferry and Dunfermline. The Gypsy Chieftain had also a grim cur of the true black-faced breed, famous for collecting and driving off sheep, and therefore distinguished by his own name. In the darkest cleughs or ravines, or in the deepest snow, this faithful animal had not been known to abandon the stolen flock committed to his care, or to fail in tracing a fugitive. But as sight and strength failed him, the four footed Chieftain was deposed, imprisoned in a byeloft, and finally sentenced to be drowned; from this trifling incident arose the most material crisis of his patron's fate.

Between the years 1715 and 1745 many changes occurred in captain Gordon and his enemy. The Laird of Drummond-Keep had lost his only son in the battle of Preston-Pans, and was now lingering in a desolate old age, mistrusted by the government and abhorred by the subdued Jacobites. Gordon's banded marauders had provoked the laws too far, and some sanguinary battles among themselves threatened his own power with a downfall. It was only a few nights after a desperate affray with the Linlithgo gypsies that the event occurred which begins my narrative. He had been long lying in ambush to find access to his enemy's strong hold intending to terminate his vagrant career by an exploit which should satisfy his avarice and his revenge. Equipped as I have said, in a Cameronian trooper's garb, he returned to the foot of the cliff from whence he had seen the basket descending to convey Gavin Cameron; and climbing up its rough face with the activity acquired by mountain warfare, he hung among furze and broken rocks like a wild cat, till he found the crevice through which the basket had seemed to issue. It was artfully concealed by tufts of heather, but creeping on his hands and knees he forced his way

into the interior. There the deep, dark darkness confounded him, till he laid his hand on a chain, which he rightly guessed to be the same he had seen hanging on the side of the lake when Cameron landed. One end was coiled up, but he readily concluded that the end must have some communication with the Keep, and he followed its course till he found it inserted in what seemed a subterranean wall. A crevice behind the pully admitted a gleam of light, and striving to raise himself sufficient to gain a view through it, he leaned too forcibly on the chain, which sounded a bell. Its unexpected sound would have startled an adventurer less daring, but Gordon had prepared a stratagem, and had seen thro' the loope-hole in the wall, that no powerful enemy was to be dreaded.

Gavin Cameron was sitting alone in the chamber within, his eyes fixed on the wood ashes in his immense hearth. At the hollow sound of the bell, he cast them fearfully round, but made no attempt to rise, though he stretched his hand towards a staff which lay near him. Gordon saw the tremor of palsy and dismay in his limbs, and putting his lips to the crevice repeated "Father!" in a low and supplicating tone. The word made Gavin shudder; but when Gordon added, "father! father! save me!"—he sprang to the wall, drew back the iron bolts of a narrow door, invisible to any eye but his own, and gave admission to the muffled man who leaped eagerly in. Thirty years had passed since Gavin Cameron had seen his son, and Gordon well knew how many rumors had been spread, that the younger Cameron had not really perished though the ruin of the Chevalier's cause rendered his concealment necessary. Gavin's hopes and love had been all revived by the rumors; and the sudden apparition, the voice, the appeal of mercy had full effect on the bereaved father's imagination. The voice, eyes, and figure of Gordon resembled his son—all else might and must be changed by thirty years. He wept like an infant on his shoulder, grasped his hand a hundred times, and forgot to blame him for the rash disloyalty he had shewn to his father's cause. His pretended son told him a few strange events that had befallen him, during his long banishment, and was spared the toil of inventing many, by the fond delight of the old man, weeping and rejoicing over his prodigal restored. He only asked by what happy chance he had discovered his secret entrance, and whether any present danger threatened him. Gordon answered the first question with the mere truth, and added almost truly, and he feared nothing but the emissaries of the government, from whom he could not be better concealed than in Drummond keep. Old Cameron agreed with joyful eagerness, but presently said, "Allan, my boy! we must trust Annet—she is too near kin to betray ye and ye were to have been her spouse." Then he explained that his niece was the only person in his household, acquainted with the secret of the basket and the bell; that by her help he could provide a mattress and provisions for his son, but without it would be forced to hazard the most dangerous inconveniences. Gordon had not foreseen this proposal, and it darkened his countenance; but in another instant his imagination seized on a rich surfeit of revenge. He was commanded to return into the cavern passage while his nominal father prepared his kinswoman for her new guest, and he listened greedily to catch the answers, Annet gave to her undeceived uncle's tale. He heard the hurry of her steps, preparing as he supposed, a larger supply for the old laird's table, with the simplicity and hospitality of a highland maiden. He was not mistaken. When the bannocks and grouse, and claret were arranged, Cameron presented his restored son to the mistress of the feast. Gordon was pale and dumb as he looked upon her. Accustomed to the wild haggard forms that accompanied his banditti in half female attire, ruling their miserable offspring with iron hands, and the voices of giants, his diseased fancy had fed itself on an idea of something beautiful, but only in bloom and youth. He expected and hoped to see a child full of playful

folly, fit for him to steal away and hide in his den as a sport for his secret leisure, but a creature so fair, calm, and saintly, he had long since forgotten how to imagine. She came before him like a dream of some lovely picture remembered in his youth; and with her came some remembrance of his former self. The good old laird, forgetting that his niece had been but a child, and his son a stripling, when they parted, indulged the joy of his heart by asking Annet a thousand times, whether she could remember her betrothed husband, and urging his son, since he was still unmarried, to pledge his promised bride. Gordon was silent from a feeling so new, that he could not comprehend his own purposes; and Annet from fear, when she observed the darkness and the fire that came by turns into her kinsman's face. But there was yet another perilous encounter. Cameron's large hearth was attended by a dog, which roused itself when supper appeared, and Gordon instantly recognised his banished favourite. Black Chieftain fixed his eyes on his former master, and with a growl that delighted him more than any caress would have done, remained sulkily by the fire. On the other side of the uncle, under the shelter of the huge chimney arch, sat a thing, hardly human, but entitled, from extreme old age, to the protection of the owner. This was a woman bent double, with no apparent sense of sight or hearing, though her eyes were fixed on the spindle she was twirling; and sometimes when the laird raised his voice, she put her lean hand on the church or hood that covered her ears; "lo you not remember poor old Marian Moome?" said Annet, & the laird led his supposed son towards the superannuated crone, though without expecting any mark of recognition. Whether she had noticed any thing that had passed could not be judged from her idiot laugh; and she had almost ceased to speak. Therefore, as if only dumb domestic animals had been sitting by his hearth, Cameron pursued his arrangements for his son's safety, advising him to sleep composedly in the wooden panelled bed that formed a closet of this chamber, without regarding the half living skeleton, who never left her corner of the ingle. He gave him his blessing and departed, taking with him his niece and the key of his dreary room, promising to return and watch by his side. He came back in a few moments, and while the impostor couched himself on his mattress, took his station again by the fire, and fell asleep, overcome with joy and fatigue.

The embers went out by degrees, while the highland Jacinto lay meditating how he should prosper by his stratagem's success. Plunder and bloodshed had formed no part of a scheme which included far deeper craft and finer revenge. He knew his life was forfeit, and his person traced by officers of justice; and he hoped by representing himself as the son of Cameron, to secure all the benefits of his influence, and the sanctuary of his roof; and if both should fail to save him from justice, the disgrace of his infamous life & death, would fall on the family of his father's murderer. So from his earliest youth he had considered Cameron, and the hand of that drowned father uplifted in vain for help, was always present to his imagination. Once during this night he had thought of robbing Cameron of his money and jewels, and by force carrying off his niece as a hostage for his own safety. But this part of his purpose had been deadened by a new and strange sense of holiness, in beauty, which had made his nature human again. Yet he thought of himself with bitterness and ire when he compared her sweet society, her uncle's kindness, and the comforts of a domestic hearth, with the herd which he now resembled; and this self-hatred stung him to rise and depart without molesting them. He was prevented by the motion of a shadow on the opposite wall, and in an instant the dog who had so sullenly shunned his notice, leaped from beneath his bed, and seized the throat of the hag as she crept near it. She had taken her sleeping master's dirk, and would have used it

like a faithful highland servant, if Black Chieftain's fangs had not interposed to rescue Gordon. The broad copper brooch which fastened her plaid, saved her from suffocation, and clapping her hands, she yelled, "A Gordon!—a Gordon!" till the roof rung.

Gavin Cameron awoke, and ran to his supposed son's aid, but the mischief was done. The doors of the huge chamber were broken open, and a troop of men in the king's uniform, and two messengers with official staves burst in together. These people had been sent by the lord provost in quest of the gypsy chieftain, with authority to demand quarters in Drummond's tower, near which they knew he had hiding places. Gordon saw he had plunged into the very nest of his enemies, but his daring courage supported him. He refused to answer to the name of Gordon, and persisted in calling himself Cameron's son. He was carried before the High Court of Justiciary, and the importance of the indictment fixed the most eager attention on his trial. Considering the celebrity, the length, and the publicity of the gypsy chief's career, it was thought his person would have been instantly identified; but the craft he had used in tinging his hair, complexion and eye brows, and altering his whole appearance to resemble Cameron's son, baffled the many who appeared as his accusers. So much had Gordon attached his colleagues, or so strong was the Spartan spirit of fidelity and obedience among them that not one appeared to testify against him. Gavin Cameron and niece were cited to give their evidence on oath; and the miserable father whatever doubts might secretly arise in his mind dared not hazard a denial which might sacrifice his own son's life. He answered in an agony which his grey hairs made venerable, that he believed the accused to be his son, and left it to himself to prove what he had no means of manifesting. Annet was called next to confirm her uncle's account of her cousin's mysterious arrival; but when the accused turned his eyes upon her, she fainted, and could not be recalled to speech. This swoon was deemed the most affecting evidence of his identity; and finally, the dog was brought into court. Several witnesses recognized him as the prime forger of the Gordon gypsies, but Cameron's steward, who swore that he saved him by chance from drowning in the loch, also proved, that the animal never shewed the smallest sagacity in herding sheep, & had been kept by his master's fire-side as a mere household guard, distinguished by his ludicrous attention to music. When shewn at the bar the crafty and conscious brute seemed wholly unacquainted with the prisoner, & his surly silence was received as evidence by the crowd. The lord commissioner summed up the whole, and the chancellor of the jury declared, that a majority almost amounting to unanimity, acquitted the accused. Gordon, under the name of Cameron, was led from the bar with acclamations; but at the threshold of the Session's Court, another pursuivant awaited him with an arrest for high treason, as an adherent to the pretender in arms. The enraged crowd would have rescued him by force, and made outcries, which he silenced with a haughty air of command, desiring to be led back to his judges. He insisted in such cool and firm language, and his countenance had in it such a rare authority, that after some dispute about the breach of official order, he was admitted into a room where two or three of the chief lords of session, and the chancellor of the jury, were assembled. Though still fettered both on hands and feet, he stood before them in an attitude of singular grace, and made this speech as it appears in the language of the record:

"The people abroad would befriend me because they love the cause they think I have served, and my judges I take leave to think, would pity me, if they saw an old man and a tender woman again pleading for my life. But I will profit in nothing by my judges' pity, nor the people's love for a Cameron. I have triumphed enough to day, since I have baffled both my accusers and my jury. I am Gordon, chief of the wandering tribes; but since

*Nurse, or foster mother.

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The watch was called... The two boarders with one other... were confined, and... There were... circumstances sufficient to... the commitment of the two... the bag piper's part, by Mr... management, while the bolt... was broken in, gave the ma... a strong impression of the... plot, and he committed those...

Another Justice of Police, during... dispatched officers to search... the gold at Smyth's house in... street, where he lived with... a Mrs. Kirk. Messrs... and Duzenberry, having first... the house, found a few gold... in a box of sawdust, and by... Mrs. Kirk with a com... she indicated to them that... had been taken into the... where after much digging &... they found adroitly covered... foundation wall, the whole... required. Unfortunately, they have not yet been able to ap... Smyth and Holden.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.
A obliging Correspondent has com... manded to us the following cu... rious information respecting the... origin of the name OHIO.
As one of the finest ships in our... bears the name of OHIO, it... be gratifying to some of our... officers to know the definiti... of the word. During my travels... that State, a few years since, I... became acquainted with some of... settlers, men of good in... mation, who gave me the follow... history or origin of the word... This noble river, from which... State derives its name, was for... settled on its banks by sev... warlike tribes of Indians, who... were very numerous, and almost al... at variance with each other;... consequently nearly all their battles... were fought in canoes on the river;... and owing to the immense slaughter... to repeatedly made, they gave it the... name of Ohio, which signifies the... War river; or, as some of the chiefs... explain it, the Bloody river; and... others, the stream of war. This is... the tradition handed down by the... chiefs to its first settlers, and is as... given to me by them; and if correct, the Ohio bears the only warlike... name of any State in the Union. If... explanation is deemed of any... consequence, by giving it publicity, you will oblige

A Friend to the Navy.
Providence, (R. I.) June 30.
From Spain.—By the Dido, ar... rived at Marblehead, we are favour... ed with an interesting letter from... friend in Cadiz, on the subject of... Spanish affairs, dated May 11, 1820.
We subjoin an extract, from which... would seem that the new order of... things is firmly established, and that... no apprehension is entertained of... the fidelity of the King or the wise... perseverance of the people:
"The new system goes on well, the... rancour of party is daily dimin... ishing, and the prospect seems fair, that it will be completely consolida... ted and established, without further... opposition or difficulty. The King... becomes every day more popular and... more beloved, and his satisfaction... and content keep equal pace. There... can now be no doubt of his good... faith and sincerity. In a Madrid... paper, we have the substance of a... conversation between him and the... French Ambassador on this subject. The King observed, 'I have under... stood it is said in France, that I... have acceded to the Constitution... from necessity, and not from choice. Tell your master and your friends, that it is false; that I did it of my own free will and accord, and sin... cerely regret not having done it long ago.' The people are tranquil and... satisfied, and there appears little or... no danger of their carrying their... newly acquired liberty to such an... extreme, as would make it degene... rate in anarchy and confusion. A... procedure of this nature might be... expected, judging from the experi... ence of what took place in France; but there is a wide, a very wide... difference in the national character of the two people: And moreover... this sad example is still fresh in the... memory of all Spain. There has... been little prosecution on account of political opinions, and the plan... proposed to be followed seems to be that of conciliation and the uniting... of all parties, which is undoubtedly the best, and at the same time the... most politic. Justice, however, has been done to those who have suf... fered for the Constitutional cause; those who were deprived of their

offices on the return of the King... from France have been reinstated, and those who assisted in the re-es... tablishment of the Constitution have been provided for.

"The late conspiracy in Madrid turns out not to have been of such moment as was at first supposed; and its precise object is still unknown. All opposition seem to be at an end, and those great ones, who, it is known, are inimical to the new system, are obliged to 'hide their diminished heads.' The King, by a royal order, has appointed eight Aids-de-Camp to be near his person and have entrance at all times into his private apartment, and through whom to transmit his orders. They are Ballasteros, Campaverde, O'Donaju, Villacampa, Zayas, Quiroga, Riego, and the count of Almodovar, all of them, of course, tried Constitutionalists. All the troops in Andalusia are to be united, under the command of General O'Donaju, Quiroga to be second in command, and Arcoaguero, Chief of the Staff. Riego is employed in organizing a small constitutional army near Seville. A royal order has been issued, suspending all embarkations of troops or officers for America, even in the character of volunteers, and there is no doubt that orders have gone out for an immediate suspension of hostilities there, and proposing the establishment of negotiations.—This question is the great stumbling block, and I think will give rise to much difficulty, & must finally be settled at the point of the bayonet; unless Spain herself yields the point of independence, which I am persuaded will be insisted upon by the provinces. The business has already been agitated in the public papers here, and did time and leisure permit, I could furnish you with some curious productions on the subject. Meanwhile, several insurgent privateers are cruising in the Mediterranean, and making many prizes. No minister has yet been named for the United States, in the room of Vives, so that it is probable he will remain untouched. It is certain that Salmon will not be appointed, as he has returned to his old employment of Superintendent of the works, of Tarifa."

Boston, July 4.
By the brig Eight Sons, captain Low, from Amsterdam we have received Brussels papers to May 2.—We have translated from them the following paragraphs:

WRISBADEN, April 23.
An event as deplorable as extraordinary, has thrown our city, the most important place in the duchy of Nassau, into consternation. We possessed, as it is well known, an admirable spring of hot water, which supplied our baths. These, which were considered among the most salutary of any in Germany, drew here every year a considerable number of foreigners and strangers. For the convenience of our illustrious visitors, we had been constructing a large edifice, destined to receive 80 new baths. The work was finished and in order to bring the water necessary to supply these baths, they dug an aqueduct and a well which was to draw its waters from the principal hot spring. But suddenly this magnificent spring ceased to flow. The source was probably deranged by the digging, and the waters have dispersed themselves in some other way, into the bosom of the earth. Expresses have been despatched in all directions to communicate this sad intelligence. His royal highness the duke of Nassau, who arrived in haste from his residence at Biberich, visited the spot, and sought to quiet the distressed inhabitants. But the latter say, they would rather have seen the whole city of Wrisbaden in flames than lose their hot spring. The newly dug aqueducts and the well have been filled up without delay, but the old fountain has nevertheless remained dry; and our spring has disappeared. All the scientific men in the neighbourhood have been summoned to give their opinion, and we await with the most lively impatience the result of their conferences, in hopes that some remedy may be found to our evil.

BRUSSELS, May 1.
A young man has been tried at Leige for having killed one of his comrades in a duel. He was defended with great ability by Mr. Sauvage, but after a trial that lasted three days, he was, on the 26th ult. pronounced "guilty of voluntary homicide, but provoked to it by great violence to his person." He was condemned to three years imprisonment.

BOHEMIA, April 16.
Fall of a Mountain.—On the night of the 21st of March, a terrible event took place in the circle of Satez, in Bohemia. The upper part of a mountain detached itself, carrying away with it 16 houses and two churches of the village at Strolim; which it partly buried some fathoms deep in the loosened earth. The top of the mountain was about twelve hours in coming loose, but so unequally that, in the space of an hour, some of the buildings slid down 10 paces, others 20 paces, till at length they all fell into the ruins, at the distance of 300 paces. Happily no lives were lost. The event seems to have been prepared by the wet seasons which have preceded the present year, and the heavy snow of last winter is supposed to have contributed to it. The spots over which the detached part of the mountain passed, presents the appearance of flakes of ice piled upon each other.

Account of the celebrated Slide of Alpach, constructed on Mount Pilatus, by M. Rupp, engineer.
By Professor Pictet, of Geneva.
For many centuries the rugged flanks and the deep gorges of Mount Pilatus, were covered with impenetrable forests. Lofty precipices encircled them on all sides. Even the daring hunters were scarcely able to reach them, and the inhabitants of the valley had never conceived the idea of disturbing them with the axe. These immense forests were therefore permitted to grow, and to perish, without being of the least utility to man; till a foreigner, conducted into their wild recesses in the pursuit of chamois, was struck with wonder at the sight and directed the attention of several Swiss gentlemen, to the extent and superiority of the timber. The most intelligent and skillful individuals, however, considered it quite impracticable to avail themselves of such inaccessible stores. It was not till November, 1816, that M. Rupp and three Swiss gentlemen, entertaining more sanguine hopes, drew up a plan of a slide, founded on trigonometrical measurement. Having purchased a certain extent of the forest from the commune of Alpach, for six thousand crowns, they began the construction of the slide, and completed it in the spring of 1818.

The slide of Alpach is formed entirely of about 25,000 large pine trees, deprived of their bark, and united together in a very ingenious manner, without the aid of iron. It occupied about 160 workmen during 18 months, and cost nearly 100,000 francs, or 4,250l. It is about 3 leagues or 44,000 English feet long, and terminates in the lake of Lucerne. It has the form of a trough, about six feet broad, and from three to six feet deep. Its bottom is formed of three trees, the middle one of which has a groove cut out in the direction of its length, for receiving small rills of water, which are conducted into it from various places, for the purpose of diminishing the friction. The whole of the slide is sustained by 2000 supports, and in many places it is attached to the rugged precipice of granite.

The direction of the slide is both straight & zigzag, with an inclination of from 10 to 18 degrees. It is often carried along the side of the hills, and the flanks of precipitate rocks, and sometimes passes over their summits. Occasionally it goes under ground, and at other times it is conducted over the deep gorges by scaffolding 120 feet in height.

The boldness which characterises this work; the sagacity displayed in all its arrangements; and the skill of the engineer, have excited wonder in every person who has seen it. Before any step could be taken in its erection, it was necessary to cut several thousand trees to obtain a passage through the impenetrable thickets—and as the workmen advanced, men were posted at certain distances in order to point out the road for their return, and to discover in the gorges the places where the piles of wood had been established. M. Rupp was obliged more than once to be suspended by cords, in order to descend precipices many hundred feet high; and in the first months of the undertaking, he was attacked with a violent fever, which deprived him of the power of superintending his workmen. Nothing, however, could diminish his invincible perseverance. He was carried every day to the mountain in a barrow, to direct the workmen, which was absolutely necessary, as he had scarcely two good carpenters among them all, the rest having been hired by accident, without any of the knowledge such an undertaking required. M. Rupp had also to contend against the prejudices of the peasantry. He was supposed to have communion with the devil. He was charged with heresy, and every obstacle was thrown in the way of an enterprise which they regarded as absurd and impracticable. All these difficulties, however were surmounted, and he had at last the satisfaction of observing the trees descend from the mountain with the rapidity of lightning.

The larger pines, which were about one hundred feet long, and ten thick at their smaller extremity, ran through the space of three leagues, or nearly nine miles, in three minutes and a half; and during their descent, they appear to be only a few feet in length. The arrangements for this part of the operation are extremely simple. From the lower end of the slide to the upper end, where the trees were introduced, workmen were posted at regular distances, & as soon as every thing was ready, the workman, at the lower end of the slide cried out to the one above him, 'let go.' The cry was repeated from one to another, and reached to the top of the slide in three minutes. The workman at the top cried out to the one below, 'it comes,' and the tree was instantly launched down the slide, preceded by the cry which was repeated from post to post—As soon as the tree had reached the bottom, and plunged into the lake, the cry of 'let go' was repeated as before, and a new tree was launched in a similar manner. By these means a tree descended every five or six minutes, provided no accident happened to the slide, which sometimes took place, but which was instantly repaired when it did.

In order to shew the enormous force which the trees acquired from the great velocity of their descent, M. Rupp made arrangements for causing some of the trees to spring from the slide. They penetrated by their thickest extremities no less than from eighteen to twenty four feet into the earth, and one of the trees having by accident struck against the other, it instantly cleft it through its whole length, as if struck by lightning.

Scarcely a tree of this singular work now remains. Political events destroyed the demand for the timber, though of the best possible quality; and M. Rupp laboured almost wholly in vain.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

Quien no te conoce, due te compre!

The following anecdote gives the origin of the above Spanish proverb: Two Robbers passing over the Sierra Morena, observed a peasant leading an ass, which they supposed might be worth possessing. Not wishing to injure the owner, and at the same time to amuse themselves at his expense, one slyly slipped the halter from the animal's head, and put it over his own, while the other led the beast among the bushes.—This passed unobserved by the peasant, whose astonishment may be easily conceived, when, on turning, he found that he was leading a human being—"Madre de Dios!" he exclaimed, "who are you?" "You see before you," said the robber, "the ass that you just now possessed; a few years since I was changed from a man to that animal, for many crimes I had committed, and you are aware that I have been well punished. Many are the blows that I still feel which you have inflicted on my carcass, & many are the nights I have laid upon the bare ground, without even a thistle or decayed olive for my supper; but through the intercession of the Virgin, and the saint who presides over my destiny, I have again resumed my natural shape—gracias a Dios."

The peasant, firmly believing in miracles embraced him with tears in his eyes, and insisted upon his going home with him to his cottage. "Wife," said the peasant, "you see before you the poor ass over whose back you have broken so many broom-sticks, whose labour has been so beneficial to us, now changed to his original form, having been metamorphosed for crimes which he owns having committed, but now forgiven. Ask his friendship, and let him depart with blessing of God."

Some weeks after, the peasant and the robber who had taken possession of the ass, met at the same fair—the former to replace the animal so miraculously taken from him, which the latter wished to sell. But what was the astonishment of the peasant when among others, his own animal was offered! Supposing it to be the

man he had introduced to his wife, again changed for some offence committed subsequent to their parting, he put on a wise look and addressing the ass, said, "No, no, my good fellow, you will not catch me again, vaya vmd. con Dios, "Quien no conoce, que te compre"—let him who is not acquainted with you say you."

Extract of a letter from Havana, June 20.

"Last Friday the 16th, the city witnessed the most alarming and inhuman acts ever committed. Not less than seven peaceable inhabitants fell victims to the poignard of a band of assassins, who to the shame of upwards of 100,000 inhabitants still remain undiscovered. A friend of yours was arrested that night, and robbed of his watch and what money he had about him, and fortunately saved his life by giving what they chose to take from him. We witness these scenes almost every day, and no one has courage enough to denounce the villains for fear of their resentment. Thus you see, that the Spaniards are not greatly enlightened, or ameliorated by the Constitution."

The City of Cadiz is older than Rome, London, Paris, or Vienna, older than Madrid & Naples, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg, and Constantinople—she is as old as Jerusalem. She is after Tyre and Sidon, the oldest mercantile city in the world. When the pyramids in Egypt were built Cadiz, too, was built. When Troy was destroyed, this Neptune city was raised out of the ocean. Cadex, the now Cadiz, was an old colony of the Phœnicians, who used this favourable situation to build the town, on account of the trade of the west coast of Europe and Africa, which was done about 700 years before Christ.

A French paper says.—"M. Sourdeau, the French consul at Tangiers, was met on the seashore by the sheriff Sidy Teyed-el-Bocaly, who gave him a severe blow with a stick, and knocked him down.—The consul complained to the emperor of Morocco, who, anxious to shew his respect for Europeans, ordered the sheriff Sidy Teyed to be put to death; reserving, however, to the French consul the power of pardoning the offender if he thought proper. M. Sourdeau gave a noble example of generosity, by hastening to pardon his assailant."

Transposing of Letters.

Potatoes	Ten tea pots
Amendment	Ten mad men
Gallatines	All great sin
Encyclopedia	A nice cold pye
Breakfast	Fat bakers
Telegraphs	Great helps
Astronomers	Moon starters
Astronomers	No more stars
Lawyers	Sly wares
Penitentiary	Nly I repent it
Democratical	Comical trade
Revolution	To love ruin
Sovereignty	'Tis ye governor
Punishment	Nine thumps
Orator Henry Hunt	No one truth Harry
John Gale Jones	See John in Gaul
William Cobbett	I'll be at its mob, W. C.
Radical reform	Rare mad frolic

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ an Overseer, well acquainted with the cultivation of Tobacco, to attend, for the ensuing year, to her farm, situate about six miles from the City of Annapolis.—She will give liberal wages, but will expect the person she employs to produce satisfactory recommendations as to his character and qualifications.

Sarah Clements.

Annapolis, July 13, 1820. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 20th inst. on the premises, 18 head cattle, pair of oxen, one wagon. Seized and taken as the property of Ambrose Updegraff, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Samuel Heston, Jonathan Ellicott, surviving obligess of John Ellicott.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

Benj. G. Ither shff.

A. A. County.

July 6.

An Overseer Wanted

To take charge of a Tobacco plantation.—A respectable Man who can bring satisfactory testimonials of his character and capacity, will meet with an eligible situation and good wages. Apply at this office.

July 6.

For Sale

A Valuable Negro Man, accustomed to plantation work, Enquire at this office.

June 29 3w.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for April.
(Received at the Office of the New-York Commercial Advertiser.)

The following touching Verses are taken from a Newcastle Newspaper, the "Tyne Mercury."

A WINTER MORNING.
It was upon a wintry morn,—
When snow flakes on the wind were borne,

The keen black frost had scarcely failed,
And sleet and rain by turns assailed—
I marked, as where in warmth I stood,
And the sight did almost freeze my blood,

A little infant, on a stone,
Chilled and shivering, sat alone.

The snow fell thick and fast, yet he
Did never speak, but piteously
Upon each passer, with a sigh,
Bent his little, fearful eye—
Yet of him notice none was taken,
He seemed to be by all forsaken,
As cold and shivering on the stone,
The little sufferer sat alone.

He asked not aid—he looked for one
Who came not—who, alas! was gone
For ever from him—ne'er was he
Again that guilty one to see,
Not e'er again was that sweet boy
To warm his mother's heart with joy;
For she, that morn, upon that stone,
Had left him there to sit alone.

At length his fears his silence broke,
And thus the little lost one spoke:
"Alas! methinks she lingers long—
I cannot see her in the throng,
I strain my eyes to look in vain,
Alas! she will not come again—
And yet she promised, when alone
She left me sitting on this stone."

"Oh, mother! come to me, for I
Am cold—and sick—and verily
Methinks the night begins to fall,
For darkness shuts me out from all
I saw before—I feel not now
The damp snow falling on my brow,
And sure the cold has left this stone,
Where I have sat so long alone."

"Come, mother, come! nor tarry longer,
For oh! this weakness grows still stronger;
Come, mother! take me to my home—
How faint I am—come mother—come—"
He said no more—his little breast
Heaved but once, then sunk to rest.
Now calm, and colder than the stone
Where first he sat, he lies alone.

But soon that wretched mother came,
With her eyes in tears & her heart in flame,
And—God!—how she stood in mute surprise
When first the vision met her eyes,
When first his little face she knew—
So chang'd from the last and lovely hue
It wore that morn, when she left him alone.

In tempest and storm, on a damp cold stone,
But who shall tell the pangs she felt,
As madly in the snow she knelt
And clasp'd him round, in her deep distress,

In all his chilling iciness—
The tear at once forsook her eye,
And she rais'd a harsh and horrid cry,
That seem'd on its rushing wing to bear
The last of her knowledge of grief and care.

Oh! ne'er will she taste sweet rest again—
For madness reigns in her troubled brain,
For her boy she calls thro' day and night;
Incoldness—in darkness, in pale moon-light—
"My boy! my boy! have you seen my boy?"
Not another thought does her mind employ;
Not a gleam of hope from the past can she borrow,
As she wanders along in the grasp of her sorrow.

Newcastle, Dec. 2.

To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined on after a proper consideration of the estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention.

Henry Maynard, President.

The Editors of National Intelligencer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Wm. Young, of the said county, stating that he is in actual custody for debt, and praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his person may be released from confinement on the terms prescribed by law, 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 William Young, having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application;—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Young be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel on the third Monday in September next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the said third Monday in September next, to appear before said county court on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Young should not have the benefit of the said acts of insolvency.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th April, 1820.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1820.

Doctor Eli Ayres, (2) Joseph Allen, Adam Clarke Avar, Elizabeth Boyd, John Brown, Jr. Ann Burley, John Brown, Thomas Bruer, Jacob W. Bird, Wm. Brewer, Wm. Bryant, Brice B. Brewer, (2) Ann Beardsley, Elizabeth Brewer, R. I. Crabb, (2) Mary Cross, John Campbell, Henry Clark, Miss Carron Peregrine Coward, Thomas B. Dorsey, (2) John Davidson, Wm. C. Davis, (2) James Disney, Mr. Dodge, Mary Davis, David Empson, John Ewing, Daniel Flynn, Joseph Fowler, Richard Frisby, Mordecai Goswell, Mr. Gigant, G. Grammar, John J. Gibson, Thomas Harris, (2) Osborn S. Harwood, R. G. Harper, Abraham Howland, Henry Holland, M. Hammond, Thos. W. Hall, Shadrack Hall, (3) A. G. Hammond, Isaac Hopkins, Mary Hamelton, Rebecca Harris, Edward Hall, Sarah Hynson, Richard T. Hazle, James H. Hyde, Charles Johnson, Charles H. Johnson, George Kirby, Henry Kemp, John P. Kennedy, (2) John Kipp, Levin R. King, Wm. Kilty, Sarah A. Lucas, Anny Lusby, Peter Miller, Thomas Meredith, John H. Marriott, Joseph Mayo, Daniel Murray, (2) H. M. Murray, Levi Maxey, Alexander J. Murray, Lieut. James Monroe, U. S. A. Joseph Norris, James Pollard, Henry Peck, Gassaway Pindell, Ben S. Pigman, John Robinson, W. S. Richardson, John Reeves, Robert Ramsay, Colonel Joseph Selden, Gustavus Schmidt, Harriet Shaff, Rezin Spurrier, Philip Snowden, John Stevenson, Wm. Spencer, Augustine Sappington, George Staylor, Maj. Jonathan Selden, Jennetta R. Stevens, Andrew Slicer, Gerrard Hopkins Snowden, Leonard Scott, Miss Sally Stewart, Edward Tilly, Wm. Terry, W. G. Tuck, Doctor Jonathan Waters, Doctor Anderson Warfield, Elijah Weems, Rachel Wesley, Sarah Whitelock, Henry Woodward, Robert Welch, of Ben Jonathan Weedon, Edward Williams, Joseph Wood, Mr. Withey, Nicholas Watkins, (of Thos.) Doctor Walter Wyville (2) Jacob Waters, Harriet Wilks.

James Munroe, P. M.

July 2.

3w.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

22d June, 1820.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick town.

By order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

June 29

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to publish the above one week for four weeks

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NOTICE.

Was committed to my custody on the 18th inst. by John B. Harris, of Charles county, his owner is requested to take him away, or the law will be complied with by the subscriber.

Benj. Harris, Jff.
Calvert county.

June 29.

NOTICE.

Persons who are indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note, or open account, which has been standing above 12 months, are earnestly requested to make payment between this and the middle of July next, or otherwise satisfactorily secure the same, else suits will be instituted, a longer indulgence cannot be given.

Charles Waters.

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Irish Linen Warehouse

No. 2 North Charles street, Baltimore.

The subscriber imports and will be constantly supplied with every description of

IRISH LINENS,

which he will sell on the most reduced terms.

He has now on hand 150 cases 4-4 7-8 & 3-4 white linens, fine and coarse assortments

ditto half bleached and brown do. 6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask table linen

3-4 diaper

5-4 sheetings

7-8 lawns

Dowlas, Droghedas, Derries, Duck, Dingle Linen Checks.

The above goods have all been imported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturers, will be found as cheap as any in America.

W. R. ADAIR, Jr.

He has also in Store,

Madeira Wine of very superior quality, Brass Wire,

2 Lustres,

London made cloths and superfine blue cloths.

April 20.

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BOARDING-HOUSE

MRS. ROBINSON has a large and commodious Boarding-House, near the Church, recently repaired, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to procure their comfort and satisfaction. A very Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may with entire confidence, rely upon the Horses being carefully attended to. March 23.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 500 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne-Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince-George's county. These lands are considered to be the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, and the plaster cultivation; abound in wood and timber, and have several springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Esqr. will show the premises. April 10.

JAMES CARROLL.

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POETRY.

The Christening.

A hundred names were soon proposed,
But every one the wife opposed,
No tongue could e'er run faster,
"Well, Peter then," the Husband cried;
"What! Peter?" the good Dame replied;
"No! he denied his Master!"
"Through all the list," said he, "I've run,
And know not, then, what's to be done
To close this sad distress:
"Suppose, my dear, he's Joseph call'd?"
"No, never, no!" she loudly bawled,
"For he denied his Mistress!"

Charleston, July 6.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

We learn by the sloop's Lady Washington, and General Washington, from St. Augustine, that the Patriot brig which took Mr. Coppinger out of the schooner Mary, of this port, as mentioned some short time since, is called the General Ramez; she was a Spanish Guinea man, from Africa, taken by a small Patriot privateer, which was soon after wrecked, and the crew and commission transferred to the brig. She is commanded by a Baltimorean, has but about twenty men on board, and those in a mutinous state, with upwards of 250 slaves. She appeared off St. Augustine about 12 or 14 days since, the commander sent a letter on shore addressed to Governor Coppinger, stating that his vessel was short of water and provisions, and that if a supply was sent off to them, the Governor's Son would be immediately released. The message returned by the Governor was, that as much as he loved his child, he would not supply them with a mouthful of provisions, or a drop of water to save him from the yard arm; and pointedly forbid any Spaniard from holding the least intercourse with them. But two or three young gentlemen of this city, friends to young Coppinger, who happened to be in St. Augustine at the time, requested permission of the Governor, to board the brig and endeavour to effect the release of his son. He told them, that being American citizens, they could act as they thought proper, but that no boat from the garrison could be furnished them. They then repaired on board an American vessel in the harbour, obtained the loan of her boat and the assistance of a few seamen, with which they repaired on board the brig—they were received with civility by the Captain; after some consultation, he released Mr. Coppinger, and allowed him to go on shore in the boat. The brig remained off the harbour for several days, and then bore away, as was reported, for St. John's River, East Florida. The Commander, we understand, was very anxious to dispose of his slaves, and offered them at \$100 each, on board. [By the Savannah Republican of the 3d inst. it appears that the above brig was on Friday last carried into Cumberland Sound, a prize, as was supposed, to the revenue scho. Dallas, Captain Jackson, of Savannah.

To Bridge Builders.

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Henry M. Muller, President.

June 29

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An Overseer Wanted.

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Sarah Clements.

Annapolis, July 13, 1820. tf.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

On application to the subscriber in the recesses of Anne-Arundel county court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Wm. Young, of the said county, stating that he is in actual custody for debt, and praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his person may be released from confinement on the terms prescribed by law, 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 William Young, having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application;—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Young be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel on the third Monday in September next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the said third Monday in September next, to appear before said county court on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Young should not have the benefit of the said acts of insolvency.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th April, 1820.

List of Letters

Remain in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1820.

Doctor Eli Ayres, (2) Joseph Allen, Adam Clarke Avar, Elizabeth Boyd, John Brown, Jr. Ann Burley, John Brown, Thomas Bruer, Jacob W. Bird, Wm. Brewer, Wm. Bryant, Brice B. Brewer, (2) Ann Beardsley, Elizabeth Brewer, R. L. Crabbe, (2) Mary Cross, John Campbell, Henry Clark, Miss Garrison, Peregrine Coward, Thomas B. Dorsey, (2) John Davidson, Wm. C. Davis, (2) James Disney, Mr. Dodge, Mary Davis, David Empson, John Eving, Daniel Flynn, Joseph Fowler, Richard Frisby, Mordecai Goswell, Mr. Gigant, G. Grammar, John J. Gibson, Thomas Harris, (2) Osborn S. Harwood, R. G. Harper, Abraham Howland, Henry Holland, M. Hammond, Thos. W. Hall, Shadrack Hall, (3) A. G. Hammond, Isaac Hopkins, Mary Hamelton, Rebecca Harris, Edward Hall, Sarah Hynson, Richard T. Hazle, James H. Hyde, Charles Johnson, Charles H. Johnson, George Kirby, Henry Kemp, John P. Kennedy, (2) John Kipp, Levin R. King, Wm. Kilty, Sarah A. Lucas, Abby Lusby, Peter Miller, Thomas Meredith, John H. Marriott, Joseph Mayo, Daniel Murray, (2) H. M. Murray, Levi Maxcy, Alexander J. Murray, Lieut. James Monroe, U. S. A. Joseph Norris, James Pollard, Henry Peck, Gussaway Pindell, Ben S. Pigman, John Robinson, W. S. Richardson, John Reeves, Robert Ramsay, Colonel Joseph Selden, Gustavus Schmidt, Harriet Shant, Rezin Spurrier, Philip Snowden, John Stevenson, Wm. Spencer, Augustine Sappington, George Staylor, Maj. Jonathan Selden, Jennetta B. Stevens, Andrew Slicer, Gerrard Hopkins Snowden, Leonard Scott, Miss Sally Stewart, Edward Tilly, Wm. Terry, W. G. Tuck, Doctor Jonathan Waters, Doctor Anderson Warfield, Elijah Weems, Rachel Wesley, Sarah Whitlock, Henry Woodward, Robert Welch, of Ben Jonathan Weedon, Edward Williams, Joseph Wood, Mr. Withey, Nicholas Watkins, (of Thos.) Doctor Walter Wyville, (2) Jacob Waters, Harriet Wilkes.

July 3 James Munroe, P. M.

July 3 Farmers Bank of Maryland, 22d June, 1820.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick town.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

June 22. The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to publish the above one week for four weeks.

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 Horatio G. Munroe, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Jonathan Pinkney, Adm'r.

June 22. 3w.

NOTICE.

Persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, which has been standing above 12 months, are earnestly requested to make payment between this and the middle of July next, or otherwise satisfactorily secure the same, else suits will be instituted, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

June 8. 6w.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland, CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P. M. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof.

March 2.

LAW OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

ALSO,

THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS

OF the same Session.

Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

NOTICE.—In conformity to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this company, at an adjourned meeting held at the Merchants' Coffee House, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1820, a book is now opened, and will continue open till the sixth day of August next, and no longer, at the company's Warehouse, No. 152 Market-street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for an advance of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock, for not less than five years—for which advance the subscribers thereto will receive half yearly dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and the property of the company will be pledged for the repayment of said advance and dividend, at the period above mentioned.

Certificates of such advance, transferable on the books of the company in like manner as the original stock, will be issued in due form.

By order,

R. MILLER, jr. President,

Baltimore, May 24th, 1820.

June 1. The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, the Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette and Eastern Star, will insert the above till the 6th day of August, and forward their accounts to the president for payment.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthington, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to Brice J. Worthington, Administrator.

June 8. 4w.

James Murdoch intends preferring a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency.

June 15. 6

FOR SALE,

The House in which the subscriber at present resides.

Persons desirous of purchasing it, are invited to call and examine it. The terms will be liberal.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS.

June 1. 3

An Overseer Wanted

To take charge of a Tobacco plantation—A respectable Man who can bring satisfactory testimonials of his character and capacity, will meet with an eligible situation and good wages. Apply at this office.

July 6. 3

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A Livery Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.

March 23.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne-Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

March 9. 20 JAMES CARROLL.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and having also taken the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, and being enjoined to appear before the judges of the said court, on the third Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore here by order and adjudge, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from custody; that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, before the next September term, for them to appear before the said county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements. Given under my hand this seventh day of April 1820.

May 11. 3m. RICH'D. RIDGELY.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, June 7, 1820.

Whereas application has been made to the president and directors of this bank by more than thirty stockholders, holding more than three hundred shares, signifying their wishes that a meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose of fixing the compensation to be allowed the presidents of the bank, and its branches, Therefore notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders in this Bank will be held at the banking house, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the presidents for their extraordinary attendance at the bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incorporation.

By order of the Board,

Jona. Pinkney, Cash'r.

June 8. 6w.

The editors of the Federal Gazette, the American, Baltimore, the editors of the Eastern Gazette and Star, Eastern, the editors of the Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Fredericktown, and the Editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to insert the above six weeks.

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale at

Geo. Shaw's Store.

Dec. 23.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

May 18.

Irish Linen Warehouse

No. 2 North Church street, Baltimore. The subscriber imports and will constantly supply with every description of

IRISH LINEN

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

He has now on hand 150 cases, 4-7-8

3-4 white linens, fine and coarse

sortments

ditto half bleached and brown

6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask table

3-4 diaper

5-4 sheetings

7-8 lawns

Dowlas, Drogheda, Derris, Doo

Dingle Linen Checks.

The above goods have all been imported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturers will be found as cheap as any in America.

W. R. ADAIR, Jr.

He has also in Store,

Madeira Wine of very superior quality

Brass Wire,

2 Lustrous,

London made cloths and superior

blue cloths.

April 20. 14

Prince-George's County Court

April Term, 1820.

On the application of Alpha J. Hyatt, atty, by petition in writing, to the judges of Prince-George's county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition; and the court being fully satisfied that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has complied with all the requisites of the acts of assembly, and that he is in actual confinement for debt, and not for other cause—I it is thereupon ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt be discharged from confinement, and the first Monday in September next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is further ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt, by causing a copy of the foregoing to be published once a week for three months successively, in the National Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, before the said first Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, that they be and appear before the court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

Test,

AQUILLA BEALL, CL.

May 11.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment.

Union Tavern & City Hotel

Formerly kept by George Mann,

the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unmitigated attention, and the best of everything which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his dear pleasure to give him a call, confident if they do so once, they will repeat visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits his patronage.

March 23.

Calvert County Chancery Court

May Term, 1820.

John J. Brooke, Ex'r of Basil Brooke, vs.

Isaac Bowen, Adm'r. of John W. Wynnall, and Elizabeth Wynnall, J. Wynnall, William Wynnall, and William Wynnall.

The object of the Bill filed in cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of John Wynnall, deceased, for the benefit of the creditors of said John Wynnall, whose personal estate, as stated by the said bill, is insufficient to pay his debts.

It is also stated, that Elizabeth Wynnall, Joshua Wynnall, William Wynnall, and Clarian Wynnall, have removed from their last places of abode to places unknown; It is thereupon on motion of the complainant, ordered, that a copy of this order to be published six successive times in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that said, Elizabeth Wynnall, Joshua Wynnall, William Wynnall, and Clarian Wynnall, have notice of this application, and of the nature and object of suit, and may be warned to appear in person, or by solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be granted as prayed.

Test,

William B. Mitchell, Clk.

June 29.

MARY

[VOL. LXX]

PRINTED AND BY

JONAS G.

CHURCH-STREET.

Price—Three Dollars

From the Boston Da

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVIII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1820.

No. 30.]

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

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We have been favoured with a copy of the trial of Charles Christy, Delano, and 7 others, for piracy, by Sir Thos. Maitland and other commissioners, at Malta, in January 1820. The prisoners were the master and principal part of the crew of the merchant brig William, of Liverpool, which sailed from that port on the 15th of July last, with a cargo for Malta and Smyrna. Delano, in the voyage, suggested to his crew the practicability of making something handsome by robbing a vessel of a part of her cargo, which he said might be advantageous. He sold at Smyrna. They came to his views, some of them readily, others with some reluctance. He fell in with a Dutch vessel, and made preparations for plundering her, but on hailing her, and demanding where she was bound, being answered to Smyrna, he was alarmed, and immediately desisted from his purpose.

On the evening of the 1st August, Cape de Gatt, on the Spanish coast, they fell in with a small brig, the Helen, of Dartmouth, captain John, with a cargo of woolen and iron goods, coffee, iron, &c.—being hailed her, and learned her destination, the William answered she was the Crescent, of Boston, bound to Trieste. It being determined to board the Helen, a party of measures were adopted to disguise the William, and give her the appearance of an armed vessel. The end of a spar was manufactured into a quaker. At about nine, on the evening of the 2d, a rifle was fired at the Helen, and the master ordered to come on board with his papers. Captain Cornish making objections, the quaker was thrown, and Delano threatened to fire on the brig. The boat of the Helen was finally lowered, and the crew of the William in it proceeded towards the pirate. The master of the William's crew the mean time had been placed in the boat, and as captain Cornish approached, the William rushed rapidly towards the helm, and fired her. As captain Cornish was near the William, he was ordered to rest on his oars, and as the pirates had taken possession of the helm to return to his ship. On returning on board, his boat's crew were seized, and forced into the fore-cabin, and there confined by nailing the hatches over them. They were confined thro' the night and a great part of the next day, almost suffocated by the want of air, and guarded by armed men with pistols; in the mean time the two vessels were lashed by each other; and the Helen plundered of a large amount of goods.

On the Helen's crew once landed in forcing the hatchway, and the deck, but they were strongly secured over them by spikes. The person who was in command over them, at last told them that he was going aft—should presume to stir—but that in an hour's time, if they remained quiet, they should be set free. The crew soon found the water was pouring into the cabin, and were satisfied their destination was determined upon. By their exertion they succeeded in opening the hatch, and cautiously proceeded upon deck, which was deserted. They saw a small vessel a league distant, and their own complete wreck—water in the hold, and rapid rain falling through holes bored in the hold and the cabin—the ropes of the cargo plundered—the pump-gear destroyed—the ship's papers, charts, compass, and provisions taken—clothing and name painted upon the long boat erased. They were forced to refit the pump, but it was impossible. They hastily fired the long boat, and

and succeeded in getting her in a condition with constantly bailing, to keep afloat. It was now near sunset, and they sought a doubtful safety in the long boat, taking care to row in such a direction as to keep the wreck between them and the pirate until dark, after which they stood directly for the Spanish shore. At 4 o'clock on the following morning they fell in with a Greek brig, which carried them in towards Alicant. The crew were there scattered, and two were carried in the government ship Spey to Malta, where they arrived in September.

The pirates transferred to the William about 50 bales of goods, besides many articles which the crew appropriated to their own use. They applied themselves immediately to altering the marks of the bales. Not the least doubt was entertained by any of them that the Helen had sunk, and that her crew had met the dreadful fate designed for them. Captain Delano altered his course, and instructed the mate to prepare a false log-book, that would place the William on the day of the piracy, in the bay of Gibraltar. He attempted to enter some port on the Barbary coast; but not succeeding, stood northward and eastward, and entered the port of Palma, in the island of Sardinia. Here and at St. Peters, he sold a part of his plunder, and afterwards divided part of the proceeds among the crew. The crew were not satisfied with the distribution. He afterwards proceeded to the island of Malta, and entered the port of La Valletta. He then made some large sales of the plundered goods, representing that they did not form a part of the cargo shipped by his owners, but that they had been put on board his vessel on the night of his leaving Liverpool, by a friend who was on the eve of bankruptcy. He also landed the part of the William's cargo originally destined for Malta.

Having thus disposed of his booty, capt. Delano proceeded on his voyage to Smyrna, where he arrived September 15. Two days after leaving Malta, he made a further division of the prize money, assigning to them about fifty pounds each. With this they were dissatisfied. The captain made them all swear that they would not disclose any thing relative to the piracy. The oath signed by Delano & ten others, was afterwards found in the captain's desk.

On the circumstances relative to the sales made at Malta becoming known, suspicions arose, and these were greatly strengthened on the arrival of the two men of the Helen's crew in the Spey. A brig was hired and sent after the William, under command of Lieut. Hobson. He took with him the two men of the Helen's crew, and on arriving at Smyrna, rowed with them in his boat through the harbour. The men soon recognized the William. Capt. Delano and all his crew, except one who escaped, were seized and carried back to Malta. The evidence on the trial was very full and conclusive. This brief narrative is formed from it, and contains only the most prominent particulars. The trial lasted four days.

The jury after a consultation of two hours, found all the prisoners guilty. On the 31st of January, sentence of death was pronounced upon them. On the 4th of February, six of the convicts were hanged on board the brig William, moored in the middle of the great port of Malta. The sentence as regards the other two was respited on the spot, it having been shown that they had before the commission of the crime sustained uncommonly good characters, and that there were some circumstances in their favour at the time of the commission of the act. It is said that Delano was an American. It was testified by one of the crew, that soon after they sailed from Liverpool, he told the mate that a fortune might be made in the William. They had only to go round the docks and look for a vessel with a good cargo; such as the Mercury, a Boston trader, which carried a cargo of 120,000 every voyage—they were only to learn when she was going out, to sail a day or two before her, and then wait for her and board her, make themselves masters of the vessel and her papers, take the vessel to South America, sell her there; and

give the captain the William in exchange. He asked the witness if he would engage in such a scheme, who answered that "he could not expect to show his face again at home afterwards." To this Delano replied, "Why not, who was to know any thing about it?—Could not he make any place his home, with plenty of money?" The William spoke the U. S. brig Wasp, which asked if they had seen a hermaphrodite pirate brig with four guns. Delano said that this would favour their scheme, for whatever was done by them, would be laid to the hermaphrodite brig. This was before falling in with the Dutch vessel.

We publish these details the more readily, because the public in this country seem not to be sensible how easily the peace of the ocean may be disturbed by an unprincipled raider; and to have forgotten that the crime of piracy, dreaded and detested by all nations, can be guarded against only by the severest punishments, and thus to excite compassion for the perpetrator, is to invite a manifold repetition of the crime.

SPAIN.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadix, to his friend in Providence, dated May 3. Though the intelligence by this letter is not so late as before received, yet it contains speculations relative to the new order of things in Spain, which cannot fail to interest the public:

"The late revolution in the government of this country has astonished all the world. Never was there any thing more unexpected or more rapid. It may be said to be the work of a moment; and, but for the atrocities committed in this place on the 10th of March, would have been almost without bloodshed. Although I have seen it, and am every day experiencing its effects, yet I can hardly realize the change. So sudden, and beyond all calculations has it been, it appears like a vision, like a dream. Who could have calculated upon such docility on the part of the King? who could have anticipated an almost simultaneous rising in the provinces? and this, too, at the moment when the King was subscribing to the Constitution, without the knowledge of such insurrections, except in one or two instances—at the moment when every thing in this quarter appeared in the most depressing and discouraging condition—when the division of Riego had been annihilated, and the small army of the Isla, not exceeding 3000 men, left entirely to themselves, and so destitute of resources and despirited, that they could not have held out above a few weeks longer; when, in fact, the most sanguine despaired of the cause, and only saw in the perspective the immolation of fresh victims and the imposition of heavier chains.

Notwithstanding the suddenness of the conversion of the King, it has all the appearance of being sincere. He seems to have entered into the Constitutional system with all his might, and we are told that as much as he before hated and detested it, he now loves and delights in it; that it is in fact, his hobby-horse. This step has united to him nearly all of both parties, and he never before was so popular, so much beloved. The system may already be considered as nearly consolidated; there can be no effectual opposition. I do not mean to say that all are satisfied; such a thing is impossible, under any government. There is a party opposed, consisting principally of Friars, who read their destruction in the convocation of the Cortes, a few of the regular Clergy, who imagine the Holy Religion in danger, without the existence of the Inquisition; some of the innumerable superannuated Generals, who expect to be struck from the list, and have lost, in anticipation, some fat governments; most of the grandees, who anticipate the deprivation of many of their important privileges; a considerable number of public officers, who expect to lose their employments; and some of the merchants, who look forward with horror to the independence of the Americas, and the consequent loss of an advantageous exclusive trade. But they

have no rallying point, no determinate object, no head; for "the King's name is a tower of strength," which they of the adverse faction want. Besides, the troops, generally, and the physical force of the nation, are contented with the new order of things. Never have the operations of government been conducted with such celerity, decision and promptitude, as since the adoption of the new system. The rapidity of their movements has astonished all, and we are at a loss to recognise the same people.—There is even danger that the old adage "las cosas do palacio, van despacio"—(the things of the palace move slowly)—may be for ever struck from the long list of those which are, with so much truth, called national, and that the representations of Gil Blas may no longer be considered as faithful portraits, in short, that should Adam again revisit this part of his inheritance, he might not, as heretofore, recollect his children, nor be delighted at the sight of the customs & things of his day. But, badinage, apart, the reform, so far, is extremely satisfactory, and promises well for the future. All depends upon the good faith of the King, and of this there can be no doubt. He has given many and unequivocal proofs of his sincerity. We understand that he was so affected as even to shed tears, upon embracing the celebrated Arguelles, the distinguished orator of the Cortes, named Secretary of State, who had been sentenced, on the return of Ferdinand from France, as a reward for his patriotism, to serve for ten years, as the last soldier, in one of the miserable places of banishment on the coast of Barbary, from whence he was recalled to occupy the first post in the nation. Other distinguished members of the Cortes and patriots have been recalled from banishment, and taken from dungeons, to fill the principal offices in the government.—The Cortes are convoked for the 9th of July next; the election took place on the 30th ultimo. There can be no doubt of the majority being Constitutionalists, and that it will contain many men of talents, information and experience. The Council of State is also composed of some of the first men in the nation, and the Secretaries of State are the best. So there is reason to expect that the affairs of government will be administered with wisdom.

With respect to the revolted colonies, no decisive step has yet been taken. A small squadron of ships of war has been ordered to proceed to the Costa firma, but it has not yet sailed, and I consider it somewhat doubtful whether it will.—The transports collected for the grand expedition have all been discharged and paid off, and most of them have sailed for home. The question relative to the independence of the colonies must be decided by the Cortes; and for my part I see no other alternative than of acknowledging it. The majority of the unprejudiced and disinterested part of the nation, I am persuaded, have made up their minds in this conformity. It is possible that another effort at subjection may be made, but it is by no means probable. I conceive it certain that these provinces will not again enter into the political compact with the mother country, notwithstanding all the allurements of the Constitution, and an ostensible equality of rights and privileges. They know, very well, that these theories never can and never will be reduced to practice.—They have already had proofs given them of this, in the number of delegates allowed to be chosen by the Americans to the Cortes which are to be 30 only, for all the provinces, while Spain herself chooses upwards of 150. The Constitution provides that a member shall be chosen for every seventy thousand citizens; thirty, therefore, being prescribed for the Americans, is saying in other words, that they do not contain much over two millions of voters, when it is well known Mexico alone possesses more. It is evident that a majority is feared in the Cortes, favourable to American independence, and that every means will be made use of to prevent it. It is also feared, that should this provision of the Constitution be carried into full effect, America will soon have a plurality of members in that body. These thirty representatives

are to be chosen by all the inhabitants of those provinces, entitled to vote, now in the peninsula, and interim, until the arrival of the members which may be chosen there.—But it is the opinion of all the Spanish Americans with whom I have conversed on the subject, that no members will ever be sent by those colonies which are now in a state of revolution. In this place, not a single vote was given, at the late election, from Caracas or New-Grenada. All the boasted system of equality will be of the same nature.—Nothing can be further from the ideas of the present government, than the admission of the Americans to a free trade with foreign nations. Among all the Spaniards with whom I have spoken on this point, which have been made and to different classes and professions, I have not found one, who could bring his mind to such a concession. The general and favourite idea on this point is, to compromise with the Americans for the withholding of this privilege, by the allowance of some other. In short the avarice, pride and prejudices of three centuries, are not to be rooted out and destroyed in a moment by the dash of a pen. The impression of colonial subjection is not to be worn off so soon.

NORTH-WEST COAST.

A late London Magazine contains the following notice of the American Settlement on the North-west Coast:

"The most important settlement of the United States is ten degrees more southward [of the Russian settlement at Kamtschatka] on the banks of the Columbia. Two captains from Boston acquired of the natives, some years ago, a long extent of coast, by virtue of a contract, which is still in the hands of several merchants in Boston. Soon after this, several agents to the American Northwest Company went from New-York to settle there, under the direction of the President, Mr. Astor, and soon after began a very good trade with the English Northwest Company in Canada, which had for a long time carried on a trade in furs.

"About this time the Americans destroyed the British fleet in the Pacific Ocean, which was employed in the whale fishery. But Captain Porter, who had proposed this undertaking, was made prisoner on board the Essex by the English.—Not satisfied with this they sent small vessels to destroy all the American trading magazines on the Sandwich Islands and at the mouth of the Columbia. But the Americans on the Columbia, informed of these intentions, by their friends the Canadians who had already several settlements on that river, quickly sold their establishments to them, and all the magazines which were there; so that the English ships on their arrival found that there was nothing to plunder, as every thing had become the property of English subjects. The natives, however, were not pleased with this convention; they affirmed that it was necessary for them to have as many ships possible in the Columbia, as the value of their fur goods in the Chinese trade was thus increased.

"Since this time, the U. States have tried to form new settlements in these parts, and the English look with a jealous eye on their commercial activity, as well as that of the Russians. In reality, the Russian settlements increase wonderfully in the east of Asia, as well as in the west of America. They have followed more liberal principles than they did in Kamtschatka and the adjacent Islands. It is certainly their intention to make themselves masters, as much as possible, of the trade of the Northwest of America, and to draw over to their side the fishermen and hunters of these parts, to be at last enabled to supply the Chinese market exclusively with furs. Without doubt the Russians already injure the Americans; and as the goods in the Chinese ports become more rare and more in demand, quarrels between the merchants of these two nations seem unavoidable, and it will probably be decided, without the knowledge and consent of their governments, who shall yield to the other in this contest."

... meant to

Federal Republican Nominations.

For Calvert County.
Thomas Blake,
Gustavus Weems,
Joseph W. H. holds,
Samuel Turner.

For Frederick.
Alexander Warfield,
Ignatius Davis,
Robert G. M'Pherson,
Lewis Motter.

For Prince George's.
Col. Francis M. Hall,
Thomas T. Somerville,
George Semmes,
Captain Josiah Jones.

For Allegany.
William Hilleary,
Thomas Blair,
William Reid,
John Scott.

For Dorchester.
Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,
Michael Lucas,
Dr. William Jackson.

For Worcester.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
William F. Selby,
Charles Parker.

VERSES

ON THE PROSPECT OF PLANTING

Arts and Learning in America.

By the late Dr. BEELEY, Bishop of Cloyne.

The Muse disgusted at an age and clime;
Borne of every glorious theme,
To distant lands, now waits a better time,
Producing subjects worthy fame.

Happy climes, when from the genial sun
And virgin earth, such scenes ensue,
The force of art by nature seems outdone,
And fancied beauties by the true.

Happy climes, the seat of innocence,
Where nature guides and virtue rules,
When men shall not impose for mirth and
The pedantry of courts and schools.

There shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and great, inspiring epic rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

As Europe, breeds in her decay,
Such as the bird, when fresh and young,
Her fiery flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

Forward the course of empire takes its
The first acts already past,
It shall close the drama with the day,
The noblest offspring, is the last.

From the Federal Republican.

While the right of suffrage was
So universally enjoyed as it is
Provided in our constitution, it was
Most inexpedient and injudicious
To attempt to wrest from so
Numerous a class, as the
House of Delegates did in the case
Of Mr. James Gray of Calvert.

According to the principle of that
Useful decision, any man, not an
House keeper, who ventures to leave
His county for any space of time
Six months preceding the
Election loses his right of voting,
If it happens to be re-
turned at the polls, he is not only
Not to be prosecuted criminally,
But is obliged, under pain of im-
prisonment, to disclose his ballot, when
Called upon. The very extensive
Use of useful citizens this decision
Calculated to divest of their free-
dom, needs not to be elaborately
shown. Whilst it comprehends
The rights of the rich, it embraces
The rights of the poor classes, who in
Hard times cannot obtain em-
ployment without moving about to
find it, and in the best of times it
Hinders them from giving a
Precedence to the most eligible and
Useful, if it should happen to
Be a member of their own coun-
ty. This is rather too hard and in-
equitable a dogma, for those upon
Whom it is imposed, are consti-
tuted a complete degradation from
The fair and equal footing upon
Which they before stood, and to
Which the constitution entitles them.
The proceeding looks, as if it had
Been meant to strip from them, by

the subterfuge of a construction,
What could not be directly denied
Them as a right. Will they quietly
Submit to this cruel and arbitrary
Disfranchisement? Most certainly
They ought, till they can be vin-
dicated in a legal way. We would
advise every person falling within
The scope of this despotic usurpa-
tion, to offer his vote, notwithstanding
The denunciation. If it be re-
jected, he will enjoy the satisfac-
tion of having offered his testimony
Against the application, and prove
That he did not relinquish his con-
stitutional right. Though imped-
ed in the exercise of it, as he pro-
bably will be at the next election,
The other classes of citizens, are
Numerous and willing enough to re-
deem and restore it to him. Upon
Them will lie, without discrimina-
tion of party, the duty, to re-adjust
The wantonly disordered movements
Of the political machine; and we are
Confident that enough of them will
Both feel and act under the obliga-
tion, both to reclaim and fortify
What has been withdrawn.

The other parts of the proceed-
ing with respect to Mr. Gray, was
Common to others. It would scarce-
ly be believed in other states, now,
Or any where hereafter, that here,
Where the right of voting by ballot,
Is a constitutional provision, men
Have been attempted to be compell-
ed and some have actually yielded
To arrogant menaces, so far as to
Discover, to a frantic house of dele-
gates, the names of the individuals
They voted for, in order to afford a
Pretext for palming upon the people
Representatives they did not approve
Of, and against whom a majority of
Good and undisputed electors, had
Given their votes. The comment
Upon this deplorable proceeding will
Not be complete, but by adding, that
The statute law of the state makes
It a criminal offence to give an il-
legal vote; notwithstanding which
Numerous individuals, after having
Been expressly declared by the house
Illegal voters, were required, under
Pain of imprisonment, to give testi-
mony against themselves by avow-
ing for whom they voted. Most of
Them, like true men of Maryland,
Preserved more regard for their
Rights than they felt fear of the un-
just punishment, and braved it.

The house, as might be expected,
Trembling under a guilty conscience,
And unwilling to encounter the con-
sequences, were afraid to inflict the
penalty denounced. These & other
Worse usurpations of the past house
Of delegates, would not be believed
By posterity, but upon the strongest
Evidence. For in proportion to the
Devious and extraordinary nature of
Any fact, which is asserted, must be
The strength of the testimony, which
Is to render it credible. These al-
legations, however, rest upon the
Very highest authority—the votes
And proceedings of the very body
Arraigned and published by them-
selves.

From the Eastern Gazette.

CALVERT ELECTION.

Mr. Editor,

I have observed it stated in several
Federal democratic newspapers, that the
Federalists were to blame on account
Of the expense of the Calvert Election.
That the democrats wished
The examination of witnesses to have
Taken place in the county, but that
The federalists would have them
Brought to Annapolis.

Now the truth is, that no proposi-
tion was ever made in the House of
Delegates to have the witnesses ex-
amined in the county. The commit-
tee of elections composed of
Messrs. Boyle, Montgomery, Mauds-
ley, Daniel Martin, Harrison, Black-
by, and Jackson, (the five first
Named are democrats) reported that
A scrutiny should be had with re-
spect to the Calvert Election, and
That the Speaker issue subpoenas di-
rected to the Sergeant at arms for
Such witnesses as the sitting mem-
bers and the memorialists may di-
rect, and that the same be made re-
turnable on a day to be fixed on by
The House. This course thus re-
commended by the committee was
Adopted by the House with the ap-
probation of every democratic mem-
ber.

(Vide Votes & Proceedings, pages
11, 19, 20, 21.)

Besides it is a well known fact
That nearly two thirds of the late
House of Delegates, were democrats
—and yet there are men, who have
The hardihood to assert that the fe-
deralists governed its proceedings,
And should be answerable for them!

Nothing but the most inveterate
Habits of imposition and fraud, could
Have induced a man or set of men to
Attempt so barefaced a deception.

I would ask its authors to blush, but
It is useless—the rust of villainy
Has eaten their cheeks to the bone
And dried up the sources of suffu-
sion."

TRUTH.

Boston, July 18.

UNITED STATES SHIP COLUMBUS.

By the Beaver, arrived yesterday
from Gibraltar, we learn that the
United States ship Columbus ar-
rived at that port on the 4th ult.

She sailed from Hampton Roads
April 28.

SYNOPSIS.

Of Miscellaneous Items from Euro-
pean Papers.

A soldier in the 40th regt. at
Madras, has confessed himself a
murderer, in order to get clear of
his regiment.

The Journal of M. Mollien, the
African traveller, has been publish-
ed in England. He reached Timbo-
but found it impossible to proceed
further.

The marquis of Stafford's portrait,
at Cleveland house, has recently
furnished an admirable copy of Wil-
kie's picture of the breakfast, in
possession of his master. It is
painted on water colours, with an
effect nearly approaching to the or-
iginal of oil! This ingenious domes-
tic, it seems, never received the
least instruction in the arts.

A meeting of Catholic gentlemen
was held in Dublin, in May last, Sir
E. Pellet in the chair, who observ-
ed to the meeting, that the situat-
ion in which the Catholics stood at
present, was one of extreme delica-
cy. They found themselves, at the
commencement of a new reign, and
with a new parliament, still with-
held their rights without a shadow
of pretence.

If apies were bad people, a great
part of the population of Venice
must be bad. There are no less
than thirty-three thousand persons
pensioned by the state; among which
are all the Gondoliers, and a great
number of priest and abbess.

They seem determined in France
to follow up the new order of Pa-
nassus, which has, so creditably to
his majesty, been commenced in the
person of Sir Walter Scott, as, we
find, prefixed to a translation of
"Lalla Rookh," just published in
Paris, a biographical sketch of the
author, entitled, "Notice sur Sir
Thomas Moore."

On the subject of a free trade,
Boswell relates of Dr. Johnson, that
Sir Thomas Robinson having ob-
served to him that permission to
export corn from Ireland to Eng-
land might be prejudicial to the
English landholders, "Sir Thomas
(said he) you talk the language of a
savage—would you prevent a peo-
ple from feeding themselves, if by
any honest means they can do it."

Dr. King, in his Memoirs, speak-
ing of avarice, says, "My lord Har-
dwick, the late lord chancellor, who
is said to be worth 1800,000, sets
the same value on half a crown now,
as he did when he was only worth 100.
The duke of Marlborough, when in
the last stage of life, and very in-
firm, would walk from the public
rooms at Bath to his lodgings, in a
cold dark night, to save his chair
hire. Sir James Louthier, after
changing a piece of silver in George's
coffee-house, and paying two pence
for his dish of coffee, a few days af-
ter returning to the same coffee-
house to acquaint the woman that
kept it, that she had given him a
bad half penny, and demanded one
in exchange for it. Sir Thomas
Colby died intestate, and left more
than 1200,000, which was shared
among five or six days labourers,
his nearest relations. He killed
himself by rising in the night, when
in a profuse sweat, to look for the
key of the cellar, which he had in-
advertently left on a table in his
parlour. Crassus, who had a year-
ly revenue sufficient to maintain a
large army, perished, together with
his son, in endeavouring to add to
his store, by plundering a harmless
nation."

Women are said, to be not very
good in keeping secrets. As a proof
of the justness of the remark, we
give the following:—A short time
since, as a man was cleaning out a
ditch in Cannon's Marshfield, Bris-
tol, he discovered a quantity of gold
and silver, which he hastily convey-
ed home, and deposited with his
wife, to whom he communicated the
secret—she, in turn, told it to sev-
eral others, and in a short time a
ludicrous scene took place, of a ge-
neral scramble in the mud and filth
for the golden treasure, and guineas
and half guineas of 1806, to a con-
siderable amount, were found by
different persons.

Charles Frizzle, a servant in the employ
of Mr. Baxter, at Burnham, near Wigton,
threshed twenty-one Cartle bushels of
wheat (equal to sixty-three Winchester
bushels) in ten hours, with a common flail.
—Edward Smith, of Spilsby, Lincolnshire,
who died some time ago, in the 5th year of
his age, was a most singular man. Until
within a few years of his death, he made it
his constant practice to ride on a bull and
instead of smoking tobacco, he had his hay
saled and smoked it instead of the former
plant. In his will, he directed, that his
body should be carried to the grave by poor
men, who were to be paid five shillings
each; that his funeral should take place
early in the morning, and that none of his
relations or friends should attend, or any
mourning be worn by them on his account,
under a forfeiture of their respective lega-
cies.

It is the practice in some parts of En-
gland, when a couple are married, for the
minister to give a kiss to the bride and bride-
maids, after the ceremony—on a late occa-
sion, a minister had to encounter with no
less than eight, a bride and seven bride-
maids.

The ship Earl of Buckinghamshire, has
sailed from Greenock for Quebec, with 200
passengers, from Dumbarton, Ayr, Lanark,
&c.—Many of them were respectable fa-
milies, chiefly of the agricultural class.

The Scotch papers mention, that the spirit
of emigration is fast depriving them of the
very "others and sowers" of their strength,
and call for some national measures of get-
ting rid of the idle and unemployed part of
their population, and encouraging those
possessing capital and skill to remain at-
home.

At the late anniversary of the Scottish
Hospital, held at Freemason's tavern, his
royal highness the Duke of Clarence in the
chair, supported by Prince Leopold of Saxe
Coburg, and his grace the Duke of Athol,
the subscription of this charitable fund
amounted, in the course of the evening, to
6661. 9s.

A lady of the name of Stephenson, died
a short time since at Limbico. Her univer-
sal complaint was that her income was too
small for her maintenance. Her executors,
upon searching her premises after her
death, discovered upwards of 2000l. in bank
notes, (many of them bearing the name of
Abraham Newland,) and 200 guineas in
gold.

French fashions are at present all the rage
in London. The cone is the favorite form
for females dress, tight at the waist, with a
prodigious sweep downwards. The bon-
nets of the ladies are so crowded with or-
nament, feathers, or flowers, as almost to
amount to a caricature.

Edward Mulligan, a carrier, lately hung
himself in Ireland. On his way from Dub-
lin to Newry, with a cart laden with whis-
key, he was robbed of it, and the permit
For the want of the latter his whiskey was
seized, which led him to commit this rash
act.

A plough has been invented by the Rev.
Dr. Cartwright, which works merely by
human power. With two men to keep it
in motion, and a third to regulate its course,
it performed its office with as much pre-
cision and dispatch as could be done by a pair
of horses and a plough holder.

As Mr. Meritt was fishing in a pond at
Nun Appleton, belonging to Sir W. Mil-
ner, he cast a pike which weighed
ten pounds and a half, and when the fish
was opened, three guineas were found in
its stomach. Our correspondent also ob-
serves, that the pike must have swallowed these
birds but a few moments before, one of them
having some appearance of life remaining
when taken out of the fish.

An account from the Prussian Rhenish
province says, "among other criminal
causes which are going to be brought be-
fore the court of assizes, is that of three
Jews, who are accused of having, in the
year 1811, disguised themselves as Cosacs,
and carried off the money of several public
offices, as well as property belonging to pri-
vate persons. Above fifty witnesses are
summoned to give evidence in this cause."

A German paper says, that the Austrian
Clergy oppose the intended marriage of the
Imperial Prince of Austria and one of the
daughters of the King of Bavaria, on the
ground that it would confound the different
degrees of kindred in a manner not confor-
mable to the interest of the Church. In
case of the marriage taking place, the Im-
perial Prince would be brother-in-law to
his father; and the Empress would at the
same time be his mother in law.

The Parisian opposition newspapers pre-
sent a curious appearance at present, in
every column almost, you see a hiatus of
ten lines or more; wherever the censors
have objected to the article. Thus the jour-
nals are like fragments of political essays,
and the reader is left to fill up twenty
blank spaces in every sheet, according to
his imagination.

At the Convention sessions, a true bill
was found against Colbeck, for an assault at the
booth during the election.

This is to give Notice to the repre-
sentatives of George Locke, late of
Saint Mary's County, deceased,

That I have obtained a commission
from Saint Mary's county court, to di-
vide the real estate of said Locke agree-
ably to the act of Assembly to direct
descents, and that I shall apply to the
honourable court at August term next,
to confirm the said commission.

St. Mary's County, July 27, 1820.

William D. Locke,

3w

This is to Give Notice,

That the subscriber of the city of An-
napolis, hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, in Ma-
ryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of John Gibson, late of
said county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceas-
ed are hereby warned to exhibit them
to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day
of January next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this
25th day of July 1820.

Adison Ridout, Adm'r.

The Editor of the Baltimore Ameri-
can is requested to insert the above
once a week for three weeks suc-
cessively and forward his account to this
office

July 27

3w

EDUCATION.

S. BARSTOW

Presents his unfeigned thanks to his
constant and liberal patrons, and would
inform them and the public, that it is his
intention to resume the arduous duties
of his vocation, on the sixteenth of
August next, at his late establishment,
and not at St. John's College, as has
been incorrectly imagined.
Annapolis, July 27, 1820.

St. John's College.

The Vice-Chancellor and Governors of this
Institution having determined to ap-
point an additional Professor, whose
duties shall be "to teach the English
Language grammatically, Writing, Ar-
ithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, &c.
to carry students through the Latin
grammar and Corderius, so as to pre-
pare them for being placed under the
Professor of Languages;" and having
fixed the salary at \$300 per annum, to-
gether with one half of the whole
amount of the tuition money, and the
price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per
annum, give notice that the appoint-
ment will be made on the second day
of September next. Candidates are
requested to make personal application,
in order that they may be examined as
to their qualifications, but such as can-
not conveniently attend in person, are
requested to transmit testimonials of
their qualifications, addressed to the
Secretary of St. John's College, An-
napolis, Maryland.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer,
Washington, and the Federal
Gazette, Baltimore, are requested
to insert the above 6 times, and for-
ward their accounts to this office.

July 27.

LANDS FOR SALE,

OF GOOD QUALITY,

In the neighbourhood of Annapolis,

consisting of the

RISEING SUN FARM,

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining
formerly held by Edward Baldwin
—and also adjoining it a body of Wood-
lands, known by the name of Salmon
Hills, containing together upwards of
500 acres. These lands have nearly
all been enclosed by a good fence, and
much improved by plaster and clover,
which operate with very great effect.
The soil is generally of a red loam, and
is susceptible of great fertility by clover
cultivation—best of tobacco is made in
the neighbourhood especially on lands
of this quality. There have been many
improvements added to the houses and
many other conveniences erected, since
it has been in the hands of the present
possessors.

A credit of one, two and three years,
will be given to the purchasers, on pay-
ing one fourth of the purchase money
down, and annual interest on the un-
paid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held
by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect
Plains," containing about 270 acres, on
which Mr. Welch now resides, under
certain covenants. This land is very
advantageously situated on the banks
of the Severn, with a most convenient
landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to
Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior
quality. This tract will be sold on the
same terms of payment as the preced-
ing ones—and if the whole is not sold
by private contract before the first
Monday in October next, they will on
that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold by pub-
lic Vendue at the Rising Sun stand—
Apply for particulars to Mr. James
Pollard, on the premises, to Mr. Joseph
Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscri-
bers in Baltimore.

I also offer for sale the land called

BODKIN NECK,

on the river Patuxent and the Bay,
containing upwards of 1100 acres.—
This land is held by tenants under cer-
tain covenants, yielding \$700 a year.
A part of it has commodious dwellings
on it, and is in a high state of improve-
ment.—The supply of manure by depo-
sitions from the Bay, is beyond the
wants of the land. There is an abun-
dant deer and wild turkey on the
land, and a great portion of it is in wood
of second and original growth. Its
vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and
other circumstances independent of its
value as a farm, give it great advan-
tages.

I will also sell all the lands that are
known by the name of "The Connex-
ion and Howard's Fancy," lately held by
Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Yealdhall,
adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, nine
miles from Annapolis. They contain
together, about 600 acres, and consti-
tute one of the first positions for a farm
of any location in that section of the
country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam,
similar to the best lands on West River.
Plaster and clover will in one year pro-
duce great fertility, and wheat may be
raised on it, yielding a great crop, as
may be seen by the crops within the
neighbourhood on lands of similar qual-
ity. There are the best natural mea-
dows on this farm, of any in the neigh-
bourhood. A long credit will be given
to the purchaser for the greatest part
of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph
Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers
in Baltimore.

Richard Coffin,
James Nelson.

July 20.

3w

BOARDING-HOUSE.
MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A Library being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.
March 23.

Tobacco Lands.
The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.
The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to
JAMES CARROLL.

Maryland, Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application, and having also taken the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, and being enjoined to appear before the judges of the said court, on the third Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from custody; that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, before the next September term, for them to appear before the said county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements. Given under my hand this seventh day of April 1820.
RICHD. RIDGELY, Jm.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland,
Annapolis, June 7, 1820.
Whereas application has been made to the president and directors of this bank by more than thirty stockholders, holding more than three hundred shares, signifying their wishes that a meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose of fixing the compensation to be allowed the presidents of the bank, and its branches, Therefore notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders in this Bank will be held at the banking house, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the presidents for their extraordinary attendance at the bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incorporation.
By order of the Board,
Jona. Pinkney, Cash'r.

Modern Characters
Just published and for Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store.
Dec. 23.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.
Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appoal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
May 18.

Irish Linen Warehouse
No. 2 North Charles street, Baltimore.
The subscriber imports and will be constantly supplied with every description of
IRISH LINENS,
which he will sell on the most reduced terms.

He has now on hand 150 cases 4-4 7-8 & 3-4 white linens, fine and coarse assortments ditto half bleached and brown do. 6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask table linen 3-4 diaper 5-4 sheetings 7-8 lawns Dowlass, Drogheda, Derries, Duck, Dingle Linen Checks.

The above goods have all been imported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturers, will be found as cheap as any in America.
W. R. ADAIR, Jr.
He has also in Store,
Madeira Wine of very superior quality, Brass Wire, 2 Lustres, London made cloths and superfine blue cloths.
April 20.

Prince-George's County Court,
April Term, 1820.

On the application of Alpha J. Hyatt, by petition in writing, to the judges of Prince-George's county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition, and the court being fully satisfied that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has complied with all the requisites of the said acts of assembly, and that he is in actual confinement for debt, and no other cause—it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said petitioner be discharged from confinement, and the first Monday in September next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is further ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt, by causing a copy of the foregoing to be published once a week for three months successively, in the National Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, before the said first Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors that they be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.
Test,
AQUILA WALL, CLK.
May 11.

CITY HOTEL.
That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by
JAMES WILLIAMSON,
Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.
Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.
The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.
March 23.

Culvert County Chancery Court,
May Term, 1820.
John J. Brooke, Esq. of Basil Brooke, J.S.
Isaac Bowen, Adm'r. of John Winnall, and Elizabeth Winnall, Joshua Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall.
The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of John Winnall, deceased, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Winnall, whose personal estate, as stated by the said bill, is insufficient to pay his debts.
It is also stated, that Elizabeth Winnall, Joshua Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall, have removed from their last places of abode to parts unknown; It is thereupon on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be published six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the said, Elizabeth Winnall, Joshua Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall, have notice of this application, and of the nature and object of this suit, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.
Test,
William S. Morrell, Clerk.
June 29.

TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The first number of the AMERICAN FARMER was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may now be announced as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and to develop the means and designate plans of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the AMERICAN FARMER is devoted. It takes no concern in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.
The Farmer is published weekly on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty-two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous engravings to represent new implements and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

Terms of subscription \$4 per annum, to be paid in advance. But for the sum of five dollars, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when numbers fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the editor takes the risk and cost of the mail, should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer, will be found to contain as much as four vols. of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia," and the four volumes of that patriotic and exceedingly valuable work sell for \$12.

To shew that the American Farmer is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that it is not undervaluing the encouragement of the agriculturists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted, others equally conclusive might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor LLOYD, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.
"The Farmer so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.
"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which this paper is admirably calculated to impart, to all who will take the pains to be improved by reading." Respectfully thy friend,
ROB MOORE.

From an address delivered by THOMAS LAW, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.
"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe. I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a Library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North-Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.
For the Raleigh Register.
MR. GALE—I request of you the favour to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmer's Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I now can render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Farmer," an agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non appearance of mine.
CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

To the Planters of South-Carolina.
The "American Farmer," which is as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,
J. J. CHAPPELL, Vice President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.
"In order more generally to disseminate the Agricultural intelligence and improve the minds made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq."

"P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a journal devoted to these objects and conducted on this plan, here described, are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent will be made when claimed, on all notices received for, and remitted to the editor.
A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.
Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.
All communications to be addressed to
John S. Skinner, Baltimore.

June 28, 1820.
P. S. For all editors in the United States who may have the goodness to give the preceding notice a few weekly insertions, the editor of the Farmer will be glad to transact any business they may have in Baltimore, or to return their good offices in any other way in his power.
July 20.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Wm. Young, of the said county, stating that he is in actual custody for debt, and praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his person may be released from confinement on the terms prescribed by law, 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 William Young, having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application;—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Young be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Anne Arundel on the third Monday in September next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the said third Monday in September next, to appear before said county court on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Young should not have the benefit of the said acts of insolvency.
Given under my hand and seal this 10th April, 1820.
J. T. CHASE, (Seal.)

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
22d June, 1820.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick town.
By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

June 22.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to publish the above on a week for four weeks.

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 Horatio G. Munroe, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
Jonathan Pinkney, Adm'r.
June 22.

To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined on after a proper consideration of the estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South-River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention.
Henry Maynadier, President.
June 29.

The Editors of National Intelligencer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

An Overseer Wanted

To take charge of a Tobacco plantation—A respectable Man who can bring satisfactory testimonials of his character and capacity, will meet with an eligible situation and good wages. Apply at this office.
July 6.

An Overseer Wanted.
The subscriber wishes to employ an Overseer, well acquainted with the cultivation of Tobacco, to attend, for the ensuing year, to her farm, situated about six miles from the City of Annapolis. She will give liberal wages, but expects the person she employs to produce satisfactory recommendations to his character and qualifications.
Barth Clements.
Annapolis, July 13, 1820.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,
CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

Has commenced her regular run between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at past one o'clock, and leaving there half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P.M. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis half past eleven; leaves Annapolis half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia can be put on board the Union Line Steam Boats from Baltimore, and arrive at Philadelphia early the morning.
All Baggage and Letters at risk of the owners thereof.
March 2.

LAWS OF MARYLAND
December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.
Price One Dollar.

ALSO,
THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS
Of the same Session.
Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

Union Manufacturing Company
Maryland.

NOTICE.—In conformity to a resolution of the Stockholders of this company, at an adjourned meeting held at the Merchants Coffee House, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1820, a book is now opened, and will continue 'till the sixth day of August next, in no longer, at the company's Warehouse, No. 152 Market-street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the advance of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock, for not less than two years—for which advance the subscribers thereto will receive half year dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and the property of the company will be pledged for the redemption of said advance and dividend the period above mentioned.
Certificates of such advance, transferable on the books of the company in like manner as the original stock, will be issued in due form.
By order,
R. MILLER, Jr. President.
Baltimore, May 24th, 1820.
June 1.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, the Maryland Republican, and the Star, will insert the above till the day of August, and forward their accounts to the president for payment.

James Murdock intends presenting a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of venuey.
June 15.

FOR SALE.

The House in which the subscriber present resides.

Persons desirous of purchasing it, are invited to call and examine the terms will be liberal.
NICHOLAS J. WATSON.
June 1.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the Circuit Court of public sale on the day the 19th day of August next, at the residence of Samuel Ward, one negro woman named Bett, one negro woman named Seized and taken as the property of Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt of Zachariah McCeney, for the use of Owens. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.
July 2.

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.