NAS GREEN, PAPERET, ANNAPOLIS. Louise Monthly Magazine

Pel. 1820. THROUGH ETING LAND, 1819.

HE Levant, by a modern traveller.

4 (Cypeus) April 10, 1819.

will be surprised to receive from me at such an immense and out of Europe .- If I ere you au account minuteis most interesting of all that I have taken, I should s of paper. Let me then s, hastily, a short account countries through which !

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BLIC SALE.

il Term, 1820.

Checks.

terms.

August I lefe London for From Paris, Laziled down he for Marseilles. Here I ard for Egypt; was nearly two gales of wind, off Candy blte. In six weeks, l'arriv-Alexandria, where I saw Pom-Biller, Cleopatra's Needle, the which poor Abercrombie on his life, and every object etest in that celebrated place. ra crossed the Desert, arrivth Aboukir Bay, where Nel-th bir great battle, and, af-tery journey across a desert Algot safe to Rosetta. When ndria, I was introduced to hes, or King of Egypt, a man mable talent.

Rosetta I embarked in the 's barge, and sailed up the and, after two days sail, I'arat grand Cairo, the capital: the throng in the streets apd to me greater than that in rees of London.

ited the Pyramids, acrambling through them; and in the peaced by Signor Belleoni 12 ago, are stopendous objects

strensining here ten days, I down the west branch of the adarrived at Damietta, where detained a fortnight, by stor-

marked here, and afterwards eit lafa; and as inns, and such out of the question, I put up, feture stages of my journey, esswents; the one here, is said best on the spot, where the ed Simon the Tanner stood.

sest proceeded to Ramah, i techbourhood of which is the and thence to Jerusalem, mcountered, through rocks retipices.

remained a forenight at this interesting place; saw every of a secret nature pointed was on the Mount of Olives, Calvary, the Holy Sepulchre,

at to Bethlehem, asw the the Nativity; to the famous mof Solomon; and, after passnah, larrived at the Wilder-St. John the Baptist, & saw

governor of Jerusalem hav-

free me a military except, I aled to Jericho, through a mitary country; and at this egovernor gave me an addistrong military escort, with ittle army, I went to the banks eledan, and the Lake of Death and Sea, a water eighty miles th, and twenty-five broad, ng Sodom and Gomorrah, and thies. Every thing around the terrible judgment of God? terrine silence. Nothing to the plain, though Scripting it was formerly well was dealled the Garden of the The water is sait, the bitudina, and smells like brimboot was ever seen on his ladeed an await place!—

you shall hear more at many like. ye shall hear more at meetingist lerusalem finally, and took
there direction. I came, afise days journey, to Beshel,
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valley, stands Mount Eoal & Mount | Anciently it was a magnificent city, one yards or 183 feet long. One description of the places where Moses command whose traffichers were the honoured benedictions and maledictions to able of the earth."

I next entered the grand Vale of Esdraction, beyond my thing I have ever seen, called in Scripture, the Galilean plain, probably fifty miles long and twenty-five broad; which from the time of the King of Assy ris, down to the disastrous journey of Bonsparte, from Egypt to Syria, has been the chosen spot for every

action respecting the country.

I visited Mount Hermon, at the foot of which stands Nain, a small village, where our Saviour raised the widow's son to life; two miles from which is Endor, where Saul had the interview with a woman

of a familiar spirit."
I arrived at Nazareth; where, you know, bor Saviour was in subjection to his parents. It is a small village on the brow of a hill, looking down on a valley, and has a population of 2000. Many objects of interest are shown there.

I then set out to make the tour of Galilee, more remarkable than any other district of the Holy Land from the frequent visits of our Saviour.

I first arrived at Gana, stwhere the modest water saw its God, and blushed;" next to the Mountain of Beatitude, named from the excellent sermon, our Lord delivered, "Blessed are the poor in spirit," &c .-Then to the spot called othe Multiplication of Bread," from the miracle which occurred in feening the multitude with the few loaves and

Six miles further on, the Lake of Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee, opened up. Tentered the town, which is walled round, and on the edge of the Lake, and could find no other place than an old church to repose in, built on the appt where the house of Peter stood.

The Lake is fourteen miles long, and simbroad, in a deep hollow territory. I rode to the end of it. where the Jordan (entering the upper part) leaves it; and, what is add, though the Jordan passes through the Lake, the waters never mingle. I stripped, bathed, and washed my cloths in the Jordan,

The whole scenery around, has something in it religiously solemn and impressive. It was here our Saviour said to Peter, "Follow me;" where the miraculous draught of fish took place; where he rebuked the winds & waves, where, in short, he walked on the very water!

After passing two days here, I procreded; and, after a day's journey got to Mount Tabor, where the Transfiguration took place, a mountain of great altitude; and no pen can describe the grandeur of the scenery. I was on the very top of this mountain. The day was glorious; and I was feasted with the delicidus prospects around. The plain of Esdraeton is under your feete-Mount Carmel, Mount Hermon, Nain, Endor, Mountains of Samaria; the whole of Galilee, Capernaum, Nazareth, Tiberias, and Mount Lebanon, (like Ben Lomond in Scotland) majestically in the back ground. In the whole globe there is not tobe seen, as from this Mount, so much holy ground at one time .-Never will the scene be forgotten

I returned to Nazareth; and, after remaining some days, went to Acre, and visited Mount Carmel, about ten miles distance. I went to the top, and saw the spot where the Prophet Elijah resided. The river Kishon, so often alluded to in Scripture, flows along the bottom of this mountain.

The governor is much respected; he succeeded Diazzar Pasha, one of the greatest Herods or Robespierresof the day, who struck off heads, scooped out eyes, and struck off noses, daily, for his amusement. The present minjster, who acted in that capacity so him, had his nose hit off, and an eye taken out, for having of-fended him. Many are the misera-ble objects, still to be seen going

After this I serived at Sidon, a day's journey distant from Lady Stanhope, cousin of Mr. Pitt. She is called princess here, and is greatly respected. I do not think she will ever return to Britain, but end

her days at Sidon.

I proceeded, and after a most toil-I proceeded, and after a most toilsome and anhausting journey, over
chains of mountains for days, and
crossing the top of Mount Lebanon,
covered with anow, a journey that I
really thought would have got she
better of me, I arrived asse at Damascus; the view of which, from the
mountains descending to it, six miles
distant, is most delicious. It is in
the centre of a plains boundless to the centre of a plain; boundless to to the exsent of thirty miles. I know of no views that come near to it, unless it be those from Shooter's Hill, or Greenwich, near London. There is a population of 400,000. It is almost death to walk about the streets, in any other than a Turkish habit. I have been obliged to adopt it during the whole of my route; but the strictness in Damascus, in this respect, is more remarkable than in any other past of the Holy Land. The spot where the vision appeared to the first Anostle, the bouse of Annanias, and the place he was "let down by the wall in a basket," are shown; and the street called "Straight," (Acts of the Apostles) still retains that name.

I remained here eight days; and after another long journey of several | foot in this country. days, I arrived at Balbec, to see the famous ruins. At entering the town, which had a population of 500, it had the appearance of one which had been severely bombarded. The houses are in ruins, and had been built like huts, in many parts of which are the most precious carved stones, broken columns and inscriptions-the fragments of the mass of ruins of the grand temple and buildings contiguous.

My eyes never have seen elsewhere, nor I believe ever will see, such magnificent architecture as is to be found on this spot.

The origin of the place has never been distinctly ascertained. One account is, that it was built for Pharoah's daughter by King Solomon, and it corresponds with the description of the palace given in 1 Kings, chap vii.ver. 8 and 12. A second is, it was the city celebrated by the Greeks and Latins, under the name of Heliopolis, or City of the Sun, and denoting by its present Arabic name Ballbec, that is the Vale of Baal, its connexion with the worship of the sun; of which, Baal, the chief idol deity of the country, was an appropriate denomination.

In its general proportion and form, it is like the Church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, but that is quite insignificant compared with this temple, in point of magnificence, structure, and dimensions .- There is a noble portice, sustained by pillars of the Corinthian order, each fifty feet in height and six feet in diameter.

Nothing can be more august than the view of the entrance. The front is composed of eight Corinthian pillars, and within these, at the distance of six feet, are four others similar. Through these appear the door of the temple, which is majestic. Its case or portal resembles in proportion, and construction, the great marble portal at the west end of St. Paul's Church, London, but vastly superior in point of beauty and of richness of sculpture. The residue of the church appears to have been divided into three aisles, and latelyithe infidel Turks blew up with gunpowder a superb column and arch, the only one which remained. Contiguous to this grand temple, which, in point of architecture, is said to be without a fault, and the ruins of a palace of the ravages of time. This must along the streets whom this man dis-figured, and whom he usually called powerful monarch. The stones are so enormous and massy, that one is

them sixty-three feet, the depth feet; and, what is remarkable, they are raised up into the wall about twenty-feet from the ground. Not a foot can be moved, in going about the town, without stumbling on some precious fragment, beautifully some precious fragment, beautifully carved. Here I spent a couple of days; and after three days journey, I arrived at Baurenth, tone a vessel and come here, on my way to Antioch and Aleppor and from which I mean to go to Constantinople, make the tone of Grand and Alephores. the tour of Greece, and it it please puinted flow God, I hope to be in old England in the colour winter. I have given you a very applied to alight account of my travels in this pungency. letter, and I delay all particulars till we meet.

It would take a long summer's day to impart to you the hardships I have encountered, the privations I have been forced to submit to, the hair-breadth escapes I have been among, the difficulties in the languages encountered, I travel with one servant only.

I have a patent letter from Rome that has commanded at the convents all I could desire, and our ambassador at Constantinople, has also sent me a firman from the Grand Sig-

In most part of my journeys, I have been obliged to take escorts of soldiers, on account of the dangerous state of the countries. The manners are totally at variance with those in Europe, and every thing appears "passing strange" to a traveller, when he firsts put his

I have not met with a single Englishman in the whole of my route.

Do remember me kindly, to good Mrs. I***, and the accomplished lady we visited at Oxford, whose name I really forgot; and believe me my dear I ***

Your's truly, W.R.

Solomon and Sheba .- I recollect pretty story, which, in the Talmud of Gemara, some Rabbin has attributed to Solomon.

The power of this monarch had spread his wisdom to the remotest parts of the known world. A private scholar in general, passes his life in obscurity, and prosperity, (a solitary consolation,) spreads his name to the most distant regions .-But when a king is a student, the case is reversed .- Queen Sheba, attracted by the splendor of his reputation, or more probably urged by the insatiate curiosity of the female, visited this political king at his own court, with the sole intent of asking him questions. The Rabbin does not inform me, if her examination of the Monarch was always made in the Chamber of audience; there is reason to suspect that they frequently retired; for the solution of many hard problems, to the phi losophical sotitude of a private cabinet. But I do not intend by any means to make this work (as Lord Littleton answered to a curious female, concerning his history,) "a vehicle of antiquated scandal.

It is aufficient, that the incident ! now relate, passed as Solomon sat surrounded by his court .- At the foot of the throne stood the inquisitive Sheba; in each hand she held a wreath of flowers; the one composed of natural, the other of artificial flowers. Art, in the labour of the mimic wreath, had exquisitely emu lated the lively hues, and the variegated beauties of nature; so that at the distance, it was deemed impossible for him to decide-as her question imported which wreath was the natural and which the artificial. The sagacious Solomon seemed posed; yet to be vanquished, though in a trifle, by a trifling woman, irritated his pride.

The son of David-he who had written treatises on the vegetable productions, "from the ceder to the hysop," to acknowledge himself to vast extent. Clusters of the finest he cutsuitted by a wonfan with columns are still remaining, braving shrede of papers and glased paint-the ravages of time. This must ingal The honour of the monarch's reputation for diving aspacity seemed diminished; and the whole lew ish court looked solemn and melanhis marked men.

I left Acre, and came on to Tyre, sometimes really lead to think the seeing close to the sea side. The keeping close to the sea side. The prophecy of Szripture is fulfilled which declares that this place (shall be as a rock for fishermen to spread that it is their nets on." The place is in ruins.

fixed on the other. The decision was not then difficult; the learned Rabbins shook their beards in raptury, and the baffled Shebs had one more reason to be astonished at the wisdom of Solomon.

This would make a pretty poeti-cal tale. It would have an elegant description, and a pleasing moral; that the bee only rests on the natural beauties, and never fixes on the painted flowers, however inimitably the colours may be laid on. This applied to the ladies, would give it

From the Union. Every day we must add something fresh-some new variety of a hundred times repeated story-to the catalogue of marine barbarities.-We have thought of pasting them in a row, in order to see at the end of the year their length, (which we imagine might festoon the whole demicircle of the Legislative Halli) but the idea discouraged us of the undertaking. The extract which we are about to make, reminds us of another transaction connected with the New Orleans pirates, which was fately communicated to us by a residem of New-Orleans, who had every opportunity of knowing the particulur faces; and which we do not remember to have seen in print. In 1812, a packet sailed from New-Orleaus, bound, we think, to France, in which a number of ladies and fewer geatlemen embarked. Among the former was a French lady whose known wealth was perhaps the cause of a disaster, which in all its details is still left to be imagined, though there is little doubt of its nature. Some months passed away and no intelligence was received from the vessel or its ill fated passengers; but as a married daughter of the lady whom we just mentioned, was one morning walking the streets of New Orleans, she saw, (and fainted at the sight) her mother's jewels on the neck of a woman, whom, common fame reported to be the mistress of Lafitte. This man stoutly denied that he had any hand in the deed by which they fell into his hands, but alledged that he won them in gambling with the pirates, whose seat was then the Island of Barrataria. Vessel or passengers, were never seen or heard of, and if their bodies were suffered to have a grave in the Ocean, unpolluted by these ruffians, it is not doubted in New-Orleans that they were each and every one murdered. Whether the fifteen recently reprieved, or any of them, were stained with this piracy, we know not; but we presume the facts, can be ascertained; and if mercy be allowed to them, it will be so much the greater, but if punishment bademanded, it will be the better deserved.

Drinking Cold Water in the heat of

the day. This subject is forced upon us from having night before last witnessed the last agonies of a person who had the Wednesday before imprudently taken a large draught of cold water while heated. Let it be impressed upon those who need such a caution, that cold water in such circumstances, is a deadly draught. If suffering under burning thirst, and exhausted frame, in a hot day, let it yet he borne in mind that when you put a large cup of cold water to your lips, you are about to swallow so much rank poison-for the effects of the one are hardly more deadly than the other. We presume every persons knows, that when water is taken from the spring or the pump, and suffered to stand until its chill is taken off, it will slake thirst more effectually than cold water, (though it may not, at the moment be so refreshing) and that any liquid, when drank in small quantities at intervals, (for instance a awallow at a time, with an interly extinguishes thirst than a copi-ous draught. Remember, above all, that cold water in a hot day is rank, polann.

deed subversive of the original de-sign, of human punishment. The legitimate aim of all penalties inflic-ted by law is to hold up to public view the guity and suffering offender as an example to deter other from committing similar offences -For this purpose nothing is better calculated to make the deep impres-sion 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 oblivious point of view, than to see, as we have too often done, arti-ficial & 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 thidst 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 alarn, 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." 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, were respited for two months by the president, and Brailsford 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 les them be repealed .-But if it is indeed a crime that deserves panishment ____ 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 tempations are always presented to a class of men more inclined to calculate the chances of escape, than to estimate the

miseration, and without any later-ference 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 princples, should not be suffered to run at large to depredate 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 opera-

We learn that satisfactory evidence was communicated to the of ficers of the Philadelphia bank, that Learned was seen on Monday evening, at 9 o'clock, to descend into the common sewer at Whalebonealley. 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 ft 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 not what to do; he put a bill on his assailed by the signature of the window for letting his house and two days names of more than one thousand furniture, determined not to lead a subsequent thereto divided the mofemales! I deprecate such a preremiserable existence in the very which was on board, (about dent. Let it be remembered that a place in which he had hitherto 10,000) among the scames, giving

neiderate lenity have to blotted the records of our own state. Let the laws be impartially execu ed or repealed.

From a Liverpool paper.
TRUE STORY.

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

"I welve months ago, Mrs. Z. the wife of a respectable tailor, near Pownall square, was in confinement here several days, under rather curious circumstances. One Satur day, 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. berself 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 an guish. She considered the disgrace she had incurred too great for either her own or her husband's endurrance; 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 selfrespect 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. al. ready 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 astonish-ment 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, feating that by some unaccountable accident she the dock. But her body was undis-covered; 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

"On Thursday morning, I came to the gaol, as the visiting magis trate, and the turnkey draw my at tention 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. sent for Mr. Z. and while waiting for him, gave an order for Mrs. Z. discharge.-At length he arrived, dreated in deep widower's mournog, with a countenance gloomy as his draperye I introduced him to his supposed lost wife, and never was surprise more sudden, or joy more ardent, then 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 beam ing, and their re-united hearts swelling with unmeasured felicity."

> Boston, June 27. Gen. Rondeau Privateer.

Since our last paper, eleven per sons have been arrested in this town as part of those brought from a privateer on the coast by the achooner 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 camined.

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 ays 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 polacra 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 saisaid 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 Scamen, 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 track some of the marines; that they know not what became of the boat, but a prize brig which was in company, (and which on these occurrences on board had fallen or had been thrown into 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 reathed the land in safety. There were 10 persons in the boat.

danger of punishment, there was governor is not an individual at lireason to expect that the remarksble number of persons who have but an executive officer whose im-

afterwards e

mander of the Gen. Rosi David M. Miles, said to be simore, the name of the rin is stated to have be of the Second Latimer. Among the persons trees are natives of Triests Graces, England, St. Domingo, Ayrea &c., but no crices of

The investigation here roborated many of the circums a stated by the persons a been examined at the south

All the persons from the teer who visited Boston, a lad, have been arrested. Pe

TO THE AMERICAN FUR On the twentieth intent, unexampled in the fary of gress, in the course of a few reduced the fairest portion once flourishing city to sehe awful visitation of Divine dence, has, in its desolating swept away an immente at the wealth of our city, are by the industry of years, and i a respectable and extensive of the community, bithere petent, if not affluent circum

upon the charity of the pull the first necessaries of life. The peculiar circumsus tending this terrible configuration has occasioned a greater em individual ruin and distress usually caused by the most aive fires. The extreme has weather—the extraordinay in of every thing combustible—u wind, and the very compact lation in the vicinity of its mencement, at once spread flames in every direction rapidity, which not only baffled effort to check its ravages, bi dered the removal of any within its desolating range, gether impracticable. Where came all was lost. From the amount of property consumed, is scarcely one of our affluent zeus who does not, either di or indirectly, participate in t

neral loss. A calamity so extensive an neral, at a time of peculiar ry pressure, renders our own zens wholly unable to afford the lief to the distresses of those have lost their all, which the cessities imperiously claim, & under different circumstances,

ny would cheerfully bestow. Under these circumstance Common Council of this city, felt it their duty to lay the dis ed situation of their unforte and needy fellow citizens before public, and in their behalf a such aid as those who feel for fering humanity may be will bestow. In making this ap reimburse the losses of the all however extensive, but to mit the sufferings of the needy and lieve the wants of the distresse And from the liberality and n ficence for which the Americas racter has ever been distinguishey derive an assurance, that do upon the public liberality so it ing and so great, will not fall the state of the st tract the attention and open hands of the charitable and hen It severy section of our construction of the expectation they have pointed a respectable committer receive and distribute any does not either in money or proper which the public charity may atow. Of this committee Gar Corning is chairman, and to him donations should be directed. donations should be directed. By order of the Common Co

cil of the city of Troy. ESAIAS WARREN, Mayo Troy, June 24th, 1820.

For Sale.

Mott

A discharge s artillerists ushe ns displayed on tete house. At tores and shops ependence was re Ruttr, esq. and the occasion deli f. Brice, esq. emblage of

stract of a letter Samuel Bacon, by the American speriatend the forming upon the Africa, to his f ter, Va. dated Sierra Leone A ul have so han hat I know out w Bat I will try to g into words it you the most fer lost -you can scattely that will not flouri

pine apples, baran

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will see them in e

let, Mutton, pe pese, buffalocs, g a excellent here Fab, oysters, lob ad turtles are ellent. Rice, Hads, sweet and cuenda, yama, & des roots are easi ment came and co so are cultivate wise, ivery, hor and ship-timber, pert. The native meful labourers. nes, you shall s the character! miration of ever straight, bardy, countenanced p look bespeaks 1)

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their own sun; b

ivers; and that

Indmire this p ock ones. I ha African among them. You se a child; and ex to walk before their sould eve bash, where their sould eve bash, where the shipped. A list of a two baself and te baself and te baself and to be worshipped by worshipped for Africa, American Americana to more to Afri any other qui "We are Steethero Lalas a little cown you wish to lown looks

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Calvert County. b W. steynolds. and Turner. e Frederick. ander Warfield, obius Davis, objet G. M'Pherson, ewis Motter, For Prince George's Chl. Francis M. Hall, Thomas T. Somerville, George Semmes, Captain Iosiah Jones.

Tendry las being the Anniverfeedsy las being the Anniverof the Declaration of American
opendence the day was noticed
this city with that ardour and
ling becoming a people grateful
their present happiness, and
lies to commemorate the glolies deed of their ancestora.

A discharge of cannon by the
artiferiats whered in the day;
lies beed on the spire of the sisting the Design of the state of the state house. At ten o'clock, the state and shops were closed, and steleven, the Designation of Instantian of Instanti the occasion, delivered by James.

Thick esq. is the house of deleness chamber before a numerous nemblage of litizens.

MERICAN PUB

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Troy. TARREN, Mayo

th, 1820.

Sale.

for contributi

Suract of a letter from the Rev. bythe American Government, to seperintend the settlement just forming upon the western coast of Africa, to his friend in Winchester, Va. dated

Sierra Leong March 27, 1820. "I have so many things to say

that I know at where to begin:-

But I will try to gather a few ideas into words or you. I find one of the most fer its soils in the world

the most ferele soils in the world —you can scattely name any articles that will not flourish here—oranges, pine apples, baranas, plantains, guavus; limes, tamicinds, &c. are the common fruits of the country—you will see them in every boy's hands. lest, Mutton, porks fowls, ducks, pess, buffaloes; goat' flesh, (which is excellent here,) a our meats, Isb, oysters, lobater crabs, clams, and turtles are about ant and exad turtles are abordant and ex-ellest. Rice, com, pulse of all fads, sweet and common potatoes, cuida, yams, &c. cabbage and garten roots are easily raised. Cotton. mer cane and coffee grow wild; and no tre cultivated. Palm oil, palm wise, ivory, honey, bees-wax, rice and ship-timber, are articles of export. The natives are friendly and mefal labourers. But come to Afna, you shall see Africans in their the character! They are the admiration of every beholder. Fine, streight, hardy, healthy, bold, open tountenanced people, whose very ook bespeaks that they know that hey are on their own soil, under theirswasan; beside their own noble ivers; and that this is their country. duire this people. You see go ock ones. I have seen but one sick African among about 4 or 5000 of them. You see every woman with schild; and even the infants seem walk before their time. But O. beir souls! every village has a devil's tesh, where he is avowedly wor-A little sort of a hur, the ite of a two bushel backet, is his imple. While the devit can aqueeze sinself and ten thousand of his imps, into my poor little heart. I am not it loss to understand how he can be wershipped in so small a house. Americans to see that they owe bere to Africa than to India, or

ay other quarter of the Globe.

Woman Gozzipi.—A mong the mistay ordinances promulgated at St. Helena, in 1709, we find the following.—Whereas several idle, goasiping women, make it their business to go from house to house, shous the Island, inventing and spreading false and a business of the good people, bureaf, and thereby sow discord and debate among the neighbours, and often between men and their wives, to the great grief and trouble of all good and quiet people, and to she unter extinguishing of all friendship, amity, and good neighbourhood; for the punishment and suppression whereof, and to the intent that all strife may be ended charry revived, and friendship concharity revived, and friendship con-tinued,—we do order that, if any woman, from henceforward, shall be convicted of tale bearing mischief making, scolding, drunkenness, or any other notorious vices, that they shall be punished by ducking, or whinning, or such other management whipping, or such other punishment as their crimes or transgressions shall deserve, or, as the Governor and Council shall think fit."

If a piece a trad be applied to the upper part is the point of the tongue, while a piece of silver is applied to the under part, upon bring ing the two metals into contact, a pungent sensation will be felt, accompanied by a strong metalline taste. If a piece of tin-foil be laid on the point of the tongue, and the wounded end of a silver pencil case be placed against the ball of the eye, while the other end rests on the tinfoil, a pale flash of light will diffuse itself over the whole of the eye .-If the experiment be made with sinc and gold, instead of tin-foil and silyes the flash is incomparably more vivid. Dr. Powler mentions, that by placing one of the metals as high up as possible between the gams and the upper lip, and the other in a si-milar altuation with regard to the under lip, a flash was produced as vivid as that occasioned in the former instance, with this remarkable difference, that the flush produced, instead of being confined to the eye, appeared to be diffused over the whole face.

From the Baltimore American

Daring Outrage .- By the gentleman passenger alluded to below, we have been policely favoured with the following account of the capture of the Spanish ship Santiago in the waters of the United States, by an armed brig mounting 14 guns, commanded by Jose Almeida, of Bilti-

Arrived, the pilot boat Star, Thomas Preble, master, from off Gape Henry, Va. with the captain, officers and part of the rew of the Spanish ship Santiago, Don Jose from St. Jago de Cuba to Baltimore. When on soundings on Sunday the 25th inst. at 6. A. M. discovered a brig steering about S. E. by E .-At 8 the ship steering about N.W. by N. by compass for land, was chased by a brig under French colours, having seven guns of a side; tne wind being then Southward and Westward, she continued chasing. At meridian, saw from the deck, a pilot boat, which proved to be the Star of Baltimore, captain Preble, bearing about W. S. W. with her signal flying for us to heave to-but could not, on account of the brig being in close chase and continuing firing at us with shot. Between the hours of three and four, two other pilot boats made for us, but we could not heave to, and thou would not approach too near on a punt of the shot. At four P. M. w from the topsail yard the land to Peer Africa, may the Lord help Southward of Crow-Island; at sundown saw off the deck the sand beath and trees, very plain, being then from five to six miles distant "We are at present situated on from the above mentioned beach— Serbra Island, in lat. 7, 10, N. at at half past 8 P. Mr sounded in six alittle town called Campellar. If fathoms water, the wind having to is a wish to know how as African own looks. I have only a request the size of common stacks scattered inegalarly over about an acre of true sach. They are round, made a round stick. Or 4 inches in disaster, watled together, and covered with layers and grass. Ec. on the roof planters and covered with layers and grass. Ec. on the roof planters are grown water; the wind hauling to Northward and growing calm, the brig lowered her boat down, and where within haif of us, asking "from whence came you, and where are you bound to, and why don't you have too for the U. S. brig Enterprise. The printers within haif of us, asking "from whence came you, and where are you bound to, and why don't you have too for the U. S. brig Enterprise. The printers within haif of us, asking "from whence came you, and where are you bound to, and why don't you have too for the U. S. brig Enterprise. The printers within haif of us, asking "from whence came you, and where are you bound to, and why don't you have too for the U. S. brig Enterprise. The printers of the us are the us and why don't you have too for the U. S. brig Enterprise. The printers of the us are you bound to, and why don't you have too for the U. S. brig Enterprise. The printers of the us are you bound to, and why don't you have too for the U. S. brig Enterprise. The pr

is nix or seven miles of land—sound of six fashoms water on the 26th june. The captain with an American passenger, and afterwards a part of his officers and crew, were taken on board the brig, which was said to be the Bollvar, commanded by Jose Almeida, of Baltimore, mounting 14 guns, last from Norfolk, having on board a compliment of 30 men, Americans, Irishmes of Englishmen, part of them, we were informed by the pilot, had been taken on board, while at anchor on the south side of Cape Heary, on Thursday the 20th last.

—She cleared out from Norfolk ander the name of the Wilson, Geo. Wilson master, who is now on board.

CHARLESTON, June 19.

'Explosion.—A Hay boat, belonging to Mr. Moore, of Manchester, S. C. and loaded principally with materials for the Board of Public Works, among which were some stone line and keep of powder blew up off Dewee's Island, on Saturday last, in consequence of the Hose getting wet and communicating with a keg of powder. A negro woman and child were blown overboard and the child drowned—one of the Boat hands seriously injured and the Boat rendered unfit for repair. She re-Wilson master, who is now on board with the said Almeida.—She intenda cruising of the Capes until she procures full compliment of men.—The captain of the ship Santiago with an idea of obtaining his papers. rendered unfit for repair. She returned to town yesterday.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office, Anna

and saving \$5000 that he had hid in three casks of water, which be-

longed to an American passenger, and avoured to ramsom the ship, but could not succeed in any way.

Finding that they intended putting

on us board the pilotboat, the passen-

ger determined to claim his money

and informed the captain of the brig

where it was concealed-demanded

that the same might be restored,

and produced the documents which

proved the property to belong to

him and sandry American merchants

of Baltimore .- After seeing the do-

cuments he kept them, saying that

he would carry them to Margaritta,

and there he would see what was to

be done with the money. He press-

ed or forced into his service 8 of the

crew of the ship, notwithstanding

all the protestations made by the

men and captain against taking up

arms and robbing their fellow countrymen. The pilots of the said boat

were witness to the tears and sup-

plications of the men impressed .-

charge of Piracy and Murder, were

Court, now sitting in this city, on

Wednesday, on a motion for their

consider of the application, together

its opinion, that they should be re-

PORTSMOUTS, (N. H.) June 24.

may be had in this town every

during the summer, of several of the

best kinds of sea fish, good wheat

bread, potatoes, sauce, and a bottle

of sparkling spruce beer for 6; cents

Fish, say 1 lb, of hallibut or cod, 2

Bread, 1 lb. of the best sort, 1; Potatoes at 20 cents per bushel,

A Cure for the Dropsy .- Take one

peck of the inside bark of large Black

Ash, the north side of the tree; put

it in a large pot full of water; boil it

down to one gallon; put it in a stone

jug and stop it tight .- Take a large

double hand full of the inside bark

of Elder Stalks; another of the Roots

of Elder-add two table spoons full

of Parsley Seed; two gallons of bard

sound Cyder-put all this in an iron

pot-set it in a cool place-cover it

close. Let the persons take half a pint of the Ash bark denk in the

morning, work off itself-same day

at 12 o'clock, take one gill of the

Elder drink, and in the evening take

e gill again-next day take a gill

three times, and so on. Only every

third morning take the Ash purge.

If you vomit it up, you must take as

much again until it operates. A-

bout 9 or 10 days the water will be-

gin to come away by urine or stool,

or both. You must drink no water

at any rate. You must drink sweet

Cooking, sauce, &c.

1 bottle of space beer,

ges preferred .- Courier.

They were all Spaniards.

polis, July 1, 1820.

Doctor Eli Ayres, (2) Joseph Allen
Adam Clarke Avard, Elizabeth Boyd John Broun, 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 Ew. ing, Daniel Flynn, Joseph Pouler, Richard Frisby, Mordecai Goswell, Mr Gigant, G. Grammar, John J. Gibson Thomas Harris, (2) Osborn S. Har wood, R. G. Harper, Abraham How-land, Hanry 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. Klity, Sarah A. Lucas, Anny Lusby, Peter Miller, Thomas Meredith, John H. Marriott, Joseph Mayo, Daniel Murray, (2) H. M. Murray, Levi Maxey, Children on 23.

That part of the crew of the privateer brig General Rondeau, confined in the jail of this city, on a Alexander J. Murray, Lieut. James Monroe, U S. A. Joseph Norris, James Pollard, Henry Peck, Gassaway Pindell, Been S. Pigman, John Robinson, W.S. Richardson, John Reeves, Robert Ram say, Colonel Joseph Selden, Gustavus brought up before the U. S. Circuit Schmidt, Harriet Shaaff, Rezin Spurrier, Philip Snowden, John Stevenson, Wm Spencer, Augustine Sappington, discharge. The Court took time to George Staylor, Maj. Jonathan Selden, Jennetta R. Stevens, Andrew Slicer, Gerrard Hopkins Snowdes, Leonard with the evidence adduced against them; and yesterday morning gave Scott, Miss Sally Stewart, Edward Tilly, Wm. Terry, W. G. Tack, Doctor onathan Waters, Doctor Anderson tained in jail for trial on the char-Warfield, Elijah Weems, Rachel Wesley, Sarah Whitelock, Henry Woodward, Robert Welch, of Ben Jonathan Weedon, Edward Williams, Joseph Wood, Mr. Withey, Nicholas Watkins, Cheap Living .- A good dinner of Thos.) Doctor Walter Wyville (2)

amb Waters, Harriet Wilks. James Munroe, P. M. July 6.

Sheriff's Sale.

By very of a writ of fieri facias from ed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 20th inst. on the premises, 18 head cattle, pair of oxen, one wag-gon. Seized and taken as the proper-ty of Ambrose Updegraff, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Samuel Hoston, Jonathan Ellicott, surviving obligess of John Ellicott.-Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

Bonj. Gaither shif. A. A. County. Committed.

To my custody as a Runaway a Ne-gro Man by the name of Joshus Hines, about thirty years of age, five feet two inches high, large whisters; his cloath-ing is a green close body cost, a pair of bottle green velvet pantaloons a blue and white striped vest, a pair of panta-loons same colour, a fancy cloth surrout, and a close body fancy cost, two cotton and a close body fancy coat, two cotton shirts, an old neck cloth, a blue and red striped handkerchief, a pair of coarse shoes, a furred hat a cotton and silk worsted waistcon, patched with red flannel, says he is free, and lives in Queen Anne's sounty, on the eastern shore. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, pay his prison fees, &c or he will be dealt with as the law directs,

Benj. Guither, ahff. A. A. C. An Overseer Wanted.

To take charge of a Tobacco planta tion—A respectable Man who can bring satisfactory testimonials, of his character and capacity, will meet with an aligible situation. And good wages apply at this office,

me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application.—I du therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Young be discharged from his confinement, and that he he and appear before the county court of Anne. A randel 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, 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 and of insolvency.

Given ther my hand and seal this 10th Appl. 1920.

10th April 1820.

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 stockhol-ders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Bankinghouse 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 shoosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, or 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, Baltingers, are request-ed to publish the above one 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 indebt-

ed to make immediate payment. Jonathan Pinkney, Adm'r.

Natice is hereby Given, That the subscriber, has obtained from the orphies court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Weems, late of said county, a ceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of Japany 1821, they may observe by January 1821, they may observe by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; and those indebted up requested to make immediate pay Gustavus Weems, Adm'r.

For Sale.

The subscriber will sell his round situated near the hay is a desirable lot to any person wishing to purchase, it contains fruit trees of almost every description, three English walnut trees well grown, and very fruitful. It is unnecessary to give any further description of the lot, as any person withing to purchase can

NOTICE.

Henry Price.

Was committed to my custody on the 18th inst. negro Jack, as the property of John B. Thomas, of Charles county, his owner is requested to take him away, or the law will be complied with

by the subscriber. Benj. Harris, Shift. Calvert county.

NOTICE

Persons who are indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note, or open account, which has been standing above 12 months, are carriestly 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.

Sharles Waters.

with a bundle of peating the same—we ordered them to keep off, but they would not listen to us—continued to approach us, and in the act of hailing, she firedly, without fail. Eat nothing but Chickens, Squirrels, Birds or fresh Beef. Take as much care of wet, and taking cold as a woman in child-bed. If you want to get well, be sure without fail to follow these ing to southward and eastward of us, Man, secusion Enquire at this

It is a matter of some surptime, a 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 chivelrous officer. In the days of our boyhood, we recoller to have read a little six-pensy 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 tradicion, 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 let ter from a Dady, (a niece of the hero of whom we are speakisg,) dated Edinburg, 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 in to me 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 Chevaller PAUL JONES. They consist of his correspondence with Washington, Jefferson, Dr. Franklin, Adams, the Duke de la Rochfoncault, 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 ma three large octavo volumes. I he been advised to publish them in agland, and would have done so, had money been my object: But they contain some bit ter reflections against the British Government, which, it 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 no ask of you, is, to let me know if here is any Bookseller in New York, who would undertake to publish them, and that 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 aminishing. You will perhaps think me very unreasonable to expect you to inform me, what I am to get for a work which what I am to get for a work which you have not to show to the publisher. But understand me right. I do ot expect that you will be able to name a certain sum; but on that you may, perhaps, after it uiry, have it in your power to give ut : hint of what it is probable I might receive. It you will have the good ness to essist 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 pravision—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 ascert a 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 embarrasement throughout the country; and we are mensible also, that the country has been so overrun with subscriptions; that many can hardly dure even the eight of a new prowithstanding 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 forego-ing letter, [who we presume to be the writer of the memoirs,] we have no doubt that the work will be found this office.

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 dear. 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 .- A midst all the vices and all the enormities of Algerine Turks (a people distinguished for violence and rapacity, and almost every species of crueity) 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 tenacions, indeed, are the Turks on this subject, that it is said if one of them, in his walks, is likely to tread upon a peace of written or printed paper, laying on the ground before him, he will invariably turn seide, least it should have the name of GOD upon it.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland, MANDER,

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

The Maryland is pot surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat n the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, AM. calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolisat-half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Balti more at six o'clock, PM. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, AM. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Pas-sengers wishing to go to Philadelphia. can be put on board the Union Linear Steam Boats from Baltimore, and arrive at Philadelphia early the nex

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 Of fice,

Price One Dollar. A1.50,

THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS Of the same Session Price-81 50.

Mach 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 untract for the build-ing thereof, they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this sub-ject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As 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 sub-nitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the So th-Ri-ver Bridge Company Amapolis, will receive immediate attention, Henry Maynadier, President.

The Editors of National Intelligen-cer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimere, and the Maryland Republican, Anna-polis, will insent the above for the weeks and forward their accounts to this office. June 29

Irish Linen Warehouse

The subscriber imports and will a constantly supplied with every

IRISH LINENS

hich he will sell on the most red He has nowon hand 150 cases \$ 4 7-8 & 3-4 white linens, the and coarse as

& 10 4 diaper & demank table linen

Dowlass, Droghedas, Derries, Duck Dingle Lines Checks.

The above goods have all been im ported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturers, will be found as cheap as any in Ame-

W. R. ADAIR, Jr. He has also in Store, Madeira Wine of very superior quality, Brass Wire, 2 Lustres,

London made cloths and superfine bine clothe. April 20.

Prince-George's County Court 1 April Term, 1820.

On the application of Alpha J. Hy att, 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 icts of assembly, and that he is in actual confinement for debt, and no oher 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 aforegoing 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, goe 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 FALL, CI'k. May 11.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, Formarly 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 commodi ous 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 per-fectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witpessed 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 great est attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits pub-March 23.

Calvert County Chancery Court, May Term, 1820. John J. Brooke, Exr. of Basil Brooke,

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 Wienall, deceased, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Winnall, whose per sonal estate, as stated by the said bill,

is insufficient to pay his debts.
It is also stated, that Elizabeth Winnall, Joshus Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnell, 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, Joshus Winnall, William Winuall, and Clarian Winnall, have notice of this applicatip, and of the nature and object of this application, and of the nature and object of this it, and may be warned to appear in this count 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.

Horses being carefull stended 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-Arandel sounty, Iring between the pro-perty of Col. Merger, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contes 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 tobaccorn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be di-vided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr., Esqr. will shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

March 9.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel Coun-

ty, 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 pre-scribed 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 Annapo-lis, 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.
P. CHD. RIDGELY.

May 11.

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 stockhold ers, 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 at. tendance at the bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incorporation.

Jana: Pinkney, Cash'r.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, the editors of the Easton Gazette and Star, Easton, the editors of the Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Frederick-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 handla Store.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and

beliarations 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,
Appeal do.
Tobasco Notes, &c. &c. acca Notes, &c. &c.

we might be able to the writings of app ways to be met with the clergy, we shall what it is deemed christian doctrine of

reputation.

I am induced to nishing the laity we regard to the duties pe that, besides a usuful information which are imposed ou them, some his tion, may occasionally gy. While they act u yows; endeavour to fran vows; endeavour to frage and subject to the index to the according to the destrict of the first the flock of Christ whole some section. the flock of Christ, and reversity of their Bishops, following with a fed an and will, their godly admonstran, her a serve, and there is in the laity of the disc serve, and there is in the laity of the char of Maryland generally, seers discount to honour and support hem. If hower, a any time, any of them forget to my do regard to their of solemn engagement and instead of lovin to "dwell to miser is unity," a design a muld be manifestal unity," a design a muld be manifestal introduce disorder and misrole into the church, to oppose it legitimate anhart, or to assume powers a sich do not into to them, their it is not ally the right, it becomes the imporative inty of the lay to animadvert upon such conduct with a sparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms presented, and of the doctrines a reed to by see Church, it will be no par to the beaution of the Magazine to recommend at her we consider at, any new same tons, whether a connice at, any new ince

The Repository shall be published tries a month, each number pages royal 8 vo B to contain sixteen e two dollars per is num, one half pay other half upon he delivery of the 17th

The first num Saturday in Jan ent number of sol rahall appear on the third ry next, should a suffici-

lify the expense. Subscriptions recoved at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's

Union Manufacturing Company of

Maryland. NOTICE In conformity to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this conpany, at an adjourned meeting beld at day, 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 a Warelous, No. 152 Market-street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for an ad-vance of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock, for not less than run YEARS -for which advance the subseribers thereto will receive half yearly dividends at the rate of seven per cel-per annum, and the property of the company will be pledged for the re-pay ment 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. Jane 1

The editors of the Prederitation Herald, the Hager'stown Tored Light, Maryland Gazette and Essimilation, will insen it above till the 6th day of August, and forward their accounts to the president for payment.

NOTICE

All persons having claims sgame the estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthing ton, late of the city of Annapolis, de-cessed, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to Brice J. Worthington,

June o James Murdoch intends preferring petition to the next General Assem of Maryland, for a special act of insol-Jupe 15.

Administrator.

FOR SALE,
The House in which the subscriber of
present resides.
Persons desirous of purchasing it, are
invited to call and examine it. The
terms will be liberal.
MICHOLAS J. WATEINS.

CARYLAN

OL LXXVIII.

MINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

Ares Dollars per Annus

Anals of Public Justice. on the European Magazine, March 1820. THE GYPSEY CHIEF.

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> acd another passenger ach a plank laid artfull direct grain, anoth en lurking more than the owner of the boa and remained hidden en of the night. His niwered. He had no what he had sacrifice s nights to obtain of, the mode by which Drummond's Keep g his impregnable for ted. He instantly t at, and rowed slowly the loch, to an island He rested on its down into the ti "It is there still self, and drawing clo ets leaped on dry the true shepherd's g under the bushes him :ill they desce oder an archway of red branches. "I said the highland

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JONAS GREEN,

SE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. firee Dollars per Annum.

smals of Public Justice. the European Magazine, March 1820.

THE GYPSEY CHIEF. been tritely, because truthat the boldest efforts of imagination cannot exceed mace of real life. The best stale is not that which most Wes the ordinary chain of Acharacters, but that which seting and combining them, those inconsistencies and gies that leave, in real life, se of sight unsatisfied. An delights his reader when he n incidents distinctly and ly, according with moral jusis portraits delight us when resemble our fellow creatures ot too accurately tracing their and blemishes. This elegant t is the breathing of a purer minimus that asserts its claim poler and more perfect state; other, though an austerer kind sure arises, when we consider such of the divinity appears man's most erring state, and ach of "goodliness in evil." or of those drear midnights plands soon after 1745, a man ed in a large coarse plaid. from a stone ridge on the of Lochlomond into a boat be had drawn from its covert. wed resolutely and alone, look. arefully to the right and left, suffered the tide to bear his bark into a gorge or gulf, so w, deep, and dark, that no esot death seemed to await him. ices rugged with dwarf shrubs aken granite, rose more than ted feet each side, sundered the stream, which a thirsty

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thin the wall of rock ret had not observed that it acd another ipassenger. Undirect grain, another man ten lurking more than an hour the owner of the boat enter. and remained hidden by the en of the night. His purpose niwered. He had now discowhat he had sacrificed many as nights to obtain a knowof, the mode by which the ow-Drummond's Keep gained achis impregnable fortress unted. He instantly unmoored pit, and rowed slowly back athe loch, to an island near the He rested on its oars, and down into the transparent "It is there still" he said self, and drawing close among kis leaped on dry land. A the true shepherd's breed sat under the bushes, and ran him :ill they descended togeoder an archway of stones and ed branches. "Watch the aid the highlander to his guide, who aprang immedi-way to obey him. Meanwhile

his dirk, and returned to his atisland had once belonged to ritage of Gordons, whose anhmily, urged by old prejudices tereditary courage, had been on in the ill-managed rebellion 15. One of the clan Argyle vatched a favourable opportuto betray the laird's secret ments, and was commissioned test him. Under pretence of ship he gained entrance to his

Her lifted up one of the grey

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mostly wore, looked at the

the lake, and his false friend seeing | into the interior. There the deep. his desperate efforts threw 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 trai-tor'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 his, and that dying hand never lest 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 ex cept 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 .breed, famous for collecting and driving off sheep, and therefore distingu shed 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

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 gipsies 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 hold in the isle, and conceal- which the basket had seemed to isone of the king's soldiers at sue. It was artfully concealed by something beautiful, but only in on's door. The unfortunate tufts of heather, but creeping on his bloom and youth. He expected and laptd from

four footed Chieftain was deposed,

imprisoned in a byreloft, and finally

sentenced to be drowned; from this

est 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 subterraneous wall. A crevice be hind 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 fix-

ed 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 hisson, 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 the plank laid artifelly along The Gypsey Chieftain had also a secret entrance, and whether any tion, and shrouded in a plaid grim cur of the true black-faced present danger threatened him .-Gorden answered the first question with the mere truth, and added almost truly, and he feared nothing but the emissaries of the govern ment, 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 mattrass 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

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 pleage 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 ob. served 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 fixeds 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, bur 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; " la you not remember poor old Marian Moome?" * said Annet, & the laird led his supposed son towards the superanuated crone, though without expecting any mark of recognition. Whether she had noticed any thing that had passed could not be judged from her ideot 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 re turn and watch by his side. He came back in a few moments, and while the impostor couched himself on his matrass, took his station overcome with joy and fatigue. The embers went out by degrees,

while the highland Jachimo 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 mas-

reped from his window into hands and knees he forced his way hoped to see a child full of playful "Nurse, or foster mother.

like a faithful highland servant, if Black Chieftain's fangs had not interposed to rescue Gordon. The broad copper broach 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 opens 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, ic 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 forager 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, again by the fire, and fell asleep, & had been kept by his master's fireside 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 outeries, 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, ter's dirk, and would have used it since I have baffled both my accusers and my jury. I am Gordon, chief

of the wandering tribes; but since

you have acquitted me on "soul and conscience," you cannot try me a-gain; and since I am not Cameron, you cannot try me for Cameron's treasons. I have had my revenge of my father's enemy, and I might have had more. He once felt the dead grip# of a Gordon, and he should have felt it again if he had not called me his son, and blessed me as my father once did. If you had sent me to the Grass-market, I would have been hanged as a Came. ron, for it is better for one of that name than mine to die the death of a dog; but since you have set me free, I will live free as a Gordon."

This extraordinary appeal astonished and confounded his hearers .-They were ashamed of their mis taking judgment, and dismay at the dilemma. They could neither prove him to be a Cameron or a Gordon except by his own avowal, which might be false either in the first or second case; and after some consultation with the secretary of state, it was agreed to transport him privately to France. But on his road to a seaport, his escort was attacked by a troop of wild men and women, who fought with the fury of Arabs till they had rescued their leader, whose name remained celebrated till within the last sixty years, as the most formidable of the gypsey tribe. * The grasp of a drowning man.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 13.

Federal Republican Nominations. For Calvert County. Thomas Blake, Gustavus Weems, Joseph W. Keynolds, Samuel Turner.

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

I or 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, Edwara Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. William Jackson.

Appointments by the Governor and Council.

THOMAS H. HALL, Esquire, Was on Tuesday last appointed Register of Wills for Anne-Arundel county, vice John Gassaway, deceased

CUTHHERT HALL, Esq. Register of Wills for Kent county, vice -Barroll, deceased.

ORATION

Delivered by JAMES F. BRICE, esq. in the House of Delegates Chamber, on the 4th July, 1820, before a large assemblage of citizens .-

It is with no ordinary technigs that I now approach so distinguished an audience—an audience rendered doubly brilliant, in consequence of its being embellished by those whose presence would adorn any assembly

I deem it almost needless, my triends countrymen and fellow citizens, at the threshold of this address, to apprise you, that we are here assembled, for the purpose of commemorating the antiversary of Ame rican independence an ara in our history, no doubt, highly interesting to every individual, in whose veins there throbs one drop of American blood.

This day, four and forty years, the United States of America, were, with one consent, declared to be free and independent. The declaration of independence an instrument framed by no common architect, exhibits a catalogue of grievances, so oppressive, that the colonies writhed in agony under them.

The colonists, finding that they could not by the most loyal petitions to the throne of Great Britain, wherein were enumerated the grievances thus spoken of, obtain relief from their peculiarly distressed condition, were compelled to have recourse to arms, the last, the ultimate appeal of nations This they did with unleigned reluctance but they had forborne, until forbearance ceased longer to be a virtue.

It may, by some be contended, that the polonists, as dutiful children, should-not. have resisted the authority of the mother country-but it might be urged in behalf of the colonies, that so soon as the mother country divested herself of the attributes of a parent, the colonists, from that moment. ceased to be bound in duty, to obey her magisterial mandates .- This doctrine is as similated to the principle, that allegiance and protection are correlative terms. sovereign withhold his protection from a subject, that subject no longer owes allegiance to his sovereign; since it is the act of the sovereign, that severs the bond of union existing between them. So it is in regard to the mother country and her coloniesthe ligament which bound them together was torn asunder by the convulsive throes of desperation, and the declaration of independence was that convulsion.

I would there remark, my fellow citizens,

that it is not my intention to array this

speech in any of the vestments, or rather, habiliments of party politics, but to confine it exclusively to such subjects, as are applicable to the day we commemorate. Let us pause here for a moment, my fellow-citizens, while I pay a tribute justly due to the ruler of this republic, the president of the United States, whose administration has hitherto been conducted with the profoundest wisdons, and by a policy commensurate with liberty, a plant indigenous to our soil The system of measures already adopted if persevered in, will tend to the aggrandizement of this republican empire, since it is a sys. tem matured by years, and embodies principles, on whose superstructure, a govern ment if erected, must remain perma nent. Out of this system has grown sound and liberal policy As an effect of this policy, we see gradually rising an efficient navy a navy though Lilliputian in its size during the last war, achieved unparalleled victories a navy calculated to pro tect our external commerce, and to operate as a means of national defence - a navy that has obtained a celebrity paramount to that of any other navy in the world. While descanting on the policy of the

existing administration, permit me, my fel. low citizens, to call your attention to the message of the president to congress at the commencement of their last session-since it is as able a state paper as can be found in the archives of any country. This commu incation is fraught with language, bold spirited and energetic, but, at the same time cool, deliberate and dispassionate. - The topic that chiefly occupies the pen of Mr Monroe, is our relations with Spain; or more properly speaking, the ratification of the Spanish treaty. He recommends the employing pacific measures for the attainment of the end contemplated to be effected thereby, and advises a different rule of conduct, only, so far as to prevent the dignity, or honour of the nation from being compromited So long as the vessel of state is under the direction of so skilful a pilot, we need apprehend, neither shipwreck, nor any other disaster. For this digression I must apologize, should an apology he deemed ne. lected, acted well his part during the revo-

We will now, my fellow citizens, revert o the situation of the American colonies, when they resolved to throw off the voke of Great Britain. The colonists having found, that all meliorating methods to bring Great Britain to a just sense of their wrongs, had proved abortive, were determined to resist by force the oppressions, the accumulated oppressions under which they groaned, and with alacrity proceeded to make active preparations for the complesson of this end, as well as for the pornable blessings of liberty and indepen-

Were I to recount all the vicissitudes, dangers, hardships, disasters and privations, in which our countrymen were subjected, while engaged in the great struggle for our therties, which like early blossoms were then unfolding themselves to view, the relation would transcend the limits usually prescribed to a fourth of July oration tisty you of the fact I have just stated, let any one read the history of the American revolution, and even then, he would have but an imperfect idea of the sufferings of those, "Who fought and bled in freedom's cause"

The colonists having assumed a warlike attitude, did not long hesitate on whom to repose the chief command. Every eye was instantaneously directed to one man, and that man was Washington, he, whose portrait now adorns our walls. To Washington then was confided the destinies of his insulted and bleeding country. He, as commander in chief of the colonial forces, led forth his brave compatriots in arms to the field, and there unfurling the banner of liberty, resolved to conquer or die-and ne ver did a people, except the Greeks in their strife with the Persians, dare so much, with so fearful a disproportion. But the hearts of those champions of freedom were formed of stern stuff, and moreover, they were contending for their dearest rights, which operated as a powerful incentive to their actions, fied part that was acted on the vast nation. al stage, with the brilliant scenes of magna nimity wisdom and patriotic virtue, which our gallant countrymen exhibited thereon it is sufficient to excite our highest admiration. The most prominent actor in this important drama was Washington, whose egreat name" this day,

"Hines through the world, with land anniante" I will now, my fellow citizens, advert to the predisposing causes of the American re. volution, a revolution in favour of a po pular government-a revolution in favour of that law, which has been handed down to us as an invaluable legacy by our ancestors -a revolution that it preserved to the collumes, under another name, the rights se cured by Magna Charta - It was owing t the seperated acts of violence committed by Great Britain against the rights and privileges of the colonies, that the revolution in America was brought about.

A series of injuries unredressed, or of com. plaints unheeded, is transmitted from gene ration to generation - the memory of every outrage is preserved, from lather to son, un til at last some spark lights by chance upon the collected mass of combustibles, and then follows the revolutionary explosion.

It we attentively look through the various acts of the British Ministry in regard to his country, from its first settlement, down to the period when entreaty and remon strance yielded to debate and altercation, and these last to an appeal to arms, we shall dis. cover that the Declaration of Independence contains but an inconsiderable portion of their outrageous tyrannies-It is to those acts that the revolution may be ascribed .-Indeed it was by some author, as early as the days of Queen Elizabeth, predicted, that the conduct of the British Ministry duce a revolution in America, and could the person who foretold this event have lived, he would have seen his prediction verified. It is a lamentable fact, that the British Ministry were, at all times, more anxious to preserve their places, than to do justice, which made them insensible to the reiterated, but respectful complaints of the colonies. Every petition was considered by them as an act of disloyalty, and consequently disregarded. It is evident that the ministry of Great Britain were under the influence of a selfish policy - a policy of all others the most dangerous—a policy that like mildew blights whatever it touches. Nay, selfishness may be characterized as the hydra that we are perpetually combat. ing, but the monster has so much vitality, that new heads spring up as the old ones are out off. It was this contracted policy of

nies to rise in the majesty of their strength, having, at length, conceived their sufferings to have reached their climax, and thus was ushered in the Declaration of Independence.

It now devolves upon me, my fellow citisens, to trace the progress of the continen-tal army, through the revolutionary war, and though, in general, it may be tedious to listen to a dry relation of battles, yet on this occasion it cannot well be dispensed with, since a narration of the battles fought during the revolutionary war, forms a cessary appendage to the ceremonies of the day we are commemorating I therefore so licit your indulgence, if not your attention while I recount them, which I will do with as much expedition as possible. I must, however, in justice to my fellow citizens say, that I do confidently believe they delight in having recounted to them what Washing ton and his little army did during the war

The first signal battle that was fought af ter the birth of the declaration of indepen dence, was the action on Long Island. The battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Fort Moultree, and many others, were mere skirnishes when compared to the affair on Long Island.

The engagement on Long Island began soon after day light on the twenty-seventh day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, by the Hessians, under general De Heister, and by general Grant, along the coast, and was supported by the Ameri cans, with great resolution, for a considera-

The troops under lord Sterling, composed of colone Atlees, colonel Smallwood's, and colonel Hatche's regiments, with two battallons under colonel Miles, were engaged for six hours with the whole of the British left, under general Grant Their coolness and firmness would have reflected honour on veterans-but so unhappily deficient were these fine troops in the means of intelligence, that they were only apprized of the movements of general Clinton by his approach, having traversed the whole of the country in their rear. Their retreat being thus intercepted, a desperate effort was the only chance of escape, and a large pro-portion after having forced their way through the enemy's ranks, gained the woods many plunged into the marsh in Gowan's cove, some were drowned, and others perish ed in the woods, but a considerable number eventually reached their entreachments.

General De Heister at the commencement of the battle on Long Island was told, "that the Americans were determined to give the foreigners no quarters," every well," said that general with the utmost composure as I know the terms, I am ready to fight. De Heister was under the impression that the Americans were nothing more than a race of savages, and that if they took any British prisoners, they would torture them over a slow fire, & commit towards them otheracts of enormity; but this general was deceived in respect to the American character since the Americans are behind no nation in humanity. It is certain that no part of their conduct during the war could equathe inhuman murder of Miss M. Crea, a young lady of beauty and accomplishments -she was murdered in her bridal robe, and what renders the deed still more horrible, is that she was murdered with the tomahawl of an Indian, then in the British service This is a scene too tragical longer to be presented to the view, I must therefore draw over it the veil of oblivion—the veil of obli vion did I say, no, this savage act has left a stain on the historic page, that even time itself, the destroyer of all things, will scarcely be able to obliterate.

To return to De Heister-theinformation he received in regard to the Americans giv ing him no quarters had the desired effect, since the engage ent was in consequence thereof, conducted with great ardour or rather ferocity on both sides - no mercy was shown-no quarters given, but death and destruction were dealt in every direction.

It was the desire of Washington that the enemy would assault him in his entrenchments-since he was aware that raw troops elt a backwardness in exposing themselves to field manœuvres, but he knew from expersence that they would fight behind any breastwork however frail. Had the British assaulted him in this way, it would at have rendered the victory doubtful.

Washington has been somewhat censured for having fought the battle on Long Island, but I think it will unequivocally appear from an investigation of all the circumstances attending this transaction, that so far from being censured, his brow should have been encircled with a wreath of imperishable laurels he did on this occasion all that a general could have done-a battle could not e avoided, which being the case, Long Island was the most suitable position for this purpose. But it was dangerous to hazard an engagement on an island? Had the action not taken place on Long Island, it must have been fought in New York, but New York happens also to be an island, so that there was but a choice of dangers or difficulties. Had Washington abandoned Long Island, he must have withdrawn his troops from New-York, which would have enabled he enemy to remove all obstructions, and moor their fleet in East river, thereby at fording them an opportunity of annoying the country. Long Island must have been post of some importance, or Howe would not have spent an hour in attacking it when he might have assailed other posts less impregnable. That Long Island was susceptible of defence, there can be no doubt, ince there were at least ten thousand effec tive men stationed thereon, a number, how-ever far inferior to that of the enemy; but a battle was inevitable. During the engagement on Long Island colonel Smallwood's regiment from Maryland was nearly cut to pieces—a regiment composed of young men, and of the first families in the state.

A short time subsequent to the battle on Long Island, we find Washington at Newark, having arrived there after the reduc-tion of fort Washington and Lee by the British. When Washington reached Newark, his army was reduced from twenty-five thousand men to three thousand five hun. dred, and was daily diminishing. In this embarrassed situation he scarcely knew on what to determine - he at length said "We must retire to Virginia-numbers will repair to us for safety-we must carry on a predatory war, and if overpowered we must cross the Alleganies."
All that Washington now could do, was

to make a rapid retreat, which was so ju diciously managed, that the van of Corn wallis' army successively entered Newark Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton, as the rear of the continental army was leaving each of those places, & finally at twelve o'clock at night, reached the banks of the Delaware, just as the rear of the retreating army had left it. It is stated to be more than probable, the British Ministry that induced the colo- that had Cornwallis have had the command

of the British forces instead of How might still have been under the guardian-ship of the mother country; nay, it is further stated, that had Howe but attended to the subsequent representations of Cornwallis, the Americans might have been intercepted in their retreat_all this and a great deal more might have happened, but a it did not happen, is now of little import. This much I think we may venture to say, that no British general could have out.
manœuvred Washington, not even lord
Cornwallis excepted. There was certainly
something inexplicable in the conduct of lord Howe, while commanding the British forces in America.

Washington's retreat through the Jersey to Pennsylvania, was an unbroken series of discouragement to the American people, and well might the genius of liberty, in this hour of gloom and despondency, while hovering over the American army, in the language of poetical inspiration, exclaim,

"Immortal patriots rise once more, Defend your rights, defend your rights, defend your, shore, Let no rude fee, with impious band, Let ne rude fee, with impious band, Invade the shrine, where sucred to s, Of tool and blood, the well earn'd prize.

In this hour of darkness, savs the historian, when clouds were resting on the pavilion of their hopes, when the prayers of a whole people were to be lifted to the everlasting God, a sudden illumination passed athwart the firmament. It was in the councils of the nation. On the twentyseventh day of December, seventeen hun dred and seven v six, two days after Christ mas, Washington was unexpectedly clothed by Congress with unlimited powers for the conduct of the war, which furnished a pre-lude to great events. The brilliant affairs at Trenton and Princeton took place soon after this circumstance, wherein the Ame rican troops were victorious. The recruit ing service in America revived, owing to the action at Trenton, and went on prosper ously. It is somewhat remarkable, that in the short space of thirty days, all that part of New Jersey, which lies between New Brunswick and Delaware, was twice successively won and lost, won by a greatly superiour and triumphant army of veterans and regained by an almost annihilated mi

The battles of Brandywine and German town were fought after those at Trenton and Princeton, and though the Americans were vanquished, the British had nothing to boast of, since they lost in the two actions nearly as many men as the Americans; but at the battles of Behmans' heights and the Cowpens where colonel Howard of Balti more so signally distinguished himself, victory again perched on the American standard, a banner similar to the one that now waves over this edifice, or to the one that so triumphantly waved over Fort M-Henry when bombarded by the British fleet, during the recent conflict between Great Britain and the United States of A-merica, that "star spangled banner" which a distinguished bard of our country has so happily described as waving, "O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave ! Not long subsequent to the battle of Behmans' heights, Washington went into win-ter quarters at Valley Forge where the army suffered greatly for the want of even the necessaries of life. This circumstance is c'ose ly connected with an incident that occurred at a different period of the revolutionary war, an incident the relation of which is suffici ently affecting to moisten every eye with the tear of sympathy; the incident to which I allude happened at the period when our little patriot band were overwhelmed with the heaviest calamities, a period when they were not only half famished, not only ex posed to the ravages of fire and sword, but to the rigours of an inclement season, with scarcely a shoe to their feet, or a coat to their back. In this comfortless condition did these sons of liberty traverse the inhospitable wilds of America, and it is a melancholy fact that their march could be traced over the frozen ground by the tracks of blood that oozed from their gashed feet, This must have been a spectacle truly heart rending. At a time when many who are now in existence, were enjoying the luxuries of a winter's fire side, this dauntless band of patriots, with Washington as then leader, were not only encountering all the hardships incident to a winter's campaign, but were also manfully contending for those liberties olwhich we now have the unalloyed truition or enjoyment. It was this "Heaven born of patriots that emancipated our country from the galling chains of transatlantic tyranny and oppression. The British and Americans were successively obtaining vic tories and sustaining defeats from the battle on Long Island, to the surrender o Cornwallis at the siege of York, a surren der not only of the forces under his com mand, but also a surrender of those liberties for which we had been so long struggling and it was now that Washington and his compatriots in arms, made good their pro mise, having compelled tyranny, to prostrate

herself at the shrine of liberty.

From the surrender of Cornwallis at the siege of York down to the present time, our country hav been gradually ining in prosperity, and has, at length acquired a rank, a name, and a character among the nations of the earth. She has ex tended her dominion from Maine to the Gulph of Mexico, from the A lantic to the Pacific Ocean. Ours is indeed a country peculiarly favoured by Divine Providence since the Supreme Being has with an un sparing hand lavished on it the greates blessings; ours is a happy land, for it is the land of freedom; ours is a soil productive and fertile, here are cultivated in perfection literature, the arts, and the sciences, which spring up luxuriantly about our path; com merce and agriculture, that nurse of the human race, also flourish here. The rapid improvements, in other respects, that have taken place within the compass of a few years, evince, strongly evince, a spirit of enterprize in our citizens. And as to internal improvements there have more taken place in the metropons of Maryland during the last year, owing to the exertions of ai active and enterprising corporation, than in any one year since the foundation of Anna-

The name of Annapolis is in some measure associated with that of the deliverer of his country, since it was in that chamber (the senate chamber) Washington delivered up to an American Congress the commission under which he had fought and con. quered, a commission for every letter of which he obtained a trophy. After delivering up this commission,

whereby he had been enabled to erect a temple of adamant to liberty, he retired to enjoy a dignified case in the arms of domestic happiness. He was not, however, permitted to remain long in retirement, but was called by side over its councils, and his wisdom in the inexpressible German cries an

greater part of w ployed in the service of flesh is heir to," He was ed, by an Omnipotent Decree, covered country from whose borre veller returns," and left a grated mourn over his ashes. This Washington—thus departed his to the first in war, the first in page Washington thus as the first in penals first in the hearts of his country he departed, not like a meteor, the along the sky, and whose transiti ly noticed, but like a constellati disappearance creates a void, that can supplied, and whose departure it co plated with poignant regret plated with poignant regret.

TURNPIKE TOLL LAW It will be seen by the follo decision of the highest Court dicature in this State, that on portant question, as to the ri charging tolls by the Turnpite panies is finally settled. Fed.

COURT OF APPEALS. June Term, 18

Baltimore & Reisters . more County Town Turnpike Road

THE COURT'S OPINIO In this case, which depends e ly on the 33d section of the corporating several Turnpite Companies, the Court see nor to doubt. The privilege iv by that section, to persons res on or adjacent to the Turnpite within three miles of any Tur Gate, by paying once in twent hours, must be confined to pe who reside on premises which and touch the road within miles of the Gate, and cannot ! tended as contended for by the pellant, to those who reside where within a circle of three of the Gate, whether thry resi premises which touch the ro not. The judgment of the below is therefore affirmed with True copy. TH. HARRIS,

> NEW YORK, July MUSICAL ROBBERY. One of the Poeis has inform

· Music hath powers to southe the breast, "To soften rocks, and bend the b

oak,

but we were not before sware. it had the additional power of barring locks, and lulling to the watchfulness of a money h traveller. But from the fold particulars, which we have g ed at the police office we find t be the fact. A tobbety was ously executed, aided by the p of music, a few days since, boarding house, No. 4, Fronts kept by a respectable mas Decker. One of his boarders, man, possessed \$1560 in gold, locked in a trunk, was give charge to the landlord, and i his bed room, a front room i second story; having a door into the entry, and another was not used, opening into a room, with a bed standing a the door-the one locked, the boited within. A boarder, Cook, having learnt the situal the money, conceived the del making it his own. He empl fellow boarder (Ager) and to from without, for the plot,

was handsomely executed as for To draw away the bed, and through the bolted door, would a noise, and required that soul some kind should be devis cover that operation. For the pose Mr. Cook obtained a big from a North river sloop, we rived late in the evening. also necessary to keep the la and the woman of the house cupied as not to interrupt the age of the outside men throw lower entry, up to the bed aforesaid, through which the was to be conveyed into 18 room where the lodgers slept Cook's post was in the bar rod superintend the piper who menced his unremitting blast 10 o'clock, and to keep thelat occupied in the bar, making and punch, as soon as one glas made he called for another, 20 prevented his debouchment fro bar. His fellow boarder, Ag Dutchman from Albany,) this time, occupied the attent the woman in the back room. two outside men (Smyth & Ho fulfilled their part, rifled the which they left in the third and departed with the money.

The German, who had be joying Cook's hilarity, at last with Ager, to retire to rest. entering the room where his was open and empty, he made

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NEW YORK, July

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Another Justice of Police, during day, dispatched officers to search the gold at Smyth's house in ster-street, where he lived with Fomas, a Mrs. Kirk. Messrs. prind Duzenberry, having first tered the house, found a few gold resinabox of sawdust, and by tment, she indicated to them that shorel had been taken into the Mr, where after much digging & is, they found adroitly covered the foundation wall, the whole coat required. Unforcunately, have not yet been able to apand Smyth and Holden.

non the Salem (Mass.) Gazette. sobliging Correspondent has communicated to us the following cunous information respecting the engin of the name OHIO.

As one of the freest ships in our my bears the name of OH1O, it be gratifying to some of our llant officers to know the definiti-of the work. During my travels rough that Scare, a few years since, became acquainted with some of serliest settlers, men of good inmation, who gave me the followghistory or origin of the word to. This noble river, from which State derives its name, was forperly settled on its banks by sevewarlike tribes of Indians, who ret very numerous, and almost alan at variance with each other; ossequently nearly all their battles rete fought in canoes on the river; nd owing to the immense slaughter o repeatedly made, they gave it the name of Ohio, which signifies the War river; or, as some of the chiefs uplain it, the Bloody river; and thers, the stream of war. This is tradition handed down by the hels to its first settlers, and is as wen to me by them; and if correct, he Ohio bears the only warlike ame of any State in the Union. If his explanation is deemed of any natequence, by giving it publicity, you will oblige

A Friend to the Navy.

Providence, (R. I.) June 30. From Spain .- By the Dido, arried at Marblehead, we are favoured with an interesting letter from afriend in Cadiz, on the subject of Spanish affairs, dated May 11, 1820. would seem that the new order of things is firmly established, and that no apprehension is entertained of adelity of the King or the wise forterrance of the people:

"The new system goes on well, the rancour of party is daily diminishing, and the prospect seems fair, that it will be completely consolidated 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 an now be no doubt of his good fath and sincerity. In a Madrid paper, we have the substance of a conversation between him and the fench Ambassador on this subject. The King observed, "I have understood it is said in France, that I ave acceded to the Constitution from necessity, and not from choice. fell your master and your friends, that it is false; that I did it of my own free will and accord, and sinterely regret not having donait long The people are tranquil and Missed, and there appears little or danger of their carrying their ewly acquired liberty to such an ettreme, as would make it degenetate in anarchy and confusion. A

rocedure of this nature might be espected, judging from the experience 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 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 ok's hilarity, at last most politic. Justice, however, has and empty, he made those who were deprived of their ment. ible German cries an

offices on the return of the King from France have been reinst ated. and those who assisted in the re-establishment 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 pro posing the establishment of negociations .- 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 teen 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 cruizing 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 Superintendant of the works, of Tarifa.'

> Boston, July 4. By the brig Eight Sons, captain Low, from Angerdam 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 sa-We subjoin an extract, from which | lutary of any in Germany, drew here every year a considerable number of to six feet deep. Its bottom is foreigners and strangers. For the formed of three trees, the middle 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 of political opinions, and the plan 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 been done to those who have suf- violence to his person." He was fered for the fered for the Constitutitional cause; condemned to three years imprison. which was absolutely necessary, as

Fall of a Mountain. On the night of the 21st of March, a terrible event took place in the circle of Sarez, in Bohemia. The upper part of a mountain detached itself, carrying away with it 16 houses and two churches of the village at Stro-lim; 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 evene 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 Alpnach, 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 skilful individuals, however, considered it quite impracticable to avail them selves of such inaccessible stores. It was not till November, 1816, that M. Rupp and three Swiss gen tlemen, 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 Alpnach, for six thousand crowns, they began the construction of the slide, and completed it in the spring of 1818.

The slide of Alphach 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 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 gra-

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 preciptate 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 exched wonder in every person who has seen it. Be fore 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 est hished. 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 villent 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, he had scargely two good carpen- was offered! Supposing it to be the

ing been hired by accident, without any of the knowledge such an under-taking 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 enterpize 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 a bout 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 dispatches, & as soon as every thing was ready, the workman, at the lower end of the alide 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 bythe 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 in-

stantly 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 le compre! The following anedote 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 expence, one slily 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 carcase, & 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 to plantation work. Enquired this of when among others, his own animal fice.

Bo nexts, April 16. I ters smong them all, the rest hav- | 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 vind. con Dios, "Quien to conoce, que te compre"-let him who is not acquainted with you buy

> Extract of a letter from Havanna. 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. Cades, the now Cadiz, was an old colony of the Phonicians, who used this favourable situation to build the town, on account of the trade of the west coast of Furope 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 sheriffe 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 sheriffe 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. Potentates Ten tea pots Ten mad men Gallantries All great sin Encyclopedia A nice cold pye Fat bakers Telegraphs Great helps Astronomers Moon starers No more stars Nay I repent it Penitentiary 'Tis ye governor Sovereignty Orator Henry Hunt No one truth Harry John Gale Jones See John in Gaol 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.

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 waggon. 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 shift. A. A. County.

An Overseer Wanted To take charge of a Tobacco planta. . tion—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.

For Sale

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Maga zine, 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 wint'ry 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, tearful 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, Nor e'er again was that sweet boy To warm his mother's heart with joy For she, that morn, upon that stone, Had lett 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 stron-

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

In tempest and storm, on a damp cold

But who shall tell the pangs she felt, As madly in the snow she knelt And clasp'd him round, in her deep

In all his chilling iciness?-The tear at once forsook her eye, And she rais'd a harsh and horrid 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;

In coldness-in darkness; in pale moonlight-

"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 Ri ver Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention.

Henry Maynadier, President.

The Editors of National Intelligen cer, 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

Anne-Arundel County, to wit

On application to the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as chief judge of the third judi-cial 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 daysoand 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.)

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Anna-

polis, July 1, 1820. Doctor Eli Ayres, (2) Joseph Allen, Adam Clarke Avard, Elizabeth Boyd, John Broun, 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 Fouler, Richard Frisby, Mordecai Goswell, Mr. Gigant, G. Grammar, John J. Gibson, Thomas Harris, (2) Osborn S. Har wood, 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, Jauses 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 Maxcy Alexander J. Murray, Lieut. James Monroe, U.S. A. Joseph Norris, James Pollard, Henry Peck, Gassaway Pindell, Been S. Pigman, John Robinson, W. S. Richardson, John Reeves, Robert Ram say, Colonel Joseph Selden, Gustavus Schmidt, Harriet Shaaff, 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 Wood ward, Robert Welch, of Ben Jonathan Weedon, Edward Williams, Joseph Wood, Mr. Withey, Nicholas Watkins, (of Thos.) Doctor Walter Wyville (2) Jacob Waters, Harriet Wilks.

July 2 James Munroc, P. M.

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 Bankinghouse 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 Eurors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are request-ed to publish the above one 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.

NOTICE.

Was committed to my custody on the 18th inst. negro Jack, as the property of John B. Thomas of Charles county, his owner is requested to take him away, or the law will be camplied with by the subscriber.

Benj. Harris, Juff. Calvert count June 29.

NOTICE.

Persons who are indebted to the sub scriber 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, of longer indulgence cannot be given.

Charles Waters.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,

MANDER, Has commenced her regular route

between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is pot 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, AM. 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 Balti more at six o'clock, PM. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, AM. 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.. risk of the owners thereof

LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Of

fice, Price One Dollar.

ALSO, THE FOTES & 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 com pany, 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 re-payment 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.

The editors of the Frederickown Herald, the Hager'stown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette and Easton Star, will inself the above till the 6th day of August, and forward their ac-counts to the president for payment.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthing ton, 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.

lames Murdoch intends preferring a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insol vency. 🧦 June 15.

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. June 1.

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 nowon 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

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

The above goods have all been im ported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturers, will be found as cheap as any in Ame-

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 aforegoing 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.

AQUILLA ATALL, CI'k. 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 commodi ous 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 per-fectly 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. Calvert County Chancery Court, May Term, 1820. John J. Brooke, Exr. of Basil Brooke,

Isaac Bowen, Adm'r. of John Win. nall, 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 Octo ber next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

> William S. Morsell, Clerk. June 29.

a Tayern by by the day, week, who may be pleased to fav their patronage, may be every exertion will be made their comfort and satisfacti very Stable being situated in the nity of her House, Travelle with entire confidence, rely upon Horses being carefully attended to March 23.

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The subscriber has between 5 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated the waters of Rhode River, in Ar Arundel county, lying between the perty of Col. Mercer, and the lately sold by him, and now owned

Mr. Contee of Prince-George's com These lands are considered to be the first quality for Tobacco, prod-very luxuriant crops of clover, un the plaster cultivation; aboutd wood and timber, and have several springs of water.

The improvements are three to co houses, a good negro quarter, a corn house. If suitable to persons sirous of purchasing, they will be vided and sold in small parcels. Gray, living with John Mercer, Esqr. will shew the premises. Ap in Baltimore, to

JAMES CARROLL March 9.

Maryland, Awne-Arundel Con

ty, to wit: On application to the subscriber, the recess of the court, as Associa Judge of the third Judicial District the State of Maryland, by petition, writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, of Ann Arundel county, stating that he is actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the se veral supplements thereto, on the term therein prescribed, a schedule of hi property, and a list of his creditors, oath, so far as he can ascertain the being annexed to his petition; and hing satisfied that he has resided to years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding his application and having also taken the oath pre scribed for delivering up his property and being enjoined to appear befor 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 sad a remiah Merrill be discharged from custody; that he give nonce to his cre ditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers printed in the city of Annapo lis, once a week for the term of three months, before the next Septembe 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 bene fit, 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 May 11/ORICHD, RIDGELY.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, June 7, 1820. Whereas application has been made to the president and directors of the bank by more than thirty stockhold ers, holding more than three hundre shares, signifying their wishes that meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose of fixing the compensation to be allowed the presi dents 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 pur-pose 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. The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, the editor of the Easton Gazette and Star, Easton, the editors of the Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Frederick 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 Geo. Shaw's Store.

Dec. 23.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Draws, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.

May 187

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HD. RIDGELY

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de Pestern Review and Mis cellaneous Gazette.

Pot's Contest with two In About the year 1782, six or Wysadot Indians crossed over miles below Pittsburgh, and in a hottle incursions among our stilers, killed an old man they found alone in one of ness which they plundered .sews spread among the white seven or eight of them seinor rifes and pursued the ma is la this party were two ers, named Adam and Andrew strong and active men, and respected in the settlement. adians had frequently been belore, had sometimes penetrahad always succeeded in re-rossthe river without being overmby the people. The Poes and companions were therefore mistly anxious not to let them on this occasion. They purthem all night, and in the mornloand themselves, as they exnd, upon the right track. The the traces left upon the dew. mint of one very large foot en, and it was thus known rifimous Indian of uncommon md strength must be of the parpeople followed directly, Adam excepted, who feared that they ht be taken by surprise, & broke from the rest to go along the e of the bank, under the cover trees and bushes, and to fall upon savages suddenly, that he might hem between his own fire and of his companions. At the t. where he suspected they were. uw the rafts, which they were stomed to push before them they swam the river, and on ich they placed their blankets, salawks and guns. The Indiana selves he could not see, and selliged to go partly down the at p get a shot at them. As he moded, with his rifle cocked, he mered two, the celebrated large and a smaller one, seperated tim at the largest one, but his empped without giving the inded fre. The Indians turned inby it the sound; Poe was too

them to retreat, and had not

to cock and take aim again .-

day he leaped down upon them,

aught the large Indian by the

es on his breast, and the small

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mail one, at a word spoken by

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of Poe's embrace, and ran to the

nost this moment threw his word Poe's body, and held

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his loot, and by a vigorous kilful blow, knocked the toma-

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k of Maryland, polis, June 7, 1820. ation has been made and directors of the in thirty stockhold than three hundre their wishes that ockholders should be rpose of fixing the e allowed the pres , and its branches is hereby given, the stockholders in held at the banking y of Annapolis, on cond day of August k A. M. for the pur-o consideration what ill be made to the ir extraordinary at-

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the Federal Gazette ltimore, the editor ette and Star, Easton, Star of Federalism Gazette, Frederick itor of the Maryland apolis, are requested e six weeks.

Characters d and for Sale at aw's Store.

ANKS at this Office. romissory Notes, and; nge against Drawer, and third Endorser, in rally. I Single Bill,

This appeared to be decisive of his fate, for he soon manifested all the symptoms of a drowning man bewildered in the moment of death-Poe relaxed his hold, and discovered too late the stratagem; the Indian was instantly on his feet again, and engaged anew in the fierce con-test for life and victory. They were naturally carried further into the stream, and the current becoming stronger, bore them beyond their depth, they were now compelled to foosen their hold upon each other. and to swim for mutual safety .-Both sought the shore to seize a gun. but the Indian was the best swimmer and gained it first. Poe then turned immediately back into the water to svoid a greater danger, meaning to dive if possible to escape the fire. Fortunately for him, the Indian caught up the rifle which had been discharged into the breast of the smaller Indian.

At this critical juncture, Andrew. the brother, returned in hasse, having left, the party that had been in pursuit of the other Indians, and who had killed all but one of them at the expense of three of the lives. He had heard that Adam was in great paril, and alone in the fight with two against him. One of our people following not far in the rear of Andrew mistook Adam in the water with his bloody hand, for a wounded Indian, and fired a bullet into his shoulder. Adam cried out to his brother to kill the big Indian on the shore, but Adam's gun had been discharged and was not again loaded. The contest was now between the savage and Andrew; each, laboured to load his rifle first. The Indian after putting in his powder, and hurrying his motions to force down the ball, drew out his ramred with such violence as to throw it some yards into the water. While he ran to pick it up, Andrew gained on advantage, and shot the Indian just as he was raising his gun to his eye for the deadly aim: Andrew then jumped into the river to assist his wounded brother to the shore, but Adam thinking more of carrya the others, halding their rifles ing the big Indian home as a trophy, than of his wounds, urged Andrew to go back and prevent the struggto the current, and escaping. Andrew, however, was too solicitous for the fate of Adam, to allow him to obey, and the Indian, jealous of his henour as a warrior, even in death, and knowing well the intention of his white conquerors, sucby throwing an arm round his ceeded in retaining life and action t; they all fell together, but Poe long enough to reach the current

ed down beyond the chance of pur-This native was the most distinguished among five celebrated brothere belonging to the royal tribe of Wyandors. Notwithstanding he was engaged in this predatory expedition, he was acknowledged by all to be peculiarly magnanimous for an Indian, and had contributed more than any other individual to preserve and extend the practice which was known to prevail in his tribe, that of not taking the lives of his prisoners, and of not suffering them to be treated ill. This practice was an honourable distinction for the Wyandots as he well understood by the white people who were teaders with the Indians, and by those of our early settlers and bre. thren who had been made prisoners in war. It was a common remark among them, if we become the prisoners of the Wyandots, we shall be sird it upon his wrist, with a micrable wound, deep enough to fortunate. The death of this large Indian and of his four brothers, who the would deep enough to were all in the party, we as afof his hand. In this crusses of his hand. In this crusses of his hand. In this crusses is a made a violent effort made has made a violent effort and his made has made and a violent with his made of the his land of the his land has made and his amplitude that a large Indiana. Include I have been his fast, and grasping the a standard and large buried him as his fast and grasping the actual of the his fast and grasping the his serwards learned, than all the other losses sustained during the hostili-

by which his dead body was carri-

new and more desperate atruggle ensued. The bank was alippery, and they fell in the water, where each atrove to drown the other; their efforts were long and doubtful, each alternately under and half atrangled, till Pos fortunately granged with his wounded band, the tult of hair upon the scalp of the Indian, and forced his head under the water.

This appeared to be decisive of tions which we are, or may be called to meet. Gratitude is more appropriste to our condition than discon-

From the N. Verk, Evening Post.

Hydrophobia.—Mad dogs have of late begun to make their appearance both here and elsewhere, and I again therefore presume to recommend, with undiminished confidence, the use of the scullcap in all cases where persons are bitten by them; believing it the best preventive against the hydrophobia, and the best remedy where that terrible disease has actually supervened, that has yet been discovered. Two cases, and only two, out of the very many in which it has been administered, (and very many there arc.) have caused some doubts to be thrown one as to its efficacy, and given occasion to a few uncandid men, to endeavour to discredit it. I allude to the cases of Cann and Palmer .--The former has been sofficiently discussed, as far as the facts have been discovered; the latter it is my purpose now to explain.

On the 21st of January last, Thomas Palmer, a young man in the employment of Joseph Pierson, of South Orange, New-Jersey, having been bit by a dog supposed to be mad, came to New-York, and applied for a parcel of scullcap to be applied to a wound in his hand, which was weapped up in a handkerchief. I gave him a small quantity of the plant with directions how to use it, and told him where he could supply himself with more when that was out I heard no more of the case until the latter part of March, when I was surprised and shocked to see the melancholy account of his death of hydrophobia in the Newark Centinel; from which is was immediately republished in this city, and I am unwilling to remark, in one of our papers, with an air of exultation taking care to observe that the scullcap had been given as directed with out any effect whatever. This did not believe, and I shortly heard some vague reports, which determined me to visit Orange in person, and examine into the facts for myself; I have now done so, and the

Having traced the reports to a respectable source, in Newark, I first went thither & found the sour ces of them. I learnt that Palmer went to a wedding in a neighbouring town on a stormy night, sometime before he was seized with the hydrophobia, and while he was taking the scullcap, and while there, was observed to indulge himself in drinking wine, insomuch that the respectable clergyman present, (who was my imformant's authority,) found it necessary to remonstrate with him on his indiscreet and inconsiderate conduct, considering his forty days had not elapsed, but he answered he felt so well he was under no apprehension, and afterwards went home the same night in very bad weather, I then went to Dr. Williams, his attending physician, who lives in South Orange, but, as he only saw him after the hydrophobia came on, I could obtain little or no satisfactory information from him, as to my principal enquiries. Thence I went about 4 miles further, to the late residence of the young man himself. Here Leaw the family who had been witnesses of the disease in every stage of it, and of every occurrence connected with it from the time of his receiving the fatal bite, until the dosing scene took place. From four of them I learnt the most minute particulars respecting him .-They informed me that he very punctually took both the scullcap and the sulphur, that, however, during the time was taking them, and diet-

cap that he used, after that he got from one was out. It another place, contrary to the carness entrasty of some of the family, I asked if they had any of this left, and luckily they were able to find a small parcel to maintain with maining, which I no cooner examin-ed, than I discovered it was not the genuine species; but a mixture, a-bout half and half, of the genuine with the spurious; the lateriflora and the galericulars; the very spe-cies of the plant against which the public have been repeatedly and ear-nessly cautioned. Whether he did or did not follow the prescription in other particulars, this alone suf-

ficiently accounts for the fatal issue. I am imformed that a formal report of this case is preparing, and will be laid before the Medical Society of New-Jersey at their next meeting.

. From the Delaware Gazette. BRIEF VIEWS. MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

This is a homely injunction, but, like many other common place expressions, is worthy of some attention. To be beset by a gang of meddiers who make it their business to attend more to the affairs of others than their own concerns, is extremely annoying, and is a situation in which few perhaps, have not, at one time or other, been placed.

There are a certain class of peo-

ple who are extremely vigilant in their endeavours to pry into the secrets, and the various concerns of their heighbours, with whom they have no kind of interest or connection; and if they can obtain a know ledge of some little incident, with which they have no manner of concern, they will make it the theme of their general discourse, while their own business, which should claim their particular and constant accention, and while subjects of infermation or instruction, are almost entirely neglected, or left to the management of others. They act as if they considered that the business of others claimed their first and principal attention, while their own affairs was a concern of no more than secondary importance. I have known persons who would take their regular round, going up one street, and down another, enquiring of this one, and that one, what was going on, and, when they had collected a sufficient budget, they would collect a company around them, and, with degree of vast relf-importance. tell what was likely to take place. Or they would go from place to place, where they were acquainted, and immediately upon entering the door, commence a conversation upon this one, and that one, of their acquaintance. This one had done, or meant to do this, or that one had done or meant to do that; but if they should be asked how they knew it, or in what way the matter affected or interested them, or what they had to do with it; why, it could only be answered, it was a mere matter of common report, and a suitable subject for conversation. It is for such persons that the adage is designed, and they should bear in mind, whenever it is addressed to them, that they are considered impudent intrading meddlers, and permit the reproof to operate as a salutary cantion for the future. Persons who are in the habit of troubling themsalves with, or indulging in suspicione and conjectures, about the business of others, and making it the theme of discourse; who back-bite, vilify, or even if they merely interfere with their concerns, when their attention is not recessarily called to the subject, may very properly be told to "mind their own busi-

ness." These meddlers are very trouble-some, irksome kind of people. When we are in company with one of them; we are in constant apprehension that they are endeavouring to collect something to make the subject of conversation in the next company

When I hear a person talking of the alips of another, or how perhaps they may have quizzed them a little, and drew from them aspecthing a little ailly, and which they attempt to make a subject of metriment; and when I see a person engaging in the quartel of another with the merita of which he has no knowledge; or when I hear a person making his speculations of what is going to take place among some of his neighbours, with which circumstance he has no concern, I would say, eyou had betconcern, I would say, "you had better" my friend, "mind your own business." A tuny, medling, inquintive, wondering, thinking, rethoning, goessing individual, is of all others most disagreeable, and if possible, they ought, perhaps, to be compelled to "mind their own TOM TRIMBLE.

> From a New York, Paper NATIONAL PAINTING.

It is with great pleasure we leave that Cor. Trumbull's spleadid painting of the "Surrender of Lord Core-Government, and designed for the Hall of Congress, is finished, and is about to be exhibited to the public. at Washington Hall, in this city This magnificent picture, which commemorates one of the most brilevents of the War of Independence, will be better understood, by refreshing the memory with the following historical facts immediately connected with its great subject.

Lord Cornwallis, one of the ablest and most distinguished officers in the British service, in this country, during the year 1780 and 1781, had overrun and subdued a large portion of the southern country. Among the achievements which had attended his victorious career was the capture of the city of Charleston, and the victory at Camden. Indeed, such was the success of the expedition, that it seemed to threaten, at least, if not to accomplish the rain of the cause of American Independence. In 1781, considering his great object so far accomplished that his immediate presence was no louger necessary at the south, he moved with the principal part of his troops into Virginia, where for a while, he was equally successful.— But the admirable combined movement of General Washington and our French allies from the north, and of Count de Grasse, with the fleet and army of France, from the West Indies, turned the scale, and forced the British General to shut himself up in York-Town, Virginia, and attempt to defend himself there, until be could be relieved by aid from the British army at N. York. His hopes and expectations from that quarter failed him; and on the 19th October, 1781, he surrendered his whote forces to the combined arms of America and France. This great event, which was produced by one of the most consummate displays of generalship that is to be found in the history of military operations, put an end to the war, and led to the acknowledgement of our Inde-

When the British army captured Charleston, Gen. Lincoln, who commanded the American forces in that city was, by Lord Cornwalling denied, the honour of marching out with colours flying. The British General, who, by the reverses of war, was now under the necessity of surrendering his army, was deni-ed the same honour, and at the same time was obliged to deliver up his sword to the same American officer whose submission, he had superintended and directed at Charleston, about a year and a half before.

The American troops, on this interesting occasion, were formed on the right of the road leading to York > -Washington and the American general officers on their right—the French troops on the opposite side of the road-Count Rocha nbeau is the principal officers of the French ties carried on between them and us. There was an universal solemn and distressing mourning.

Adam Poe recovered from his wounds, and gave this account in person to lames Morrison, Exq. from whom we are assured it is correct. The courses and enterprize, the Brisish Officers, conducted by Gen.
Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French generals, and are entering between the lines of the victors. By this means, the most distinguishing figures of the three nations are brought together sufficiently near to admit of their being portraits. In the distance and centre of the picture are seen the entrance of the town, with the the entrance of the town, with the sured troops marching out, and a distant glimpse of York river, and the entrance of the Chesapeake, as seen from the spot.

This painting occupies a canvas of 12 feet high by 18 feet long, and contains no less than 34 portraits, all of which, except the few British officers we likenesses taken by Col. Trumbull from the life. The force and effect which are derived from the military display, and the fine figures of the officers a great part of whom are mounted, cannot be described, nor easily imagined. To be realized, the work itself must be viewed: and we have no doubt it will be considered by all persons of taste and feeling as one of the first specimens of the art which modern times have produced. We never see it but with new emotions of admiration and delight. The opportunity of viewing so many of the distinguishing characters of the revolutionary war, both of our own country and of France who were engaged in the service, assembled on so interesting an occasion-to view adelineation of their living countenances, and of the scenery by which they were surrounded, brings home to the eye and to the heart, a train of feelings of the most solemn and impressive description.

BELLEFONTE, (Penn.) July 3.

The robbery mentioned in our last has been pretty well ascertained to have been committed by Lervis, Connelly and M.Guire. After plundering the wagon in the mountains. they proceeded to break open the store of Mr. James Potter. Suspicion had been excited, that an attempt would be made to rob the store, from the circumstance of a stranger (who from every account answers the description of the daring Connelly,) having come the morning preceding the attempt, to Mr. Kerr's tavern & enquired whether any person slept in it. Being answered in the negative, he waited until the store was opened-procured some segars, and after a short delay retired to the mountains. The morning following, a little before day break, Mr. Kerr was aroused from his slumbers by an unnsual noise of the dogs; going out of the door he discovered three men in the act of breaking open the store; he immediately gave the alarm to some persons who had stopped for the night, and without waiting until all were in readiness, with more courage than prudence rushed on to attack them. Several pisto's and rifles were snapped by the robbers at those that assailed them, but without effect, and unfortunately none of the guns levelled at the nocturnal villians went off, with the exception of one, which, owing to the darkness of the night, missed its object. Finding themselves rather roughly handled, after giving battle a considerable time, a retreat was deemed necessary by, the robbers, which they effected in a soldierly manner, not appearing to be much in a haste. and only driven off by a superiority of numbers. After the retreat, a young man of the name of Lebo, pursued on the rout they had taken. and, before he was aware, fell into their hands. One of them, a robust fellow, presented a rifle to his breast and swore fiercely that he would shoot him; upon which another of them, answering in every particular the description of Lewis, interfered, and begged his comrade to desiststating that he had no desire to injure the young man in the slightest degree, much less to deprive him of

During the two succeeding days an indefatigable-search was made throughout the valley, and in the mountains for them, but without avail-pothing was heard of them until Saturday morning, when it was ascertained that they had plundered a spring house of its contents, consisting of some loaves of bread, pies, cakes, reddishes, herrings, &c. The spring house belonged to a Mr. Hooman, who lives on the South side of Nittany mountain, on the op-posite side of the valley from where

rry of Mr. William Raddle; wit right, until they reached the road leading to the Big Island—where they turned the horse loose, On Sunday they amused themselves by shooting at a mark, with some people we presume not very conscienthe Sabbuth about ten miles further down-that night they took two horses out of a pasture field, and proceeded on their route. They are manifestly bearing for Sinnamahoning, a wild, unfrequented part of the world, inhabited only by beasts of prey,' and with a few exceptions, by men more fierce and wild than they, where Lewis had a mother and brother living, who lately removed from this neighbourhood.

Whilst the search was making in Pennsvalley, the jailor & two young men with him, from Chambersburgh arrived in pursuit of Lewis and his comrades, whom they traced to the place where the above robbery was committed, by sandry robberies committed on stores &c. on their route.

[The party that went from Bellefonte in pursuit of Lewis, Connelly and M'Guire, have been completely successful. Connelly was morrally. and Lewis severely wounded-Connelly. was buried at the Big-Island on the return of the pursuers, having lived a day after he was wounded. Lewis and M'Guire are lodgeed in the prison at Bellefonte.]

From the New-York Spectator.

The following interesting paper was handed to us by the Rev. F. J. Feltus, Rector of St. Stephen's Church in this city, and is now laid before the public as a curious historical document:

UNITARIANISM AND MEHOMETANISM.

It is a circumstance but little known, that in the reign of Charles the Second, the English Unitarians opened a negotiation with the Mahometans; through the medium of the Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, at that time accredited in England.

When this thing was stated to Dr. Priestly in the course of one of his controversies; the doctor thought proper to treat the subject with great contempt, as an invention got up to bring the Unitarians into disrepute. The evidence of this extraordinary fact, however, is still preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. Among the Codices Manuscripts Tenisoniant, there is a thin folio marked 673. It contains four tracts; the first of which is the very letter of Ameth Beth Ameth, published by Dr. Leglie, written in a very fair hand.

On the preceding leaf are these remarks: "These are the original papers which a cabal of Socinians in ondon offered to present to Embassadour of the King of Fez and Morocco, when he was taking leave of England, August, 1682. The said Embassadour refused to receive them, after having understood that they concerned religion. The agent of the Socinians was Monsieur Verze. Sir Chas, Cottret, Kn. Mr. of Cerem. then present, desired he might have them, which was granted, and he brought them and gave them to me.

THOMAS TENISON, then

Vicar of St. Martins, in the

Fulds Middl."

The whole letter as published by Dr. Leslie, contains four folio pages, from which, for the benefit and in formation of our citizena, I shall now exhibit a few faithful extracts. and close the interesting communication with unquestionable evidence of authenticity.

"To His Illustrious Excellency, A-METH BEN AMETH, Embassader of the Mighty Emperor of Few and Morecco, to CHARLES THE SECOND King of Great Britain.

"Among the many splendid entertaluments and receptions, amidst miums and presents, that were offered unto your Excellency-as public testimonies of the esteem and admiration, the inhabitants of this Western Empire, do justly conceive of the mighty and glorious Emperor of Morocco, your master; and of your own personal virtues. There hath been no such address or present made unto your Excellency— none, he we presume, that was of weightler importance, than this; which we now submit to your liking and acceptance at your depar-

the robbery was committed, and dis-tent there from about 7 miles.—
From thence it was found that they from thence it was found that they was about the mysteries of that all suffi-cient and invisible one Deity—its

as your Excellency is known to be even in the judgment of learner

to go sometimes like Princes, in a disguise religion then, excellent Sir, the religion of an one only godhead, (as also of many other great verities, wherein ye agree with our sect, and disagree from all other christians,) is the vail'd Princess, whereof we are now become-the ushers into your Excellencies pre-

"Know therefore, noble Sir, that we are of that sect of Christmans, that are called Unitarians, who, first of all, do both in our own names. and in that of a multitude of our persualion, (a wise and religious sort of people,) heartily salute, and congratulate your Excellency, and all that are with you, as votaries and fellow-worshippers of that sole supreme Deity. We greatly rejoice, and thank his divine bounty, that hath preserved your Emperor and his people, in the excellent knowledge of that truth, toaching the belief of an only sovereign God, (who hath no distinction or plurality of persons,) and in many other wholesome doctrines, wherein ye persevere-about which, this our western part of the world, are declined into several errors.

"We as your nearest fellow champions for these truths .- We, who with our unitarian brethren, were in all ages exercised to defend with our pens, the faith of one supreme God, (without personalities or pluralities) as he hath raised your Mahomet to do the same with the Sword -as a scourge on those Idolizing Christians.".

They then offer their services to correct mistakes in the Alcoran which they say were "foisted into it after Mahomet's death," and that by such correction, they say it would be more consistent with itself and with what they call the Gospel of

They then state the antiquity of this sect-from Adam to Moses, &c. &c .- and its wide spread latitude

"The extent of this orthodox faith of the Unitarian Christians; be pleased to observe, that all the Christians throughout Persia, Armenia, Mesopotamia-some Hollanders and Portuguese in Asia-those that live among the Greeks in Europe,-your neighbouring Christians in Nubiaand why should I forget to add you Mahometans, who also consent with us in the belief," &c .be pleased, noble sir, to communicate the import of these manuscripts to the consideration of the fittest persons of your countrymen-only

ed of our Unitarian Brethren could say," &c. &c. Such is the substance of the Uni tarian's communication to the Mahometan Ambassador-to be laid before his countrymen, "their fellow

as a scantling of what the more learn-

Champions for the truth." And now for the authenticity of this interesting document. I shall close this piece with the solemn testimony of Bishop Horseley, late of St. Asaph's-represented in his own

Bishop Horseley's testimony. "I do most solemnly aver, that I have this day, Jan. 15, 1789, compared the letter to Ameth Ben A. meth, as published by Dr. Lesifewith the manuscript in the archbishops Library, and find that the printed copy, (with the exception of some trivial typographical errors, which in no way affect the sense, and such as any reader will discover and correct for himself,) is exactly conformable to the manuscript without the omission or addition of a single word.

"I do moreover aver, that the remarks in the leaf, at the beginning of the manuscript, giving an account of its contents, -and the manner in which these papers came into the polsession of Dr. Tenison, were this same day copied verbatim from the manuscript, by myself upon the Apot."

About a hundred and forty revo. Intionary soldiers on the 4th inst. setended the Court at Amherst, N H. for the purpose of renewing their law of the last session. At noon, has had such an effect on the slaves under the command of Capt. Zec-ship of war.

the government he made an appropriate reply. [Boston Reporting.

On the 4th inst, one hundred and sixteen soldiers of the revolution strended the court at Keene, N. H. "to prove their poverty." In the afternoon about seventy of them paraded under officers designated from their number.—[Ibid,

> SALEM, July 2. PENSIONERS' MUSTER.

Last Wednesday, the 28th alt. s pattalion of invalid corps of Revoutionary Pensioners mustered in Court-street, to make outh to their poverty, before Hon. Judge Wetmore. After the ceremonics at the Court-House had passed, a detachment of these veterans partook of refreshments at the sign of the Eagle, and gave the following sentiments on the occasion:-

1. Bunker Hill .- A monument to the memory of Putnam, Prescott and Warren, and to the valour of New-England militia.

2. President Munroe,-He bled for his country at Trenton, and he has a heart that can feel as well as bleed. 3. The memory of General Wash-

than to be called his fellow-soldiers, 4. The "bloody 8th" Massachusetts Regiment.-In every battle "the first in, and the last out."

ington.-We claim no higher order

5. Col. John Brooks of the 8th. At Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Monmouth, he shewed himself as terrible in battle as he is beloved in

6. The memory of our generals Knox and Lincoln-worthy of Massachusetts.

7. Our surviving selves .- W have lived to see posterity; may pos terity not forget us.

8. Forktown and Saratoga .- The day has been we could lead Armies captive; we now surrender to enemies none can resist; Palsy, Rheumatism, Asthma, Poverty, Lameness, Blindness, and a host of ills that beset us like armed men.

9. The 28th of June, 1778 .- At Monmouth Court-House we made our marks with our Bayonets. The 28th of June, 1820, at Salem Court House we handle a goose-quill to prove our poverty.

10. The memory of Gen. Wayner-The hero of Steny Point.

11. Gen. Hufus Putnam, of the 3rd. The soldier's friend; the pride of the Army; may the rest of his days

12. The memory of Generals Green and Morgan; a match for Cornwallis and Tarleton.

13. The evening of our days, ter our sleepless rights on the cold ground, our hard & toilsome marches, and our Valley Forge encampments may the sunshine of public favour fall on our hoary locks till the end of Life's Campaign.

> BOSTON, July 10. FROM AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from the Cape de Verd Islands to a gentleman in this town, received by the Rebecca, dated,

"Villa de Pray, St. Jago May 29, 1820.

"The slave trade, which has been carried on to such an alarming extent the last year, has received an important check by the arrival of the United States ship of war Cyane, Captain Trenchard, on this station, who entirely cleared the coast of every slaver on the 17th ult. Though he had the good fortune to capture a great number of slave vessels, yet as they were mostly so completely covered with Spanish papers, that he, though refuetantly, suffered them to proceed south of the line, after taking out the Americans, and has manued 4 prizes which he ordered to New

Eugland has been endeavouring with redoubled energy to suppress they went to the coast, and the horrible traffic in alayes the had united themselves into a last year; and although her squadron have rendered great service in clothes and trifling effects all the cause of humanity, yet nothing them when captured, the scho has had such an effect on the slaves at a prize sale at Sierra Leon as the arrival of a single Agreement to their several vesses.

cheus Walker, of New-Ipswich, and marched round the plain to the music of a drum and fife, played by two of their number. The man on the right of the line was ninety-nine years old. They marched to the re-

acorce a vessel proce for slaves, but what is a part owned in America. part owned in relactive.
Leave, commander of his profession, sold at the other day a lace distributed his had previously which had been tured, & which had been ed at Sierra Leone for illinger in slaves, formerly the pr John Dooley of Bristol, who another schooner condemand months since, engaged in the traffic. The brig Rambler, Cher Jacquemel Packet, Tylor, hel ton, and -, Sawer, all from tol, who were reported to have captured, have succeeded ting off with their cargoes. F. Green of Providence, lite mander of the schr. Lisber barking slaves, as at Cape M with 500 slaves, waiting at o tunity to ship them to the

na, or to have a vessel sent

The manner in which me the slavers carry on the trid this: they sail from the U. to some port in Cabr, with to of blue and white cotton, I checks, naukin, powder, must cobacco, &cc. where they not sham safe of the vessel for the pose of procuring a set of Spe papers, and the officers mite that the cargo, entitled to de ture, has been landed, and pro the requisite certificates, who very article remains untouche Spaniard, who passes for the tain, but perhaps his hist voya sea, hoist the Spanish Big and ceed to the coast of Africa, s of the line, keeping threelegb two in Spaniah, one true and other false, and one in English arrival the supercargo lands the goods, under cover of the of the vessel, on the beach, in erected for the purpose, and circulars to all the heighbo kings, acquaints them of his arr and that he has a handsome ass ment of goods which he wishe dispose of for slaves in a given ber of days. They immediately to his depot with their slaves, " they exchange for goods; at the the mean time the vessel is pro ing rice, wood and water, and t the slaves are collected, they all embarked in one day, and same night the vessel puts to and if not captured during the night, generally succeeds in ge off. Their next plan is to se the log book to be produced in were shipped south of the li the vessel with her cargo is admitted to entry. When over ed by the English or Patriot P teers, exhibit American pape and when by the Americans, nish papers, by which many co capture and condemnation.

When Capt. Trenchard les half the Cyane's crew were a died-but since her agers' they have recovered in a wood degree, having but one mands the healthiness at this place.

A Patriot privateer, under command of Capt. Moon, en 10th of this month, and car schr. belonging to a club of a tunate Spanish slave, dealers. had lost by capture and conds came over to Bonavists with a of procuring credit for a care return to the coast, and to los peased with sixes; but the pects were again blasted, left pennyless, and must their friends before they

will not surv Bulam, of the Rie althy Island, and its loc the best of grees up the riv scures is unbeale [Africa, except t sold be jealous

A Moor who has abia from Top in Doctor Bork shed to the expe sted at the tal Gray, and le with about 20 f wed at Tombuct

MARYLAND Annapolis, Thu Pederal Republica For Calvers Thomas 1

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For the Baltimore cle, of J It is customary, appy criminal reco the law, to pub perfeccily resign that he meets then adopted. both the chara this awful even possibly can be example, of or en devoted to deemer, that he of eternal templating of asymptotic was negative was negative was negative was

Identify the free blacks of the base states should have select. Identify Sherbro. Though fertile, yet, potageoing no harm for large vessels, and not signify and to command much trade with satives, besides the most use of the satives, besides the most use of those already on the Identify side of those already on the Identify sill not survive the present Bulam, situated at the set of the Rie Grande, is a fertile thy Idland, with good barcheliby Island, with good harthe best of any unoccupied the coast, and will destroy the best trade curried on by the Posfaires is unbealthy for this part faires, except the English, who seld be jealous of a rival neigh-

A Moor who has arrived at the sebia from Tombuctoo, reports a Doctor Borket, who was athed to the expedition to explore interior of Africa, but who was sated at the tardy operations of Gray, and left the expeditiwith about 20 followers had armed at Tombuctoo, where they

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 20. Pederal Republican Nominations.

For Calvers County.
Thomas Blake, Gustavus Weems. Joseph W. Keynolds,

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 Sommes, Captain Josiah Jones.

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

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

how the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, of July 13.

It's customary, whenever an unmy criminal receives the sentence the law, to publish a memoir of slife, in which he is represented. that he meets his fare with exthen adopted totally unbecomhis awful event. It is as much possibly can be said of an apostle example, of one whose life has en devoted to the service of his eemer, that he dies without a of eternal salvation on his that he quits the world with suph ad years to the manaions fory. Sole indeed, while templating as approaching death as you that he was ready to sted eprthat the time of his superstant was and that hence Williare was near, and that hencethere was laid up for him a there was laid up for him a mof glory." But it does not as to hold the confident are of spoatles. It is enough a to make that we are all miscrimers and dying men, whose the part of salvation is in the measure Redeemer. There is my too much pageantry employ-bographers, about death, and apecially when the antiecta traphy are criminals who have triphy are criminals who have their lives to the insulted their lives to the insulted to their country. Such high act eleuring, when so employsea I it preserves a faithful of the original, adpoid not see their country. The season is salatary terrors. The season of a public because it disarros we its salatary terrors. The season of a public execution, is by the season of the crime examples, to deter others as the perpetration of the crime significant the manappy man is callined to suffer but this very to suffer but the since is merged and the crime is merged an

But it was been raid, that tenderness to surviving relatives & friends demands such a sacrifice. We know not how itsis; but such is the fact, that this imperuess, this sympathy, smigble in itself, but criminal when the control of t it transgresses its proper bounds, is pleaded as an apology for any devia-tion from the plain, straight forward course of truth and honour .-Are we to be charged with enmity to surviving relatives and friends. if we wish to maintain the authority of law, and the commanding the imposing gravity of justice—if we deprecate the exercise of a false humanity, that tends to disarm both law and justice of their appropriate and peculiar majesty—that converts criminals into saints and apostles, to soothe the wounded feelings of their relatives, and friends? If such men are resigned to their fate, they at and in no need of human culogy-if they do die in a well grounded hope and assurance of salvation, the day of their deaths accompanied by all the shame, and by all the mominy of a public execution, happiest, transcendantly the happiest day of their lives. Emperors and beroes might justly lay aside all their honours and cover such an exit. Eternal salvation is reward enough for such triumphant faith. But if these facts are promulgated to the world, embellished with all the blaze and drapery of language-these crimi-nals, even in the eyes of legal justice, become criminals no longerthey are saints and mingle with the spirits of the just, for the Deity has himself pardoned the crime, for which human law demands vengeance. In the midst of such a spectacle, while defestial visions are dazzling on their eyes, when the sounds of angelic harps are resounding in their cars; while eternal joy and glory are bursting in full brilliancy from the intervening cloud of death, at such a moment of unrolling and of unfolding heaven, who thinks of a robbery of the mail, or

who dreams of murder! A mournful spectacle is shortly to be presented to our fellow citi zens of Baltimore. Let oue more sun arise, and Hutton and Hall will seek the eternal world: this is the last day that will ever beam upon To-morrow's radiance will be to them the radiance of the grave the setting orb of the glorious lumi-nary they never will behold. Sincerely do we wish that it may be to them a day of consolation, a day of triumphant and of joyful exit. If be unspeakably happy! But let us, who have perhaps a little longer to sojourn upon earth remember that human laws demand their penalty, though Divine mercy may forgive; that on earth they most be consider ed only in the light of criminals, although by repentance they have become candidates for Heaven.

It is not for us, to judge of the preparation of these unfortunate men for death; they know their own minds at this affecting moment, and if they have a well grounded confidence of Divine pardon, what is the acaffold, what all the paraphernalia of death, what the eyes of gazing thousands, what the solemn, the breathless pause, before they are launched into eternity? The scaf. fold in such a case is but the stepping atone to Heaven. If human laws, made by dying men like themselves, proclaim them criminals, the Saviour of the world has said on an occasion like the present, "Verily I say unto thee, this day shalt thou bewell, me in Paradise!"

From the Baltimore Morning Chroni-

cle of July 15. We have already taken occasion to state, that we do not think death try and, we shall endeavour to present a calm and anostentatious statement of facts. Yesterday, between the hours of 12 and 13, A. M. the two mail robbers, HUTTON and HULL, suffered the penalty of the law. On entering the jai yard where the scaffold was erected, as hour before the time of execution, the sounds of devotional hymns were heard echoing from the gloomy vault where the princers were confined after waiting for some time, in state of solemn anticipation of the murdes they committed was present a calm and unostentatious statement of facts. Yesterday, between the hours of 12 and 12, A. M.

of the objects which had endited this bustle amount the spectators, two clargement as lated, each ampporting one of the infortunate criminals who ascended together, arm in arm, the steps of the scaffold.

Hutson was dressed in a shroud of flowing white, descending to his feet; his arms were pintoned behind, and the fatal cord, adjusted to his neck, and wound like a sash about his body. Hull was dressed in a dark coat & brown pantaloons, with a striped yellow yest. Scarcely were the criminals seated, each bewere the criminals scated, each beside the attending clergyman in the chair, before their attending friends standing in a range on the steps of the scaffold, and in front of the specrators, commenced the service by singing an appropriate hymn to the throne of Divine grace. During this solemnity a profound allence was observed, which seemed to prepare the minds of the spectators for the will further addresses. the still further solemnities of the day. The throne of grace was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Osborne, the criminals kneeling, & apparently absorbed in attention. Another hymn was then sung, which was succeeded by a prayer from the Church service, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt. After a short, but anxious pause, Hull addressed the surrounding spectators. He declared, that he stood an awful example of the fatal consequences of associating with bad company in early youth .-To the younger part of his andience, he addressed himself with peculiar emphasis, and implored them to take warning by the spectacle. He de-scribed him all de-cended from pious parents who faboured assidu-ously to bring him up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. But he added that the society of wicked and profligate young men, was a temptation that led him on to the perpetration of a crime, at which he now shuddered, and of the punishment of which he acknowledged the justice. But even in this depth of misery, he humbly trusted that he had found consolation. He was enabled to look with humble resignation on death, through the merits of his Redeemer. He carnestly exhorted his young friends, to seek religion while in the flower of youth, and not to put off the hour of reformation until a more distant period. With regard to the particular crime for which he was about to suffer, he declared in the presence of the heart searching and rein trying God; that the statement which had heretofore given to the world, importing that he was seduced to the perpetration of this crime, was correct. Lifting up his hands, that should be the case before the as far as the bandage would allow, shadows of evening close they will and casting his eyes to heaven, he exclaimed, Lord Jesus receive my spirit. All this was uttered in a clear, strong, and deliberate accent, with a countenance solemn, but composed and serene. Hutton's forti tude seemed to be of another kind, it was guarded and collected, and full of tranquil firmness. After the conclusion of Hull's exhortation, dressed in a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Osborne. Then followed the im-

pressive ceremony of taking leave, after which the are were adjusted and the crimin launched into eternity. We have been thus particularing the enumeration of facts that passed under our personal observance, from the unusual degree of public sensibility excited by the fate of these two men. Hull from the respectability of his connexious, and from the almost unprecedented exerties made in his favour as well as from his youth, (as he had not reached the age of twenty ne) and flutton from his recent baptism, all this connected with the enormous character of the rebbery and murder, tended to produce compound sen-sation of pity and of vengeance.— Hull was gazing around with a calm and collected eye on the crowd of spectators. Huston's face was fixed in one position. Hull would ex-

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The first number of the EMERICAN
FARMER was bound on the 2d of April
1819. It may now be amnounced as an established National Work, adapted to all the variables of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their petromage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefainess.

To make known all discoveries in the actences and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic (Economy, and to develope the means and designate plans of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the AMERICAN FARMER is deveted. It takes no concernor interest in party politics, nor in the transient openerous of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight page, 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 sugravings to represent new implements and approved systems of husbandry.

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

Terms of unbergiption 46 per annum, to be paid in advance. But for the sum of five dollars, the abual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when numbers fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be contuntif every number shall have been received. As the editor takes the risk and jost of the mail, should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to turnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be femarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Femarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Femarked.

cription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual con-tents, 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 Yarmer is

conducted in a manner to enswer the great national purposes for which it was esta-blished, and that it is not undeserving the encouragement of the agriculturate 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 Partner so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, tronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland. "lam 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 thy paper is admirably cal. colated to impart, to all who will take the pains to be improved by reading." Re-spectfully thy friend, ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by TROMAS 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 re-quested Mr. Skinner to give an annual in dex, which will make it equal to a Library for a farmer.

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, devided as subjects relating to agriculture contains a great variet, of matter, the rese of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural exonomy, such as cannot fail, it duly observed, to be highly beunficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not themselves individually, but of their follow-citizens generally. They believe they cannot 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 To the Planters of South-Carolina. merican Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,

J. CHAPPELL,
Vice President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemurie, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order mose generally to disseminate the Agricultural in bligence and improvements made through 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 at 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 bifure the paper can be sent. It will however, he returned in any case, where the americance, on a view of the paper, not being establish, may think proper to return it to the aditor within three weeks. An allowance of ten per cent will be made when claimed, on all monies received for seal remitted to the celter.

A few of the first volume, either in sheds or well bound, with a copious Index, remainings transl losses.

LANDS FOR SA OF GOOD QUALITY,

RISINGUSUN BARNI

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining formerly held by Edward shidwin —and also adjoining it a body of Weed-lands, knowed by the name of Salmons Hills, nontaining together upwards of 500 acres. These lands have marrly 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 succeptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood supecially on lands of this quality. There have been many improvements added to the house and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessors.

A credit of one, two and three years.

A credit of one, two and three ye will be given to the purchasers, on paying one fourth of the purchase more down, and annual interest on the t paid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Penry 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 Greek, 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 be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on that day, at 10 o'clock, no sold by pub-lic Vendue at the Rising Sun stand— Apply for particulars to Mr. James Polland, on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Bultimore.

I also offer for sale the land called BODKIN NECK,

on the river Patapaco and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acrea-This land is held by tenants under certain covenants, yielding \$700 a year. A part of it has commodious dwellings on it, and is in a high state of improvement-The supply of manure by depositions from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abun-dance of 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-

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of 'The Connexion and Howard's Fancy, lately held by and Mr. Ye 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 Biver. 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 quality. 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 Sauds in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore,

Richard Caton, James Nelson July 20.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a with a class from Adne-Arundel county rouse to me directed,
will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 19th day of August next, at the house
of Samsel Ward, one negro woman named
Bett, one negro woman named Hainsale
Seized and taken as the property of Samuel
Ward, and will be said to satisfy a debt due
Zachariah McCeney, for the use of Joseph
Owens. Sale to commerce at 12 o clock,
for each
BENJ, GAITHER, Ahff.
July 200 July 200

Havirtus of a writ of fieri facins from Anne-A randal county, and to me directed, will be ranged to public sale, on Thursday the surrect on the premises, is head cattle, pair of aron, one was gon. Sersed and taken about property of Ambrose Updegraf, and sail be sold to satisfy a debt due Samuel Reston, Jonathan Ellicott, see seen colliges of John Ellicott, see seen colliges of John Ellicott, Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for tash.

Henj. Balther abif.

arough all the list," said he, "I've re or not, men, was see this sell distress: s, my dear, he's Joseph call'd?" soil" she loudly basel'd,

Charleston, July 6. FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

We learn by the aloops 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 Rames; she was & 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 Baltimoreau. has but about twenty men on board, and those in a mutinous state, with unwards 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 fur-nished them. They then repaired on board an American vessel in the harbour, obtained the loan of her boat and the assistance of a few scamen, 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. ff 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 achr. Dallas, Captain Jackson, of Savannah. Courier.

To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners for building 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 sub-ject, 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-Riyer Bridge Company Annapolis, wil receive immediate attention.

Henry Manuadier, President. June 29 The Editors of National Intelligen-oer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Anna-polis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this omes.

An Overseer Wanted

Overseer, well acquainted with the cultivation of Tubseco, to attend, for the enumy year, to her farm, situate about air miles from the City of Amapolis.—She will give liberal wages, but will expect the parasis also supplys to produce antidictory recommendations as to his attractor and qualifications.

Sarah Clements.

Analysis July 15, 1829.

PRINTING

court, as shief judge of the third jud-cial 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, Arondel 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 insolvene.

Given under my hand and seal this

10th April, 1820. J. T. CH ASP. (Seal.)

List of Letters

Rentaining in the Post-Office, Anna-

polis, July 1, 1820. Doctor Eli Ayres, (2) Joseph Allen, dam Clarke Avard, Elizabeth Boyd, Adam John Broun, Jr. Ann Burley, John Brown, Thomas Bruer, Jacob W. Bird Wm Brever, Wm. Bryant, Brice B Brewer, (2) Ann Beardsley, Efigabeth Brewer, R.I. Crabb. (2) Mary Cross, John Campbell, Henry Clark, Miss Carron Pergrine Coward, Thomas B. Dorsey, (2) John Davidson, Wm. C. Davis (2) James Disney, Mr. Dodge, Mary Davis, Pavid Empson. John Ewing, Daniel Flynn, Joseph Fonler, Ri chard Frisby, Mordecai Goswell, Mr. Gigant, G. Grammar, John J. Gibson, Thomas Harris (2) Osborn S. Har wood, R. G. Harper, Abraham How-land, Henry Holland, M. Hammond, Thos. W. Hall, Shadrack Hall, (3) A. G. Hammond, Isaac Hopkins, Mary Hamelton, Rebecta Harris, Edward Hall, Sarah Hynson, Richard T Hazle, James H. Hyde, Charles Johnson, 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 Maxcy, Alexander J. Murray, Lieut. James Monroe, U.S. A. Joseph Norris, James Pollard, Henry Peck, Gassaway Pindell, Been S. Pigman, John Lobinson, W.S. Richardson, John Reeves, Robert Ram say, Colonel Joseph Sellen, Gustavus Schmidt, Harriet Shaaf, Rezin Spurrier, Philip Snowden, John Stevenson, Wm. Spencer, Augustine Sappington, George Staylor, Maj. Jonathan Selden, Jennetta R. Stevens, Andrew Slicer, Gerrard Hopkins Snowden, Leonard Gerrard Hopkins Snowlen, Leonard Scott, Miss Sally Stewart Edward Til. ly, Wm. Terry, W G. Tuck, Doctor Jonathan Waters, Doctor Anderson Warfield, Elijah Weems, Rachel Wes-ley, Sarah Whitelock, Honry Wood-ward, Robert Welch, of Bin Jonathan Weeden, Edward Williams, Touchel Wesdon, Edward Williams, Joseph Wood, Mr. Withey, Nicholas Watkins, (of Thos.) Doctor Walter Vyville (2) Jacob W. Jers, Harriet Wilks.

James Munrod P. M.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

22d June, 1820. In compliance with the charter of he Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing Branch thereof at Prederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockhol. ders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Bankinghouse 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 smanest sixteen directors for the matte at any napolis, & nine directors for the Branch

Bank at Frederick town. By order, JONA. PIN NEY, Cash'r. June 22.

The Editors of the Maryland Repub lican, Annapolis, and Federal Gazette ed to publish the above one a week for four weeks.

Notice is hereby Given. That the subscriber has obtained That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun del county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Roratio G. Muntoe, 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.

Jonathus Finlancy, Admir.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland, MANDER.

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

The Maryland is pot surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 o'clock, AM, 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'cleck, arrives at Balti more at six o'clock, PM. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, AM. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Pas-sengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put en board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next

morning.

67-All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owner thereof. March 2,

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819. Just published, and for Sale at this Of

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 com. pany, 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 eixth 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 rive YEARS-for which advance the subscridividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and the property of the company will be pledged for the re-pay-ment of said advance and dividend, at the period above mentioned.

Certificates of such advance, truns-

ferable 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 Frederick town Herald, the Hager stown Torch Light, Maryland Crette and Easton Star, will insert an 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 area Elizabeth Worthington, late of the one of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber for parlement, and those indebted to make payment to Brice J. Worthington, Administrator.

Administrator. lames Murdoch intends preferring a petition to the next General Assembly

of Maryland, for a special act of insol Juns 15. FOR SALE,

The House in which the subscriber at

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

NICHOL J. WATKINS. June 1.

An Overseer Wanted To take charge of a Tobacco planta-ion—A respectable Man who can bring attendent testimoululs of his charac-gr and especity, will meet with an eli-thic attention and good wages. Apply

Horses being carefully at

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 an The subscriber has between 5 and 600 seres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anna-Arundel county, lying between the property of Col Mercer, and the estate istely sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contes 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 une 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 shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore to

March 9.2 MES CARROLL

Maryland, Anne-Arundel Coun-

ty, to wit: On application to the subscriber, in he 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-Arundal 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 be-ing satisfied that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and having also taken the oath pre-scribed 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 ereditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news paper printed in the city of Amapo-lis, 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 thir blenday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their bene fit, and to show cause, if any they have why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said set and its supplements Given under my band this seventh day of April 1820.

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 stockhold ers, 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, this Bank will be held at the banking house, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the second day of August next, at IO o'clock A M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the presidents for their extraordinary at tendance at the bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incorporation.

By order of the Board, Jona. Pinkney, Cash'r.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimure, the editors of the Easton Gazette and Star, Easton, the editors of the Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Frederick. town, and the Editor of the Muryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to insert the above six weeks.

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

BLANKS

or Sale at this Office. schretions on Fromissory Notes, and hills of exchange against Drawer, fret, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally. but on Hond and Single Bill,

He kas also in Store Madejra Wine of very superior on Brass Wire,

blue cloths. April 20.

Prince-George's County County

April Term, late.
On the application of Alpha I att, by petition in writing to the peas of Prince-George's county control the benefit of the act of assemble the relief of sundry insolvent and the supplements therein a before the property, and a list storm tors, on oath, as far as he can seem them, being appeared to the said them, being amexed to the talk one; and the court being fully said that the said Alpha J. Hyatt here plied with all the requisites of the a acts of assembly, and that he is actual confinement for debt, and is ther cause—It is thereupenorders adjudged by the said court, that des petitioner be discharged from comment, and the first Monday in Sent ber next is appointed for the mid pe ber next is appointed for the mid per tioner to deliver up his property, a to have a trustee appointed for the nefit of his craditors; and it is fort ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hys by causing a copy of the aforegoing be published once a week for the months successively, in the Natio fore the said first Monday in Sette ber next, give notice to his crie that they be and appear before it court on the said day, to reco

Test, AQUILLA BEALL OF May 11.

CITY HOTEL

That Well Known Establishment, Union Tavers & City Hote Formerly kept by George Mann, the City of Amapelia, has lately been purchased, and is now

occupied by JAMES WILLIAMSON Who has opened a large and com ous TAVERN, where Boarders Travellers will receive the most us mitted attention, and the best of ev

thing which the seasons stlard Those who formerly favoured with their custom, may be assured every exertion will be made, and personal and given, to render them; feetly satisfied, and he incites he who have never witnessed his dear please to give him a call, confident if they do so once, they will repair it whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fere of a kind, that can he procured, sin

kind, that can be procured, as offered to his customers, and the est attention paid to, and care the their borses. He therefore telless lie patronage. March 23.

Calvert County Chancers Co May Te John J. Brooks, Ear. of Basil by

Isaac Bowen, Adm'r. of John ! nall, and Elizabeth Winsell, In Winnall, William Winsell, and

rian Finnall,
The object of the Bill filed in
cause is to obtain a decree for the
of the real estate of John Winsel
ceased, for the benefit of the re
of the said John Winnell, when

ceased, for the benefit of the co of the said John Winmil, who sonal cetate, as stated by the said is insufficient to pay his debts.

It is also stated, that Elizabeh nall, Joshun Winnall, William Win and Clarian Winnall, aver re-from their last places of shode of unknown; It is thereupon on of the complainunt, ordered, is cause a copy of this order to listed six successive weeks in ryland Gazette, to the intention and, Elizabeth Winnall, Johns nall, William Winnall, and C Winnell, have notice of the se-on, and of the nature and object suit, and may be warned to this court in person, or by soleli-or before the second Tuesday,

Three Dellar the Boston Daily We have been fave

whiet containing a Delano, and T oth brair Thos. Maitla ners, at Male The prisoners w merchant brig W ool, which sailed fr the 18th of July last Malta and Smyrr in the voyage, aug hisg handsome vestel of a part o he said might be sold at Smyrna. his views, some of others with some r Min with a Dutch b preparations for

where she was boun

ed "to Smyrna," he ad immediately de the evening of the ape de Gatt, on t they fell in with Helen, of Dartmon in, with a cargo of m goods, coffee, bailed her, and nation, the William the was the Greso bound to Tribate ety of measures wet wise the William, a appearance of an ar end of a spar was to a quaker .--- As at the Helen, and ordered to come on papers. Captain C me objections, the m, with a lanthorn into the brig. The

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in the boat, and aith approached, the relation of the relation e sear the William athe pirates had to thip. On returning of one; forced into atther overthem. confined thro't queat day, almor e want of air, an med with pistols two vesacle w of each other; a

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atter expenses and were native that description they come the hardest appearance of the condenses and the condenses are the condenses are

SONAS GREEN. ROB-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dollars per Annua

the Boston Daily Advertiser. We have been favoured with we have been revenied with a containing a very full reafthe trial of Charles ChristoDelano, and 7 others, for piraby air Thos. Maitland and other
simioners, at Males, in January The prisoners were the masad principal part of the crew sol, which sailed from that port be 18th of July last, with a cur-Malta and Smyrna. Delano, is the voyage, auggested to his the practicability of making hisg handsome by robbing restel of a part of her cargo, she said might be sidvantage-sold at Smyrna. They came his views, some of them readithers with some reluctance. Min with a Dutch vessel, and preparations for plundering stere abe was bound, being an al to Suyrna," he was alarmdimmediately desisted from urposes, the evening of the 1st August,

ape de Gatt, on the Spaniah , they fell in with a small brig,

Helen, of Dartmouth, captain m goods, coffee, iron, &c.mition, the William answered the was the Grescent, of Bos-bound to Trieste. It being ermined to board the Helen, a sety of measures were adopted to appearance of an armed vessel. end of a spar was manufacturo a quaker .--- At about nine, e evening of the 2d, a rifle was at the Helen, and the master dered to come on board with pipers. Captain Cornish makme objections, the quaker was en, with a lanthorn and candle into the brig. The boat of the part of the crew in it prode towards the pisate. The soul part of the William's crew, the sein time had been placed in the boat, and as captain in the boat, and William edrapidly towards the helm, and the her. As captain Cornish tear the William, he was orof the helm to return to him On returning on board, his boat's crew were seized, you, forced into the forecasand there confined by nailing thes overthem. They were confised thro' the night and quest day, almost suffocated want of air, and guarded by feed with pistols; in the mean two vessels were lashed by cofeach other; and the Helen indered of a large amount of

not the Helen's crew once ded in forcing the hatchway, sized the deck, but they were back, and the hatches were money secured over them by pleas. The person who cannot over them, at last that he was going aftmosld presume to stir-but that in an hour's time, if trained quiet, they should be ny. The crew soon found water was pouring into the and were satisfied their desa sea determined upon. By arion they succeeded in open the hatch, and cautiseded upon deck, which deserted. They saw your a league distant. ster in the hold, and rapidthe hold, and capidmany through holes bured of and the cabin—the ropes of the cargo plundered—
store and the jolly the pump-gear-destroytops (apara charts committee and provision taken and provision tak

ly to altering the marks of the bales. Not the least doubt was covertained by any of them that the Helen had sunk, and that her crew had met the dreadful face designed for them .-Captain Dolano altered his course, and apstructed the mate to prepare a false log-book, that would place the William on the day of the piraey, 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 plun-der, and afterwards divided part of the proceeds among the crew. The grew 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 uoyage 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

On the circumstances relative to the sales made at Malta becoming known, suspicions arose, and these to rest on his oars, and as were greatly strengthened on the sathe pirates had taken posses- arrival of the two men of the Helen's were greatly strengthened on the 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 recogand all his crew, except one who endaped, were selzed and carried back to Multa. The evidence on the trial was very full and conclu-sive. This briet 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 Deland was an American. It was teatified 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 the Mercury, a Boston trader, which the Mercury, a Boston trader, which carried a cargo of 120,000 every voyage—they were only to learn whom she was going out, to sail a day or two before her, and then watelor her and board her, make themselves makers of the vessel and her papers, take the vessel to South America, sell her there; and

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 ma-rander; and to have forgotten that the crime of piracy, dreaded and detested by all nations, can be guard. ed against only by the severest punishments, and thus to excite com. passion for the perpetrator, is to invite a manifold repetition of the

SPAIN.

The following is an extract of : letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Providence, dated May 3. Though the intelligence by this letter is not so ate 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 go-

vernment of this country has autonished 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 recources and dispirited. 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 immolations of fresh victims and the imposition of hea-

vier 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. do not mean to say that all are sa tisfied; 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 Glergy, who imagine the Holy Religion in danger without the existence of the Inquisi tion; some of the innumerable superanuated Generals, who expect to be struck from the list, and have lost, in anticipation, some far govern-ments; most of the grandees, who anticipate the deprivation of many

and succeeded in secting her in a condition with sometainty bailing, to keep after I t was now mark 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 they are not in such a direction as to keep the wreck between them and they are not in such a direction as to the pirate until dark, after which they arood directly for the Spanish shore. At & o'clonk on the following morning they fell in with a Greet brig, which carried them in cowards attered, and two were carried in the government ship Spey to Malta, where they arrived in September.

The pirates transferred to the wad done by them, would be laid to the hermaphrodite brig. This was william about 50 bales of goods, besides many articles which the crew appropriated to their own use. They applied themselves immediate.

They applied themselves immediate. 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 unequivoral 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 barishment, 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 co-

lonies, 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 anos ther effort at subjection may be made, but it is by no means probable. I conceive it certain that these prowinces 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 ters, when it is well known Mexico alone possesses more. It is evident that a majority is feared in the Correspondence, and shat every measurement.

conversed on the subject, that no members will ever be sent by those colonica which are now in a state of revolution. In this place, not a single vote was given, at the late election, from Cataccas or New-Grenada. All the boasted system of equality will be of the same nature. ture. - 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 so 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 pre-judices of three centuries, are not to be rooted out and destroyed in a moment by the dash of a per. The impression of colonial subjection is not to be worn off so soon.

NORTH-WEST COAST.

A late London Magazine contains he following notice of the Amerian Settlement on the North-west

"The most important settlement of the United States is ten degrees more southward fof the Russian setdement at Kamschatka] on the banks of the Columbia. Two capnatives, 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 aiready 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 increas-

"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 Russiana. In reality, the Russian settlements increase wonderfully in the east of Asia, as well as in the west of America. They have fol-lowed more liberal principles abanthey did in Ramscharks 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

that a majority is feared in the Cortest favourable to American linds,
pendence, and that every means will
be used use of to prevent it. It is
also feared, that should this provimion of the Constitution be carried
into full effect, America will ason
have a placellar of members in that
body. These thirty representatives

ill be made, and n, to render them and he incites witnessed his dear n a call, confident pportonity offers be procured, she stomers, and then d to, and core take therefore solicity

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Establishment,

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George Mann, apolis, has lately

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May Term, to Ecer. of Basil Bre Adm'r. of John aboth Winnell, do of the Bill filed in te of John Winsel benefit of the cu

s stated by the six o pay his debts, ted, that Elizabeth ted, that fall invall, William We Winnall, have no t places of abode in thereupon on ainunt, ordered, in

The Christining. 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 said distress:
"Suppose, my dear, he's Joseph call'd?"
"No, never, no!" she loudly bawl'd,
"For he denied his Mistress!"

Charleston, July 6.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE. We learn by the sloops Lady Washington, and General Washing. ton, from St. Augustine, that the Patriot brig which took Mr. Coppinger out of the schooner Mary, of this part, 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 Gover-, nor 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 scamen, 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. [45 By the Savannah Republican of the 3d inst. it appears that the above brig was on Friday last carried into Cum-

To Bridge Builders.

berland Sound, a prize, as was sup-

posed, to the revenue schr. Dailas,

Captain Jackson, of Savannah.

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 sub-ject, 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 Mamadier, President.

The Editors of National Intelligen-cer, 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. psoriber wishes to employ as

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 staracter and qualifications. Sarah Clements.

An July 13, 1820.

PRINTING

Of every description, weatly executed at this Office

Anne Arundel County, to wit. On application to the subscriber in he 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 ad-judge, that the said William Young be discharged from his continement, 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.

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

or Eli Avres. (2) Joseph Allen. Adam larke Avard, Elizabeth Boyd, John Brun, Jr. Ann Burley, John Brown, Thomas Bruer, Jacob W. Bird, Wm Brever, Wm. Bryant, Brice B Brewer. (A) Ann Beardsley, Elizabeth Brewer, R.1 Crabb. (2) Mary Cross, John Campbell, Henry Clark, Miss Carron Percerine Coward, Thomas B. Dorsey, (2) John Davidson, Wm. C.

Davis (2) James Disney, Mr. Dodge, Mary Davis, Pavid Empson, John Ew ing, Daniel Flynn, Joseph Fouler, Ri-chard Frisby, Mordecai Goswell, Mr. Gigant, G. Grammar, John J. Gibson, Thomas Harris (2) Osborn S. Har wood, R. G. Harper, Abraham How-land, Henry Holland, M. Hammond, Thos. W. Hall, Spadrack Hall, (3) A G. Hammond, Danc Hopkins, Mary Hamelton, Rebecta 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, Any 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 Nogris, James

Pollard, Henry Peck, Gassaway Pindell, Been S. Pigman, John Robinson, W. S. Richardson, John Reeves, Robert Ram say, Colonel Joseph Sellen, Gustavus Schmidt, Harriet Shaaf. Rezin Spurrier, Philip Snowden, John Stevenson, Wm Spencer, Augustine Sappington, George Staylor, Maj. Jorathan Selden, Jennetta R. Stevens, Addrew Slicer, Gerrard Hopkins Snowlen, Leonard Scott, Miss Sally Stewart Edward Til ly, Wm. Terry, W. G. Tuck, Doctor Jonathan Waters, Doctor Anderson Warfield, Elijah Weems, Rachel Wes-ley, Sarah Whitelock, Henry Wood ward, Robert Welch, of Ben Jonathan

Weedon, Edward Williams, Joseph Wood, Mr. Withey, Nicholas Watkins, (of Thos.) Doctor Walter Wyville (2) Jacob Waers, Harriet Wilks.

James Μιπτος P. M.

July 6. Sec.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 22d June, 1820.

In compliance with the charter of he Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing Branch thereof at Frederick town, Notice is hereby given to the stockhol ders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Bankinghouse 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. PINENEY, Cash'r. June 22.

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

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun del 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,

ed to make immediate payment. Jonathan Pinkney, Adm'r.

legally authenticated, and those indebt-

who are indebted to the sub ither by bond, note, or open scriber account, which has been standing above 12 months, we earnestly requested to make paymen between this and the middle of July naxt, or otherwise satisfactorily secure the same, else suits will be instituted, as onger indulgence cannot be given

Waters.

The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland, MANDER,

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, AM, calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolisat half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Balti more at six o'clock, PM. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, AM. 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.

17-All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owner thereof.

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819. Just published, and for Sale at this Of fice,

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 com pany, 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 rive VEARS-for which advance the subscrihers 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 re-pay. ment 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 Frederick town Herald, the Hager'stown Torch Light, Maryland Cazette and Easton Star, will insert in 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 Mas Elizabeth Worthington, late of the chy of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber for sevement, and those indebted to make payment to Brice J. Worthington,

Administrator. 4w. James Murdoch intends preferring a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insol-

June 15. 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 lib.

NICHOL J. WATKINS.

June 1. June 1.

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.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tayorn 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 severabline 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 PIES CARROLL. March 9.7

Maryland, Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in he 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 pray ing 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 be ing satisfied that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and having also taken the oath pre scribed 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 Je remiah 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 Annapo 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 thir Monday in September next, for the Surpose of recommending a trustee for their bene fit, 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.

May 11 RICHD, RIDGELY.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, Annapolis, June 7, 1820. Whereas application has been made

o the president and directors of this bank by more than thirty stockhold ers, 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 at tendance at the bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incor-

By order of the Board, Jona. Pinkney, Cash'r. The editors of the Federal Gazette American, Baltimore, the editors the Easton Gazette and Star, Easton, the editors of the Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Frederick. town, and the Editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested

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

to insert the above six weeks.

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, Appeal do. bacco Notes, &c. &c. May 16.

No. 2 North C

The subscriber constantly supplied w

IRISH LINENS which he will sell on the most re

He has nowon hand 150 cases 475 3-4 white linens, fine and com sortments ditto half bleached and bross-

3 4 diaper 5-4 sheetings 7-8 lawns

Dowlass, Droghedas, Derries, De Dingle Linen Checks. The above goods have all been

ported this spring, and as they consigned from the Manufacture will be found as cheap as any in ha W. R. ADAIR, J. He has also in Store,

Madeira Wine of very superior qualit Brass Wire, 2 Lustres. London made clothe and sopera-

blue cloths. April 20.

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

On the application of Alpha J. H att, by petition in writing to the juthe benefit of the act of assembly the relief of sundry insolvent dele and the supplements thereto, a school of his property, and a list of his cre tors, on oath, as far as he can ascenthem, being annexed to the said pet on; and the court being fully sains that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has co plied with all the requisites of the m acts of assembly, and that he is actual confinement for debt, and no ther cause—It is thereupon ordered in adjudged by the said court, that then petitioner be discharged from coeffe ment, and the first Monday in Septer ber next is appointed for the end pe tioner to deliver up his properts, a to have a trustee appointed for the nefit of his creditors; and it is fund ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hya by causing a copy of the aforegoing be published once a week for the months successively, in the Nation Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, fore the said first Monday in Septe ber next, give notice to his credit that they be and appear before the court on the said day, to recommend trustee for their benefit.

Test, AQUILLA BEALL CH 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 comme ous TAVERN, where Boarders Travellers will receive the most or mitted attention, and the best of ev

thing which the seasons afford. Those who formerly favoured with their custom, may be assured! every exertion will be made, and personal aid given, to render them; feetly satisfied, and he invites th who have never witnessed his desir please to give him a call, confident if they do so once, they will repeat

visit whenever opportunity offers The Best Liquors, and fare of e kind, that can be procured, she offered to his customers, and theg est attention paid to, and care take their horses. He therefore solicits lic patronage.

March 23. Calvert County Chancery Cou May Term, 182 John J. Brooke, Exr. of Baril Bro

Isauc Bowen, Adm'r. of John nall, and Elizabeth Winnell, In Winnall, William Winnall, and rian Winnall,

The object of the Bill filed in cause is to obtain a decree for the of the real estate of John Winnel ceased, for the benefit of the cre of the said John Winnall, who sonal estate, as stated by the said is insufficient to pay his debts.

It is also stated, that Elizabeth nall, Joshua Winnall, William Wis and Clarian Winnall, have rem from their last places of abode to unknown; It is thereupon on me of the complainant, ordered, the cause a copy of this order to be lished six successive ryland Gazette, to the intent that said, Elizabeth Winnall, Joshus nall, William Winnall, and Cl Winnall, have notice of this applion, and of the nature and object of suit, and may be warned to applicate this court in person, or by solicite or before the second Tuesday of ber next, to shew cause, if any have, why a decree should not be

ed as prayed. William S. Morsell, Che June 29.

MARI

VOL. LXX

JONAS GI Three Doll.

From the Boston Do We have been f mphlet containing of the prisal of C by sir Thos. Ma missioners, at M t. The prisoners and principal pa the merchant brig pool, which sailed the 18th of July 1. be Maita and Sm winthe voyage, s the practicab

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rm, 1820.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, ORUZCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Pris Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. We have been favoured with a appliet containing a very full re-Delano, and 7 others, for piraby sir Thos. Maitland and other missioners, at Malta, in January The prisoners were the masand principal part of the crew me merchant brig William, of Lipool, which sailed from that port the 18th of July last, with a carfor Malta and Smyrna. Delano, in the voyage, suggested to his the practicability of making mething handsome by robbing vessel of a part of her cargo, the said might be advantagey sold at Smyrna. They came his views, some of them readiothers with some reluctance .fell in with a Dutch vessel, and de preparations for plundering but on hailing her, and demand where she was bound, being an ged 4to Smyrna," ne was alarm. and immediately desisted from

a the evening of the 1st August,

Cape de Gatt, on the Spanian t, they fell in with a small brig. Helen, of Dartmouth, captain run, with a cargo of woolen and m goods, coffee, iron, &c .was hailed her, and learned her taition, the William answered tabe was the Crescent, of Bosbound to Trieste." It being ermined to board the Helen, a iety of measures were adopted to ruise the William, and give her appearance of an armed vessel. end of a spar was manufacturnto a quaker .- At about nine, be evening of the 2d, a rifle was at the Helen, and the master ordered to come on board with papera. Captain Cornish maksome objections, the quaker was wa, with a lanthorn and candle ned, and Delano threatened to mto the brig. The boat of the les was finally lowered, and the ater part of the crew in it proded towards the pirate. The acial part of the William's crew the mean time had been placed ed in the boat, and as captain min in the boat, and a William min approached, the William red rapidly towards the helm, and WILLIAMSON ed a large and comme ried her. As captain Cornish hear the William, he was or d to rest on his oars, and as athe pirates had taken possesof the helm to return to his thip. On returning on board, Mhis boat's crew were seized, by one, forced into the forecas. and there confined by mailing tatches overthem. They were confined thro' the night and quent day, almost suffocated he want of air, and guarded by armed with piatols; in the mean the two vessels were lashed by

tofeach other; and the Helen

andered of a large amount of

customers, and ther paid to, and care take He therefore officier not the Helen's crew once unty Chancery Con eded in forcing the hatchway, May Term, 15 pined the deck, but they were oke, Exr. of Basil Bre back, and the hatches were 28. strongly secured over them by en, Adm'r. of John spikes. The person who lizabeth Hinnell, In tentinel over them, at last Villiam Winnall, and hen that he was going afttened them with instant death ect of the Bill filed in should presume to stir-but obtain a decree for the state of John Winss hem that in an hour's time, if strained quiet, they should be the benefit of the cre liberty. The crew soon found John Winnall, whose e, as stated by the sail he water was pouring into the nt to pay his debts. and were satisfied their desnt to pay his debts.
stated, that Elizabeth
a Winnall, William Wisan Winnall, have reslast places of abode to last
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mplainant, ordered, this on was determined upon. By terrion they succeeded in open the hatch, and cautipoceeded upon deck, which mplainant, ordered, the ppy of this order to be successive with the successive with th tata vessel a league distant, betown a complete wrecketvater in the hold, and rapidthesing through holes bored hold and the cabin—the ropes have notice of this appl the nature and object of of the cargo plunderedboat stove and the jolly may be warned to apply in person, or by solicite the second Tuesday of (the hip's papers, charts, com-clothing and provisions taken , to shew cause, if any and the name painted upon y a decree should not be William S. Morsell, Glar red the long boat the tarpaulins,

and succeeded in getting her in a give the captain the William in ex- have no rallying point, no determi- pare to be chosen by all the inhibicondition with constantly bailing, to keep afloat. It was now near sunset, and they sought a doubtful who answered that "he could not safety in the long boat, taking care expect to show his face again at 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 Valle ta. 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 ori-

ginally 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

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 recog nized the William. Capt. Delano and all his crew, except one who escaped, were seized and carried back to Multa. 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 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 walt for her and board the pump, but themselves masters of the vessel to it impossible. They hastily and her papers, take the vessel to tageous exclusive trade, But they body. These thirty representatives contest."

change. He asked the wieness if he would engage in such a scheme, 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 marauder; 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

SPAIN.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz, 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 go-

vernment 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 aubscribing to the Constitution, without the knowledge of such insurrections, except in one or two instances-at the moment when every thing in this quarter 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 recources and dispirited, 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 immolations of fresh victims and the imposition of hea-

vier 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 Inquisi tion: some of the innumerable superanuated 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 conaiderable number of public officers, who expect to lose their employments; and some of the merchants, who look forward with horrour to the independence of the Americas,

nate 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 cosus 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 Ar guelles, 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 barishment, 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 be ing 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.

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 disinterest. ed 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 it. 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

With respect to the revolted co.

lonies, no decisive step has yet been

tants of those provinces, cutified to vote, now in the peninsula, ad 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 Caraccas 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 per. 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 Amerian Settlement on the North-west

"The most important settlement of the United States is ten degrees more southward fof the Russian settlement at Kamschatka] 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 merican 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 aiready 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 assirmed 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 increas-

"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 Kamschatka 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 Americana, and as the goods in the Chinese ports become more rare and more in demand, quarrels between the merchants of these two nations been unavoidable, and it will probably be decided, without the knowledge and consent of their governments and the consequent loss of an advan- have a plorality of members in that | who shall yield so the other im this

PHILADELPHIA, July 17. Yesterday arrived here, the Mary, Heyde, from Porto Bello. All was quiet in that quarter. Accounts from Panama to 1st June, stated there had been some commotions there in consequence of the news from Spain, but no change had taken place. The Macedonian frigate had not arrived at that date .- Reif's Gaz.

LATE FROM VENEZUELA.

Capt. Craycroft of the Tom, informs us that 3 days before he sailed, letters were received from Curracoa and Maracaybo, announcing the defeat of the Patriots in the neighbourhood of Rio de la Hach, with the loss of about 500 men, their cannon, stores, &c. &c. Many of the fugitives escaped to the shipping, which had abandoned the expedition, and departed for Aux Cayes, Curracoa, &c.

The brig Fox, captain Tatem, of Philadelphia, had sailed about 27th June, from La Guira, having on board three Commissioners from the Caraccas, with Gen. Morillo's Proclamation, [see translation below. The Fox was bound to Angostura, from whence the Commissioners will proceed to the head quarters of Gen. Bolivar on a pacific mission .- ib.

Translated for Relf's Gazette. To the Emigrants from Costa firme,

Erroneous calculations in some, mistaken principles in others, fatality in many, and the circumstances of the times in all, have been the cause of a cruel and desolating war in Venezuela, whilst vengeance and resentment have prevailed, and the heat of passion has prevented a mutual understanding .- During this disastrous epoch, reason and good faith were often disregarded, and hatred and private interest almost a'ways reigned despotically, the fatal result of which has been the devastarion of a beautiful country, which in three centuries had attained an incredible degree of prosperity, and the extermination of its inhabitants, worthy of a better fate.

The king has beheld this distressing state of things with that noble feeling of which he gave so many, and has just given such convincing proofs. The king has turned his eyes towards this small portion of his great empire, and has resolved to complete the happiness it enjoys, by banishing from the soil the evils which afflict it-The king wishes to unite his great family, to render it happy and to blot out even the recollection of its past misfortunes.

Therefore, duly authorised by his Majesty, and anxious for the accompishment of his generous desires (desires so conformable to my own) address you and offer to you th liberty of returning to these provinces under all that security which ought to be looked for among brothers, and which is insenarable from the orders of a common parent who so commands it. You, wherever you may be, and whatever may have been your opinions, actions or circumstances, may return to your homes to enjoy domestic happiness and the advantages of the representative government which the nation has just sworn to support, & which makes us free as we ought to be .-This sacred oath is the only condition required from you by his majes-

I am persuaded that you will not correspond in an improper or untoreseen manner to wishes of his majesty, nor to the solemn invitation now given .- I will not do you the injustice to believe, that you will distrust a promise made in the face of the world, or that your bosoms will harbour such imputations and fears as may be inspired by the malignity of some, and the ignorance and sincerity of others-Never .-As sensible as yourselves to the distresses of a country to which I am strongly attached, I ardently desire nothing more than to witness your felicity; to see re-united those families whom discord has separated; to be able to call myself your brother; to return to my native country, leaving you in your's in the full enjoyment of peace and tranquillity, recollecting past evils only to fear and avoid them in future.

Your security is sacred and inviolable; it is founded on the will of the king; it is connected with my honour, my word, and my wishes: it is the object of my care; and no one, not a being, will be bold enough to disturb it. The veil is dropt; unhappy be he who dares to rend it. PAUL MORILLO.

Head Quarters at Carraccas, June 12, 1820.

From the Savannah Republican, ef July 8th.

ANOTHER CAPTURE. Arrived on Thursday evening last, the Revenue Cutter Dallas, John Jackson, commander, two days from St. Mary's, having on board the officers and crew of the Patriot brig of war (so called) Gen. Ramirez. The following are the particulars of

the capture. On the 28th ult. while the cutter Dallas was lying in the river St Mary's, Captain Jackson received information that the above named brig supposed to be a piratical vessel, was hovering off St. Augustine -upon which the cutter forthwith got under way, in pursuit of the brig -previous to which, Capt. J. procured from the commanding officer at Fernandina, 12 U. S. soldiers in order to strengthen his crew. At 4 P. M. same day, cleared St. Mary's bar -on the morning following about day light, made the brig bearing about south south east, under all sail, in chase. About 10 minutes before 2 o'clock P. M. brailed up the foresail, hauled up the square sail, and hoisted colours. The brig bore up, made sail to the northward and eastward, apparently prepared for action-all hands at quarters, matches lighted, and Artigas flag flying. About half past 2 o'clock, gained the weather gage of herat 3, finding the cutter coming up very fast, the chase took in studding sails, stay-sails, sky-sails, topgaliant sails, hauled up courses, and backed the maintopsail-herappearance very hostile, and all hands at quarters -tompions out of her guns. Kept the crew of the curter conceal. ed-on nearing the cutter opened her ports and the crew ordered to quarters, made all sail. A: 30 minutes after 3, being then within half pistol shot, on the starboard quarter of the brig, hailed her, and received for answer-"This is the l'atriot brig of war Gen. Ramirez." Capt. Jackson then ordered the commanding officer to come on board with his papers. After the order was repeated, he lowered his boat and came on board. Capt. J. requested the delivery of the brig's papers, her register and commission. The captain replied, that he had a commission of Artigas, and shewed a paper which capt. Jackson could not read, as it was in a foreign language. He shewed no other papers-said he had no copy of the privateer's commission, or letter of instructions from his former captain. Captain Jackson finding the brig had a number of Africans on board, took possession of her-ordered his first officer Mr. Askwith, to go on board, and sent all of the crew on board of the cutter, which he did. A prize crew, consisting of six men, was then put on board the brig, with orders to proceed to St. Mary where the prize and cutter arrived on Saturday, the 1st. inst. Capt. J. went on board of the brig, and found about 280 African slaves, all of whom were well except four or five.

not known. The captain, officers and crew were yesterday brought up before the mayor, and severally committed to prison for examination, which we understand, will take place this day.

The captain and crew save 2 or 3

acknowledge themselves to be A-

merican citizens. They were in all

28 in number, with the exception

of one, who is on board the brig at

St. Mary's. The name of the capt.

is John Smith, a native of Balti-

more .- The first officer calls him-

self Floyd-his christian name is

In addition to the above we learn that the crew taken on board of the General Ramirez, belonged to the privateer brig Aroganta, Captain Metcalf, which was fitted out at Baltimore, about seven months ago, We understand she cruized on the Coast of Africa, and made several valuable Spanish prizes, (slave ships.) Soon after making her captures, she was taken by an English vessel of war, under the command of Captain Peake, with her prizes, and carried into Sierra Leone, where the Africans were discharged and the Aroganta set at liberty .-She then proceeded to sea, on a cruize, again along the coast, and captured a Spanish slave brig, which is now called the General Ramirez .- At the time the Ramirez (for so we shall call her) was taken, she had not more than 190 Africans on board. The balance (say ninety) were taken from an American vessel, at sea, said to have been fitted out in one of the New England States. Smith, with a prize crew, was put into the Ramirez, and a commission given him by Captain Metcalf, to cruise as a Patriot brig

Off the Coast of Brazils, in a gale of wind, the Aroganta went ashore, and was totally lost. The captain and several of the crew, were taken by the Portuguese. The remainder were taken off by the boats of the Ramirez. We also understand that they captured a French vessel-and took from a Swedish brig three bags of dollars, which were taken from on board the Ramirez off St. Bartholomews by a Mr. Mason. The brig captured, is the same vessel that took from on board achr. Mary from Charleston, bound to Havana, young Coppinger, the Governor of St. Augustine's son. We are happy to hear Mr. C. has been set at liberty, and restored to his parents-We give the above statement as we receive it, not vouching for its correctness in every particular. In our next, we hope to be enabled to give a more circumstantial and detailed

From the Albany Argus.

Recipe for indigestion, cholera morbus, the summer complaint in children, or any complaint in the stomach or bowels, viz:

1 4 lb Crude Raubaro, 1.2 oz. Carraway Seed, 1-2 oz. Orange Peel.

Infuse them with one quart of French brandy, and let them stand 12 hours before using. For a grown person, two-thirds of a wine glass full once a day, or every six hours (if the case requires it) -and for a child a tea spoon full taken at discretion. This mix ure checks the most obstinate dysentery; keeps the bowels gently open; promotes diges. tion, and is one of the most effectual tonics in all the materia medica.

JOHN H. M'CONNELL. Albany, July, 1820.

From the National Advocate. The following is extracted from a Baltimore paper. NOTICE.

The Sheriff having granted permission to the Third Baptist Church, to have the body of Mr. Hutton, decently interred, after his execu-

Notice is therefore given, that the Funeral Procession will move from the prison gate at six o'clock this evening; his Relatives will walk next to the corpse; then the Members of the Third Baptist Church. as mourners, two and two; Members of the other Baptist Churches are invited to follow next, two and two; then Members of other Religious denominations, and Citizens generally are requested to follow in the same order. When the procession arrives at the place of interment the usual Religious services will be performed by the attending

That the above will be considered as the most injudicious tribute which religion can pay, no enlightened person will dispute. To pay due honors to the illustrious dead-to follow to the tomb the just and pious, and with grateful hearts record the deeds of the brave, are tributes which civilization enjoins; but to press the members of different churches into a procession to the tomb of a murderer, "cruel, barbarous and bloody;" to follow him in sad and honorable solemnity to the grave, whose hands were dipped in the blood of an unoffending implor ing fellow creature, and who comes fresh from the scaffold, is a poor compliment to innocence and virtue. Bury him decently, in the dark hour of night-find a piece of earth to cover him which cannot be recognised, but do not insult an enlight. ened and humane community, by a gorgeous procession at noon day of a convict who has repaid "blood for blood."

FROM HOGG'S WINTER EVENING TALES, Story of Two Highlanders.

There is perhaps no quality of the mind, in which mankind differ more than in a prompt readiness either to act or answer to the point, in the most imminent and sudden dangers and difficulties; of which the following is a most pleasing instance.

On the banks of the Albany River. which falls into Hedson's Bay, there is, amongst others, a small colony settled, which is mostly made up of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. Though the soil of the valleys contiguous to the river is exceedingly rich and fertile, yet the winter being so long and severe, these people do not labour too incessantly in agriculture, but depend for the most part upon their skill in bunting and fishing for their subsistence; there being commonly abundance of both game and fish.

Two young kinsmen, both Mac donalds, went out one day into these boundless woods to hunt, each of them armed with a well charged gun in his hand, and a skene-dhu, or Highland dirk, by his side. They shaped their course toward a small stream, which descends from the mountains to the N. W. of the river; on the banks of which they knew there were still a few wild swine re maining; and of all other creatures they wished most to meet with one of them; little doubting but that they would overcome even a pair of them, if chance would direct them to their lurking places, though they were reported to be so remarkable both for their strength and ferocity. They were not at all successful, having neglected the common game in searching for these animals; and a little before sunset they returned homeward, without having shot any thing save one wild turkey. But when they least expected it, to their infinite joy they discovered a deep pit cavern, which contained a large litter of fine half-grown pigs, and none of the old ones with them .-This was a prize indeed: so without losing a moment, Donald said to the other, "Mack, you pe te littlest man, creep you in and durk te little sows, and I'll pe keeping vatch at te door." Mack complied without hesitationgave his gun to Donald-unsheathed his skene-dhu, and crept into the cave head foremost; but after he was all out of sight, save the brogues, he stopped short, and called back, "But Lord, Tonald, pe shoor to keep out te ould wans." "Ton't you pe fearing tat, man," said Do-

The cave was deep, but there was abundance of room in the further end, where Mack, with his sharp skene-dhu now commenced the work of death. He was scarcely well begun, when Donald perceived a monatrous wild boar advancing upon him, rouring and grinding his tuaks, while the fire of rage gleamed from his eyes. Donald said not a word for fear of alarming his friend: besides, the savage was so hard upon him ere he was aware, he scarcely had time for any thing: so setting himself firm and cooking his gun, he took his aim; but, that the shot might prove the more certain death, he suffered the boar to come within a few paces of him before he ventured to fire; he at last drew the fatal trigger, expecting to blow out his eyes, brains and all. Merciful heaven! that gun missed fire, or flashed in the pan, I am not sure which. There was no time to lose -Donald dashed the piece in the animal's face, turned his back, and fled with precipitation. The boar pursued him only for a short space, and having heard the cries of his suffering young ones as he passed back to their rescue. Most men would have given all up for lost-It was not so with Donald-Mack's life was at stake. As soon as he observed the monster return from pursuing him, Donald faced about, and pursued him in his turn; but having, before this, from the horror of being all torn to pieces, run rather too far without looking back, the boar had by that oversight got considerably a head of him-Donald strained every nerve-uttered some piercing cries-and even for all his haste did not forget to implore assistance from Heaven. His prayer was short but pithy-"O Lord! puir Mack! puir Mack!" said Dohald in I loud voice, while the tears gushed from his eyes. In spite of all his eilerts, the enraged animal reached the mouth of the den before him, and entered!-It was, however, too narrow for him to walk in on allfours; he was obliged to drag himself in as Mack had done before; and, of course, his hind feet lost their hold of the ground. At this important crisis Donald overtook him-laid hold of his large, long tail -wrapped it around both his hands -set his feet to the banks, and held back in the utmost desperation.

Mack, who was all unconscious of what was going on above ground, wondered what way he came to be involved in utter darkness in a mo ment. He waited a little while, thinking that Donald was only playing a trick upon him, but the most profound obscurity still continuing, he at length bawled out,-"Tonald man, Tonald-phat is it that'll ay pe stopping te light?" Donald was too much engaged, and too breathleas, to think of making any reply to Mack's impertinent question, till, the latter, having wanted in vain a considerable time for an answer, repeated it in a louder cry. 'Donald's famous laconic answer, which perhaps never was, nor ever will be

light?" bellowed Macks tail preak, you'll fin' tat." nald.

Donald continued the and soon began to entertain of ultimate success. When the by pulled to get in, Donald held be and when he struggled to get he again, Donald set his shoulder to large buttocks and pushed him and in this position he kep h until he got an opportunity of g ing him some deadly state with skene-dhu behind the short rib, whi soon terminated his existence.

Our two young friends by adventure realised a valuable pri and secured so much excellent for that it took them severaldays to it conveyed home. During the winter nights, while the family w regaling themselves on the ham the great wild boar, often was above tale related, and as often plauded and laughed at.

A Description of the Province of A nos Ayres.

It is situated between 33 degre and 20 minutes and 41 degr south latitude: and between 59 grees 7 minutes, and 69 degree minutes west, from the meridi Paris. Its greatest length f north to south is 202 learnent ing on the meridian 65 degrees its breadth from east to west is leagues, 35 degrees 31 minutes the parallel of latitude. It cont

about 18,798 square leagues. It has, for its boundaries, the vince of Cordova, and of Sinta on the north; the western part the province of Cuyo, on the w the Rio Negro, on the south; Atlantic, on the south-east;

the Parana, on the north east, Buenos Ayres is the most n time of the province-it is half rounded by the waters of the of the Rio-de-la Plata, and of Parana. It is a vast plain, on w the traveller at first can disco only an unchanging uniforming feature-when, however, it is served with more attention, a small irregularities in the mi are discovered, form a success of hills and vallies: where are a seen the numerous herds of h cattle, and immense flocks of sh feeding in the extensive need with which the country abou and which form the principal

of the province. Towards the southern extr ties are the Sheepfolds of la tand and Guamini. The wan rivers is undoubtedly caused by small inclination of the meadows their great extent in which he a rock is to be seen. The quantity of water which fall 13,978 square leagues durin long and copious winter rains, nate and form, particularly to the western part a great numb lakes and ponds. While in the cant parts of the province freque ly not a tree is visible quite to horizon-little woods are met

The writer of the article which this article is extracted, at the internal improvements, may be effected by taking adva of the facilities afforded by the form surface of the country in abundant supplies of water in parts of it, by partially drawing ponds, lakes and rivers, and ing those parts which are rep useless by the want of moists He proposes that societies be formed for this purpose, & ! that the conveniences of trac might be increased, and fig for carrying on many branch mechanical labour might beam at the same time that some pol of the country might be depri a superfluity of water and supplied with the only thing, is wanting to render them for Buenos Ayrean par

Notice is hereby giv That the subscribers, having ed from the orphans court of Arundel county, letters testam on the personal estate of John tington, late of said county, de All persons having claims again said deceased, are hereby warned hibit the same, with the voucher of, to the subscribers, at or belifirst day of January, eighteen and twenty one, they may other law, be excluded from all benefit and extent said estate, and those indebted quested to make immediate p

Elizabeth Whittington, Henry Childs, Thomas Whittington, With the will an

Pederal Republic For Calve Thomas Gustavo Joseph Samuel For Fr Alexand

Ignatius Robert (Lewis A For Prince Col. Fra Thomas George S Captain . For Al William Thomas William

For Dor Benjamin V Edward Gr Michael Li Dr. Willia For Wo Ephraim Thomas . William .

Charles I

John Sco

Gazzn. gs of an old collects s the following p ster, Bishop o BILLLEY WAS OF of his age, and is to of high celebrat scuteness What i harly interesting er, is the great ze ther the progress of this country.

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rote the lines that fo of which every A VERS erts and Learni

Muse disgusted at unen of every glor intant lands, now ; freducing subjects, And virgin earth, su And functed beauties topy climes, the se Wiere nature guide

bee men shall not i The pedantry of cou here shall be sung as The rise of empire Degood and great, it The wisest heads ar of such as Europe, to Such as she Bred, w hes beav'nly flame By future poets sha stand the course

Defour first acts a the shall close the Ter's noblest offspr From the Feder Whilst the righ be so universal

evided in our c ost inexpedier Mr. James Gr! teording to the meful decision me keeper, wh county for a hin six mont ction loses his if his production ble to be phos is obliged, ur

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he Province of B Ayres. etween 33 degri and 41 degre nd between 59 and 69 degree om the meridia eatest length fe 202 leagues, con dian 65 degreng east to west u rees 31 minutes titude. It cont uare leagues.

boundaries, the va, and of Sintal the western part f Cuyo, on the w on the south; the south-east: the north east, es is the most r ovince—it is half e waters of the In Plata, and of a vast plain, onw at first can disco anging uniformity n, however, it is more attention, s rities in the san d, form a succes allies: where are t erous herds of h mense flocks of the

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ee is visible quite to ttle woods are met iter of the article article is extracted, rnal improvements, ected by taking adva lities afforded by the ce of the country 15 supplies of water in , by partially drawing es and rivers, and parts which are res y the want of moists ses that societies for this purpose, & conveniences of tras increased, and fac ing on many branch allabour might beaffe me time that some pol untry might be depriwith the only thing, and to render them for Buenos Ayrean par

e is hereby giv he subscribers, having of the orphans court of county, letters testan county, letters testamersonal estate of John late of said county decome having claims again sased, are hereby warned same, with the youchers on appropriate and said the said of the said same, with the voucher to subscribers, at or bell y of January, eighteen nty one, they may other excluded from all benefit ate, and those indebted to make immediate

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TARYLAND GAZETTYES Annapolis, Thursday, July 27. Peleral Republican Nominations. For Calvert County. Thomas Blake, Gustavus Weems,
Joseph W. H. molds,
Samuel Turn T.
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.

In turning over the other day, the ter of an old collection of poems, I came the following piece, written by Dr. mater, Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland. BERKLEY was one of the most pious of he age, and is the author of several sets of high celebraty for their learning discuteness What renders his character starly interesting to the American sier, is the great zeal he manifested to ther the progress of literature and the non this country. For that purpose he Earope in 1719, and landed in Rhode had, where he purchased a larm and re-had to attle. Not finding his efforts se-manuer he anticipated, after vale College in Connecticut. It was hile full of hope on this subject that he rote the lines that follow, the prophetic art of which every American must wish see realized-

VERSES

ON THE PROSPECT OF PLANTING Arts and Learning in America. By the late Dr. BERKLEY, Bishop of Cloyne. he Muse disgusted at an age and clime; Barren of every glorious theme, fotant lands, now waits a better time, freducing subjects, worthy fame.

stappy climes, when from the genial sur And sirgin earth, such scenes ensue, Deforce of art by nature seems outdone, s topy climes, the seat of innocence.

here nature guides and virtue rules, bee men shall not impose for mirth and The pedantry of courts and schools.

here shall be sung another golden age, The rise of empire and of arts, De good and great, inspiring epic rage, The wisest heads' and noblest hearts. of such as Europe, breeds in her decay, is the Bred, when fresh and young. hes heav'nly flame did animate her clay, By future poets shall be sung.

extrard the course of empire takes its war, Defour first acts already past, its shall close the drama with the day; Tee's noblest off spring, is the last.

From the Federal Republican. Whilst the right of suffrage was be so universally enjoyed as it is avided in our constitution, it was nst inexpedient and injudicious all as unjust attempt to wrest n so numerous a class, as the see of Delegates did in the case Mr. James Gray, of Calvert.—
tording to the principle of that meful decision, any man, not an us keeper, who venture to leave toonty for any space of time hin six months preceding the tion loses his right of voting, this happens to be rebe to be prosecuted criminally, a obliged, under pain of impriment, to disclose his ballot, when led upon. The very extensive of useful citizens this decision alculated to divest of their freeneeds not to be elaborately to the whilst in comprehends of the rich, embraces vast of the poorer classes, who in that times shard times cannot obtain emant without moving about to and in the best of times it inder them from giving a struct to the most eligible and state, if it should happen to an itself out of their own counties a dogma, for those upon it is imposed, a constitute a dogma for those upon it is imposed, a constitute a dogma for those upon a dogma for those upon the interest and the in

the they before atond, and to

ich the constitution entitles them,

proceeding looks, as if it had

meant to strip from them, by

the subterfuge of a construction, I would ask its authors to blush, but disfranchisement? Most certainly they ought, till they can be vindi-cated in a legal way. We would advise every pesson falling within the scope of this despotic usurpation, to offer his yote, notwithstanding the denunciation. If it be rejected, he will enjoy the satisfaction of having affered his testimony against the sp lation, and prove that he did not beinquish his constitutional right. Though impeded in the exercise of it, as he probably will be at the next election, the other classes of citizens, are numerous and willing enough to redeem and restore it to him. Upon them will lie, without discrimination 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 obligation, both to reclaim and fortify what has been witndrawn.

The other parts of the proceed. ing with respect to Mr. Gray, was common to others. It would scarcely 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 compelled and some have actually yielded to arrogant menaces, so far as to discover, to a frantic house of delegates, the names of the individuals they voted for, in order to afford a present 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 illegal vote; notwithstanding which numerous individuals, after having been expressly declared by the house illegal voters ere required, under pain of imprisonment, to give testimony 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 unjust punishment, and braved it .-The house, as might be expected, trembling under a guilty conscience, and unwilling to encounter the consequences, were afraid to inflict the penalty denounced. These & other worse usurpations of the hast 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 ailegations, however, rest upon the very highest authority—the votes and processings of the very body arraigned a published by themscives.

> From the Easton Gazette. CALVERT ELECTION.

Mr. Editor. I have observed it stated in several 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 federalist ould have them brought to Annapolis.

Now the truth is, that no proposition was ever made in the House of Delegates to have the WITNESSES e.c. amined in the county. The committee of elections composed of Messrs. Boyle, Montgomery, Maulsby, Daniel Martin, Harrison, Blackiston and Jackson, (the five first named are democrats) reported that a scrutiny should be had with respect to the Calvert Election, and that the Speaker issue subpoenas directed to the Serjeant at arms for such witnesses as the sitting members and the memorialists may direct, and that the same be made returnable on a day to be fixed on by the House." This course thus recommended by the committee was adopted by the House with the approbation of every democratic mem-

(Vide Votes beedings, pages 11, 19, 20, 21.)

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

habits of imposition and fraud, could and half guineas of 1806, to a conhave induced agman or set of men to siderable amount, were found by attempt so ba o faced a deception. different persons

what could not be directly denied it is useless the rust of villainy them es a right. Will they quietly has eaten their sheeks to the bone submit to this cruel and arbitary and dried up the sources of suffusi-TRUTH.

> UNITED STATES SHIP COLUMBUS. By the Beaver, arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, we learn that the United States ship Columbus arrived at that port on the 4th ult. She sailed from Hampton Roads Daily Adv.

SYNOPSIS. Of Miscellaneons Items from European Papers.

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

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

The marquis of Stafford's porter, at Cleveland house, has recently furnished an admirable copy of Wilkie's picture of the breakfast, in possession of his master. It is painted on water colours, with an effect nearly approaching to the original of oil! This ingenious domestic, it seems, never received the least instruction in the arts.

A meeting of Catholic gentlemen was held in Dublin, in May last, Sir. E. Pellew in the chair, who observed to the meeting, that the situation in which the Catholics stood at present, was one of extreme delicacy. They found themselves, at the commencement of a new reign, and with a new parliament, still withheld their rights without a shadow

If spies 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 abbes.

They seem determined in France to follow up the new order of Parnassus, 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 observed to him that permission to export corn from Ireland to England might be prejudicial to the English landholders, "Sir Thomas (said he) you talk the language of a savage-would you prevent a people from feeding themselves, if by any honest means they can do it."

Dr. King, in his Memoirs, speakng of avarice, says, "My lord Hard wick, 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 1100. The duke of Marlborough, when in the last stage of life, and very infirm, would walk from the public rooms at Bath to his lodgings, in a cold dark night, to save his chair hire. Sir James Louther, after changing a piece of silver in George's coffee-house, and paying two pence for his dish of coffee, a few days after 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 inadvertently 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, Bristol, he discovered a quantity of gold and silver, which he hastily conveyed home, and deposited with his wife, to whom he communicated the secret-she, in turn, told it to seve ral others, and in a short time a ludicrous scene took place, of a general scramble in the mud and filth Nothing but the most inveterate for the golden treasure, and guineas

Charles Printle, a servant in the employ of Mr. Bexter, at Burngh, near Wigton, threshed twenty-one Carlisle hoshels of wheat (equal to einty-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 salted and smoked it instead of the former plant. In his will, he directed that his 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

It is the practice in some parts of En gland, when a couple are married, for the maids, after the ceremony on a late occaless than eight, a bride and seven bride

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 miles, chiefly of the agricultural class. The Scotch papers mention, that the spirit of emigration is last depriving them of the very "thews and sinews" of their strength, and call for some national measures of getting rid of the paper and unemployed part of their population and encouraging those possessing capital and skill to remain athome.

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 raxe Cobneg, and his grace the Duke of Athol, the subscription of this charitable fund amounted, in the course of the evening, to

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

French fashions are at present all the rage in London. The cone is the lavorite form for females dress, tight at the waist, with a prodigious sweep downwards. The bon nets or the ladies mie so crowded with us trich feathers, or flowers as almost to

amount to a carricature.

Edward Mulligan, a carrier, lately hung himself in Ireland. On his way from Dub. lin to Newiy, with a rait laden with whiskey, he was robbed of 31, and the permit For the want of the latter his whiskey was seized, which led him to commit this rash

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 precision 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, bart, he dissolt a pike which weighed ten pounds and a half, and when the fish was opened, three thoushes was found in its stomach. Our correspondent also observes, that the opike must be re-swallowed these birds but a few moments before, one of them having some appearance of life remaining

when taking 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 1814, disguised themselves as Cossacs, and carried off the money of several public offices, as well as property belonging to pri vate persons. Above fitty witnesses are summoned to give evidence in this cause.

A German paper says, that the Austrian 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 Imperial Prince would be brother-in-law to his father; and the Empress would at the same time he ha 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 bis imagination.

At the Coventy Sessions, a true bill was found against Conocts, for an assault at the booth during the election

This is to give Notice to the representatives 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,

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 Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Gibson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the voughes thereof to the subscriberat 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.

Addison Ridout, Adm'r. The Editor of the Baltimore Ameri can is requested to intert the above once a week for three weeks succes sively and forward his account to this

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 Annapolis, July 27, 1820.

St. John's College.

The View and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint an additional Professor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, & to carry students through the Latin grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages;" and having fined the salary at \$300 per annum, toamount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the second day of Sentember next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications, but such as cannot conveniently attend in person, are requested to transquit testimonials of their qualifications, addressed to the

Secretary of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

21-The Editors of the National Internal Gazette, Ball more, are requested to insert the above of times, and forward their accounts to this office.

July 27.

LANDS FOR SALE, OF GOOD QUALITY,

In the neighbourhood of Annapolis, consisting of the

RISING SUN FARM,

Formerlya Tavern-the land adjoining formerly held by Edward Baldwin -and also adjoining it a body of Woodlands, 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 paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid 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 preceding ones—and if the whole hot sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on that day, at 10 o'clock, oe sold by publie Vendue at the Rising Sun stand -Apply for particulars to Mr. James Polland, on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands ha Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

I also offer for sale the land called BODKIN NECK,

on the river Patapaco and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres .-This land is held by tenants under certain covenants, ylelding \$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 lay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of 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 it value as a farm, give it great advan

I will also sell all the ands that are known by the name of 'The Connexion and Howard's Fancy, lately held by Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Sealdhall, adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, nine miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 600 acres, and constiof any location in that section & 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 produce 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 quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. 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 Coton, James Nelson. BUARDING-HOUSE.

MRS, HOBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as 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 mfort and satisfaction. A Livery Schole being situated in the vicier 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 tobac co 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. Eaqr. will shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

JAMES CARROLL.

.Maryland, .Inne Arundel Coun

ty, to 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, stiting that he is in actual confinement for debt, and pray ing for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the se veral 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 be ing satisfied that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland. immediately preceding his application, and having also taken the oath pre scribed 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 Je remiah 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 bene fit, 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 Land this seventh day of April 1820.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland

RICHD, RIDGELY.

Annapoles, June ?. Whereas application has been made to the president and directors of this bank by more than thir'y sto Lhold ers, holding more than three undred shares, signifying their wy es that a meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose of fixing the dents 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 M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the presidents for their extraordinary at tendance at the dank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incorporation. By order of the Board,

ona. Pinkney, Cash'r. June 8. The editor of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, the editors of the Easton Gazette and Star, Baston, the edito's 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 assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &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 nowon hand 150 cases 4-4 7-8 & 3-4 white lineus, fine and coarse as-

ditto half blesched and brown do. 6.4 & 10.4 diaper & damask table linen

3 4 diaper 5-4 sheetings

7-8 lawns Dowlass, Droghedas, Derries, Duck, Dingle Linen Checks.

The above goods have all been im ported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturers, will be found as cheap as any in Ame-

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 petiti on, and the court bring fury satisfied to t the said Alpha J Hyatt has complied with all the requisites of the said acts of assembly, and that he is in actual continement for debt, and no o ther cause - It is thereupon ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said petitioner be discharged from confinement, and the first Monday in Septemher next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benetit of his creditors; and it is further ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt, by causing a copy of the aforegoing to he 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.

AQUILLA SALL, CI'k. May 11.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, ormerly 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 very exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfeetly 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 pub-

March 25. Calvert County Chancery Court, May Term, 1820. John J. Brooke, E.vr. of Basil Brooke,

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 sule of the real estate of John Winnall, de. ceased, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Winnall, who corsonal estate, as stated by the said of is insufficient to pay his debts. s insufficient to pay his debts.

It is also stated, that Elizabeth Winnall, Josiqua 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 Wannall, Joshua Winnall, William Winnall, and Clarian Winnall, have notice of this applicati on, 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.

William S. Morsell, Clerk.

TO THE GULTIVATORS 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 cience and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic (Economy and to develope the means and designate plans of Internal Improvements generally. constitute the chief objects to which the AMERICAN FARMER is devoted. It takes no concernor interest 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 engiavings 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

principa articles brought for sale in the Balt more market.

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

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

To those who may think the price of sub. scription 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 onducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was esta blished, and that it is not undeserving the encouragement of the agriculturists of the United States, the following testimanials are respectfully submitted, others equally conclusive might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor Liny D. 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 Agricul tural compilation, in my humble opinion that I have ever seen, and deserves the pa tronage of the public.

From the President of the Agricultural So

ciety, Eastern Shore of Mary and. "lam anxious to preserve the whole o e 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 Agr culture, which thy paper is admirably cal culated to impart, to all who will take the pains to be improved by reading." pectfully thy friend, ROB MOORE.

From an address delivered by THOMA Law, Esq. President of the Agricultura Society of Prince George's county

"Before I conclude, let me recommend you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays light on husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe. I have re-quested Mr. Skinner to give an annual inidex, which will make it equal to a Library for a farmer.

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North-Carolina, a gentleman of high re pute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in

For the Ruleigh Register.

MR. GALES - I request of you the favour o 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 justily its publication. The best service I now can render them is, to recommend to their no tice the "American Farmer." an agricul tural 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 ap sears 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 econo-my, such as cannot fail, it 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 follow citizens generally. They be-lieve they cannot cannot more offectually, in this early stage of their organization, pro mote their object, than by recommending his paper to your perusal. They there fore take the liberty to recommend the A merican Farmer as filgury anothry of your attention. By order of the Board of Mana-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 ments 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 bifore the paper can be sent. It will however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the pa-per, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

A few of the first volume, either in sheet or well bound, with a copious Index, re main 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.

June 28, 1820. P. S. For all editors in the United States ho may have the goodness to give the pre ceding 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 fices in any other July 20.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit-

On application to the subscriber in he recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as chief judge of the third judirial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Win. 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 ad judge, 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 cau-ing a copy of this order to be insert ed 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 bad and seal this 10th April, 1820. Tr. CHASE, (Scol.)

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 Bankinghouse 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 27.

The Editors of the Mary and Repub-lican, Annapolis, and Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, re requested to publish the above or four weeks

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arun del county, lotters of administration on the personal estate of Horatio G. Munroe, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said de censed, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Jonathan Paracy, Adm'r.

June 22, 3w.

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 mvite 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.

The Editors of National Intelligen cer, the Federa Zette, Baltimore, and the Maryan Republican, Anna-polis, will it the above for six

this office. An Overseer Wanted

weeks, and forward their accounts to

To take charge of a Tobacco planta tion-A respectable Man who can bring satisfactory testimonials of his charac ter and capacity, will meet with an eligible situation and good wages, Apply at this office.

July 6.

She will give liberal expect the person she duce satisfactory recom to his char Barah Clements Annap July 13, 1820.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland, CLEMENT VICKARS, COL

MANDER, Has commenced her regular ra between Kaston. Annapolis and B. timore, for the accommodation of Pa sengers, Horses and Carriages.

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

She leaves Easton on Mondana Thursdays at 8 o'clock, AM caling Todd's Point and Oxford, to rece passengers; arrives at Annapolisat is past one o'clock, and leaving there half past two o'clock, arrives at he more at six o'clock, PM. the same ng. Returning, leaves Baltimore Wednesdays and Saturdays at the o'clock, AM. arrives at Annapole half past eleven; leaves Annapolis half past twelve, and arrives at Last at six o'clock the same evening. Posengers wishing to go to Philadelph can be put on board the Union Line Steam Boats from Baltimore, and arrive at Philadelphia early the m

87-All Baggage and Letter a risk of the owners thereof March 2.

LAWS OF MARYLAND December Session, 1819. Just published, and for Sale at this

Price One Dollar. ALSO,

THE VOTES & PROCEEDING Of the same Session, Price-81 50. March 23.

Union Manufacturing Company

Maryland. NOTICE.-In conformity to a solution of the Stockholders of thise pany, at an adjourned meeting held the Merchants' Coffee House, on M day, the 8th day of May, 1820, a b is now opened, and will continue of 'till the sixth day of August next, no longer, at the company's Wareho No. 152 Market-street, for the pure of receiving subscriptions for an vance of FIVE DOLLARS on share of stock, for not less than a YEARS-for which advance the bers thereto will receive half re dividends at the rate of seven per per annum, and the property of company will be pledged for the rement of said advance and divides

the period above mentioned, Certificates of such advance, t ferable on the books of the com in like manner as the original will be issued in due form. By order,

R. MILLER, jr. Preside Baltimore, May 21th, 1820. June 1

The editors of the Fred town Herald, the Hager'stown I Light, Maryl and Gazette and E Star, will im ut the above till day of August and forward the counts to the president for page

James Murdoch intends prefer potition to the next General Aug of Maryland, for a special act of vency. June 15.

FOR SALE, present resides. Persons desirous of purchasing

invited to call and examine NICH L.S J. WATE June 1.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of fieri faciant ne Arundel county court and to me will be exposed to public sale sed day the 19th day of August next, although Samuel Ward, one negro woman Bett, one negro woman named Seized and taken as the property of Seized and taken as the property Seized and taken as the property as Zachariah M. Ceney, for the use Owens. Sale to commence at BENJ. GAITHER

PRINTING Of every description, neathy at this Office

PRINTED AN JONAS ! SEVEOR-STREE Three Do

LATE FROM and important the Co the ship Mari from Liverpo thrown into g tion by the s Queen. It wi went columns

Majesty reache municated an in House of C esting against emplation of a committee to doct since she mis she want inio lar cond gen lavestigat leaied to the in the state. the Message

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