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-Three Dollars per Annum.

BOSTON, AUGUST 26. From the Pravidence American. LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR brived here last evening, brig

rillian, Snow, in 42 days pasn from Gibraltar. We were poy favoured with the following sting intelligence, by an inigent gentleman, passenger in

he American squadron fell in h the Algerine frigate Messoda, 46 guns, and from 4 to 600 men, Cape de Gat. She was engagby the Guerriere alone, and after ction of one hour and an half scaptured by her; the Messoda 194 killed and 24 wounded ; the erriere had 7 wounded. They afcarls captured another frigate a corvette off Cape Palos; the ticulars of the action not stated. The prizes were sent into Cargena, but were ordered by the mish government to leave that re; in consequence of which rted that another Algerine crui-

a brig, had been spoken going Toulon, a prize to the Amerisquadron. It was confidently yed at Gibraltar, that the greatpart, if not the whole of the Alne fleet, would be captured, as ro were certain accounts of their ng at sea, long after they passed Straits, which preceded the Arican squadron only 48 hours .he was another report in circuon, that the squadron had taken second sea-port in Algiers, call-Oran. Vessels which had arrivfrom the Straits brought various confirmatory accounts of the pability of the entire capture of Algerine flect ; but as they asnothing particules as to actual are, except those already mensed, they are only entitled to the dt of plausible conjectures. The rt of the capture of two frigates the corvette was confir ned by a of from Captain Lewis, of the iere, to one of the American sals in Spain, and by him comicated to Mr. Horatio Sprague,

he Datch squadron consisting frigates and 1 sloop of war ed Gibraltar on the 3d of July, it was presumed would form a ction with the Americans.

erican commission merchant at

large Swedish frigate came to or at Gibraltar on the 11th,

was said she was the vanguard much larger force, to operate inst the Algerines.

here were various reports re ting the number of American thantmen captured by the Alacs since the war, but they orid more from conjecture than by ascertained facts. It requestion if they have capone except a Salem brig a while since. The prisoners not obliged to work being unthe protection of the Swedish there, who allows them a ly stipend by the authority of Smith of the Salem brig, who s with the Swedish consul.last letter was from the mate, in the absence of capt. Smith. having gone into the country siness of the consul) underto answer a letter from Mr. ague to him ; it stated, that they very well treated by the pre-Dey, and that he had no doubt the moment the American ficet tared off Algiers an immediate ty would take place on the most table terms to America. a the arrival of a report of the

h of Buonaparte on the 9th, a ral feu de joye was fired from frincipal batteries, from the top rock dewnwards, and two under way in the harbour,

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 received regular files of London and Liverpool papers and Lloyd's lists; from which they make some important extracts.

In a letter from capt. Maitland. of the Bellerophon, to his govern ment, he says, that he explicitly stated to the count La Casses, that he had no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort to Bonaparte. Some interesting particulars 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, madame Lætitia, and cardinal Fesch to Rome, M. Hortente to Switzer-

A new declaration of the allied powers is expected to appear imme-

diately.

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 fortresses-12,000 more are on their way to France.

The hon. Mr. Bagot, the British minister to this country was preparing to sail in the frigate Lacedemonian, captain Jackways, which was fitting to tor 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 navigation laws of the two countries are for mutual benefit dispensed with, and Baitish vessels trading to American ports, and American vessels trading to British ports, have equal privileges in regard to duties and exemptions with native vessels respectively. This benefit not only extends to the ships but to the cargoes. Thus, cotton wool, which. on coming to England in British ships from the U. States, is liable to a duty of onty one penny per pound, and if imported in American 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

The second article admits of free trade to Calcutta, and to all the British settlements of the Peninsula of Hindostan. With regard to China, there is no regulation. because thar trade is exclusively with the India Company, and this Company has no power or authority 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 A. merican government, restricts the British from entering into anytrade with the numerous tribes of Indians occupying any part of the country within the jurisdiction of the United States.

From Flindell's Western Luminary. " Exeter, Monday night, July 24. government, Mr. Sprague had The Bellerophon, Captain Mait-ired a number of letters from 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 today (23 miles from Exeter) and left it this evening. They bring many particulars. Multitudes are flocking to the coast to see the ship ; and many gentlemen have gone off and sailed round her ; but no one, that

him with great politeness.

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

"From the manner in which capt. Maitland appears to be waiting 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 neighborhood ! I !

Extract from the official correspond-ence of the Maritime Preject of

ROCHEFORT, July 17, 1815. My Lord-i have the honour to form your Excellency, that his Britanic Ma esty's ship Bellerophon, on board of which Napoleon Bona parte embarked on the 15th of this month set sail for England yesterday the 16th, at one o'clock in the

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 afterwards passed in the evening of the 14th to the brig l'Epervier and Schooner la Sophie, from whence they went on board boats belonging to the English division commanded by Admiral Sir Henry Ho-

List of the principal personages embarked in the Bellorophon with Napoleon Buonaparte.

Lieutenant General Count Bertrand, 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-

The Countess Montholon Semon-

v lie and one child. . The Count de las Casas, counsellor of state, and his son.

M. de Resiguy; chief d'Escadron, officier d'Ordonnance. M. Planat, chef d'Escadron, of

ficier d' Ordonnance. M. Autrie, Lieutenant, officer Ordonnance.

M. Shhultz, chief d'Escadron. M. Pointkorski, Captain.

M. Mercher, Captain. M. Maingault, Surgeon to Napo

(Here follows the names of forty persons, composing the suit of Napoleon, 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 enabled to gratify that feelingso completely 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 surrender 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 previous to that event. " July 1st, 1815. " While within Isle Dicu, at an-

chor, assisting the Royalists, a boat came on board from H. M's Ship Bellerophon, with despatches, announcing that Buonaparte had quitted Paris for some port to the southward, intending to go to America; and requiring us to come down and assist her in the blockade of Bochefort. We immediately proceeded to Quiberon Bay to Adm. Hotham with this intelligence.

se July 3d. a Arrived at Quiberon Bay at 3 P. M. communicated with admiral Hotham, and sailed again directly

fired their salutes in the style of a | to the sailors. The officers treat | the Antioche and Oleron Passage, and this ship the Breton Passage.

> " At 6. A. M. chased and boarded a Prussian just come out of Charente, notwithstanding the hostility between the two nations. Examined her minutely, but found no suspicious characters on board. Received information that Buonaparte was not at Rochefort, but daily expected, as three successive messengers had arrived in the night of June 29th, ordering 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.

se July 8th. " Resumed our station after capturing a boat containing S soldiers, belonging to Isle Noirmoustier, who endeavoured to pass for fishermen; gained no information.

se July 91h. "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 Baonaparte was at Nantes, and that the force off that river was not sufficient to oppose his departure. We immediately weighed, and proceeded off the Loire. Found the Dwarf had joined the brig, and that the Oppossum was also close at hand, so that being strong enough, we bore up to regain the Bellerophon, off the light-house of Oleron.

a July 12th. "At 1 P. M. passed near to her and the Slancy. Bellerophon tele-graphed us, "Keep close off Bafaine light-house; Buonaparte is here endeavouring to escape. Examine 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, chas i her for 12 hours and found her an American 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.)

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

" The Superb, admiral Hotham, directs us to anchor within the Breton passage, the more effectually to blockade it, and then passed on to Basque-Roads, to join the Bellero-

se July 15. " The Slaney passed us, and telegraphed, " For England with important despatches."

July 16. " We were recalled to this place and found the disturber of the world whom we had been so enziously looking for, safe on board the Bellerophon. 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 Belle rophon-several times; captain Maitand told us, " I have got Buonaparte on board."

" Napoleon stood exposed at ful

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 epaulets 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 cockade .- I knew the figure and face instantly; it was impossible for any one who had ever examined the lineaments with attention, to mistake them. . The greatest likeness we hear of, has been admitted on board, though some have been along aide.

"Joined her at 4 P. M. the Endymon, Myrmidon and Dwarf in the decks freely and sometimes talks to join the Bellerophon off this port.

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"July 5th.

"Joined her at 4 P. M. the Endymon, With the dymion, Myrmidon and Dwarf in the decks freely and sometimes talks to join the Bellerophon off this port.

"Joined her at 4 P. M. the Endymon, With the dymion, Myrmidon and Dwarf in motto." Napoleon the first and last, at Rochefort, and sailed tor England

by the wrath of Heaven, &c. Bertrand, Savary, L'Allemand, and o-

" 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-requests equally inadmissible. Afterwards he formed the plan for going in two chasse marees out of Breton Passage in the night, and being informed 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 posssesion of captain Maitland'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 .- Napoleon bowed to the admiral, without further ceremony walked into the cabin, and sent his compliments that he would be glad to speak with him 1

" Nothing escapes his notice; his eyes are in every place, and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute. He immediately asked 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 hims. If 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

" 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 caprice and gill of an individual , in submitting to the English I place myself at the mercy of a nation-

Adieu." The following particulars are equally curious and interesting. We derive them from head quarters :-

" On board the Betterophon. "By some passengers who came in the Bellorophon it appears, that Bonaparte was quite at his case on board that ship ; took possession of the captain's cabin, saus 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 Fouche was an ass, and totally unfit for the office assigned 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 unconof this " Child and Champion of Jacobinism," that before they arrived in To bay he was considered by all on board a devilish good fel-

> NEW-YORK, AUG. 28. IMPORTANT NEWS.

The fast sailing ship Ariosto, captain Lambert, arrived at this port last evening in 24 days from Havrede-Grace, by which arrival the edi-tors of the N. Y. Gazette have received Paris papers to the 28th July inclusive.

naparte had voluntarily embarked on board the British 74 Bellerophon,

on the 16th of July, claiming pro- | no less a personage than the dauphtection 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 rein-stated 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 en Thursday, he spoke the pilot boat schr. Jennet, 23 days from Bour-deaux, 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 caval-

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 enemics."

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 Melville, 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 Bonaparte, till he shall be delivered up either to the Congress, or to the King of France.

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 recepare 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 him self recognize the sacredness of the parole, by employing General Desnoutres 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 retakens 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 vallies, 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 a 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 the secret agent who was to have add, that there is now in London a arrived in Switzerland, was not person who left France about a the place of his destination, but month ago, who insists that he is had set off for Vienna.

in, who, according to all accounts, died in the temple. He alleges, that he was confided to a cottager 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 manufactories 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 appear-ed 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 das of the 5th of June, that Gen. Carpentre, must have at least 12,000 men, to restore It is well adapted for such a pur- the country to order. In a memoripose, being strictly a fortress, and al of Gen. Carpentre, it is stated that of a small extent, having no that Gen. Travot nat only 2,300 troops of the line at his disposal.

In a report from the orderly officer Planat to Buonaparce, dated Montauban, June 3, it is said, among other things, " the spirit of the people in the department of the Tarn and Garrone is extremely bad : the words country, glory, independence, national cause, are the ob-

jects 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, of Paris, 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 S days, has produced the worst impression.

Fleury, cabinet secretary of Buonaparte, writes from Bourg-libre, under date of the 6th of June, that

the 18th June, sent the following pass any more, under any pretence letter to his brother Napoleon, in relation to another secret agent :

" 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. Dronet, Corbineau, Flahaut and Dejean; of cols. Bussey, Lahedoyere & Letort, as adjutants of de Turrene, Chamberlain; M. de Grouchy, M. de Logis; general Fonlart, chief equery; Barons Mesgriny and Canisp, equerries, and 2 pages ; of the orderly officers, cols. Spurgant, St. Yon, Dumoulin, La-tiboissiere, St. Jacques, Planart, Lannoi, Resigny, Regnault, Alfred. Montesquie, 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 Blass, 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 Lavallette-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 head-quarters 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 haves 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

" I wish," says he, in another etter 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 Belgian, 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 Montmeillan. It is necessary that he should make hostile movements before that

time." To the Minister of Marine, Buonaparte wrote on the 11th. communications by sea, and that not be surprised to see them, in the semblyman? Surely these !

Joseph Buonaparte, under date of | no person nor packet boat dare to 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 thing the salary of Ministers of state. Besides this, I have order. ed Peyruche to pay you 6,000 france monthly in your capacity of President, so long as I shall be with the army. I desire that this additional salary remain secret."

means, to prop up their cause; There is a note below the minthe falsehoods are so glaring a ute, " wrote in consequence to Ba ron Peyruche."

It is rather unlucky that this lit tle 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'Albefura, (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 M. Donald. 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 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 14vished 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

We have understood, from

ral quarters, that the country is

undated with democratic handle

Indeed we had an opportunity

selves of seeing a few of

and were not a little autprised 6

the party should have been to in

dicious as to attempt, by

clumsily fabricated, they must cessarily defeat the object with they were intended to support runs through the whole of the accusing the federalists with sire of prostrating the nation the footstool of foreign por and sapping the foundation of republican institutions. If the be any federalists of this charact we are wholly unacquainted w them, for those we have seen he uniformly laboured to support character of the nation, and creased the happiness and prosp ty of their fellow citizens. Wh called on to defend the come during Madison's war, they did a like some democrats, withholdthe services, but exposed themselved the field, and turned out, on all casions, with great alacrity. The did not look much like a wish sell the country, or to yield up to a foreign yoke. The char of British influence has often be made against federalists, but were never able to discover a instance where it was substrate ted, and of their being bribed British gold, but could never len the name of any individual who

hands had been polluted withit Federalists are also accused justifying the outrages of the le pillaging, and every other em which is a charge as groundless it is base and contemptible. fact, the charges exhibited in the handbills, as well as in the des cratic newspapers, are so stale void of truth, that they have all power of making an unfavor ble impression on the public & ing. No part of their po conduct have they reason to ashamed of, none which deem reprehension; their conduct been what the conduct of feder should be, true to their country

To the Printer of the Maryland

I am one of those who have w voting for sometime with their crats, without having any vert except that I voted so in 1806, have been told that I must tinue to vote so, or I is longer be a patriot, as the so I have accordingly always told, that those who word is war and war taxes were mattrue friends to the country berty, and men of integrity virtue; and being a plain sort of a somebody, tenche this to be true. Lately, her I have seen long hand bills, in among other curious things, said, that the federalists are to bribe the democrats. Not, coming, as it pretends to come, to bribe the democrats. Now, coming, as it pretends to come, a democrat, greatly surprises. What, are patriots afraid the triots will be bribed? If so, should we trouble our heads the the matter ? For if the feder can bribe democrats, may the bribe of our candidates after are elected? It is easier to four men than the whole party, one would suppose cheaper and so after all our pains a democrats, when we had succe it would be found that we had elected four democrats to be into federalists. Or is it est bribe a common man than sembles.

tion that they are not prowe too would be bought But this is not my object in wri to you. To be candid, I has suspicions that these democrated-bills were written by some f plists, whose ends are to be a red in this way. No democt be such a fool as to suppor such hand-bills can be of se to the democratic candidate h monstrous lies a thich the me le can find out, can do inju y to those who circulate the my suspicion is, that they i will disgust every honest cut of the community and them to vote for the fede didates. I want to know if this be the real truth deem it imprudent to anst question now, I hope that lafter the election is over. SIMON STEADY For the Maryland Gazette.

Much is said about the cou

ions of the commander in ch has been answered, first law clearly entitled him to th as it was passed by de s, and the council could no lit, democrats ought not to in. 2d. That the subject reduced into the house of es, and there by all parti s determined, that the gove sentitled to the pay which eived. To this it is said, the senate did not agree to olve, and therefore it was ding upon the executive. t from it? They knew that esolve was passed by the each; that as the deliberate a of the popular branch o islature, it would be respe yet they chose to be sile their silence gave consent. other answer to this is, the asent of the senate was not y, that the house of dele se, without asking the si i a right to pass the gove roll; and every other pay the house of del "examine and pass all ac the state relating either ection or expenditure of nee, or appoint auditors to entitution has not associate ate with the other bran exercise of this power ould those "most potente dreverend seigniors," have sulted? But then it is at some of those who had t payment of this money ri the pay roll was passed, afterwards that it was en if they once thought it winfamous the attempt by in strict conformity to the which those men themselv

MILITION For the Maryland Gazet hear a mighty to do allowed to the governor

oundemocrats a my part, al is, that it wa right there is no fit was wrong it that the honourab but council could be at and how many to happened to our de meeller and democratic er are well paid for the large and their jurgmen and almost as trany of given, and yet we heat at it. The council are to examine all pay-rolls cent is slowed them for any it is supposed to is supposed th about it? Why.
Why should this d neil be so much the erroneous judg courts escape notice bt, yet decide wrong, and Federaliste who has for their service ide wrong once in a har, are to be most used. This is what a has piece of business

TOM FRE

themselves, and bethat they are not proof at a good sum of money, sup at we too would be bought. bt this is not my object in writto you. To be candid, I have suspicions that these democratic d-bills were written by some feplists, whose ends are to be anred in this way. No democrat be such a fool as to suppose such hand-bills can be of sermonstrous lies which the most le can find out, can do injury to those who circulate them, my suspicion is, that they are men by a federalist, who pretends berdemocrat, in the hope that will disgust every honest detest of the community and indidates. I want to know of if this be the real truth ; if deem it imprudent to answer question now, I hope that you lafter the election is over. SIMON STEADY.

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For if the feder emocrats, may the r candidates after It is easier to an the whole party, suppose cheaper all our pains a when we had acces found that we had

democrats to be lists. Or is it estimates man than se

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For the Maryland Gazette. Much is said about the council

ing an order for the pay and

ions of the commander in chief. has been answered, first that law clearly entitled him to them, as it was passed by demon, and the council could not rein. 2d. That the subject was roduced into the house of deles, and there by all parties it determined, that the governor entitled to the pay which he ived. To this it is said, first, the senate did not agree to this olve, and therefore it was not ding upon the executive. Yes, did the senate express their disfrom it? They knew that such solve was passed by the other ach ; that as the deliberate opiof the popular branch of the slature, it would be respected, yet they chose to be silent, & their silence gave consent. But other answer to this is, that the neent of the senate was not peces-y, that the house of delegates se, without asking the senate, a right to pass the governor's roll, and every other pay roll. constitution says, (article the house of delegates "examine and pass all accounts he state relating either to the lection or expenditure of the rete, or appoint auditors to state adjust the same." Now, as the mitution has not associated the ate with the other branch, in exercise of this power, why tid those "most potent grave. reverend seigniors," have been sulted? But then it is said, t some of those who had thought payment of this money right behe pay roll was passed, found afterwards that it was Wrong. in if they once thought it right, winfamous the attempt by them criminate the executive for actin strict conformity to the opini-which those men themselves once

MILITIMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette hear a mighty to do about the vallowed to the governor. Some oundemocrats say it was wrong, wrong, fille others say it ght. It my part, all I shall out is, that it was mither it tong; and what ten? right there is no made to fit was wrong it only good that the honourable mini-but council could or in ot and how many times has appened to our democratic flor and democratic judges. the well paid for their judg-in and their judgments are re-dalmost as many of them as wen, and wit we hear nothing it. The council are appointcent is slowed them for it, and is supposed they have d in judgment what a fuss about it? Why, this diffe-Why should this decision of icil be so much talked of the erroneous judgments of arts escape notice ! Demo re well paid for deciding st yet decide wrong, and nothing aid. Federalists who are paid thing for their services if they clde wrong once in a thousand as, are to be most shamefully seed. This is what salt an infant piece of business take it as will yet decide wrong, and nothing

TOM FREEMAN.

For the Margiani. Casette.

The authors and approvers of the war used to be warm friends to tiberry and the people -Of late, howeyer, they seem to have changed vered that the loaves and fishes were worth more than the people's favour, shey have entirely forgotten their former jealousy of men in power. Now they must have all the power which they chose to claim, and are to be supported in every possible is wanted to be sin into Canada, and our great cretary Monroe, proposes a conscription, or in other words to drag the people from their nomes and families, and convert them into soldiers, to be butchered in Canada. He is told that this is unconstitutional, and his yelpers answer, that it is necessary, for that all other expedients for raising an army have failed. So then the constitution must be violated, and the freemen of the nation enslaved, whenever Col. Monroe 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 only would have felt it in all its severity. The rich could have hire substitutes, but the poor man would not have been able, and must therefore 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 not gold which glistens. The who approve of attempts to make a slave 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 bottom of my feet! Away with such AARON friends.

For the Maryland Gazette. thing have they told us that has Now and then we meet with proved to be true? What one prosome little Jackanapes who will prate and prattle about British inget our votes which they have fluence and insist that Britain has not disregarded appentirely forgot-ten after the election is over? These matters we can recollect and think of as well as the most learnirigids 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 lang which the blood-thirsty and tero ious French tyrants sent into every country which they intended to conquer and enslave. Every man who stood forth in support of the liberties and independence of his of the people will be fools enough country and urged his countrymen to die rather than to wear the chains of France, was immediately 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 partizans 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 abject and ignominious submission. It we are to believe the puny whipsters who talk thus, Britain and have spent in this country more gold than she had, and yet have possessed enough to bribe to an all extent in every other country. If so, how does it happen that those who talk so furiously 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

For the Maryland Gazette. I am tired, heartily tired, of fine ney; and although too as the duty of Mr. Madison a potect each state against invasion. When words and promises. I have been cheated long enough, and am deterwhy 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 increased the national debt, and the very men who talked to us about the debt have added to it upwards of one bundred millions in the course of two or three years. Again, we were told that old Adams was unfit to be Presient, because he had laid a land the and that if the democrats got into power we should hear no more about taxes, hat we should two free of turn to the "Act making appropri- hopes to intercept their return—taxes and tax pastieffers—And so we believed and this, and went and ment," and they will find at once a to send the prize into Cartha-elected the men, who gave us all satisfactory solution of it. They gena."

take pay ?

A. S.

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.

will find there an appropriation of 12,870 dollars, out of which these patriotic printers of the laws of the United out of which these patriotic printers of the laws of the United to a number of other taxes. They States are paid for their support of government, and rewarded for their have taxed all the necessaries of life, Sugar, Coffee, and Salt, they patriotism. 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 pected that the very men who have been

fooling us so long can continue to

fool us. When we were forced in-

to 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 abomina-ble talsehoods? 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 conti-nue to believe them, when 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, vet the

British would never again impress

any of our seamen's 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

mise have they made us in order to

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

to vote for those men, alter all the

promises which they have made

and broken, just let them do it, and

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, arristocrat 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 m-

the British marched to Washington, our president at the first sight of them, ran away, and abandoned the

place to pillage and destruction, and

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 lus-

tre," 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

yet no fault was to be found with

A FARMER.

repent of it after it is donce

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 f 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 sepecting the existing laws of qualification for voters in the State of

Be it known, that the Constitution of this state, requiring a voter to reside 12 months in any county, or the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, has been repealed by an act of assembly passed at Nov. session 1809, chapter 83, and confirmed at Nov. session 1810, chapter 33.

According to the laws now in orce, every free white male cifizen of this state, above 21 years q and no other, having resided welve months within this state, and six months in the county, or city of Baltimore and Annapolis next pre-ceding the election at which he offers to vote, shall have f right of suffrage.

DIED, On Wednesday, the 30th day of Aug. at Doden, on the south side of South River, Lieut Commandant John M. Gardiner, of the United

States Navy.

Washington, Sept. 2. Copy of a letter fom Commodore Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy (received via Norfolk) dat-

U. S. Sip Guerriere, Off Gibratar, June 15, 1815.

I have the honour to inform you of our arrival off this place on the 15th, after a passage of 25 days, having pre hously communicated with Cadi and Tangiers. The Spitfire, forch and Firefly, separated from the squadron during a gale of wind on the 26th ult. and the Ontari on the 31st.

I happy to find they have with the exception of the Turlly, all arrived; the latter vessel I fear may have lost her spars, and have returned to the United States. From For the Maryland Gazette.

Some people may wonder how it happens, that while such enormous burthens and taxes are imposed upon an. The vesses that had separated from us, are now joining, and I shall proceed is search of the enemy

forthwil Very respectively, &c. STEPHEN DECATUR.

Extract of a letter from C Stephen Decatur to the secretary of the navy, received via Norfolk, dated

U. S. Ship Guerdere, Off Carthagena, Jule 19, 1815. "I have the honour to inform ou, that on the 17th inst. off Cape de Gatt, the squadrof fell in with, and captured, an algerine frigate of 46 guns, and between 4 and 500 men, commanded by Rais Hammida, who bore the title of admiral; she struck her dag after a running

fight of 25 minutes. The admiral was killed at the commencement of the action. Affavorable osition, was enabled to bring the enemy to close action) had fired two broadsides, the enemy, with the exception of a few musketers, ran below. The Guer-riere and four men wounded by muske shot, which is the only inone by the enemy in this

We have 406 prisoners includie the wounded .- The prisoners

and thrown therboard.

"Their squadren 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

TREATY WITH ALGIERS! Ve anderstand that despatches have been received from commo dore Decatur, announcing the pleasing intelligence of his baving, on the part of the United States, con-cluded a treaty of peace with the dey of Algiera. With the condi-tions of the treaty, of course we are unacquainted; but we learn, generally, that they are such as commodete Desatur threshy are

commodore Decatur thought proper to dictate.

Capy of a letter from Commodore Decatur, to the Secretary of the

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

I have the honour to inform you. that on the 19th inst. off Cape Palos, the squadron under my command, 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 adviseable to follow with our large ships, but dispatched the E-pervier, Spark, Torch and Spitfire, to whom sne 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 vessels, 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 Epervier, was built in Algiers 5 years ago, by a Spanish constructor, 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 DEGATUR.

The Commercial Treaty, or convention lately concluded between our Ministers and those of Great Britain, has been forwarded from New York by Mr. Cutts, who arrived here in the Steam-Boat yesterday afternoon, and proceeded in the stage this morning to Washington. 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 Fed. Gaz. body.

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 consequence 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 supposed 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 otherwise by law be excluded from all bensfit of said estate. Given under our hands this 29th day of August, 1815. John Rhodes, & Admr's.

20 Cents Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber, early 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.

Walter Cross. September 7.

NOTICE.

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

Robert Franklin, James,

"Arraign'd by nations let the culprit stand,

At Europe's bar-and there uplift his The shades of murder'd Enghein, 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 ery ! Merey, too long abused, will cease to

When the world dooms the man o blood to bice! ! 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 express'd 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 Wellesloy's fame? Such bard, in strength and loftiness of

lays. May sour beyond hyperbole of praise, And yet not give the tribute that is due To Briton's, Wellington led on by you! For to the plains of Waterloo helong The magic numbers of immortal song

A Homer's lyre, or Cæsar's pen should 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 for-

tune'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 pillows beat, But still it stands the mighty shock, And spurns them from its feet !

Thus long defensive Briton's stood, And bray'd the overwhelming f 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 Could bear a noble wreath of fame

And Princely Edward, Henry, Marlborough too, Had done that justice, Wellington to

Such mighty triumphs must be pur-

And on her laurels Vict'ry drops a tear! The sweetest tribute to the fallen brave, Are soldiers' sorrows-on a soldier's

The blood that's shed gives every bosom pain, With this soluce—it is not shed in vain

For to their noble death their country owes Her high renown, and Europe her re-

On lofty columns of eternal fame, Shall British gratitude record each

There over shall each Sister Isle behold. Her gallant sons immortalized in gold; But deeper far, eternally imprest, Shall live their memory in the patriot breast!

Nor shall the gallant Germans be forget Who shar'd their triumphs and partook

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.

oly 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 fabusiness, and hopes by a continued attention to business to give general sa-tisfaction to his friends and the public generally. He has now on hand a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockinguets, Nanl:cens, 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 nive him a call.

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.

application, by petition in writ-William Wells, of Anne-Arun nty, praying for the benefit of or the relief of sundry insol tors, and the several supplevent de veto, on the terms mentioned in the sall acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on onth, 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 the state of Maryland has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application, it is therefore judged, that the said ordered and a William Wells, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Mary land Gazette or Maryland Republican once in each week for three months successively, before the third Monday of Sept next, give notice to his credi-tors to appear before the county court to be held at the eny of Annapolis on the third Monday September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their be efit, on the said William Wells then nd there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property; and to shew cause if any they have why the said William Wells should not have the benefit of the several act of assembly of assembly for the relief of insolvent ebtors. Test.

William S. G. June 8.

Private Sale.

scriber will sell at private sale that well known estate called

Glorious Prospect,

n Anne-Arun 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 aces of land more or less.

William San May 18.

B. CURRAN,

received a supply of NEII DODS, consisting of the following articles,

viz: Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Marseilles esting and Nankeens, Twilled and ross Barred Handker chiefs,

Black Florence Bombazett and lombazeens, Superfine black nd white undrest Calicoes,

Cypres Gause and talian Crape, Black Cambric and Chinese Crape Cambrie and Jacone Muslin, Book Muslins and Ler Irish Linens and Sheet Shirting Cambries and ong Cloth, Long and short Kid Glo Silk and cotton Stocking A variety of Calicoes and Net and other Suspenders Domestic Gingbams and S I trunk of Philadelphia Sho

Also on Hend. A large supply of Spun Cotto eash, and as usual, to those pe who know that they have been pu

June 15.

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the

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-Arandel and the City of Anna-polis, as SHERIFF. I trust that I shall be able to discharge the duties of that office, if elected, so as to give sa-tisfaction to all—and shall therefore be thankful to all who may please to honor me their confidence.

John S. Belt. Elk Ringe, 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 an-

The property that the subscriber resides in has eighteen rooms, and eleven fire places-Also store-house and granary, wind-mill, ferry-hoat complete, acres of land eighty, to all which an in-disputable 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.

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 dwellinghouse, 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 further description of this property is con sidered 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 control of sale, by

H. Woodward.

Warfield & Ridgely,

Having commenced business at the Store recently occupied by Ridge-ly & Pindell, nearly opposite Caton's Hotel, offer for saic

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Superfine Black and Calicoes & Dimities, Blue Broad Cloths, 3-4 4-4 Striped Ging-

Second do hams,
Do. Brown and Olive Long and Short Yel-Superfine Black Cas- 3-4 4 4 Plain Black Blue and Gray Stock-Do Duck, Domestic Linens, German do 4-4 and 7-8 Irish do.

White Jeans, Do. Royal Ribb,

Do. Marseilles,

liny, 4-4 Mull Mull do.

4 4 India Jaconet do.

4 4 6-4 Figured do.

Printed do.

Do. Florence, Do Canton Crape, -4 de. Crape, 4-4 Shirting Cottons, 3-4 Pomestic Shirt-Hat do. Do Barrelona Hand kerchiefs, Brown, Yellow, and ings, 3-4 do. Stripes and Plaise, 3-4 4 Linen and Corton Checks, Scarlet Bandanoes Plain & Twilled Ma-

drass do -8 Cotton Bed Tick-Elegant Laventine Shawls, Fancy Cotton do. Do. Silk Handker Chiefs. White Patenet, Spinning Cotton, 4 4 6-4 Cambric Mus-

low Nankeens.

4-4 Twilled do do.

Black Bombazeen,

Do: Bombazette,

Do Florentine.

Do Gauze, Ladies Long White, Black and Coloured Kid Gloves, Short White & Coloured do Do Black Silk do. 4-4 6-4 Plain Leno. Men's Beaver & Kid

With many other articles which they will sell low for cash, or on a short cre-They also have an assortment of

roceries, viz. Gun-Powder.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Spirit, Whiskey, Madeira, Lishon, Malaga, and Port Wines, Brown and Loaf Su-

Hyson, Young Hy-son, Hyson Skin, and Southong Tear Java Coffee, St. Domingo do. Mustard, Pepper,

LIKEWISE 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 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-Arun-solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens.

Brice J. Worthington.

July 13, 1816.

Dancing School.

MR. BUCLAIRACQ respectfully 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 chil-dren, who wish to send them to his school, are requested to make an immediate application, as he will not continue longer to 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 plaister 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 Ellicott's Mills affords a ready marke 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. Tho-mas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Anna-

Wm. H. Marriott.

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen-Anne, Prince George's county, formery occupied by Major Thomas Lansdale, and others, as a store, The house has been repaired and enlarged so asto 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 sub-

scriber on the premises.

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 accommodati ons 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 on year, and horses taken at livery.

To Re

July 2.

The subscriber has Three Farms to rent, containing from 5 to 600 acres each, lying very convenient to naviga ble 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.

Charles Waters. Water's Ford, Avg 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 Purniture, &c. Terms of sale—all sums above 20 dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good secu-rity and all sums under 20 dollars, Robert Franklin, Admr.

WANTED,

An interest of \$ 1200 or \$ 1400 in the City tave. A letter addressed to A. B. and loop in the Post-Office will be attended to. August 24.

high, paces, trots and under hand of me, one

horse is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and

him away, Aug 31. 2 Adderton E. S.

Anne-Arundel County, to. This is to certify, that on the day of August, 1815, Samuel P of said county, brought before me of the justices of the peace for county aforesaid, as an estray passing on his enclosures, a dark by many some terms. cat hammed, hog mane, some sore her back, she appears to be about or nine years old, about thirteen high, and a natural pacer. Given a my hand and seal this 26th day of

The owner may have her agus proving property, paying charges applying to Abner Linthicum, August 31.

A CARD.

The Citizens of Annapolis are pectfully informed that the subscripturposes opening a school in the being belonging to the trustees of Free School, on Monday the 44 September next, for the instructi youth in English studies generally attention, industry and person in his employment, will procure ! the patronage of the citizens, la

Aug. 31. 2 L. II. Van Wome

Notice is hereby given.
That an election will be held is a
everal election districts of Ame. A del county, on the first Monday ho tober next, for four delegates to sent said county in the General Apbly of Maryland. At the same to and places an election will be held Sheriff for Anne-Arundel conty,
Solomon Groves, Shap

This is to give notice

A. A. County.

That the subscriber bath out del county, in Maryland, letters of ministration with the will are on the personal estate of Joshu Biggins, late of said county, decreased a personal having claims against a estate, are requested to bring the legally authenticated, and those in manner indebted to the estate, in quested to make immediate payment.

Philip Hammond, me.

Aug, 31, 1815.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber being desired settling up his business immediate offers for sale the whole of his Stock of Goods,

now remaining on hand, at me prices for cash. Those who per disposed to purchase bargains it to their dvantage to give himse

Annapolis Aug. 24 1815. NOTICE. note County, will be Anne Arunda County, within second Monday in Sep

for the purpose of making transfers. By order, Henry S. Hart

The Subscri Wile offer at Public Sale: September next, a valuable taining 400 acres of land, Anne-Arunal county, 4 mes South River, 2 miles from the 25 from Baltimere, and 22 to city, in a very likelithy neighbor. There is a sufficiency of wood last mendow, and the lan well tare clover and plaister; as lao last all kinds of grain. There ple orefiards and a great sure fruit. A further description be unnecessary, as those in purchase will be shown the subscriber, living on the iss

> Aug. 17. Just Published

And for Sule, as this Office, PUBLIC LAWS

STATE OF MARTLAND. Passed at the last Bossion of W

in in which about 300 w ed on both sides. ly the schooner Maria, co

TOL LXXIII.

PENTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

FOREIGN.

SUBCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

-Three Dollars per Annum

New-York, September 7

the brig Margaret, capt. 7

in 17 days from Guadalou

learn, that Bassaterre capitu

on the 10th of August, after

out, the editors of the N d Gizette have received f Correspondent, a file each papers to the 31st of J Their correspondent, under the first of August, observes To morrow, a part of the atroops are expected to be q

.Grace." The Duke of Orleans arrive is, on the 28th of July, i ers from his seat near Lon was received with every der A Paris paper of July Sist,

A private letter from Turin, as the news of the arrest of a Buonaparte in that city. descited suspicion in the my manner and the superabu caution with which he trav tognito." We karn, by the person em

to convey provisions to the nos frigate, that she sailed the Hook on Saturday, for The ship Cicero, which

hore on the east bank, year croing, went to pieces, are reo is all lost. She carried pieces of elegant, exp mittare, of Physic's make, This forenoon the French

emoine, lying in the listed the white flag, in the da royal salute of 21 guns. onths ago she did the sa

conaparte. Latest from France .- Ari o'clock, the schr. Maria, evoort, in 27 days from Grace. By this arrival crived French papers to August, containing Pari the 29th of July in

ranslations from these pap

found below. Capt. Brevoort states, th fore he sailed, he was i a British Officer, th teach armies had recent and a hostile disposition with the Prussian are ting of 20,000 men, was event the function of the french; that used, in Which the was elmost entirely nd that a requisition at Paris for 300 W

off the wounded battle. The Brit that these facts outpals.

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PARTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, SUBCR-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

-Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

New-York, September 7. the brig Margaret, capt. Tul in 17 days from Guadaloupe learn, that Bassaterre capitulatm the 10th of August, after an in which about 300 were d on both sides. the schooner Maria, capt.

ort, the editors of the Newt Gazette have received from Correspondent, a file of sch papers to the 31st of July, they are barren of news. Their correspondent, under date he first of August, observes. To morrow, a part of the Briarroops are expected to be quared on the inhabitants of Havre-

.Grace." The Duke of Orleans arrived at ris, on the 28th of July, in 50 are from his sear near London. was received with every demon-

Paris paper of July S1st, says, A private letter from Turin, con-Buonaparte in that city. He excited suspicion in the mysteri. manner and the superabundent caution with which he travelled gnito."

We learn, by the person employto convey provisions to the Narsos frigate, that she sailed from the Hook on Saturday, for Hali-

The ship Cicero, which went hore on the east bank, yesterday orning, went to pieces, and her 70 is all lost. She carried sevepleces of elegant, expensive

This forenoon the French frigate emoine, lying in the harbor, gance to the Bourbons, and fia royal salute of 21 guns. Two onths ago she did the same for conaparte.

Latest from France .- Arrived at b'clock, the schr. Maria, Captain evoort, in 27 days from Havre-Grace. By this arrival we have ceived French papers to the 1st August, containing Paris dates to the cities.

The corps of Gen. Excelmans is the 29th of July inclusive. The corps of Gen. Excelmans is

Capt. Brevoort states, that just fore he sailed, he was informed a British Officer, that the teach armies had recently manired a hostile disposition; that a vision of the Prussian army, con-ting of 20,000 men, was sent to event the anction of two divi-ant of the French; that an action ed, in which the Prussian was elmost entirely destroy-and that a requisition had been at Paris for 300 waggons to Rie. The British officer that these facts were not ed to be published in the

urnals. e strongly doubt the correct-of the statement communicathe British officer. At the of our last advices, we believe whole of the French armies already sent in their submission the authority of the King.

lated for the Commercial Ad pertiser.

The Duke of Orleans arrived evening at 10 o'clock. His sene highness, who landed at Boantry sear near London. He as unedistely admitted to his salesty who received the prince, a nephew, with cordiality and

s appears that the King Kas alsupplied the places of those who had accepted seats in open chamber of Buomaparte, or Frassian troops this morning served in the Champ-de-mara-

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

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 continent; and that the measures ordained 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. Carnot has retired to Switzerland.

The Prussian troops have quitted 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. Clauzel, 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 concentrahead-quarters is at Bourgess.

The roads of Burgundy are covered 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

cantoned in the arrondisement of the Rion. 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 disarmed.

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-coloured flag.

Cardinal Fesch and madame Le titia, (Buonaparre's mother,) were on the 23d at Boury, (Ain,) and

left it the next day. Cardinal Maury has been impri soned 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

Saissons, 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 constantly 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-

Nevers, July 24. Our city is occupied by the Austrians. We are overwhelmed by requisitions of all kinds.

Toulous, July 24. ful submission to the king. The white flag has been hoisted and the

Toulouse, July 24. His B. Hathe Duke D'Angouleme, 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 ardently beloved by this people, raised 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

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

Marshal Brune, has it is said, retired to Todlon, 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 military commanders of departments and cities who have repressed or shall repress by violence or force of the people towards his majesty.

From a London Paper of June 24 MYSTIFICATION.

One of the Journals published the following letter, which gives ome new details as to the principal authors of the plot which has replunged France under the domiting in Berry and Auvergne. The mation of Buonsparte, as well as with regard to the means employed to procure its success.

"Three months had scarcely their discontent, and form conspi- sion, when the Duke at a review acies against the overnment. Carnot, Fouche, 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 employed by Buonaparte, they loved neither him nor his system; still less his former ministers and favorites, 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 great many partisans; to ascertain this fact, some republican generals were sought out, and generals Fressinet and Excelmans were employed to sound the soldiery. The latter sighed only after the return of Buonaparte. This discovery induced them to relinquish the plan they had formed of making direct or indirect proposals to the Duke of Orleans, or of establishing a republican government. They then made overtures to the friends of Buonaparte. Thibaudeau was charged with this task, he began by reconciling Fouche to Roederer and Savary, who had quarrelled with the former. The friends of Buonaparte were then gradually admitted into the secret, and in September 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 revolution 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

lais Royal.

Fouche and Savary, who are im-This morning, all the military mensely rich, immediately made and civil officers of the marine, at considerable advances, which were this pore have addressed a respect. placed in the hands of Carnot, who was appointed treasurer! The in-In consequence of new arrang, white flag has been hoisted and the climations of the marshals were ments, his Highness Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, Lt. Gen. commanding the Austrian troops at Paris, has ordered that from this day, the forts and batteries. sent abroad, and travelled through Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the low countries. He had conferences with Gen. Bertrand at Naples and Florence. Murat was then in the secret. Lucien and Joseph 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 extent of France. When they were ascertained the conspirators became more bold. What is very astonishing is, that the director general, M. D'Andre, often visited at Tallien's, and was very intimate with him. Thus he was, without suspecting it, in the very focus of the conspiracy, and often met some of the most hotheaded Buonspartists and Jacobins who were there met. They often jestingly said to M. D'Andre, " 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'Andre was cheated and deceived. A short time before the return of Buonaparte, D'Andre asked of Tallien, whether it was true, as he had learned, that Bertrand was then in arms, the expressions of fidelity of 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 acquainted with what was passing during this period; but their great condescension towards the military latterly, proves, that they felt considerable 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, "Three months had scarcely elapsed from the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, when the jacobins began to manifest in the mud." On another occa. 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 consequence to you." replied an old grenadier, " 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 Alleganies, well known through this country as the Indian Prophet. Those who have been acquainted with the influence which this man's preaching has had upon the conduct of the six Nations, (the Oneidas 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 removing 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." at Very's a restaurateur in the pa-The nation having assembled at his "The next point they sat about house he informed them that he was to procure money. Cambaceres, had seen four beautiful young men

who had been sent from Heaven the Great Spirit, and who thus addressed 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 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 inhabitants appeared to be perfectly happy ; that he was suffered to remain 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 immediately visited the different tribes of Indians in the western part of the States, the Oncidas excepted. They all put the most implicit faith in what he told them, and revered him as a Prophet. The consequence has been, that from a filthy, lazy, drunken, wretched set of beings, they have become a cleanly, industrious, sober and happy people. The Prophet has continued, as he says, to receive regular annual visits from these heavenly messen-gers, immediately after which, he in his turn, visited the different tribes. He was on one of these annual visits at the time of his decease.

It will be proper to observe, that he was called the peace Prophet, in contra-distinction 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, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, and especially within the state of Louisians, are conspiring together, to begin & set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprize against the dominions of Spain, with which the U. S. are happily at peace; that for this purpose they are collecting arms, military stores, provisions, vessels and other means; are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning citizens to engage in their unlawful enterprizes ; are organizing, of cering 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 enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led, without due knowledge or consideration, to participate in the said unlawful enterprizes, to withdraw from the same without delay ; and commanding all persons, whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril- And I hereby enjoin and require, all officers, civil and military of the U. S. or of any the states or territories, all judges, justices, and other officers of the peace, all military officers 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 & bringing to punishment, all persons engaged or concerned in such enterprizes, in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all arms, military stores, vessels or other means providing for the same ; and, in general, in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprise, by all the lawful means within their power; And I require all good and faithful citizens and others, within the U. S. to be aiding and assisting herein; and especially in the discovery, apprehension and bringing to justice, of all such offenders; in preventing the execution of their unlawful combinations or designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

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America to be affixed to these

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on hand, at relation Those who say tage to give himas ug. 24 1815. TICE. County, will

Subscrit Public Sale;

e shown the liding on the isones at 11 o'clock.

John Course

Publisher IC LAWS

presents and signed the same (Ls) City of Washington, the 1st day of Septembe, in the year of our Lord 1815, and of the indepence of the said U. States of America the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON. By the President, JAMES MONROE, sec. state.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY SEPT. 7, 1815

FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET Lewis Neth, Jr.

Lewis Gassaway.

YOR 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 weard George Davidson Abraham D. Mitchell

Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Matthew Driver. Richard Hughlett, William M. Donald.

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

PREDERICK 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 M. Mahon, William Hilleary, Joseph Tomlinson, James Prather, jun.

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

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

David R. Geddes, esq. Attorney at Law, of this city, was on Friday last the 8th inst. tried at the town of Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, upon a charge of murder : of which he was honourably acquitted ; the Jury giving in a verdict of NOT GUILTY, without leaving the box. He was defended by William Pinkney and Francis S. Key, esquires.

After the next election we cannot but flatter ourselves that the democrats will really begin to think that " the long agony is over ;" that they have laboured, so long to operate by intrigue upon the minds of independent freemen, that any farther attempts would be vain and useless. We feel a confidence in the opinions of a great majority of the voters of this commonwealth, and have so great a regard for their pride and independence of character, that we feel a conviction they will never be hurried away into any acts of imprudence by the solicitations of a few plausible intriguing demagogues. On political,

been stringthened by education, reflection, and experience. They have felt the oppressive reign of democracy-they have long writhed under an influence which has in a great degree controuled our public councils, and our confidence in their virtue is so high, that we will not for a moment believe that they can longer approbate the conduct of our rulers. They may be told how honourably the administration terminated a war with the proud Kingdom of England, but they will unquestionably be disposed to recollect what were the ostensible causes of that war, and common sense will teach them, when look ing into the treaty, that no provision has been made for the security of " free trade and sallor's rights," and that the principles of paper blockades, about which so much was said, remained untouched dur ing the discussion. What then have they to expect from the reign of what is called democracy? It benefits, in no one way, the interests of the commonwealth, nor does it protect the rights of the people-it makes boasting and extravagant promises, but has never in any one important instance complied with them. It promised to bring Great Britain upon her marrow-bones by embargoes, but we now know instead of injury it uitimately terminated to her advantage. It promised also to relieve the people from taxation, but they are now labouring under the most odious system of exactions, a system which relieves one portion of the mechanics of our country, while it imposes a double burthen on another. It promised the people the possession of Canada, but the war is concluded, and this promise has not been complied with. Instances almost innumerable might be quoted, where democracy has imposed on the people by specious promises which have never been realised, and led their minds captive by a system of intrigue which has been carefully concealed under th veil of candour. When these things are rightly weighed by an intelligent but insulted public, we have the strongest reasons to believe that democracy cannot be much longer supported upon the principles which have usually governed its leading advocates.

For the Maryland Gazette. The election being near at hand, the electioneering tolks, as usual, are very busy-A great deal is said on both sides, and a great deal of abuse is every where heard. There is, however, a very great difference between the charges that are made -The federalists say, that the democrats ought not to be elected, because they declared the war, and have involved the nation in a heavy debt; have imposed enormous taxes; wished the governors of the states to give up the militia to be sent to Canada; and finally, approved of the French conscription system, which would in fact have enslaved the whole people of the U. States. Now these are facts which nobody can deny, and the people are only to judg, whether these measures ought to be approved of by them. or not. But the democrats make charges which they do not attempt to support by facts. First, they said that the federalists were for depriving the poor man of his vote. It turns out, however, upon inquiry, that the federalists were the hirst to propose that the poor equally with the rich should have a vote, and be entitled to a seat in the le gislature, and to hold offices. This lie, therefore, is made clear as noon day. Next we are told, that the federalists are the friends of England. And how is this to be prov ed? Why, they were opposed to the war, and did every thing they as on subjects which relate to their shall matter of evidence on this head, which deserves to be remembered; that is to say, the small must have had a great many all the rubbishin his library. Here

from their maker, and which has | friends in this country : there were | follows the law : " Be is enach very few indeed in favour of the war, setting aside the office-holders. tax-gatherers, army contractors, & those who were making fortunes at the expense of the country. Again, it was said that the federalists were opposed to Buonsparte, and rejoiced in his overthrow-and well might they be-It was Buonaparte who dragged us into the war; he said there should be no neutrals; it was the overthrow of Buonaparte that got us peace, for our administration then agreed to give up the points in controversy. It was the return of Buonaparte from Elba that caused England to begin to impress our seamen again ; and now that he is a second time dethroned, our seamen will be no longer disturbed .-And the second war, which the democratic papers wanted us to declare, may be avoided. And ought any American to be sor-ry for this? We are told moreover. that the federalists are monarchists and aristocrats into the bargain-Now one half of this at least must be a lie. If they are monarchists, they cannot be aristocrats; and if aristocrats then they cannot be monarchists. And what proof do they bring that they are either-Nothing but the say-so of men who are hired and well paid to lie and cheat the people. It is said too, that if the federalists are elected this fall then the poor people will never again have a vote, and we shall have a monarchical government established-But federalists were elected last year, and had a sweeping majority in the housewhy did they not do all this mis-chief then? This proves the story to be a lie. They ought to prove it. But I will prove most clearly that it is a lie, that those who say it know it to be a lie, and ought to

be despited by the people. Our constitution says, that "this form of government, and no part thereof, shall be altered or changed. unless a bill for the purpose shall pass the general assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and be confirmed, or passed again by the legisla-ture after a new election"-So that it takes two legislatures to make the smallest alteration in the constitution. If an attempt was made to deprive the people of any one of their rights, it must be referred to the next legislature, and the people would have nothing to do but turn out those who voted for the law, & elect others who would oppose and defeat it at the next session. This the very men who are propagating these lies, and expect to deceive the people by them, very well know. hey are therefore w ought to be treated accordingly.

Now does any body believe that the people's rights are in danger i Then they ought to elect federalists; because the senate is democratic, & we shall have both parties to be a check the one upon the other ; and if the federalists in the house at tempt to pass any bad laws, the de mocrats in the senate may defeat them; and so if the democrats in the senate, should attempt to take away any of the people's rights why the federalists in the house may oppose and defeat them. The senate is democratic r if the house be so too, then we have no securi ty; but, let the house be federal and our rights cannot be taken from us, unless both parties become traitors to u.

But we must trust the democrats they are our true friends. How are they our friends? They have bro't us into all our difficulties; it was they who brought us into the war, and them only we are to blame (or the murder of so many of our citizens, the waste of so much of our money, the heavy debt, the taxes we pay, and the large army we have to support ; and yet we are to be lieve that they are our very best friends yes, but they boast of their patriotism, and so do bawds some-times boast of their chastity, and regues make a terrible foss about their honesty. A COUNTRYMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette. We have been told a great deal lately about the waste of public money. The democrats, we know, are very careful of the public's money. The

50.000

Dollars given to John Henry for his attempt to produce somery, is a proof. But there is ano-

1295. 31 3 626

&c. that the secretary sury be and he is hereby sutherised and directed to cause to be paid to the joint library committee of congress, or their order, the sum of

\$ 23,950

in treasury notes of the issue ordered by the law of the 6th March, 1814, to be by them applied to the purchase of the library of Thomas. efferson, for the use of Congress. " January 30, 1815. Approved, James Madison."

It will be remembered that when this subject was before congress, attempts were made to exclude from the purchase all such books as congress had no use for, and likewise all atheistical and infidel works-Congress, however, decided otherwise, and generously resolved to give Mr. Jefferson this immense sum of money, which at an interest of 6 per ct. yields to him, and his heirs, for ever, the sum of

1,437

Dollars, to be paid by the good people of this country. Now, if this Mr. Jefferson had been a federalist, and one half of this sum had been voted to him even for a library of twice the value, what a noise there would have been! But he is a good patriot, in want of money, and had no longer any use for his old books; and so our congress consents to take the books, and to let him have a snug sum of mo-ney for them. LOOKER ON

For the Maryland Gazette. The time was when we used to hear a great deal about the expenses of the government-the taxes that were laid-the standing army that was kept up, and the number of useless and idle officers in the country, living upon the nation, & getting rich, at the expense of the people-When judge Duvall, and judge Johnson and judge Ridgely, were riding about the country in the year 1800, we heard a great deal about these matters, and about the increase of the public debt, and we were solemnly assured, that if those then in office were turned out. and better men, as they were called, put in, we should be ever after rid of oppressive taxes, and of standing armies, and useless officers, and of all the other grievances of which we had then to complain. So we agreed to a change, and fools like, expected to be as happy as the day was long. Now we have given to these men a fair trial, have tried them as long as they could askaus to try them, and it is now our duty to pronounce sentence upon them. Many of those who were anxious to get them into office, have long since found out that they were mistaken & in their characters and principles, discovering this to be the case, have like honest men, abandoned them. Ought not every honest man in the community to give them up? They pretend to be our friends, our best friends, and always have pretended so-But what proof can they give us of their friendship. Thy make great professions, but professions will not do. A man may profess to be my friend while he is sending a dagger to my heart. I choose, and every honest man ought to choose to judge of men in office by their acts and deeds. These men professed to be violent enemies to taxes a land-tax, a stamp tax, a still tax, a tax upou salt, &c. and told us that the men who laid these taxes ought to be turned out. Then I say
as they themselves have laid these
very taxes, and a great many others,
that old Adams and his ministers
never dreamt of laying, why these men, and their supporters, ought to be turned out too. They pretended to be violently opposed to a stand ing army; were vastly fearful that a few regiments of regulars, though commanded by the great and good Washington, would enslave this nation; and yet these very men, who thus clamoured against Washing ton's small army, have now established an army of ten thousand men while they had power they did in time of peace. At that time enalaye us? They had the telep they hated the sight of a tax gatherer; and now, when they are in power, the nation awarms with them. Office holders were perfect bug-bears, and now every fellow who bustles and is active for them. elections must have a snug office that they cannot be masted to his services. We all removes tles and is active for them at for his services. We all remember months. And is it possible that how they blathered and blustered of us are such fools, as these po

added upwards of one tions to the national d course of two or these is not this plain simple which no man can conte cient to prove to you that now in power ought not to be ed. They have deceived a ed. They have deceived us, shockingly deceived us; and n who have deceived us ought wilfully deceived us, ought trusted no longer. They come ed too of the expenses of the vernment while the federaling in power ; now let us examin was the amount of these expe-

own testimony upon this subj official reports have been made congress of the annual expense the national government free formation, and as these reports made out by their own officen, must acknowledge them to be and all must believe that they not done themselves inin telling the story.

The whole amount of the expenses of the government during the 12 years administration of Washington and Adams, the expenses from 1801 to 1811, being the eight years of

Jefferson's adm'n. two first years of Madison's, was \$ 54,437,41 he whole expenses of government during the 12 years she federalists were in power, less than the

sill presently prove, had supperfit to a suit, to costs and amages; that from the mans of Mr. Alexander alone, I was ompletely in the power of Mr. Mod I am bound to any, although the power of Mr. Rown, he mail himself of the advantage expense of ten years of democratic administration, \$ 12,543,027 This statement is confined to xpenses of government, and to not include the money paid on count of the national debt. In years then of economy Jeffenss Madison spent upwards of ted and a half millions of dollars and than was spent in twelve ye federal waste and extravagance. speak of Adams's administration lone, the expense of the mil department for the year 1814 of ceeded about one million of de the whole expense (exclusively off debt) of the whole 4 years admission tion of John Adams; and as Washington's administration, expense (exclusive of what was on account of the debt) for convears, less than the expense of military establishment alone for the state of the year 1813. These facts are the from official documents, furnish by democratic officers, and will able us to judge which we ought prefer, federal extravagance, or mocratic economy. These has prove to us how we have been should be the men April 1811, Mr. Alexand ne a letter, of which the fo ed and bamboozled by the men copy : "Dear Sir, power, and dearly have we prid it. But we are told, that the fee ralists are the enemies of theter try, of liberty—and who says has The sober, industrious, honest pa of the community? No—butan of whipper snappers, the took power, the expectants of office; those who are living upon the polic money - These are the chapter

wy and grievous taxes were not

April 13, 1811. posed upon us, to take from us ry thing that we could earn. It these are the people who have us to believe that they are best friends, and the federalists were us, that if the federalists were nower our libertures would not

ch or April, Mr. Alexand Mr. Maynard store house to go to the store house of mard, and take all the good thing that was there, it all , had the goods to them, and sold them was 437 22, Mr. A for rent was only 15 it will be seen, that Mr. r had led me into an error, of the most importance to who had no interest in t Maynard's goods, except the Mr. Alexander for re presently prove, had su

me after the sale of those owie called on me, and infor the presence of Mr. Shaw, inst me for the illegal dist einst me for the illegal dist alsof Mr. Maynard's goods. t that moment have given up es, and ten times as much, it ad hid a finger on the good firmerd, It will be borne but the sale of those go and the state of t ent to Mr. Alexander, and im to pay the sum of mon ands over to Mr. Bowie, whitled to receive it as the de Maynard. I called on I

"I have seen Mr. Bow nd had particular convers um on the subject that exan now assure you, that no second you may pest on the specing will give you as the specing the business.—In specing the business—In specing the business —In specific pound to save you for a save yespect, and shall desay respect, and shall desay respect.

W. ALEXA

Artif 13, 1811.

Does Mr. Alexander preto a soney of me in this weent; and why? be a him any. And is it is tell, that from April 16 816, a term of five years been in the habit of the area bought goods of him, repeatedly paid him am soney, have done busine neces, have done busines meanly in his counting strength of a sum of a sum

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commencement. Alexander, and ch or April, Mr. Alexander me to distrain on James lexander ed for rent, which he Mr. and for rent, which he Mr. dexander leged was due to him. I requested r. Alexander to make cut his account stating what was actually due on Mr. Maynard to him; this he id he would do bereafter, directing to go to the store house of Mr. Maynard, and the all the goods, and say thing the was there, it all would of pay him. I proceeded to the zer-house of Mr. Maynar, found in they, had the goods uppraised, directly determined them, and sold them at auctor the amount of the sale, says Mr. amount of the sale, says Mr. with one hand, he is stabbing me with der, was 437 22. Mr. Alexan. the other; from my soul I despise his litclaim for rent was only 156,66 \$ tleness; a reptile, mean and contemptible; and I have the consolation to it will be seen, that Mr. Alexanhad led me into an error, and one say, that men of reflection and dis-cerament will not speak and act as a of the most importance to myself; I, who had no interest in the sale Maynard's goods, except on the ill presently prove, had subjected sill presently prove, had subjected syself to a suit, to costs and heavy amages; that from the management of Mr. Alexander alone, I was placed ompletely in the power of Thomas H. towie, Esq. trustes for Mr. Maynard, and I am bound to ay, although in the power of Mr. Rown he never did vail himself of the advantage. Some ime after the sale of those poods, Mr. towie called on me, and informed me, at the presence of Mr. Shaw, that he ad instructed Mr. Shaw to bring suit rainst me for the illegal distress and inst me for the illegal distress als of Mr. Maynard's goods. I would that moment have given up all my ad hid a finger on the goods of Mr. faroard, It will be borne in mind his the sale of those goods was 3722, that Mr. Alexander's claim for sale and sold goods to the amount of 80 55 over and above Mr. Alexanerachim for rent, and to we haven to had no legal right or title that on ting informed by Mr. Bowe that a uit was to be instituted against me, I ent to Mr. Alexander, and prayed of im to pay the sum of money in his ods over to Mr. Bowie, who was entiled to receive it as the trustee of fr. Maynard. I called on Mr. Alex-nder again and again, and ou the 13th April 1811, Mr. Alexander writes ne a letter, of which the following is

"I have seen Mr. Bowie to day, nd had particular conversation with and had particular conversation with all on the subject that excited your cars, expressed to me yester of and an now assure you, that not event or secretary you may rest entirely easy expecting the business—Indeed I hold spall bound to save you from injury access respect, and shall do so.

Yours with respect.

W. ALEXANDER.

113, 1811. speatedly paid him small sums of sensy, have done business with him rivally in his counting room, and sever one wors said about this claim, still last April? Will common sense sy that I should call on Mr. Alexan ander and request him to do an act, which was to exonerate me from the syment of a sum of money and substrains save as a feelings, and also prevent me from him gaued, and at he same time sense de from him the means which some real to enable him do so ? I cal mid before that I had so interest is the alle of Mr. May-sird's goods; seek on the sum accords due Mr. Alexander for rent; ato enable him due Mr. Alexander for rent; toget of the sale was \$ 4.57 22 on that sum was \$ 15 of which I received only giving up to Mr. Alexander cents, which I was fairly and suitled to this Mr. Alexander

trate, without shy date, never altempted to prove it, no items usmed in the account, but brings his suit to rece rer a lumping sum of 48 59; and this appears to be a feast to a Voter. I heartily wish he may 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. Bid any man ever advance such a doctrine as this before—that a man should bring suft against another; and for some cause he is non-stited, 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 reputation. If by any act of mine I bave 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, it will see that every line of his write trays him,
proves him a hypocrite; & assassin like,
while he extends to me his friendship

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 Veter, neces sity alone compels me to do so; 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. Warfield, have some and ge of this transaction; these are gentlemen of standing, and whose words will not be doubted. Let an man ask Mr Warfield 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 observations to the public for their con-

Voter does. The unmanly attack a

him up to the world as an object of

sideration. Rezin Spurrier.

13th Sept. 1815.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH. Fellow-Citizens of Maryland

The time is now rapidly approaching, when you will say, by your votes, whether you will endure the reign of Madisonian fraud and delusion any longer. Such a crisis is unportant in the history of all reunportant in the history of all republics—the season when the sovereignty reverts to the people—
when they are called upon to declare, whether their magistrates
have fulfill or abused public confidence. and the federal politics
proveiled, we should have been
harrassed by no embargo—no nonintercourse—no non-importation intercourse no non-importationno non-exportation-no war-no national bankruptey. The atreets of Baltimore, now bustling with business-your crowded ware-houses-your ships unfurling their sails, and preparing to stretch for foreign best Mr. Alexander pretend to claim and preparing to stretch for foreign climates, are but slight and unfaithful representations of the prosperity that from April 1610, to April 1815, a term of five year, when I have been in the habit of the ing Mr. Alexander almost every die, that I have repeatedly paid him small sums of field for our somme tial enterprise.—the golden harvest nodded to the policy prevailed. Europe at that time agitated and convulsed by ar-terminating wars, spened a large field for our comme cial enterprise -the golden harvest nodded to the sickle, and all that was wanting, was an ionest, faithful and enlightened 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 brethren, thus interdicted from their proper element, were laughed at by our wise and philosophic adminintration. Remonstrance and enthe merchant ; for our administration, resolving to extirpate com-

their barns and grainaries, for want of exportation. In the mean time our treasury, supplied as it was, by the redundant streams of commerce, was drained and exhausted and our administration, as if resolved to outdo even themselves in iniquity, plumed na 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 natio with a victory over the snow banks of Canada; and we were told, that this acquisition would be an amole recompense for national insolvency.

Fellow-Citizens, for year, after

year, have our alministration-pur-

sued this system of iniquity; they have laughed at your distresses, and insulted your respectful remonstrances-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 shealders of your posterity. Now, since all their abominable 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 tion, non exportation, embargo and measures, since they have landon-ed them without obtain their objects. They say, that the federalists 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 fellowcitizens a conviction, that federal policy was always their aim, and that the teason why they have not enjoyed these blessings long since, is entirely owing to the federalists themselves. To cite a singlin-stance, how far have these intriguing politicians put back the prosperity of Baltimore! With the ardor and enterprize of her citizens, what might not have been expected, had commerce remained unfettered from the time of Washington down to the present day-what a magnificent mercantile emporium would this kiry 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 enterprize? The beams of our presperity had dazzled our vision. Such immense masses of capital were moved and returned, that we grew giddy under the overwhelming bounties of fortune. We quarrelled with our prosperity, and prosperity will not be slighted with impunity. Adversity came upon us, and her scorpion scourge has lashed our administra tion into a sense of their duty. Since they have, under such severi ty of chastisement awakened to their senses, true to themselves, they endeavour to deceive their countrymen again, and to claim credit for the marks imprinted by the

We speak fellow-citizens, what all of you have known, what all of you have felt, and we appeal to your own bearts, 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 person book, containing several papers. A letter printed in a hand-bill testerday, and circulated about town, is, in all probability, one of them. From having never how scaled, it appears to be a copy which Mr. Herperkept, and which has been obtained by picking his pocket, and reserved Early last winter, Mr. Harper' by picking his pocket, and reserved for the use to which it is now applied. Such are the democratic

disavowed, and repeatedly offered to guard against, but the democratisadministration, determined not to lose any pretext for a quarrel and a war, which Buonapartes had ordored them to make, and which they were resolved to make as soon as they could, always rejected these

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 seamen 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 furhisned a sure and ready pretext for

the war. As to the letter itself, thus understood, 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 refugation. He has not only asserted, as he does in this letter, but incontrovertibly 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 Buonaparte' downfall ; that they then gave up all these pretensions, and patched up a peace without obtaining 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 democrats, who probably got possession of it by pocket picking, are foolishly attempting to make about it.

But it is perfectly well known that when the question was to defend the country against the attacks of the British, Mr. Harper's opinion 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 recollection of every body.-This, and not noisy and hypocritical declamations, is the true test of patriotism and public spirit. " By their fruit ye shall know .hemt"

New-Fork, August 4.

BUONAPARTE IN LONDON. Captain Cole, of the ship Savannah, who arrived this morning in 40 days from Havre-de-Grace, informs us, that on the 3d of August, 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 himself saw them on their-way thither, under a very strong military escort. Most probably, they will be confined in the Tower, until a final decision shall be formed as to their ultimate destination.

Captain Cole is the bearer of despatches from our consult as Paris, 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 farge 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 Magoaystem, by non-importation, non-intercourse.

It may be proper to remark, by o'clock in the morning. All the candidates are particularly invited to attend.

We were artfully told at that time, of impressment." The meating to take place at 9 o'clock in the morning. All the candidates are particularly invited to attend.

September 11.

The terms will be accommate 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 requestd to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to Benjamin Ogle, Admr.

Or to Samuel Ridout, Annapolis.

Sept. 14 The subscriber having obtained from 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 nuthenticated. And he requests all persons indebted thereto, to come forward and discharge the same immediately.

Thomas H. Bowie, Almr. Sept. 14, 1815.

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.

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 19th 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 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.

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 apprechant and deliver the above 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 fore-warned harbouring or employing said Walter Cross.

September 7,

NOTICE.

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

Robert Franklin, Admir

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully so holts the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county. 26

Private Sale. The strucriber will sell at private sale that well known estate called

Glorious Prospect,

in Anne-Arundo county, nine miles from Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon. It is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, bounding on South River, West River, and Rhoda River, containing 1000 acres filand more or less. more or less. William Sande

Muy 18.

presents and signed the same with my hand. Done at the (La) City of Washington, the 1st day of Septembe, in the year of our Lord 1815, and of the indepence of the said U. States of America the fortieth. JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MONROE, sec. state.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY SEPT. 7, 1815 FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, Lewis Neth, Jr. Lewis Gassaway.

YOR 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 woord George Davidson Abraham D. Mitchell Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Matthew Driver, Richard Hughlett. William M. Donald.

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 M. Mahon, William Hilleary, Joseph Tomlinson, James Prather, jun.

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

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

David R. Geddes, esq. Attorney at Law, of this city, was on Friday last the 8th inst. tried at the town of Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, upon a charge of murder: of which he was honourably acquitted ; the Jury giving in a verdict of NOT GUILTY, without leaving the box. He was defended by William Pinkney and Francis S. Key, esquires.

After the next election we cannot but flatter ourselves that the democracs will really begin to think that " the long agony is over ;" that they have laboured so long to operate by intrigue upon the minds of independent freemen, that any farther attempts would be vain and useless. We feel a confidence in the opinions of a great majority of the voters of this commonwealth, and have so great a regard for their pride and independence of character, that we feel a conviction they will never be burried away into any acts of imprudence by the solicitations of a few plausible intriguing demagogues. On political, solvation in the world to come, we wish to see them exercise that dis-

been atringthened by education, reflection, and experience. They have felt the oppressive reign of democracy-they have long writhed under an influence which has in a great degree controuled our public councils, and our confidence in their virtue is so high, that we will not for a moment believe that they can longer approbate the conduct of our rulers. They may be told how honourably the administration terminated a war with the proud Kingdom of England, but they will unquestionably be disposed to recollect what were the ostensible causes of that war, and common sense will teach them, when looking into the treaty, that no provision has been made for the security of " free trade and sallor's rights," and that the principles of paper blockades, about which so much was said, remained unfouched dur ing the discussion. What then have they to expect from the reign of what is called democracy? It benefits, in no one way, the interests of the commonwealth, nor does it protect the rights of the people-it makes boasting and extravagant promises, but has never in any one important instance complied with them. It promised to bring Great Britain upon her marrow-bones by embargoes, but we now know instead of injury it uttimately terminated to her advantage. It promised also to relieve the people from taxation, but they are now labouring under the most odious system of exactions, a system which relieves one portion of the mechanics of our country, while it imposes a double burthen on another. It promised the people the possession of Canada, but the war is concluded, and this promise has not been complied with. Instances almost innumerable might be quoted, where democracy has imposed on the people by specious promises which have never been realised, and led their minds captive by a system of intrigue which has been carefully concealed under the veil of candour. When these things are rightly weighed by an intelligent but insulted public, we have the strongest reasons to be lieve that democracy cannot be much longer supported upon the principles which have usually governed its leading advocates.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The election being near at hand, the electioneering folks, as usual, are very busy-A great deal is said on both sides, and a great deal of abuse is every where heard. There is, however, a very great difference between the charges that are made -The federalists say, that the democrats ought not to be elected, because they declared the war, and have involved the nation in a heavy debt; have imposed enormous taxes; wished the governors of the states to give up the militia to be sent to Canada; and finally, approved of the French conscription system, which would in fact have enslaved the whole people of the U. States Now these are facts which nobody can deny, and the people are only to judg, whether these measures ought to be approved of by them. or not. But the democrats make charges which they do not attempt to support by facts. First, they said that the federalists were for depriving the poor man of his vote. It turns out, however, upon inqui-ry, that the federalists were the hist to propose that the poor equally with the rich should have a vote, and be entitled to a seat sin the le gislature and to hold offices. This lie, therefore, is made clear as noon day. Next we are told, that the federalists are the friends of England. And how is this to be prov guing demagogues. On political, ed? Why, they were opposed to could to bring it to a conclusion. And if this be proof that they were the friends of England, then Eng-

w few indeed in favour of the tax-gatherers, army contractors, & those who were making fortunes at the expense of the country. Again, gress, or their order, the sum of it was said that the federalists were opposed to Buonaparte, and rejoic ed in his overthrow-and well might they be-It was Buonaparte who dragged us into the war; he said there should be no neutrals; it was the overthrow of Buonaparte that got us peace, for our administration then agreed to give up the points in controversy. It was the return of Buonaparte from Elba that caused England to begin to impress our seamen again ; and now that he is a second time dethroned, our seamen will be no longer disturbed .-And the second war, which the democratic papers wanted us to declare, may be avoided. And ought any American to be sor-ry for this? We are told moreover. that the federalists are monarchists and aristocrats into the bargain-Now one half of this at least must be a lie. If they are monarchists, they cannot be aristocrats; and if aristocrats then they cannot be monarchists. And what proof do they bring that they are either-Nothing but the say-so of men who are hired and well paid to lie and cheat the people. It is said too, that if the federalists are elected this fall then the poor people will never again have a vote, and we shall have a monarchical government established-But federalists were elected last year, and had a sweeping majority in the housewhy did they not do all this mischief then? This proves the story to be a lie. They ought to prove it. But I will prove most clearly that it is a lie, that those who say it know it to be a lie, and ought to

be despiced by the people. Our constitution says, that "this form of government, and no part thereof, shall be altered or changed unless a bill for the purpose shall pass the general assembly, and be published at least three months beore a new election, and be confirmed, or passed again by the legislature after a new election"-So that t takes two legislatures to make the smallest alteration in the constitution. If an attempt was made to deprive the people of any one of their rights, it must be referred to the next legislature, and the people would have nothing to do but turn out those who voted for the law. & elect others who would oppose and defeat it at the next session. This the very men who are propagating these lies, and expect to deceive the people by them, very well know. They are therefore wilful liars and ought to be treated accordingly.

Now does any body believe that the people's rights are in danger? Then they ought to elect federalists; ecause the senate is democratic. we shall have both parties to be a check the one upon the other ; and if the federalists in the house at tempt to pass any bad laws, the democrats in the senate may defeat them; and so if the democrats in the senate, should attempt to take away any of the people's rights, why the federalists in the house may oppose and defeat them. The senate is democratic; if the house be so too, then we have no securis ty; but, let the house be federal and our rights cannot be taken from us, unless both parties become traitors to us.

But we must trust the democrats they are our true friends. How ar they our friends? They have bro't us into all our difficulties; it was they who brought us into the war, and them only we are to blame (or the murder of so many of our citizens, the waste of so much of our money, the heavy debt, the taxes we pay, and the large army we have to support; and yet we are to believe that they are our very best friends-yes, but they boast of their patriotism, and so do bawds someimes boast of their chastity, and rogues make a terrible foss about their honesty. A COUNTRYMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette. We have been told a great deal tately about the waste of public money. The democrats, we know, are very careful of the public's money. The

Dollars given to John Henry for his attempt to produce some-thing of an evil war in this counry, is a proof. But there is another small matter of evidence on this head, which deserves to be re-membered; that is to say, the small sum paid to Mr. Jefferson for

from their maker, and which has friends in this country : there were | follows the law : " Be is enseted &c. that the secretary of the tres war, setting aside the office holders, sury be and he is hereby authorise and directed to cause to be paid to

in treasury notes of the issue order ed by the law of the 6th March. 1814, to be by them applied to the purchase of the library of Thomas. Jefferson, for the use of Congress. " January 30, 1815. Approved, James Madispn."

It will be remembered that when this subject was before congress, attempts were made to exclude from the purchase all such books as conress had no use for, and likewise Il atheistical and infidel works-Congress, however, decided otherwise, and generously resolved to give Mr. Jefferson this immense sum of money, which at an interest of 6 per ct. yields to him, and his heirs, for ever, the sum of

Dollars, to be paid by the good people of this country. Now, if this Mr. Jefferson had been a federalist, and one half of this sum had been voted to him even for a library of twice the value, what a noise there would have been ! But he is a good patriot, in want of money, and had no longer any use for his old books; and so our congress consents to take the books, and to let him have a snug sum of money for them. LOOKER ON

For the Maryland Gazette. The time was when we used to hear a great deal about the expenses of the government-the taxes that were laid-the standing army that was kept up, and the number of useless and idle officers in the country, living upon the nation, & getting rich, at the expense of the people-When judge Duvall, and judge Johnson and judge Ridgely, were riding about the country in the year 1800, we heard a great deal about these matters, and about the increase of the public debt, and we were solemnly assured, that if those then in office were turned out, and better men, as they were called, put in, we should be ever after rid of oppressive taxes, and of standing armies, and useless officers, and of all the other grievances of which we had then to complain. So we agreed to a change, and fools like, expected to be as happy as the day was long. Now we have given to these men a fair trial, have tried them as long as they could askens to try them, and it is now our duty to pronounce sentence upon them. Many of those who were anxious to get them into office, have long since found out that they were mistaken & in their characters and principles, discovering this to be the case, have like honest men, abandoned them. Ought not every honest man in the community to give them up 4 They pretend to be our friends, our best friends, and always have pretended so-But what proof can they give us of their friendship. They make great professions, but professions will not do. A man may profess to be my friend while he is sending a dagger to my heart. I choose, and every honest man ought to choose to judge of men in office by their acts and deeds. These men pro-fessed to be violent enemies to tax es a land-tax, a stamp tax, a still tax, a tax upon salt, &c. and told us that the men who laid these taxas they themselves have laid these have us to believe that we state that old Adams and his ministers when every thing we had to never dreamt of laying, why these commanded the best price, the men, and their supporters, ought to be turned out too. They pretended to be violently opposed to a stand ing army; were vastly fearful that a few regiments of regulars, though tion; and yet these very men, who us, that if the federalists were thus clamoured against Washing power our liberties would not commanded by the great and good ton's small army, have now estab-lished an army of ten thousand men while they had power they did a in time of peace. At that time enslave us? They had the teder they hated the sight of a tax gatherer; government in their hands for and now, when they are in power, years, and they ruled in the set the nation awarms with them. Or from the commencement of the fice holders were perfect bug-bears, volution to the year 1801. In fice holders were perfect bug-bears, and now every fellow who bus elections must have a snug office for his services. We all remember how they blathered and blustered about the increase of the national debt, although according to their debt, although according to their not attempt to tell us such les own statement, which I am told was they did not believe that we false achieve that we wish to see them exercise that disthe friends of England, then Eng. small sum paid to Mr. Jefferson for false, only a very few millions had abominable fools. Let us, we found the friends of England, then Eng. small sum paid to Mr. Jefferson for false, only a very few millions had abominable fools. Let us, we found the friends of England, then Eng. small sum paid to Mr. Jefferson for false, only a very few millions had abominable fools. Let us, we see the first the friends of England, then Eng. small sum paid to Mr. Jefferson for false, only a very few millions had abominable fools.

wers, to be defraye plained most lustily added upwards of one lions to the national d course of two or there ye is not this plain simple which no man can co cient to prove to you that the now in power ought not to be ed. They have deceived shockingly deceived us an who have deceived us but wilfully deceived us, ought trusted no longer. They con ed too of the expenses of the vernment while the federaling in power ; now let us example was the amount of these espe

It so happens that we have own testimony upon this sand official reports have been made congress of the annual expense the national government in formation, and as these reports made out by their own officers, must acknowledge them to be and all must believe that they not done themselves in telling the story.

The whole amount of the expenses of the government during the 12 years administration of Wash. ington and Adams, Was

The expenses from 1801 to 1811, being the eight years of Jefferson's adm'n. two first years of Madison's, was The whole expenses of government during

the 12 years she federalists were in power, less than the expense of ten years of democratic ad-

ministration, \$ 12,543,007 This statement is confined to xpenses of government, and to not include the money paid on count of the national debt. Is ne after the sale of those bowie called on me, and infor years then of economy Jeffersa Madison spent upwards of the the presence of Mr. Shaw ad instructed Mr. Shaw to b and a half millions of dellars or than was spent, in twelve years federal waste and extravagante. at me for the illegal dis le of Mr. Maynard's goods. that moment have given u speak of Adams's administration lone, the expense of the mil , and ten times as much, i ad hid a finger on the good department for the year 1814 marde It will be borne ceeded about one million of a sale of those go the whole expense (exclusively da 22, that Mr. Alexander's debt) of the whole 4 years adm was 156 66 2; take notic tion of John Adams; and as ad sold goods to the ar Washington's administration, expense (exclusive of what wash on account of the debt) for our 50 55 pover and above Mr years, less than the expense of military establishment aione for year 1813. These facts are tale from official decuments, forms by democratic officers, and will a able us to judge which we ought prefer, federal extravagance, or a mocratic economy. These has prove to us how we have been the ed and bamboozled by the meal power, and dearly have we put it. But we are told, that the fe ralists are the enemies of thetast try, of liberty and who says its are, expressed to me yest an now assure you, that receding will give you as herefore you may rest en specting the business—In apalf bound to save you for the your respect, and shall a Yours with respect, W. ALEXA The sober, industrious, honest pa of the community ? No-but a of whipper-snappers, the took power, the expectants of office, those who are living upon the for lic money - These are the chapt tell us about federal grievants

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me to distrain on James d was due to him. Afecander to make on Mr. Maynard was there, it all I proceeded them, and sold then amount of the sale, so er, was 437 22. Mr. J claim for rent was only 15 it will be seen, that Mr. had led me into an error, of the most importance to I, who had no interest in M. Maynard's goods, excep m due Mr. Alexander for re presently prove, had se mages; that from the man:
Mr. Alexander alone, I was ompletely in the power of The owie, Eq., trusters for Mr. M. and I am bound to tay, although the power of Mr. Rown, he wait himself of the advantage

e had no legal right or title ng informed by Mr. Boy ent to Mr. Alexander, and im to pay the sum of mor ands over to Mr. Bowie, whiled to receive it as the le Maynard. I colled on I ader again and again, and o April 1811, Mr. Alexans se a letter, of which the f "I have seen Mr. Bow ad had particular convers om on the subject that exters, expressed to me yest

W. ALEXA
April 13, 18;1.

Does Mr. Alexander prot
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the him any. And is it stall, that from April 16, 415, a term of five years been in the habit of the habit are bought goods of him, seesely paid him smoosy, have done busine control of the country in his country tere one word said about the control of the co

Before I proceed any furth will insert a copy of Mr. Alexanman and a de out in his own which it weren't to me in the part of A prit 1815. Mr. Rezin Spurrier, To Wm. Alexa wed us ; and Mayoard's goods, ived us sace, ints settled cash at sundry let us examine es, &c. Bal. # 48,59 judge corannual expenses s commencement s these reporter er own officers ge them to ben heve that they

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rs Mr. Alexander, and I am in arch or April, Mr. Alexander alled me to distrain on James W May-rd, for rent, which he Mr. Lexander desander to make cut his acon Mr. Maynard of him; this he is he would do bereafter, directing to go to the store house of Mr. thing that was there, it all would t pay him. I proceeded to the arehouse of Mr. Maynam found in them, had the goods uppraised, tertiald them, and sold them at auce amount of the sale, says Mr. der, was 437 22. Mr. Alexan. claim for rent was only 156,66 + it will be seen, that Mr. Alexanhad led me into an error, and one of the most importance to myself; I, who had no interest in the sale M. Maynard's goods, except on the ill presently prove, had subjected yielf to a suit, to costs and heavy amages; that from the management I Mr. Alexander alone, I was placed ampletely in the power of Thomas H. him up to the world as an object of contempt, As A Voter has a natural owie, Esq. trustee for Mr Maynard, and I am bound to any, although in the power of Mr. Rown he never did rail himself of the advantage. Some me after the sale of those paods, Mr. owie called on me, and informed me, the presence of Mr. Shaw, that he adjustrated Mr. Shaw to bring suit inst me for the illegal distress and le of Mr. Maynard's goods. I would that moment have given up all my , and ten times as much, if I never hid a finger on the goods of Mr. marde It will be borne in mind the sale of those goods was 27, that Mr. Alexander's claim for ens 156 66 2; take notice that we ad sold goods to the amount of 80 55 pover and above Mr. Alexane had no legal right or title that on cing informed by Mr. Bown that a is to be instituted against me, ent to Mr. Alexander, and prayed of im to pay the sum of money in his ands over to Mr. Bowie, who was entitled to receive it as the trustee of it. Maynard. I called on Mr. Alexader again and again, and ou the 13th f April 1811, Mr. Alexander writes as a letter, of which the following is conv:

"I have seen Mr. Bowie to day, ad had particular conversation with and had particular conversation with all on the subject that excited your ears, expressed to me yester or and an now assure you, that not event or receding will give you any trouble, hardfore you may rest entirely easy expecting the business—Indeed I hold appell bound to save you from injury a testy respect, and shall do so.

Yours with respect, W. ALEXANDER" ri 13, 1811. Does Mr. Alexander pretend to claim money of me in this letter? No cont; and why? because I did me him any. And is it not strange tell, that from April 1810, to April 1815, a term of five years, when I is been in the habit of coing Mr. tienader almost every de, that I are bought goods of him, that I have congut goods of him, that I have the prestedly paid him small sums of seasy, have done business with him rivalsly in his counting room, and sever one word said about this claim, smill last April ? Will common sense sy that I should call on Mr. Alexan ander and request him to do an act, which was to hich was to exonerate me from the syment of a sum of money, and also berwise save to feelings, and also present me from him the same time and also from him the same which sum was to enable him of the sale was a second of the sale of Mr. Maynard's goods; sampt ou the sum acunity due. Mr. Alexander for rent;
the amount of the sale was \$ 457 22
my less, on that sum was \$ 15
11 of which I received only to enable him greing up to Mr. Alexander to conta, which I was fairly and satisfied to; this Mr. Alexander

was right, to pay over to him any sum of money that I justly awed him?— Mr. Alexander brings suit against me Mr Alexander brings suit against rile for the recovery of a sum of money, produces his account before a magistrate, without any date, never attempted to prove it, no items hamed in the account, but brings his suit to recever a lumping sum of 48 59½; and this appears to be a feast to a Voter. I heartily wish he of glut his appetite. A Voter say the gentlemen named in his publication at live in town, and if I am an innoceat man, certificates from them would convince him of my innoceace. Bid any man 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 reputation. If by any act of mine I bave 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 Yoter, 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, the fill see that every line of his writer that every line of his writer that groves him a hypocrite; & assassin like, while he extends to me his friendship. while he extends to me his friendship with one hand, he is stabbing me with the other; from my soul I despise his littleness; a reptile, mean and contemptible; 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

> 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, at Mr. Wm. War-field, have some and lege of this transaction; these are gentlemen of standing, and whose words will not be doubted. Let an man ask Mr Warfield 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 observations to the public for their consideration.

Voter has made on me will justly hold

propensity to lying, I have done with

had occasion to mention A Voter, neces-

sity alone compels me to do so; I

him. 1 am extremely sorry that I have

Rezin Spurrier. 13th Sept. 1815.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.

Fellow-Citizens of Maryland

The time is now rapidly approaching, when you will say, by your votes, whether you will endure the reign of Madisonian fraud and delusion any longer. Such a crisis is unportant in the history of all republics—the season when the sove-reignty reverts to the people— when they are called upon to declare, whether their magistrates have fulfill or abused public confidence. Ind the federal politics prevailed, we should have been harrassed by no embargo—no non-intercourses. no non-exportation-no war-no national bankruptcy. The streets of Baltimore, now bustling with business—your crowded ware-housrs-your ships unfurling their sails, and preparing to stretch for foreign climates, are but slight and unfaithful representations of the prosperity that would have attended our country, had the federal system of policy prevailed. Europe at that time agitated and convulsed by ex-terminating wars, spened a large field for our commercial enterprize -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 administration. Remonstrance and entreaty only aggravated the evils of the merchant; for our administraaystem, by non-importation, non-intercourse.

We were artfully told at that time, tion, resolving to extirpate com-

their barns and grainaries, for want of exportation. In the mean time our treasury, supplied as it was, by merce, was drained and exhausted and our administration, at if resolved to outdo even themselves in iniquity, plumed 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, the endeavoured to flatter the nacio 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 auministration - pursued this system of iniquity; they have laughed at your distrusses, and insulted your respectful remonstrances—they have violated the law they had aworn to maintain in its integrity—they have shed the blood of your brothers, sons and fathers, for a cause which by a trea-ty they have selemnly abandoned they have imposed a debt of mil-lions on the shoulders of your posterity. Now, since all their abominable 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 motion, non exportation, embargo and non-intercourse, are all rainous-measures, since they had bandon-ed them without obtains their objects. They say, that the federalists have been right, and that their charges against them are blustering falsehoods; for they now hambly tread in their footsteps. They have no hopes of success, further than as they can impress on the minds of their deluded fellowcitizens a conviction, that federal policy was always their aim, and that the teason why they have not enjoyed these blessings long since, is entirely owing to the federalists themselves. To cite a single instance, how far have these intriguing politicians put back the prosperity of Baltimore! With the ardor and enterprize of her citizens, what might not have been expected, had commerce remained unfettered 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 well as that of the federalists in in hand with commercial enterprize? 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 fortune. We quarrelled with our prosperity, and prosperity will not be slighted with impunity. Adver-sity came upon us, and her scorpion scoutge has lashed our administra tion into a sense of their duty. Since they have, under such severi ty of chastisement awakened to their senses, true to themselves, they endeavour to deceive their countrymen again, and to claim cre-

We speak fellow-citizens, what all of you have known, what all of ou 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?

dit for the marks imprinted by the

From the Baltimore Telegraph. COMMUNICATED.

Eurly last winter, Mr. Harper's postet was picked at the theatre is haltimore of a per book, containing several papers. A letter printed in a hand-bill esterday, 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 applied. Such are the democratic plied. Such are the democratic

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 ordered them to make and which dered them to make, and which they were resolved to make as soon as shey could, always rejected these

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 seamen 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 furhisned a sure and ready pretext for

the war. As to the letter itself, thus understood, 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 incontrovertibly 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 Buonaparte' downfall ; that they then gave up all these pretensions, and patched up a peace without obtaining 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 democrats, who probably got possession of it by pocket picking, are foolish-ly attempting to make about it,

proves that the truth stings. But it is perfectly well known that when the question was to defend the country against the attacks of the British, Mr. Harper's opinion 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 general, is in the knowledge and collection of every body.-This, and not noisy and hypocritical declamations, is the true test of patriotism and public spirit. " By their fruit ye shall know .hemt"

New-York, August 4. BUONAPARTE IN LONDON-

Captain Cole, of the ship Savannah, who arrived this morning n 40 days from Havre-de-Grace, informs us, that on the 3d of August, 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 himself saw them on their way thither, under a very strong military escort. Most probably, they will be confined in the Tower, until a final decision shall be formed as to their ultimate destination.

Captain Cole is the bearer of despatches from our consult at Paris, to the secretary of state, and from Louis 18th, to the French minister in this co. ntry.

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 Saturday the last day of this month, at or near Charles Waters's Mill on Mago-

amily, and for the security of the rope. The terms will be accommoding to a good tenant.

Frederick Mackabia.

Sept. 14, 1815.

Sept) 14, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from 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 indebted 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 T. Clements. Annapolis, Sept. 14.

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

Thomas H. Bowie, Almr. Sept. 14, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Apne-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.

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 by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 29th day of August, 1815. John Rhodes, & Admr's.

20 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, early in July last, swo 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 fore-warned harbouring or employing said

Walter Cross.

September 7.

NOTICE.

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

Robert Franklin, Admir

3w.

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully somette the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Aran-May 1, 1815.

Private Sale.

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

Glorious Prospect,

in Anne-Arundo county, nine miles from Annapolis, with the entire im-provements thereon, it is situated on provements thereon, it is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, bounding on South River, West River, no thode River, containing 1000 acres of land more or less.

May 18.

hankfulness ! Monstrous ingrati-ude! Every part of these easy anditions, is wantonly broken. And man too often turns rebel to his God, and deals unrighteously with his tellow men. The consequence is as inevitable, as the cause is certain. He is as miserable as he has made himself sintul. As duties, he becomes wretched. As yours to perform them, he becomes

Her troths so benignant in accents

And from danger protect her de innocent child.

Death's cruel lange, And Mortality's vision in haste of

Though dying, yet alt ! it would sweet-

or my pange,
If I thought you would motaten my
grave with a tear.

THE BAY THAT BEAMS POR EVER.

There is a bloom that never fades,

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

From the Gleaner.

THE COGITATIONS OF UNCLE

JOHN.

Are you at leisure, my friends i

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 grate

repeting 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

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-

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 had fixed those glorious lights in

the heavens? And Ot by whose power doth the splendid orb of day

the wonderful prerogative of res-tion. How vast are his powers ! Not commed to this earth, his

mind sours 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 Heat

When we consider the power of

man is an emanation from his De

orth his flood of hight and life

lemb awe, and the soul enquires,

is a delightful place.

upon creation!

The rose no storm can sever,

Go mek it stranger in the mind,

The ray that beams forever,

A rese no storm can sever, Beyond the tulip's gaudy shades, A ray that beams for ever.

Ah! If fate should consider

it will walt o'er your night

While we deeply deplore the wickedness, and consequent wresch edness that prevails in the land, the philanthrogic mind is led to enquire what can be done to arrest its progress to

There is an evil-a master vice-the proline mother of a thousand wors-the perennial spring of houndless 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 extent, infecting all classes of the community, from the humble cottage to the lefty dome, bringing in

its train moral depravity, disease

and death. By the influence of this dreadful contaminating vice, the notice mind of man, that places him first in the sphere of created beings and assimlates him to the image of his Divine Maker, is dethroned. His immortal soul is degraded and prostrated in the dust, and he sinks below the heart's that perish.

The habit of intoxication, like most other vices, is of slow and silent growth. A birter in the morn ing. A glass of coul grog at 11. A little brandy to settle the dinner, and a cup with a friend in the evening, often repeated, renders the practice inveterate. Liquor becomes 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 trend last on the beels of folly, and crimes foul and unseemly, 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 dwelfing and happiness and plenty fled. Enquire the source of domestic intelicity. Ask the pale wife why These are the works of thy Almighty hand. Parent of the Universe. The Heavens shine by thy spleudour. The earth smiles with thy beauty—and all nature is cloquent in thy praise.

And who is the favored shild whom the Almighty Fither 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 wonderfully made. With power to distinguish good from evil. Capable of the highest enjoyments. Morally free. And endowed among all created beings of the earth with the wonderful prerogative of resshe weeps in secret? Ask at the

A sage lawgives of ancient times, decreed, that an offence committed in liquor, should be doubly punished. 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 Circo. int licetual and moral attainment, indicated by what has already been produced in the sand sciences, it cannot be cannot that the soul of more poisonaus than that of three. It is bitterer than the waters of Marah. Lot was betrayed by liquor into the incestuous embrares of a daughter! Alexander in bia wine slew the friend of his boson! And its baleful effects, within our man is an emanation from his vine Greaten.

This is the being who is made lord of the earth. Manual the favored child for whom the vineyard is plant at. To himself given to possess and enjoy this delightful valley.

And what he the terms of the lease? We at considerations are to be paid of such amazing geodices. As the Master is great and the neyard excellent—so are the con-And its baleful effects, within our own observation, are too dreadful and frequent to bear recital. If the small pox and typhus may beast that they have slain their thou sands, liquor may exult with all the malignant joy of a Demon, I have aloss ten thousands. My countrymen, the Monter has shewined you in his folds.—Bresk from him or you are tost forever. The viper is upon your destruction is instituted.

do Stripes and Plain & Twilled Ma-drass do

Elegant Laveotine Shawis, Fancy Cotton do. Do. Silk Handker chiefs, White Patener, Do. Royal Ribb, Do. Marseilles, Printed do Black and Colour ed Kid Gloves. lins, 4-4 Mall Mull do. Short White & Col-oured do Do Black Silk do Men's Beaver & Kid 4-4 India Jaconer de 4-4 5-4 Plain Leno,

4-4 6-4 Figured do. With many other articles which they will sell low for cash, or on a short cre-

They also have un assertment of Groceries, viz.

Gun-Powder, Hyson, Young Hy-son, Hyson Skin, and Southong Texa Java Coffee, St. Domingo do, Cognine Brandy, Holland Gin, Chocolate, ... Pepper, Normege,

LIEEWISE Spades, Hoes, Scythes, Reap Hooks Seythe 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: 0, 13, 1815

Land for Sale. Will be offered at pulle sale, on Tuesday the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, it not the first fair day, on the premises, a tract or parcel of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne Arundel coun-ty, 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. Thus land has the advantage of being well timbered, also with upwards of 20 zeres of valuable mendow, and more can be easily made. The soil is suited to clover and plaister. A fursuited 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, by

River Percy In Landon-nally belonging to John Fr. Also everal other base include the whole of the

The property that the sursides in has eighteen normalized places—Also store house, wind nary, wind mill, ferry nares of failed eighty to disputable right will be purchaser or poschaser description of the soutisments (it is this) askeng persons wishing to parch Possession will be

cott's Mills, and sisteen from the city of Baltimore, containing apwards of hime hundred agres. This land is within a mile of Col. John E. Huward's farm. The soil of Woodford is not interior to any in the state of Maryland, and upon no land does plainter operate more effectually. 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 Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive grain, &c. The subscriber will receive 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. Tho-mas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Haward, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Anna-polis.

June 15 Wm. H. Marriott.

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 a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an interproved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly 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 subscriber on the premises. scriber on the pres

ohas W. Benson, June 15. TAVERN.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occu House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James themas. Its vicinity to the Stadt House will at all times reader 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 onremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Share, it is hoped that ther will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an catablishment 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 Renta

Charles Waters

REMOVAL

tcholas J. Watkins Having removed his Shop to the a lately occupied by Mr. William Co opposite the City Tators, returns

The owner may proving property, payin applying to Abner Li-near Cragg's Ferry, Pat August 31.

A CARD

The Citizens of Ann ectfully informed that the September next, to youth in English a attention, indicate

Notice is hereby give sent said county in the Gen bly of Maryland. At the and places an election will

This is to give notice, That the subscrib from the orplians court of Ame-Ace del county, in Maryland, letters de ministration with the will know out the personal estate of does Higging, late of said county dross the personal county dross the county dross and county dross the county dross and county dross are personal to the county dross and county dross are personal to the county dross are personal to the county dross and county dross are personal to the county dross All persons having claims against a cetate, are requested to bring that legally authoritiested, and those in a manner indebted to the estate, in a quested to make immediate payed.

Philip Hammond, mr.

Admir. N. L.

CHEAP GOODS

The subscriber being thing up his business it for for sale the whole Stock of Good remaining on hand, at on for each. Those who

Annie A. Aug. 24 feld. To the Voter

OF LYNE-ARUNDRE (

From the Feder The length of the munication and which it was rec its insertion in this day. The following !

dustriously circul morning (Sunday) of the Patriot, and at the Coffee Hou was to attract a c riosity, and create that the letter cont of great importan proper. We repu and letter, to shew important nor i speak for itself. we request the rea a few remarks, w

Patriot Office, PRECIOUS

A corresponder to us the followin, BERT GOODL GEORGE BAER, original, which ap been sealed, and been sent by son son, who unluck in the possession the Baltimore P seen by any res or republican ca From this ex the people of M ceive the sort of executive has a

jor general. T Harper the mos the British clais ing the late war cided enemy of dearest interests rights and inte of which the b bravest and best ed. Yet this is the most impo mand in the s federalists suc elections, to be the Senate of t Here is the

fernal British free American tied up to the men of war, streamed in compel them own country. THE a Baltim

" I congra cerely, my o news contai which is still the knowledg so well in You will ha from them be We have two delegates, an than 20 on j " The obj ers, in sendi have no doub

structions.

proclamation subjects, his and the ad commons to that the Bi taken their that as we them from petual alle RIGHT of have those they lay will not be waving our effect I pre

ers were in instructions those claim ours were

MARYLAND GAZETTE---EXTRA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1815.

From the Federal Gazette.

The length of the following com-munication 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 sub-

> Patriot Office, Sept. 9, 1815. PRECIOUS LETTER!

A correspondent has transmitted to us the following Letter from RO-BERT 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.

cerely, my dear sir, on the good hand. But there was a 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 .- Laus 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 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

till our government was informed, the arrival of the French frigate " Olivier," of the dethronement of Buonaparte.-Till then, they had intention to make peace, c 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 squal (squall) 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 dishonorable to the nation. The British doctrine on the subject of impressment and allegiance is CLEAR and UN-DENIABLE, 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 "cat their words is an act of RETRIBUTIVE JUS-TICE 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 !

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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 e-"I congratulate you, most sin- ver sent unscaled, even by a private news contained in your letter, rent on the letter itself, and consewhich is still more gratifying from quently 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 pock-et of the writer, until it was stolen affair of the Chesapeake is also 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 taken their stand on this ground; that state it now remains, and no that as we began the war to drive other direction is added. The letter being thus rendered unfit to be them from their doctrine of per- ter being thus rendered unfit to be petual allegiance, (a) and their sent, was withheld by the writer, RIGHT of impressment, they must and put into his pocket-book. It was stolen from thence by a pickpocket, 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 to our native citizens; we mean of nessed his conduct.

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 impress-

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. right to do. But we do not and Why these offers were constantly refused, let those decide who are well acquainted with the political for this plain reason, that we have events of the last ten or twelve years.

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The British " right of impressment" therefore, of which the letter peaks, 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.

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to be resisted to the last extremity. But as to the right claimed by the democratic party in this counas to leave it perfectly legible. In try, 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.

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 cannot exempt them from their allegiance to their own government, 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 can-

not 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 chr, acteristic 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 Our duty of protection is confined act? Let these answer who witcx-

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From the Redo

The length of the munication and which it was reits insertion in this day.

The following dustriously circumorning (Sunday of the Patriot, an at the Coffee Howas to attract a criosity, and creat that the letter con of great important proper. We reput and letter, to show important nor speak for itself, we request the rea few remarks, we

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MARYLAND GAZETTE --- EXTRA

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1815.

From the Federal Gazette,

The length of the following com-munication and the late hour at which it was received, prevented its insertion in the Gazette of

this day. The following handbill was in: dustriously 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 im-proper. 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 sub-

> Patriot Office, Sept. 9, 1815. PRECIOUS LETTER!

A correspondent has transmitted to us the following Letter from RO-BERT 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 ma-jor 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 Dea.

"The object of our commission- last winers, in sending home the Adams, I stance—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; them from their doctrine of perter being thus rendered unfit to be
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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

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MATOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER SI, 1815,

VOL LEXIIL

JONAS GREEN,

ECHICARRY, APRAPORIS.

DYING GROANS F DEMOCRACY

N proportion as the Democrate their cause to be despetheir rage and virulence to the. They scold and upbraid other, accuse their leaders of isness and their people of dacy, while every nerve is ined and every wile is practis-by one and the other, to support is inking cause; and all their calumnies, newly seasoned in fresh venom, are squirted to their lurking holes into the soft the Federalists.

has the polecat, when detected parsued, confesses his fear and yours to aid his flight, by tting his stench into the face of pursuer. The vite initial, in case and the other, may render pursuit disagreeable, but he not defeat it; unless the purtable week enough to be deterfrom their just gurpose, by fith

These ideas have frequently been bught to our minds of late, by conduct of the Democrats, but yet so fully and forcibly as on ding the democratic handbill, med "An American of 76," and ted " August 15th, 1815," which ely fell by accident into our ads. For this last squiet the ensive little unimal seems to ensive little animal seems to ve condensed, or as the Chy-ats would say, "concentrated," its filth. It appears to be a st dying effort, in which the pow-a of the creature are exhausted. As this handbill contains, in a

As this handbill contains, in a ndensed form, all the old stand-lies of the party newly vampt, with as many new ones as they we been able to invent, we have eight it worth while to notice despose it; not for fear of any orn that it might do, but to autot to merited indignation and intempt its authors, and the rotmand falling fabric which it was stended to prop.

tended to prop.

To refute, however, all its lies in stail, would lead us into too wide field, and would be a labour equaluseless and disgosting. They to very sumerous, and for the ester part of them, are so pre-sterous and absurd, as to refute emselves. Such for instance, as

"The federaliste have invariably mpported Great Britain, in opposition to their own govern-ment." By what means, when and how? "By scalously defend-ing the orders in council, which cut apour commerce by the roots." "They excused, palliated and justified the use of the romanawa and scalping knife, to which de-fenceless men and holplens women, and even infancy itself, fell vic-tions."

and even intency itself, fell vicling."
They justified the pillage and
the committeed at Hampton, and
there are lies which stare every
in in the face. No one, not even
emore ignorant, is unacquainted
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overthat no federalist ever planthe or excused or pulliated the
nitish orders in council, or the use
the tomalastic and scalping
the, or the excesses and barbaria
committed at Hampton. HavraUrace or elsewhere. The folin these lies, which every usan

of the most venemous and artial 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 tempted in 1799 and 1800, to make the possession of consider abla property requisite to entitle a citizen to vote at elections."

This fact, like all the others, is a willed fre. We might in charity suppose it to be a mistake, if the handbill did not shew its authors to be men of education and anowal

to he men of education and know-ledge. The truth of the matter is this, as the authors well know.

The constitution of this start, adopted with great unanapity by the patriots who conducted us to independence through our tevolutionary struggle, provided that no person should vote in elections for members of the legislature, unless he poissessed property to the value of thirty pounds, or eighty dollars. It was thought that a man who had not industry and fridgality enough to acquire eighty dellars, 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 state. This opinion, whether right or wrong, was at that time almost universal.

But while the framers and adop-ters 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 eath of the party himself, if he would aweat that he was worth thirty pounds, he was admit-

ted to vote. This answered very well at first; but as soon as the democratic party was formed, and began to saruggle for power, it was agan 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 constitu-tion. One had a gold watch lent to him, which he put into his pork-et 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 some-times served to qualify fifty woters times served to qualify fifty voters in a day. A hundred dollar bank note often answered the pose, though not so frequit it was sometimes found rogue who had received tied, that any worthless ages
the country voted for the di
stic candidates. An house
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because he would not tel
to usth, or fraudulently e

They therefore resisted and pro-vented the proposed alteration.

Great numbers of the federalists considered a qualification so prove ed, as worse than name; because it excluded name but honest conscienexcluded nane but honest conscien-tions men, and let in all the rosues. They therefore, joined the demo-trate afterwards in abolishing it sitogether, and establishing univer-sal suffrage. This is what the handbill calls an attempt "to make the possession of considerable property requisite to entitle a citizen to

Second lace.— They (the fed-"evaluate) opposed, when in the "minority, the establishment of "the right of universal suffrage, by " ballot, withour regard to property "qualification."

This is not true. They did not sil oppose it. Some of them did, as also did some of the democrats, because it was considered by them as a doubtful and nazardous change in the constitution. Some of them voted for it, and by their votes it was carried. The democratic lead ers would have voted against it to a man, if they had dated, because they found it more advantageous to have a property qualification, proved by the bare outh of the party, which shey could always slude, 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 misrepre-sentation. 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 supit was not a party measure, but was supported and opposed upon grounds not connected with the many democrats, no doubt, sup-ported it most realously, from the desire and hope of getting into office; because it included an abolition of the county courts, and con-sequencly opened the way for a great many removals and new appuritients. But many of both parties opposed it, because they or wrong; and many of both supported it, because they or their constituents thought it right. It is a wilful calumny to ascribe the opposi-tion solely to the federalists. But where shall we find any thing in this handbill that is not a wilful calum-

fact .- " The federalists the amelioration of trimes, which romand, by the penitentiary of a more sanode."

federalists did not op establishment of the peni tentiary system. Some of them

tentiary system. Some of them voted against it, as some of them voted against it, as some of the democrate 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 syttiles may serve as a specimes of what that be called a the leaser lies? We come now to one of more importance.

Fifth fact—"They attempted of the restablish the bipacopat to ligion as the religion of Mary-we land; thus connecting church and state, and conferring church of England, to the oppression and injury of all the democratic Gallemies, is the most prodigate and attrocious; and it is attonishing that there should be found, such in a party of cerrupt and

to carry it into effect; although, as men of common sense, they must and do know, that nothing could be more revolting to the public feelings, opinions and tabits, shan such an attempt; or would mare 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 accountion 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 it is nucessary to state, When contrasted with the accusation it affords a perfect specimen of democracy.

of democracy.

It has been customary in this state to incorporate such religious accieties 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 conve-niently and beneficially their church concerns, and better to administer their church property; and such incorporations, it is believed, have never been refused to congrega-

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
is would be useful to the congreis would be useful to the congregations to have them all incorpo-tated, 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 authorise the incorporation, on the usual terms, of such Episcopal congregations as might apply for it, and conform to the conditions pre-

cions, which had been before incorporated to enable them to hold property, to a limited amount, for the other corporate bodies, their corporate concerns. Nobody dreams of giving them privileges not enjoyed by other religious societies, much lass entertained the preposterous idea of establishing their reterous idea of establishing their refigion as the religion of the state. The
sole motive for passing ageneral 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 hand-hill calls an attempt of to re-establish the Episcopal religion, as the religion of Maryland; thus connecting church and state, and conferring peculiar privileges on the church of England, to the oppression and injury of all dissenting sects.

Shame where is a y blush?

Again—as The federal leaders, finding it impossible to prevail on the people to give up the freedomler suffrage, have commenced, a system of bribety and corruption as elections upparaisolded any where but in in tutura elections.

their inespecity and misconduct and for which they are struggline not the federalists, who are in presented of ground, who gained it is fair means, and have so fear seeing it by the same.

But this accusation, so remarks ble for its labelted and folly, still more reparkable for its importance. By whom is it made to Would any one believe that it is made by those same democrats whose brocry and corruption at election by those same democrate whose bri-bery 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 sa-pending, in corrupting the electional Let him be informed by way of sam-ple, that a single democratic foer-chant in Baltimore, and not the richest or the most liberal of the party. has been taxed 1500 dollars party, has been taxed 1500 d in one year, for the election fund, and past the tax. Let him be instrumed that one of the head lenders of the party sometime ago said to a person who sat by him at dipner, wif I had that man's fortune, (look. ing at a rich fedural merchant who sat at the table) I would buy the whole state of Maryland!" Such experience had he of briting in the management of his party, and such confidence in its efficacy is confidence however which we hope and believe was all, founded. dence 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 de-mocrat in Baltimore, whose immediste connexions are also wealthy, and more attached to him thin to gregations as might apply for it, and more attached to him thin to the 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 in their bands into the nocestary to get their which had been before in their bands into the nocestary to get their bands into the nocestary to the noces their hands into the pockets of him-and his friends for electionecaring purposes; and that he and his friends, not finding the promises specific enough, or not confiding in their sincerity, have toot their pock-ets closely shut, and thus profisced an alarming derangement and defi-ciency in the department of finance; notwithstanding which, by extra ex-ertiods in other querters, the sum of 50,000 deliars at least, some on good grounds think 56,000 has been of 30,000 deliars at least, some or good grounds think 50,000, has been comitted to the counties and is absentively employed in the purposes of bribing. Let him be informed a all this, and he will perceive who the democrats raise the cry of bribery and corruption; precisely a herd of pick-pockets raise the cry of thieves! thieves! in a crook. It is time to return to the bandbill, which informs us further, that the federalists of Marsland who the federalists of Mar

the federalists of Maryland they get into power, then every nest republican out of office, appoint the wast and most un eipled was of their own party. No man who is at all acquainrich the proceedings of this p when in power, who knows they torned out of office and they appointed, can read this to out laughter. Let us pass it by there again in the handbill.

"They have sancaioned the dor of the public treasory, wards of 1000 dellars, les the sent governor of Maryland, of

OR ANNAHOUSE,

THE ARREAGUNDED CORNEY. Colonel Thomas Hood Doctor Richard Hopkins Virgil Maxcey

Joseph Brown, 4th Major Matthew Tilghman Col. William Spencer

TECH COUNTY, Cambert Beard corge Davidson braham D. Mitchell Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Marthew Driver. Richard Hughlett, William M. Donald.

TALBOT COUNTY. Jabes Caldwell, vard N. Hambleton, John Seth, Alexander Hands.

PREDERICK COUNTY. Coi. John Thomas, Joseph Tancy, Joseph Howard, James Johnson.

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

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

ALLEGANY COUNTY. William M.Mahon, William Hilleary, Joseph Tomlinson, James Prather, jun.

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

POR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY. James Massey, John Tilghman, Samuel M. Keens, Nathaniel Cacy.

If any thing in this age of won Hers can excite surprise smong the well thinking part of the community, it is the impudence of jacobinio demagogues. Notwithstanding al the blunders, absurdities, and wil. ful 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, extelling their conduct in the most extravagant terms. Federalists have been accased by them of applauding all the acts of the British government which sended to affect our commerce ; but the truth is, that they never even palliated them any farther than as they were retalletory to that system adopted by the grand adversary of civilized man, and the professed friends of the demograms of this country. We would dely the most enthusiastic realots in the cause of Buowaparte, and the most inflammatory demagogurs among the devotees of restrictions on commerce, and advocates of taxes, to shew one aingle instance where federalists shewed any disposition to abandon the interests of their country, and neglected to step forward in its defance when aided by the simost un-limited resources of the general go-

ed to the field of bartle in defence of the liberties of his country, his family and his fineside, with that a lacrity which does him immortal credit. Will any democrat, howhowever attached to the fallen despor of France, pretend to say that federalists pulliated the conduct of the British officers on the coast of the Chesapeake, in robbing hen rocats, and sheep folds ; in destroy ing property of individuals which could be of no service to them, and stealing away negroes ; if so, he will find that he asserts what it false, for there are too many docu ments to shew that they reprehended any acts so debasing to a diviliz ed people. We could wish to think well of the demogratic party, for they are principally our fellow-citisens by birthright, but they have suffered themselves to be seduced by. the plausible tales, and sophistical arguments of a band of renegado 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 risped his blood, and his all, in schieving 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 forhis 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 asperaions. Pederalists were formerly accused of being extravegant and wasteful of the public money, but every one who knows any thing of the wast expenditures of government. knows that the democrats, since they came into office have expended thouhundreds. They increased the poblie debt to such an amount that is must ultimately prove for more distressing to the country than it has ever yet been, or was expected by

the only pleans which could pro

duce any equality of exchange be

y exceeds our exports, and that United States stock has been to-mitted in great quantities for the balance, and that the interest of this stock must be paid where it happens to be when it becomes ue. 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 aiders and abettors, as we will, unbissed 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 langs in extolling their virtues.

For the Maryland Gazette. Democratic Theft and Misrepresenta-

tion Exposed! A great uproat has been made during the last two or three days, about a letter which is said to have heen written by Mr. Harper to Mr. Baer .- The stale epithets of Tory, Fraitor, 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 violeng that my curiosity was excited to see the traitoroug letter which had occasioned such a terrible ferment. Accordingly I procured a and what do you suppose Fellow Citizens, I discovered? Why, noth-ing 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 pane out upon every virtuous man in society. But the letter you will exclaim, What is there in the letter ? It is now submitted to ou, my friends, unpollated 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 noth ing but what the disciples of Washington, and the advocates of his po-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 ow 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 ses 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 authorising us at any time to re 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 be-lieved it to be correct? And now these fellows have the impudence to ask us to turn about and support them again, becomes, forsooth, Mr. Harper ventures to express the the most assgnine friends of adopinions 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 decuived bimasif, or attempt to chest
me out of my principles, by such
a fliney and franchient pretext.—
I shall therefore go quietly and reaolutely to the polis, and vote for the
men who have, and the wanters ministration. Do we not all know that the course adopted by government has about up the circulating medium of the country, destroyed tween the different parts of our great commonwealth, and increased to an elegate departulated degree, to an singet superallelled degree, the difference of exchange between this country and many parts of forepet. In proportion to our importations, and the checks pur upon our 'constructed' speculations in

n the letter be not true. the doctrine in question, a little pill to the President? Can an man doubt this who has seen at slow reluctance with which I yielded the arrogant pretensions which were advanced by him at the commencement of the war! Has was? Let any man deny this it he can, after reading the instrucour commissioners at Chent. They are express'y authorised to wave the subject of impressment. Arcordingly, a treaty was made, and signed by the President, in which it is entirely abandoned; and this fraud. But I te too after he had sworn in his wrath that peace should never revisit our fflicted land unless the British would make a full and express ack-nowledgement of all his ridiculous and new-fangled notions about Free Trade and Sailor's Rights, Call you not this awallowing 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 na-

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 althe shadow of a right to lay their hands on an American Seaman. If they do this it is at their perif. 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 na-tion, by the individual himself who may be taken, or by his employers. do protest fellow-citizens, that this doctrine so far from being hostile to the rights of the American sailor, affords them more effectural 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 cetting there; because it does not leave it in the power of British deserters to take their employment from them. But the preten which were set up by Mr. Madison cription to snatch the bread from the mouths of native Americans, by demanding half a dollar less, perbaps, 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 that their families have been left desolate, and that we are now for several years to come to be bowed flown 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

selves. I am thin to conceal. avert our eyes from our mardered country our ears against the of the widows and they have left, and be minds from the ex-

that scene of pr speri piness which America would have exhibited, ney which has been lay away in the late uping tended to render us possible, to the cru tax gatherers, * in draw our attention flagitious acts of au ministration. But these men, my fellow we are mot so ignor as they have perso -let our conduct on the clertion prove to them the sagacity enough to delect fiers, and independence smile upon them with Before taking leave of friends, I will make out British attacked Balti Rarper, who is accessed falthough exempted

ouged to him to

predentary on subjects relato private affairs, to which the
liceas feel but little of no conto yet I am constrained on the
sent occasion to notice a prece
sent a justification for having
set the statute of limitation, beto magnitude, in but of an
mant exhibited by me against
sent a how far he has succeeded by
settempt at explanation, remains
be decided by the impartial readMuch unnecessary irritation
out have been availed had he
ded to my urgent solicitation to
mine the items in my account,
set out has error. If it contained
a and it should be cheerfully exced; but this imposition be peaptorily rejean prefering the
set summary mode of proceeding,
set), to quash my claim at one
she by taking refuge behind the
spart of a legal plea, where any
sold bimself, and there amile and
set lenty of an homest creditor,
in Sparrie and somewhat in desetions and inferences; unfortuset lenty of an homest creditor,
in Sparrie and somewhat in desetions and inferences; unfortustely for him, this kind of logic
not suited to his case, we want
in matter of fact. He says he
as frequently done business with t our eyes from the in-mardered country as, a eary against the land e widows and orphus have left, and to willow ately for him, this kind of logic not suited to his case, we want him matter of fact. He says he as frequently done business with a in the course of the last five eats; that I had not importanted in on the score of any, claim, at that had stall times (excepting I suppose the very time I tried it) my emedy against him; all this is nearly proving nothing in point, a I shall presently make appear in truth the other man but Mr. iparrier manif, could have continced me that he was capable of aking a legal advantage of indulgate; but it may be that the starm reated in his mind by Mr. Bowie's herestender one cution, was deemed, but equivalent set off to the debt the major that he thought it beinged to him to project Mr. Mayard's interest, by he assumption (a right to liquidate accounts between us, in one or in both cases easy possible set up a plea, but it is put of of the question all with charasble allowances, we ball the come to the plain continue us. Mr. Sportier must sore to is from the contempts scepe of pr sperit as as; which America at the drawn oxhibited, it do which has been largely it in the late unfultible been appropriated in covements. If we les ed to render un because ible, to the creel grave gatherers. In abort to wo our attention from a tious acts of our wrecks stration. But let u e men, my fellow aligns are not so ignorate a hey have persuaded the t our conduct on in a tion prove to them that w tion prove in them that we active enough to detect their as, and independence on the upon them with the ore taking leave of the ends, I will make our acceptantion—Last fall, who tisk attacked Baltimers, who is accessed of super-right to be accepted to be accepted. us. Mr. Sparrier must sarely lithat no final settlement of accounts has ever taken place between we are suthorised to may that counts has ever taken place between him and myself; that my applies how several years ago, to that diet, and been frequent, and that in no instance, till latterly, did he ever demer at being coopsidered in my debt—if he demise this, under the influence of mental honesty, we must hosever lamentahonesty, we must hosever lamentahonesty, we must hosever lamentahonesty, we must hosever lamentahonesty, we must have privilege of another pleasing that of intellect a timbecility.

I shall horse in the mean lime, and careful to smend, and make all the more hitelityble, the gentleman's boasted, replanatory seatens ; I himb, demonstrate to the strilegible of hopes, plain comesses were, that Mr. Spurrier has a best committed a mistake. In the apping of the year fillow. I have on his paper in Dank for somewhere the first home real. Under has circumstance, naverally lattered he was then indebted to me 1485 for home real. Under has circumstance, naverally lattered he was been indebted to me 1485 for home real. Under has circumstance, naverally lattered he was practicable accordingly lattered toward encuring myself as his collect to do the puriness, who has therefore accordingly my direction executed the rely my direction and provides according of sales be trace of lend, lying in a mon-Arrinde's country. Called the amount provided the relation of the puriness, who has therefore and the provides had threatens, and sales of the sales and provides a trace of the class of the sales and provides a story and line also directly and the sales and provides a story of the latter of the latter of the provides and provides a story of the sales and provides a story of the sales and the sales and provides a story of the sales and provides a story of the sales and provides a story of the sales and the sales and provides a story of the sales and the sale performance of military performance of the fight, and by his any datents contributed large duce the glorious resist morable day. This het his the recollection of carry is expressly acknowledged is expressly acknowledged, it is expressly acknowledged, and of those who are printed to join in this large real of loss in this large of appropriation—them of faces within rise of his large real of the patriotism by the patriotism by the mation on subjects which the mation on subjects which is found of this approaches who, though he can discover in the conduct of almost one is, notwith thandles, but of the conduct of almost of the conduct of almost one is not with thandles, in the conduct of almost one is, not with thandles, in the conduct of almost one of the conduct of almost of the conduct of almost one of the conduct of t

John Hurst, H. H. Hatwood, Mrs. M. J. Davidson, R. H. Harwood C. Hohnes G. Schwest, 1. 13 Lawis Noth, Wm. Tuck. 202 50-

By cash received at different simes, 147 By foce, - 154

Deduct Me. Hohne's act. Due by Mr. Sput 41, 98

The aforegoing account is a short, plain, and full exhibit of the ground of my claim against Mr. Spurrier, which I presume he cannot invalidate, making him my debtor for 441 98. Now, as Mr. Spurrier has thought proper, unprovoked by me, to drag my name before the public in this affair, I call upon him to satisfy that tribunat, if clear and precise terms, how and in what manner this balance has been discharged, and if he succeeds, by a fair exposition of the transaction, I shall hold myself bound to avow

my error. I have now done with this man I have now done with this man of pleas, leaving him to indulge in imagination the belief that he has fully made appear what he has asserted, that he done not own me one solitary cent. The performance of this task, one would suppose, required undivided attention, but he has at the same time attacked the repose of A Voter, (whom by the bye I know not) for the purthe bye I know not) for the pur-pose it appears, of calling him by a heap of naughty names. In gene-ral it is prident so undertake that only which we are sure to accomfore we begin another. W. Mexander.

and myself; that my applica. We are authorised to say that

By virtue of a degree of the Chancery Court of Margiand, the subscriber will expose a Public Sale, on the premises, on starday, the 7th day of October hext, the real estate of Greenbury emphrey, deceases, consisting of valuable tract of land, lying in a time-Arundel county, called "A Matake in Friendship," contaming 15D acres, ingre, or less. Also suther tract consisting about 100 ress, called "Hamp and Fourth Connection," on which is created a Grist Mill and Saw Mill. These tracts are adjoining each other, and lay on the Head of Savern. It is degreed unsuccessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed, those who wish to attends by application of this property. It is degreed unsuccessary to give a further description of this property. It is degree will view the same previous to the sale.—

*Recease can rick the tands by application to the Jaces Plumphrey, who lives on the previous to the sale.—

Terms of Sale.—The gurchase to give bond with good scenarity to the tracte or payment of the proclass memory within twolve meaths from the sale of Bale, with interest; and as the payment of the purchase minutes within twolve meaths from the sale of Bale, with interest; and as the payment of the purchase minutes within twolve meaths from the sale of Bale, with interest; and as the payment of the purchase minutes within twolve meaths from the sale of Bale, with interest; and as the payment of the purchase minutes of Bale, with interest; and the sale of Bale, with interest; and as the payment of the purchase minutes of Bale, with interest; and the sale.

*Fraller Paraphrey, Trustee Sale, Sale to compare the sale of the purchase minutes of the purchase of the

thir, if not the next fair day, at the arm called Talley's Point, a number valuable pegroes, very fine cattle, mong which are five yoke of good ten, a small Bock of uncommonly as Bachary slicep, hoge, farming tensils, are doe. For all sums undercenty dollars, cash must be paid town that sum an months credit will a given upon the purchaser's giving ond, with approved security, with sterest from the day of sale. Sale atomimence at 11 o'clock. A. M.

Benjamin Ogie

"The Editors of the Foderal Gautte, Bultimore, and National Intelgencer, Washington, are requested publish the above once a week till se day of sale, and forward their so funts to this office for collection.

Sept. 19, 1815.

Sept. 19, 1815

A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

I am authorised by a deed of trust, offer for sale, that valuable little to offer for sale, that valuable little farm, whereon Capt. William Wesne, lately deceased, formerly lived, about 8 miles from West River, and 3 from the Cove on Herring Bay. It is said to contain \$65 screek, to be well wooded, and watered, and can soon be made very valuable for the growth of grain or tobacco, by the use of clover and slaister. The improvements on it are a very excellent Dwelling House and Ritchen, Barn. Tobacco, and Corn. Houses, Overseer's House, and several other out houses convenient, and most of them in good repair. There is a good garden, and orehard of very fine apples, and the fields are under good feneing, on There is also some very excellent meadow land. If I do not sell at private sale, before the 5th day of November next, I shall offer it

not sell at private sale, before the 6th day of November next, I shall offer it at it o'clook on that day, at Public Sale, on the premises, when those wishing to purchase will please to attend, unless previous to that day they see it notified in this paper that it has been sold at private sale, wishing to see the place will call on Mr. Samual Wood, who now rents and lives on it. I will also thank the oregitors of the said William Weems. creditors of the said William Weems, deceased to lodge with me their so-counts, properly attested, as soon as possible, as I have full power to estite all the debts of the deceased so soon as they can be paid by the sale of the above property. John O. Weems.

Look Piden, Sept. 13, 1815. James Williamson,

Having removed his residence to Bal-timore, returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage he has always received from the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity. The Saddlery and Harness Making Bu-

in future will be carried on, under firm, at the same place, by the sal scribers, where's constant supply chance materials will be held in reas friends, and the public generalty by Waters & Williamson.

Sarah Anne Waters,

Has just received a landsome assortment of Ledies dry and sundress SHOES & SLIPPERS.

As her old stand in west street, Annapolis, with a convenient assortment of dry goods suitable to the present and approaching season, consisting of broad cloths, milled plains, flannels, and a bandsome assortment of bombasetts, blankets, and fine Irish linears, a variety of cambricks, juconet muslin, long cloth, shirting eambrick, searcuckers, rejency stripes, cotton disper, cashmers, and other shawle Madrate handkerchiefs, seving silks, boot cord and webbing, plated and gilt buttons, long and short cotton boss, satin and lutestring ribbons, ladies straw buts, and slik bons is, dee, for very reduced prices.

Anne-Arandel County, to wif:

I hereby certification designs Belt.
of said county, brown before me, as a stray, trespassing on his emelosures.
Bay Gelding, about twenty years old, fourteen hands high, a star on his forehead, trots and desiters. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for and county, this 16th day of September, 1815.

The owner of the above since is regulated to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him ageny.

Jestius Belt.

Sopt. 21, 1815.

Hoan rorry on the Passibant, being that tract of land immediately opposite the city, containing eight handred and dine acres and three quarters of good land, great part of which is wood, of which there is sofficient to pay for the whole farm at two dollars a cord. The amble land is rich and well adapted for gardening, and as the packets to finditure run regular ly by it every other day they afford a ready sale of every production of farm or garden at your own dost.

The terms of sale are—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with security, for payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorised to give a deed. Sale to commence at 14 o'clock a. Ma.

Benjamin Ogie, Trustee.

September 19.

The Efficers of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and National Intelligencer. Washington, are requested to publish the above once a week till the day of sale, and ferward their accounts to this office for collection.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration he bonis non, each personal estate of Richard Tydings, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Sarah Tydings, Adms.
September 21.

Anna Cambrill
Informs her friends and public generally, that she continues to keep TAVERN (since the death of her husband) at the old stand of her mether Mrs. Urquhart, at the head of Severn, on the road from Baltimore to Annapolis, where she is well provided with, and will constantly keep a good supply of liquors, satables, lodgings, see She hea good and aufficient stables for horses, and well supplied with hisy, cats and a careful oster. Being near to myigable water, she will make it her constant care to provide as far as in her power, at the different smasms of the year, wild fowl, fish, crabs, and oysters; so as in every respect, to endeavour to accommodate astablectorily all those who call on her, in so doing will have reason to expect a share of public support.

Bunc. drundel County, to wife: Anna Gambrill

Sept. 21, 1815. 3w.

Since-drandel County, to wife.

I hereby certify, that Walter Brown, of the county aforesaid, this day brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the psace in and for the county aforesaid, a bright bay Horse, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, of the following marks and descriptions, viz., has a small star in his forehead, his left hind for white as far as the first joint, shod all round with old abone, about fifteen hands and an inch high, five or siz years old, no perceivable brand, trets, racks and explore, low in flesh, and is lame in the right hip; appears to have what is generally called the away. Given under my hand the 18th day of September 1815.

The owner of the above Horse is requested to come forsyard, prove property, my charges, and take him away.

Falter Brown.

Sept. 21.

The subscriber having obtained from the arphana court of Anne-Arundel county, letters obstantantary on the personal examples of Henry Margaret Orie, late of said county, deceased. All personal waying claims against middenated, are requested in away them.

Responds Orie, Adoit, Ories Saintel Bidout, Annapolis.

Designation Ople, Adole Orego Salpard Bidous, Amapolis, Roy, 14

Wherens, by an inquisition the body of a certain Walter on the 19th day of August is was found that the said Walter was killed by a certain Edwar was found that the said Walter M. M. was killed by a certain Edward Moules; and it has been represented me that the said Edward Mockes be fled from justice; and it being of the greatest importance to accept that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign numberment. They therefore thought proper to issue firmly proclamation, and do by and wis the advice and consent of the Gonnel offer a reward of two attrabates not have, to any person who shall appeared and deliver the said Edward Mockies to the Sheriff of Anna Arist del county. Given under my hand and the sail of the state of Maryland the twenty second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand sign hundred and fifteen.

LEV WINDER, Gov.

Ordered, that the foregoing procla-mations be published three mocks in the Maryland Gazette, Pederal Os-sette, Telegraph, Pederal Republicar, Prederick Town Hevald, and Easton

Dy His Excellency's command,
Ninian Pinancy, Clk.
of the Council.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 20th September, 1815.

The President and Directors of the Far-mers Back of Maryland, have declared a divi-dend of 4 per cent on the stock of and Bank for aix months, ending the first and payable on or after Monday the second of October, next to stockholders on the western shows, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockhold-ers on the eastern shows, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application on the exhibition of powers of atterney, as by mor-rect simula content.

June-Arandel County, M. I certify that Joseph N. 5 hath brought before me, as a to a dark brown Horse, with a round his near hind foot about hands high, his tail bobbed, a small star in his forehead, appears to have worked in gents; and about 10 or 11 years old.

The owner of the above there is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Sep (19th 1815.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscribbs of Anay Arandel county, but obtained from the orphana court of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal mate of David Simmons, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to being them in properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

Aurea Welch, Exempor.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained ters of administration de bonis not the personal ostate of Richard High ials of Anne-Arundel county, decercings at all persons having chin make them known, and all she any manner indebted, to make it diate payment.

Administrator de houis no Beptember 18, 1815.

A MEETING

mainta she whole time. We will any nothing of the assertion that he was not entitled to pay, although a committee of the House of Delegares, of which Mr. I. T. Mason, the great lawyer of the party, who would be a great lawyer in any party, was chairman, reported that shave was no need of a law to enable the council to allow this pay, for which its authority under extering laws was amply sofficient; and we will barely notice the extreme undesty and consistency of this accuration in the mouth of the democratic party; a modesty and consistency of which two incidents in its littory will enable us to judge, Mr. King, the former minuter of Mr. King, the farmer min ster of she U.S. to England, before he left that country, adjusted the business of the bank stock owned by this state in England, and adjusted it in such manner as to secure this bank ock to the state. The arrange ment was fully made by Mr. King, and the large property was secured to the state solely by his exertions, and by the weight of his character, and the consideration which he had justly obtained in that country. Mr. Problem was then in England, in a subordinate though a respectable station; but he had no more to do in the affair than the man in the moon. The transfer however, the agreed on with Mr. King, was not actually made before he came away. Mr. Pinkney staid longer, and attended to the making of the transfer, which employed a few hours of his time, and detained him a week or two longer in England than he would otherwise have stail would otherwise have stail

The democrats then in power in Maryland, gave Mr. Prokney who had recently declared himself of their party; and was in high favour, the modest sum of 12,000 dollars for his service.

There was another favourite to be gratified and rewarded, and the ed a snug job for him, Mr. Nichol-son had been zealous and useful to the party, and he was not rich. A law was therefore passed appointing a special agent to receive this bank stock from Mr. Pinkney, & transfer se to the treasurer instead of dito the treasurer at once. A commission amounting to upwards of 6000 dollars was allowed to this commissioner. Mr. Nicht son was appointed, he did the siness. which required five minutes, and consisted in writing his name twice or three times, for which he re-ceived his 6000 dollars.

dollars given as gratifications, to two favourites of the party; and by that party which now raides an outery, and talks of, "the plunder of the public Treasury of upwards of Stateon Hundred Bollars," because that sum was paid to the nus were eighteen thousand Governor for services of many months as a monder in Chief of the Militia, which it is serfectly notorious that he performed, and for which one of the first lawyers of the State, a most acalous months of the party, officially reported that the Council had anthority by

So much for democratic economy and care of the Treasury.

By their fruits ye shall know

Hear the handbill again.

They have violated the most ascred principles of military by appointing Mr. Harper, more private citizen. Major General over the head of a brave officer of the revolution, who had long been a Brigadier General? Se.

And who appointed Gen. Stambury, a more private braisen, to be a Brigadier General, over the heads of all the Colonels of his regiment. Who appointed Generals Nelson, Swearingen, Ringgold and Montgomety in the same mander from the ranks!

** Cost out first the beam that a in thing own eye, and then shall show sew decrify to cost on the winter of this handbill wall knew, this military the state, in never made by

knows that the volunteer system vas not in the slightest degree de anged or afforted, and that the vo-unteers, on the contrary, were tery well pleased with the appoint-

It would have been more credits-ble to gen. Stricker's patriotism, if he had been less panetilions, and had remained at his post till the danger was over, instead of quit-ting it in the middle of the war, on a point of eriquette, in which he was clearly in the wrong.

Let us return once more, and for the last time, to the handbill. Afof the evils which the people of Maryland are to suffer, from federal domination, it goes on thus : "You will see your boasted dec-laration of Independence burnt by the hands of the common hangman" (by order of the federalists we suppose, who had infinitely the greatest share in the dangers sufferings and services by which this Independence was achieved) " and you will see the names of your beloved Washington, and of all that band of heroes and patriots who fought for American liberty, (nine tenths of those who remain are federalists) branded and stigmatized with the opprobrious epitnets of rebels and

Let it be remembered that every one of them who held an office by the appointment of Washington, when the democrats came power and who had not joined their party, was "turned out to starve, and in many instances to make way for tories and British refugees, recently converted to democracy.

traitors,

After reading this hypocritical and disgusting cant, about " your beloved Washington," from the mouths of his enemies and traducers, read the following notice published in the Aurora, then and ever since the favorite paper of the demotratic party, and published too on the day after Washington retired from office. With it we conclude this reply, and we think that us could not be concluded better. All the remaining lies in the handbill, and they are exactly as numerous as its statements, might be exposed with the same ease. But this will

The following wicked paragraph is taken from the Aurora, of March

" Lord now lettest thou thy scream . depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation,"

who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in on mankind—if ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation that time is now arrived, for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country, is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer possessed of powers to multiply evils on the U. States— cover there was a period for reporting, this is the moment— Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to heat high with exultation, that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give currency to that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give correspon from this day ceases to give correspon to political iniquity, and to legalize corroption—A new ara is now opening open us, an zera which promises much to the people, for public measures must now stand upon their awn merits, and netarious projects can no longer, he supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington administration for eight fears, it is a subject of the greatest intonsonaded, that a single individual should have cankered the principles of republicanism in an ealightened people just emerged from the gulpti of desputism, and gloudd have carried his designs against public liberty states to have put in jeopardy its very the tence—Such, however, are the facts, and with those staring facts, this day nught to be a jubiles to the U. States."

Twilled to do e and Gray Stock-Black Bombazoen, Do Florentine, Do Humbazette, Do Florence, Do Caaton Grape, 4 do Crape,

Scarlet Bandannes, Plain & Twilled Ma-drass do Elegant Laventine Shawts, Faury Coston de Do, Silk Hamber chiets, White Parenet; Do Ganze Cotton Checks.

8 Cotton Bed Tick-White Jeans, Do Royal Ribb, Do Marsciller, Printed do pinning Cotton, 4-4 Mull Mull do.

White Patener,
Do Graze,
Ladles Long White,
Black and Coloured Kid Glores,
Short White & Coloured do
Do Black Silk do,
Mon's Beaver & Kid With many other articles which they will sell low for cash, or on a short cre-

They also have an assortment of Groceries, viz.

Cognisc Brandy, Holland Gin, Gun-Powder. Hyson, Young Hy-yon, Hyson Skin, and Southong Teas Spirit, Java Coffee, St. Domingo do, Chocolare, Mustard, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines, Brown and Loaf Su-

Spades, Hoes, Scythes, Reap Hooks Scythe 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-Arundet county in the next General Assembly, I beg leave to notify that I will serve, if elected, and solicite 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, it 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 mad leading from the city of Annapolis to Bultimore, 9 miles from the former of 21 from the last mentioned place, and 3 from the navigable waters of Severn River, in a healthy neighbourhood. The improvements are—a dwellinghouse, and other out houses, orchard, &c. This land has the advantage of being well timbered also with upwards of 20 weres of valuable meadow, and more can be easily made. The soil is suited to clover and plaister. 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 one.

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

H. Woodward.

August 10. house, and other out houses, orghard,

For Sale,

That well known property at South River Ferry (in London-town) origi-cally belonging to John H. Stene, esq. Aus several other houses which will include the whole of the property an

The property that the subscriber resides in has eighteen rooms, and eleven fire places.—Also aftere house and gracuary, wind mill, ferry beat complete, acres of land eighty, to all white an independable right will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. To give a description of the situation and improvements (it whis) asking the person or persons will be given on the first Monday of Novement, if sold.

May 11

SHERIFFALT

Aug 31.

Woodford Farm.

Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable farm in Anne-Arundel county, about aix 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 laid does plaister operate more of feetually. 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 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. The mas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Heward, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

June 15, Wm. II. Marriott.

For Sale, or to Let, That well known stand in Queen-Anne, Prince George's county, former-ly occupied by Major Thomas Lan-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 imroom 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 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 subscriber on the premises. scriber on the premi

Cephas IV. Benson.

TAVERN.

REZIN D BALDWIN. Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding. House, at that well known stand occu pled for many years by Captain James Thomas Ils vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to atrangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment. are assured that the best accommodati one are provided, and that the most unremitting attention shall be raid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped 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 himselfe they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.

July 2.

To Rent.

The abscribes has Three Forms to rent, containing from 3 to 600 acres each, lying try convenient to navigable water and the Baltimore market. They are adapted to the growth of fadian corn, when and rye, and most kinds of vegetables suitable for marketing. To good senants the rent would be moderate, and hight be easily (if preferred) in cutting and handling of timber, e.e. None need as lay but such as can give satisfactory to money of their capability of working and places beneficially.

Charles Water

REMOVAL

Nicholas J. Watkins

Lancelot W Offers himself a the city of Annapolls May 1, Tals

New Goods

H. G. MUNROE Has received a select As Goods, suitable to the as Ironmongery, and Greener which will be disposed of a cash, or to practual sustance usual credit.

Usual credit

June 16, 1815.

Prince George's County, in
Prince George's County, in
Prince George's County, in
Prince George's County, in
June 16, 1815, that Atla
Sinness of said county, prolore min as a stray, trappage
enclosure, a white hard with
old, fourtuen hands and the
high, paceas trots and gallon
under hand to me, one of the
of the peace a and for me
this fourth day August 1
The county of

Aug. 31.

Notice is hereby That an election will ! det county, on the first Mi tabler next, for four delega sent said county in the Get hly of Maryland. At the and places an election will a Sheriti for Anna Arund Solomos Gross A. A. Com

This is to give not That the subscribes but des from the orphans court of Auster des country, in Maryland, letter duninstration with the will amon the personal catata of John Higgsre, late of said country, and Ail persons having ships traine estate, are requested to irrest length authenticated, and thesis manner indebted to the estate. If quested to make immediate property of the persons of the per

CHEAP GOODS

ectiling up his business ince offers for sole the whole of

Stock of Got or reseasing on had-cion for call. These incord to purpless long

TOL LEXIII.

JONAS GREI

FOREIG LATS FROM EU New-Fork, the August mail Rolls, Robert Juli mander. We are J. for a Halifax p. inst. containing his Englands hagainst his will. A to St. Helena. for robably sailed on th

London paper of Serot persons disp his fortunes, account of the man account of them would be ad him in his exile Figmouth, (En Monday the fut)

Boonaparte was ers, by Lard Visc Henry Bunbury, u ease for the war ch the despot bea the most scate de been and was to fand, under any sernment might the ever would be less alive, and put trather than be Belleropion he was that through the shot through the shot of dying, we at death in the fie rest field for th

t length, after a pretenations on trange and ung you the other, disturber of the ce. As express a night, directing meet the North ismitted an o ceed fart a but to wait the umberland,

We have heard ellington is ab win France, so ditie understo libs permitted is permitted using their nutting their is tal taking a sole against al eccutre and so We understand got embass America, pro-c Lacedemon lich is fitting te,

> uct of a lot "On the st plot to her reposth Sour transity and state and an

AND ROTHER DATE INTEND

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER SE, 1815.

TOL LEXIII.

JONAS GREEN,

Three Dollars per Annun

FOREIGN.

PATE FROM EUROPE. Mens Fork, Sept. 13.

Ma morning arrived at this port, the August mail, H. B. M. Rolls, Robert Julian, esquire, esquire, we are indebted to J. for a Halifax paper of the

will be seen, that Buonaparte hagainst his will, has been or ato St. Helena, for which place bably sailed on the 7th of Au

neelot W

G. MUNROR

tice is hereby

I election districts of Ages Amy, on the first Marayanext, for four delegals; on the Growin Amyland. At the sale sees an election will be being for Anna Arundel tool Solomos Groses, San A. County, past St.

is is to give non

t the substriber but con-the orphans course of Austriber of Austribus, in Maryland, letters of tration with the will and a personal catata of victor me, late of soid county, see trains having along the personal having along the personal having along the personal trains are requested to iron the personal trains and the personal trains are requested to iron the personal trains and trai

CHEAP GOODS

t an election will

London paper observes, "A ber of persons disposed to fol-his fortunes, accompanied him logland, but were subsequently stated from him; and, it is said, a of them would be allowed to ad him in his exile."

Remouth, (Eng.) Aug. 5.

a Monday the future destinatiBuonaparte was officially comicated to him and his general en, by Lord Viscount Keith & Henry Bunbury, under secretary tare for the war department. th the despot beard with grief, the most scate description, ex-ming inarticulately that his wish been and was to domiciliate in fand, under any surveillance its enument might think proper, but never would be carried to St. ens alive, and publicly declaring ens slive, and publicly declaring trather than be removed from Bellerophon he would have him-land through the head by his shall. Magnanimous hero! If foud of dying, why did he not at death in the field of battle, the perest field for the gait of a sol-

thength, after a career of inso precessions on one hand, and neares and ungovernable curi-ty on the other, the departure of sixtureer of the world has taken a. An express arrived on Thurs ight, directing the Bellerophon at the Northquiberland in the sel, which ship stilled yester-accompanied by the Tobnana Ecrotas. The telegraph was at the all day, and report states, that rammitted an order for the ships ceed further than the ofbut to wait the arrival of the sthumberland, which is hourly

London, July 27.
We have heard that the Duke of ellington is about to lead the steet part of the British army, win France, sowards the Loire, ditis understood, shat his grace has permitted to accept a common from the allied sovereigns uniting their rapps to the British and taking the command of the lois against the mebal forces in escute and south of the kingdom. We understand the flop. Mr. onderstand the flop is the laced month, capt. Jackaun, but is fitting up for his convey-

Lety 31.

React of a letter from Plymouth,

dated July 38.

"On the actival of the Bellepiece, Ec, non, pape. Mattland, in
youth Sound, on Wadnesday
is having an hourd Napolout Buopette and unite, the Eurotae and
mon trigates, then lying in the
wald, were immediately ordered
when the piece introduction of the
tar sich, and ordered to be contiutly towing towns there to prehe my communication; so vary
not my they, that no boat whenmed to come within the frigates
made towars, atsented about a subscriber being from it up his business lineses not sold the whole of his Sinck of Goods, eventuality on hand, at for only. These offer advantages to give the polis Aug 2 - 104.

numbers of people have made ef-forts to get a negrer view, & have as often been perempterily ordered off, or fired at. The generals, &c. who accompanied him from France, are some of them on board the Bellerophon, and others on board the Myrmydon sloop and Slaney

August 1:

A Plyonouth paper received yesterday, speaking of Buonaparte, any a:—His curiosity on every point is unbounded, and versatility of talent and powers of conversation on all subjects whether trifling or important, esteoishing: such, indeed, is his appeale for information, that he often freely addresses the seamen and marines. It is impossible we have learnt from good authority, to imagine the fascinations of Buonaparte's address and conversation, which compelinvoluntary esteem and which compelinvoluntary esteem and attachment, and becave even those most animical to him in their hearts, of all hostile feelings while they remain in his presence. When he is him, and his countenance assumes pensive cast ; but when engaged in discourse his face exhibits a smile of the most engaging description, like a gleam of aunshine on a dark cloud, and his gestures are earnest and impressive. At his meals he exercises what is called in England a good knife and fork, and rarely speaks; in the use of liquors he is more abstemious. In a thorough acquaintance with men and manners. he is surpassed by few, and particularly which will appear remarkable, in his knowledge of England, and the principal characters in it who have signalized themselves by their abilities, in various departments. His marshals are almost continually on deck, in full uniform, in converse with their master, or the ladies & children. Madame Bertrand has been peculiarly inquisitive concerning his destination, and frequently hints that the emperor is poor, having only a million of france, or 40,000l, to boast of, while Talleyrand, formerly his minister, possesses immense wealth in all the funds of different countries.

Last night we neceived the Paris papers of Sanday, and this morning to have found in them a Royal Decree for disbanding the army of the Loire a but that army as well as most of the other armies of France, continue to brave the royal authoriey, and to stand out for terms. Its head-quarters are at Burges, and it mander, is at Paris. Two divisions of this army, are at Rion, under Excelment and Christele. They refase to hoist the white cockade, until they have the king's answer to their effer of submission. It is evident, therefore, that their submission is not entire and simple. We are not informed of the ar-

rest of any of the traitors menti-oned in the king's ordinances. On the contrary, it is said, that several general officers included in them, ports to proceed to foreign coun-

The Dake of Berry is talked of as the dustined husband of the Austrian Archduchess of Leopoldine.

The white fing floats on all the forts and vessels at Toulon.

The Duke of Angouseme, who has arrived at Montauban, ordered the arrest of M. de Sainte-Suaanne, Prefect of Taro, as well as private

abovetsry, and the Secretary general of the prefecture.

It is understood that Jerome Buonaparte, of whom nothing has been heard lately, lies ill of his wounds

heard lately, her all of his wounds in the fortress of Valenciennes.

A private letter from Turin confirms the arrest of Lucien Buonaparte in that city.

Government, it is said, has received accounts this morning that the peace is signed between the allies and France.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived this morning, ship Fat-tor, capt. Robinson, from Liver-sod. By this arrival we have re-clived Liverpool paperato the 10th, and London Gazettes to the 8th of

August from which we make as co-pious extracts for this day's Ganette, as our time will permit. Our se-tections shall be continued in future numbers.

London, Aug. 7.

The Bellerophon sailed on Frinay from Plymouth, accompanied by the Perguian and Eurotas, with sealed orders. It is understood that they are to meet the Northumberland at sea, when Bonaparte will be transferred to that ship, in order to his proceeding to St. Helena. Bertrand, Savary, and Lullamand, who are in the Eurotas, will be sent to some other destination, but it is supposed not to France, as was stated in the course of the last week. These persons were at first put on These persons were at first put on board the Liffey, and theuce transferred to the Eurotas, when the Liffey was ordered to the Downs to

be paid off.

French papers of the 2d inst.
were received yesterday. The information respecting the refractory armies is scanty. There are humerous desertions, accompanied by great disorders and irregularities on the part of the soldiers, who carry off their arms. These desertions and irregularities the Generals declaim against, and endeavour to restrain, evidently for the purer, by keeping the troops together, while the King's friends seem disposed to look with indulgence on the outrages in contemplating the reduction of the army. The main body is understood to have gone from the Loire towards the moun from the Loire towards the mountains of Auvergne, in which the most desperate will form gangs, living at discretion upon the country, when, as a whole, the force will have melted away to nothing. It is supposed, that when the military chest shall be exhausted, which may be concluded to be nearly the case at present, a general dissolution will take place of itself. The notorious Lefebyre, with two reginotorious Lefebyre, with two regiments of cavalry, have, it is said, thrown themselves into the mountuins of Auvergne as partitions, that is, as military robbers. Several of the persons of whom the King is more particularly bound to make examples have been arrested but we anprose only to be let loose again, with the double incentives of provocation and impunity, so

commit fresh offences. LONDON, Aug. 6. The following letter will not, perhaps, be uninteresting to our rea-

Belleroption, Plymouth, Aug. 2. innounced the determination of sending Buonaparto to St. Helena, and as he regularly enquires for them, perusing with the assistance of Madame Bererand almost every his notice. Indeed it was now publickly spoken of by every person.
Before this I had heard it was his
determination never to quie the
ship give to be sent to St. Helens;
and Madame Bertrand informed me on reading the above, he had again positively asserted they should

positively asserted they should first take his life.

If On Sunday evening he had the marks of much agitation in his countenance. On the Monday, when he disciplly learnt his destination, he remained on deck but a short time, and appeared as pale as death. Yesterday he was something better. I fear, on the arrival of the Northumberland, we shall witness some tragle scene. You know we are not the slop destined to convey him to St. Helens.

If A circumstance decurred last Sunday hight which seemed to be very year being a beginning to the scene I mentioned above. About nine o'clock Marshal and Madame Bertrand were walking on the op-

nine o'clock Marshal and Madame Bertrand were walking on the opposite side of she deck to where I was, in carriest conversation—and denly Madame rushed into Mapale on's tabin, threw inriess a matest for about half a minute, theu flying below to her own cabin, threw here self nearly out of the stare window, when she was fortunately chight by the log by Gen. Muntholan, She continued delirious the whole hight. To day she is better.

1. On the following marning Lord Eeith and Major Orderal Sir H.

to the above place, and granting permission to take with him part of his suite, with the exception of those proscribed, Savaty, Lallemand, and Bererand.-I understand he sent for capt. Maitland, and again assured the Admirgl and Gen-

again assured the Admiral and Genit was his fixed resolution never to
juit this ship alive.

* Notwithstanding the news has
greatly affected him, he continues
to shew himself for about 20 minutes every evening to the stally astonishing number of people, which
I think daily increases. It is with
great difficulty the men of war's
boats prevent the crowd approaching too near the ship. He now
continues but a short time on the
gangway, and is visible only to the
inside boats. There is no truth in
the account of his having taken
possession in an authoritative manner of capt. Maitland's cabin.

*We are so full in the ship, and

We are so full in the ship, and have all of us given up our cabins and wardrooms to Buonaparte's suit, that we have been forced to

sleep upon deck.

"We are all anxious to know whether it is intended to give up all the persons prescribed. L'Allemand has written a letter to the Prince Regent, stating the manner in which he treated some English prisoners, whom he afterwards liberated, and to whom he wistes a reference to be made,

Buonaparte has also written another letter, from which he seems to have hopes of being permitted to remain in this country.

Sir H. Bunbury wear on board the Bellerophon on Tuesday morning, to announce to Buomaparte the determination of Government to his future destination. When St. Helena was mentioned, Napoleon, it is said, exclaimed, that he could not believe that report which he had heard of such a determination would have been officially confirmed; that no power on earth should force him to leave the Bellerophon on such a voyage; that he would not go alive out of the sound; and that if his purpose was prevented, he hoped that he could rely on his officers to put an end to his existence. When he appeared, as usu-al in the evening, before the multi-tudes afloat, he looked excemely

dejected and unwell.

Such are the reports exculated since the visit of Sir H. Bunbury, Plymouth and Plymouth Dock uncontradicted. In the mean time the Northumberland, &c. are hourly expected in the Sound, and some event is looked for.

Shortly after sir H. Bunbury had quitted the ship, au order was iscable's length from her. It was found impossible however, to carry the orders into effect on that day, the orders into effect on that day, and on Wednesday evening the difficulty was nearly as great as on Tuesday. The press of boats is overwhelming; and among such multitudes of persons as are collected, any other measure than of using gun-boats would be strended with most disastrous consequences.

From the Delaware Gazette. MY PRIVATE COCITATIONS What name did those men receive who were opposed to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States

That of Anti-Federalists.

As the anti-federalists were not the federalists, who were they?

The Democra's.

Who were they that opposed the constitution as giving too much power to the general government, and who were they, when they obtained power, that recommended a general conscription and enliating of minors, in violation of the national and state constitutions!

The Democrates.

Who was it, that in 1759, offered

Who was it, that in 1789, offers a resolution to the House of Heprosentatives of the U.S. laying discriminating daty on tonnegativeign and American bustoms, measure adjusted to excite the heavily of the Justice March 1988, the Justice Control of the Control

tion of the state debta, const for the services and ampplies wards the presecution of the which established the indepair of our country is

Who opposed the assumption made it one of the grounds of a sation against the first administration of the on of the general governmen

Who were they who were opened to moderate internal taxation defray the expenses incurred in the war of our revolution?

Who are they that now tas us, from the crowns of our heads to the soles of our feet, to pay the ex-pense of a war which terminated in a peace without obtaining one of its declared objects ! The Democrats.

Who were they that were opposed to the establishment of a national bank, in 179t ! The Democrats.

Who were they, that, 20 years afterwards, destroyed this national bank ! The Bemocrats.

Who were they, that in a few months afterwards, wished to esta-blish a national bank with a capital of fifty millions, under the controll of the administration.

Who were they, from the moment the present government came into operation that discerned in the measures of gon: Washington's ad-The Democrats. cies!

Who were they that said the vees of the president, and the evening parties of Mrs. Washington, were imitations of regal insti-trtions, designed to accustom the American people to the pomp and manners of European courts t

Who were they, that declared that salaries allowed to public offi-cers during Washington's admina-tration, were so enormously high, as clearly to manifest a total discegard of that simplicity and scot y, which were the characteristics of republics, when the salary of the secretary of state, which was the highest, was only three thousand free hundred dellars?

The Democrats.

Who are they now, so fond of economy that do not diminish the salaries of the secretaries of the departments, when those of the department of state and of the treasury, are five thousand dollars each, and those of the secretary of war and navy departments are 4,000 each?

The Democrats?

Who were they that excited a rebellion in Pennsylvania against the government of the U. Brasen.

The Bemoorate 2

Who was a clerk of a meeting at Pictaburg, in 1791, which passed to solutions declaring that they would refuse the common civilities and comforts of life to all those who ahould, in any measure aid the col-lectors in the collection of the tax on whiskey? Albert Gallatin, as con-

ETCSS. The Bemocrate.

Who made him secretary of the treasury for eight years?

Who continued this in that office for years afterwards !

Who recommended this area.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ARNAPOLIS, THURSDAY SETT. 98, 1815.

FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, Lewis Noth, 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 Sorrd George Davidson Abraham D. Mitchell Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Matthew Driver, Richard Hughlett, William M. Donald.

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

PREDERICK 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 M. Mahon, William Hilleary, Joseph Tomlinson, James Prather, jun.

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

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

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 excep tionable. 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 embassador 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 mortiing a peace almost upon any terms, office ?

much misery and distress. Upon this subject does Gen. Harper write on the letter which was stolen from his pocket, and published. He says nothing more than what is the truth, pages 119 and 120. and what very many in the commu-nity, of any candour, will come forward and establish by the most incontrovertible testimony. That if 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 RE-PUBLICANS 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

In proof of these things see Votes and Proceedings of the House of I had heard so much respecting a Delegates in the year 1797, pages | \$ 36,922,781 04. 30 and 96.

What did the Pemocrats, whose leading men had opposed the people's rights in 1797, when the Federal Republicate 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 of-

Were the Federal Republicans narrow-minded enough to endeavour to prevent the democrats from getin the minority, a measure, which when in the majority, they had themseives 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 woted 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 Fote, but also to ENJOY OFFICE: The Democratic proposition in 1800 permitted the paor to vote, but compelled them to vote for rich

. Did not the Democrats, who have figation of our president was, he seems to have put his signature to the treaty without kicking or squalling. Considering the situation to which his felly and stupidity had reduced the country, he was glad to have an opportunity, of conclud-

efore stated, and afterwards, when they obtained a majority in the House of Delegates in the year 1809. See Votes and proteedings of the House of Delegates in 1809,

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 Assem bly, let the people themselves decide, who are the friends of the people's rights.

Who are the Friends of Free Tradi

The Federal Republicans built : 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 austioneer.

The Democratic party in Congress passed the embargo, and other laws of a like nature, which destroyed all free trade, and drove sai-lors 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?
The FEDERAL REPUBLI-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 sactificing 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 heir confidence, and obtained pow er by ousting the friends and successors of Washington.

The tree is known by its Fruit and not by the promise of its gaudy blos-

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

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 sav-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 DEMO-CRATIC ADMINISTRATION have spent in the last twelve years more than THREE TIMES AS MUCH as was spent by the FEDE-RAL REPUBLICAN ADMIN-ISTRATION in the same length of time.

And in ONE YEAR, that is 1814, the present DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION spent ap-wards of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! being more than the FEDERAL REPUBLICAN AD-MINISTRATION spent during the whole of the TWELVEYEARS 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 sums thus waste-fully squandered by the democratic self-styled Friends of Economy, the people are burdened with faxes, 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 get gone his rounds in the counties where the fate of the ensuing election is supposed to be doubtful, less it might give the Voters, soo sensible a proof of the burdens laid up-on them—but let the people mark it! AS SOON AS THE ELEC-TION IS OVER, THEY WILL RECEIVE A VISIT FROM THE TAX-GATHERER.

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

THE FEDERAL REPUBLI-CANS, or DEMOCRATS?

Let the Free and Independent Poters 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 go vernment," was first brought for-ward 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 I 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 se-

nate. 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 vot-

ed in the negative. In the year 1800, Mr. Lloyd made motion to bring in a bill for the repeal of such parts of the constitution as required property as a qualification of poters (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 year 57-of which 23 were federalists and 34 democratic-and rays 11-of which 10 were federalists and one democratic.

See Votes and Proceedings, for 1800, page 51. The bill was rejected by the sen-

In the year 1801, a similar bill was brought forward in the House of Delegates, when a majority of the federalists voted against it, bei cause the mode of voting was changed by that bill from viva vece 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) 12 voting in the affirmative, and 12 in the negative.

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

This actually occurred ago, in this city. When I head exclamation, I could not but no lect the anecdote of the many people over a gentleman's shall while he was writing a letter. The writer immediately that letter with this remark, "I weak more, but that a long to det." "It is a dead lie," or ed the self convicted blunder. I have not seen one word the have written.

From the Baltimore Telegral

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

We will suppose that the or reclaims his property, and sale man how it came into his posten. He replies that he found it is public highway. We sik, w this would not, in the eyenithe make such a man responsible every article of property con in that trunk !-- We wouldn't ther the detention of such p for a single hour, would not as such an individual liable for whole. If this doctrine is n when a trunk is broke it is less true in the case of a per

book. The Democrats are now ter fully invited to publish every pe contained in the stolen pockets because a very little more cyle will be wanting to lead to a cris detection and punishment. I them ransack the papers is o possession, and find a few conters obnoxious to their caus, a will make no difference, and on, until the pocket boot is a we can but indulge the hope haps a chimerical out) that also election is over, the pocule will be returned. We began don, if we have presumed to upon democratic figuresty, but it tention of the pocket book so papers for ten menths, we as suppose, would be a test to electioneering or felouous shew shat they are acquained the conterts of Mr. Harper's et book, and however patr may be, they ought certainly turn the envelope.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) Sep. DREADFUL STORM.

On Sunday night and Ma morning last, the town war by one of the most dente gales, from the North Ess, experienced in this part of country. The wind was mullent about 8 o'clock on Management morning and at day light the mand wharves presented a which beggers all descrip. The streets were rendered a impassable by trees lying is direction. Most of the small en buildings in the North Estion the town were carried any the violence of the wind and second and the side in the wind and the side in -the tide having rises sent feet above common high so mark. The garden fences in a mark. The garden fences in places were removed, and the inting posts entirely under the Several vessels were on the war and in the arrests, others as marshes and some in the seat the South West of the total Monday morning several in houses and stores were seen the seat the posts of the angly houses and stores were sering at the mercy of the supments—their valuable easter
many instances entirely forwho had property on the winaustained more or less riper
water in many shops being for
to 7 feat above the ground for
Many succeeded on Saturdia
in removing a part of their
from the scene of dangs a
risk of their lives—others in
them from the lawer so the
whelves.—But not withstandal
ry exercice and precausing, in ry exercion and presi

the town to the other; bu fall infinitely short of it. It is remarkable that s were lost on this distres ession; but if proper precauensin in cellars, and veget. other aubstances liable to p m to continue in the st stores, perhaps disease and o yet be traced to the stor in primary cause. hard from, we learn that et of the storm were truly any all their fodder. particularly late corn as, are greatly injured; d from the continuance of ather is sprouting in the le roads in every direction sort entirely blocked up

len trees. la the lower part of the co both sides of Neuse, the sperty is immense. On the most of the castle, hoge tep are drowned. The ere water, and vessels which the stocks, have been care the corn-fields. On the ewo learn, that the rava storm were equally destr reral houses carried away. leace of the wind and wa e man saved himself and getting into a tree, when re taken on Monday morn HOCKING OCCURRED

w-Brunswick, (N. J.) S On Thursday afternoon entleman was hunting so pursued one into a thic thirty yards from the t d between this and Bridg about six miles fro where shocking to discovered the skeleton of in being ! From the appe most have lain in this s reral months, as the head from the body, and the thered from the bones; shirt, pantaloons, and bo the apparel visible ; r blence appeared on the factured and perforated b trument. A coroner's salled, but we have sed the verdict. Since the above discover circumstances have he, such as the finding or satin vest and a bea sittle girl, sometime the late harvest, in a fi thicket where the dece 2 paper which she e humanity, and pernaps

ection of the diabolical

or perpetrators of thi

or, if our brother prin

erally notice this ; as

amstance of no person mused, to our know

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ince. We are told n

y have been a travelle

any thing appeared or ich his name could be ass Further Particular ice the above was but have been farnished oner who attended, win ring additional particu less report, that the aces and evidence becotteman travelling, rdeged and dragged of or about the first of] ut that period the cr was heard in the direct times at midnight; o ywas found, a few rode in beaver hat, and flore y much torn and so remains was found ts, shore and button

s; and the parts of

served are fine and ro;

om; his hair was da

our request above is

the coroner and of

aters of news papers.

y notice this circums shore and button

the town to the other; but it wild fall infinitely short of the cit. It is remarkable that no were lost on this distressing nion; but if proper precautions ensin in cellars, and vegetables other substances liable to putreon to continue in the streets stores, perhaps disease and death y yet be traced to the storm as

rimary cause. is the country, as far as we have bard from, we learn that the en of the storm were truly disarly all their fodder. Their op particularly late corn and s, are greatly injured; while is forward corn is blown down, d from the continuance of wet ther is sprouting in the ear. e roads in every direction are en trees.

riting a letter nediately the femark, a 1 that a long be-king over or die, 2 co-ovicted blance

Ithmore Telegrapher the opinion of Bar.

pose that a trie ge, should have y an unknown h or of this act of

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iven up by the or y lost —We will a man appears in hat which was

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DFUL STORM

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the town war the block most destinative North East, of this part of the wind was most a to clock on Manual Control of the wind was most a to clock on Manual Control of the thing was not been the town t

artiday light the manager all descriptions were rendered by true by the main of the main on the North Earl were carried and

of the wind and

common high as garden fences is a

garden fences in removed, and the sta-entirely under so-els were on the sta-atreets, others on d'aoine in the sea-West of the toss-orning several in stores were sea-

stores were seen herey of the entry in valuable control contro

however patri

eldpe.

In the lower part of the country, both sides of Neuse, the loss of operty is immense. On the south most of the castle, hogs, and ep are drowned. The crops in ny places were several feet unwater, and vessels which were the stocks, have been carried inthe corn-fields. On the north we learn, that the ravages of storm were equally destructive. eral houses carried away by the lence of the wind and waves .e man saved himself and family getting into a tree, whence they re taken on Monday morning.

HOCKING OCCURRENCE! w-Brunswick, (N. J.) Sept. 14. On Thursday afternoon last, as entleman was hunting squirrels, pursued one into a thicket, a thirty yards from the turnpike d between this and Bridge-town, d about six miles from this , where shocking to relate, discovered the skeleton of a huin being ! From the appearance, must have lain in this situation eral months, as the head had fallfrom the body, and the fiesh thered from the bones ; a decaythe appeared visible; marks of to bed about eight. He has not been speared on the skull as lately been much on the quarter fractured and perforated by a sharp deck. His suit is composed of about 50 persons. shirt, pantaloons, and boots, was called, but we have not yet sed the verdict.

ince the above discovery, sevecircumstances have come to or satin vest and a beaver hat, slittle girl, sometime previous the late harvest, in a field near a paper which she carelessly ew away. It may serve the cause humanity, and perhaps lead to a ection of the diabolical perpetrafor, if our brother princers will erally notice this; as from the amstance of no person having a mused, to our knowledge in a part of the state, the deceased have been a traveller from a ance. We are told no vestige any thing appeared on him by sinhis name could be ascertained.

Further Particulars.

here been farnished by the oner who attended, with the foluest report, that the circumness and evidence before them
acate the decented to have been
satisman travelling, who was
rdeted and dragged off the road
or about the first of July last—
at that arrival and a satisfactory at that period the cry of murwas heard in the direction sevetimes at midnight; or the 6th
y was found, a few rods distant, a
in beaver hat, and florentine vest
y much torn and soiled t with
remains was found a pair of
it, shore and buttoned up the
seved are fine and ruffled up the
om; his hair was dark brown.
our sequest above its added that
the commer and others, that
nters of news papers will geney active this circumstance. was heard in the direction seve-

Bell's Weekly Messenger of July "His Majesty's ship Bellerophon, I aly 24.
I observed his person [Buonate] particularly, and can deste mu thus: He is about 5 feet
when in height, very atrong
te; and well proportioned; very on chest i legs and

piercing that you can imagine. His glance, you fanty, searches into your inmost thoughts. His hair dark brown, and no appearance of grey. His features are handsome now, and when younger, he must have been a very handsome man. He is rather fat, and his belly pro-tuberant, but he appears active notwithstanding. His step and demeanor altogether commanding. He looks about 45 or 46 years of age. In fact, he is very like the picture that is exhibited of him in the Adelphi, and also several of the-prints. He is extremely curious, and never passes any thing remarkable in the ship without immediately demanding its use, and inquiring minutely into the manner thereof. He also alone and asks the officers divers questions relative to the time they have been in the service, what actions, &c. He dresses in green uniform, with red facings, and edged with red, two plain gold epau-lettes, the lappels of the coat cut round and turned back, white waistcoat, and breeches, and military boots and spurs, the Grand cross of the Legion of Honour on his left breast. He professes his intention (if he is allowed to reside in England) to adopt the English customs and manners, and declares he will never meddle with politics more. The army which left Paris, and united with others on the Loire, wanted him to join them and resume his title, which he refused to do. He declares that not another " goutte de sang" shall be shed on his account. Fortunate indeed, it would have been if he really had been of this opinion some years back:

h His followers still treat him with the greatest respect, not one of them, not even the Duke of Ro-vigo himself, over speaking to him without being uncovered the whole time. He does not appear out until about half past ten though he rises about seven. He breakfasts in the French fashion at eleven and dines at six. He spends most of the day alone in the after cabin, and reads a great deal. He retires

" Gen. Bertran l'appears to be a fine and faithful soldier. He has never abandoned Napoleon in his adversity or prosperity. He was at Elba with him, and, I believe, intends accompanying him (if permitted) wherever his destination may be. It was this officer who conthicket where the deceased was structed the bridge over the Dansaved the French army after the battle of Asperne. Madame Ber-trand, I believe, was born in Martitrand, I believe, was born in Martinique of Irish papers, and her maiden name was Dinon. She is extremely pleasant and affable, and greatly attached to Napoleon's interests—The Duc de Rovigo is a very fine looking man, about 50, with a countenance apressive of superior talents. He Lascasses is a little fellow, about 5 feet 1 inch, very clever. He is the author of the Historical Atlas, which I suppose you have an L'Allemand is considered as seellent officer, and commanded the light Infantry of the Imperial Guard in the battle of Waterloo." of Waterloo-"

William Duvall,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business on the wharf in the house fermerly occupied by Mr. Williams Caton, where he offers for tale an Assortment of Granies of the best quality. Among which are Teas. Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate; and a variety of articles suitable for family

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

Persons indebted to him on the estate of Francia Tucker, are once more requested to some 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 SRIN-DLE STEER, with a crop in his left care. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Dry Goods, Groceries and Ironmongery,

Among them are Superfine, Second & Coarse Cieths, Kemnymeres, Cords, Stockingnets, Coatings, Vestings of all sorts, Planguis, Kerseys, Blankets, Bom. sorts, Flancels, Kerseys, Blankets, Bombazettes, Black Florence, Calicosa Ginghams, Cambric, Jaconet, Book & Figured Muslims, Cetton, Long Cloth, Shirting Cambric, Irish and German Linens, Russia Sheeting, Diapers and Table Cloths, Bad Ticking, Checks, Spun Cotton, Coloured Cambrics, Threads, Ribbons, Cotton and Woollan Hosiers, Mariera len Hosiery, Men's and Women's Gloves, Corduroys and Velyets, Ban-danno, Madrass and Muslin Handker-chiefs, Shawls of various sorts, Suspenders, Hat Crape, Galloons, &c. &c.

Sugare, Fresh Hyson Tea, Coffee, Rice, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard,

Locks, Latches, Screws, Hinges Knives and Forks, Scissors, Penknives Butchers and Shoe do Bolts, Files, Cetton and Wool Cards, Brooms and Brushes of all sorts, and an handsome assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA. All of which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

Annapolis, September 25, 1815.

NEW GOODS

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of oods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best. English Double, Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating: Constitution Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Pashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flamel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashiopable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815. Ttf. James Shephard, TAILOR,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, on the carries on the above business at his thop, opposite Mn B. Curran's Store, Church-street, and respectfully solicits a share of public pa-

He has on hand, and intends keeping, an assortment of Ready made Cloaths,

which he will dispose of on moderate terms. Those who are desirous of procuring coarse cloths, ready made, will find it to their interest to give him a call. Sept. 28.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that Joseph Cruchley this day brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a dark bay gelding, about 12 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, trots and canters, shod before, and appears to have been worked in geers; there is no other percentable mark or brand. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace fo Anne Arandel county, this 24th Sep-tember, 1815. Augustine Gamerill.

The owner of the above rescribed The owner of the above rescribed gelding is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Joseph Cruchly, living near Niche and Annapolis and Taxon, Baltimore and Annapolis and Taxon.

REMOVAL.

WALTER CROSS, thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced the Boot & Shormaking Jusiness, in the city, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the building next above Mr. Joseph Sunds's core, in Church street, where he hopes to experience a continuous of their fa-Annapolis, Sept. 28.

NOTICE.

The subscribes hereby gives notice, that he has granted to him by the orphans court of Anne Armedel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of the late William Ham-mond, whereof Basil Brown, deceased, was administrator cum lestamento an-

He hereby warns all persons indebt-ed to this estate to make payment, and 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 Keward. Ran away from the subscriber on the 27th August last, a stor made Negro Blan, named Nussy, Lout 30 years of age, 5 fest nine or directes high, full face, large eyears a fond of drink, the above reward will be given if lodg ad in gaol, or delivered to the subscriber, and of reasonable charges paid.

Although Reynolds.

pprepended within 20 miles of home, no secured in gaol, twenty dollars will a paid; if at a greater distance Porty Dollars, and if out of the state One Hundred Dollars; Abs. Crandall.

Sept. 28, 1818.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of Leonard Armiger late of Anne Arundel county deceased, the subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the pramises, on Wednesday the 18th day of October next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, about sixty seres of land, being part of Miles's chance, and part of Terrapin Island, lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county and binding on Lyon's Creek. There is on this land a framed dwelling house and tobacco a framed dwelling house and tobacco house, a small apple urchard, and fire wood sufficient for the use of the place. It will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good succepty. Resis Estep.
Sep 21, 1815. 3w

FOR SALE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be effered at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October, at the late dwelling of Henry Margaret Ogle, in the city of Annapolis, deceased; all the personal property of said deceased, con-sisting of a variety of household and aisting of a variety of household and kitchen furniture, plate, books, paintings, and a very fine collection of prints, handsomely framed, being part of the original engravings from Boydels superbedition of Shakespeare; a beautiful china clock; glass, china, &c. and a very good Philadelphia built Charriot, with a pair of steady well broke horses. And on the next day, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the Farm called Talley's Point, a mamber of valuable negroes, very fine cattle, among which are five yoke of good oxen, a small flock of uncommonly fine Barbary sheep, hogs, farming utensils, &c &c. For all sums under twenty dollars, cash must be paid; above that sum six months credit will be given upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Benjamin Ogle.

The Editors of the Federal Ga-

zette, Baltimore, and National Intelligencer, Washington, are requested to publish the above once a tree till the day of cale, and forward their accounts to this office for collection. Sept. 19, 1815

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE. I am authorised by a deed of trust, to offer for sale, that valuable little

farm, whereon Capt. William Weems, lately deceased, formerly lived, about 8 miles from West River, and 3 from the Cove on Herring Bay, It is said and watered, and can soon be made very valuable for the growth of grain or tobacco, by the use of clover and plaister. The improvements on it are a very excellent Dwelling House and Kitchen, Barn, Tobacco and Corn-Houses, Overseer's House, and several other out houses convenient, and most of them in good repair. There is a good garden, and orehard of very fine apples, and the fields are under good fencing, &c There is also some very excellent meadow land. If I do not sell at private sale, before the 6th day of November pext, I shall offer it at 11 o'clock on that day, at Public

at 11 o'clock on that day, at Public Sale, on the premise, when those wishing to purchase will please to attend, unless previous to that day they see it notified in this paper that it has been sold at private sale. Persons wishing to see the place will call on Mr. Samuel Wood, who now rents and lives on it. I will also thank the creditors of the said William Weems, deceased, to lodge with me their accounts, properly attented, as soon as counts, properly attested, as soon an possible, as I have full power to settle all the debts of the deceased so soon as they can be paid by the sale of the above property.

John C. Weems.
Lock anden, Sept. 13, 1819.

Sarah Anne Waters.

Sarah Anne Waters,

Has just received a handsome assortment of Ladies dress and undress

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

At her old stand in seastest, Annapolis; with a convenient shortment of dry goods suitable to the present and approaching season, consisting of broad cloths, milied plains, finnels and a handsome assortment of barbayets, hlastets, and for livib linears, a variety of cambridge, justomet music, long cloth, shi ding cambrick, seesackers, regent stripes, cotton diaper, eachwere and other shawls Madress tandl schieb, sewing silks, boot cord and webbing, plated and gift buttons, for and short cotton hose, sating an lutestring rilbohn, ladies straw als, and silk bonnets, e.c. for very summed prices.

in that city, with offices of every description, coabi-house, stable, ice house, and in short every requisits for a genetical family. The garden spaceus, filled with fruit trees; and so productive of itself as to be enficient the the support of a family, the spricets alone having sold some years for up, wards of an hundred dollars.

Also, that valuable Farm known by the name of Taller's Point, being on the Chesapeake bay, and the mouth of severn river, containing four himdred and severity about and an half of fine arable and pasture land, with a very comfortable dwelling house in complete order, four rooms on the first floor, with a kitchen and laundry, ice house, mest-heuse, corn-house, harn, tobacco-house, and quarters, i.e. the place under complete fences, grain is now sowing, and will be seld at a fair valuation.

Hoan-roint, on the Paulitant, being that tract of land immediately oping that tract of land immediately opposite the city, containing eight hundred and nine acres and three quarters of good land, great part of which is wood, of which there is sufficient to pay for the whole farm at two dollars cord. The arable land is rich and well adapted for gardening, and as the packets to Baltimore run regularly by it every other day they afford a ready sale of every production of farm or garden at your own door.

The terms of sale are—the purchaser

or purchasers to give bond, with security, for payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorised to give a deed. Sale to

Benjamin Ogle, Trustes. The Editors of the Federal Gagette, Baltimore, and National Intelligencer, Washington, are requested to publish the above once a week till the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arun-del county, in Maryland, letters of ad-ministration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Rishard Tydings, de-ceased. All persons having claim, a-gainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, dals au-thenteated, to the subscriber, and those ndepted to make immediate payment,

Sarah Tydings, Admr. September 21,

Anna Gambrill

Informs her friends and public generally, that she continues to keep TAVERN (since the death of her bushand) at the old stand of her mother Mrs. Urquhart, at the head of Severn, on the road from Baltimore to Annapolis, where she is well provide with, and will constantly keep a good supply of liquors, estables, lodgings, &c. She has good and sufficient sta-bles for horses, and well supplied with hay, oats and a careful ostler. Being near to navigable water, she will make it her constant care to provide as far as in her power, at the different seasons of the year, wild fowl, fish, erabs, and oysters; so as in every respect, to endeavour to accommodate satisfacto-rily all those who call on her, In so doing will have reason to expect a Sept. 21, 1815. 3w.

I hereby certify, that Walter Brown I hereby certify, that Walter Brown, of the county aforesaid, this day brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, a bright bay Horse, as a stray, traspassing on his enclosures, of the following marks and descriptions, ris: has a small star in his forehead, his left hind foot white as far as the first joint, shod all round with old shoes, about fifteen hands and an inch high, five or six years old, no perceivable brand, trots, racks and canters, low in flesh, and is lame in the right hip; appears to have what is generally called the sweny. Given under my hand the 14th day of September 1815.

John Cord.

The owner of the above Herse is requested to come forward, prove prop-erty, pay charges, and take him away Sept. 21. 2 Walter Brown

NOTICE.

or substriber having obtained from the court of Anne Arondaty, lower testamentary on the court of the court o Binjamin Or to Sumuel Ridos Sept. 16

From Lord Byron's Hebrew Meladies. VISION OF BELSHAZZAR.

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

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 run. - 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."

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. 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 merrow proved it true.

"Belshazzar's grave is made. " His kingdom pass'd away, "He in the balance weighed. "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.

On a lady's remarking the melanchol of his countenance. If from the heart where sorrow sit, Their dusky shadows mount too high,

IMPROMPTU BY LORD BYRON.

Or on the changing aspect flit Or cloud the brow or dim the eye; Heed not the gloom, it soon will sink, My thoughts their prison know too

Back to the heart they thence will shrink. And bleed within their silent cell

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

WHEN thy beauty shall fade, as 'tis certain it must, And thy brow now so smooth shall be

When the cold hand of death shall consign thee to dust,

And thy manners so pleasing shall If thy hopes have been plac'd on those pages of truth, religion with Beauty together

thou st blended-If thou'st trusted in god in the days of

And the hand of relief to the wretched extended; Then the fortune should frown and

And the bark become wreck'd on prorality's shore,
Yet this Book, if its truths thou shight

Shall guide thee to regions where pain

is no more; Where no waves e'er shall toss thee, no rude winds shall blow, 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 Bundred sores. This land is within a mile of Col. John E. Howard's farmile of Woodford is not inferior any in the state of Maryland, and upon The soil of Woodford is not inferior, any in the state of Maryland, and upon no land does plaister operate more of fectually. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaister. The hort distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of the clover and plaister. The hort distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of the contract of the sale of all kinds of the parks in Battimore in payment for the purchase mone. Any person wishing to purchase mone, any person wishing to purchase han view the land by applying to be manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchases will be received by Colonel John F. Howard, in Baltimore, and the substitute living in the city of Annapolis. 16 Warriott.

Warfield & Ridgely,

Maving commenced business at the Store recently occupied by Ridge-ly & Pindell, nearly opposite Caton's Hotel, offer for sale

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Superfine Black and Calicors & Dimitles.
Blue Broad Cloths, 3-4 4-4 Striped Ging. 3:4 4-4 Striped Ging-Second do. Do. Brown and Olive Superfine Black Cas-

Do. Royal Riab,

Long and Short Yel-low Nankeens, J-4 44 Plain Black Cambric, 4 4 Twilled do do Black Bembazcen, Rice and Gray Stock-Russia Sheeting. Do Florentine, Do Bombazette, Do Duck. Domestic Linens, Do. Florence, Do Canton Crape, German do 4-4 and 7-6 Trish do. 4-4 do. Crape, Hat do. 4-4 Shirting Cottons, 3-4 Pomestic Shirt-Do Barrelona Hand-

kerchiefs, Brown, Yellow, and ings, 3-4 do Stripes and Plaids, Scarlet Bandanoes Plain & Twilled Ma-3-4 4-4 Linen and Cotron Checks, drass do Elegant Laventine Shawls, 7-8 Cotton Bed Tick-White Jeans, Fancy Cotton do Do. Silk Handker

chiefs. Do. Marwilles, White Patenet, Printed do Do Gauze. Ladies Long White. Black and Colour-4 4 6-4 Cambric Mus-4-4-Mull Mull do. ed Kid Gloves, Short White & Col-4-4 India Jaconet do. oured do 4-4 6-4 Plain Leno, Do Black Silk do. 4 4 6-4 Figured do. Men's Beaver & Kid

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

They also have un assortment of

Groceries, viz.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Spirit, Whiskey, Madeira, Lishen, Malaga, and Port Brown and Loaf Su gar,

Hyson, Young Hy-son, Hyson Skin, and Southong Teas Java Coffee, St. Domingo do. Chocolate, Mustard. l'epper. Nurmegs

Gan-Powder,

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

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY Being numinated by the general Being minimated by the general committee appointed by the several election districts as a candidate to represent Anne-Arondel 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 2, 4815.

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 scres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, within a mile of the stage road leading from the city of Annapolis to Paltimore 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 dwellinghouse, 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 before or on the day of sale, by applying

to the subscriber, living near the same. Terms of sale will be found accammodating, and particulars made August 10. 8 H. Woodward.

For Sale,

That we'l 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 an-

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

May 11 2/ James Larimore.

CHERIFFALTY Havin passed the greatest part of my life in he service of my country, I now again offer my services to my Fellow Citmens of the County of Anne-Arundel at the City of Annapolis, as SHERD F. I trust that I shall be able to discharge the duties of that office, if elected, as as to give satisfaction to all—and shall be refere be thankful to all who may pin so to ho nor me with their confidence.

Elk Ridge, Oth 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. OAnnapolis, Aug. 24, 1815.

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen Anne, Prince George's county, former ly 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 known for a store or tavern, being directly 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 subscriber on the premise

Cephas W. Benson.

TAVERN.

REZIN D BALDWIN,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tayern and Boarding House, at that well known stand occu pied 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 cha-racter 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

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 bereby 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 by law be excluded from all beneit of said estate. Given under ou

hands this 29th day of August, 1815.

John Rhodes, & Admr's.

Sarah Rhodes, & Admr's.

20 Cents Reward. Ranaway-from the subscriber, early 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 raward of Twenty Conts will be given any person who will apprehend and adiver the above apprentices to me, in the city of Annapolis, or Ten Gents to, either, but no expenses paid. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said boys.

Walter September 7

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff a the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicita the votes and increases of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Ame-Arundel county. May 1, 1815. 22

New Goods.

H. G. MUNBOE,

Has received a select Assortment of Goods, suitable to the season, consist-ing 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 June 15, 1815. /5

Natice is hereby given, That n election will be held in the del county, the first Monday in October next, for four delegates to represent said county is the General Assembly of Marylandi. At the same time and places an election will be held for a Sheriff for Asser-Arondi county.

Solomon Groces, 1, 17(ff., A. A. Caunty.)

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 NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained let-ters of administration de bonis non, on

This is to give None

That the subscriber of Anne Are del county, both obtained from the

hans court of Anne Arundel count

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,

the personal estate of Richard Higgins,

late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 20th September, 1815.

September 14, 1815.

The President and Directors of the Far The President and Directors of the Far-mers Brak of Maryland, have declared a divi-dend of 4 per centron 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 stockhold ers 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.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. I certify, that Joseph N. Stockett hath brought before me, as a trespass, a dark brown Horse, with a white round his near hind foot about 15 1-2 hands high, his tail bobbed, a small star in his forehead, appears to have worked in gears, and about 10 or 11

Wm. Steuart. The owner of the above Horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jos. N. Stockett.

Sept. 12th 18!5.

Seasonable Goods.

B. CURRAN,

Has this day opened Blankets, Flan nels, Gioths, Coatings, Kerseymeres Vestings, Cords, Velvets, and Stockinets, and almost every article in that line, all of which he will sell low. Annapolis, Sept 21.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun del county, in Maryland, letters of ad ministration 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 re quested to make immediate payment.

Philip Hammond, senr.

Aug, 31, 1815. 5 Aum'r. W. A.

To the Voters

OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY Having oven nominated as a candidate for the next General Assembly by the committees of each of the districts, I hereby give notice that I will sorve if elected, and solicit the suffrages of my fellow-citizens,

July 13, 1815

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.

Sep Frederick Mackubin.

For Rent,

That large and commodious three storied brick building in this city now in the occupation of Thomas H. Bowie, Possession will be given by the esq. Possession will be first of November next.

For terms apply to the subscriber.

Francis T. Clements.

Annapolis, Sept. 14. 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 sgainst said estate to produce the same regularly authenticated. And he requests all persons indebted thereto, to come forward and discharge the same immediately.

rereas by an inquisition it was found that the said Asbrill was murdered by a certain H. H. Brown; and it has been med to me, that the said Heart Brown has fled from justice; the being of the greatest importance to giety that the perpetrator of crime should be brought to see punishment, I have therefore the proper to issue this my proclams and do by and with the newscand, and to the Council offer. sent of the Council, offer a result of the Council, offer a re any person, who shall apprehend a deliver the said Henry H. Brown the sheriff of Anne Arundel con Given under my hand and the sait the State of Maryland, this twenty cond day of August in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundreds filteen.

LEV. WINDER, Go.

By His Excellency LEVIN NO DER, Esquire, Governor of ryland,

fifteen.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition belion the 19th day of August instead was found that the said Walter has was killed by a certain Edward Me bee ; and it has been re me that the said Edward Mockle fled from justice; and it being of a greatest importance to society that perpetrator of such a crime should brought to condige punishment, its therefore thought proper to issue may proclamation, and do by and on the advice and consent of the Condigue of the condigue are varied of the condigue are varied of the condigues. offer a reward of two husanes of the Conoffer a reward of two husanes of
LARS, to any person who shall ste
hend and deliver the said Ean
Mockbee to the Sheriff of Ame An
del county. Given under my had
the seal of the state of Maryhola
twenty second day of August in
year of our Lord one thousander
hundred and lifteen hundred and fifteen.

LEV WINDER, Ger.

Ordered, that the foregoing peak mations be published three weeks to the Maryland Gazette, Federal & zette, Telegraph, Federal Republica Frederick Town Herald, and End

By His Excellency's com NINIAN PINESET, CA of the Council

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Car by virtue of a decree of the Cocary Court of Maryland, the sumber will expose to Public Sale, as premises, on Saturday, the 7th of October next, the real emis-Greenbury Pumphrey, deceard or sisting of a valuable tract of lad. ing in Anne-Arundel compt of "A Mistake in Friendship," cooling 130 acres, more or less another tract containing about acres, called "Hammond's Fourth reres, called "Hammond's Fourth's nection," on which is erected a to Mill and Saw Mill. These tracks adjoining each other, and by a Head of Severn. It is deemed necessary to give a further detion of this property, as it is preed those who wish to purchus a view the same previous to the above the same previous to the sa

Terms of Sale,-The purchase Terms of Sale.—The purchase give bond with good accurit, but trustee, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve meets to the day of Sale, with intension the payment of the purchase ney, the subscriber is authorise give a deed.

Walter Pumphrey, Trusta Sept. 21, 1815.

James Williamson, Having removed his residence to timore, returns his grateful pixel ledgments for the liberal patients has always received from the do-of Annapolis, and its vicinus. Saddlery and Harness Making SINCRE

in future will be carried on me firm, at the same place, by the scribers, where a constant super choice materials will be held at a news for the accommodation of old friends, and the public general flatters of stylliams

Anne-Arundel County, la sal-I hereby certify, that John of said county, brought below a stray, trespassing on his said a Bay Gelding, about trenty old, fourteen hands ingh, a said forchead, trots and ranker under hand of me, one of the peace in and for said this 16th day of Reptamber, the

The owner of the above in requested to come forward property, pay sharges, and tall away.

IVOL LXXIII.

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

-Three Dollars per Ann

FOREIGN.

m Paris Papers received b schooner Selby.

The Russian army of reserv the command of Gen. Wi in, which was on its way rds France, has received of return to the interior of ntry. All the Austrian t their march to France, hav ved orders to retrace their return to the Austrian sta It was reported, and gen-ieved, that Ferdinand VII.

Spain, was about to visit lished, and the couriers T usual. The Sardinian governmen uestered all the property nont which Napoleon had to Prince Borghese. The preparations were making for the coronation of the nor and Empress of Aust ing and Queen of the Kingo imbardy. The emperor was

leave Paris to meet the E. London, August The following particulars re the embarkation of Buor board the Northumberland n received from a source e every credit, and we giv the public as authentic.
The Bellesophon and the sailed from the Bay oth on Friday; but we

plication for a writ of hab The fact is, that the arse of boats was so great, ger to which they were veral lives having been le verament thought proper the Bellerophon, to a gr ce. The process, of w ch has been said, was te than an ordinary subpo Court of King's Benc red by some person wh se pending in that col amused himself by taesses Napoleon, Jerome ral Villaumes. The N fland left Portsmouth on o, and on Sunday, arr t who came on board t nt, where he dined with and Sir George C George explained to his uctions with regard to rte; one article of what his baggage should be of fore it was taken on b orthumberland. Bertran

tested against sending te to St. Helena, when and expected to live in gland protected by Eng rd Keith, and Sir Gee enter into a discussion it. After dinner, the nied Buonaparte on b Herophon. Before the y had taken from Buon tols and all his arms. o were not to accomp re sent on board the fr as. They shewed a

lingness to be separa

Buonaparte took leave inidually; Savary and sed were however left Bellerophon.

When Lord Keith and skhurn came, on board te was on dealy and the was on dealy reader. te was on deck ready After the usual ar rd Keith addressed ! what hour he propose id the Northumberla arte protested with sh emence against this ish government. " "

ected it—he could as able objection to resid ad in tranquility for t of his days." Lord George Gookburn por

An English officer him observed, the