

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1815.

No. 361

[VOL. LXXIII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY

JONAS GREEN,
CORNHILL-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

BOSTON, AUGUST 26.

From the Providence American,
LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

Arrived here last evening, brig
Brazilian, Snow, in 42 days pas-
sage from Gibraltar. We were pa-
rely favoured with the following
interesting intelligence, by an in-
telligent gentleman, passenger in
the Brazilian.

The American squadron fell in
with the Algerine frigate Messoda,
46 guns, and from 4 to 600 men.
Cape de Gaf. She was engaged
by the Guerriere alone, and after
a short action of one hour and an half
she was captured by her; the Messoda
had 24 killed and 24 wounded; the
Guerriere had 7 wounded. They af-
terwards captured another frigate
a corvette off Cape Palos; the
particulars of the action not stated.

The prizes were sent into Car-
thage, but were ordered by the
British government to leave that
place; in consequence of which
they proceeded to Toulon. It was
reported that another Algerine cru-
iser, a brig, had been spoken going
to Toulon, a prize to the Ameri-
can squadron. It was confidently
expected at Gibraltar, that the great-
est part, if not the whole of the Al-
gerine fleet, would be captured, as
there were certain accounts of their
being at sea, long after they passed
the Straits, which preceded the Al-
gerian squadron only 48 hours.

There was another report in cir-
culation, that the squadron had taken
a second sea-port in Algiers, call-
ed Oran. Vessels which had arriv-
ed from the Straits brought various
confirmatory accounts of the
probability of the entire capture of
the Algerine fleet; but as they as-
serted nothing particular as to actual
capture, except those already men-
tioned, they are only entitled to the
rank of plausible conjectures. The
report of the capture of two frigates
of the corvette was confirmed by a
letter from Captain Lewis, of the
Guerriere, to one of the American
ships in Spain, and by him com-
municated to Mr. Horatio Sprague,
American commission merchant at
Gibraltar.

The Dutch squadron consisting
of 5 frigates and 1 sloop of war
arrived Gibraltar on the 3d of July,
and it was presumed would form a
union with the Americans.

A large Swedish frigate came to
anchor at Gibraltar on the 11th,
and up.

It was said she was the vanguard
of a much larger force, to operate
against the Algerines.

There were various reports re-
specting the number of American
prisoners captured by the Al-
gerines since the war, but they ori-
ginated more from conjecture than
any ascertained facts. It re-
mains a question if they have cap-
tured one except a Salem brig a
few weeks since. The prisoners
were treated very well, and were
not obliged to work being un-
der the protection of the Swedish
ship there, who allows them a
monthly stipend by the authority of
government. Mr. Sprague had
received a number of letters from
Smith of the Salem brig, who
was with the Swedish consul.

The last letter was from the mate,
in the absence of capt. Smith,
having gone into the country
business of the consul) under-
standing a letter from Mr.
Sprague to him; it stated, that they
were very well treated by the pre-
sident, and that he had no doubt
of the moment the American fleet
appeared off Algiers an immediate
surrender would take place on the most
reasonable terms to America.

On the arrival of a report of the
capture of Bonaparte on the 9th, a
salvo of 24 guns was fired from
the principal batteries, from the top
of the rock downwards, and two
salvos under way in the harbour.

fired their salutes in the style of a
mock engagement, which produced
a very noble effect.

New York, Aug. 22. FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship Governor
Strong Captain Scott, the editors of
the New York Gazette have re-
ceived regular files of London and
Liverpool papers and Lloyd's lists;
from which they make some im-
portant extracts.

In a letter from capt. Maitland,
of the Bellerophon, to his govern-
ment, he says, that he explicitly
stated to the count La Casse, that
he had no authority whatever for
granting terms of any sort to Bon-
aparte. Some interesting particu-
lars on the arrival of Bonaparte
in England will be found under the
London head.

Joseph Bonaparte is to be sent
to Russia, Jerome to Prussia, Lucien
to England, Louis to Austria, ma-
dame Letitia, and cardinal Fesch
to Rome, M. Hortense to Switzer-
land.

A new declaration of the allied
powers is expected to appear im-
mediately.

The British army in the vicinity
of Paris, consists of 20,000, and
other detachments (say the London
Courier) are to be stationed
permanently in several of the for-
tresses—12,000 more are on their
way to France.

The hon. Mr. Bagot, the British
minister to this country was pre-
paring to sail in the frigate Lac-
edemonian, captain Jackways, which
was fitted up for his reception.

The following article is copied
from the London Courier of the
17th July.

Treaty with America.

The following are reported to be
the principal terms of the Commer-
cial Treaty about to be concluded
with the United States of America.

By the first article the naviga-
tion laws of the two countries are
for mutual benefit dispensed with,
and British vessels trading to Ameri-
can ports, and American vessels
trading to British ports, have equal
privileges in regard to duties and
exemptions with native vessels respec-
tively. This benefit not only
extends to the ships but to the car-
goes. Thus, cotton wool, which,
on coming to England in British
ships from the U. States, is liable
to a duty of only one penny per
pound, and if imported in Ameri-
can vessels, is subject to a charge
of three pence in the pound, will in-
cur the same duty, if conveyed in
the bottoms of either of the two
countries.

The second article admits of free
trade to Calcutta, and to all the
British settlements of the Penin-
sula of Hindostan. With regard
to China, there is no regulation,
because that trade is exclusively
with the India Company, and this
Company has no power or authori-
ty to obstruct the trade to China,
either with regard to the Ameri-
cans or any other foreign state.

A third article, and not the least
important in the view of the Ameri-
can government, restricts the
British from entering into any trade
with the numerous tribes of Indi-
ans occupying any part of the coun-
try within the jurisdiction of the
United States.

From Flindell's Western Luminary.

Exeter, Monday night, July 24.
The Bellerophon, Captain Mait-
land, with Bonaparte on board, has
been laying off Torbay the whole
of to-day. This morning an officer
passed through Exeter for London,
it is presumed for instructions; as
the ship is evidently waiting—ly-
ing off and on, though the wind is
fair for her to go up the Channel.

Several gentlemen from Ex-
eter have been down to Torbay to-
day (23 miles from Exeter) and left
it this evening. Multitudes are flock-
ing to the coast to see the ship; and
many gentlemen have gone off and
sailed round her; but no one, that
we hear of, has been admitted on
board, though some have been along
side.

"Bonaparte, we are told, walks
the decks freely and sometimes talks

to the sailors. The officers treat
him with great politeness.

"There are six general officers
we are told, in his suite.

"From the manner in which
capt. Maitland appears to be wait-
ing for instructions, we fear the
Bellerophon will be off as soon as
he receives them without landing
her prisoner here, to gratify the
anxious curiosity of the neighbor-
hood!!!

Extract from the official correspond-
ence of the Maritime Prefect of
Rochefort.

Rochefort, July 17, 1815.

My Lord—I have the honour to
inform your Excellency, that his
Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon,
on board of which Napoleon Bona-
parte embarked on the 13th of this
month, set sail for England yester-
day the 16th, at one o'clock in the
afternoon.

That vessel carries besides that
personage, all his followers, a list
of whom is annexed; they were at
first divided between the frigates
La Saul and La Meduse; they af-
terwards passed in the evening of
the 14th to the brig l'Espervier and
Schooner la Sophie, from whence
they went on board boats belong-
ing to the English division com-
manded by Admiral Sir Henry Ho-
tham.

List of the principal personages
embarked in the Bellerophon with
Napoleon Bonaparte.

Lieutenant General Count Ber-
trand, grand marshal of the Palace.

The Countess Bertrand and three
children.

Lieut. Gen. the Duke de Ravigo.

Lieut. Gen. Tallemant.

Major General the Baron Gour-
gaud, aid-de-camp of Napoleon.

Maj. General Montholon Semon-
ville, do.

The Countess Montholon Semon-
ville and one child.

The Count de las Casas, coun-
sellor of state, and his son.

M. de Resigny, chief d'Escadron,
officier d'Ordonnance.

M. Planat, chef d'Escadron, of-
ficier d'Ordonnance.

M. Autrie, Lieutenant, officier
d'Ordonnance.

M. Shultz, chef d'Escadron.

M. Pointkorski, Captain.

M. Mercher, Captain.

M. Maingault, Surgeon to Napo-
leon.

(Here follows the names of forty
persons, composing the suite of Na-
poleon, and of the other passengers
embarked with him.)

(Signed)

The Baron BONNEFOUX.

From the London Sun of July 26.

At a moment when Bonaparte is
the sole object of public curiosity,
we have great pleasure in being en-
abled to gratify that feeling so com-
pletely as we can this day, through
various most correct and authentic
private Channels. The following
interesting journal gives the fullest
particulars of the strict blockade
of the coast, and consequent sur-
render of

BUONAPARTE.

Private Correspondence.

Extract of a letter from an officer
of his Majesty's ship Cyrus, da-
ted Basque Roads, July 6, 1815,
to the editor of the Sun.

"As we have assisted in securing
Buonaparte, allow me to give you
a journal of the proceedings previ-
ous to that event.

"July 1st, 1815.

"While within Isle Dieu, at an-
chor, assisting the Royalists, a boat
came on board from H. M.'s Ship
Bellerophon, with despatches, an-
nouncing that Buonaparte had quit-
ted Paris for some port to the south-
ward, intending to go to America;
and requiring us to come down and
assist her in the blockade of Roche-
fort. We immediately proceeded to
Quiberon Bay to Adm. Hotham
with this intelligence.

"July 3d.

"Arrived at Quiberon Bay at 3
P. M. communicated with admiral
Hotham, and sailed again directly
to join the Bellerophon off this port.

"July 5th.

"Joined her at 4 P. M. the En-
dymion, Myrmidon and Dwarf in
company. They were to blockade

the Antioche and Oleron Passage,
and this ship the Breton Passage.

"July 6th.

"At 6 A. M. chased and board-
ed a Prussian just come out of Cha-
rente, notwithstanding the hostility
between the two nations. Examined
her minutely, but found no suspi-
cious characters on board. Received
information that Buonaparte was not
at Rochefort, but daily expected, as
three successive messengers had ar-
rived in the night of June 29th, or-
dering two frigates lying at the Isle
de Aix, to be got ready with all
dispatch. In the evening we spoke
H. M.'s ship Slaney, and received
orders to resume our station within
Isle Dieu.

"July 8th.

"Resumed our station after cap-
turing a boat containing 3 soldiers,
belonging to Isle Noirmoustier, who
endeavoured to pass for fishermen;
gained no information.

"July 9th.

"Spoke H. M. S. Falmouth, pro-
ceeding to the westward, who told
us, from the information of the
Sheldrake brig of war, off the
Loire, that Buonaparte was at
Nantes, and that the force off that
river was not sufficient to oppose
his departure. We immediately
weighed, and proceeded off the Lo-
ire. Found the Dwarf had joined
the brig, and that the Opposum
was also close at hand, so that be-
ing strong enough, we bore up to
regain the Bellerophon, off the
light-house of Oleron.

"July 12th.

"At 1 P. M. passed near to her
and the Slaney. Bellerophon tele-
graphed us, "Keep close off Bas-
que light-house; Buonaparte is
here endeavouring to escape. Ex-
amine every description of vessels
closely for him. I have 2 of his
generals, who have asked for the
frigates to pass.

At 3 P. M. saw a brig coming out of
the Breton passage, chased her for
12 hours and found her an Ameri-
can without passengers, who told
us that he had no doubt but that
Buonaparte was at Rochefort, but
it was not publicly known at the
place he had left, (St. Martin's,
Isle Rhe.)

"July 13.

At half past 1 P. M. saw the Bel-
lerophon and Slaney some distance
to leeward, with flags of truce at
their mast heads, and a chasse ma-
ree with a similar flag, so that we
had little doubt of Napoleon having
surrendered, or being at least nego-
tiating for that purpose.

"July 14.

"The Superb, admiral Hotham,
directs us to anchor within the Bre-
ton passage, the more effectually to
blockade it, and then passed on to
Basque Roads, to join the Beller-
ophon.

"July 15.

"The Slaney passed us, and tele-
graphed, "For England with impor-
tant despatches."

"July 16.

"We were recalled to this place,
and found the disturber of the world
whom we had been so anxiously
looking for, safe on board the Bel-
lerophon. He was just returning to
the latter ship from breakfasting on
board the Superb, with the admiral,
who ordered the yards to be manned
as a mark of respect.

"We passed close to the Bel-
lerophon several times; captain Mait-
land told us, "I have got Buona-
parte on board."

"Napoleon stood exposed at full
length on the gangway, about twenty
yards distant, to survey us; and
we in return examined him, as you
may be assured, with minute and
eager attention. He was dressed in
a green uniform coat, with two e-
paulets and a red collar; a broad
red sash over his shoulder, a large
star on the left breast, white waist-
coat, pantaloons, boots, and a large
cocked hat with a tri-coloured cock-
ade. I knew the figure and face
instantly; it was impossible for any
one who had ever examined the
lineaments with attention, to mis-
take them. The greatest likeness
is that exhibited in the paint shops,
named a Hieroglyphic Portrait, &c.
taken from the German, with the
motto "Napoleon the first and last,

by the wrath of Heaven, &c. Ber-
trand, Savary, L'Allemand, and o-
thers, were with him.

"He then sent out to captain
Maitland for permission to proceed
to America in the frigates, which
was refused; but an offer made of
referring him if he came out to the
admiral. He then asked for a brig,
and afterwards for a schooner—re-
quests equally inadmissible. After-
wards he formed the plan for going
in two chasse mares out of Breton
Passage in the night, and being in-
formed that this ship would inter-
cept him, he replied, "He would
try, for we would not suspect such
small vessels." This determination
was altered, probably, by reflecting,
that if taken prisoner he would have
no claim on our generosity, while
by throwing himself into our power,
there might at least be some hope in
setting up such a claim.—He then
surrendered after threatening to force
his passage.

"On board the Bellerophon he
seemed to think himself Emperor,
taking possession of captain Mait-
land's cabin, and shortly afterwards
inviting him to dinner. When he
first went on board the Superb this
morning, Bertrand first ascended the
side, and was introduced to the
admiral; Napoleon followed.—"The
Emperor," said captain M.—Napo-
leon bowed to the admiral, without
further ceremony walked into the
cabin, and sent his compliments that
he would be glad to speak with him!

"Nothing escapes his notice; his
eyes are in every place, and on eve-
ry object, from the greatest to the
most minute. He immediately ask-
ed an explanation of the ropes,
blocks, masts, and yards, and all
the machinery of the ship. He sent
for the boatswain, to question him;
that officer always fitting out the
French ships. He requested the
marines to pass in review before
him, examined the arms, evolutions,
dress, &c. &c. and expressed him-
self highly pleased. He enquired
into the situation of the seamen,
their pay, prize money, clothes,
food, tobacco, &c. and when told
of their being supplied by a purser
or commissary, asked if he was not
a rogue.

"In conversing with the admiral,
he said, "I have given myself up to
the English; but I would not have
done so to any other of the allied
powers," in surrendering to any of
them I should be subject to the cap-
rice and will of an individual, in
submitting to the English I place
myself at the mercy of a nation—
Adieu."

The following particulars are e-
qually curious and interesting. We
derive them from head quarters:—

"On board the Bellerophon.

"By some passengers who came
in the Bellerophon it appears, that
Bonaparte was quite at his ease on
board that ship; took possession of
the captain's cabin, sans ceremonie,
invited the officers of the ship to his
table, talked with great freedom on
the present state of things, said it
was impossible for the Bourbons to
govern France, and that Napoleon
II. would be very soon recalled to
the throne, that Fouché was an ass,
and totally unfit for the office as-
signed to him. He acknowledged
that England alone had ruined all
his grand plans, and that but for
her he had been now Emperor of
the East as well as the West. He
walked on the poop and quarter-
deck, conversed with the seamen,
and affected great gaiety and uncon-
cern. In short, such is the talent
of this "Child and Champion of
Jacobinism," that before they ar-
rived in Torbay he was considered
by all on board a devilish good fel-
low."

NEW-YORK, AUG. 28.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The fast sailing ship Ariosto, cap-
tain Lambert, arrived at this port
last evening in 24 days from Havre-
de-Grace, by which arrival the edi-
tors of the N. Y. Gazette have re-
ceived Paris papers to the 23th Ju-
ly inclusive.

Capt. Lambert states that Bu-
naparte had voluntarily embarked
on board the British 74 Bellerophon,
at Rochefort, and sailed for England

on the 16th of July, claiming protection of the Prince Regent, being afraid of assassination in France. He previously had addressed a letter to the Prince Regent, on this subject, which we have translated.—Capt. L. further states, that when he sailed it was reported that Buonaparte remained on board the Bellerophon at Plymouth, and that it was expected he would be ordered to St. Helena.

Louis the 18th, was fully reinstated on the throne of France.

The Emperor Alexander and Ld. Wellington, had declared to the Prussians, that unless they desisted from depredations, they would march their armies out of France, and leave the Prussian troops at the mercy of the enraged populace.—The effects of this declaration had not reached Havre.

Capt. L. further informs, that on Thursday, he spoke the pilot boat scht. Jenet, 23 days from Bourdeaux, for N. York, the captain of which informed, that in the Bay of Biscay, he spoke a brig from Leghorn, with information, that Com. DECATUR had made A PEACE with the DEY OF ALGIERS, and that the American squadron was lying in the Bay of Algiers.

It appears from the last French papers, that the most perfect tranquillity reigned in every part of France.

Cardinal Fesch has left Paris under an escort of Austrian cavalry.

The Fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults, which cost much blood on both sides.

Buonaparte's Letter to the Prince Regent.

"In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, & the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come, like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her protection and her laws, and which I demand of your royal highness as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

London, July 22.

Yesterday, soon after the receipt of the intelligence from Paris, five of the Cabinet Ministers, the Earls of Westmoreland, Liverpool, and Harrowby, Lord Melbourne, and the Right Honourable Wellesley Pole went down the river, and embarked in a yacht, in which it was supposed they would proceed to Sherness. That place, it is rumoured, will probably be the prison of Buonaparte, till he shall be delivered up either to the Congress, or to the King of France.

It is well adapted for such a purpose, being strictly a fortress, and that of a small extent, having no population within its walls but the garrison and their few attendants.

The preparation of the state rooms in the Tower, for the reception of a prisoner of distinction, are now nearly completed: superb carpets have been laid, and silk curtains put to the windows. It is supposed by some that these apartments are designed for the reception of Buonaparte.

A morning paper, in its speculations upon the fate that awaits Buonaparte, observes—"It is said Ministers will be justified in the eyes of all Europe in refusing him any personal liberty on his parole of honor, because he did not himself recognize the sacredness of the parole, by employing General Desnouettes and others who had violated that pledge of honor. They may therefore, they say, justly subject him to close confinement, on the same principle that they subjected General Le Clerc and others who had themselves broken their parole & were retaken; and we have heard that he is likely to be sent to the same place as General Le Clerc; that is Dumbarton Castle, situated on a projecting rock between deep valleys, on the river Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, a spot extremely beautiful in its situation, as it overlooks a delightful country, but from which it is next to impossible that any one should escape; this is mentioned as the place of his reception, and that notice has been sent by telegraph for Captain Maitland to proceed with his prisoners directly to the Clyde."

July 24.

To the list of wonders (says a paper of yesterday) we have to add, that there is now in London a person who left France about a month ago, who insists that he is

no less a personage than the dauphin, who, according to all accounts, died in the temple. He alleges, that he was confined to a cottage in the department of the Ardennes, in the year 1793, and that the boy who died in the temple was substituted for him by the persons who carried him off. He says that he did not make his case known to Louis XVIII till last year, when it was done through the medium of gen. Dumonceau, to whom he communicated his history. The answer of Louis XVIII. was, as we are informed, that he should present himself; which, however, was not done, for reasons which we cannot enter into at present. We understand that he has applied to be admitted to an interview with the dutchess d'Angouleme, since his arrival in London, which has been refused, on account of the want of such proofs as are thought necessary to support his most extraordinary statement; which proofs, however, he says he can produce when in France.

In consequence of the peace with America and the continent, the manufactures of Manchester are at this time more actively employed than they have been at any period for several years past.

July 25.

BUONAPARTE'S PORTFOLIO.

A pamphlet has recently appeared in Holland, entitled, "Buonaparte's Portfolio, taken at Charleroi, June 20, Part I." It is prefaced by the following statement: Mr. Van Uchelen, one of our officers, who was made prisoner on the 17th June, and taken to Charleroi, was there forgotten by the French on their defeat at Belle Alliance. He profited of the opportunity, declared himself commandant of the town, and, with the assistance of some armed people whom he collected, he stopped the plundering of the powder and other wagons, and placed in security 12 pieces of cannon, and many other valuable articles. He brought a large Portfolio to Brussels, and it was found to be the Portfolio of Baron Fain, First Cabinet Secretary to Buonaparte. All the documents therein contained are of very recent date, and as they throw considerable light on the internal situation of France, our government has permitted the printing of them. The profits of the publication are destined for the benefit of the wounded. The first article communicated is a report to Buonaparte himself from Count Lariboissiere, his orderly officer, on the war in La Vendee. He writes from Nantes, under date of the 5th of June, that Gen. Carpentier, must have at least 12,000 men, to restore the country to order. In a memorial of Gen. Carpentier, it is stated that Gen. Travot had only 2,300 troops of the line at his disposal.

In a report from the orderly officer Planat to Buonaparte, dated Montauban, June 3, it is said, among other things, "the spirit of the people in the department of the Tarn and Garonne is extremely bad: the words country, glory, independence, national cause, are the objects of ridicule." In a report from the orderly officer, Resigny, dated Bourdeaux, we read the following among other statements: "The popular feeling at Bourdeaux is, I can assure your majesty, detestable. It at present seems to be peaceable; but it can in no respect be depended upon.—Attachment to the Bourbons is here, extreme among the men, and among the women it has risen to a kind of fanaticism. The authorities are afraid of adopting severe measures, because they themselves might become the victims of them. The Royalist party has already the people wholly on their side, and are not sparing of their gold. The Extraordinary commissioner has effected no good in this part of the country. He says, 'we must gain time: if the Emperor is victorious all will go well, without adopting severe measures; but if he is vanquished, all that has been done will be of no avail.' The royal confederation is much more formidable than was thought, though for a long time it was deemed ridiculous. The arrival of the King of Naples in France which has been known here these 3 days, has produced the worst impression."

Fleury, cabinet secretary of Buonaparte, writes from Bourdeaux, under date of the 6th of June, that the secret agent who was to have arrived in Switzerland, was not the place of his destination, but had set off for Vienna.

July 24.

To the list of wonders (says a paper of yesterday) we have to add, that there is now in London a person who left France about a month ago, who insists that he is

Joseph Buonaparte, under date of the 18th June, sent the following letter to his brother Napoleon, in relation to another secret agent: "Sire,

"The Swiss, Oliver, of the Pays de Vaud, whom your majesty lately saw, has returned from his native country. He brings with him details which can be communicated to your majesty alone. I therefore send him to you. The devotedness of this man is unbounded. Sire, your majesty's most devoted and faithful subject and brother. JOSEPH.

Buonaparte's travelling retinue consisted of the Grand Marshal, and of gens. Drouet, Corbineau, Flahaut and Dejean; of cols. Bussey, Lahodoyere & Letort, as adjutants; of de Turrene, Chamberlain; M. de Grouchy, M. de Logis; general Foulart, chief equerry; Barons Mesgrigny and Canisp, equeries, and 2 pages; of the orderly officers, cols. Spurgant, St. Yon, Dumoulin, Lariboissiere, St. Jacques, Planart, Lannoi, Resigny, Regnault, Alfred, Montesquiou, Autu, Amillet & Chiappa; there were besides, the cabinet secretaries Fain, Authery, and Fleury, and three valets.

Note in Buonaparte's handwriting: "June 11th, set off from Paris and slept at Laon; the 13th, slept at Avesnes; the 14th, at B. (Beumont)."

"Buonaparte's travelling library was found in six trunks, and amounted to about 800 volumes. Among them were, Homer, Ossian, Voltaire's Works, Gil Blas, Don Quixotte, Voltaire's Charles XII. &c. all beautiful editions.

Buonaparte wrote on the 11th June the following note to Count Lavellette, Director General of the Posts:

"Monsieur Count Lavellette—As I said in my speech of this day, that I should depart this night, I wish you would look to it, that no post-horses be taken from the road by which I travel; that particular attention be given to the persons to whom horses are given on the neighbouring roads, and that no courier or estafette be sent off."

On the 11th of June, Buonaparte wrote seven notes to the war minister, Marshal Davoust; among which are the following:

"Pray let marshal Massena come—should he wish to go to Metz, he should be appointed governor there, and receive the supreme command of the 3d and 4th military divisions. Look to it that (here the name is wanting) be with the army of the North."

In another letter he says, "Let Ney come: if he wishes to be present at the first battle, he must be at Avesnes by the 13th, where my headquarters will be."

"I perceive," says he, in a third letter to the minister at war, "that the federates are 14,000 strong; 8000 muskets have been given to them, one third of these people are however, still unarmed: I think this is sufficient, as they may continue to be armed with the muskets that are daily finished, and as we have still 300,000 men to arm, who should be levied. Pray give me the assurance that from this date to the 15th, all the National Guards in Alsace, Lorraine, and Dauphiny shall be armed."

A fourth letter to Eckmuhl, is as follows:—"One hundred and fifty eight naval cannon have been brought to Paris.—Look to it, that they be placed in battery by the 20th instant, 80 others will be brought before that date. It is important that the 240 pieces should be mounted by the 20th, that I may be without anxiety about the city of Paris."

"I wish," says he, in another letter to the War Minister, "to have a statement of the muskets and the places where they are. Send 6000 to Soissons to be at my disposal, 3000 to Guise, and 3000 to Avesnes. But they must be sent quickly, that when we are victorious, I may arm with them the peasants in Belgium, Liege, &c. Give me also a list of the Belgian Staff. You know how necessary these people may become."

Another letter to the War Minister, of the 11th of June is as follows:—"Acquaint Marshal Suchet by estafette and by telegraph, that hostilities will commence on the 14th, and that on that day he may himself be master of Montmeillon. It is necessary that he should make hostile movements before that time."

To the Minister of Marine, Buonaparte wrote on the 11th. "I direct that you break off all communications by sea, and that

no person nor packet boat dare to pass any more, under any pretext whatever."

The following is another letter, dated Paris, June 11, to his favourite Orator, Count Regnault de St. Jean D'Angely:—"I have received your letter. I have fixed at 60,000 francs, including everything the salary of Ministers of state. Besides this, I have ordered Peyruche to pay you 6,000 francs monthly in your capacity of President, so long as I shall be with the army. I desire that this additional salary remain secret."

There is a note below the minute, "wrote in consequence to Baron Peyruche."

It is rather unlucky that this little arrangement between Buonaparte and his Orator could not remain secret.

Paris, July 16.

The minister of war has received the submission of the Marshal duke D'Albafura, (Suchet) and the generals, officers and soldiers forming a part of the corps d'armee under his command.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY SEPT. 7, 1815

FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, Lewis Neth, Jr.

Lewis Gassaway.

FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Brice J. Worthington

Colonel Thomas Hood

Doctor Richard Hopkins

Virgil Maxcey

KENT COUNTY, Capt. Frederick Boyer

Joseph Brown, 4th

Major Matthew Tilghman

Col. William Spencer

CECIL COUNTY, Lambert Beard

George Davidson

Abraham D. Mitchell

Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY, Col. William Potter,

Matthew Driver,

Richard Hughlett,

William McDonald.

TALBOT COUNTY, Jabez Caldwell,

Edward N. Hambleton,

John Seth,

Alexander Hands.

FREDERICK COUNTY, Col. John Thomas,

Joseph Taney,

Joseph Howard,

James Johnson.

WORCESTER COUNTY, Ephraim K. Wilson,

Thomas N. Williams,

Littleton-Quinton,

Isaac Mitchell.

DORCHESTER COUNTY, Edward Griffith,

Robert Hart,

Col. Thomas Pitt,

Benjamin W. Lecompte.

ALEGANY COUNTY, William M. Mahon,

William Hilleary,

Joseph Tomlinson,

James Prather, jun.

Since Buonaparte has given himself into the hands of the English, the most magnanimous, constant and powerful of his enemies," his friends in this country have given him up, and seem very much ashamed of the panegyrics they have so frequently lavished on him. We believe they would willingly recall what they have said, more because he has thrown himself upon the mercy of a nation against which they have always been so much embittered, than for any other reason. Their sentiments have been so often recorded, that they will live to shew posterity the influence which he held not only over their feelings but over the political concerns of this government. Since this great high priest has terminated his career, it is difficult to imagine who next will be the object of their admiration. That their character for consistency may be kept up, we should not be surprised to see them, in the

course of a few months, become their enemies on the same point.

We have understood, from several quarters, that the country is undated with democratic handbills. Indeed we had an opportunity of seeing a few of these, and were not a little surprised that the party should have been so indiscreet as to attempt, by such means, to prop up their cause; the falsehoods are so glaring, and so clumsily fabricated, they must necessarily defeat the object which they were intended to support. We see that nearly the same strategy runs through the whole of these accusations against the federalists, a series of prostrating the nation, the footstool of foreign power, and sapping the foundation of republican institutions. If there be any federalists of this character, we are wholly unacquainted with them, for those we have seen, have uniformly laboured to support the character of the nation, and increased the happiness and prosperity of their fellow citizens. When called on to defend the country during Madison's war, they did like some democrats, withhold services, but exposed themselves to the field, and turned out, on all occasions, with great alacrity. They did not look much like a wish to sell the country, or to yield it up to a foreign yoke. The charge of British influence has often been made against federalists, but we were never able to discover any instance where it was substantiated, and of their being bribed by British gold, but could never find the name of any individual whose hands had been polluted with it.

Federalists are also accused of justifying the outrages of the British, while on our coast, of burning, pillaging, and every other excess which is a charge as groundless as it is base and contemptible. In fact, the charges exhibited in the handbills, as well as in the democratic newspapers, are so stale, void of truth, that they have made all power of making an unfavorable impression on the public mind. No part of their political conduct have they reason to be ashamed of, none which determine upon the conduct of federalists, and every other political party should be, true to their country.

To the Printer of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir, I am one of those who have been voting for sometime with the democrats, without having any very particular reason for voting with them, except that I voted so in 1804, and have been told that I must continue to vote so, or I shall no longer be a patriot, as they say. I have accordingly always voted so, and that those who voted for war and war taxes were patriots, true friends to the country, liberty, and men of integrity, virtue; and being a plain sort of a somebody, concluding this to be true. Lately, however, I have seen long handbills, in which among other curious things, it is said, that the federalists are to bribe the democrats. Now, coming, as it pretends to come, a democrat, greatly surprised. What, are patriots afraid that triots will be bribed? If so, should we trouble our heads about the matter? For if the federalists can bribe democrats, may they not bribe our candidates for office? It is easier to bribe four men than the whole party, one would suppose cheaper, and so after all our pains to bribe democrats, when we had succeeded it would be found that we had elected four democrats to be our members. Or is it to be a bribe a common man than a member? Surely these

calls about our being bribed, are not by themselves, and by the way they feel a sort of inward conviction that they are not proper. A good sum of money, suppose we too would be bought. But this is not my object in writing to you. To be candid, I have suspicions that these democratic handbills were written by some federalists, whose ends are to be served in this way. No democrat is such a fool as to suppose that such handbills can be of service to the democratic candidates. Such monstrous lies, which the people can find out, can do injury to those who circulate them. My suspicion is, that they were written by a federalist, who pretends to be a democrat, in the hope that they will disgust every honest man with the community and prevent them from voting for the federalists. I want to know if this be the real truth, I deem it imprudent to answer the question now, I hope that after the election is over.

SIMON STEADY

For the Maryland Gazette.

Much is said about the country being in a state of anarchy, and of the commander in chief having been answered, first, by a law clearly entitled him to the office, as it was passed by the senate, and the council could not refuse it, democrats ought not to object. 2d. That the subject of the house of commons, and there by all parties determined, that the governor is entitled to the pay which he received. To this it is said, that the senate did not agree to it, and therefore it was void, and therefore it was void upon the executive. Did the senate express their dissent from it? They knew that it was passed by the council; that as the deliberative branch of the popular branch of the legislature, it would be respected, yet they chose to be silent, their silence gave consent. Other answer to this is, that the senate was not a part of it, that the house of commons, without asking the senate, had a right to pass the governor's roll, and every other pay roll, and every other pay roll, the house of commons, examine and pass all accounts of the state relating either to the collection or expenditure of money, or appoint auditors to adjust the same. Now, constitution has not associated with the other branches the exercise of this power. Could those "most potent" reverend signors, have resulted? But then it is said, some of those who had the payment of this money, after the pay roll was passed, afterwards that it was void if they once thought it infamous the attempt by the executive to violate the strict conformity to the constitution which those men themselves maintained?

MILITARY

For the Maryland Gazette.

I hear a mighty do about the governor, and the democrats say it was wrong, while others say it was right. For my part, I am about this, that it was wrong; and what is right there is no doubt. If it was wrong it is wrong, and the honorable members of our council could not have happened to our democrats and democratic members are well paid for their services, and their judgment is almost as many of them. The council are to examine all pay-rolls, and if it is supposed that there is an error in judgment made about it? Why, then, should this democratic council be so much troubled about the erroneous judgment of the council? If the council are well paid for their services, yet decide wrong, as I have said, why should they be troubled for their services? This is what a piece of business will do.

TOM FRE

...about our being belied
...they feel a sort of inward
...that they are not proof
...a good sum of money, sup-
...that we too would be bought.
...this is not my object in writ-
...to you. To be candid, I have
...suspicions that these democratic
...bills were written by some fe-
...liars, whose ends are to be an-
...ered in this way. No democrat
...be such a fool as to suppose
...such hand-bills can be of ser-
...to the democratic candidates.
...monstrous lies, which the most
...ple can find out, can do injury
...to those who circulate them.
...my suspicion is, that they are
...written by a federalist, in the hope that
...will disgust every honest de-
...of the community and in-
...them to vote for the federal
...idates. I want to know of
...if this be the real truth; if
...deem it imprudent to answer
...question now, I hope that you
...after the election is over.
SIMON STEADY.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Much is said about the council
...an order for the pay and
...of the commander in chief,
...has been answered, first that
...law clearly entitled him to them,
...as it was passed by demo-
...and the council could not re-
...democrats ought not to com-
...m. 2d. That the subject was de-
...duced into the house of dele-
...and there by all parties it
...determined, that the governor
...is entitled to the pay which he
...ceived. To this it is said, first,
...the senate did not agree to this
...and, therefore it was not
...ding upon the executive. Yes,
...did the senate express their dis-
...from it? They knew that such
...solved was passed by the other
...ch; that as the deliberate opi-
...of the popular branch of the
...ature, it would be respected,
...yet they chose to be silent. &
...their silence gave consent. But
...other answer to this is, that the
...ment of the senate was not neces-
...ary, that the house of delegates
...one, without asking the senate,
...a right to pass the governor's
...roll, and every other pay roll.
...the constitution says, (article
...the house of delegates
...examine and pass all accounts
...the state relating either to the
...lection or expenditure of the re-
...me, or appoint auditors to re-
...adjust the same." Now, as the
...stitution has not associated the
...with the other branch, in
...exercise of this power, why
...ould those "most potent grave-
...reverend seigniors," have been
...sulted? But then it is said,
...some of those who had thought
...the payment of this money right
...the pay roll was passed, found
...afterwards that it was wrong.
...en if they once thought it right,
...infamous the attempt by them
...criminate the executive for ac-
...ing in strict conformity to the opi-
...which those men themselves once
...ertained?

MILITARY MAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

I hear a mighty do about the
...allowed to the governor. Some
...democrats say it was wrong,
...bly wrong, while others say it
...is right. For my part, all I shall
...say about it is, that it was either
...right or wrong; and what then?
...right there is no more to be
...said. If it was wrong it only goes
...to prove that the honorable mem-
...of our council could err in
...and how many times has
...happened to our democratic
...and democratic judges.
...are well paid for their judg-
...and their judgments are re-
...almost as many of them as
...given, and yet we hear nothing
...of it. The council are appoint-
...to examine all pay-rolls, but not
...cent is allowed them for it, and
...because it is supposed they have
...err in judgment what a fuss
...made about it? Why this differ-
...ence? Why should this decision of
...council be so much talked of
...the erroneous judgments of
...council escape notice? Demo-
...are well paid for deciding
...yet decide wrong, and nothing
...said. Federalists who are paid
...for their services if they
...decide wrong once in a thousand
...are to be most shamefully
...This is what call an infam-
...piece of business sake it is
...will.

TOM FREEMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The authors and approvers of the
...war used to be warm friends to li-
...berty and the people. Of late, how-
...ever, they seem to have changed
...their tone. Since it has been dis-
...covered that the loaves and fishes were
...worth more than the people's favour,
...they have entirely forgotten their
...former jealousy of men in power.
...Now they must have all the power
...which they chuse to claim, and are
...to be supported in every possible
...usurpation of authority. An army
...is wanted to be sent into Canada,
...and our great Secretary Mon-
...roe, proposes a conscription, or in
...other words to drag the people from
...their homes and families, and con-
...vert them into soldiers, to be butch-
...ered in Canada. He is told that this
...is unconstitutional, and his
...yelpers answer, that it is necessa-
...ry, for that all other expedients for
...raising an army have failed. So
...then the constitution must be vio-
...lated, and the freedom of the na-
...on enslaved, whenever Col. Mon-
...roe chuses to deem it expedient?
...Will the good people of this country
...soon forget this daring attempt to
...make slaves of them? Will the poor
...forget it? For after all the poor on-
...ly would have felt it in all its seve-
...rity. The rich could have hired
...substitutes, but the poor man would
...not have been able, and must there-
...fore have become a soldier himself.
...Yet these gentry are very fond of
...the people, that is of their votes,
...and when an election is coming on,
...how they will talk! But then let us
...remember, that all is not gold
...which glistens. Those who approve
...of attempts to make slaves of me,
...are not my friends, although they
...may say so when they have occasion
...for my vote; those people my friends
...who have loaded me with taxes from
...the very crown of my head to the bot-
...tom of my feet! Away with such
...friends.

AARON.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Now and then we meet with
...some little Jackanapes who will
...prate and prattle about British in-
...fluence and insist that Britain has
...irrids in this country. When we
...consider the quarter from which
...this comes, it is not at all to be
...wondered at. It smells French all
...over, and was the thing which the
...blood-thirsty and ferocious French
...tyrants sent into every country
...which they intended to conquer
...and enslave. Every man who
...stood forth in support of the liber-
...ties and independence of his
...country and urged his country-
...men to die rather than to wear
...the chains of France, was immedi-
...ately a British partizan, bought
...with British gold. The history of
...Switzerland, as well as of the other
...free states of Europe, display the
...truth of this observation. There,
...those who were accused of being
...the partisans of England, perished
...gallantly contending for national
...rights and independence, while
...their accusers, the patriots, were
...found in the ranks of the enemy,
...basely submitting to their country's
...ruin, in the hope of being reward-
...ed for their ardent and ignominious
...submission. If we are to believe
...the puny whippers who talk thus,
...Britain has spent in this
...country more gold than she had,
...and yet have possessed enough to
...bribe to an equal extent in every
...other country. If so, how does it
...happen that those who talk so fur-
...iously about British gold never had
...a chance of handling any part of it?
...Or must we believe that they
...are too pure and immaculate to
...take pay?

A. S.

For the Maryland Gazette.

I am tired, heartily tired, of fine
...words and promises. I have been
...cheated long enough, and am deter-
...mined to be cheated no longer.
...Why did we turn out John Adams?
...one of the charges against him was
...that he had raised an army of a few
...thousand men; and now the very
...men who brought this charge, keep
...up an army of ten thousand men in
...time of peace. Another charge
...against him was, that he had in-
...creased the national debt, and the
...very men who talked to us about
...the debt have added to it upwards
...of one hundred millions in the
...course of two or three years.
...Again, we were told that old
...Adams was unfit to be President,
...because he had laid a land tax, and
...that if the democrats got into pow-
...er we should hear no more about
...land taxes, or stamp taxes, or still
...taxes, but we should have free of
...taxes and tax paymasters. And so
...we believed all this, and went and
...elected the man, who gave us all

these fine promises, and what next?

Why the men who were loud
...against all these taxes, as when
...they are in power lay the whole of
...them upon us, and in addition there-
...to a number of other taxes. They
...have taxed all the necessities of
...life, Sugar, Coffee, and Salt, they
...have taxed Manufactories, and in-
...deed almost every thing that they
...could lay their hands on. Oh how
...shamefully we have been deceived,
...and fooled! and yet it is expected
...that the very men who have been
...fooling us so long can continue to
...fool us. When we were forced into
...the war, in order to reconcile us
...to it—we were told, that we were
...to have none of it here, because
...the English dare not come here—
...they were afraid of us, the war was
...to be all of it in Canada, and a
...most glorious one too, for we were
...to conquer the whole country.
...Now what are we to think of those
...people who told us such abominable
...falsehoods? Why they say we
...ought to think them the very cle-
...verest fellows in the nation, and
...the only men whom the people
...ought to believe; and if the people,
...after all the experience they have
...had, will be fools enough to con-
...tinue to believe them, we then let
...them. Then again we were told,
...that if the war was grievous the
...peace was to be glorious, for we
...were to gain every thing for which
...we went to war, and the very men
...who told us all this make a peace
...by which we gain nothing at all, at
...all—Yet we are to believe every-
...thing that these people tell us.
...Furthermore it was said, that
...although the treaty did not secure
...us against impressment, yet the
...British would never again impress
...any of our seamen; and already we
...learn, that these English have be-
...gun to impress our seamen. Now,
...I have set down a vast many things
...in which we have been most strange-
...ly deceived by the democrats, and
...I might mention a great many other
...things, but let me ask, what one
...thing have they told us that has
...proved to be true? What one prom-
...ise have they made us in order to
...get our votes which they have
...not disregarded an entirely forgot-
...ten after the election is over?
...These matters we can recollect and
...think of as well as the most learn-
...ed man in the nation; and these
...matters alone are enough to con-
...vince any plain, honest, well mean-
...ing man, that he ought no longer to
...give his vote for the approvers of
...war, and taxes. But then if any
...of the people will be fools enough
...to vote for those men, after all the
...promises which they have made
...and broken, just let them do it, and
...repent of it after it is done.

A FARMER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Some people may wonder how it
...happens, that while such enormous
...burthens and taxes are imposed upon
...the people, particular news-papers
...in the country should approve of
...every thing that is done by adminis-
...tration, and at all times be ready
...to abuse every person who dares to
...find fault with the doings of our
...great men. The printers of the
...laws of the United States, will al-
...low no man to oppose the adminis-
...tration, without calling him traitor,
...tory, monarchist, aristocrat and
...British partizan! When attempts
...are made in congress to violate the
...constitution it is all right, say they.
...When our secretary of war propos-
...es to make slaves of our citizens, it
...is warmly applauded by them. When
...the enemy took possession of a part
...of Massachusetts, how ready they
...were to abuse gov. Strong, although
...after paying the taxes imposed by
...congress, the people of that state
...were not able to raise any more money,
...and although too poor to protect
...each state against invasion. When
...the British marched to Washington,
...our president at the first sight of
...them, ran away, and abandoned the
...place to pillage and destruction, and
...yet no fault was to be found with
...him; nay, some of these printers of
...the laws of the United States as-
...sured us, that "our chief magistrate
...never shone forth with more lustre,"
...and that "all parties united in
...praise of him." How does this
...happen? How is it that these
...printers who print the laws of the
...United States can find nothing in
...the conduct of the President to
...censure, nothing to applaud in
...those who oppose him? Those
...whom this question happens to
...puzzle, have nothing to do but to
...turn to the "Act making appropri-
...ations for the support of Govern-
...ment," and they will find at once a
...satisfactory solution of it. They

will find there an appropriation of

12,870 dollars,

out of which these patriotic prin-
...ters of the laws of the United
...States are paid for their support of
...government, and rewarded for their
...patriotism.

While thus fed and rewarded,
...they will continue to lie for the ad-
...ministration, but let the powers
...that be only resolve to pay them
...no more, and how speedily would
...they change their notes. Will any
...of one of these printers of the
...United States Laws be so good as
...to tell us how much of this sum he
...receives just for publishing his
...newspaper?

WRITER.

To the Judges of Election.

Whereas a doubt has arisen re-
...specting the existing laws of qual-
...ification for voters in the State of
...Maryland.

Be it known, that the Constitu-
...tion of this state, requiring a voter
...to reside 12 months in any county,
...or the cities of Baltimore and An-
...napolis, has been repealed by an act
...of assembly passed at Nov. session
...1803, chapter 83, and confirmed at
...Nov. session 1810, chapter 33.

According to the laws now in
...force, every free white male citizen
...of this state, above 21 years of age,
...and no other, having resided twelve
...months within this state, and six
...months in the county, or city of
...Baltimore and Annapolis next pre-
...ceding the election at which he of-
...fers to vote, shall have a right of
...suffrage.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 30th day of
...Aug. at *Duon*, on the south side of
...South River, Lieut. Commandant
...John M. Gardiner, of the United
...States Navy.

Washington, Sept. 2.

Copy of a letter from Commodore
...Decatur to the Secretary of the
...Navy (received via Norfolk) dated

U. S. Ship *Guerriere*,
...Off *Gibraltar*, June 15, 1815.

Sir, I have the honour to inform
...you of our arrival off this place on
...the 15th, after a passage of 25 days,
...having previously communicated
...with Cadix and Tangiers. The
...Spitfire, Torch and Firefly, separa-
...ted from the squadron during a gale
...of wind on the 26th ult. and the
...Ontario on the 31st.

I am happy to find they have
...with the exception of the *Firefly*,
...all arrived; the latter vessel I fear
...may have lost her spars, and have
...returned to the United States. From
...all the information I can collect, I
...feel assured, that the Algerines
...have returned into the Mediterranean.
...The vessels that had separated
...from us, are now joining, and I shall
...proceed in search of the enemy
...forthwith.

I have the honour to be,
...Very respectfully, &c.
STEPHEN DECATUR.

Extract of a letter from Com.
...Stephen Decatur to the secretary
...of the navy, received via Nor-
...folk, dated

U. S. Ship *Guerriere*,
...Off *Carthage*, June 19, 1815.

"I have the honour to inform
...you, that on the 17th inst. off Cape
...de Gatt, the squadron fell in with,
...and captured, an Algerine frigate
...of 46 guns, and between 4 and 500
...men, commanded by Rais Ham-
...da, who bore the title of admiral;
...she struck her flag after a running
...fight of 25 minutes.

"The admiral was killed at the
...commencement of the action. Af-
...ter the *Guerriere* (who from her
...favorable position, was enabled to
...bring the enemy to close action)
...had fired two broadsides, the en-
...emy, with the exception of a few
...musketeers, ran below. The *Guer-
...riere* had four men wounded by
...musket shot, which is the only in-
...jury done by the enemy in this
...affair.

"We have 406 prisoners inclu-
...ding the wounded.—The prisoners
...state that about thirty were killed
...and thrown overboard.
..."Their squadron is said to be
...cruising in our vicinity; five days
...ago they were off this place, unless
...I obtain some further intelligence
...of them by to-morrow, I shall
...proceed to the port of Algiers, in the
...hopes to intercept their return—
...For the present, I have determined
...to send the prize into Cartha-
...gena."

Washington City, Sept. 5.

TREATY WITH ALGIERS!

We understand that despatches
...have been received from commo-
...dore Decatur, announcing the plea-
...sing intelligence of his having, on
...the part of the United States, con-
...cluded a treaty of peace with the
...dey of Algiers. With the condi-
...tions of the treaty, of course we
...are unacquainted; but we learn,
...generally, that they are such as
...commodore Decatur thought proper
...to dictate.

Copy of a letter from Commodore
...Decatur, to the Secretary of the
...Navy, dated

U. S. Ship *Guerriere*,
...Off *Cape Palos*, June 20th, 1815.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you,
...that on the 19th inst. off Cape Pa-
...los, the squadron under my com-
...mand, captured an Algerine brig of
...22 guns, and 180 men, after a
...chase of 3 hours. She ran into
...shoal water, where I did not think
...it advisable to follow with our
...large ships, but dispatched the *Es-
...pervier*, *Spark*, *Torch* and *Spitfire*,
...to whom she surrendered after a
...short resistance. Twenty-three
...men were found dead on board. We
...received from her 80 prisoners, the
...residue of her crew having left her
...in boats. Many of them must have
...been killed by the fire of our ves-
...sels, and one of the boats was sunk.
...None of our vessels sustained any
...damage, nor was there a man killed
...or wounded. This brig is larger
...than the *Espervier*, was built in Al-
...giers 5 years ago, by a Spanish con-
...structor, the same who built the
...frigate captured on the 17th inst.
...and is perfectly sound.

I have the honour to be,
...Very respectfully, &c.
STEPHEN DECATUR.

The Commercial Treaty, or con-
...vention lately concluded between
...our Ministers and those of Great
...Britain, has been forwarded from
...New York by Mr. Cutts, who ar-
...rived here in the Steam-Boat yester-
...day afternoon, and proceeded in
...the stage this morning to Washing-
...ton. As the Treaty must be laid
...before the Senate, and receive the
...assent of 2 thirds of the attending
...members before it can be ratified
...by the President; it will not be
...published until the meeting of that
...body.

Fed. Gaz.

New-London, Aug. 29.

Arrived brig *Fame*, Billings, 16
...days from the Saints. Sailed from
...Guadaloupe on the 9th inst. having
...been embargoed 3 days in conse-
...quence of an attack made on that
...island on the 8th. Capt. B. saw the
...battle. The British were repulsed
...with great slaughter.

Another attack was expected to
...be made on the 12th. The French
...forces fought to desperation, and
...were said to consist of only 700
...troops of the line, besides citizens
...or militia. The English were sup-
...posed to be about 6000.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Calvert county
...hath obtained from the orphans
...court of Calvert county, in Maryland,
...letters of administration on the personal
...estate of Richard Hance, of John,
...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 subscribers, on Thursday the
...12th day of October next, at Prince-
...Frederick-Town, in said county, to
...take their dividend as far as assets in
...hand; those that do not, may other-
...wise by law be excluded from all bene-
...fit of said estate. Given under our
...hands this 29th day of August, 1815.

John Rhodes, } Admr's.
Sarah Rhodes, }

20 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, early
...in July last, two apprentices to the
...Shoe-Making Business, to wit: *James
...Burton*, between 19 and 20 years of
...age; and *Joseph Wayson*, about 15
...years of age. A reward of Twenty
...Cents will be given any person who
...will apprehend and deliver the above
...apprentices to me, in the city of Anna-
...polis, or Ten Cents for either, but no
...expenses paid. All persons are fore-
...warned harbouring or employing said
...boys.

Walter Cross.

September 7.

3w.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against
...the estate of Martin Deale, late of
...Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are
...hereby notified to bring them in legal-
...ly authenticated, and all persons in-
...debted to the said estate are requested
...to make immediate payment.

Robert Franklin, Admr.

Aug. 24.

POET'S CORNER.

From a late London paper.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.
BY W. T. FITZGERALD.

"Arraign'd by nations let the culprit stand,
At Europe's bar—and there uplift his hand!
The shades of murder'd Engheim, Palm,
and Wright,
And all the massacres that marked his reign—
The bones that whiten Jaffa's dreary plain,
With those that bleach beneath the Northern sky,
All on his head for retribution cry!
Merev, too long abused, will cease to plead,
When the world dooms the man of blood to bleed!
And should degraded France his cause maintain,
She shares his guilt—and ought to share his pain."

So sang a bard, whose lays for years expressed
The honest hatred of a patriot breast,
Against the vile oppressor of mankind,
To whose black crimes some dazzled eyes were blind:
The Muse's prophecy complete at last,
Thy reign detested Corsican! is past!
And Heaven decreed in its appointed hour,
That Britain's arm should crush the tyrant's power.
But where's the Bard, however grac'd his name,
Can venture to describe great Wellesley's fame?
Such bard, in strength and loftiness of lays,
May soar beyond hyperbole of praise,
And yet not give the tribute that is due
To Britain's Wellington led on by you!
For to the plains of Waterloo belong
The magic numbers of immortal song!
A Homer's lyre, or Caesar's pen should tell
How Brunswick died, and valiant Picton fell;
How Ponsonby, too, shar'd their honour'd fate,
And join'd in death, the gallant and the great;
How laurel'd Wellington seiz'd fortune's hour,
To blast, like lightning, Buonaparte's power,
And with a mighty and tremendous blow,
Confound, defeat, annihilate the foe:
In vain the cuirassier's advance,
The tyrant's boast, the pride of France!
To break our hollow square,
Ten times they charge, ten times retire,
Again they face the British fire,
To perish in despair.

New masses on our squares descend,
They also charge to meet their end,
And countless warrior's fall;
Horses and horsemen strew the plain,
And cannon mingled with the slain,
One fate attends them all!

So on some bold projecting rock,
The furious billows beat,
But still it stands the mighty shock,
And spurns them from its feet!

Thus long defensive Briton's stood,
And brav'd the overwhelming flood,
With constancy divine!
Till the brave Prussian's distant gun,
Induced the glorious Wellington,
To form the British line.

His eagle eye surveys from far,
That moment which decides the war,
'Forward!' he cried, 'for England's glory!'

The veteran bands of Gallia yield,
And Waterloo's triumphant field,
Shall shine in British story!
Not Cressy, Agincourt, or Blenheim's day,
Could bear a nobler wreath of fame away;
And princely Edward, Henry, Marlborough too,
Had done that justice, Wellington to you!

Such mighty triumphs must be purchased dear,
And on her laurels Vietry drops a tear!
The sweetest tribute to the fallen brave,
Are soldiers' sorrows—on a soldier's grave!

The blood that's shed gives every bosom pain,
With this solace—it is not shed in vain;
For to their noble death their country owes
Her high renown, and Europe her repose!

On lofty columns of eternal fame,
Shall British gratitude record each name;
There ever shall each Sister Isle behold,
Her gallant sons immortalized in gold;
But deeper far, eternally impress'd,
Shall live their memory in the patriot breast!

Nor shall the gallant Germans be forgot
Who shar'd their triumphs and partook their lot.

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Having been nominated as a candidate for the next General Assembly by the committee of each of the districts, I hereby give notice that I will serve if elected, and solicit the suffrages of my fellow-citizens.

July 13, 1815.

Thomas Hood.

REMOVAL.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Having removed his Shop to the one lately occupied by Mr. William Coe, opposite the City Tavern, returns his thanks to his patrons for their past favours bestowed on him in his line of business, and hopes by a continued attention to business to give general satisfaction to his friends and the public generally. He has now on hand a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockings, Nankeens, Marseilles and other vestings, which he will make up to suit, on the shortest notice, and the most liberal terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

June 29.

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has received a select Assortment of Goods, suitable to the season, consisting of Coarse, Fine and Fancy Goods; Ironmongery, and Groceries. All of which will be disposed of cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit.

June 15, 1815.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

On application, by petition in writing, of William Wells, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Wells having satisfied the said court by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said William Wells, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican, once in each week for three months successively, before the third Monday of Sept next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Wells 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 William Wells should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test.

William S. Green, Clk.

June 8.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale that well known estate called

Glorious Prospect,

in Anne-Arundel county, nine miles from Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon. It is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, bounding on South River, West River, and Rhode River, containing 1000 acres of land more or less.

May 18.

B. CURRAN,

Has received a supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of the following articles,

viz:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Marseilles Vesting and Nankeens, Twilled and Cross Barred Handkerchiefs,
Black Florence Silk,
Bombazett and Bombazeens, Superfine black and white undrest Calicoes,
Cypress Gause and Italian Crape, Black Cambric and Chinese Crape Cambric and Jaconet Muslin, Book Muslins and Laces, Irish Linens and Sheerings, Shirting Cambrics and Long Cloth, Long and short Kid Gloves, Silk and cotton Stocking,
A variety of Calicoes and Ginghames, Net and other Suspensers,
Domestic Ginghames and Stripes, 1 trunk of Philadelphia Shaw.

Also on Hand.

A large supply of Spun Cotton, All of which will be sold low for cash, and as usual, to those persons who know that they have been punctual.

June 15.

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county.

May 1, 1815.

SHERIFFALTY.

Having passed the greatest part of my life in the service of my country, I now again offer my services to my Fellow Citizens of the County of Anne-Arundel and the City of Annapolis, as SHERIFF. I trust that I shall be able to discharge the duties of that office, if elected, so as to give satisfaction to all—and shall therefore be thankful to all who may please to honor me with their confidence.

John S. Bell.

Elk Ridge, 9th July, 1815.

For Sale,

That well known property at South River Ferry (in London-town) originally belonging to John H. Stone, esq. Also several other houses which will include the whole of the property annexed.

The property that the subscriber resides in has eighteen rooms, and eleven fire places—Also store-house and granary, wind-mill, ferry-boat complete, acres of land eighty, to all which an indisputable right will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. To give a description of the situation and improvements (it is this) asking the person or persons wishing to purchase to view it. Possession will be given on the first Monday of Nov next, if sold.

James Larimore.

May 15.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises, a tract or parcel of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, within a mile of the stage road leading from the city of Annapolis to Baltimore, 9 miles from the former & 21 from the last mentioned place, and 3 from the navigable waters of Severn River, in a healthy neighbourhood. The improvements are—a dwelling-house, and other out-houses, orchard, &c. This land has the advantage of being well timbered, also with upwards of 20 acres of valuable meadow, and more can be easily made. The soil is suited to clover and plaster. A further description of this property is considered unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the premises before or on the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living near the same.

Terms of sale will be found accommodating, and particulars made known on the day of sale, by

H. Woodward.

August 10.

Warfield & Ridgely,

Having commenced business at the Store recently occupied by Ridgely & Pindell, nearly opposite Caton's Hotel, offer for sale

A Variety of Dry Goods,

viz.

Superfine Black and Blue Broad Cloths, Second do.
Do. Brown and Olive do.
Superfine Black Cassimeres,
Blue and Gray Stockings,
Russia Sheeting,
Do Duck,
Domestic Linens,
German do.
4-4 and 7-8 Irish do.
4-4 Shirting Cottons,
3-4 Domestic Shirtings,
3-4 do. Stripes and Plaids,
3-4 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks,
7-8 Cotton Bed Tickings,
White Jeans,
Do. Royal Ribb,
Do. Marseilles,
Printed do.
Spinning Cotton,
4 4 6-4 Cambric Muslins,
4-4 Mull Mull do.
4-4 India Jaconet do.
4-4 6-4 Plain Leno do.
4-4 6-4 Figured do.
4-4 Chintzes,
With many other articles which they will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

They also have an assortment of

Proceries, viz.

Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Spirit,
Whiskey,
Madeira, Lisbon,
Malaga, and Port Wines,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Gun-Powder,
Hyson, Young Hyson,
Black Tea, and Souchong Tea,
Java Coffee,
St. Domingo do.
Chocolate,
Mustard,
Pepper,
Nutmegs,

LIKewise

Spades, Hoes, Scythes, Reap Hooks, Scythes Stones, Curry Combs, &c. &c.

Annapolis, June 15.

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Being nominated by the general committee appointed by the several election districts, as a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly, I beg leave to notify that I will serve, if elected, and solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens.

Brice J. Worthington.

July 13, 1815.

Dancing School.

MR. DUCCLAIRACQ respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School on Friday next, the 1st of September, at the Ball room. The hours of tuition will be for ladies at 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon; for gentlemen at 12 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon. Those parents and guardians of children, who wish to send them to his school, are requested to make an immediate application, as he will not continue longer than one quarter.

Aug. 31.

Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable farm in Anne-Arundel county, about six miles from Ellicott's Mills, and sixteen from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of nine hundred acres. This land is within a mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm. The soil of Woodford is not inferior to any in the state of Maryland, and upon no land does plaster operate more effectually. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaster. The short distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive United States Stock, or Stock in any of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the land by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

Wm. H. Marriott.

June 15.

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen-Anne, Prince George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Lansdale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest Tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Thomas W. Benson.

June 15.

TAVERN.

REZIN D BALDWIN.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it, and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself, they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month, or year, and horses taken at livery.

July 2.

To Rent.

The subscriber has Three Farms to rent, containing from 5 to 600 acres each, lying very convenient to navigable water and the Baltimore market. They are adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and rye, and most kinds of vegetables suitable for marketing. To good tenants the rent would be moderate, and might be paid (if preferred) in cutting and hauling of timber, &c. None need apply but such as can give satisfactory testimony of their capability of working said places beneficially.

Water's Ford, Aug 17.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 12th day of September next, all the personal estate of Martin Deale, deceased, consisting of one Negro Girl, one Yoke of Oxen, some Sheep, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—all sums above 20 dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security and all sums under 20 dollars, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Robert Franklin, Admr.

Aug 24.

WANTED,

An interest of \$1200 or \$1400 in the City Tavern. A letter addressed to A. B. and lodged in the Post-Office will be attended to.

August 24.

Prince George's County. I hereby certify, that the above enclosed, a white horse, three old, fourteen hands and three high, paces, trots and gallops under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this fourth day of August, 1815.

Thomas Perry.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

2 Adderton E. Stone.

Aug 31.

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(VOL. LXXIII.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

GEORGE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum

FOREIGN.

New-York, September 7

By the brig Margaret, capt. T

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By the schooner Maria, c

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Correspondent, a file

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Their correspondent, under

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To-morrow, a part of the

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The Duke of Orleans arrive

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A Paris paper of July 31st,

A private letter from Turin,

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We learn, by the person em

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The ship Cicero, which

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This forenoon the French

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Latest from France.—Arr

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Capt. Brevoort states, th

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1815.

No. 37.]

[VOL. LXXIII.]

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BY
JONAS GREEN,
GEORGE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

New-York, September 7.
The brig Margaret, capt. Tul-
lin, in 17 days from Guadaloupe,
learned that Basseterre capitulated
on the 10th of August, after an
siege in which about 300 were
killed on both sides.

The schooner Maria, capt.
Brevort, the editors of the New-
York Gazette have received from
their correspondent, a file of
French papers to the 31st of July.

Their correspondent, under date
of the 1st of August, observes,
"To-morrow, a part of the Bri-
tish troops are expected to be quar-
tered on the inhabitants of Havre-
de-Grace."

The Duke of Orleans arrived at
Paris, on the 28th of July, in 50
days from his seat near London.
He was received with every demon-
stration of joy.

A Paris paper of July 31st, says,
"A private letter from Turin, con-
taining the news of the arrest of Lu-
dovico Buonaparte in that city. He
was excited suspicion in the mysteri-
ous manner and the superabundant
caution with which he travelled
cognito."

We learn, by the person employ-
ed to convey provisions to the Nar-
bonne frigate, that she sailed from
the Hook on Saturday, for Hali-

The ship Cicero, which went
down on the east bank, yesterday
morning, went to pieces, and her
cargo is all lost. She carried sev-
eral pieces of elegant, expensive
furniture, of Phyfe's make, for Pe-
regrine.

This forenoon the French frigate
Armodore, lying in the harbor,
hoisted the white flag, in token of
surrender to the Bourbons, and fi-
red a royal salute of 21 guns. Two
months ago she did the same for
Bonaparte.

Latent from France.—Arrived at
Bordeaux, the schr. Maria, Captain
Brevort, in 27 days from Havre-
de-Grace. By this arrival we have
received French papers to the 1st
of August, containing Paris dates
to the 29th of July inclusive.
Translations from these papers will
be found below.

Capt. Brevort states, that just
before he sailed, he was informed
by a British Officer, that the
French armies had recently mani-
fested a hostile disposition; that a
division of the Prussian army, con-
sisting of 20,000 men, was sent to
prevent the junction of two divi-
sions of the French; that an action
ensued, in which the Prussian
army was almost entirely destroy-
ed, and that a requisition had been
sent to Paris for 300 waggons to
remove the wounded from the
field of battle. The British officer
stated that these facts were not
to be published in the
journals.

We strongly doubt the correct-
ness of the statement communicat-
ed by the British officer. At the
close of our last advices, we believe
the whole of the French armies
already sent in their submission
to the authority of the King.

Translated for the Commercial Ad-
vertiser.

PARIS, July 29.
The Duke of Orleans arrived
evening at 10 o'clock. His so-
vereignness, who landed at Bo-
rdeaux, came in 50 hours from his
country seat near London. He
was immediately admitted to the
palace, who received the prince,
his nephew, with cordiality and
perfect kindness.

It appears that the King has al-
ready supplied the places of those
who had accepted seats in the
upper chamber of Buonaparte.
The Prussian troops this morning
arrived in the Champ-de-mars.

The journals which have an-
nounced the arrival at Paris of the
Prince of Eckmuhl, have been led
into an error. He has not yet ar-
rived.

In consequence of new arrang-
ments, his Highness Prince Maurice
Lichtenstein, Lt. Gen. commanding
the Austrian troops at Paris, has
ordered that from this day, the
officers and soldiers of the garrison
of Paris, under his orders, shall
not exact any provisions from the
individuals at whose houses they
are lodged. The officers are to
maintain themselves at their own
expense; the soldiers will receive
rations of provisions at the regular
stores. The inhabitants will only
have to furnish, henceforth, lodgings
to the Austrian troops.

The Declaration of England,
which replaces us, in respect to
that nation, in the state of peace
in which we were before the 20th
of March last, has inspired the
greatest confidence in the generous
intentions of the allied sovereigns.
We hope that the noble effort of
England to cause to cease the evils
which she has already sought to
render as light as possible, will be
completely imitated on the contin-
ent; and that the measures ordain-
ed to regulate the charges of the
war will be followed by measures
to lessen them. The interest of
the farmer and of the mechanic,
are, without doubt, in the eyes of
the powers allied to the King of
France, as precious as those of the
merchant. Every thing announces
that this wish will be fulfilled, in a
few days. It is said that M. Car-
not has retired to Switzerland.

The Prussian troops have quit-
ted Orleans and the environs, for
the purpose of advancing.

The 3d of August is the birth
day of the king of Prussia. His
Majesty will on that day enter
his 46th year.

Gen. Clausez, whose flight has
been announced in many papers,
and his arrest by others, was still
at Bordeaux on the 25th inst.

The French army is concentra-
ting in Berry and Auvergne. The
head-quarters is at Bourges.

The roads of Burgundy are cov-
ered with the allied troops.

It appears that in Auvergne
there prevails great agitation of
mind; that the country people are
so badly disposed, so inclined to
revolutionary troubles and disor-
ders, that the old nobles and the
rich take the precaution of retiring
to the cities.

The corps of Gen. Excellmans is
cantonned in the arrondissement
of the Rhon. He has a considerable
park of artillery.

Many letters announce, that
much pillage has been committed
in the city of Nismes, since the city
guard, the gendarmie and the troops
of the line have been disbanded.

More than 20,000 white flags
flying from the windows and other
places in the city of Bordeaux. On
the 24th at the theatre of that
city, they made a bonfire of the
tri-colored flag.

Cardinal Fesch and madame Le-
titia, (Buonaparte's mother,) were
on the 23d at Boury, (Ain), and
left it the next day.

Cardinal Maury has been impris-
oned in the castle of St. Angelo;
he is accused of intrigues connected
with late events.

Alencon, July 25.

A party of 400 Prussian cavalry
have entered here, and demanded
forthwith the sum of 400,000
francs.

Soissons, July 27.

For some days past the Russian
videttes have advanced very near
to this city. Our garrison is about
4000 men. The white flag is con-
stantly flying on our public edifices.
It appears that our commander is
determined not to yield the place
to the allies but in the last extre-
mity.

Nevers, July 24.

Our city is occupied by the Aus-
trians. We are overwhelmed by
requisitions of all kinds.

Toulous, July 24.
This morning, all the military
and civil officers of the marine, at
this port have addressed a respect-
ful submission to the king. The
white flag has been hoisted and the
English squadron which was in
sight of this port, saluted the flag
as soon as they saw it flying on the
forts and batteries.

Toulous, July 24.

His B. H. the Duke D'Angou-
leme, arrived yesterday in this city
at 3 o'clock P. M. in the midst of
the acclamation of an immense
multitude, intoxicated with the
happiness of possessing him again.
The presence of the Prince so ar-
dently beloved by this people, rais-
ed their enthusiasm to its height.

Paris, July 28.

There is a report of the arrival of
the empresses of Russia and Austria
at Paris.

The papers announce that peace
was signed yesterday or the day be-
fore. We cannot yet confirm the
pleasing news.

It has also been announced, that
the Vendean have joined the ar-
my of the Loire. This news is po-
sitively denied by a declaration of
the Vendean chiefs, dated at Beau-
preau, the 19th inst.

Marshal Bruue, has it is said, re-
tired to Toulous, where he awaits
the orders of the king.

The king has issued a decree on
the 21st inst. ordering the arrest &
delivery to the councils of war, to
be judged according to military law,
of all general officers and other mi-
litary commanders of departments
and cities who have repressed or
shall repress by violence or force of
arms, the expressions of fidelity of
the people towards his majesty.

From a London Paper of June 24.

MYSTIFICATION.

One of the Journals published
the following letter, which gives
some new details as to the princi-
pal authors of the plot which has
replunged France under the domi-
nation of Buonaparte, as well as
with regard to the means employed
to procure its success.

Three months had scarcely
elapsed from the restoration of the
Bourbons to the throne of France,
when the Jacobins began to manifest
their discontent, and form conspi-
racies against the government.
Carnot, Fouché, and Thibaudeau,
were the first who conceived the
idea of overturning it. They usu-
ally met at the house of Tallien,
who kept his room from the gout.
Though these men had been em-
ployed by Buonaparte, they loved
neither him nor his system; still
less his former ministers and favor-
ites, they did not wish his return.
However, they could, at all events
do nothing without the army, in
which it was believed he had still
a great many partisans; to ascer-
tain this fact, some republican gen-
erals were sought out, and generals
Fressinet and Excellmans were em-
ployed to sound the soldiery. The
latter sighed only after the return
of Buonaparte. This discovery in-
duced them to relinquish the plan
they had formed of making direct
or indirect proposals to the Duke
of Orleans, or of establishing a re-
publican government. They then
made overtures to the friends of
Buonaparte. Thibaudeau was charg-
ed with this task, he began by re-
conciling Fouché to Roederer and
Savary, who had quarrelled with
the former. The friends of Bu-
onaparte were then gradually admit-
ted into the secret, and in Septem-
ber last the first communication of
the plan was made to Buonaparte.

A young man named Havel, who,
under Buonaparte's government,
had been an auditor in the council
of State, and since the new revolu-
tion appointed a prefect in one of
the departments was entrusted with
this mission. He naturally found
Buonaparte disposed to return.
When his friends were informed of
this, their joy was so great, that
they gave a dinner of 150 covers
at Verry's a restaurateur in the pa-
lais Royal.

The next point they set about
was to procure money. Cambaceres,

Fouché and Savary, who are im-
mensely rich, immediately made
considerable advances, which were
placed in the hands of Carnot, who
was appointed treasurer. The in-
clinations of the marshals were
sounded. Masséna, Soult, Suchet
and Ney, not only joined the con-
spiracy, but even furnished con-
siderable sums. Thibaudeau was
sent abroad, and travelled through
Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and
the low countries. He had confer-
ences with Gen. Bertrand at Na-
ples and Florence. Murat was
then in the secret. Lucien and Jo-
seph Bonaparte had also furnished
considerable sums—20 millions of
francs were collected in Italy.

In the month of December the
dispositions of the soldiers were
sounded throughout the whole ex-
tent of France. When they were
ascertained the conspirators became
more bold. What is very astonish-
ing is, that the director general,
M. D'André, often visited at Tal-
lien's, and was very intimate with
him. Thus he was, without sus-
pecting it, in the very focus of the
conspiracy, and often met some of
the most hot-headed Buonapartists
and Jacobins who were there met.
They often jestingly said to M.
D'André, "So, your King will not
permit the emperor to come to
France to visit his friends?" To
which the latter would reply—
"Oh! he will come to France with
or without permission, if he thinks
it necessary to the recovery of his
health." It was thus D'André was
cheated and deceived. A short
time before the return of Buona-
parte, D'André asked of Tallien,
whether it was true, as he had
learned, that Bertrand was then in
Paris. It was true that Bertrand
had been there, but Tallien did not
choose to tell him of it.

It is difficult to say whether
the Bourbons were or were not ac-
quainted with what was passing
during this period; but their great
condescension towards the military
latterly, proves, that they felt con-
siderable alarm. Not long before,
the Duke of Berri observed to an
officer of the Jacobin party,—
"Very well, at all events you can
enjoy the wealth you have acquired,
now we are at peace with all the
world." "No, my lord," replied
the Jacobin, "we have made a halt
in the mud." On another occa-
sion, when the Duke at a review
said to some old troops, "Well,
"comrades are you regularly paid?"
"Yes," they replied in a careless
tone. On which the Duke added,
"the former government did not
pay you at all, or at least was in
arrears." "It is of little conse-
quence to you," replied an old gre-
nadier, "supposing we did give it
credit for six months that was the
only concern." The rest burst out
a laughing. Before the return of
Buonaparte, the king offered places
to Jacobins, but the bait did not
take.

ONONDAGA, August 23.

Died at the Onondaga Castle on
Sunday last, one of the chiefs of
the Alleganians, well known through-
out this country as the Indian Prophet.

Those who have been acquainted
with the influence which this man's
preaching has had upon the con-
duct of the six Nations, (the Onei-
das excepted) cannot but look upon
his death as a severe dispensation
of Divine Providence. We think
that a short biographical sketch of
this extraordinary man cannot be
unacceptable to the public.

During the first fifty years of his
life he was remarkable only for his
stupidity and beastly drunkenness.
About 13 years ago, while lighting
his pipe, he suddenly fell back upon
his bunk, upon which he was then
sitting, and continued in a state of
insensibility for six or eight hours;
his family supposing him dead, had
made preparations for laying him
out, and while in the act of remov-
ing him from his bunk he revived.
His first words were "don't be
alarmed, I have seen Heaven; call
the nation together that I may tell
them what I have seen and heard."
The nation having assembled at his
house he informed them that he
had seen four beautiful young men

who had been sent from Heaven by
the Great Spirit, and who thus ad-
dressed him—GREAT SPIRIT is
angry with you, and all red men,
and unless you immediately refrain
from drunkenness, lying, stealing,
&c. you shall never enter that beau-
tiful place which we will now show
you." He stated that he was then
conducted by these young men to
the gate of Heaven, which was
opened, but he was not allowed to
enter; that it was more beautiful
than any thing they could conceive
of or he describe; and that the in-
habitants appeared to be perfectly
happy; that he was suffered to re-
main there three or four hours, and
was then re-conducted by the same
young men, who, on taking their
leave, promised they would visit
him yearly, and commanded him to
inform all other Indians what he
had seen and heard. He immedi-
ately visited the different tribes of
Indians in the western part of the
States, the Oneidas excepted.
They all put the most implicit faith
in what he told them, and revered
him as a Prophet. The conse-
quence has been, that from a filthy,
lazy, drunken, wretched set of be-
ings, they have become a cleanly,
industrious, sober and happy people.
The Prophet has continued, as he
says, to receive regular annual vi-
sits from these heavenly messen-
gers, immediately after which, he in
his turn, visited the different tribes.
He was on one of these annual vi-
sits at the time of his decease.

It will be proper to observe, that
he was called the peace Prophet, in
contradistinction to the brother
of Tecumseh who was called the
war Prophet.

Washington, Sept. 9.

By the President of the United
States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been
received, that sundry persons, citi-
zens of the United States, or resi-
dents within the same, and espe-
cially within the state of Louisiana,
are conspiring together, to begin &
set on foot, provide and prepare
the means for a military expedition
or enterprise against the dominions
of Spain, with which the U. S. are
happily at peace; that for this pur-
pose they are collecting arms, mili-
tary stores, provisions, vessels and
other means; are deceiving and se-
ducing honest and well meaning citi-
zens to engage in their unlawful
enterprises; are organizing, or cer-
ting and arming themselves for the
same, contrary to the laws in such
cases made and provided: I have
therefore thought fit to issue this
my proclamation, warning and en-
joining all faithful citizens who have
been led, without due knowledge or
consideration, to participate in the
said unlawful enterprises, to with-
draw from the same without delay;
and commanding all persons, what-
soever, engaged or concerned in the
same, to cease all further proceed-
ings therein, as they will answer
the contrary at their peril. And I
hereby enjoin and require, all offi-
cers, civil and military of the U. S.
or of any the states or territories,
all judges, justices, and other offi-
cers of the peace, all military offi-
cers of the army or navy of the U.
S. and officers of the militia, to be
vigilant, each within his respective
department, and according to his
function, in searching out & bring-
ing to punishment, all persons en-
gaged or concerned in such enter-
prises, in seizing and detaining,
subject to the disposition of the
law, all arms, military stores, ves-
sels or other means providing for
the same; and, in general, in pre-
venting the carrying on such expe-
dition or enterprise, by all the law-
ful means within their power; And
I require all good and faithful citi-
zens and others, within the U. S.
to be aiding and assisting herein;
and especially in the discovery, ap-
prehension and bringing to justice,
of all such offenders; in preventing
the execution of their unlawful com-
binations or designs, and in giving
information against them to the pro-
per authorities.

In testimony whereof, I have caus-
ed the seal of the U. States of
America to be affixed to these

...bringing up to M
...cents, which I
...entitled to; this

PEACH TRUTH.

For the Maryland Gazette.

GARRET.
I have undertaken to explain and
clear up the charge made by a Voter
against me for pleading the act of
Congress in an account of Mr. Alex-
ander. Before I proceed any further,
I will insert a copy of Mr. Alexan-
der's account, as it stands in his own
writing, and then I will go on to show
the part of April 1815.

Mr. Resin Spurrier.

To Wm. Alexander,

Amount sales of Mr.

Maynard's goods.

Cr.

Accounts settled

By self.

Cash at sundry

times.

By fees, &c.

137,22

388,02

Bal. \$ 48,59

To each the public judge

of this transaction, must take

from its commencement. In 1810

Mr. Alexander, and I, in

March or April, Mr. Alexander called

me to distract on James H. May-

nard, for rent, which he Mr. Alexan-

der was due to him. I requested

Mr. Alexander to make out his ac-

count, stating what was actually due

from Mr. Maynard to him; this he

did, and he would do hereafter, directing

me to go to the store-house of Mr.

Maynard, and take all the goods, and

everything that was there, it all would

be paid for. I proceeded to the

store-house of Mr. Maynard, and

there, had the goods appraised,

and the amount of the sale, says Mr.

Alexander, was \$37 22. Mr. Alexan-

der's claim for rent was only \$56 66;

and it will be seen, that Mr. Alexan-

der had led me into an error, and one

of the most importance to myself;

and I, who had no interest in the sale

of Mr. Maynard's goods, except on the

part due Mr. Alexander for rent, as I

will presently prove, had subjected

myself to costs and heavy

damages; that from the management

of Mr. Alexander alone, I was placed

completely in the power of Thomas H.

Bowie, Esq., trustee for Mr. Maynard,

and I am bound to say, although in

the power of Mr. Bowie, he never did

avail himself of the advantage. Some

time after the sale of those goods, Mr.

Bowie called on me, and informed me

of the presence of Mr. Shaw, that he

had instructed Mr. Shaw to bring suit

against me for the illegal distress and

sale of Mr. Maynard's goods. I would

at that moment have given up all my

possessions, and ten times as much, if I

never had laid a finger on the goods of Mr.

Maynard. It will be borne in mind

that the sale of those goods was

made, that Mr. Alexander's claim for

rent was \$56 66; take notice that we

admit himself. Pray if I was indebted

to Mr. Alexander, and refused or

neglected to pay him, had he not at all

times his remedy against me? Was he

not in possession of the means that

would have compelled me to do what

was right, to pay over to him any sum

of money that I justly owed him?

Mr. Alexander brings suit against me

for the recovery of a sum of money,

produces his account before the magis-

trate, without any date, never attempt-

ed to prove it, no items named in the

account, but brings his suit to recover

a lump sum of \$8 59; and this appears

to be a feast to a Voter. I heartily

wish he might glut his appetite.

A Voter says the gentlemen

named in his publication all live in

town, and if I am an innocent man,

certificates from them would convince

him of my innocence. Did any man

ever advance such a doctrine as this

before—that a man should bring suit

against another; and for some cause

he is non-solent, and the defendant

should call on the plaintiff and obtain

from him a certificate that his account

was unjust; surely no man would give

a certificate to that effect, however

unjust his claim might be. A Voter

seems to give himself a great deal of

trouble on my account; he feels more

concern for me than I really do for him;

he also laments the loss of my reputa-

tion. If by any act of mine I have

lost my reputation, I stand precisely

on the same footing with a Voter, for

he has none to lose. Mr. Green, if

you should happen in conversation

with this Voter, that is if you can find

him out, he will tell you he is a repub-

lican, a democrat; he is a democrat

with all my heart; he wants nothing

but power, give him that, and he is

the greatest tyrant that ever disgraced

the world. If you, sir, have read the

publications of A Voter, you will see that

every line of his writing betrays him,

proves him a hypocrite; and as such, like

while he extends to me his friendship

with one hand, he is stabbing me with

the other; from my soul I despise his lit-

tleness; a reptile, mean and contempti-

ble; and I have the consolation to

say, that men of reflection and dis-

cernment will not speak and act as a

Voter does. The unmanly attack

A Voter has made on me will justify

him up to the world as an object of

contempt. As A Voter has a natural

propensity to lying, I have done with

him. I am extremely sorry that I have

had occasion to mention A Voter, neces-

sity alone compels me to do so; I

shall take no further notice of him.

Sir, I have given you, to the best

of my knowledge, recollection and be-

lieve, a fair and correct statement of

that the mercantile was the only

suffering class, while it was a noto-

rious fact, that the surplus produce

of our honest farmers was rotting in

their barns and granaries, for want

of exportation. In the mean time

our treasury, supplied as it was by

the redundant streams of com-

merce, was drained and exhausted,

and our administration, as if respec-

ted to outdo even themselves in

iniquity, plunged us into a war, un-

prepared as we were, and by so

doing exposed all our seaports to

conflagration. In the midst of

these intolerable sufferings, they

endeavoured to flatter the nation

with a victory over the snow banks

of Canada; and we were told, that

this acquisition would be an ample

recompense for national insolvency.

Fellow-Citizens, for year, after

year, have our administration pur-

sued this system of iniquity; they

have laughed at your distresses,

and insulted your respectful remon-

strances—they have violated the

law they had sworn to maintain in

its integrity—they have shed the

blood of your brothers, sons and

fathers, for a cause which by a treaty

they have solemnly abandoned—

they have imposed a debt of mil-

lions on the shoulders of your pos-

terity. Now, since all their abomi-

nable schemes have failed; since

they have been compelled to revert

to federal policy, the very point

from whence they started, they

have the assurance to come forward

again and solicit your confidence.

We produce the conduct of our

democrats at the present moment,

as full and decisive proof that the

system of federal policy is correct.

They say so themselves, if actions

are the genuine interpreters of mo-

tives. They say, that non-importa-

tion, non-exportation, embargo and

non-intercourse, are all ruinous

measures, since they have abandon-

ed them without obtaining their

objects. They say, that the federal-

ists have been right, and that

their charges against them are

blustering falsehoods; for they now

humbly tread in their footsteps.

They have no hopes of success,

further than as they can impress

on the minds of their deluded fellow-

citizens a conviction, that federal

policy was always their aim, and

that the reason why they have not

enjoyed these blessings long since,

is entirely owing to the federalists

themselves. To cite a single in-

stance, how far have these intrig-

uing politicians put back the pros-

perity of Baltimore? With the ar-

rest, is their claim of a right to

take their own subjects (not native

citizens of America) from our mer-

chant ships on the high seas. They

have never claimed the right to im-

press native Americans. This is

an abuse, which they have always

disavowed, and repeatedly offered

to guard against, but the democratic

administration, determined not to

lose any pretext for a quarrel and

a war, which Buonaparte had or-

dered them to make, and which

they were resolved to make as soon

as they could, always rejected these

offers.

So, also, the British doctrine of

perpetual allegiance, spoken of in

the letter, is the denial on their

part of our right to withdraw from

them their power over their sea-

men in time of war, by naturalizing

them in this country. This is a

practice, to which we ourselves, in

our own case, never should submit

to, which no nation ever did or can

submit, and which we ought never

to have claimed. There is no sort

of doubt in the mind of any well

informed and thinking man, that

it was set up by the democrats

merely because they knew that the

British could not and would not

submit to it, and it therefore fur-

nished a sure and ready pretext for

the war.

As to the letter itself, thus under-

stood, it contains no sentiments

which Mr. Harper, in common with

every man of sense, information &

correct principles in the country has

not always on every fit occasion,

expressed. He has, at all times,

publicly avowed them, and has tak-

en occasion to prove them in a

manner which defied refutation.

He has not only asserted, as he

does in this letter, but incontrover-

sibly proved, that the democratic

party in this country was always

bent on war against England, and

always engaged in attempts to

bring it about: that they at length

made it at the orders of Buonaparte;

that "free trade and sailors rights"

were mere pretexts; and that the

administration never intended to

make peace, till they heard of Bu-

onaparte's downfall; that they then

gave up all these pretensions, and

patched up a peace without obtain-

ing one of the objects for which

they professed to have made war,

is known to every body. The letter,

therefore, contains nothing but the

truth. The noise which the demo-

crats, who probably got possession

of it by pocket picking, are foolish-

ly attempting to make about it,

TO RENT.

The subscriber has on the north

side of Eastern, and possession given at

Christmas, or earlier, if required.

The farm is very productive, and has

every necessary building to contribute

to the comfort and convenience of a

family, and for the security of the

crops. The terms will be accommo-

dating to a good tenant.

Frederick Mackubin.

Sept. 14, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from

the orphans court of Anne-Arundel

county, letters testamentary on the

personal estate of Henry Margaret

Ogle, late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said

deceased, are requested to bring them

in legally authenticated, and those in-

debted to make immediate payment to

Benjamin Ogle, Admr.

Or to Samuel Ridout, Annapolis.

Sept. 14.

For Rent.

That large and commodious three

storied brick building in this city now

in the occupation of Thomas H. Bowie,

Esq. Possession will be given by the

first of November next.

For terms apply to the subscriber.

Francis

For the Maryland Gazette,
Gazette.
I have undertaken to explain
the charge made by a V
me for pleading the ac
tion to an account of Mr. A
Before I proceed any fur
I will insert a copy of Mr. A
account made out in his
writing, and sent to me in
a part of April 1815.

Mr. Rezin Spurrier,
To Wm. Alexander,
account sales of Mr.
Maynard's goods,
Cr.
Accounts settled
by self, 2,62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cash at sundry
places, 147
Bills, &c., 7

58
Bal. \$ 41

To enable the public to judge
of this transaction, I most
of his commencement.
Mr. Alexander, and I
each or April, Mr. Alexander
me to restrain on James B
for to restrain, which he Mr. Alex
was due to him, and I re
Alexander to make out h
stating what was actually
Mr. Maynard to him; and
he would do hereafter, dis
to go to the store-house of
Maynard, and take all the goo
very thing that was there, it all
pay him. I proceeded to
store-house of Mr. Maynard
in there, had the goods app
valued them, and sold them
for the amount of the sale, sa
Alexander, was 457 22. Mr. A
claim for rent was only 15
it will be seen, that Mr. A
had led me into an error, a
of the most importance to
I, who had no interest in
Mr. Maynard's goods, except
him due Mr. Alexander for re
I will presently prove, had su
to admit, to costs and
damages; that from the man
Mr. Alexander alone, I was
completely in the power of Th
Bowie, Esq. trustee for Mr. M
and I am bound to say, alth
the power of Mr. Bowie, he
avail himself of the advantage
him after the sale of those g
Bowie called on me, and infor
the presence of Mr. Shaw,
ad instructed Mr. Shaw to b
claim me for the illegal dis
of Mr. Maynard's goods,
that moment have given up
and ten times as much, it
had a finger on the goods
Maynard. It will be borne
the sale of those goods
that Mr. Alexander's
was 156 66 $\frac{1}{2}$; take notice
and sold goods to the amo
\$ 30 55 over and above Mr.
Bowie's claim for rent, and to w
had no legal right or title
being informed by Mr. Bow
was to be instituted again
to Mr. Alexander, and
him to pay the sum of mon
damages over to Mr. Bowie,
willed to receive it as the
of Mr. Maynard. I called on
Bowie again and again, and
of April 1811, Mr. Alexander
a letter, of which the fo
copy:

"Dear Sir,
I have seen Mr. Bow
and had particular convers
um on the subject that ex
years, expressed to me year
I can now assure you, that
proceeding will give you a
therefore you may rest con
respecting the business.—In
myself bound to save you fr
every respect, and shall d
Yours with respect,
W. ALEXA
April 13, 1811.

Does Mr. ALEXANDER pre
money of me in this
of my rent; and why? he
to give him any. And is it
to tell, that from April 18
1810, a term of five year
has been in the habit of
Alexander almost every
have bought goods of him,
repeatedly paid him am
money; have done busine
privately in his counting
never one word said abou
until last April. Will co
ny that I should call on
Alexander and request him
which was to exonerate
payment of a sum of
Otherwise saved my feelin
prevent me from doing
the same time with a f
meant which I had not
to do so? I had not
no interest in the sale
of Mr. Alexander's goods, except ou
tiously due Mr. Alexander
the amount of the sale w
my loss, on that sum
of which I s
of giving up to M
\$ 41 cents, which I
fully satisfied, for this

PLAIN TRUTH.

For the Maryland Gazette.

GIVEN.
I now undertake to explain and
justify the charge made by a Voter
against me for pleading the act of
God in an account of Mr. Alex-
ander. Before I proceed any further
I will insert a copy of Mr. Alexan-
der's account made out in his own
writing, and sent to me in the
last part of April 1815.

Mr. Rezin Spurrier,
To Wm. Alexander,

Account sales of Mr.
Maynard's goods. 437.22
Cr.
Accounts settled
for self, 24.62 1/2
Cash at sundry
times, 147
Interest, &c., 7

388.62 1/2
Bal. \$ 48.59 1/2

To enable the public to judge cor-
rectly of this transaction, I must take
from its commencement. In 1810
Mr. Alexander, and I, in March or April, Mr. Alexander called
on me to disburse on James M. May-
nard, for rent, which he Mr. Alexander
told was due to him. He requested
Mr. Alexander to make out his ac-
count, stating what was actually due
from Mr. Maynard to him; this he
did, and he would do hereafter, directing
me to go to the store-house of Mr.
Maynard, and take all the goods, and
very thing that was there, it all would
be paid him. I proceeded to the
store-house of Mr. Maynard, found
in there, had the goods appraised,
and the amount of the sale, says Mr.
Alexander, was 437.22. Mr. Alexan-
der's claim for rent was only 156.66 2/3;
and it will be seen, that Mr. Alexan-
der had led me into an error, and one
of the most important to myself;
and I, who had no interest in the sale
of Mr. Maynard's goods, except on the
part of Mr. Alexander for rent, as I
am now to prove, had subjected
myself to costs and heavy
damages; that from the management
of Mr. Alexander alone, I was placed
completely in the power of Thomas H.
Bowie, Esq. trusted for Mr. Maynard,
and I am bound to say, although in
the power of Mr. Bowie, he never did
himself of the advantage. Some
time after the sale of those goods, Mr.
Bowie called on me, and informed me
of the presence of Mr. Shaw, that he
had instructed Mr. Shaw to bring suit
against me for the illegal distress and
sale of Mr. Maynard's goods. I would
at that moment have given up all my
money, and ten times as much, if I never
had laid a finger on the goods of Mr.
Maynard. It will be borne in mind
that the sale of those goods was
437.22; that Mr. Alexander's claim for
rent was 156.66 2/3; take notice that we
had sold goods to the amount of
437.22 over and above Mr. Alexan-
der's claim for rent, and to which sum
we had no legal right or title, that on
being informed by Mr. Bowie, that a
suit was to be instituted against me, I
went to Mr. Alexander, and prayed of
him to pay the sum of money in his
hands over to Mr. Bowie, who was en-
titled to receive it as the trustee of
Mr. Maynard. I called on Mr. Alexan-
der again and again, and on the 13th
of April 1811, Mr. Alexander writes
me a letter, of which the following is
a copy:

"Dear Sir,
"I have seen Mr. Bowie to day,
and had particular conversation with
him on the subject that excited your
fears, expressed to me yesterday; and
as now assure you, that no event or
proceeding will give you any trouble,
and you may rest entirely easy
respecting the business. Indeed I hold
myself bound to save you from injury
in every respect, and shall do so.
Yours with respect,
W. ALEXANDER.

April 13, 1811.

Does Mr. Alexander pretend to claim
any money of me in this letter? No
cent; and why? because I did not
owe him any. And is it not strange
to tell, that from April 1810, to April
1811, a term of five years, when I
was in the habit of seeing Mr.
Alexander almost every day, that I
have bought goods of him, that I have
repeatedly paid him small sums of
money, have done business with him
privately in his counting room, and
never one word said about this claim,
until last April? Will common sense
say that I should call on Mr. Alexan-
der and request him to do an act,
which was to exonerate me from the
payment of a sum of money, and
otherwise saving my feelings, and also
prevent me from being sued, and at
the same time to hold from him the
money which was due to enable him
to do so? I tell you before that I had
no interest in the sale of Mr. May-
nard's goods, except on the sum ac-
tually due Mr. Alexander for rent;
the amount of the sale was \$ 437.22
my rent on that sum was \$ 156.66
2/3, of which I received only
\$ 47.00 giving up to Mr. Alexander
\$ 437.22 cents, which I was fairly and
justly entitled to; this Mr. Alexander

admits himself. Pray if I was indebted
to Mr. Alexander, and refused or
neglected to pay him, had he not at all
times his remedy against me? Was he
not in possession of the means that
would have compelled me to do what
was right, to pay over to him, any sum
of money that I justly owed him?
Mr. Alexander brings suit against me
for the recovery of a sum of money,
produces his account before a magis-
trate, without any date, never attempt-
ed to prove it; no items named in the
account, but brings his suit to recover
a lump sum of \$ 48.59 1/2; and this
appears to be a feast to a Voter.
I heartily wish he might hit his ap-
petite. A Voter says the gentleman
named in his publication all live in
town, and if I am an innocent man,
certificates from them would convince
him of my innocence. Did any man
ever advance such a doctrine as this
before—that a man should bring suit
against another; and for some cause
he is non-suited, and the defendant
should call on the plaintiff and obtain
from him a certificate that his account
was unjust; surely no man would give
a certificate to that effect, however
unjust his claim might be. A Voter
seems to give himself a great deal of
trouble on my account; he feels more
concern for me than I really do for him;
he also laments the loss of my repu-
tation. If by any act of mine I have
lost my reputation, I stand precisely
on the same footing with a Voter, for
he has none to lose. Mr. Green, if
you should happen in conversation
with this Voter, that is if you can find
him out, he will tell you he is a republi-
can, a democrat; he is a democrat
with all his heart; he wants nothing
but power, give him that, and he is
the greatest tyrant that ever disgraced
the world. If you, sir, have read the pub-
lications of A Voter, you will see that ev-
ery line of his writing betrays him,
proves him a hypocrite, and a villain like
while he extends to me his friendship
with one hand, he is stabbing me with
the other; from my soul I despise his lit-
tleness, a reptile, mean and contempti-
ble; and I have the consolation to
say, that men of reflection and dis-
cernment will not speak and act as a
Voter does. The unmanly attack
A Voter has made on me will justly hold
him up to the world as an object of
contempt. As A Voter has a natural
propensity to lying, I have done with
him. I am extremely sorry that I have
had occasion to mention A Voter, neces-
sity alone compels me to do so; I
shall take no further notice of him.

Sir, I have given you, to the best
of my knowledge, recollection and be-
lief, a fair and correct statement of
this business of Mr. Alexander's. Mr.
Bowie, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Wm. War-
field, have some knowledge of this
transaction; these are gentlemen of
standing, and whose words will not be
doubted. Let any man ask Mr. War-
field his knowledge and opinion of this
business. Sir, I have now done—I have
said more than I intended, the subject
perhaps required it. I submit my ob-
servations to the public for their con-
sideration.

Rezin Spurrier.
13th Sept. 1815.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.

Fellow-Citizens of Maryland.

The time is now rapidly approach-
ing, when you will say, by your
votes, whether you will endure the
reign of Madisonian fraud and de-
lusion any longer. Such a crisis is
important in the history of all re-
publics—the season when the sover-
eignty reverts to the people—
when they are called upon to de-
clare, whether their magistrates
have fulfilled or abused public con-
fidence. In the federal politics
prevailed, we should have been
harrassed by no embargo—no non-
intercourse—no non-importation—
no non-exportation—no war—no
national bankruptcy. The streets
of Baltimore, now bustling with
business—your crowded ware-houses—
your ships unfurling their sails,
and preparing to stretch for foreign
climates, are but slight and unfaith-
ful representations of the prosperi-
ty that would have attended our
country, had the federal system of
policy prevailed. Europe at that
time agitated and convulsed by ex-
terminating wars, opened a large
field for our commercial enterprise—
the golden harvest nodded to the
sickle, and all that was wanting,
was an honest, faithful and enlight-
ened neutrality. Jefferson selected
this period for the imposition of his
embargo. The distress of our
merchants—the vast amount of
capital then lying dormant—the
sufferings of our sea-faring breth-
ren, thus interdicted from their
proper element, were laughed at
by our wise and philosophic admin-
istration. Remonstrance and en-
treaty only aggravated the evils of
the merchant; for our administra-
tion, resolving to extirpate com-
merce, followed up this persecuting
system, by non-importation, non-
exportation, and non-intercourse.
We were artfully told at that time,

that the mercantile was the only
suffering class, while it was a no-
rious fact, that the surplus produce
of our honest farmers was rotting in
their barns and granaries, for want
of exportation. In the mean time
our treasury, supplied as it was, by
the redundant streams of com-
merce, was drained and exhausted,
and our administration, as if resolv-
ed to outdo even themselves in
iniquity, plunged us into a war, un-
prepared as we were, and by so
doing exposed all our seaports to
conflagration. In the midst of
these intolerable sufferings, they
endeavored to flatter the nation
with a victory over the snow banks
of Canada; and we were told, that
this acquisition would be an ample
recompense for national insolvency.
Fellow-Citizens, for year, after
year, have our administration pur-
sued this system of iniquity; they
have laughed at your distresses,
and insulted your respectful remon-
strances—they have violated the
law they had sworn to maintain in
its integrity—they have shed the
blood of your brothers, sons and
fathers, for a cause which by a treaty
they have solemnly abandoned—
they have imposed a debt of mil-
lions on the shoulders of your pos-
terity. Now, since all their abomi-
nable schemes have failed; since
they have been compelled to revert
to federal policy, the very point
from whence they started, they
have the assurance to come forward
again and solicit your confidence.
We produce the conduct of our
democrats at the present moment,
as full and decisive proof that the
system of federal policy is correct.

They say so themselves, if actions
are the genuine interpreters of mo-
tives. They say, that non-importa-
tion, non-exportation, embargo and
non-intercourse, are all ruinous
measures, since they have abandon-
ed them without obtaining their
objects. They say, that the federal-
ists have been right, and that
their charges against them are
blustering falsehoods; for they now
humbly tread in their footsteps.
They have no hopes of success,
further than as they can impress on
the minds of their deluded fellow-
citizens a conviction, that federal pol-
icy was always their aim, and that
the reason why they have not en-
joyed these blessings long since, is
entirely owing to the federalists
themselves. To cite a single in-
stance, how far have these intrigu-
ing politicians put back the prosperi-
ty of Baltimore? With the ar-
dor and enterprise of her citizens,
what might not have been expect-
ed, had commerce remained unfet-
tered from the time of Washington
down to the present day—what a
magnificent mercantile emporium
would this city have been? what a
magazine of wealth, what a vent
for the produce of the farmer? how
would agriculture have gone hand
in hand with commercial enterprise?
The beams of our prosperity had
dazzled our vision. Such immense
masses of capital were moved and
returned, that we grew giddy under
the overwhelming bounties of for-
tune. We quarrelled with our
prosperity, and prosperity will not
be slighted with impunity. Adver-
sity came upon us, and her scorpion
scourge has lashed our administra-
tion into a sense of their duty.
Since they have, under such severe
ty of chastisement awakened to
their senses, true to themselves,
they endeavour to deceive their
countrymen again, and to claim cred-
it for the marks imprinted by the
lashes.

We speak fellow-citizens, what
all of you have known, what all of
you have felt, and we appeal to
your own hearts, with confidence,
for the truth of these remarks.
We only intreat you to consult
your feelings on this subject. If
your own souls respond to these
sentiments, can you entrust this
party with your confidence again?

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

COMMUNICATED.

Early last winter, Mr. Harper's
pocket was picked at the theatre in
Baltimore of a pocket book, con-
taining several papers. A letter
printed in a hand-bill yesterday,
and circulated about town, is, in all
probability, one of them. From
having never been sealed, it appears
to be a copy, which Mr. Harper
kept, and which has been obtained
by picking his pocket, and reserved
for the use to which it is now ap-
plied. Such are the democratic
means of promoting their plans!

It may be proper to remark, by
the way, that the "British doctrine
of impressment" spoken of in this

letter, is their claim of a right to
take their own subjects (not native
citizens of America) from our mer-
chant ships on the high seas. They
have never claimed the right to im-
press native Americans. This is
an abuse, which they have always
disavowed, and repeatedly offered
to guard against, but the democratic
administration, determined not to
lose any pretext for a quarrel and
a war, which Buonaparte had or-
dered them to make, and which
they were resolved to make as soon
as they could, always rejected these
offers.

So, also, the British doctrine of
perpetual allegiance, spoken of in
the letter, is the denial on their
part of our right to withdraw from
them their power over their sea-
men in time of war, by naturalizing
them in this country. This is a
practice, to which we ourselves, in
our own case, never should submit
to, which no nation ever did or can
submit, and which we ought never
to have claimed. There is no sort
of doubt in the mind of any well
informed and thinking man, that
it was set up by the democrats
merely because they knew that the
British could not and would not
submit to it, and it therefore fur-
nished a sure and ready pretext for
the war.

As to the letter itself, thus under-
stood, it contains no sentiments
which Mr. Harper, in common with
every man of sense, information &
correct principles in the country has
not always on every fit occasion,
expressed. He has, at all times,
publicly avowed them, and has taken
occasion to prove them in a
manner which defied refutation.
He has not only asserted, as he
does in this letter, but incontroverti-
bly proved, that the democratic
party in this country was always
bent on war against England, and
always engaged in attempts to
bring it about: that they at length
made it at the orders of Buonaparte;
that "free trade and sailors rights"
were mere pretences; and that the
administration never intended to
make peace, till they heard of Bu-
onaparte's downfall; that they then
gave up all these pretensions, and
patched up a peace without obtain-
ing one of the objects for which
they professed to have made war, is
known to every body. The letter,
therefore, contains nothing but the
truth. The noise which the demo-
crats, who probably got possession
of it by pocket picking, are foolishly
attempting to make about it,
proves that the truth stings.

But it is perfectly well known
that when the question was to de-
fend the country against the attacks
of the British, Mr. Harper's opin-
ion about the origin of the war, and
the views of the democratic party
in making it, did not keep him
back. His conduct on this head as
well as that of the federalists in
general, is in the knowledge and re-
collection of every body. This,
and not noisy and hypocritical decla-
mations, is the true test of patriotism
and public spirit. "By their fruit
ye shall know them."

New-York, August 4.

BUONAPARTE IN LONDON.

Captain Cole, of the ship Sa-
vannah, who arrived this morning
in 40 days from Havre-de-Grace,
informs us, that on the 3d of Au-
gust, he was boarded in the English
channel by a British frigate only 2
hours out from Plymouth; and that
the commander of the frigate stated,
that BUONAPARTE and one of
his principal generals had been tak-
en from the Bellerophon and sent to
London.—He added, that he him-
self saw them on their way thither,
under a very strong military escort.
Most probably, they will be confin-
ed in the Tower, until a final decision
shall be formed as to their ultimate
destination.

Captain Cole is the bearer of
despatches from our consul at Pa-
ris, to the secretary of state, and
from Louis 18th, to the French
minister in this country.

Between the 18th and 22d of
August, captain Cole, spoke several
of the homeward bound Jamaica
fleet, and was informed that a large
number of the fleet, supposed about
30, had foundered in the gale of the
9th of August.

A MEETING.

Of the friends of peace, order, and
good government, will be held on Sa-
turday the last day of this month, at or
near Charles Waters's Mill on Mage-
thy. The meeting to take place at 9
o'clock in the morning. All the candi-
dates are particularly invited to attend.
September 11.

TO RENT.
The subscriber's farm on the north
side of Bay, and possession given at
Christmas, or earlier, if required.
The farm is very productive, and has
every necessary building to contribute
to the comfort and convenience of a
family, and for the security of the
crops. The terms will be accommo-
dating to a good tenant.
Frederick Mackubin.
Sept. 14, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from
the orphans court of Anne Arundel
county, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of Henry Margaret
Ogle, late of said county, deceased.
All persons having claims against said
deceased, are requested to bring them
in legally authenticated, and those in-
debted to make immediate payment to
Benjamin Ogle, Admr.
Or to Samuel Kidout, Annapolis.
Sept. 14.

For Rent.

That large and commodious three
storied brick building in this city now
in the occupation of Thomas H. Bowie,
Esq. Possession will be given by the
first of November next.
For terms apply to the subscriber.
Francis T. Clements.
Annapolis, Sept. 14.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration on the estate of
Mrs. Anna M. Davidson late of the
city of Annapolis, deceased, hereby
gives notice to all persons having claims
against said estate to produce the same
regularly authenticated. And he re-
quests all persons indebted thereto, to
come forward and discharge the same
immediately.
Thomas H. Bowie, Admr.
Sept. 14, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration de bonis non, on
the personal estate of Richard Higgins,
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,
requests all persons having claims to
make them known, and all those in
any manner indebted, to make imme-
diate payment.
Anderson Warfield,
Administrator de bonis non.
September 14, 1815.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Calvert coun-
ty hath obtained from the orphans
court of Calvert county, in Maryland,
letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of Richard Hance, of John
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 subscribers, on Thursday the
12th day of October next, at Prince-
Frederick-Town, in said county, to
take their dividend as far as assets in
hand; those that do not, may other-
wise by law be excluded from all bene-
fit of said estate. Given under our
hands this 29th day of August, 1815.
John Rhodes, Admr's.
Sarah Rhodes, Admr's.

20 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, early
in July last, two apprentices to the
Shoe-Making Business, to wit: James
Burton, between 19 and 20 years of
age; and Joseph Wayson, about 15
years of age. A reward of Twenty
Cents will be given any person who
will apprehend and deliver the above
apprentices to me, in the city of An-
napolis, or Ten Cents for either, but
no expenses paid. All persons are fore-
warned harbouring or employing said
boys.
Walter Cross.
September 7.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against
the estate of Martin Deale, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, are
hereby notified to bring them in leg-
ally authenticated, and all persons in-
debted to the said estate are requested
to make immediate payment.
Robert Franklin, Admr.
Aug. 24.

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the
office of Sheriff at the next ensuing e-
lection, and respectfully solicits the
votes and interests of the citizens of
the city of Annapolis and Anne Arun-
del county.
May 1, 1815.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale
that well known estate called
Glorious Prospect,
in Anne Arundel county, nine miles
from Annapolis, with the entire im-
provements thereon. It is situated on
the Chesapeake Bay, bounding on
South River, West River, and Rhode
River, containing 1000 acres of land
more or less.
May 18.

William Sanders.

POET'S CORNER
FROM THE FURTHER
On seeing a young lady about years of age
On the grave of her school mistress
Oh! how tender those signs that you
behold on her grave,
Oh! how sacred those tears which
her ashes bedewed,
And how united those feelings which
sympathy gave,
With love and with pity so softly
imbu'd.
Your lamented Preceptress no more
will disclose
Her truths so benignant in accents
so mild:
But her spirit will wait over your night-
ly repose,
And from danger protect her dear
innocent child.
Ah! if fate should condemn you to
Death's cruel fangs,
And Mortality's vision in haste
appear;
Though dying, yet ah! it would sweeten
my pangs,
If I thought you would moisten my
grave with a tear.

THE BAY THAT BEAMS FOR EVER
There is a bloom that never fades,
A rose no storm can sever,
Beyond the tulip's gaudy shades,
A ray that beams for ever.
There is a charm surpassing art,
That speaks in every feature,
That twines around the feeling heart,
It is thy charm, O Nature.
Then stranger, if thou fain would'st
find
The rose no storm can sever,
Go seek it, stranger in the mind,
The ray that beams forever.

From the Gleaner.
THE COGITATIONS OF UNCLE JOHN.
Are you at leisure, my friends?
Come go with me to the rock on
yonder mountain, and let us take a
survey of the works of nature.
Behold the setting sun. How glo-
rious are his beams. Look abroad
through the valley. How green
are the pastures—How fragrant are
the meads. See the fields of grain
ripening for the sickle, and mark
how majestically yonder river
moves to the ocean. Hark! Do
you hear the feathered songsters of
the grove chaunt their vespers to
their Maker's praise? Surely this
is a delightful place.
But lo! the moon that rules the
night, ascends the eastern sky, and
the heavens are hung with innume-
rable stars. How splendid! How
delightful! But amidst the wonder
and delight of this sublime view,
the mind is impressed with a so-
lemn awe, and the soul enquires,
Who hath made these fields, and
arrayed them in the rich and frag-
rant vesture that clothes them?
Who hath given music to the song-
sters of the valley? What hand
has fixed those glorious lights in
the heavens? And O! by whose
power doth the splendid orb of day
pour forth his flood of light and life
upon creation!
These are the works of thy Al-
mighty hand, Parent of the Uni-
verse. The Heavens shine by
thy splendour. The earth smiles
with thy beauty—and all nature is
eloquent in thy praise.
And who is the favored child
whom the Almighty Father hath
placed in this pleasant vineyard?
To whom is it given to possess and
enjoy this charming valley?—It is
to a being 'fearful and wonder-
fully made.' With power to dis-
tinguish good from evil. Capable
of the highest enjoyments. Morally
free. And endowed among all
created beings of the earth with
the wonderful prerogative of rea-
son. How vast are his powers!
Not confined to this earth, his
mind soars into other regions of
creation. He measures the sun
and moon as with a rule. And he
predicts with unerring certainty,
the revolutions of the orbs of Hea-
ven.
When we consider the power of
his intellect, and moral attainment,
indicated by what has already been
produced in arts and sciences, it
cannot be denied that the soul of
man is an emanation from his De-
ity.
This is the being who is made
lord of the earth. Man is the fa-
vored child for whom the vineyard
is planted. To him is it given to
possess and enjoy this delightful
valley.
And what are the terms of the
lease? What considerations are to
be paid for such amazing goodness?
The Master is great and the
vineyard excellent—so are the con-
ditions easy.
Fear and love to God—to walk

uprightly, and to be charitable to
our fellow men.
Happy souls! How delightful
must it be for such goodness to
perform the pleasure of their Hea-
venly Parent!
Alas! while we readily acknow-
ledge this obligation, how slow are
we to perform it. Shameful un-
thankfulness! Monstrous ingrati-
tude! Every part of these easy
conditions, is wantonly broken.
And man too often turns rebel to
his God, and deals unrighteously
with his fellow men. The conse-
quence is as inevitable as the cause
is certain. He is as miserable as
he has made himself sinful. As
man neglects his moral and social
duties, he becomes wretched. As
he, with upright intention, endeav-
ours to perform them, he becomes
happy.
While we deeply deplore the
wickedness, and consequent wretch-
edness that prevail in the land,
the philanthropic mind is led to en-
quire what can be done to arrest
its progress.
There is an evil—a master vice—
the prolific mother of a thousand
woes—the perennial spring of
boundless misery, prevailing in
the land, which can only be arrested
by the firm, persevering efforts of
the wise and good.
That vice is INTemperance.
It prevails to an unbounded ex-
tent, infecting all classes of the
community, from the humble cot-
tage to the lofty dome, bringing in
its train moral depravity, disease
and death.
By the influence of this dreadful
contaminating vice, the noble mind
of man, that places him first in the
sphere of created beings and assim-
ilates him to the image of his Di-
vine Maker, is dethroned. His im-
mortal soul is degraded and pros-
trated in the dust, and he sinks
below the beasts that perish.
The habit of intoxication, like
most other vices, is of slow and si-
lent growth. A bitter in the morn-
ing. A glass of cool grog at 11.
A little brandy to settle the dinner,
and a cup with a friend in the even-
ing, often repeated, renders the
practice inveterate. Liquor be-
comes a tyrant. The noblest mind
sinks into the degraded, resistless
slave of appetite and indulgence.
And then—happy if the victim of
vice does not tread last on the heels
of folly, and crimes foul and un-
seemly, blast the reputation of the
man, who, but for intemperance,
might have proved an ornament to
society, an a pattern to husbands,
fathers and friends.
Go to the abodes of indigence
and wretchedness, and ask the
cause of their misery? The an-
swer, ten times in eleven, will be,
Intemperance entered our dwell-
ing and happiness and plenty fled.
Enquire the source of domestic
infelicity? Ask the pale wife why
she weeps in secret? Ask at the
iron gratings of your prisons, for
the causes why so many human be-
ings are sequestered from friends
and liberty. Go to the Almshouse
and Hospitals of your cities, and
enquire into the origin of so much
sickness, poverty and woe, and my
word for it, you may trace nine
tenths of all these evils to intem-
perance.
Visit the courts of justice, and
hear the criminals pleading at the
bar, and how common are the in-
stances, that the only apology for
theft, rape and murder, is the dread-
ful plea of INTOXICATION.
A sage legislator of ancient times,
decreed, that an offence committed
in liquor, should be doubly punish-
ed. And the decree was wise.
Surely the very seeds of a vice
that produces such dreadful effects,
ought to be rooted out from the
earth. It is worse than all the
plagues of Egypt. The cup is
more poisonous than that of Circe.
It is bitterer than the waters of
Marah. Lot was betrayed by li-
quor into the incestuous embraces
of a daughter! Alexander in his
wine slew the friend of his bosom!
And his baleful effects, within our
own observation, are too dreadful
and frequent to bear recital. If
the small pox and typhus may boast
that they have slain their thou-
sands, liquor may exult with all
the malignant joy of a Demon. I
have slain ten thousands. My coun-
trymen, the Monster has entwined
you in his folds—Break from him
or you are lost forever. The viper
is upon your hand—shake him
thence, or your destruction is in-
evitable.

Winfield & Ridgely.
Having commenced business at the
State Lottery, early opposite
Catharine Hotel, offer for sale
a Variety of Dry Goods.
Superior Black and
Blue Broad Cloths,
Do. Brown and Olive
do.
Superior Black Cas-
simeres,
Blue and Gray Stock-
ings,
Hosiery Shirts,
Do. Do. Do.
Domestic Linens,
German do.
4-4 and 5-8 Irish do.
4-4 Shining Cottons,
3-4 Domestic Shirts
in lot,
3-4 do. Stripes and
Plaids,
3-4 4-4 Linen and
Cotton Checks,
7-8 Cotton Band Tick-
ing,
White Jeans,
Do. Royal Ribb,
Do. Marcellise,
Printed do.
Spinning Cottons,
4-4 6-4 Cambric Mus-
lins,
4-4 Mott Mill do.
4-4 India Jaconet do.
4-4 6-4 Plain Leno,
do.
4-4 6-4 Figured do.
4-4 Chintzes,
With many other articles which they
will sell low for cash, or on a short cre-
dit.
They also have an assortment of
Groceries, viz.
Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Spirits,
Whiskies,
Madder, Lisbon,
Malaga, and Port
Wines,
Browns and Leaf Su-
gar,
Gun-Powder,
Hyson, Young Hy-
son, Hyson Skin,
and Souchong Tea,
Java Coffee,
St. Domingo do.
Chocolate,
Mustard,
Pepper,
Nutmegs,
Spades, Horns, Seythes, Reap Hooks,
Seythe Stones, Curry Combs, &c. &c.
Annapolis, June 15.
To the Voters
OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Being nominated by the general
committee appointed by the several
election districts, as a candidate to rep-
resent Anne-Arundel county in the
next General Assembly, I beg leave to
notify that I will serve, if elected, and
solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens.
Brice J. Worthington.
July 13, 1815.
Land for Sale.
Will be offered at public sale, on
Tuesday the 5th day of September
next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the
first fair day, on the premises, a tract
or parcel of land, containing about 400
acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county,
within a mile of the stage road
leading from the city of Annapolis to
Baltimore, 9 miles from the former &
21 from the last mentioned place, and
3 from the navigable waters of Severn
River, in a healthy neighbourhood.
The improvements are— a dwelling
house, and other out houses, orchard
&c. This land has the advantage of
being well timbered, also with upwards
of 20 acres of valuable meadow, and
more can be easily made. The soil is
suited to clover and plaister. A fur-
ther description of this property is con-
sidered unnecessary, as persons wishing
to purchase can view the premises be-
fore or on the day of sale, by applying
to the subscriber, living near the same.
Terms of sale will be found ac-
commodating, and particulars made
known on the day of sale.
August 10
For Sale.
That well known property at South
River Ferry (in London town) origi-
nally belonging to John H. Stone, esq.
Also several other houses, which will
include the whole of the property in-
volved.
The property that the subscriber re-
sides in has eighteen rooms, and eleven
fire places—Also stone house and gar-
nary, wind-mill, ferry boat, complete,
acres of land eighty to all which an
indisputable right will be given to the
purchaser or purchasers. To give a
description of the situation and improve-
ments (it is that) taking the person or
persons wishing to purchase to view it.
Possession will be given on the first
Monday of Nov. next, if sold.
May 11
SHERIFFALTY.
Having passed the greatest part of
my life in the service of my country,
I now again offer my services to
my Fellow Citizens of the County of
Anne-Arundel and the City of Annapolis,
as SHERIFF. I trust that I shall be
able to discharge the duties of that
office, if elected, so as to give satis-
faction to all—and shall therefore be
thankful to all who may please to ho-
nour me with their confidence.
John B. Ball
Elk Ridge, 9 July, 1815.

Dancing School.
MR. DILLON, CO. has
opened a Dancing School on Friday next,
the 1st of September, at the Ball room.
The hours of instruction will be the
at 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 in
the afternoon, for gentlemen of 18 to
the morning and 3 in the afternoon.
These servants and guardians of chil-
dren, who wish to send them to the
school, are requested to make an im-
mediate application, as he will not
continue longer than the quarter.
Aug. 31.
Woodford Farm.
The subscriber will sell at private
sale, that valuable farm in Anne-Arun-
del county, about six miles from El-
liott's Mills, and sixteen from the city of
Baltimore, containing upwards of nine
hundred acres. This land is within a
mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm.
The soil of Woodford is not inferior to
any in the state of Maryland, and upon
no land does plaster operate more ef-
fectually. A large proportion of this
tract is heavily timbered, and much of
the cleared land highly cultivated with
clover and plaister. The short distance
from Elliott's Mills affords a ready
market for the sale of all kinds of
grain, &c. The subscriber will receive
United States Stock, or Stock in any
of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment
for the purchase money. Any person
wishing to purchase, can view the land
by applying to the manager, Mr. Thom-
as Anderson, and applications of
purchasers will be received by Colonel
John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the
subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.
June 15
For Sale, or to Let.
That well known stand in Queen-
Anne, Prince George's county, former-
ly occupied by Major Thomas Lans-
dale, and others as a store. The house
has been repaired and enlarged so as
to make it a comfortable dwelling for
a family, with the store and counting
room under the same roof, and an im-
proved garden newly enclosed. The
advantage of this stand is so well
known for a store or tavern, being di-
rectly fronting one of the greatest To-
bacco Inspections in the state, that it is
deemed unnecessary to give a further
description of it. For terms, which
will be accommodating, and possession
given immediately, apply to the sub-
scriber on the premises.
June 15
TAVERN.
REZIN D. BALDWIN.
Respectfully informs the public, that
he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-
House, at that well known stand oc-
cupied for many years by Captain James
Thomas. Its vicinity to the State
House will at all times render it the
most convenient resort to strangers
having business to transact in any of
the public offices. Those who may be
inclined to patronize the establishment,
are assured that the best accommoda-
tions are provided, and that the most
unmistakable attention shall be paid to
his guests. This establishment having
been always the resort of gentlemen
from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped
that they will continue to frequent it,
and so far as attention, good fare, and
moderate rates, can support, his char-
acter of an establishment so well
known, he pledges himself they shall
not be wanting. Boarders taken by
the day, week, month or year, and
horses taken at livery.
July 2
To Rent.
The subscriber has Three Farms
to rent, containing from 2 to 700 acres
each, lying very convenient to naviga-
ble water and the Baltimore market.
They are adapted to the growth of
Indian corn, wheat, &c. and most
kinds of vegetables, suitable for mar-
keting. To good tenants the rent
would be moderate, and might be paid
in preferred in cutting, or hauling of
timber, &c. None need apply, but such
as can give satisfactory testimony of
their capability of working, and places
themselves.
Charles Waters.
Woods Ford, Aug. 17.
REMOVAL.
Nicholas J. Watkins,
Having removed his Shop to the one
lately occupied by Mr. William Coo,
opposite the City Tavern, returns his
thanks to his patrons for their pa-
trous bestowed on him in his line of
business, and hopes by a constant at-
tention to business to give general
satisfaction to his friends and the public
generally. He has now on hand a choice
selection of Cloths, Casimeres, Stock-
ings, Nankeens, Marcellises and o-
ther vestings, which he will make up
to suit, on the shortest notice, and the
most liberal terms. Those who wish
to purchase bargain well and it is to
their advantage to give him a call.
June 20

From the Feder-
The length of the
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which it was rec-
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this day.
The following t
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We request the rea
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Patriot Office,
PRECIOUS
A correspondent
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Ann-Arundel County, Md.
This is to certify, that on the
day of August, 1815, Samuel
of said county, brought before me,
of the justices of the peace for
county aforesaid, an entry, be-
passing on his premises, a white
mare, her hind feet white, some-
cat hatched, hog mane, some
her back, she appeared to be about
or nine years old, about thirteen
high, and a natural pace. Given
my hand and seal this 20th day of
August.

Ann-Arundel County, Md.
This is to certify, that on the
day of August, 1815, Samuel
of said county, brought before me,
of the justices of the peace for
county aforesaid, an entry, be-
passing on his premises, a white
mare, her hind feet white, some-
cat hatched, hog mane, some
her back, she appeared to be about
or nine years old, about thirteen
high, and a natural pace. Given
my hand and seal this 20th day of
August.

A CARD.
The Citizens of Annapolis, ven-
teerly informed that the sub-
purpose opening a school in the bu-
ing belonging to the trustees of the
Free School, on Monday the 4th
September next, for the instructi
youth in English studies, gen
attention, industry and perseve
in his employment, will present
the patronage of the citizens, i
confidence of success.
L. H. Van Wane
Aug. 31

Notice is hereby given,
That an election will be held in
several election districts of Anne-
del county, on the first Monday
tober next, for four delegates to
said county in the General As-
ssembly of Maryland. At the same
and places an election will be held
a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel county.
Solomon Groves, Sheriff,
A. A. County.
August 31.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber hath ob-
tained from the orphan court of Anne-
del county, in Maryland, letters of
administration, with the will an-
nounced, on the personal estate of
Higgins, late of said county, deced-
All persons having claims against
estate, are requested to bring them
legally authenticated, and there
manes indebted to the estate, re-
quested to make immediate pay-
ment.
Philip Hammond, Jr.
Adm'r. N. L.
Aug. 31, 1816.

CHEAP GOODS.
The subscriber being desirous
settling up his business, has
offers for sale the whole of his
Stock of Goods
now remaining on hand, at
prices for cash. Those who
disposed to purchase bargain well
it to their advantage to give him a
call.
Joseph Smith
Annapolis, Aug. 24, 1816.

To the Voters
OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Having been nominated as a can-
date for the next General Assembly
the committee of each of the electi-
I hereby give notice that I will
if elected, and solicit the suffrage
my fellow-citizens.
James Ball
July 13, 1815.

Just Published,
and for Sale, by the Office,
OF THE
PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MARYLAND.
Passed at the last Session of the
Legislature.
Printed and sold by
John A.

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From the Feder-
The length of the
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its insertion in
this day.
The following t
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Patriot Office,
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A correspondent
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BERT GOODLE
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1815.

MARYLAND GAZETTE---EXTRA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1815.

From the Federal Gazette.

The length of the following communication and the late hour at which it was received, prevented its insertion in the Gazette of this day.

The following handbill was industriously circulated yesterday morning (Sunday) from the office of the Patriot, and even posted up at the Coffee House. The object was to attract a crowd, excite curiosity, and create an impression that the letter contained something of great importance, and very improper. We republish the handbill and letter, to shew that it is neither important nor improper. Let it speak for itself. When it is read we request the reader's attention to a few remarks, which we shall subjoin.

Patriot Office, Sept. 9, 1815.

PRECIOUS LETTER!

A correspondent has transmitted to us the following Letter from ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, to GEORGE BAER, of Frederick. The original, which appears never to have been sealed, and therefore to have been sent by some confidential person, who unluckily dropped it, is in the possession of the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot, and may be seen by any respectable federalist or republican calling at their office.

From this extraordinary letter, the people of Maryland will perceive the sort of man that the state executive has appointed their major general. They will see in Mr. Harper the most decided advocate of the British claims and conduct during the late war, and the equally decided enemy of some of his country's dearest interests and rights; of those rights and interests for the support of which the blood of many of our bravest and best citizens freely flowed. Yet this is the man who holds the most important military command in the state, and who is, if federalists succeed at the October elections, to be elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States. Here is the champion of that infernal British system, by which free American seamen have been tied up to the yard arms of British men of war, lashed till their backs streamed in torrents of blood, to compel them to fight against their own country.

THE LETTER.

"Baltimore, Oct. 10th, 1814.
"I congratulate you, most sincerely, my dear sir, on the good news contained in your letter, which is still more gratifying from the knowledge, that we have done so well in the other counties. You will have seen the returns from them before this reaches you. We have two thirds of the house of delegates, and a majority of more than 20 on joint ballot.—*Lans Deo.*"

"The object of our commissioners, in sending home the Adams, I have no doubt, is to obtain new instructions. From the Regent's proclamation, recalling British subjects, his speech to parliament, and the address of the house of commons to him, I think it clear that the British government have taken their stand on this ground; that as we began the war to drive them from their doctrine of perpetual allegiance, (a) and their RIGHT of impressment, they must have those points settled before they lay down their arms, and will not be content with our merely waving our CLAIMS. (b) To this effect I presume their commissioners were instructed. Ours had no instructions to do more than wave those claims. Even to that extent ours were not authorised to go, to

fill) our government was informed, by the arrival of the French frigate "Olivier," of the dethronement of Buonaparte.—Till then, they had no intention to make peace, but then they saw that the game was over, and accordingly by the return of that vessel sent instructions to the commissioners to wave the whole claim about impressment in hopes that they might get off on those terms. They have learnt by this arrival, I believe, that more is necessary and they must do it. It will be a bitter pill for Mr. Madison to acknowledge the British RIGHT OF IMPRESSMENT, and their doctrine of perpetual allegiance; BUT HE MUST SWALLOW IT. He will squall (squal) and kick and make wry faces, BUT DOWN IT MUST GO. The thing is RIGHT IN ITSELF, and though disgraceful to him, not in the least dishonourable to the nation. The British doctrine on the subject of impressment and allegiance is CLEAR and UNDENIABLE, nor would it ever have been denied by our government had they not been seeking a pretext for quarrel with Great Britain. To compel them now to "eat their words" is an act of RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE at WHICH ALL MEN OF SENSE AND HONOUR MUST REJOICE. d

"I am, My Dear Sir,
Very truly
Your friend and Servt.
ROB. G. HARPER.

Geo. Baer, Esq."

Notes by the Editors of the Patriot.

a This assertion is not true; we began the war for no such purpose.

b They were content with our waving our claims, & with waving many of their claims too. Here is a pretty American; talking about the most important rights of his country as mere claims, and about the most crying oppression of Great-Britain as her right!

c A base calumny; our government, and our commissioners, were always anxious to make peace.

d That is, Mr. Harper, the republicans are fools and rascals.

Our first remark on this subject is, that the letter appears manifestly never to have been sent to Mr. Baer, or any other person. It is stated in the hand-bill never to have been sealed; from which the editor infers that it was sent by some private hand; as if a letter was ever sent unsealed, even by a private hand. But there was a fact apparent on the letter itself, and consequently known to the editor and suppressed by him, from which it appears most undeniably that this letter was never sent at all: consequently that it remained in the pocket of the writer, until it was stolen from thence with his pocket-book, at the theatre, in the beginning of last winter.—This is the circumstance—

The letter is directed on the back in the usual way, to "Mr. Charles A. Cox, Richmond, Virginia." This direction, being discovered by the writer to be a mistake, is crossed with a pen, but in such a manner as to leave it perfectly legible. In that state it now remains, and no other direction is added. The letter being thus rendered unfit to be sent, was withheld by the writer, and put into his pocket-book. It was stolen from thence by a pick-pocket, and after being reserved ten months, now appears in the hands of the editor of the Patriot. How he came by it, and what the nature of his connexion with the pick-pocket is, remains for him to explain.

As to the letter itself we next remark, that the sentiments which

it conveys, rightly understood, are perfectly correct, and have always been publicly maintained by Mr. Harper, and we believe by a very great majority of the men of sense and information in this country.—We say, "rightly understood," because those sentiments may be misunderstood, from the general manner in which they are expressed; and we understand that efforts are made by the democrats to misrepresent them. Indeed this misrepresentation is the very object for which the letter has been retained and published, and by which some impression is expected to be produced. We allude to that part of the letter which speaks of the British doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and their right of impressment.

This "right of impressment," means their right to impress their own subjects on board of our merchant ships, on the high seas or in their own ports. This is all that they ever claimed. Although they frequently impressed native Americans, they always expressly disclaimed any right to do it, and declared that when it was done it was by mistake. They frequently offered to adopt any practicable regulations for preventing such mistakes. Why these offers were constantly refused, let those decide who are well acquainted with the political events of the last ten or twelve years.

As to the right of taking their own sailors from our ships of war, even when deserters from their navy, they formally and expressly disavowed it, in the case of the Chesapeake, and made a satisfactory reparation for the outrage committed on that vessel.

The British "right of impressment" therefore, of which the letter speaks, is the right which they claimed, to take their own subjects, from our merchant ships, on the high seas; not the abuse which they sometimes committed and always disavowed, of impressing our native citizens. This is the right which Mr. Harper declares in the letter to be undeniable, and which he says ought to be admitted.

As to any right to impress native American citizens, if the British had claimed it, or if without claiming it they had countenanced such outrages in their officers by refusing to release such American citizens when impressed, either through real or pretended mistake, it is perfectly well known that Mr. Harper has at all times publicly maintained, that such a pretension ought to be resisted by this country, at every hazard and to every extremity.

The ground which he took in the affair of the Chesapeake is also perfectly well known. He always maintained that if the British government should avow and sanction that act of their officers, and thus assert a right to search our public ships, under any pretext whatsoever, this pretension ought to be resisted to the last extremity.

But as to the right claimed by the democratic party in this country, and asserted by the democratic administration, to shelter British sailors, in our private ships, from the claims of their own government, by the aid of our naturalization laws, Mr. Harper has always denied it; has always considered it as a claim utterly untenable and unfounded, which had no connection with either the honour or the interest of this country, and would never have been got up, had not a pretext been sought for a quarrel with England.

Our duty of protection is confined to our native citizens; we mean of

protection on the ocean in merchant ships; for our territory and our public ships protect all who remain in either of them. We may give foreigners what privileges we please within our territory and while they remain there our territory protects them. If they choose to quit our territory and our public ships, and thus throw themselves in the way of their former sovereigns, with whose rights over them we have no right to interfere, they must take the consequences. We have no right to withdraw them from the power of their original sovereigns, because we have no right to interfere between a foreign power and its subjects, either in the single case of their taking refuge in our country, or on board of our public ships. No nation has or can have such a right of interference, which is wholly inconsistent with the allegiance due all governments. No government ever did or we presume ever will acknowledge such a right in any other government; and we hope and believe that it will never be acknowledged by the government of this country.

When we naturalize foreigners, we remove from them the disabilities of alienage. This we have a right to do. But we do not and cannot exempt them from their allegiance to their own government, for this plain reason, that we have no right to interfere between any government and its subjects, further than to protect them while they are in our territory or our ships of war, where their own government cannot come.

This is the doctrine which Mr. Harper is known to have always maintained, and this is what he means by saying in the letter in question, that the British doctrine of perpetual allegiance is undeniable. It is indeed the doctrine of all nations, and of common sense, the doctrine on which this country must and will insist hereafter, when its solid and lasting interests shall have triumphed over the temporary views and party projects of the moment.

As to the rest of this letter, in which Mr. H. states shortly his opinion concerning the real motives and objects of the late war against Great Britain, it contains simply the same doctrine which he has always and most publicly inculcated, and which he has supported by proofs and arguments hitherto unanswered, and we may therefore presume considered by the democrats as unanswerable. He first publicly stated these opinions in his speech at Georgetown in June, 1813. In January 1814, he stated them again in his speech at Annapolis at greater length, and with his proofs and reasons at large.

They were again noted, more concisely, but very strongly in his letter to a member of Congress.—To none of these publications has an answer been attempted, and it is not a little characteristic of the democratic party, that after having so long submitted in silence to these imputations, because the proofs in support of them were felt to be unanswerable, they should now exclaim against them, as new and extraordinary accusations.

One remark more, and we are done. When the British instead of defending their own territory invaded ours; when the question no longer was about the motives or policy of the war on the part of the democratic party and administration, but about defending the country against hostile attack, and inroads admitted to be unjust and degrading; how did Mr. Harper act? Let those answer who witnessed his conduct.

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These ideas have brought to our mind the conduct of the master to fully and understanding the demonstrated "An American" August 1st, 1900, fully fell by seconds. For this sensitive little man condensed, and would say, "It is his effort. It is the creature. As this handbills condensed form, the lies of the paper, with as many have been able to brought it worth and expose it, no harm that it might to merited contempt its authors and falling from intended to propagate. To refuse, how detail, would lead field, and would be useless and are very numerous greater part of the atrocious and themselves. Such as:

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and scalping...
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time."

"They justify the committee's accusations as a livre de Grace. These are bluffs in the face of the most ignorant with their fallacy that no order or excuse of the kind is valid, or the committee will be of Grace, or of these things in the state would strengthen their basis and they said they were going to rally from day to day in front of the state house and were going to multiply the

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1815.

VOL. LXXIII.

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

THE DYING GROANS OF DEMOCRACY.

In proportion as the Democrats receive their cause to be despised, their rage and virulence increase. They scold and upbraid, accuse their leaders of avarice and every people of avarice, while every nerve is strained and every wile is practised by one and the other, to support or sink the cause; and all their calumnies, newly seasoned with fresh venom, are squirted into their lurking holes into the ears of the Federalists.

Thus the polcat, when detected, pursued, confesses his fear and labours to aid his flight, by setting his teeth into the face of his pursuer. The vile animal, in a case and the other, may render a pursuit disagreeable, but he cannot defeat it, unless the pursuer be weak enough to be deterred from their just purpose, by filth and noisome smell.

These ideas have frequently been brought to our minds of late, by the conduct of the Democrats, but never so fully and forcibly as on reading the democratic handbill, dated "August 15th, 1815," which fell by accident into our hands. For this last quiet the little animal seems to have condensed, or as the Chivalry would say, "concentrated," its filth. It appears to be a dying effort, in which the powers of the creature are exhausted.

As this handbill contains, in a condensed form, all the old stand-bills of the party newly vaunted, with as many new ones as they are able to invent, we have thought it worth while to notice and expose it, not for fear of any arm that it might do, but to subject to merited indignation and contempt its authors, and the rotten and falling fabric which it was intended to prop.

To refute, however, all its lies in detail, would lead us into too wide a field, and would be a labour equal to useless and disgusting. They are very numerous, and for the greater part of them, are so preposterous and absurd, as to refute themselves. Such for instance as these:

"The federalists have invariably supported Great Britain, in opposition to their own government." By what means, when and how? "By assiduously defending the orders in council, which cut off commerce by the roots."

"They excused, palliated and justified the use of the tomahawk and scalping knife, to which defenceless men and helpless women, and even infancy itself, fell victims."

"They justified the pillage and the committed at Hampton, and the massacres and confiscations at Havre de Grace, &c. &c."

These are lies which stare every man in the face. No one, not even the most ignorant, is unacquainted with their falsehood. Every body knows that no federalist ever justified, or excused or palliated the British orders in council, or the use of the tomahawk and scalping knife, or the massacres and barbarities committed at Hampton, Havre de Grace, or elsewhere. The following are some of the lies which every man in the state knows to be such, would create as much surprise as any falsehood, and shameless profligacy and wickedness abhorrence.

It is not possible to be surprised, any farther, at the falsehoods springing from democracy. They are a natural consequence of the handbill, and of the system. Three fourths of it are composed of materials, exactly similar to the falsehoods of which the Democrats are so fond.

But there are some, the falsehood and malignity of which are not quite so obvious, and which cannot be understood without some explanations and details not familiar to every body. We will proceed to select and expose a few of this description, by way of sample, from which a judgment may be formed of all the rest. Even this, we fear, will carry us beyond the limits to which a piece of this nature ought to be confined. We shall therefore make our selection as short as possible; taking care to omit none of the most venomous and artful calumnies.

We will begin with their first fact, which, in order to support their general charges, they submit, as they say, "to a candid public."

"The federalists of this state, in the Senate of Maryland, at a meeting in 1799 and 1800, to make the possession of considerable property requisite to entitle a citizen to vote at elections."

This fact, like all the others, is a wilful lie. We might in charity suppose it to be a mistake, if the handbill did not shew its authors to be men of education and knowledge. The truth of the matter is this, as the authors well know.

The constitution of this state, adopted with great unanimity by the patriots who conducted us to independence through our revolutionary struggle, provided that no person should vote in elections for members of the legislature, unless he possessed property to the value of thirty pounds, or eighty dollars. It was thought that a man who had not industry and frugality enough to acquire eighty dollars, could not have independence, intelligence, and discretion enough to be trusted with so important a concern as the choice of fit persons to govern the state. This opinion, whether right or wrong, was at that time almost universal.

But while the framers and adopters of our constitution, under the influence of this opinion, provided a property qualification for voters, to the amount of eighty dollars, they provided no mode of proving, but the oath of the party himself. If he would swear that he was worth thirty pounds, he was admitted to vote.

This answered very well at first; but as soon as the democratic party was formed, and began to struggle for power, it was soon found that all the worthless vagabonds of the party, and every worthless vagabond attached himself to it as a matter of course, evaded the law by tricks or direct perjury, and thus voted in spite of the constitution. One had a gold watch lent to him, which he put into his pocket as he went to the polls; and there swore that he possessed thirty pounds. After he had voted, he returned the watch, which was lent to others in their turn, and sometimes served to qualify fifty voters in a day. A hundred dollar bank note often answered the same purpose, though not so frequently, for it was sometimes found that the rogue who had received a bank note, refused to return it. Thus the timid were furnished with an excuse, which, as they were made to whine, took away the guilt of perjury. The more hardy and reckless rogues swore through thick and thin, without wanting any excuse. Between them both it resulted, that any worthless vagabond in the country voted for the democratic candidates. An honest and conscientious poor man, who in nine cases out of ten, would be a federalist, was excluded from voting, because he would not take a false oath, or fraudulently evade the constitution.

The federalists, whose principles did not permit them to bribe and suborn the rogues, thus found that the property qualification was perverted to the worst purposes, and to prevent this crying abuse, they attempted to get the constitution so altered, as that a person offering to vote, should be obliged to prove himself to be worth thirty pounds, not by his own oath, but by the testimony of books, or some other reliable and easy mode. But they

did not wish, much less attempt, to increase the amount of the property qualification.

The democrats, however, having tasted the sweets of fraud and perjury, were unwilling to lose such advantages. They were unwilling that men should be required to prove their qualification by any other means than their own oaths. They therefore resisted and prevented the proposed alteration.

Great numbers of the federalists considered a qualification so provided, as worse than none; because it excluded none but honest conscientious men, and let in all the rogues.

They therefore, joined the democrats afterwards in abolishing it altogether, and establishing universal suffrage. This is what the handbill calls an attempt "to make the possession of considerable property requisite to entitle a citizen to vote at elections."

Second fact.—They (the federalists) opposed, when in the minority, the establishment of "the right of universal suffrage, by ballot, without regard to property qualification."

This is not true. They did not all oppose it. Some of them did, as also did some of the democrats, because it was considered by them as a doubtful and hazardous change in the constitution. Some of them voted for it, and by their votes it was carried. The democratic leaders would have voted against it to a man, if they had dared, because they found it more advantageous to have a property qualification, provided by the bare oath of the party, which they could always elude, while it bound and excluded their conscientious opponents.

Third fact.—They opposed the "bringing of justice home to every man's door, by re-organizing the county courts, a measure which was adopted by the republicans."

Here again is a gross misrepresentation. The abolition of the general court, the measure here spoken of, was strenuously opposed by several of the most important of the democrats, and warmly supported by many of the federalists. It was not a party measure, but was supported and opposed upon grounds not connected with the political system of either party. Many democrats, no doubt, supported it most zealously, from the desire and hope of getting into office; because it included an abolition of the county courts, and consequently opened the way for a great many removals and new appointments. But many of both parties opposed it, because they or their constituents thought it wrong; and many of both supported it, because they or their constituents thought it right. It is a wilful calumny to ascribe the opposition solely to the federalists.

Fourth fact.—The federalists also opposed the amelioration of "the punishment for crimes, which the republicans proposed, by the establishment of a penitentiary system, in place of a more sanguinary code."

This is another shameless falsehood. The federalists did not oppose the establishment of the penitentiary system. Some of them voted against it, as some of the democrats also did; but some of its warmest supporters were always found among the federalists, and it is believed that it was first introduced by a federalist.

The three last articles may serve as a specimen of what may be called "the lesser lies." We come now to one of more importance.

Fifth fact.—They attempted "to re-establish the Episcopal religion as the religion of Maryland, thus connecting Church and state, and conferring peculiar privileges upon the church of England, to the oppression and injury of all dissenting sects."

This is the most profligate and atrocious; and it is astonishing that there should be found, even in a party so corrupt and shameless, an individual so corrupt and shameless, as to report this as a fact.

The federalists wish to establish the Episcopal church as the religion of the state, to the oppression and injury of all the dissenting sects. The federalists wish this, a great majority of whom are themselves dissenters. They not only wish it, but have attempted to carry it into effect; although, as men of common sense, they must know, that nothing could be more revolting to the public feelings, opinions and habits, than such an attempt, or would more certainly bring ruin on its authors. Would it be believed, that there was a democrat in the state wicked and foolish enough to put such an accusation into print?

Our astonishment at the impudence and profligacy of this calumny is redoubled when we look at the fact on which it is founded. This fact is in necessary to state. When contrasted with the accusation it affords a perfect specimen of democracy.

It has been customary in this state to incorporate such religious societies or congregations, of whatever denomination of Christians, as chose to apply to the legislature for acts of incorporation. This enabled such congregations, as they supposed, to conduct more conveniently and beneficially their church concerns, and better to administer their church property; and such incorporations, it is believed, have never been refused to congregations which applied for them.

Many of the Episcopal congregations throughout the state, hold property, which had been formerly given to them, or they had purchased with funds raised by subscription among themselves. This property was vested in vestries, or held by trustees, except in a few instances, where congregations had been incorporated by special acts of assembly. Many of the members of this church thought it would be useful to the congregations to have them all incorporated, so as to enable each to hold and administer its property, and regulate its ecclesiastical affairs in a more certain and convenient manner; and for these purposes, and these alone, a bill was brought in by a member, who was an Episcopalian and a federalist, to authorize the incorporation, on the usual terms, of such Episcopal congregations as might apply for it, and conform to the conditions prescribed.

The object and effect of these incorporations was merely to put these congregations on a footing with others of various denominations, which had been before incorporated to enable them to hold property, to a limited amount, for church purposes, and to administer like other corporate bodies, their corporate concerns. Nobody dreamt of giving them privileges not enjoyed by other religious societies, much less entertained the preposterous idea of establishing their religion as the religion of the state. The sole motive for passing a general law, was to avoid the trouble of passing a particular act for each congregation.

The bill passed the House of Delegates, it is believed, without any opposition. It was rejected by the senate, wholly composed then as it now is of democrats, who probably foresaw and intended the use that might be and has been made of it, in future elections.

This is what the handbill calls an attempt "to re-establish the Episcopal religion, as the religion of Maryland, thus connecting Church and state, and conferring peculiar privileges upon the church of England, to the oppression and injury of all dissenting sects."

Shame where is thy blush?

Again.—The federal leaders, finding it impossible to prevail on the people to give up the freedom of suffrage, have commenced a system of bribery and corruption at elections unparalleled any where but in the rotten borough elections of England. It is a pretty well ascertained fact, that they have this season raised a large sum in Baltimore, for the express purpose of corrupting a sufficient number of votes in Maryland, to secure a majority in the

next House of Delegates.

This is quite as absurd and foolish as any of the rest. The federalists raise money, to purchase votes, in order to secure a majority in the next House of Delegates. It is not that they are not a much larger majority than was necessary, last year when it was not proposed, even by the shameless authors of this handbill, that they bought votes. Has not their cause enormously gained ground, since last year, in every part of the state, by the folly and wickedness of democratic rule? Why then buy votes, when they could spare more than two counties, and still have a majority large enough? It is the democrats who have need of bribery, to repair the ground which they have lost by their incapacity and misconduct, and for which they are struggling, not the federalists, who are in possession of ground, who gained it by fair means, and have no fear of keeping it by the same.

But this accusation, so remarkable for its falsehood and folly, is still more remarkable for its impudence. By whom is it made?

Would any one believe that it is made by those same democrats whose bribery and corruption at elections have been so long notorious, and are almost openly avowed? Does any one doubt of their practices in this way, or of the sums which they have long been in the habit of expending, in corrupting the electoral? Let him be informed by way of example, that a single democratic merchant in Baltimore, and not the richest or the most liberal of the party, has been taxed 1500 dollars in one year, for the election fund, and paid the tax. Let him be informed that one of the head leaders of the party sometime ago said to a person who sat by him at dinner, "if I had that man's fortune, (looking at a rich federal merchant who sat at the table) I would buy the whole state of Maryland!" Such experience had he of bribing in the management of his party, and such confidence in its efficacy; a confidence however which we hope and believe was ill founded; for we think better of the people than this democratic leader was led to do by his knowledge of his own party. Let him learn that a certain wealthy democrat in Baltimore, whose immediate connections are also wealthy, and more attached to him than to the cause, as he is more attached to himself than to any cause, was lately coaxed and flattered by the leaders of the party, with the hope of a high office which they never intended to bestow on him, thereby to get their hands into the pockets of him and his friends for electioneering purposes; and that he and his friends, not finding the promises specific enough, or not trusting in their sincerity, have kept their pockets closely shut, and thus produced an alarming derangement and deficiency in the department of finance; notwithstanding which, by extra exertions in other quarters, the sum of 30,000 dollars at least, some on good grounds think 35,000, has been remitted to the counties and is now actively employed in the purposes of bribing. Let him be informed of all this, and he will perceive why the democrats raise the cry of bribery and corruption; precisely as a herd of pick-pockets raise the cry of thieves! thieves! in a crowd.

It is time to return to the handbill, which informs us further, that the federalists of Maryland, when they get into power, turn every honest republican out of office, and appoint the worst and most unprincipled men of their own party.

No man who is at all acquainted with the proceedings of this party, when in power, who knows whom they turned out of office and whom they appointed, can read this without laughter. Let us pass it by and return again to the handbill.

They have confiscated the plunder of the public treasury, or upwards of 1000 dollars, for the present governor of Maryland, for military services, which he ought to have performed without any other pay than that of governor, but which he never did perform, or all, except the additional money which

(Continued page.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE. **ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEP. 21, 1811.**

FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.
 Lewis Neth, Jr.
 Lewis Gameway.

FOR ANNE-ARMOR COUNTY.
 Brice J. Worthington
 Colonel Thomas Hood
 Doctor Richard Hopkins
 Virgil Maxcy

WEST COUNTY.
 Capt. Frederick Boyer
 Joseph Brown, 4th
 Major Matthew Tilghman
 Col. William Spencer

CECIL COUNTY.
 Lambert Beard
 George Davidson
 Abraham D. Mitchell
 Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY.
 Col. William Potter,
 Matthew Driver,
 Richard Hughes,
 William McDonald.

TALBOT COUNTY.
 James Caldwell,
 Edward N. Hambleton,
 John Seth,
 Alexander Hands.

FREDERICK COUNTY.
 Col. John Thomas,
 Joseph Taney,
 Joseph Howard,
 James Johnson.

WORCESTER COUNTY.
 Ephraim K. Wilson,
 Thomas N. Williams,
 Littleton Quinton,
 Isaac Mitchell.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.
 Edward Griffith,
 Robert Hart,
 Col. Thomas Pitt,
 Benjamin W. Lecompte.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
 William McMahon,
 William Hilleary,
 Joseph Tomlinson,
 James Prather, jun.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
 Opton Lawrence,
 John Blackford,
 John Hershey,
 John Irwin.

FOR QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.
 James Massey,
 John Tilghman,
 Samuel M. Keene,
 Nathaniel Cary.

If any thing in this age of wonders can excite surprise among the well thinking part of the community, it is the impudence of jacobinic demagogues. Notwithstanding all the blunders, absurdities, and wilful faults of administration, during the late war, as well as many years previous to it, we find all the democratic editors, as well as many others who feel an interest in the success of that party, extolling their conduct in the most extravagant terms. Federalists have been accused by them of applauding all the acts of the British government which tended to affect our commerce; but the truth is, that they never even palliated them any farther than as they were retaliatory to that system adopted by the grand adversary of civilized man, and the professed friends of the democrats of this country. We would defy the most enthusiastic zealots in the cause of Buonaparte, and the most inflammatory demagogues among the devotees of restrictions on commerce, and advocates of taxes, to show one single instance, where federalists showed any disposition to abandon the interests of their country, and neglected to step forward in its defence when aided by the almost unlimited resources of the general government. In this state, whether deriving any assistance from those who had been selected by the great confederated republic as its guardians, or not, it seemed a matter of no consequence, for as far as their

own individual and personal exertions would go, and as far as the means had been placed in the hands of our executive, every federalist shouldered his firelock, and marched to the field of battle in defence of the liberties of his country, his family and his friends, with that activity which does him immortal credit. Will any democrat, however rivetted in his prejudices, and however attached to the fallen despot of France, pretend to say that federalists palliated the conduct of the British officers on the coast of the Chesapeake, in robbing hen-roosts, and sheep folds; in destroying property of individuals which could be of no service to them, and stealing away negroes; if so, he will find that he asserts what is false, for there are too many documents to shew that they reprehended any acts so debasing to a civilized people. We could wish to think well of the democratic party, for they are principally our fellow-citizens by birthright, but they have suffered themselves to be seduced by the plausible tales, and sophistical arguments of a band of renegade foreigners, some of whom have been employed by the leading demagogues of the party to cry down the virtues of the federalists, and brand the great saviour and father of the country with the vile epithets of murderer, and foe to the liberties of a republican people. The present worthy governor of our state they have attempted by the vilest means to traduce, but he is armed so strong in honesty, and fortified by such a catalogue of virtues, that their attempts are suffered by him to pass without regard. He was the early friend of Washington, and when at a very early period in life, risked his blood, and his all, in achieving the independence of his country, as many candid democrats who served in the same corps, and history, can bear witness. In any difficult enterprise, any situation which required great coolness and determined bravery, as well as skill, no person for his rank in the army was so liable to be called on as the present worthy chief magistrate of this state—Yet have some of the demagogues, who go before the public, the effrontery to accuse him of a want of firmness and courage. We could appeal to several now within our recollection to prove this a falsity, but we deem it unnecessary, for every man of the least spark of candour, and who is acquainted with the character of Governor Winder, will give the lie direct to any such aspersions. Federalists were formerly accused of being extravagant and wasteful of the public money, but every one who knows any thing of the vast expenditures of government, knows that the democrats, since they came into office have expended thousands where federalists expended hundreds. They increased the public debt to such an amount that it most ultimately prove far more disastrous to the country than it has ever yet been, or was expected by the most sanguine friends of administration. Do we not all know that the course adopted by government has shut up the circulating medium of the country, destroyed the only means which could produce any equality of exchange between the different parts of our great commonwealth, and increased to an almost unparalleled degree, the difference of exchange between this country and many parts of Europe. In proportion to our importations, and the checks put upon our commercial speculations by government, must our difficulties

increase and when they start, which is now fast going, lodged in the hands of English stockholders, our administration will experience a renewal of their difficulties. It is well known that our imports greatly exceed our exports, and that United States stock has been remitted in great quantities for the balance, and that the interest of this stock must be paid where it happens to be when it becomes due. The principal part of that being in England, the government here will feel itself excessively embarrassed when called on to remit, by means of bills of exchange, when they arise to thirty or fifty per cent, which they will in all probability do in a very short time. The fact is, let us look at the acts of Madison, and his aids and abettors, as we will, unbiased by any political prejudices whatever, we can discover very few acts in their conduct to applaud; and yet we find the prattling sycophants about the country, employed to sound their trump of fame, do not spare their lungs in extolling their virtues.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Democratic Theft and Misrepresentation Exposed.

A great uproar has been made, during the last two or three days, about a letter which is said to have been written by Mr. Harper to Mr. Baer.—The stale epithets of Tory, Traitor, British Agent, &c. have been most lavishly bestowed upon the author. Although I am not in the habit of paying much attention to scurrilous abuse, yet it was on this occasion so outrageously violent, that my curiosity was excited to see the traitorous letter which had occasioned such a terrible ferment. Accordingly I procured a democratic handbill containing it; and what do you suppose Fellow Citizens, I discovered? Why, nothing that would have attracted a moment's attention, except a flood of vulgar and savage abuse of Mr. Harper, such as these venal and profligate printers are always ready to pour out upon every virtuous man in society. But the letter you will exclaim, *What is there in the letter?* It is now submitted to you, my friends, unpolished by the foolish and malignant remarks of the democratic libellers, in order that you may judge for yourselves respecting it. You will find, upon examination, that it contains nothing but what the disciples of Washington, and the advocates of his policy, have been all along telling us. They have said, and Mr. Harper now repeats, that we have no right to go to war in order to prevent the British from taking their own seamen, on the ocean, in merchant ships. That it was right they should have their own men, and that we should always exercise the privilege. (and I trust in God we ever shall) of taking ours when we found them at sea in the possession of England, or any other nation. Well now! is there anything new or wrong in this doctrine? Is it inconsistent with the rights of the brave American Tar? Does it not afford him additional security by authorizing us at any time to rescue him from British bondage? Have we not ourselves avowed the correctness of this doctrine in the most solemn manner? Did we not discard the advocates of the war from our confidence because we believed it to be correct? And now these fellows have the impudence to ask us to turn about and support them again, because, forsooth, Mr. Harper ventures to express the same opinions which we ourselves deliberately examined and adopted at the last October elections. For my part I should consider any man a fool or a knave who can be deceived himself, or attempt to cheat me out of my principles, by such a flimsy and fraudulent pretext.—I shall therefore go quietly and respectfully to the polls, and vote for the men who have had the wisdom to discern, and the patriotism to oppose the ruinous and unbelieved measures pursued by the present administration.

But the retainers of Mr. Madison, pretend to be very indignant at Mr. Harper's saying, that the acknowledgment of the doctrine, which he has avowed, would be a

swallow to the President, and that to be true, may not be so pleasant to the delicate ears of our sensitive chief magistrate. It is not the language of a government, but of a plain and independent American. But it is a matter of no importance whether the letter speaks in respectful terms, or not, of the man who for the last three years has been oppressing our poor bleeding country—our only concern is to ascertain whether the assertion made in the letter be not true. Now let us inquire into this one moment. Was not the acknowledgement of the doctrine in question, a bitter pill to the President? Can any man doubt this who has seen the slow reluctance with which he yielded the arrogant pretensions which were advanced by him at the commencement of the war? Has he not swallowed it, bitter as it was? Let any man deny this if he can, after reading the instructions of the secretary of state to our commissioners at Ghent. They are expressly authorized to waive the subject of impressment. Accordingly, a treaty was made, and signed by the President, in which it is entirely abandoned; and this too after he had sworn in his wrath that peace should never revisit our afflicted land unless the British would make a full and express acknowledgement of all his ridiculous and new-fangled notions about Free Trade, and Sailor's Rights. Can you not this swallowing the pill? And is not the thing (to use the language of Mr. Harper,) right in itself, disgraceful though it be to Mr. Madison, but not so to the nation.

For let it be remembered that the British doctrine on this subject, their right of impressment, which Mr. Harper speaks of, has never extended farther than to exercise the privilege of taking Native Englishmen found on the ocean or in their own ports. They have always acknowledged that they had not the shadow of a right to lay their hands on an American Seaman. If they do this it is at their peril. We have in that case (as Mr. Harper has uniformly contended) a right to demand, not only the restoration of our countryman, but the fullest reparation for all the injury which may be sustained by the nation, by the individual himself who may be taken, or by his employers. I do protest fellow-citizens, that this doctrine so far from being hostile to the rights of the American sailor, affords them more effectual security than all the French notions which were ever conceived by the joint efforts of Madison and Buonaparte. The federal doctrine not only protects our seamen while on the ocean; but it also supplies them with the means of getting there; because it does not leave it in the power of British deserters to take their employment from them. But the pretensions which were set up by Mr. Madison enabled foreigners of every description to snatch the bread from the mouths of native Americans, by demanding half a dollar less, perhaps, for their wages. Yes fellow-citizens, it was for this purpose, it was to put it in the power of English sailors to grow rich by starving our own that this war was declared. It was to effect this object that the blood of Americans has flowed, that their families have been left desolate, and that we are now for several years to come to be bowed down by the most grievous taxes. And yet there are men among us who have the effrontery to ask us to continue the men in power who produced the present state of things. Humanity shudders at the thought; patriotism and reason revolt at it.

The only circumstance connected with this letter that excited my surprise, was that the democrats should take the trouble to pick a gentleman's pocket, in order to discover what had never been concealed. Every opinion which is expressed in this letter, has been avowed a thousand times by every man in the country, except indeed by the supporters of Mr. Madison, his war, his loans, and enormous taxes. We have sanctioned these opinions by our suffrages, and I trust we do not to much resemble weather-cocks as to be blown about by every polluted breath that issues from the filthy lungs of slanderous jacobins. I said, my friends, it was difficult to account for the picking of Mr. Harper's pocket, but an adequate motive has been discovered; it seems that there were 300 stolen with the letter. The application of such a sum as this, would be a

swallow to the President, and that to be true, may not be so pleasant to the delicate ears of our sensitive chief magistrate. It is not the language of a government, but of a plain and independent American. But it is a matter of no importance whether the letter speaks in respectful terms, or not, of the man who for the last three years has been oppressing our poor bleeding country—our only concern is to ascertain whether the assertion made in the letter be not true. Now let us inquire into this one moment. Was not the acknowledgement of the doctrine in question, a bitter pill to the President? Can any man doubt this who has seen the slow reluctance with which he yielded the arrogant pretensions which were advanced by him at the commencement of the war? Has he not swallowed it, bitter as it was? Let any man deny this if he can, after reading the instructions of the secretary of state to our commissioners at Ghent. They are expressly authorized to waive the subject of impressment. Accordingly, a treaty was made, and signed by the President, in which it is entirely abandoned; and this too after he had sworn in his wrath that peace should never revisit our afflicted land unless the British would make a full and express acknowledgement of all his ridiculous and new-fangled notions about Free Trade, and Sailor's Rights. Can you not this swallowing the pill? And is not the thing (to use the language of Mr. Harper,) right in itself, disgraceful though it be to Mr. Madison, but not so to the nation.

For let it be remembered that the British doctrine on this subject, their right of impressment, which Mr. Harper speaks of, has never extended farther than to exercise the privilege of taking Native Englishmen found on the ocean or in their own ports. They have always acknowledged that they had not the shadow of a right to lay their hands on an American Seaman. If they do this it is at their peril. We have in that case (as Mr. Harper has uniformly contended) a right to demand, not only the restoration of our countryman, but the fullest reparation for all the injury which may be sustained by the nation, by the individual himself who may be taken, or by his employers. I do protest fellow-citizens, that this doctrine so far from being hostile to the rights of the American sailor, affords them more effectual security than all the French notions which were ever conceived by the joint efforts of Madison and Buonaparte. The federal doctrine not only protects our seamen while on the ocean; but it also supplies them with the means of getting there; because it does not leave it in the power of British deserters to take their employment from them. But the pretensions which were set up by Mr. Madison enabled foreigners of every description to snatch the bread from the mouths of native Americans, by demanding half a dollar less, perhaps, for their wages. Yes fellow-citizens, it was for this purpose, it was to put it in the power of English sailors to grow rich by starving our own that this war was declared. It was to effect this object that the blood of Americans has flowed, that their families have been left desolate, and that we are now for several years to come to be bowed down by the most grievous taxes. And yet there are men among us who have the effrontery to ask us to continue the men in power who produced the present state of things. Humanity shudders at the thought; patriotism and reason revolt at it.

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FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS,
Lewis Neth, Jr.
Lewis Cassaway.

FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Brice J. Worthington
Colonel Thomas Hood
Doctor Richard Hopkins
Virgil Maxcy

KENT COUNTY,
Capt. Frederick Boyer
Joseph Brown, 4th
Major Matthew Tilghman
Col. William Spencer

CECIL COUNTY,
Lambert Board
George Davidson
Abraham D. Mitchell
Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY,
Col. William Potter,
Matthew Driver,
Richard Hughlett,
William McDonald.

TALBOT COUNTY,
Jabez Caldwell,
Edward N. Hambleton,
John Seth,
Alexander Hands.

FREDERICK COUNTY,
Col. John Thomas,
Joseph Taney,
Joseph Howard,
James Johnson.

WORCESTER COUNTY,
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
Littleton Quinton,
Isaac Mitchell.

DORCHESTER COUNTY,
Edward Griffith,
Robert Hart,
Col. Thomas Pitt,
Benjamin W. Lecompte.

ALLEGANY COUNTY,
William McMahon,
William Hilleary,
Joseph Tomlinson,
James Prather, jun.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,
Upton Lawrence,
John Blackford,
John Hershey,
John Irwin.

FOR QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY,
James Massey,
John Tilghman,
Samuel M. Keene,
Nathaniel Cacy.

Mr. Green,

I had heard so much respecting a letter said to have been written by Maj. Gen. Harper, of Baltimore, long before I had an opportunity of seeing it, that I was really afraid he had fallen into some indiscreet act; but when a paper was handed me which contained it, I was as much at a loss to discover what particular parts of it were so very exceptionable. He has advanced no sentiments that I have not often advanced, as well as many others, and nothing that is not warranted by fact. He has said that the war was declared for objects which were abandoned in the treaty—and this every one knows. It was said by one of the commissioners sent to Ghent, that peace would never be made until the British had abandoned those maritime principles they had endeavoured for centuries to maintain, or until its terms were dictated by our victorious army from the walls of Quebec—but yet this practical ambassador signed a treaty which included not one single object for which the war was declared, and continued for nearly three years. This it was predicted by Gen. Harper, as well as by many others, would be the case, and no sooner did the treaty arrive than it was signed by president Madison. Did he not then swallow his words? did he not abandon those principles which he had endeavoured to maintain by the sword? Gen. Harper might have been wrong in one respect, for he as well as many others, and in fact the whole country, had a right to calculate on a different result; but however great the mortification of our president was, he seems to have put his signature to the treaty without kicking or squalling. Considering the situation to which his folly and stupidity had reduced the country, he was glad to have an opportunity of concluding a peace almost upon any terms,

which he did, without taking into his calculations one single object for which he had declared a war, which involved the country in so much misery and distress. Upon this subject does Gen. Harper write in the letter which was stolen from his pocket, and published. He says nothing more than what is the truth, and what very many in the community, of any candour, will come forward and establish by the most incontrovertible testimony.—That "free trade and sailor's rights" were abandoned by our administration upon the conclusion of a peace, no one can deny, even should there be a disposition for it, for the facts stand too strongly recorded to want any further evidence.

It is one thing to be a demagogue, and another a scientific politician. Those who clamour against the letter of Harper, are of the former class, and stick at nothing to accomplish their particular ends; while the others, more modest, and disposed at all times to be governed by the most austere rules of propriety, play the rake, and debauchee, and applaud the firmness of the president with all the vociferation of a Stentor. These things I do not like, for at all times I should be pleased to see every man rewarded with what his merits demand—but in the case of Gen. Harper, the democrats, some of the pickpocket order, have seized a letter of his, and published it as one among the most criminal acts, which requires the rigid severity of the law. If they could be ascertained I have no doubt they would be punished, and I would now ask, by way of information, whether the receiver is not as bad as the thief, and whether the publishers of the letter ought not to be taken up and prosecuted for—? what you very well know.

VINDEX.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Who are the Friends of the People's Rights?

Let Facts, which cannot like empty assertions and professions lead astray, decide.

The constitution of Maryland originally required voters and holders of office to possess property.

Who first proposed and voted to repeal this part of the constitution and to give the poor as well as the rich the right of voting and holding office?

Answer. The FEDERAL REPUBLICANS in the House of Delegates, in the year 1797.

Who opposed the People's Rights, and voted that no person without property should either vote or hold office?

Answer. The leading Democrats of the state.

In proof of these things see Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates in the year 1797, pages 30 and 96.

What did the Democrats, whose leading men had opposed the people's rights in 1797, when the Federal Republicans were in power, do in the year 1800, when they had a majority?

Answer. The Democrats, in order then to get the popularity of a measure which they had opposed when the Federal Republicans first proposed it, bring forward a law in 1800 permitting people, who had no property, to vote but not to enjoy office.

Were the Federal Republicans narrow-minded enough to endeavour to prevent the democrats from getting popularity by opposing, when in the minority, a measure, which when in the majority, they had themselves proposed and advocated?

Answer. NO. So true to principle, and so much attached to the people's rights were the Federal Republicans in 1800, that more than two thirds of them magnanimously voted for the measure, though they knew at the time, as the democrats had a majority in the house, they would get all the credit of it. In proof of this see Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates in 1800, pages 51 and 52.

The Federal Republican proposition in 1797 then, it appears, was, that the poor should not only have the right to vote, but also to ENJOY OFFICE: The Democratic proposition in 1800 permitted the poor to vote, but compelled them to vote for rich men.

Did not the Democrats, who have boasted so much of being friends of the people, during the long period of nine years, from 1800, to 1809, when they had a majority, propose to repeal that part of the constitution, which excluded poor men, however meritorious, from holding office?

Answer. NO. The proposition was first made by the Federal Republicans, in the year 1797, as was before stated, and afterwards, when they obtained a majority in the House of Delegates in the year 1809. See Votes and proceedings of the House of Delegates in 1809, pages 119 and 120.

The Federal Republicans then were the first who proposed that the poor man should vote, and also that the poor man of merit might be elected to the highest office in the state.

From the above facts, proved by the records of the General Assembly, let the people themselves decide, who are the friends of the people's rights.

Who are the Friends of Free Trade and Sailor's Rights?

The Federal Republicans built a navy and passed laws to protect them both.

The Democrats destroyed the Navy, and substituted gun-boats, which at length fell into such utter contempt, that they were directed to be sold under the hammer of the auctioneer.

The Democratic party in Congress passed the embargo, and other laws of a like nature, which destroyed all free trade, and drove sailors from the ocean, leaving them no right but the right of starving for want of employment.

Who are the Friends of Peace and the Prosperity of the Country?

CANS, who voted against the Declaration of War; whereas the Democrats destroyed the prosperity of the country by declaring war unprepared, under pretence of protecting Free Trade and Sailor's Rights, and after sacrificing thousands of valuable lives, and squandering millions on millions of treasure, surrendered both Free Trade and Sailor's Rights by a Treaty of Peace which made no mention of either.

Who are the Friends of Economy?

The Democratic Party, in the last years of the Federal Republican administration, made profession that they, and not the Federal Republicans, were the Friends of Economy. They persuaded the people to believe them, they gained their confidence, and obtained power by ousting the friends and successors of Washington.

The tree is known by its Fruit and not by the promise of its gaudy blossom.

Let Acts therefore, and not Professions, Decide.

From the year 1789 to 1800, inclusive, during the twelve years in which WASHINGTON and his immediate successors and friends were at the head of government, the expenditures of the Federal government amounted only to \$36,923,781 04.

From the year 1803 to the year 1815, twelve years during which the Democratic Party have had the power, the administration has spent the enormous sum of \$145,189,934 95. That is to say—during 12 years the Federal Republican Administration spent upwards of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of the People's money less than the Democratic Administration in the same time.

In other words, THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION have spent in the last twelve years more than THREE TIMES AS MUCH as was spent by the FEDERAL REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION in the same length of time.

And in ONE YEAR, that is 1814, the present DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION spent upwards of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! being more than the FEDERAL REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION spent during the whole of the TWELVE YEARS they were in power! See reports of the different Secretaries of the Treasury, but particularly Mr. Dallas's in January last.

To pay the interest and principal of the enormous sum thus wastefully squandered by the democratic self-styled Friends of Economy, the people are burdened with taxes, not only on lands and houses, but on almost every article of convenience or necessity which they buy and use. THE TAX-GATHERER has not yet got his rounds in the counties where the fate of the ensuing election is supposed to be doubtful, least it might give the Voters too sensible a proof of the burdens laid upon them—but let the people mark it! AS SOON AS THE ELECTION IS OVER, THEY WILL RECEIVE A VISIT FROM THE TAX-GATHERER.

Who then are the True Friends of the People's Rights?

Who are the Friends of Free Trade and Sailor's Rights?

Who are the Friends of Peace and the Prosperity of the Country?

Who are the True Friends of Economy?

THE FEDERAL REPUBLICANS, OR DEMOCRATS?

Let the Free and Independent Voters of this state put away all prejudice, passion, and party feeling; let them calmly reflect upon the above FACTS, not only stated but proved, and then by their votes on the first Monday in October next, DECIDE.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.
COMMUNICATION.

One of the electioneering accusations most frequently urged against the federalists, is, that they always opposed the right of universal suffrage; that is, always contended for a property qualification for voters. The following statement and references, which every person may verify by consulting the votes and proceedings, will prove this accusation, like all the others, proceeding from the same quarter, to be utterly void of foundation; and that the federalists themselves, were the first movers and authors of the universal suffrage, while it was opposed by some of the most influential democrats.

The proposition to repeal that part of the constitution of Maryland, which required a property qualification for voters and for persons holding places of profit, honour or trust, in or under government, was first brought forward by Michael Taney, a well known federalist of Calvert county, in the year 1797. A committee of five, four of whom were federalists, were appointed to report a bill for the repeal.

Vide Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates, for 1797, page 30.

When the vote was taken on the second reading of the bill, there were yeas 30—of which 19 were federal and 11 democratic. Nays 21—of which 10 were federal, 10 democratic, and 1 of no party.

Amongst the democrats in the negative, were judge Nicholson, of Baltimore, Judge John Buchanan, of Washington county, Judge Clarke, of Prince George's county, Robert Smith, late secretary of state, Levi Hollingsworth now of the senate, and Upton Bruce of Allegany, also of the senate.

See Votes and Proceedings for 1797, page 96.

The bill was rejected by the senate.

The subject was brought forward again in the year 1798, but was postponed to the next legislature.

On the question of postponement a majority of the federal party voted in the negative.

In the year 1800, Mr. Lloyd made a motion to bring in a bill for the repeal of such parts of the constitution as required property as a qualification of voters (excluding office holders) Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Edmondson (1 democrat & 2 federalists) were the committee who reported the bill.

See Votes and Proceedings, for 1800, page 23.

On the passage of the bill, there were yeas 57—of which 23 were federalists and 34 democratic—and nays 11—of which 10 were federalists and one democratic.

See Votes and Proceedings, for 1800, page 51.

The bill was rejected by the senate.

In the year 1801, a similar bill was brought forward in the House of Delegates, when a majority of the federalists voted against it, because the mode of voting was changed by that bill from viva voce to "ballot," as appears by a motion made immediately previous to the final passage of the bill, to insert the words "by ballot," in which almost all the federal party voted in the negative.

In the year 1802, when the confirming law was passed, the federal party were almost equally divided (notwithstanding the ballot) 13 voting in the affirmative, and 12 in the negative.

It is to be remarked, that the federal proposition in 1797, was to remove the property qualification of holders of office as well as of voters. The democratic proposition, in 1800 and 1801, was to remove the property qualification of voters only.

looking at the contents of a book, which they had stolen from a cross a letter which they had the liberty of opening. They had proceeded far before they had some passages in which their characters were handled pretty severely. They all exclaimed, with least agitation, "that it was owing to the whole club."

This actually occurred, some ago, in this city. When I heard the exclamation, I could not but recollect the anecdote of the man who peeped over a gentleman's window while he was writing a letter. The writer immediately closed his letter with this remark, "I say more, but that a long Irishman is looking over my shoulder." It is a d—lie, I exclaimed the self convicted blunderer. I have not seen one word that he has written.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.
A Case stated for the opinion of the Bar.

We will suppose that a trunk in the mail stage, should have been stolen by an unknown person. The perpetrator of this act, all enquiry, and the trunk and contents are given up by the owner as irretrievably lost.—We will suppose, that a man appears in public, wearing an hat which was from the trunk in which the owner was written.

We will suppose that the man claims his property, and tells man how it came into his possession. He replies that he found it in a public highway. We ask, whether this would not, in the eyes of the law, make such a man responsible for every article of property contained in that trunk.—We would not then the detention of such property for a single hour, would not be such an individual liable in a whole. If this doctrine is true, when a trunk is broken it is no less true in the case of a pocket book.

The Democrats are now fully invited to publish every paper contained in the stolen pocket book, because a very little more evidence will be wanting to lead to a criminal detection and punishment. Let them ransack the papers in possession, and find a few names, obnoxious to their cause, either sealed, or unsealed, we will make no difference, and put on, until the pocket book is empty, we can but indulge the hope that a chimerical one that the election is over, the pocket book will be returned. We suppose, if we have presumed to publish upon democratic honesty, but the detection of the pocket book and papers forgotten months, we suppose, would be a term of sufficient for all purposes, and electioneering or falsehoods.

show that they are acquainted with the contents of Mr. Harper's pocket book, and however patriotic they may be, they ought certainly to turn the envelope.

Newbern, (N. C.) Sept. 10.

DREADFUL STORM.

On Sunday night and Monday morning last, the town was visited by one of the most destructive gales, from the North East, which has been experienced in this part of the country. The wind was violent, and about 8 o'clock on Monday morning and at day light the streets and wharves presented a scene which beggars all description. The streets were rendered impassable by trees lying in every direction. Most of the small wooden buildings in the North East of the town were carried away by the violence of the wind and the tide having risen nearly five feet above common high water. The garden fences in many places were removed, and the rising posts entirely under water. Several vessels were on the wharves and in the streets, others on the marshes and some in the river. Monday morning several houses and stores were blown down at the mercy of the angry elements—their valuable contents many instances entirely lost, who had property on the wharves sustained more or less injury. Water in many shops being from 7 feet above the ground.

Many succeeded on Saturday in removing a part of their property from the scene of danger, and risk of their lives—others, however, from the lower side of the shelves. But notwithstanding every exertion and precaution, the property is immense. We have not time to visit a calculation of the amount destroyed. Some of it might be formed from the loss of ruins which every where remained themselves in the streets. The water from one extremity of the town to the other, but would fall infinitely short of the truth. It is remarkable that the water were lost on this distress, but if proper precautions were not taken—if water is sufficient to remain in cellars, and vegetable substances liable to putrefaction, to continue in the streets, perhaps disease and death yet be traced to the storm's primary cause.

In the country, as far as we have heard from, we learn that the effects of the storm were truly alarming. Many farmers have lost all their fodder. Their corn, particularly late corn, is greatly injured; and their forward corn is blown down from the continuance of the rain is sprouting in the roads in every direction, most entirely blocked up with trees.

In the lower part of the country, both sides of Neuse, the property is immense. On the most of the cattle, hogs, sheep are drowned. The crops in places were, several feet of water, and vessels which the stocks, have been carried to the corn-fields. On the whole we learn, that the ravages of the storm were equally destructive to the houses carried away. The violence of the wind and waves man saved himself and getting into a tree, when taken on Monday morning.

HOCKING OCCURRED.

New-Brunswick, (N. J.) Sept. 10.

On Thursday afternoon a gentleman was hunting a fox, and pursued one into a thicket thirty yards from the road between this and Bridge about six miles from New Brunswick, where he discovered the skeleton of a being! From the appearance must have lain in this manner for some months, as the head was from the body, and scattered from the bones; a shirt, pantaloons, and boots were visible; the face appeared on the fractured and perforated instrument. A coroner's jury called, but we have not the verdict.

Since the above discovery, circumstances have occurred, such as the finding of a satin vest and a beautiful little girl, sometime in the late harvest, in a thicket where the deceased had; the hat, she says, a paper which she saw away. It may serve to humanity, and perhaps detection of the diabolical or perpetrators of this crime, if our brother printer will notice this; as the circumstance of no person being missed, to our knowledge, in part of the state, they have been a travelling party. We are told, that any thing appeared, which his name could be traced.

Further Particulars.

Since the above was published, we have been furnished with a report, that the bones and evidence before the deceased to a gentleman travelling, and dragged off, or about the first of July, but that period the crime was heard in the direct times at midnight, or was found, a few rods from a beaver hat, and some much torn and soiled remains was found on the shore and buttons, and the parts of a sword were fine and rusted; his hair was dark, and our request above is, that the coroner, and other officers of news papers, by notice this circumstance.

His Majesty's ship "Hibernia" July 20.

I observed his person particularly, and he was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, well proportioned, and deep chested.

(N. C.)
DIFUL STORM.
 ay night and Munday, the town was visited by the most destructive storm the North ever experienced in this part of the State. The wind was more than 8 o'clock on Monday night light the clouds presented a magnificent display all directions were rendered nearly by trees lying in the Most of the mill-rails in the North Carolina were carried away by the wind and having risen nearly common high mill-garden fences in removed, and the hills entirely under shells were on the water-clocks, others of ad some in the woods West of the town. Morning several of stores were seen by the agency of the army of their valuable contents were entirely lost property on the water of or less injury many shops being above the ground. ded on Saturday a part of their scene of danger it lives—others the lower to the but notwithstanding and precaution, the

terests.—The Duc de Rovigo is a very fine looking man, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, with a countenance expressive of superior talents. Mr. Lascases, a little fellow, about 5 feet 1 inch, very clever. He is the author of the *Historical Atlas*, which I suppose you have seen. L'Allen is considered an excellent officer, and commanded the light Infantry of the Imperial Guard in the battle of Waterloo."

William Duval,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business on the wharf in the house formerly occupied by Mr. *William Caton*, where he offers for sale

Assortment of Groceries
of the best quality. Among which are, Tea, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, a variety of articles suitable for family use.

Also, he keeps a supply of Bottled Porter and Strong Beer, and Cider for their season, and hopes to share public patronage.

Persons indebted to him on the estate of *Francis Tucker*, are once more requested to come forward and settle their accounts.—Further delay will be attended with the law.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1815.

NOTICE.
Came to the subscriber's plantation in the month of May last, a **BULL STEER**, with a crop in his ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and claim him away.

John Combs
Sept. 28, 1815.

He hereby warns all persons induced to this estate to make payment of all persons having claims against it, to produce the same, legally authenticated for payment.

Matthias Hammond
Admr. D. B. N. of Wm. Hammond
Sept. 28, 1815.

30 Dollars Reward

Ranaway from the subscriber the 27th August last, a stout man, negro Man, named Nassy, about 30 years of age, 5 feet nine or ten inches in full face, large eyes, a round forehead, the above reward will be given if he is in goal, or delivered to the subscriber, and on reasonable charges, paid.

Edward Reynolds
Sept. 28, 1815.

Sarah Anne Waters,
Has just received a handsome assortment of Ladies dress and undergarments, **SHOES, & SLIPPERS,** &c. &c.
At her old stand in West street, Annapolis; with a convenient assortment of dry goods suitable to the present approaching season, consisting of fine cloth, mill'd plains, flannels, and handsome assortment of bonnets, hosiery, and Irish linens, a variety of cambrics, good moulin, long cloth, shirting, cambric muscaders, regatta stripes, &c. &c. diapers, cambric and other cheap Madras handkerchiefs, sewing & boot cord and webbing, plated and buttons, lace and short cotton, satin and flustering ribbons, Irish straw hats, and silk bonnets, &c. &c. for sale at low prices.

tember 1815. *John Cord*
The owner of the above Horse, requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
Walter Brown,
Sept. 21. 3m

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, Dore testamentary as the personal estate of Henry Hagar Ogle, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against as deceased, are requested to bring the same legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
Benjamin Ogle, Adm.
Or to Samuel Biscoe, Auctioneer.
Sept. 18 3m

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187

POET'S CORNER. **From Lord Byron's "Hebrew Melodies."** **VISION OF BELSHAZZAR.**

I.
 The King was on his throne,
 The Sistras throng'd the hall;
 A thousand bright lamps shone
 O'er that high festival.
 A thousand cups of gold,
 In Judah deem'd divine—
 Jehovah's vessels hold
 The godless Heathen's wine!

II.
 In that same hour and hall,
 The fingers of a hand
 Came forth against the wall;
 And wrote as if on sand;
 The fingers of a man;—
 A solitary hand
 Along the letters ran,
 And traced them like a wand.

III.
 The monarch saw, and shook,
 And made no more rejoice;
 All bloodless wax'd his look,
 And tremulous his voice.
 "Let the men of lore appear,"
 "The wisest of the earth."
 "And expound the words of fear,"
 "Which mar our royal mirth."

IV.
 Chalde's seers are good,
 But here they have no skill;
 And the unknown letters stood
 Untold and awful still.
 And Babel's men of age
 Are wise and deep in lore;
 But now they were not sage,
 They saw—but knew no more.

V.
 A captive in the land,
 A Stranger and a youth,
 He heard the king's command,
 He saw that writing's truth.
 The lamps around were bright,
 The prophecy in view;
 He read it on that night,
 The morrow proved it true.

VI.
 "Belshazzar's grave is made,"
 "His kingdom pass'd away,"
 "He in the balance weigh'd,"
 "Is light and worthless clay."
 "The shroud, his robe of state,"
 "His canopy, the stone;"
 "The mede is at his gate!"
 "The Persian on his throne!"

From the North American Review. **IMPROMPTU BY LORD BYRON.** *On a lady's remarking the melancholy of his countenance.*

If from the heart where sorrow sit,
 Their dusky shadows mount too high,
 Or on the changing aspect fit
 Or cloud the brow or dim the eye:
 Heed not the gloom, it soon will sink,
 My thoughts their prison know too well,
 Back to the heart they thence will shrink,
 And bleed within their silent cell.

Lines written on the blank leaf of a Lady's Bible.

WHEN thy beauty shall fade, as 'tis
 certain it must,
 And thy brow now so smooth shall be
 wrinkled by age
 When the cold hand of death shall
 consign thee to dust,
 And thy manners so pleasing shall
 cease to engage—
 If thy hopes have been plac'd on those
 pages of truth,
 And religion with Beauty together
 thou hast blended—
 If thou'rt trusted in god in the days of
 thy youth,
 And the hand of relief to the wretched
 extended;
 Then tho' fortune should frown and
 friendship betray,
 And thy bark become wreck'd on
 mortality's shore,
 Yet this Book, if its truths thou
 ever obey,
 Shall guide thee to regions where pain
 is no more;
 Where no waves e'er shall toss thee,
 no rude winds shall blow,
 But where pleasure's pure fountain
 unceasing shall flow.

Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable farm in Anne Arundel county, about six miles from Ellicott's Mills, and sixteen from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of nine hundred acres. This land is within a mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm. The soil of Woodford is not inferior to any in the state of Maryland, and upon no land does plaster operate more effectually. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaster. The short distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive United States Stock, or Stock in any of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can view the land by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

June 15. **Wm. H. Marriott.**

Warfield & Ridgely.

Having commenced business at the Store recently occupied by Ridgely & Pindell, nearly opposite Caton's Hotel, offer for sale

A Variety of Dry Goods,

VIZ.
 Superfine Black and Blue Broad Cloths, Second do.
 Do. Brown and Olive do.
 Superfine Black Cassimeres,
 Blue and Gray Stock-ings,
 Russia Sheetings,
 Do. Duck,
 Domestic Linens,
 German do.
 4-4 and 7-8 Irish do.
 4-4 Shirting Cottons,
 3-4 Domestic Shirtings,
 2-4 do. Stripes and Plaids,
 3-4 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks,
 7-8 Cotton Bed Tickings,
 White Jeans,
 Do. Royal Ribb,
 Do. Marcellise,
 Printed do.
 Spinning Cotton,
 4-4 6-4 Cambric Muslins,
 4-4 Mull Mull do.
 4-4 India Jaconet do.
 4-4 6-4 Plain Leno do.
 4-4 6-4 Figured do.
 4-4 Chintzes,
 Do. Black Silk do.
 Men's Beaver & Kid do.

With many other articles which they will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

They also have an assortment of

Groceries, viz.

Cogniac Brandy,
 Holland Gin,
 Spirit,
 Whiskey,
 Madeira, Lisbon,
 Malaga, and Port Wines,
 Brown and Loaf Sugar,
 Gen. Powder,
 Hyson, Young Hyson,
 Hyson Skin,
 and Souchong Teas
 Java Coffee,
 St. Domingo do.
 Chocolate,
 Mustard,
 Pepper,
 Nutmegs.

15 **BIKEWISE**
 Spades, Hoes, Scythes, Reap Hooks,
 Scythe Stones, Curry Combs, &c. &c.
 Annapolis, June 15. **tf.**

To the Voters

OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
 Being nominated by the general committee appointed by the several election districts as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, I beg leave to notify that I will serve if elected, and solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens.
Brice J. Worthington.
 July 12, 1815.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises, a tract or parcel of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne Arundel county, within a mile of the stage road leading from the city of Annapolis to Baltimore, 9 miles from the former & 21 from the last mentioned place, and 3 from the navigable waters of Severn River, in a healthy neighbourhood. The improvements are—a dwelling-house, and other out houses, orchard, &c. This land has the advantage of being well timbered, also with upwards of 20 acres of valuable meadow, and more can be easily made. The soil is suited to clover and plaster. A further description of this property is considered unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the premises before or on the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living near the same. Terms of sale will be found accommodated, and particulars made known on the day of sale, by
August 10. 8 H. Woodward.

For Sale,

That well known property at South River Ferry (in London-town) originally belonging to John H. Stagg, esq. Also several other houses which will include the whole of the property annexed.

The property that the subscriber resides in has eighteen rooms, and eleven fire places—Also storehouse and granary, wind-mill, ferry-boat complete, acres of land eighty, to all which an indisputable right will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. To give a description of the situation and improvements (it is this) asking the person or persons wishing to purchase to view it. Possession will be given on the first Monday of Nov. next, if sold.
May 11. 21 James Larimore. tf.

SHERIFFALTY.

Having passed the greatest part of my life in the service of my country, I now again offer my services to my fellow-citizens of the County of Anne Arundel and the City of Annapolis, as SHERIFF. I trust that I shall be able to discharge the duties of that office, if elected, to the satisfaction of all, and shall therefore be thankful to all who may please to honor me with their confidence.
John S. ...
 Elk Ridge, 6th July, 1815.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber being desirous of settling up his business immediately, offers for sale the whole of his

Stock of Goods,

now remaining on hand, at reduced prices for cash. Those who may be disposed to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Joseph Evans.
 Annapolis, Aug. 24, 1815. **tf.**

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen Anne, Prince George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Lansdale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest Tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.
June 14. 16 Cephas W. Benson. tf.

TAVERN.

REZIND BALDWIN.
 Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.
July 2. 10

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Calvert county hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Hance, of John, 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 subscribers, on Thursday the 12th day of October next, at Prince Frederick-Town, in said county, to take their dividend as far as assets in hand; those that do not, may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 29th day of August, 1815.
John Rhodes, Admr's.
Sarah Rhodes, 3

20 Cents Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, early in July last, two apprentices to the Shoe-Making Business, to wit: **James Burton**, between 19 and 20 years of age; and **Joseph Wayson**, about 15 years of age. A reward of Twenty Cents will be given any person who will apprehend and deliver the above apprentices to me, in the city of Annapolis, or Ten Cents for either, but no expenses paid. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said boys.
September 7. 3 Walter Cross. tf.

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county.
May 1, 1815. 22

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has received a select Assortment of Goods, suitable to the season, consisting of Coarse, Fine and Fancy Goods; Ironmongery, and Groceries. All of which will be disposed of cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit.
June 16, 1815. 15 tf.

Notice is hereby given,

That an election will be held in the several election districts of Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly of Maryland. At the same time and places an election will be held for a Sheriff for Anne Arundel county.
Solomon Groves, Sheriff.
A. A. County.
 August 31. 3

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of David Simmons, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.
Aaron Welch, Executor.
 September 21. 2 **3w**

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims to make them known, and all those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment.
Anderson Warfield,
 Administrator *de bonis non.*
 September 14, 1815. **3**

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 20th

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months, ending the first and payable on or after Monday the second of October next, to stockholders on the western shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.
 By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.
 Sept. 12th 1815. **2**

Seasonable Goods.

B. CURRAN,

Has this day opened Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Coatings, Kerseys, Vestings, Cords, Velvets, and Stockings, and almost every article in that line, all of which he will sell low.
 Annapolis, Sept. 21. **2**

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua C. Higgins, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
Philip Hammond, senr.
 Aug. 31, 1815. **5** **6w**

To the Voters

OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
 Having been nominated as a candidate for the next General Assembly by the committees of each of the districts, I hereby give notice that I will serve if elected, and solicit the suffrages of my fellow-citizens.
July 13, 1815. 12 Thomas Hood.

TO RENT,

The subscriber's farm on the north side of Severn, and possession given at Christmas, or earlier if required. The farm is very productive, and has every necessary building to contribute to the comfort and convenience of a family, and for the security of the crops. The terms will be accommodating to a good tenant.
Frederick Mackubin.
 Sept. 1, 1815. **2**

For Rent,

That large and commodious three storied brick building in this city now in the occupation of Thomas H. Bowie, esq. Possession will be given by the first of November next.
 For terms apply to the subscriber.
Francis T. Clements.
 Annapolis, Sept. 14. **2 4w**

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Anna M. Davidson late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to produce the same regularly authenticated. And he requests all persons indebted thereto, to come forward and discharge the same immediately.
Thomas M. Davis, Admr.
 Sept. 14, 1815. **2** **6w**

By His Excellency LEVY WINDER, Esq.,

DER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain Anne Arundel, it was found that the said Anne Arundel was murdered by a certain Henry H. Brown; and it has been proved to me, that the said Henry H. Brown has fled from justice; and being of the greater importance to the public that this perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to justice, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Henry H. Brown to the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, or to the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

LEVY WINDER, Gov.

By His Excellency LEVY WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain Walter M. Meeke, it was found that the said Walter M. Meeke was killed by a certain Edward Meeke; and it has been proved to me, that the said Edward Meeke has fled from justice; and it being of the greatest importance to the public that this perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Edward Meeke to the Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, or to the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

LEVY WINDER, Gov.

Ordered, that the foregoing proclamations be published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republic, Frederick-Town Herald, and Baltimore Monitor.
 By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.
2

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 7th day of October next, the real estate consisting of a valuable tract of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, called "A Mistake in Friendship," containing 130 acres, more or less, lying another tract containing about 100 acres, called "Hammond's Fourth Section," on which is erected a Mill and Saw Mill. These tracts are adjoining each other, and by a Head of Severn. It is deemed necessary to give a further description of this property, as it is a piece of those who wish to purchase to view the same previous to the sale. Persons can view the lands by application to Mr. Jesse Pumphrey, who lives on the premises. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
 Terms of Sale.—The purchaser give bond with good security, to the trustee, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest, on the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.
Walter Pumphrey, Trustee.
 Sept. 21, 1815.

James Williamson.

Having removed his residence to Baltimore, returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage he has always received from the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, in his Saddlery and Harness Making business.

James Williamson.

in future will be carried on, on the same place, by the subscribers, where a constant supply of choice materials will be held in readiness for the accommodation of the old friends, and the public generally.

Walter Pumphrey, Trustee.
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