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STORY OF MR. & MRS. DUSTAN.

[From President Dwight's Travels.]
Haverhill was settled in the year 137, and incorporated in 1645. During the first seventy-five years of its settlement it suffered often and greatly, by savage depredations. The story of these depredations is, however, imperfectly known at the present time. Even the facts which are still known, are so dispersed in the possession of different persons, as to render it very difficult to obtain them correctly. This kind of knowledge is daily becoming less, and will soon be lost. It is much to be wished that inquisitive men, throughout this country, would learn and preserve the little which remains. It is a serious and unfortunate error of men in general, to suppose that events, familiarized to themselves by fireside repetition, will be uninteresting to others; and as efforts to preserve them will be considered as either trifling or arrogant. In no country, probably, are the inhabitants more inquisitive as in New-England. But their inquiries terminate, or have untidily terminated, chiefly in things remote in time or place; and have very little occupied by subjects relating to their own country. It is, perhaps, natural to man to feel that his own concerns or any concerns which are familiar to him, will be little regarded by those who come after him. Few parents are anxious to have their own portraits taken; yet, after their own decease, scarcely any legacy is sought more valuable by their children.

In the year 1697, on the 5th day of March, a body of Indians attacked this town; burned a small number of houses; and killed and captured about forty of the inhabitants. A party of them, arrayed in all the horrors of the Indian war dress, and trying with them the multiplied errors of a savage invasion, approached near to the house of a Mr. Dustan. This man was abroad, at a usual labour. Upon the first alarm, he flew to the house, with a view of hurrying to a place of safety. His family, consisting of his wife, who had been confined a week only, a child bed, her nurse, a Mrs. Mary, a widow from the neighbourhood, and eight children. Seven of the children he ordered to flee with the utmost expedition, in the course of the night, in which the danger was approaching, and went himself to assist his wife. Before she could leave her bed the savages were upon them. Her husband, despairing of rendering her any service, flew to the door, mounted his horse, and determined to snatch up the child, with which he was most unable to part, when he should overtake the pack. When he came up to them, about two hundred yards from his house, he was unable to make a voice, or to leave any one of the number. He, therefore, determined to take his lot with them, and to defend himself from their murderers, or die by their side. A body of Indians pursued and came up with him; and from near distances fired him and his little company. He turned the fire, and retreated, alternately. For more than a mile he kept so resolute a face to his enemy, retiring in the rear of his charge—returned the fire of the savages so often, and with so good success, and sheltered so effectually his terrified companions—that he finally lodged them all, safe from the pursuing butchers, in a distant house. When it is remembered how numerous his assailants were; how bold, when an overmatch for their enemies; how active; and what excellent marksmen; a devout mind will consider the hand of Providence unusually visible in the preservation of this family.

Another party of the Indians entered the house immediately after Mr. Dustan had quitted it, and found Mrs. Dustan, and her nurse, who was attempting to fly with the child in her arms. Mrs. Dustan, they ordered to rise instantly; and before she could dress herself, oblig-

ed her and her companion to quit the house, after they had plundered it and set it on fire. In company with several other captives, they began their march into the wilderness; she, feeble, sick, terrified beyond measure, partially clad, one of her feet bare, and the season unfit for comfortable travelling. The air was chilly and keen, and the earth covered, alternately, with snow and deep mud. Her conductors were unfeeling, insolent and revengeful. Murder was their glory, and torture their sport. Her infant was in the arms of her nurse; & infants were the customary victims of savage barbarity.

The party had proceeded but a short distance, when an Indian, thinking it an incumbrance, took the child out of the nurse's arms, and dashed its brains out against a tree.—What were then the feelings of the mother!

Such of the other captives as began to be weary and lag, the Indians tomahawked.—The slaughter was not an act of revenge nor of cruelty. It was mere convenience; an effort so familiar as not even to excite an emotion.

Feeble as Mrs. Dustan was, both she and her nurse sustained, without yielding, the fatigue of her journey. Their intense distress for the death of the child, and their companions; anxiety for those whom they had left behind; and unceasing terror for themselves, raised these unhappy women to such a degree of vigour, that, notwithstanding their fatigue, their exposure to the cold, their sufferance of hunger, and their sleeping on damp ground under an inclement sky, they finished an expedition of about one hundred and fifty miles, without losing spirits or injuring their health.

The wigwam to which they were conducted, and which belonged to the savage who had claimed them as his property, was inhabited by twelve persons. In the month of April, this family set out with their captives for a settlement still more remote; and informed them that, when they arrived at the settlement, they must be stripped, scourged, and run the gauntlet, naked, between two files of Indians, containing the whole number found in the settlement; for such they declared was the standing custom of their nation. This information you will believe made a deep impression on the minds of the captive women, and led them, irresistibly, to devise all the possible means of escape.—On the 31st of the same month, very early in the morning, Mrs. Dustan, while the Indians were asleep, having awakened her nurse, and a fellow prisoner, (a youth taken some time before, from Worcester,) dispatched, with the assistance of her companions, ten of the twelve Indians. The other two escaped.—With the scalps of these savages, they returned through the wilderness; and having arrived safely at Haverhill, and, afterwards, at Boston, received a handsome reward for their intrepid conduct from the Legislature.

Whether all their sufferings, and all the danger of suffering anew, justified the slaughter, may probably be questioned by you, or some other exact moralist. Precedents innumerable and of high authority, may indeed be urged in behalf of these captives; but the moralist will equally question the rectitude of these. Few persons, however, agonizing as Mrs. Dustan did under the evils she had already suffered, and in the full apprehension of those which she was destined to suffer, would have been able to act the part of nice casuists; and fewer still, perhaps, would have exercised her intrepidity. That she herself approved of the conduct, which was applauded by the magistrates and divines of the day, in the cool hours of deliberation, cannot be doubted. The truth is, the season of Indian invasion, burning, butchering, captivity, threatening and torture, is an unfortunate time for nice investigation, and critical moralizing.—A wife, who has just seen her house burned, her infant dashed against a tree, and her companions coldly murdered one by one—who supposed her husband and her remaining children to have shared the same fate—who was threatened with torture, and indecency more painful than torture—and who did not en-

tertain a doubt that the threatening would be fulfilled—would, probably feel no necessity, when she found it in her power, to dispatch the authors of her sufferings, of asking questions concerning any thing but the success of the enterprise.

But, whatever may be thought of the rectitude of her conduct, that of her husband is in every view honourable. A finer succession of scenes for the pencil was hardly ever presented to the eye, than was furnished by the efforts of this gallant man, with their interesting appendages. The artist must be destitute indeed of talents, who could not engrave every heart, as well as every eye by exhibitions of this husband and father, flying to rescue his wife, her infant, and her nurse, from the approaching horde of savages; attempting, on his horse, to select from his flying family the child which he was the least able to spare, and unable to make the selection; facing, in their rear, the horde of hell-hounds; alternately and sternly retreating behind his inevitable charge, and fronting the enemy again; receiving and returning their fire, and presenting himself, equally as a barrier against murderers, and a shelter to the flight of innocence and anguish. In the back ground of some one or other of these pictures, might be exhibited, with powerful impression, the kindled dwelling; the sickly mother; the terrified nurse, with the new born infant in her arms; and the furious natives, surrounding them, driving them forward, and displaying the trophies of savage victory, and the insolence of savage triumph.

'SEVENTY SIX.

We copy the following article from the New York Evening Post: [Fol. Rep.]

BUCKTAIL PERSECUTION.

OLD PATRIOTS.—At the third ward, this morning, Dr. E. Davis, an old soldier of the revolution, who LOST HIS LEG in the service of his country, and who now receives a pension, came to the poll and offered his vote. It was known that he would vote the Independent ticket. In that spirit of gratitude to the soldiers of '76, and in that pure spirit of extending the right of suffrage, which distinguishes those bucktails, this aged man was challenged by one ISAAC GRAHAM, a patriotic leader of the North River squad, and after all the facts were explained and the inspectors declared themselves ready to receive the vote, the challenger, like Shylock for his pound of flesh, insisted on the oath, and forced the old soldier to take it.

This challenger is one of those heroes who fight at the fireside of Tammany Hall, and who never was in sight of the enemy during a battle.

We like the spirit with which this outrage on the feelings of an old soldier is noticed, and republish it to show that the time has nearly gone by when revolutionary services cease to command respect and gratitude.—Feeling minds can easily imagine the mortification which must have been felt by this old veteran, who lost a limb and endured the most excruciating tortures in fighting for our right to vote, when he was challenged by a man "who never was in sight of the enemy during a battle."

We feel the greatest contempt and scorn for the perpetrators of such outrages. Let the reader picture to himself, an old, worn down veteran, deprived of one leg, limping along slowly to the polls, to exercise and enjoy the right for which he fought and suffered—and then to see him interrupted by one who never "smelled gunpowder,"—and his feelings will be indignant, if he has any of that fire within him which warms the bosoms of every true son of Columbia.

Instead of preventing these venerable old men from voting, rather let them be carried to the polls, if they are deprived of their limbs or enfeebled by age. They, established the glorious right of suffrage, and in our opinion must enjoy its exercise in a greater degree than we who partook not of the same dangers, but who are blessed with all its fruits. There is a peculiar charm about these venerable old men, that makes them dear to us.

Those few who survive are generally weak, old and enfeebled, and the few hairs they have about their heads are white as snow; but in their bosoms we find all that noble courage which animated them in their youth—the spirit of '76 remains within them and their eyes sparkle with the same lustre as they did, when, amid the roaring of cannon and during the bloody struggle for our independence, LIBERTY OR DEATH was their motto.

Shall these men be insulted, after all that they have done and when they are so near the grave? Or shall they, like the venerable WATERS of this city, be deprived of BREAD by the relentless and cruel fangs of ingratitude? No! The people of New York will watch over their old soldiers, and the people of Maryland manifest a feeling for the injuries committed on theirs, which will result in a complete overthrow of those who can behold a hero of '76 without loving him.

We feel ourselves insulted by such daring outrages, because we look upon the soldiers of Washington as upon our fathers, & conceive it a sacred duty to manifest to them our gratitude, until their spirits are summoned to join the sainted one of their immortal leader.

From the Federal Republican. MEN AND MEASURES.

Many people look upon those in office to be immaculate, and incapable of committing errors; hence the reason why a blind confidence is often reposed in men who are unworthy of confidence; and totally incapable of performing the duty of their offices. The cause of this error is easily ascertained.—Most persons do not think, but agree to be dictated to by those whose interest it is to keep their favourites in office.—These persons, thus led by the noses, take it for granted that all must be true which their dictators say, and they are finally induced to forget measures and idolize unworthy men. This species of dictation is carried on to a vast extent in this state; the panders of the present Executive have managed their parts so well, with the unthinking, that men may be found who will publicly defend their measures, and believe them to be sound, because, in their zeal to serve their dictators, they think only of the men, and never stop to examine measures.—Now, the truth is simply this: if we are republicans, we dare not idolize a man and believe him faultless because we have given him an office. The occupancy of an office in this, our happy republic, does not give to the occupant a right to expect all those who have given it to him, to be his humble servants, or his flatterers and tools. We will state an example: The governor of this state is a servant of the people of Maryland, to execute their orders and fulfil their commands, and he is paid for his services; it is his business to please his rulers, the people, by a faithful discharge of the duties which they assign him, he has no more right to dictate more or less than the laws of the people authorize him to do, than a journeyman in our office has to dictate to us.—We are federal republicans, and we abhor all titles, stars and garters, which do not emanate from the people; we disdain the establishment of a plan which shall give to one set of men or one family, all power and all office, because such hereditary arrangements interfere with the pure spirit of republicanism, and smell of foreign depravity. In this glorious country the people are the sovereigns, and their presidents and governors are their servants—and when their servants err and adopt measures inimical to the best interests of the republic, they have the same right to discharge them from, as they had to put them into, office.

People of Maryland,—you are the sovereigns of this state; you have a right to examine into the conduct of your servants and to discharge them for mismanaging your affairs.—You have a right, and it will be your duty to employ others; to employ republicans, real federal republicans—men who dare to be honest for the sake of honesty; men, who will not trifle with the duties you impose upon them, and seek only their own interest; men, who are ready to acknowledge that the people are the sovereigns, and that in-

cumbents in office are the servants, and not the masters of that people; men, who adhere to the principles of George Washington,—whose name and whose principles will be loved and venerated when democracy shall be remembered only by the evils it produced and by the misery it occasioned.

HARD TIMES.

Every one is complaining of hard times; all cry aloud against them, but few, very few endeavour to ascertain the cause and apply a remedy. The times are not only hard, but they are daily becoming harder, and will continue so until the people make them better.—Maryland, in particular, has felt the severity of the times. In addition to the general stagnation of business throughout the country, this state has been under democratic misrule for nearly two years. A set of men are at the head of our administration, who care not for the sufferings of the honest and industrious, and whose object is to retain power at all hazards. Instead of adopting measures to relieve the trader, farmer, planter and mechanic, these men are neglected; the farmer and planter till the earth, and after they bring their crops to market, what do they obtain therefor?—little or nothing. We appeal to every honest man in the state, whether things looked so gloomy in those days when federalism was triumphant? The answer must be No. It is a peculiar trait in the character of federalism to look only to the good of the community, and encourage the worthy and valuable tradesman, farmer and planter. We ask the people to think on these matters; we entreat them to compare federalism and its administration with democracy and its misrule. They will then find the truth of our assertion, that crooked and wretched times must always follow crooked and democratic measures. Experience has taught us, that the principles of Washington are the only ones which are calculated to make republicans happy, and we hesitate not to say, that so long as those principles were adhered to, his people were happy and prosperous. As soon as other motives than the good of the nation were entertained by those in power; as soon as democracy stood up against republicanism, the nation deteriorated, this glorious and free republic became involved in debt and disaster; her resources were cut off; the enterprise of her citizens dampened—and times became hard. Banks without number were established, and as they fell, many worthy citizens fell with them. Favourites were entrusted with public funds, and twenty millions were lost to the people. Lately, in a time of profound peace, we borrowed five millions, and next year shall have to borrow more.

Is it to be wondered at, people of Maryland, if the times are hard? Can you retrieve your losses by planting and farming, when you hardly obtain as much for your produce as will support your industrious families? Is it not high time that we should effect a change in the administration of our state, and rescue ourselves and families from want? Yes, it is—therefore exert yourselves in this great and excellent cause. Let every federal republican in the state be on the alert, for the enemy is wakeful and busy. If they do so, Maryland will be regenerated, hard times will vanish with their originating cause, democracy, and the people of Maryland will be happy. Ib.

10 Dollars Reward.

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

John Hammond.

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE,

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 5.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
 Electoral Ticket for Prince George's
NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.
THOMAS K. CARROLL,
Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL

For Calvert.
RICHARD GRAHAME,
Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery.
THOMAS DAVIS,
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.
WILLIAM HILLEARY,
WILLIAM REID.

For Kent.
JEREMIAH NICOLS,
CAPT. NATHL. COMEGES.

For Dorchester.
BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ
Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS

For Frederick.
ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.
 Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius
 Davis, Lewis Motter, John Dudder-
 rar.

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

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

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

COMMUNICATED.

The approaching 15th of this month, will be the anniversary of one of the most brilliant achievements of the revolutionary army—THE CAPTURE OF STONEY POINT BY STORM. That day will make the time 42 years, since Col. WATERS, at the head of a company of picked men, gallantly made good his way into that fortification, through a tremendous fire of grape-shot and musquetry.

Where were the present persecutors and slanderers of this venerable patriot at that moment of trial?

The Americans were opposed by a tremendous fire of musquetry and grape-shot, but they pressed forward with the bayonet, and both columns met in the centre of the works, where the garrison, amounting to 800 men, were obliged to surrender.

—An American's Life of Washington.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the People of the Counties.

No. 1.

Among the many evils to be apprehended from the success of the democratic party at the ensuing senatorial election, none are more to be dreaded, or should be more vigilantly guarded against, than the violent innovations which they have avowed their determination to make upon the constitution of Maryland. The alteration of the constitution has been a favourite measure of the democratic party, ever since the year 1812, when the federalists first gained the ascendancy in the State. Since that period, the Federalism of Maryland has worn such an imposing aspect, that democracy has in vain endeavoured to crush it by the use of legitimate means, and it now seeks to destroy it by the destruction of that constitution, under which Maryland has attained to all her greatness.

In the year 1818, the democrats having for the first time since 1811 unexpectedly obtained a majority in the house of delegates, were so elevated with their success, that they incautiously betrayed their designs upon the constitution, and made no less than four different attempts, during that session, to alter it, notwithstanding they must have been convinced, that the good sense and inflexible patriotism of a Federal Senate, would oppose an effectual barrier to their multiplied encroachments. As these abortive attempts have however, served to shew what the democrats really would effect should they obtain the power at the next election, it becomes the duty of the people of Maryland seriously to reflect upon the nature of those changes which they are so anxious to make.

The first in order, was Mr. Kell's motion to alter the constitution in such manner as to give an increased number of members to the city of Baltimore.

The next attempt was made by Mr. Kennedy, of Washington, to alter the constitution for the purpose of permitting the Jews to participate in the administration of the government.

†A delegate from Baltimore.

A Third attempt was made by Mr. Worthington, of Frederick, to alter the constitution as it respects the mode of choosing the governor.

A Fourth attempt was made by Mr. Harrison, of Queen-Anne's, to alter the constitution as it respects the mode of organizing and electing the senate.

Such is the formidable list of alterations of the constitution projected by the democrats at one session of the legislature only. These I shall endeavour to analyze separately, and in the order in which they stand, and I trust I shall be able to shew to every unprejudiced mind their pernicious tendency. In examining the votes and proceedings of 1818, I cannot discover that Mr. Kell's proposition for increasing the number of representatives from Baltimore was ever finally acted upon.—He asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the purpose, but whether he ever reported it I have not been able to discover. It is probable however, that Mr. K. observing that many other propositions were made to alter the constitution, deemed it more prudent to lay his bill, until he ascertained the fate of the others; and discovering that they were all rejected by the Senate, he postponed the trial of his own until a more convenient season. It matters not, however, whether this measure was acted upon at that time or not—it is known, and it is admitted to be a favourite measure with the democratic party, not only to increase the number of representatives from Baltimore, but from the large counties also, by diminishing the number of representatives from the small counties. And what is the object contemplated by this measure? Is it the benefit of the state? No surely not—has this been the real object; as it is indeed the ostensible one—had the democrats sincerely believed that this change would have been beneficial to the interests of the state, why did they not make it in the long period from 1800 to 1811, when every branch of the government was under their control—when the house of delegates and the senate were both democratic? The same reasons existed for making the change then, as they allege now, except indeed, and which is the true reason, that the smaller counties, such as Allegany, Calvert, Kent & Talbot, were at that time decidedly democratic, and they are now either federal, or of doubtful political character—at that time therefore, the democrats found the constitution to be a very good one, but now forsooth, it does not suit their views. But what right has Baltimore to complain of the present system of representation? Much indeed has been said in the Baltimore democratic prints, of the injustice done by the present system. It has been pronounced a most shameful violation of the principles of justice, that the small county of Calvert, with a population not exceeding perhaps 8000 souls, should have a greater number of representatives than Baltimore, which contains upwards of 60,000 inhabitants. The argument, in the abstract, may appear specious and plausible, but it is no difficult matter to shew its utter fallacy. Baltimore has no right to complain of the present system of representation. She enjoys many great and distinguished advantages. She possesses a local legislature, invested with powers almost supreme, and amply sufficient for every purpose which may relate to the prosperity of the city, or its internal government. The powers of the mayor and city council of Baltimore are most extensive, and if not sufficiently so, they can at any time be increased, by application to the legislature. Possessed then of advantages such as these, are not two members from Baltimore amply sufficient for the transaction of all her business which may require the interposition of the legislature?

Has she not always found that her two members were able at every session to have all the business acted upon which they introduced into the house? If not, why is it that a message is annually sent by the house of delegates to the senate, informing them that they have finished all the business before them, and are prepared to adjourn? The truth is, that for the first two or three weeks of the session of the legislature, the members have scarcely anything to do—not even the Baltimore delegates can furnish them with occupation; and accordingly about one half of the session, they seldom continue to sit for more than three hours in the day. Hence it is sufficiently evident, that two members are amply sufficient for the transaction of all the business of Baltimore. Moreover, every member of the legislature may with truth be said to be the representative of Baltimore, and devoted to her best interests; but this cannot be said with regard to any other section of the state. And has not the influence of Baltimore, with her two members, been more extensively manifested, and more sensibly felt, than that of any other part of the state? Has she not received her full proportion of the appointments within the gift of the government? Has she not always had at least two members in the senate, which are about one-seventh of the whole number? Is not the largest proportion of the time of the legislature always devoted to her business? Has not the constitution guaranteed to her the right of electing two members to congress? In the distribution of the public money, has not the largest proportion of it always been expended in Baltimore? Has any part of it been appropriated to the promotion of the agricultural interest? If the influence of Baltimore has already effected all this, what might she not do, were her influence increased, by giving to her an additional number of representatives? She would soon feel power and forget right. The object and tendency of this measure, like all the other alterations of the constitution proposed by the democrats, and which they are still so anxious to effect, is the undue aggrandisement of Baltimore, and the depression of the smaller counties. I shall resume the subject in my next.

EVIGILATOR.

[Translated from the German.]
 For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

(Continued.)
 CHAPTER 20.

An anchorite, or at least a being not much more sociable than an anchorite, had poor Sintram become. At the approach of Christmas his horrid dream seized upon him with such violence, that all the servants of the castle, left its walls horror-struck and never suffered themselves to return. None remained with him but Rolf and the old Castellan. It was true that his dream left him again and that he became pacified, but then he wandered about so silent and pale, you might have taken him for a moving corpse. No consolation of old Rolf, none of his pious friendly hymns would help, and the Castellan with his wild cicarized face, his bald head that had been rendered so by a powerful sword wound, the mark of which extended from the forehead to the crown, and with his morose taciturnity appeared like a still darker off-shadowing of our wretched knight. Rolf thought of calling to aid the venerable chaplain of Drontheim, but how could he leave his master alone with the lurid Castellan, a man whose very sight caused him secret terror. It was a long time since Biorn employed the wild strange warrior, without his nor any body else's knowing whence he came or who he was. There were but very few who knew his name, which was moreover almost unnecessary as he never conversed with any one. They called him the Castellan of the mountain-castle, that was all.

Rolf commended his cares to God, believing that he would help; and he did help.

On the evening before Christmas the bell was rung at the drawbridge and Rolf saw it was the Chaplain himself that stood without. He came in strange company, for at his side was the crazed pilgrim, and the bleaching bones stuck to his dark-coloured cloak gleamed fearfully thro' the night. Rolf opened the gate immediately and conducted them both, in reverential haste, towards the hall, where Sintram sat silent, pale and melancholy, beneath the light of a single, half exhausted lamp. Rolf had been obliged to aid the pilgrim in his ascent of the stairs, for he was quite numb and stiff with cold.

"I bring you a blessing from your mother," said the Chaplain as he entered, and immediately a mild smile spread over the young man's countenance and his death-paleness changed to a soft red.—"Oh God! exclaimed he: Does my mother live—Does she think of me!"

"She possesses high, infallible powers of prescientiment," replied the Chaplain; and whatever eye may do, it all pictures itself to her, sometimes waking, sometimes dreaming, in a thousand different forms. She knows

of your deep suffering now, and sends me, her confessor, to console you, but also to caution you, for as she says, there is many a heavy awful trial yet awaiting you. Sintram, with his arms folded over his breast, bowed humbly and observed with a placid smile: Much has been done for me, more than in my most fanciful hours I dared to hope for, by my mother's message and your friendly call.—This I am the more sensible of, as it is but lately since I have fallen so deep.—The Lord's mercy is great, let him impose of penance and trial ever so heavy a weight, with his aid I hope to bear it.

The door now opened and the Castellan entered with a torch in his hand, by whose glowing illumination he appeared almost as if overcast with blood. He looked amazed at the pilgrim, who sunk fainting upon a chair, where Rolf supported him; then turned from him, he gazed in the Chaplain's eye & uttered at last: "I think the hour of confession and reconciliation is come!"

"I think so too," replied the clergyman, who had overheard him.—This seems to be day of grace.—The poor man there whom I found half frozen on my road insisted on making his confession, before he suffered me to carry him to the hospitable warming hearth; do as he did my goodly warrior, delay not your laudable purpose for one second. He followed the inviting Castellan out of the room, first recommending the poor pilgrim to the care of the knight and servant.

Sintram and Rolf did as he had requested, and when, refreshed by their attentions, the pilgrim opened his eyes again, the young knight observed with a smile: Thou hast come at last to see me. Why didst thou refuse my invitation some nights ago?

Sudden terror spread over the pilgrim's face, but soon he replied with recovered placid humility:—O dear, dear Sir, I love you dearly, but do not always speak of things which you maintain have occurred between us; for Sir, either I am crazed and have forgotten them all, or you have met in the forest him who appears to me like my own over-powerful twin brother.

"Say no more of this," replied Sintram.

After a while the pilgrim observed: I should like to sing a mild consoling song, have you no lute?

Rolf brought one and the pilgrim raising himself in the chair sung as follows:

"Who feels the approach of death
 In quivering heart and breath,
 Should raise his mind and eyes
 To him above the skies—
 The Lord will cheer his death.
 "Seest thou yon rising light
 Where blushing forth to sight,
 Soft smiles the rosy morn?
 Thence sounds a soothing voice,
 And bids the soul rejoice,
 By deep repentance torn.

Mild death himself appears—
 To quell thy doubts and fears,
 He wears a look of love;
 Receive the comely well,
 He'll guide, where angels dwell,
 Thy soul to realms above.

Who feels the approach of death
 In quivering heart and breath,
 Should raise his mind and eyes
 To him above the skies—
 The Lord will cheer his death.

Amen! said Sintram and Rolf folding their hands, and while the last accents of the lute were slowly dying away, the Chaplain and the Castellan softly entered the hall.

"I bring you a glorious Christmas-offering, said the clergyman: Here a bewildered mind has, after many years of hate and suffering, returned to peace and love. Thou art concerned in it dear pilgrim, and you Sintram receive it as a glorious example worthy of imitation."

"More than twenty years ago," said the Castellan, "I was a bold shepherd and drove my flocks among the mountains. There it happened one day that a young knight overtook me, (they called him Weigand the slender) who wished to purchase my favourite lamb, and offered me many pieces of shining gold. I declined it contemptuously. The fervour of youth carried us away, a blow of his sword hurled me consciousness into a deep mountain fissure."

"Weigand is not dead then?" asked the pilgrim.

"I recovered slowly by the use of such remedies as are well known amongst shepherds. When I appeared again in the society of men, none knew me, to such a degree the wound on my head had disfigured me. I heard it mentioned, that Sir Weigand's bride had forsaken him

on account of his rash actions, that she was pining away, and that his father was urging her to marry Biorn. My heart was inflamed with the most implacable revenge, I signed my name, relatives and friends and entered into the service of Biorn. Thus Weigand remained a murderer and I delighted in his blood. And in this manner have I served my heart for these many long years, regaled it with his self-banishment, his vain return, his madness, to-day—and tears burst from my eyes.—To-day the hand of God has softened my heart, and dear Weigand, do not think I am a murderer any longer—forgive me, and pray for him who has wronged you so deeply."

Deep sobs of repentance interrupted his speech. He sunk to the feet of the pilgrim, who closed his arms round him in forgiveness and reconciliation.

(To be continued.)

Norfolk, June 22.
 Abominable attempt at fraud on our derewriters. The sloop Norfolk, and from Philadelphia, Robinson master, put into this port on the 15th inst. on her passage to New Orleans. (The cause of her being compelled to put in, you and other editors have already published) was on Tuesday last hauled into the wharf, and on discharging her, pursuant to an order of the surveyor who had been called upon to examine her condition, some doubts were entertained and expressed by an agent who had been sent on her by the Insurance offices at Philadelphia, that it was possible a fraud might have been attempted to be practised on the underwriters, by the shippers of the cargo, and requested that a case or package might be opened. There were five large said to contain \$5000 each, in Spanish dollars, which on depositing here, the teller of the bank refused to give a receipt for unless the money was exhibited to him. This was a just pretext for knocking the hoops, and instead of Dollars there were nothing but bars of iron packed in cotton.—the boxes of chandize were next opened, and found to contain nothing but iron, and from one to three pieces of iron. The shippers were four persons in Philadelphia, named—Scull, E. J. Hollingshead, Green and Hulme. No blame can be attached to Capt. Robinson, for the vessel been destroyed by fire which the vitriol was to have produced, he & every soul on board must have perished. The vessel was insured for \$31,500.

Yours, WM. G. LYFORD.

Wonderful preservation of his boats crews, by a Portland day. During the gale which proved so fatal to the Thomas and Mary, and her crew, on the 14th ult. the boats were seen in Chiswell Cove with the crews in the most imminent danger from the fury of the wind, which, rising in terrific majesty, frustrated every attempt of the people on shore to render them assistance. At this critical juncture, a dog of the Newfoundland breed, bred in this island, plunged into the water, and surmounting the towering billows, succeeded in reaching the nearest boat. The crew immediately put a line into his mouth, and the sagacious and brave animal returned with it in safety to the shore. This line was eagerly grasped by the sailors on the beach, a rope was fastened to it, and by dint of great exertions and presence of mind, as well in those in the boats, as those on the land, all the three boats were safely pulled on the beach, one by one, the boats having a communication with each other, by means of a long rope. This is not a solitary instance of the vast utility of the dogs bred in Portland, in cases of marine distress.

From a Woodstock (Virginia) Paper of June 20.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

On the 13th inst. the cause pending in the court of quarter sessions of this county, for a breach of marriage contract, between Catherine Dellinger vs. S. Strickley, came on before justices present composing the court, G. Hotle, J. Overal, E. Fincher, and S. Bare, esqs. The cause was opened ably by the plaintiff's counsel, and argued on both sides with unusual interest, every art being displayed to elicit the jury to pity the one and be generous to the other. The jury brought in a verdict of \$1,200 damages for the plaintiff.

By a gentleman, who has been in the army, we learn General Algerine, but is believed to be Sicily. Phil. Dem.

AMERICAN LEGHORN.
 We have seen at the establishment of J. How and Co. in this number of American Harp, appear in every respect a real Leghorn. They were in Merrimack, N. H. of grass raised in that town not only as handsome, but every reason to believe, durable as any imported, who are pleased to witness increasing excellence of Manufactures, will receive satisfaction by examining giant specimens of the industry of our Manufacture in New-Hampshire.

Hartford.
 The Wethersfield Bazaar, the last annual exhibition of the County Agricultural Society, was recollected, that a Good of superior fabric, was by the Misses Wethersfield, for which a premium from the was afterwards purchased, for the sum of \$1, since been forwarded where the fineness of and the elegance of its been universally admired, certain that material manufacture of Bonnet, of those of Leghorn, obtained in abundance, try, which will ultimately the necessity of foreign, As an additional incentive of Harford county, the following extract written by a gentleman.

Extract of a letter from a man in London to this city, dated April 1st. "I received the Boston Radius, a few days since, and what is very interesting to me, it quite meets our every respect: I cannot horn hat in any of the fine and beautiful. I requested to lay it before of Arts, in order to oblige for Miss Woodhouse, have every prospect of though it being a fine must render it more they reward native their roles; yet, the thly meritorious, and worthy important to this manufacture, I am quite be rewarded."

Norfolk.
 Last night we had a tremendous shower, which lasted about half past twelve until about 1—was apparently the cause of fire; and the thunder interrupted by severe cracks, which threaten instant every thing around. The ship Commerce, which was lying at the wharf, loaded, and cleared and sailed this morn, had her main royal mast struck, and a top, her main and one of her pumps—what injury is done not known.—Capt. electric fluid passed cabin and out at stunning his mate at ad but just come off however, perfectly morning. The Commerce frequently be detained to repair.

A new house, being destroyed in Portsmouth, belonging to Mrs. V. in this town, and several persons hurt.

A MAMMOT.
 From the New York of June 1st. Mr. Burnham: Sir—I yesterday all of my saw-mill, being exactly three and 17 inches round, weighing 13lb. 8 o Your SAMUEL CA

By a gentleman, who left Naples after the entry of the Austrian army, we learn General Pepe has not been taken prisoner by the Algerines, but is believed to be in Sicily. *Phil. Dem. Press.*

AMERICAN LEGHORNS.
We have seen at the store of Hall, J. How and Co. in this town, a number of American Hats, which appear in every respect equal to the real Leghorns. They were made in Merrimack, N. H. of a species of grass raised in that town, and are not only as handsome, but, we have every reason to believe, equally as durable as any imported. Those who are pleased to witness the increasing excellence of American Manufactures, will receive much satisfaction by examining these elegant specimens of the taste and industry of our Manufacturing friends in New-Hampshire. *[Boston Statesman.]*

Hartford, June 26.
The Wethersfield Bonnet.—At the last annual exhibition of domestic manufactures of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, it will be recollected, that a Grass Bonnet, of superior fabric, was exhibited by the Misses Woodhouses of Wethersfield, for which they received a premium from the society. It was afterwards purchased by a gentleman, for the sum of \$30, and has since been forwarded to London, where the fineness of its texture, and the elegance of its colour, have been universally admired. It is ascertained that materials for the manufacture of Bonnets, in imitation of those of Leghorn, are to be obtained in abundance in this country, which will ultimately supersede the necessity of foreign importation. As an additional incentive to the ladies of Hartford county, we publish the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in London.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated April 28, 1821.
"I received the Bonnet by the Radius, a few days since, in perfect order, and what is very remarkable it quite meets our expectations in every respect: I cannot find a Leghorn hat in any of the shops equally fine and beautiful. I have been requested to lay it before the Society of Arts, in order to obtain a medal for Miss Woodhouse, and which I have every prospect of getting, although it being a foreign product on must render it more doubtful, as they reward native merit only by their rules; yet, the thing is so highly meritorious, and would be so very important to this country as a manufacture, I am quite sure it will be rewarded."

WM. G. LYFORD

Norfolk, June 28.
Dreadful Thunder & Lightning.
Last night we had a most tremendous thunder shower—it commenced about half past 11, and continued until about 1—the lightning was apparently the continued blaze of fire; and the continued peal of thunder interrupted only by sudden and severe cracks, which appeared to threaten instant destruction to every thing around. It rained almost incessantly the whole time. The ship Commerce, Gardner, of Salem, which was lying along side the wharf, loaded, and was to have cleared and sailed this day for Liverpool, had her main-top gallant-mast struck, and with her top gallant mast and top mast shivered to atoms, her main mast fractured, and one of her pumps split in pieces—what injury is done in the hold is not known.—Captain O'Leary, the electric fluid passed off through the cabin and out at the windows, stunning his mate at the time, who had but just come off deck; he, however, perfectly recovered this morning. The Commerce will consequently be detained several days to repair.

A new house, belonging to Mr. Drury, was struck and almost destroyed in Portsmouth; and a house belonging to Mrs. Waddy, struck in this town, and seriously injured—no person hurt. *W. G. LYFORD.*

A MAMMOTH TROUT.
From the New York Evening Post of June 28.

Mr. Burgham:
Sir—I yesterday caught at the mill of my saw-mill, a Trout, measuring exactly three feet in length, and 17 inches round the girth, and weighing 13lb. 8 ounces.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL CARMAN, Jun.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.

Sunday, during the absence of the family, the house of Mr. Watkins, Back-street, Hoxleydown, was entered by four ruffians, by means of picklock keys, who broke open a room and stole bank-notes, gold and silver coins; watches, plate, &c. worth in the whole about \$200.—Having carefully packed up their booty they descended to the yard, intending to escape over some back premises, but were observed by a young woman named Sarah Cleare, servant to Mr. Parkes, bricklayer, adjoining, who challenged them.—The men paid no attention, but jumped into the garden in which she was standing, and attempted to rush past her into a shed through which their passage lay; she, however, seized two of them by the throats, and called for help, but they broke away and knocked her down. She pursued them again, came up with the fellow who carried the plunder, and grasped him by the collar; he made a violent endeavour to get loose, and kicked and thumped the poor woman most brutally, but she held him, notwithstanding, till Mr. Harvey, the parish constable came to her assistance, and lodged the fellow in St. John's watch house. The prisoner underwent an examination yesterday, before Alderman J. J. Smith, and was fully committed. *[Eng. Paper.]*

BOW STREET.

On Thursday Joseph E. and was brought before the Magistrate, on a warrant issued at the suit of John Henry Parke, on a charge of assault. They were both very young men, of respectable appearance.—Mr. Evans the assaulter, about five feet two, Mr. Parke, the assaulted, upwards of 6 feet high. Mr. Parke described himself as a commercial clerk, and Mr. Evans, in reply to the question, "What are you, Sir?" replied I am a lamp-lighter, by profession, your worship."

Mr. Parke deposed, that as he was refreshing himself with a glass of brandy and water, on Monday evening, in a tavern near Westminster-bridge, Mr. Evans came into the room and picked a quarrel with him. Mr. Evans was always at him, for some reason best known to himself; but on this occasion he was ten times more violent than ever; and in order to avoid him he left the house. Mr. Evans followed him, however, abusing him along the public road, and endeavouring to provoke him to fight, and at length struck him a violent blow on the back of his neck. This was the assault he complained of, and he called urgently on the magistrate to make Mr. Evans give him indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Mr. Evans, the little lamp-lighting professor, in his reply, said, "This ere piece of work comes on us both loving one lady, and her loving only one of us, and that's me, your worship!—So Mr. Parke is to mad, he doesn't know what to do with himself. It is but a little bit ago he sent me a challenge to fight with pistols up at Chalk Farm, and I wouldn't; for why should I? As the lady doesn't love him he has nothing to lose but himself, if I should shoot him, but if the chance should be the other way, your worship, why I should lose myself and the lady too!" After some further general remarks, the professor went on to inform his worship, that on Monday evening he went into the tavern aforesaid, with the lady on his arm, in order to get a drop of something after a long walk, and who should be setting there but Mr. Parke. "I took no notice of him, your worship, and the lady very civilly said, 'How do you do, Mr. Parke?' But instead of answering her, he says to me, says he, 'You're a shabby little monkey! Why didn't you meet me with them pistols?' 'Mr. Parke,' says I, 'I told you before, I'd have nothing to do with pistols because I think we can settle our differences with our fists! and if you're a mind of any thing; I'm your man.' With that, your worship, we had a great many words and at last he agreed to go down into Scotland-yard and try, which was the best man, in a regular and honest way, with our fists;—but when he came there, whilst I was taking off my coat, he took out his penknife, and said he was determined not to fight like a blackguard; and with that, your worship, my blood was up, and I knocked him down!"

Mr. Parke appeared very indignant whilst this story was telling; and at its close he stoutly denied having any love at all for the lady in question; it was all a bottle of smoke, he said; but he admitted having written to Mr. Evans, the lamp-lighter, saying that if he had any thing to say against him, he was ready to give him the satisfaction of a gentleman.

The magistrate very good humoredly listened for a considerable time to the alterations of these ill-matched rivals, and at length dismissed the affair by ordering the lamp-lighter to enter into his own recognizance for his appearing at the sessions. At the same he told Mr. Parke that had the letter spoken of been produced in evidence he should have called upon him to find sureties to keep the peace towards the lamp-lighter. *London Paper.*

In very warm weather, as far as possible, exposure to the sun should be avoided, and when unavoidable, we should endeavour to perform our duties in an uniform and regular manner, with as little excitement of mind and body as possible; or as the vulgar say, cool and easy. Our food should be well cooked, with moderate seasoning; vegetables well boiled or prepared are very proper; and among other things we recommend the moderate use of tonics. And here let me advise dining on good plain soups two or three times a week. No drink preferable to weak punch. Pure water will not satisfy the thirst as well as when combined with something acid. The only thing to be avoided is using spirituous drink too strong, or in too great quantities—for nothing can be more hurtful. *Willich.*

Hypochondria, Alias, the Blue Devils.

An excellent friend of ours makes the following enquiry and remarks respecting this malady: "Are you philosopher enough to explain the first cause, the progress, the use, and the remedy of that same disorder, which is more worthy to be entitled Black Devils than Blue? I do not know, but it seems to me a malady of modern times—for no ancient author of my acquaintance mentions it under a Greek, Latin, or Hebrew title.—When it originated, and when it will disappear, I cannot say, but this I aver, it is the most unparalyzing, tormenting, detestable companion that ever visited mortal man; notwithstanding, I like a touch of it once in a little while, for variety's sake, for, as Diomedes Knickerbocker gracefully informs, it is very irregular and unbecoming to be always happy, and that it is a sure mark of refinement to be always dismal, dull, and croaking of evil. How many refined men there must be then in this world! One cannot turn a corner without meeting a grim face, looking for all the world like a dish of sour crout and crab apples."

FOREIGN.

By the ship Euphrates, arrived at New York.

But few letters have been received by this arrival, and those few wholly devoid of interest. The insurrection in the Turkish provinces, is said not to be so formidable as was at first represented. One account says the whole force of the rebels under Prince Ypsilanti, does not exceed 5000 men; and from the interference of the Emperor of Russia there will soon be an end to it altogether.

The emperor Alexander has issued two proclamations, in one of which he enjoins Prince Ypsilanti and his partisans immediately to proceed to Russia, and there await his majesty's decision respecting their conduct, as in failure of compliance, they will be considered as disturbers of the public peace, and not only exposed to the vengeance of the Ottoman government, but will also be held responsible to the Court of Russia.

A letter from Genoa mentions, that an account had been received there of a dreadful massacre of the Greeks at Smyrna and Constantinople. The Turks, after bombarding the town of Patras, and burning many houses, had been reinforced from Lepanto and Timpliza, and finally obliged the Greeks to fly to Zante in great numbers. Many Greek priests and other inhabitants had been killed, and a church demolished.

An outrageous attack was made by a mob, on the house of the Austrian Charge d' Affairs in Lisbon, in consequence of his not having put up lights, to celebrate the new order of things established at Rio Janeiro. Every pane of glass was shattered.

Much activity prevailed at Lisbon on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of May, to expedite the departure of arms and troops for Brazil, to assist the Revolutionists. Some accounts state that 5000 men, others more, would be sent.

The works in Westminster Hall, for the coronation of the King, have been resumed.—Proclamations respecting the coronation, it was expected, would be issued in a few days. It is usual to give six weeks previous notice of a coronation in the Gazette. The Archbishop of Canterbury is appointed to preach the coronation sermon.

By the papers received at the last arrival, we learn that the Queen had written a letter to Lord Liverpool, demanding to know what place would be assigned to her at the coronation. It is now said that his lordship returned for answer, that no ladies would be present on that occasion.

Buckingham House is to be the future town residence, of the King of England.—The Queen is dismissing her Italian servants, and selling her estates in Italy. The cause is said to be a determination in future to reside in England.

London, May, 10.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Fury, Captain Parry, and the Hecla, Capt Lyon, appointed to this service, sailed, with a fair wind on Tuesday, the 8th inst. To prevent the consumption of their sea stock, the Nautilus, with stores of every description for their use, accompanied them as far as Hudson's Bay. The equipment of the ships is considered as most perfect in every point pertaining to the success of the enterprise. The vessels are rendered peculiarly strong by longitudinal binders, of ten inches thickness, worked round the body for some distance above and below the water's surface, gradually diminishing to four inches at the keel. The original wales are of six inch stuff, and the bottom plank 3 inch, so that the external planking is one foot four inches at the water's surface, and wearing off to 7 inches at the garboard. Within board there are also thick binding stakes between the decks. The bow is one mass of solid wood; the projecting part of the stem and cutwater being filled up to the form of the body, & plates of iron, three-eighths of an inch thick, are brought up and down the bow. There is a double deck; the upper planks are laid diagonal, and blankets are laid between the two.—The whole of the inside is cased with cork, to act as a non-conductor of heat. And a ring stove is fitted up in the hold, with two main pipes running on each side of the ship, and small branch pipes leading from them into the different cabins. As much annoyance was sustained during the last voyage by the steam escaping, and which no sooner mixed with cold air than it was frozen, and fell as frost, or hung about the deck in icicles, they have now a condenser on board each ship, which will not only condense the steam, but melt the snow or ice within board for the purpose of cooking or washing.

The provisioning of the ships has been conducted with equal attention to the comfort of these enterprising voyagers; they have preserved meats, fruits, and pickles of all kinds. The vinegar with which they are supplied is concentrated, requiring fifteen parts water and one of spirit to reduce it to the strength of common vinegar; and in lieu of common proof spirits they have slightly rectified alcohol—thus affording increased room for stowage.

Stockholm, April 6.—The message of the King to the Diet of Norway, relative to the petition of Col Gustavus, (the old king of Sweden) for naturalization in Norway, was communicated to that assembly at a public sitting by Count Wedel, counsellor of state. After the message was read, the business was referred to a committee of five. They immediately met and agreed to present to his majesty an address, the substance of which is as follows:—"The Diet of Norway, in the communication of his majesty on this subject, a new proof of his paternal sentiments. The Diet thinks it superfluous to add to the refusal of the request, any other resolution than that of repeating, on this occasion, the assurance of their fidelity to that dynasty which the free choice of the nation has called to the throne; and also the assurance of their sincere determination faithfully to fulfil their engagements to Sweden, and to put away every thing which may interrupt their good understanding with that kingdom."

Extract of a letter, dated Genoa, April 19.

"We are perfectly quiet here.—The Austrians occupy the surrounding villages, but we are constantly assured that they will not enter the city. The number of persons who have emigrated is immense. On Sunday I saw two vessels loaded with a number almost incredible of officers, soldiers, and citizens were seen waiting in the harbour for a favourable wind, making the air resound from time to time with cries of 'vive la constitution'—Nothing is said of the arrival of the king (Charles Felix); he is, as appears, all this time at Modena. The general opinion is that he will refuse the crown, & that Victor Emanuel will resume it."

London, May 16.

By yesterday's mail advices were received from the Mores, down to the middle of April. The Turks had received a considerable reinforcement of troops at Patras, and had completely subdued the Greeks in that place. The Archbishop and a number of his followers had fled to the mountains—and several thousands, men, women and children, had found means to escape by sea, and had arrived at Zante. In the most destitute state, having fled with nothing but the clothes they wore. The letters from Constantinople are to the 11th of April.—The panic continued unabated.—Two or three Greek Bishops had been beheaded, and numbers of Greeks had taken shelter on board of vessels bearing the Russian flag, which is respected. Great preparations were making by the Porte to resist Prince Ypsilanti, who had crossed the Danube; but the Turks were not to move until an army was formed, able to meet the insurgents.

Match to trot 100 miles in 12 successive hours.

This match made by captain Beasley, of Iver, to the above distance with two riders, the owner (who rides 12 stone,) the first fifty miles, and feather weight the next fifty, took place over a ten mile piece of ground on the Ipswich road on Tuesday, for £200 guineas. The mare to perform the task was under fifteen hands, but shewed much strength and blood. She was backed at six to five to win. She performed twelve miles in the first hour, within 200 yards of the same distance in the second hour, before the bit was drawn. The first fifty miles was performed in five hours and five minutes. Here the mare was rubbed down, she fed well, and started again after halting half an hour. She next carried little more than seven stone of weight, and travelled on very pleasantly at the rate of ten miles and a half an hour, which covered loss of time & stoppage. She won cleverly, with 20 minutes to spare. One in the morning was the starting time.

A good example.—Two causes, in the vice chancellor court, were lately obliged to be postponed, in consequence of the absence of the two solicitors; the vice chancellor, by way of punishment, ordered them to pay all parties the costs of the day.

We authorised to state, that AUGUSTINE GANBRILL declines being a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county, at the next election. July 5.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 27th inst. on the premises, one

HOUSE & LOT.

in and about the Town of Lisbon, in the county aforesaid. The same being seized as the property of Henry Shriver, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due to Philip Keefer, executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and Terms for cash. BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. County

July 6

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Cragge's Ferry.

Tobias Reynolds, lambr.

May 3.

From the Norfolk Herald, June 29.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

We stated a few days ago, that the statue of Washington, executed at Rome by Canova, for the state of North Carolina, was put on board the Columbus, which ship is probably now on her passage to the United States. Having promised to give a more particular notice of that superb piece of sculpture, we now proceed to the task. It is intended to represent the immortal hero in the act of writing his farewell address: he is seated in an ancient Roman chair, his right leg drawn up in the usual sitting posture, the left carelessly extended along. In his right hand he holds a pen, and in the left a scroll—at his feet the balton of a field marshal, and a sword, of the shape of the old Roman falchion, turned at the point. He is clad in the Roman costume, the head and neck bare, a close vest and braccas, with a girdle round the waist, upon which is displayed Medusa's snake head, and other emblems of Roman taste. The toga, or cloak, is drawn close round the neck, and descends in luxuriant folds to the floor. The legs are bare to the knee, and the feet covered with sandals. The statue is of white marble, of the finest kind. It rests upon a pedestal of the same kind of marble, upon the sides of which are represented in emblematic figures of the richest workmanship, the four principal events of Washington's life: his taking the command of the American army, his capture of the British army at York Town—resigning all his public trusts, and lastly, his retiring to private life in the tranquil occupation of a farmer. It is said the artist has exercised his own taste entirely in the position and costume of the statue. It was represented to him that it was intended to be placed in the Hall of the Legislature of North Carolina, the dimensions of which were sent to him, and it was stated to have been wished that the likeness should be taken at full length, as in the act of delivering an address. But the proportions of the monument, with the apartment it was to occupy a place in, were of primary importance to a just exhibition of it, and he found that they could not be preserved in any other way than by reducing the statue to a sitting posture. With regard to the dress, it is said he could not hazard his reputation by attempting any other than that which was most familiar with him, and which is best adapted to his taste and genius. In the opinion of amateurs, this is Canova's happiest effort—So he has been heard to declare himself, and the Pope & Cardinal Gonsalvi have expressed the same opinion. It is related of this accomplished artist, that he expressed the most heartfelt satisfaction at having an opportunity of executing a statue of Washington, and he is said to have wrought more upon it with his own hand, than he was ever known to do upon any similar work—he generally reserving to himself in such works, only the finishing stroke, or coup de grace. As an example of the estimation in which this statue was held in Rome, many English and other travellers of taste and fortune, would have given four times the contract price to have possessed it. The likeness, we understand, was taken from a portrait of the General in the possession of the American Consul at Leghorn, esteemed an excellent resemblance.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Wednesday 13th inst. a likely Mulatto man named

DIOR CLARKE.

He is by trade a Carpenter, about thirty-five years old, five feet ten inches high; has a scar on his breast as if from a scald or burn; his hair cut close. He is fond of drink, and when in that state articulates badly. His clothing not known, except new ozonabrig shirt and pantaloons. If taken (and secured so that I get him) in Prince-George's, Anne Arundel, or Calvert counties, will give twenty five dollars. If in Baltimore, or the District of Columbia, fifty dollars, and if out of the state one hundred dollars.

William Hill.

Near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Md.

All persons are forewarned dealing with, or harbouring said, runaway.

June 28
The Editor of the Federal Republic will insert the above and forward his account.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

April Term, 1821.

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

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clerk.
1/45

On application to me the undersigned Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in and for the County of Anne-Arundel, by petition in writing of the said Joseph Jones, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Joseph Jones having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said Joseph Jones be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Jones should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 15th day of June 1821.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

State of Maryland, Calvert County, ss.

Calvert County Orphans Court, June 12th, 1821.

On application of Mary Jones, administratrix of William W. Jones, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William W. Jones, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1821.

Mary Jones, Adm'r.

July 5 1/22

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Pindle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Lucy B. Pindle, } Ex'rs.
Benj. T. Pindle, }
Eleanor E. Pindle, }

June 28 2 3w.

A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale,

Four hundred acres of land is offered for sale adjoining to Friendship in Anne Arundel county, the greater part of this tract is covered with wood of various kinds: such as Locust, Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Cedar, and a large quantity of very fine Chesnut. The soil is very fine, adapted to Plaster and Clover, and equal to any in that part of the country for the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn and small Grain. This land is about a mile from Chew's Cove, on Herring Bay, which gives it many advantages. A packet runs regularly once a week to Baltimore, from the Cove, which affords great facility in sending the produce of the soil to the Baltimore Market. Friendship and the neighbouring country being bare of wood, principally depend for their supply from this tract of land. It would be divided into smaller parcels to suit purchasers, and the terms liberal. The improvements now erected on this land will cure 20 hogheads of tobacco with the necessary out houses for Overseer and Servants. This land abounds with fine springs of water, and in a good neighbourhood. For further particulars, apply to Nicholas Brewer, Esq. of Annapolis, or of William T. Graham, at Chew's Cove, Herring Bay.

June 28 2 6w.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

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

May 14 3m.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

ALSO
A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 12.

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,
December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

June 20, 1821.

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

By order,

Jonathan Pinkney, Cash.

June 21.

The editors of the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette and American, at Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE,
The Votes & Proceedings
of the last session of the Legislature.
Price—\$1 50.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

George Barber,
John T. Barber.

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

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

May 17. 8 6w.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Cbl. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Saulsbury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County). This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrance.

Richard Lockerman.

March 29. 13 11.

100 Dollars Reward.

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

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

Henry Childs.

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

June 21.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, on the 10th inst.

NEGRO HARRY,

aged 50 years, a bright mulatto, round full face, and bushy hair, six feet high, stout made, and speaks quick and impudently; he is an excellent carpenter, exceeded by none of his colour, if close attention is paid to him while at work, there will be discovered a gritting of his teeth. He was raised by William Deages of Montgomery county, and lived near George Town many years. The above reward will be given for lodging him in Washington city or Baltimore gaol.

June 21 3

Sam D. Clagett.

lawyer.

Public Sale.

I will sell, at public sale, on Monday the 30th day of July, at 10 o'clock

THE HOUSE AND LOT

in which I now reside.

June 28 2

Ninian Pinkney.

6w.

For Sale,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE,
ONE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Apply to the subscriber.

Benjamin Mead.

May 24. 3w.



Summer Arrangement.

Cheap Travelling to Annapolis.

The Mail Stage for Annapolis will for the future, leave George town, via Marlborough and Queen Anne, every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, A. M. stopping to take up passengers at all the public houses on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, and arrive in Annapolis the same afternoon by 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Mr. Williamson's City Hotel, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. and arrive in George town by 5 o'clock the same evening. A horse mail will leave George town every Wednesday for Annapolis, and return on Thursday—Small packages can be sent with safety by the horse mail.

For seats please apply at the Stage Office, at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, or at the Stage Office next to Mr. Brown's, Washington city.

THE PROPRIETORS.

Parties wishing to go from the District, or gentlemen upon business, can be accommodated with a stage at the shortest notice, if necessary upon the days the stages go on horseback.

June 7. 3w.

New Arrangement of Day.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her route as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Eastern at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Eastern at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And leaves Eastern at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 10 o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock. All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

March 22 19

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open accounts, are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield,

David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

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

March 29. 15

MARY

VOL. LXX

PRINTED AND

BY

JONAS G

CHURCH-STREET

Price—Three Dollars

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