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FOREIGN.

From the Times, Dec. 30.

Bonaparte.—An anonymous work, entitled *Secret Memoirs of Bonaparte*, has been just published; its author professes to have had the opportunity of a close observation of the French Usurper. His narrative is the usual levity of French story-telling, and little is wanting to its amusement but the authenticity of the facts, which the writer's name, that, however, he declares a perfect reluctance to give, admits that he has in person given the details to the question, and seems to link that important state interests connected with his eternal observation.

The first sentence of the work is of the choicest specimens of the sufficiency that has, perhaps, never been offered to the world.

"No man on earth has known Bonaparte better than I; no man on earth could know him better; I will except even himself, for I have frequently divined what he was going to do before he had even projected it!" The burst of pleasant congratulation over, he proceeds to give his experiences. "Bonaparte, as by temperament, always intemperately more or less occupied. The moment he was left alone, soliloquy reverted to him as his natural habit; frequently joined gesture to his thought, and it always was the same which he used in the same circumstances. My constant observation of those habits cleared up many a problem for me. I could have laid a wager not to have mistaken him, six times in a hundred. An application made to him, he had cajoled the applicant by promises, or in any way thought he had duped him; his eye was then unequal, rough and carried; he traversed the chamber with his head down and looking at his hands, which he frequently rubbed, his smile dark and fixed, his eyes winking; the left eye, closing most totally; he was satisfied with himself, and the few broken phrases which he let out, made me master of the fact. Had he been listening to representations made according to his views or his passions, which were always the wisest for the presenter, his aspect was gaily thoughtful, and he frequently used the vulgar interjections of 'What a true! Right wise! Nothing to do fault with! But it was after my ministerial remonstrance against his violent and gigantic projects, that he fell with an actual epilepsy of rage. His whole system, physical and moral, was then in disorder. This was the state in which he continued longest.—It was then frightful for a human being to look at him. His state was visibly that of suffering."

I believe that when once his passions rose, he was utterly unable to restrain it, for he must have known that it lost him the confidence of his best friends, and of two particularly who had a strong resemblance to him in their despotic feelings. He regretted them actually, but he was too despot to recede. One day, he said to his uncle, in speaking of them, "I know that they suffer with me, and I know that for their employs and their ambition, they would go to the end of the world to avoid seeing me."

When Bonaparte gave himself up to those violent passions, the bravest of the brave was afraid to approach him, give an instance. He had a remarkable respect for Prince Poniatowski; yet one of his transports was with that Prince. Poniatowski, seeing his left flank exposed, had taken it on himself to make a movement to the rear, and change his front. Platoff took advantage of the movement, charged, and carried off some hundreds of carriages, and the chests of several regiments,

The Prince justified the manoeuvre in his report: but with the emperor he had committed an unpardonable crime. "Poniatowski should," he said, "have sent off his wagons by the high road, and kept his position till the next day." It, however, appeared, that if he had, his corps must have been undone: for, at break of day, the head of the column found five squadrons already in its front, to cut it off. Bonaparte heard this fact, never spoke more on the subject, and the Prince remained uninformed of the whole affair. While the Emperor was in his paroxysm, an Officer arrived with important despatches from Marshal Davoust; the young man was so much overwhelmed by the furious state in which he found him, that he had only strength to put the packet into his hand, and to leave the room: the moment he was in his quarters, he flung himself into his bed, where he remained three days; and yet this officer was distinguished for courage. The most remarkable part of the transaction is, that his master held the packet in his hand at least ten minutes without knowing that it was there: it was I that reminded him of it."

We now have the author very happily set forth again. He entered Bonaparte's service, not improbably to air his shirts and have the honour of shaving the Arbitrer of Europe. "It was at this epoch that I traced for myself a plan the most difficult, and it might be the most dangerous that man could devise! This plan was a study constant, consecutive, and comparative of the whole character of Bonaparte, under both its aspects, physical and moral in private as in public, by night as by day; in short, under all circumstances of my approach to his person. I saw him every day, though not all day; in matters of high importance, I left the room, except in his fits of passion, then I was master. Never had mortal a scrutinizer more minute, more steady, or more penetrating."

Bonaparte flattered the Jacobins, with a full knowledge of their anti-imperial feelings. The secret of his policy is not ill told. "He had just given a situation of great value to a man who had often figured in the jacobin tribunal. The Arch Treasurer expostulated with him on the appointment; 'I know all you can say,' was Bonaparte's answer; but your reasons against, are exactly mine for, what I have done. It is a ferocious beast, I know but its place will be its muzzle." The Arch Treasurer observing, that the time for fearing such men was past: "No, always Sir, always, those camels!" As to the rest, it is an affair settled; and I once more tell you, that the wolf will not bite so long as his throat is full." We shall close our extracts with the account of Pichegru's death, leaving the establishment of its authenticity to the author.

"Pichegru's popularity, and the fear that he might produce some daring truths, made it dangerous to bring him to a public trial. A Council was held, and poison and the poignard were successively proposed. Bonaparte suggested strangling, and took upon himself the arrangements. At one o'clock on the same night, four strong Mamelukes, led by four of the police, were secretly placed in the avenues of the victim's chamber. The door was opened, and at the instant, the Mamelukes half drunk threw themselves upon him. He had risen at the sound of the bolts. He slept in drawers: round his left thigh was a cravat with papers. Though surprised by the assassins, he struggled hard, and they had great difficulty in fastening the fatal knot. He uttered but one or two cries before he was strangled. The superior murderers coming in, and ascertaining his death, the body was thrown on the bed and stripped. They then made a kind of cord of the cravat, passed it round the neck of the dead, and twisted it with a stick to give the idea that he had committed suicide. In the morning the turnkey, who was not in the secret, was astonished by the sight of the General lying lifeless. He ran to acquaint the gaurd; the latter pretended equal surprise, and made his

report to those who were as well informed on the subject as himself. A process verbal was drawn up, and all Paris rung instantly with the suicide of Pichegru.—Thus finished the conqueror of Holland.

"I shall not take it upon me to assert, what one of my friends has sworn to me, that the same four Mamelukes were shot next night in the plain of Grenelle. I only heard from a Lieutenant of the troops, that for eight days back they had missed seven men; but he knew nothing more, and I did not choose to urge the inquiry."

The work then ranges loosely through the remaining successes of Napoleon with enough of eloquence, but without adding any thing to those stores of anecdote which are already in the public possession.

Washington City, March 1.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

The following high appointments have been made by the President, with the advice of the Senate, viz:—

James Monroe, (late Secretary of War) to be Secretary of State of the United States.

John Quincy Adams, to be Minister to Great Britain.

Albert Gallatin, to be Minister to France, vice William Crawford, resigned.

James A. Bayard, to be Minister to Russia, vice John Q. Adams.

Joseph Anderson, (now a Senator from Tennessee) to be Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Ezekiel Bacon, resigned.

Charles J. Ingersoll, (now a Representative in Congress) to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania, vice A. J. Dallas, resigned.

Captains John Rodgers, Isaac Hull, and David Porter, to constitute a Board of Commissioners of the Navy, under the act recently passed.

All the above nominations are said to have been unanimously confirmed yesterday, with the exception of two, to each of which there was one negative.

The office of Secretary of War, being now vacated by the return of Mr. Monroe to the Department of State, will probably be filled before Congress adjourns.

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

H. B. M. Ship Endymion, at sea, January 18, 1815.

SIR,

The painful duty of detailing to you the particular causes which preceded and led to the capture of the late U. States' Frigate President, by a squadron of His Britannic Majesty's ships, (as per margin) has devolved upon me. In my communication of the 14th, I made known to you my intention of proceeding to sea on that evening. Owing to some mistake of the Pilots, the ship in going out grounded on the Bar, where she continued to strike heavily for an hour and a half; although she had broken several of her rudder braces, and had received such other material injury as to render her return into port desirable, I was unable to do so from the strong westerly wind which was then blowing. It being now high water, it became necessary to force her over the bar before the tide fell, in this we succeeded by 10 o'clock, when we shaped our course along the shore of Long Island for 50 miles, and then steered S. E. by E. At 5 o'clock, three ships were discovered ahead; we immediately hauled up the ship and passed 2 miles to the northward of them. At day light, we discovered four ships in chase, one on each quarter, and two astern, the leading ship of the enemy, a razeed—the commenced firing upon us, but without effect. At meridian, the wind became light and baffling, we had increased our distance from the Razeed, but the next ship astern which was also a large ship, had gained and continued to gain upon us considerably; we immediately occupied all hands to lighten ship, by starting water, cutting away the anchors, throwing overboard provisions, cables, spare spars, boats, and every article that could be got at, keeping the sails wet from the

royals down. At three, we had the wind quite light; the enemy who had now been joined by a brig, had a strong breeze and were coming up with us rapidly. The Endymion (mounting 50 guns, 24 pounders on the main deck) had now approached us within gun shot, and had commenced a fire with her bow guns, which we returned from our stern. At 5 o'clock, she had obtained a position on our starboard quarter, within half point blank shot, on which neither our stern nor quarter guns would bear; we were now steering E. by N. the wind N. W. I remained with her in this position for half an hour, in the hope that she would close with us on our broadside, in which case I had prepared my crew to board, but from his continuing to yaw his ship to maintain his position, it became evident that to close was not his intention. Every fire now cut some of our sails or rigging. To have continued our course under these circumstances, would have been placing it in his power to cripple us, without being subject to injury himself, and to have hauled up more to the northward to bring our stern guns to bear, would have exposed us to his raking fire. It was now dusk, when I determined to alter my course south, for the purpose of bringing the enemy a beam, and although their ships astern were drawing up fast, I felt satisfied I should be enabled to throw him out of the combat before they could come up, and was not without hopes, if the night proved dark (of which there was every appearance) that I might still be enabled to effect my escape. Our opponent kept off at the same instant we did, and our fire commenced at the same time. We continued engaged steering south with steering sails set two hours and a half, when we completely succeeded in dismantling her previously to her dropping entirely out of the action, there were intervals of minutes, when the ships were broadside and broadside, in which she did not fire a gun. At this period (half past 8 o'clock) although dark, the other ships of the squadron were in sight and almost within gun shot. We were of course compelled to abandon her. In resuming our former course for the purpose of avoiding the squadron, we were compelled to present our stern to our antagonist—but such was his state that we were thus exposed and within range of his guns for half an hour that he did not avail himself of this favorable opportunity of raking us. We continued this course until 11 o'clock, when two fresh ships of the enemy (the Pomona and Tenedos) came up. The Pomona had opened her fire on the larboard bow, with in musket shot the other about two cables' length astern, taking a raking position on our quarter; and the rest (with the exception of the Endymion) within gun shot. Thus situated, with about one fifth of my crew killed and wounded, my ship crippled, and more than four-fold force opposed to me, without a chance of escape left, I deemed it my duty to surrender.

It is with emotions of pride I bear testimony to the gallantry and steadiness of every officer and man I had the honour to command on this occasion, and I feel satisfied that the fact of their having beaten a force equal to themselves, in the presence and almost under the guns of so vastly a superior force, when too, it was almost self evident, that whatever their exertions might be, they must ultimately be captured, will be taken as evidence of what they would have performed, had the force opposed to them been in any degree equal.

It is with extreme pain I have to inform you that Lieuts. Babbitt, Hamilton and Howell fell in the action. They have left no officers of superior merit behind them.

If sir, the issue of this affair had been fortunate, I should have felt it my duty to have recommended to your attention Lieuts. Shubrick and Gallagher. They maintained thro' out the day the reputation they had acquired in former actions.

Lieut. Twiggs, of the marines, displayed great zeal, his men were well supplied and their fire incompatible, so long as the enemy continued within musket range.

Midshipman Randolph, who had charge of the forcecastle division, managed it to my entire satisfaction.

From Mr. Robinson, who was serving as a volunteer, I received essential aid, particularly after I was deprived of the services of the master, and severe loss I had sustained in my officers on the quarter deck.

Of our loss in killed and wounded, I am unable at present to give you a correct statement; the attention of the Surgeon being so entirely occupied with the wounded, that he was unable to make out a correct return when I left the President, nor shall I be able to make it until our arrival in port, we having parted company with the squadron yesterday. The enclosed list, with the exception I fear of its being short of the number, will be found correct.

For 24 hours after the action it was nearly calm, and the squadron were occupied in repairing the crippled ships. Such of the crew of the President as were not badly wounded, were put on board the different ships; myself and a part of my crew were put on board this ship. On the 17th we had a gale from the eastward, when this ship lost her bowsprit, fore and main-masts and mizen top mast, all of which were badly wounded, and was in consequence of her disabled condition, obliged to throw overboard all of her upper deck guns; her loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. I have not been able to ascertain the extent. Ten were buried after I came on board, (36 hours after the action,) the badly wounded, such as are obliged to keep their cots, occupy the starboard side of the gun deck from the cabin bulk head to the main mast. From the crippled state of the President's spars, I feel satisfied she could not have saved her masts, and I feel serious apprehensions for the safety of our wounded left on board.

It is due to Captain Hope to state, that every attention has been paid by him to myself and officers, that have been placed on board his ship, that delicacy and humanity could dictate.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

To the hon. Ben. W. Crowninshield,

Secretary of the Navy.

British squadron referred to in this letter.

Majestic, razeed
Endymion
Pomona
Tenedos
Dispatch (brig)

List of killed and wounded on board the U. States' Frigate President.

KILLED.

Lieutenants F. H. Babbitt, A. Hamilton, E. F. Howell; Henry Hill, S. L. Gains, Samuel De Coster, Hy. Lamphere, Michael Barton, John Weary, John Briggs, Chas. Conway, Wm. Smith, 3d, Wm. Keeler, Jas. Chapman, George W. Swift, Francis Deo, Edward James, A. Peasly, Wm. Barrett, Chas. Pratt, Thos. Kelley, A. Sasrom, Wm. Moore, Aaron Lynn.

WOUNDED.

Sailing Master Rogers, Mr. Robinson, Midshipmen Dale and Brewster, master's mate, Parker, Jos. Fitch, Jno. Godfrey, Jas. Nickerson, Wm. Nisbet, Jno. Butler, Wm. Rogers, Alex. Gordon, John Linscot, David Jacob, James Hill, John Regan, John Melville, Samuel Turner, Thos. Gore, D. Lamphere, M. Madder, Ralph Ashwood, Thos. Davis, Jno. Moran, Jas. C. Nicholson, Saml. Davis, Hans. Harvey, Alex. Murray, Stephen Hammond, Wm. Hill, Wm. Edgell, Jas. Mathews, Stewart Griffin, John Peterson, John Haynes, Nathl. Dutton, John Meigs, Nathl. Bliffins, Wm. Keys, Adam Hyler, Fra. Joseph, Geo. Coleman, Rhomanty Rhodes, Wm. Smyth, Jacob Darling, John Gore, Jas. Anderson, Wm. Davidson, Jos. Tuck, John Ryan, Wm. Williams, Thos. Coleman.

Extract of a letter from Washington of 21st Feb.

An officer, a colonel or general, by the name of Clarke, in the State of Georgia, has shot Governor Early through the neck, in his own house—E's life is despaired of; the dispute arose upon a *Vote* which the Governor had put to a law. [U. S. Gaz.]

POETS CORNER

FROM "WAVERLY,"

A novel, supposed to be from the pen of Walter Scott, Esq.

Late, when the Autumn evening fell
On Mirkwood-Mere's romantic dell,
The lake return'd, in chaster'd gleam,
The purple cloud, the golden beam:
Reflected in the crystal pool,
Headland and bank lay fair and cool;
The weather-tinted rock and tower,
Each drooping tree, each fairy flower,
So true, so soft, the mirror gave,
As if there lay beneath the wave,
Secure from trouble, toil, and care,
A world than earthly world more fair.

But distant winds began to wake,
And pous'd the genius of the Lake!
He heard the groaning of the oak,
And don'd at once his saffron cloak,
As warrior, at the battle cry,
Invests him with his panoply;
Then, as the whirlwind nearer press'd,
He 'gan to shake his foamy crest,
O'er furrow'd brow and blacken'd cheek,
And bade his surge in thunder speak.
In wild and broken eddies whirl'd,
Flitt'ring that fond ideal world,
And to the shore in tumult tost,
The realms of fairy-land were lost.

Yet, with a stern delight and strange,
I saw the spirit-stirring change,
As warr'd the wind with wave & wood,
Up, a ruin'd tower I stood,
And felt my heart more strongly bound,
Responsive to the lofty sound,
While, joying in the mighty roar,
I mourn'd that tranquil scene no more.

So, on the idle dreams of youth,
Breaks the loud trumpet-call of truth,
Bids each fair vision pass away,
Like landscape on the lake that lay,
As fair, as fitting, and as frail,
As that which fled the Autumn gale—
For ever dead to Fancy's eye
Be each gay form that glided by,
While dreams of love and lady's charms
Give place to honour and to arms!

From the Anthology.
Extracts from the Journal of a gentleman on a visit to Lisbon.
Lisbon, Sept. 19.

On Tuesday we went on shore for the second time. Not being able to get back early enough to go on board, we determined to remain in town for the night, and trust to fortune for a lodging. We found it, however, a more difficult matter than we had supposed to procure one. The coffee house, for so it was called, where we dined, was unable to furnish a hole to put our heads in. As for beds, I question much whether they ever had such an article of furniture in the house. Indeed we dined there only by compulsion; for we could discover in the course of our inquiries no other place which seemed to promise any thing eatable; that is to say, any thing which our stomachs could swallow. Here they gave us soup and bouillie. The soup appeared to be the scourgings of the kettle. The second course was an omelette mixed with tomatoes & garlic, fried in such villainous oil that I was nearly poisoned. We had afterwards a cat that weighed eight pounds, the landlord said it was a fricasseed rabbit.

We were about to give up the idea of a resting place in despair, when it was resolved as a dernier resort to make trial of a low-lived-looking sort of a wine-house, decorated with the sign of Gen. Washington, hung out, I suppose, as a lure for such unfortunate Americans as may chance to pass by, whose patriotism is of a sufficiently substantial nature to supply the deficiency of other food. Even this house, uninviting as it appeared, was filled with English officers, in familiar predicament with ourselves. Such a miserable want is there in this vast city of any thing like a hotel. Mine host, whose tongue bespoke him a German, though he called himself an American, told us that it was out of his power to furnish us with beds, the only two he possessed being already bespoken. All the apartments in the house, except the billiard room, were also occupied. After a good deal of deliberation, he said that provided we would consent to sleep on the billiard-table he would endeavour to provide us a couple of mattresses. Finding that there would be no possibility of bettering ourselves, we consented to beat to take up with his proposal.

It was with no little difficulty that he was enabled to fulfil his promise. He succeeded in procuring two mattresses, but of such an appearance, that, unless I had been exceedingly weary, I should infinitely have preferred sitting up all night to reposing on them. Mine host possessed every variety of hill and dale. In some parts its thickness was about an inch, and the materials with which it was stuffed were of so solid a nature, that it seemed to be filled with potatoes. Compared to the

Damien's couch of steel was a thrice driven bed of down. I passed such a miserable night.

Thas I am a christian, faithful man, I would not spend another such night, though 'twere to buy a world of easy days.

My couch possessed an infinity of nooks and corners, where its inhabitants lay in ambush, and from whence they sallied out by thousands to attack whoever was rash enough to trespass on their territories. Never before was martyr so flead.

Yet this was but one of the miseries. The house was part of a convent of bar-footed friars, and the chapel belonging to it was contiguous to our bed-chamber; the rooms over head being wholly occupied by the reverend brothers. Thus during my intervals of rest from the work of destruction and bloodshed in which I was occupied, my ears were most agreeably entertained by the sonorous music of our neighbors, who were chanting without ceasing a moment the whole night. I suppose they were singing anthems on their deliverance from the French. A certain convocation of politic dogs, of which the number here is incredible, likewise assembled before the house. These animals belong to nobody, but they prowling about the streets at night, annoying every body. They were probably attracted by the sweet sounds that issued from the convent, and accordingly planted themselves under our windows, where they did all in their power to render the serenade more musical. The softness of the concert was moreover increased by a company of cats, that were courting in an adjacent lobby, and saying tender things to each other in most vile Portuguese.

Through the assistance of an English gentleman, who is one of the factory here, we have succeeded to our satisfaction in procuring lodgings, & are already established in our new quarters. Our house, which consists of eleven stories, is one of the highest in Lisbon. It is built on the declivity of a hill, & looks on the south towards the Tagus. We are lodged in the upper story, and occupy a suit of six apartments, so that there is a view from the balconies and windows on each side the house and most beautiful indeed is the prospect. To be sure it is something of a labour to climb up so high, and would not be very pleasant in case of an earthquake.

Our hostess is an Irish lady, who has lived here many years. One of her countrymen not long since became enamoured of her charms, and persuaded her nothing loth, to enter into the matrimonial state. No sooner, however, had the false hearted swain got possession of the only treasure he was in love with, than he made off without saying adieu to his bride, leaving her to pine in secret, in which melancholy condition she has since continued. Her figure is not very striking nor is her face remarkably prepossessing—though among Portuguese women she will pass for handsome. She is moreover somewhat delin'd into the vale of years, and has an unfortunate cast in one of her eyes, which induced me the first time I saw her to imagine, while she was speaking to me, that she was looking out of the window. The other, like Polonius's, purges continually thick amber and plum tree gum. Yet, to counterbalance any want of personal charms, she is a good house-wife, and withal very pious. We have that rare luxury here, clean rooms and good beds, to know the value of which, it is necessary to pass such a night as I did on the billiard-table.

My landlady, as I intimated, is a zealous catholic, and the walls of our apartment are decorated accordingly with a profusion of saints. At the head of my bed hangs a picture of *nossa senhora dos dolores*, (our lady of sorrows) representing the Virgin Mary holding the head of Christ in her lap, while six long swords are sticking through her body. The subject of another is the miraculous removal of the holy house from Jerusalem to Loretto. The Virgin Mary is seen flying through the air with a two-story house of red brick under her arm. His holiness the Pope is standing at the water-side with his hands elevated in the act of catching it, accompanied by an elderly gentleman in a pea-green coat and tye-porridge.

From morning till midnight, a posse of beggars lay regular siege to the doors, which open immediately into the street, and the waiter (of whom there is seldom more than one) chances to turn his back, you will find in a twinkling two or three catterdemalions at your elbow. Let

you be sitting in the most distant part of the room, they will come without ceremony up to the table. It is by no means a very pleasant accompaniment to breakfast to have these gentry shaking their rags in your face, independent of the risk you run of receiving a colony of the live stock which they generally carry about them. Never did I behold objects so horrible as some of the beggars here. It is indeed a most melancholy and disgusting sight to see such an immense assemblage of miserable wretches, made monstrous by nature and their own vices, as infests the streets.

Of this multitude, many rove about from place to place, others have their fixed and regular stations. Here they remain crying out continually in the most doleful cadence, wearying you to death as you pass, with everlasting supplications for the love of God, the most holy Virgin *Maria santissima dos Dolores*, and St. Antonio. They most faithfully promise, if you will bestow your charity, to mention your name to *Nossa Senhora* in their prayers. Some of them practise artifices to excite compassion. A friend of mine told me that one of them fell down before him, as he was walking along the other day, pretending to be expiring through hunger, by which means he obtained a considerable present. He afterwards saw the fellow in another part of the town rehearse the same theatrical feat, though not so successfully as before. Many of the beggars whom you meet are, according to the order of the day, decorated like the rest of their fellow-citizens, with that patriotic badge, the Portuguese cockade. They are also strict observers of the national costume. They are wrapped up in cloaks, have their hair queued, and wear a large *chapeau bras* of vast circumference. The politeness of these gentlemen to each other, when they meet, is also a remarkable trait in their character. They take off their hats with the most courtly ceremony, bow down to the ground, embrace, and reciprocally present their snuff-boxes; which last is considered by the Portuguese as the highest mark of civility which one human being can pay to another. No one is ever so rude as to refuse taking a pinch.

The number of female mendicants is equally great. The multitude of both sexes is inconceivable. Many of the women are exceedingly well clad. You will often see them with white muslin handkerchiefs on their heads, and the rest of their apparel comparatively neat. Those of this description do not so much annoy you. Their supplications are more silent, and of course frequently more effectual. This last sort of beggars, I am told, do not belong to the regular established fraternity. Their appearance is comparatively very respectable, and they are by no means so insufferably troublesome as the others. Many among them are reduced servants, persons who have been thrown out of employment by the emigration of the court or the invasion of the French. Their number is, however, lamentable. I was solicited the other evening by a whole family, a man, his wife, and five daughters, all of whom appeared to have been accustomed to better days.

There is another branch of begging here, in every respect as annoying as the first, and which is carried on with considerably more success; that is, for souls in purgatory. The Portuguese consider that whatever they bestow for this object is so much gained by themselves, as an account current is said to be kept by which they receive credit when their own souls are in purgatory; & for every penny which they give for the souls of others, a certain deduction will be made from the period of their own duration. Self interest, of course, operates as a very powerful incentive to this species of charity; and this class of beggars is in a very flourishing condition. The employment is farmed out by different religious societies to certain individuals, who pay annually for their privilege a regular stipend, or sometimes a per centum on the profits of the year. These persons post themselves in the neighbourhood of the church or convent in whose employ they are, and in their begging are quite as vociferous as the less successful members of the profession. These religious beggars frequently gain a very comfortable subsistence. Their solicitations are made, *pebo amor de Dios e pelas almas*. (For the love of God and suffering souls.) This class of charity is considered much the most meritorious; and those persons, whose limited means do not allow them to give

much away, bestow all that they do give on the purchase of masses for the souls of such unfortunate wretches as have died without leaving stipends to save themselves from the flames. They think it is their duty having little to give, to take especial care that this little should be applied to the most useful purpose. Of how much less importance is it to save a fellow creature from the trifling inconvenience of starvation in this world, than to rescue his soul from ages of fire and brimstone! Such convents as do not employ agents to beg for them have boxes at the doors with most piteous inscriptions, imploring the charitable, for the love of all the saints in heaven, to drop a little money into them. In order more effectually to awaken compassion in the hard-hearted and unfeeling, diverse views, taken from the region of purgation, are painted on the boxes in the most fiery colours. These miserable wretches are seen in all the agonies which hell flames can communicate lifting up their imploring eyes in anguish & indignation to those of their relatives and friends who are so stingy and niggardly, that they will suffer their souls to remain in these abodes of torment, sooner than put a few farthings into the box. How any one can be so unfeeling as to grudge a little money to secure a tolerable reception for an acquaintance in the other world, or to allow a neighbour's soul to continue in torture, when these pictures salute his eyes, I cannot for my part possibly conceive. Every thing in this country is done for the love of God and for souls. The convents send out the fruits which their gardens produce to be sold, in order, as they say, to perform masses with the money, though the proceeds of their sales are generally appropriated in a much more substantial manner. The fruit, which is most usually grapes or figs, is hawked by little boys about the streets, vociferating with all their might, *was pelas almas! figas pelas almas!* grapes for the souls! figs for the souls! and entreating all good Christians to buy some of their cargo. They are by far the most successful traders in Lisbon, and very speedily dispose of their load, as a Portuguese will much more readily purchase of them than of the lay fruit-sellers. He thinks it is in a certain degree cheating the Devil; and it is also as it were, killing two birds with one stone, as he fills his belly and stands an additional chance of saving his soul. Cigars for the souls, made by nuns, are likewise cried through the town by little bandy-legged urchins, who run about with lighted oaks.

50 Dollars Reward.
Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1816, a negro man named DICK; he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.
Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A. A. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.
N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

Will be Sold,
On Friday the 3d March next, part of the personal estate of Mrs. Mary Watson, deceased, at her late residence, consisting of stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
Charles Watson, Executor.
Feb. 16.

A Wood Cutter wanted.
The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given.
T. H. Bopie.
Jan. 12, 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,
That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1815, and also for settling and adjusting the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads, and the inspectors of tobacco, at the respective warehouses in the said county.
By Order,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
February 16.

Blank Bonds, Declared Null and Void.
The subscribers have the honor to inform you that the bonds of the said county, which were issued by the late Governor, are now declared null and void, and that the only valid bonds are those which have been issued by the present Governor, and which are now in the hands of the subscribers.
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
February 16.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained the orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anne Arundel, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to bring them in, legally proved, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th inst. at the late dwelling of the deceased. The personal property of Thomas Birchcomb, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—For sales over ten dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with good security, interest from the day of sale; for sums under ten dollars, the cash to be paid.
William Stinchcomb, Adm.
Feb. 24.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 24th inst. at the late dwelling of the deceased, the personal property of Thomas Birchcomb, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—For sales over ten dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with good security, interest from the day of sale; for sums under ten dollars, the cash to be paid.
William Stinchcomb, Adm.
Feb. 24.

NOTICE.
Came to the subscribers farm on the last of October, or the first of November last, two stray COWS, one a brindie, with no perceptible mark, the other a dark red, with each ear cropped and a hole in the right. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.
P. Hammond.
Feb. 16.

Public Sale.
In pursuance of an order from the orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Auction on Thursday, the 2d day of March next, at 11 o'clock, at the house of the late Nicholas Carroll, Esq. in the city of Annapolis, one cow and harness, one Jersey Wagon and one chariot. Terms made known at the time of sale.
N. C. Carroll, Adm.
Feb. 16.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I shall apply to the next April Court of Prince George's County, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.
Jeremiah Brashers.
January 9, 1815.

NOTICE.
Taken up adrift off Point Look on the 9th inst. a new schooner, about 60 tons burthen, flushed deck, and bottom, the cabin unfinished, and Sea Flower, of Oxford. This vessel had been in possession of the British and abandoned by them. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges by appointment at Bowley's Wharf—Baltimore.
Bowley's Wharf—Baltimore.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the high Court of chancery, will be sold, on Monday the 27th day of March next, at public sale, at Benedict, in Charles county, a number of mulatto Boys and Girls from 7 to 20-years of age. They will be sold for life, or a term of years, as to suit purchasers.
Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.
Henry G. S. Key, Trustee.
Feb. 23, 1815.

The editors of the Federal Repository will insert this advertisement in their country paper until the day of sale.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the eighteenth March next, all the personal property of Anne Smith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
At Elk Ridge Landing, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, together with a variety of household furniture. Terms of sale, six months credit to all sums over twenty dollars, and that sum the cash to be paid, bond and security with interest from the day of sale, will be required for all sums under twenty dollars, the sale will commence on the above day at 11 o'clock.
Jehoshaphat McCauley, Adm.
Feb. 23, 1815.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.
For Sale at GEORGE SNOW'S, and at this Office.
—Price 12 1/2 Cents.
Blank Bonds, Declared Null and Void.
The subscribers have the honor to inform you that the bonds of the said county, which were issued by the late Governor, are now declared null and void, and that the only valid bonds are those which have been issued by the present Governor, and which are now in the hands of the subscribers.
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February 16.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1815.

No. 13.]

[VOL. LXXIII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

From the Times, Dec. 30.

Bonaparte.—An anonymous work, entitled *Secret Memoirs of Bonaparte*, has been just published; its author professes to have had the opportunity of a close observation and intercourse of fifteen years, to enable him to form a conception of the French Usurper. His narrative is the usual levity of French story-telling, and little is wanting to its amusement but the authenticity of the facts; that, however, he declares a perfect reluctance to give, admits that he has in person given the details to the question, and seems to link that important state interests connected with his eternal observation.

The first sentence of the work is of the choicest specimens of the sufficiency that has, perhaps, never offered to the world.

"No man on earth has known Bonaparte better than I; no man on earth could know him better; I will except even himself, for I have frequently divined what he was going to do before he had even projected it!" The burst of pleasant congratulation over, he proceeds to give his experiences. "Bonaparte, by temperament, always interiorly more or less occupied. The moment he was left alone, soliloquy reverted to him as his natural habit; frequently joined gesture to his thought, and it always was the same which he used in the same circumstances. My constant observation of those habits cleared up many a problem for me. I could have laid a wager not to have mistaken him, six times in a hundred. An application was made to him, he had cajoled the applicant by promises, or in any way thought he had duped him; his eye was then unequal, rough and carried; he traversed the chamber with his head down and looking at his hands, which he frequently rubbed, his smile dark and fixed, his eyes winking; the left eye, closing almost totally; he was satisfied with himself, and the few broken phrases which he let out, made me master of the fact. Had he been listening to representations made according to his views or his passions, which were always the wisest for the requester, his aspect was gaily thoughtful, and he frequently used the vulgar interjections of 'What a bore!' 'Right wise!' 'Nothing to do but fault with!' But it was after ministerial remonstrance against his violent and gigantic projects, that he fell with an actual epilepsy of rage. His whole system, physical and moral, was then in disorder. This was the state in which he continued longest.—It was then frightful for a human being to look at him. His state was visibly that of suffering."

I believe that when once his passions rose, he was utterly unable to restrain it, for he must have known that it lost him the confidence of his best friends, and of two particularly who had a strong resemblance to him in their despotic feelings. He regretted them actually, but he was too despotic to recede. One day, he said to his uncle, in speaking of them, "I know that they suffer with me, and I know that for their employs and their ambition, they would go to the end of the world to avoid seeing me." When Bonaparte gave himself up to those violent passions, the bravest of the brave was afraid to approach him. He gave an instance. He had a remarkable respect for Prince Poniatowski; yet one of his transports was with that Prince. Poniatowski, seeing his left flank exposed, had taken it on himself to make a movement to the rear, and change his front. Platoff took advantage of this movement, charged, and carried off some hundreds of carriages, and the chests of several regiments,

The Prince justified the manoeuvre in his report: but with the emperor he had committed an unpardonable crime. "Poniatowski should," he said, "have sent off his wagons by the high road, and kept his position till the next day." It, however, appeared, that if he had, his corps must have been undone: for, at break of day, the head of the column found five squadrons already in its front, to cut it off. Bonaparte heard this fact, never spoke more on the subject, and the Prince remained uninformed of the whole affair. While the Emperor was in his paroxysm, an Officer arrived with important despatches from Marshal Davoust; the young man was so much overwhelmed by the furious state in which he found him, that he had only strength to put the packet into his hand, and to leave the room: the moment he was in his quarters, he flung himself into his bed, where he remained three days; and yet this officer was distinguished for courage. The most remarkable part of the transaction is, that his master held the packet in his hand at least ten minutes without knowing that it was there: it was I that reminded him of it."

We now have the author very happily set forth again. He entered Bonaparte's service, not improbably to air his shivers and have the honour of shaving the Arbitrator of Europe. "It was at this epoch that I traced for myself a plan the most difficult, and it might be the most dangerous that man could devise! This plan was a study constant, consecutive, and comparative of the whole character of Bonaparte, under both its aspects, physical and moral in private as in public, by night as by day; in short, under all circumstances of my approach to his person. I saw him every day, though not all day: in matters of high importance, I left the room, except in his fits of passion, then I was master. Never had mortal a scrutinizer more minute, more steady, or more penetrating."

Bonaparte flattered the Jacobins, with a full knowledge of their anti-imperial feelings. The secret of his policy is not ill told. "He had just given a situation of great value to a man who had often figured in the Jacobin tribunal. The Arch Treasurer expostulated with him on the appointment; 'I know all you can say,' was Bonaparte's answer; but your reasons against, are exactly mine for, what I have done. It is a ferocious beast, I know but its place will be its muzzle." The Arch Treasurer observing, that the time for fearing such men was past: "No, always Sir, always, those camels! As to the rest, it is an affair settled; and I once more tell you, that the wolf will not bite so long as his throat is full." We shall close our extracts with the account of Pichegru's death, leaving the establishment of its authenticity to the author.

"Pichegru's popularity, and the fear that he might produce some daring truths, made it dangerous to bring him to a public trial. A Council was held, and poison and the poignard were successively proposed. Bonaparte suggested strangling, and took upon himself the arrangements. At one o'clock on the same night, four strong Mamelukes, led by four of the police, were secretly placed in the avenues of the victim's chamber. The door was opened, and at the instant, the Mamelukes half drunk threw themselves upon him. He had risen at the sound of the bolts. He slept in drawers: round his left thigh was a cravat with papers. Though surprised by the assassins, he struggled hard, and they had great difficulty in fastening the fatal knot. He uttered but one or two cries before he was strangled. The superior murderers coming in, and ascertaining his death, the body was thrown on the bed and stripped. They then made a kind of cord of the cravat, passed it round the neck of the dead, and twisted it with a stick to give the idea that he had committed suicide. In the morning the turnkey, who was not in the secret, was astonished by the sight of the General lying lifeless. He ran to acquaint the gaoler; the latter pretended equal surprise, and made his

report to those who were as well informed on the subject as himself. A process verbal was drawn up, and all Paris rung instantly with the suicide of Pichegru.—Thus finished the conqueror of Holland.

"I shall not take it upon me to assert, what one of my friends has sworn to me, that the same four Mamelukes were shot next night in the plain of Grenelle. I only heard from a Lieutenant of the troops, that for eight days back they had missed seven men; but he knew nothing more, and I did not choose to urge the inquiry."

The work then ranges loosely through the remaining successes of Napoleon with enough of eloquence, but without adding any thing to those stores of anecdote which are already in the public possession.

Washington City, March 1.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

The following high appointments have been made by the President, with the advice of the Senate, viz:—

James Monroe, (late Secretary of War) to be Secretary of State of the United States.

John Quincy Adams, to be Minister to Great Britain.

Albert Gallatin, to be Minister to France, vice William Crawford, resigned.

James A. Bayard, to be Minister to Russia, vice John Q. Adams.

Joseph Anderson, (now a Senator from Tennessee) to be Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Ezekiel Bacon, resigned.

Charles J. Ingersoll, (now a Representative in Congress) to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania, vice A. J. Dallas, resigned.

Captains John Rodgers, Isaac Hull, and David Porter, to constitute a Board of Commissioners of the Navy, under the act recently passed.

All the above nominations are said to have been unanimously confirmed yesterday, with the exception of two, to each of which there was one negative.

The office of Secretary of War, being now vacated by the return of Mr. Monroe to the Department of State, will probably be filled before Congress adjourns.

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

H. B. M. Ship *Endymion*, at sea, January 13, 1815.

SIR,

The painful duty of detailing to you the particular causes which preceded and led to the capture of the late U. States' Frigate President, by a squadron of His Britannic Majesty's ships, (as per margin) has devolved upon me. In my communication of the 14th, I made known to you my intention of proceeding to sea on that evening. Owing to some mistake of the Pilots, the ship in going out grounded on the Bar, where she continued to strike heavily for an hour and a half; although she had broken several of her rudder braces, and had received such other material injury as to render her return into port desirable, I was unable to do so from the strong westerly wind which was then blowing. It being now high water, it became necessary to force her over the bar before the tide fell, in this we succeeded by 10 o'clock, when we shaped our course along the shore of Long Island for 50 miles, and then steered S. E. by E. At 5 o'clock, three ships were discovered ahead; we immediately hauled up the ship and passed 2 miles to the northward of them. At day light, we discovered four ships in chase, one on each quarter, and two astern, the leading ship of the enemy, a *Razee*—she commenced firing upon us, but without effect. At meridian, the wind became light and baffling, we had increased our distance from the *Razee*, but the next ship astern which was also a large ship, had gained and continued to gain upon us considerably; we immediately occupied all hands to lighten ship, by starting water, cutting away the anchors, throwing overboard provisions, cables, spare spars, boats, and every article that could be got at, keeping the sails wet from the

royals down. At three, we had the wind quite light; the enemy who had now been joined by a brig, had a strong breeze and were coming up with us rapidly. The *Endymion* (mounting 50 guns, 24 pounders on the main deck) had now approached us within gun shot, and had commenced a fire with her bow guns, which we returned from our stern. At 5 o'clock, she had obtained a position on our starboard quarter, within half point blank shot, on which neither our stern nor quarter guns would bear; we were now steering E. by N. the wind N. W. I remained with her in this position for half an hour, in the hope that she would close with us on our broadside, in which case I had prepared my crew to board, but from his continuing to yaw his ship to maintain his position, it became evident that to close was not his intention. Every fire now cut some of our sails or rigging. To have continued our course under these circumstances, would have been placing it in his power to cripple us, without being subject to injury himself, and to have hauled up more to the northward to bring our stern guns to bear, would have exposed us to his raking fire. It was now dusk, when I determined to alter my course south, for the purpose of bringing the enemy a-beam, and although their ships astern were drawing up fast, I felt satisfied I should be enabled to throw him out of the combat before they could come up, and was not without hopes, if the night proved dark (of which there was every appearance) that I might still be enabled to effect my escape. Our opponent kept off at the same instant we did, and our fire commenced at the same time. We continued engaged steering south with steering sails set two hours and a half, when we completely succeeded in dismantling her previously to her dropping entirely out of the action, there were intervals of minutes, when the ships were broadside and broadside, in which she did not fire a gun. At this period (half past 8 o'clock) although dark, the other ships of the squadron were in sight and almost within gun shot. We were of course compelled to abandon her. In resuming our former course for the purpose of avoiding the squadron, we were compelled to present our stern to our antagonist—but such was his state that we were thus exposed and within range of his guns for half an hour that he did not avail himself of this favorable opportunity of raking us. We continued this course until 11 o'clock, when two fresh ships of the enemy (the *Pomona* and *Tenedos*) came up. The *Pomona* had opened her fire on the larboard bow, within musket shot the other about two cables' length astern, taking a raking position on our quarter; and the rest (with the exception of the *Endymion*) within gun shot. Thus situated, with about one fifth of my crew killed and wounded, my ship crippled, and more than four-fold force opposed to me, without a chance of escape left, I deemed it my duty to surrender.

It is with emotions of pride I bear testimony to the gallantry and steadiness of every officer and man I had the honour to command on this occasion, and I feel satisfied that the fact of their having beaten a force equal to themselves, in the presence and almost under the guns of so vastly a superior force, when too, it was almost self evident, that whatever their exertions might be, they must ultimately be captured, will be taken as evidence of what they would have performed, had the force opposed to them been in any degree equal.

It is with extreme pain I have to inform you that lieuts. Babbitt, Hamilton and Howell fell in the action. They have left no officers of superior merit behind them.

If sir, the issue of this affair had been fortunate, I should have felt it my duty to have recommended to your attention lieuts. Shubrick and Gallagher. They maintained thro' out the day the reputation they had acquired in former actions.

Lieut. Twigg, of the marines, displayed great zeal, his men were well supplied and their fire incomparable, so long as the enemy continued within musket range.

Midshipman Randolph, who had charge of the forcecastle division, managed it to my entire satisfaction.

From Mr. Robinson, who was serving as a volunteer, I received essential aid, particularly after I was deprived of the services of the master, and severe loss I had sustained in my officers on the quarter deck.

Of our loss in killed and wounded, I am unable at present to give you a correct statement; the attention of the Surgeon being so entirely occupied with the wounded, that he was unable to make out a correct return when I left the President, nor shall I be able to make it until our arrival in port, we having parted company with the squadron yesterday. The enclosed list, with the exception I fear of its being short of the number, will be found correct.

For 24 hours after the action it was nearly calm, and the squadron were occupied in repairing the crippled ships. Such of the crew of the President as were not badly wounded, were put on board the different ships; myself and a part of my crew were put on board this ship. On the 17th we had a gale from the eastward, when this ship lost her bowsprit, fore and main-masts and mizzen top mast, all of which were badly wounded, and was in consequence of her disabled condition, obliged to throw overboard all of her upper deck guns; her loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. I have not been able to ascertain the extent. Ten were buried after I came on board, (36 hours after the action.) the badly wounded, such as are obliged to keep their cots, occupy the starboard side of the gun deck from the cabin bulk head to the main mast. From the crippled state of the President's spars, I feel satisfied she could not have saved her masts, and I feel serious apprehensions for the safety of our wounded left on board.

It is due to Captain Hopeto state, that every attention has been paid by him to myself and officers, that have been placed on board his ship, that delicacy and humanity could dictate.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

To the hon. Ben. W. Crowninshield,

Secretary of the Navy.

British squadron referred to in the letter.

Majestic, *Razee*

Endymion

Pomona

Tenedos

Dispatch (brig)

List of killed and wounded on board the U. States' Frigate President.

KILLED.

Lieutenants F. H. Babbitt, A. Hamilton, E. F. Howell; Henry Hill, S. L. Gains, Samuel De Coster, Hy. Lamphere, Michael Barton, John Weary, John Briggs, Chas. Conway, Wm. Smith, 3d, Wm. Keeler, Jas. Chapman, George W. Swift, Francis Deo, Edward James, A. Peasly, Wm. Barrett, Chas. Pratt, Thos. Kelley, A. Sesrom, Wm. Moore, Aaron Lynn.

WOUNDED.

Sailing Master Rogers, Mr. Robinson, Midshipmen Dale and Brewster, master's mate Parker, Jos. Fitch, Jno. Godfrey, Jas. Nickerson, Wm. Nisbet, Jno. Butler, Wm. Rogers, Alex. Gordon, John Linscott, David Jacob, James Hill, John Regan, John Melville, Samuel Turner, Thos. Gore, D. Lamphere, M. L. Madder, Ralph Ashwood, Thos. Davis, Jno. Moran, Jas. C. Nicholson, Saml. Davis, Hans. Harvey, Alex. Murray, Stephen Hammond, Wm. Hill, Wm. Edgell, Jas. Mathews, Stewart Griffin, John Peterson, John Haynes, Nathl. Dutton, John Meigs, Nathl. Blifins, Wm. Keys, Adam Flyler, Frs. Joseph, Geo. Coleman, Rhomanty Rhodes, Wm. Smyth, Jacob Darling, John Gore, Jas. Anderson, Wm. Davidson, Jos. Tuck, John Ryan, Wm. Williams, Thos. Coleman.

Extract of a letter from Washington of 21st Feb.

An officer, a colonel or general, by the name of Clarke, in the State of Georgia, has shot Governor Early through the neck, in his own house—E's life is despaired of; the dispute arose upon a *Veto* which the Governor had put to a law. [U. S. Gen.]

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From the Port Folio.

[The authority of Coleridge will be respected as a poet. He has observed that the following long, simple, deeply pathetic, and even sublime may, without exaggerated praise, be pronounced the most exquisite performance in our language. It was written by Mr. Logan, a Scotch divine and historian. As its popularity is by no means equal to its merits, we reprint it confident that to be admired universally, it needs only be known.]

THE BRAES OF YARROW.

Thy braes were bonny, Yarrow stream,
When first on them I met my lover;
Thy braes how dreary, Yarrow stream,
When now thy waves his body cover!

Forever now, O Yarrow stream,
Thou art to me a stream of sorrow,
For never on thy banks shall I
Behold my love, the flower of Yarrow!

He promis'd me a milk-white steed
To bear me to his father's bowers;
He promis'd me a little page
To squire me to his father's towers;
He promis'd me a wedding ring;
The wedding-day was fixed to-morrow!

Now he is wedded to the grave,
Alas! his watery grave in Yarrow.
Sweet were his words when last we met;
My passion I as freely told him!

Ciaap'd in his arms, I little thought
That I should never more behold him!
Scarce was he gone, I saw his ghost!
It vanish'd with a shriek of sorrow—
Thrice did the water wraith ascend,
And gave a doleful groan through Yarrow!

His mother from the window look'd
With all the longings of a mother;
His little sister weeping walk'd
The green wood path to meet her brother.

They sought him East, they sought him West,
They sought him all the forest thorough;
They only saw the cloud of night,
They only heard the roar of Yarrow!

No longer from the window look,
Thou hast no son, thou tender mother!
No longer walk, thou lovely maid!
Alas! thou hast no more a brother,
No longer seek him East or West,
And search no more the forest thorough;

For wandering in the night so dark,
He fell a lifeless corse in Yarrow!

SONG.

Written for the First City Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry.
By PAUL ALLEN.
TUNE—"The Glasses Sparkle."

On yonder mount, whose awful height,
Projects a shade so far
And rises in the gloom of night,
A couch for evening's star;
Her web in haste, night's maiden chaste,
Spins beautiful to see;
In silver threads, the lustre spreads,
And sparkles on the sea.

And we have seen her army bright,
Her sentinel on high,
Who watch'd with us the round of night,
To guard each sleeping eye.
Sweet hour of rest, the pillow's prest,
By beauty's blushing face,
Ah! who shall dare to enter there,
And harm such sleeping grace?

See where the flames of battle break
Yon youth so tall and fair!
He sleeps—what power can now awake
The dull cold marble there?
His spirit stalks—thru' moon-beam walks,
And loth to bid farewell!
He hovers light—the guard of night,
Round her he loves so well.

Then do not spurn your guards, ye fair,
Nor slightly hold their fame!
A prouder office none can bear,
Since angels do the same.
That eye that speaks—those blushing cheeks,
Shall all our cares beguile;
What laurel e'er was half so dear,
As lovely woman's smile!

Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1815.

Extra from the Journal of a gentleman on a visit to LISBON—continued.

September 24.

The Portuguese are great lovers of bell-ringing. Immediately opposite to our lodgings is a convent of Franciscans, which to those who are partial to this sort of music, is another strong recommendation. As for myself I must confess that I am so much of a heretic as not to be remarkably fond of it. However agreeable the sound may be to the people here, it is to me an insufferable annoyance.

At first I supposed to proceed from the present occasion of rejoicing, and comforted myself that it would soon be over. But, alas! I have been miserably mistaken. All days I find are alike. The noise never ceases. The discord is everlasting. From dawn till midnight, and indeed all night, there is an eternal ding-dong of great bells and small. We can sometimes scarcely hear one another speak. Of all the monks in Lisbon, our neighbours are most particularly attached to the amusement. It appears to be their only employment. It is the first sound which salutes my ears when I wake and the last which rings in my ears at night.—By the way, it is well understood that Satan is afraid of bells, or, at least, that he has a singular antipathy to the sound. Indeed, in this respect, I much approve the taste of his infernal majesty, in which I have the honour most fully to coincide. This I believe is one reason of the incessant ringing; for so long as he hears the sound, it is supposed that he will fear to approach. By this means they are always enabled to defy the devil, and keep him at bay.

It is utterly impossible for one who has not been here to have an adequate idea of the filth of this city. Such things as pipes and common sewers are unknown. The streets are the receptacle of every species of uncleanness and corruption, and there can be no greater proof of the excellence of the climate than the absence of a perpetual plague. In order that the balconies in rainy weather may be preserved against the wet, the spouts for conveying water from the roofs of houses are made to project very far into the street. Here the water lies stagnant in the middle of the street and mixing with the heaps of accumulated filth, forms puddles that are frequently impossible to pass, and which continue until dried by the sun, or swept away by the wind. It consequently requires no small share of skill and knowledge of geography in walking the streets to avoid foundering in some of these bogs, or running foul of a dunghill, especially in those narrow streets where the dirt is never washed away by the rain. In many of those which are most frequented, there is only a narrow path winding near the sides of the way, where there is any possibility of walking. It may easily be conceived how agreeable it must be between such a Scylla and Charybdis to encounter carriages, carts, horses and mules, and to jostle with a multitude of people all equally anxious with yourself to avoid being thrust against one of the neighbouring mountains of dung. With the utmost care you can seldom escape being splashed and bespattered from top to toe. When there is no moon, the streets at night are in a state of Egyptian darkness. The lamps are never lighted. The city is illuminated only by the dim tapers which are placed here and there at long and unequal intervals before the image of some saint. The feeble rays which they emit serve only to heighten the surrounding gloom and to make the darkness visible.—The city is badly paved with small sharp stones that cut your feet, and the streets are so steep that many of them you are actually obliged to climb up. These circumstances render walking at noon day exceedingly disagreeable, but when added to the obscurity of the night, and the facility which is thereby afforded to the perpetration of murder, you cannot walk abroad at unseasonable hours without danger.

Lisbon has ever been infamous for the frequency of assassinations, and for the boldness of its assassins; and there is perhaps no city in Europe, where deeds of darkness can be committed with such impunity. But at the present moment these perils are infinitely increased. Not a night passes but we hear of a dozen murders; of French centinels who have been stabbed by parties of the populace, and of numbers of the latter who have been killed in retaliation by the French soldiers. Only two evenings since there were three murders before my door.—Walking at night is thus rendered unsafe, as well as highly disagreeable. You are also, if you would go any considerable distance, under the necessity of passing thro' a French camp, which is by no means a pleasant affair. I have several times found myself among them before I was aware of the circumstance and have only been apprised of my proximity by the hoarse voice of the centinel, exclaiming *Qui vive?* Ne boulez la, and not seldom by finding his bayonet at my breast. The frequency of assassination was how-

ever, always such as to render it perilous to walk alone at night. In the most peaceable times, every night was marked by bloodshed. The most audacious robberies were constantly committed; and robbery was ever accompanied by murder. The punishment of death was very seldom inflicted for the offence, no severer sentence being passed on the culprit than transportation to Angola, or the Indies. To such a pitch of boldness had they risen, that murders were often committed even at noon-day. The inhabitants instead of endeavouring to arrest the criminal in his flight, by a kind of infatuation seem willing and eager by every means in their power to facilitate his escape. They exclaim when they see him pursued, *Coutadinho! alas, poor fellow, and do whatever they are able, to assist him in his flight.* The usual price of a bravo is not more than a moi-dore, and should he be discovered in the execution of his villainy, he has only to take refuge in a convent. In the sanctuary he is safe.

The following is from the "Boston Evening Gazette."—It is one of a series of numbers which have been published in that paper, under the head of

THE LADIES FRIEND.

A writer of the last century penned the following interesting remarks.—And they are so well calculated to please and to instruct the Ladies of these times, that I cannot refrain from presenting them to my readers.

Love joined with Humanity the most valuable and lasting.

Humanity, in its first and general acceptance, is called by holy writers, good will towards men; by heathens, Philanthropy, or Love of fellow creatures. It sometimes takes the name of Good nature, and delights in actions that have an obliging tendency in them. When strongly impressed on the mind, it is not satisfied with good natured actions alone, but feels the misery of others with inward pain. It is then deservedly named Sensibility, and is considerably increased in its intrinsic worth; so far however it is but general, and exerts itself equally in the concerns of all mankind, that is, it is indifferently moved, by moving circumstances.

Every thing strikes stronger where there is a natural disposition to receive particular impressions; Thus the gay taste gay scenes with more relish, than the saturnine, who from the same principle are more touched at contrary representations. There is a savageness remarkable in the natures of those who delight in brutal spectacles, and a tenderness in those who deal in acts of humanity.

A mind then, which has this natural Sensibility, is more disposed to feel those tender sensations of Love, than one on whom this passion works by common springs. Beauty and merit may touch a mind, not remarkable for any great share of Humanity, and create a warm passion in it; but none can dispute, but that where a mind is stamped with this peculiar character of Humanity, the effects of that passion will be softer as well as warmer and more lasting. Its influence will sink deeper, where there is something within, natural or analogous to it; as in the vegetable world peculiar herbs, roots, &c. Not to ascribe any mystic power to Sympathy, it stands to reason, that natural tenderness of disposition is the proper soil for the tenderest of passions to grow in. It is an observation almost too common to be made use of that Pity fore-runs Love; and what is pity, but natural Humanity exerted and unfolded.

Those then that will find a real difference, between the tenderest of extreme Humanity, and that of Love, are not well enough acquainted with the true nature of that passion. Extreme Humanity seems to me the highest and most refined degree of Love, least subject to change, most penetrated with every thing that may either regard the happiness, or fortune of the person beloved, and never to be removed, but by a cessation of that merit, which once thought worthy to be loved and cherished, ever will be while it continues to deserve it.

It is no new thing in the amorous world, to see the strongest passion at last cease, nay turn to indifference, and sometimes to hate; what then becomes of the unfortunate person, where the mind is not marked with this indelible character of Humanity? The inhuman, though once tender lover, having outlived his passion, remains in absolute indif-

ference: What becomes of the object of his former love? He never inquires within himself, whether her happiness; dependant perhaps on the continuance of his passion, is not destroyed by his withdrawing his heart from her; he does not even ask himself if she suffers if he sees grief painted in her face, or expressed in her words, he is no more moved by it, than he would be by her smiles. The lover, on the contrary, whose heart has the strong bias of Humanity, and who regulates every action of his life by that principle, looks forward on the situation to which any unkindness from him might reduce the fair sufferer, and can never resolve to give pain undeserved: Though he may have outlived the particular attachment, he never can out-live the sentiments of humanity, which should never end but with life itself.

It will result from hence, that Woman will always be secured in the love of one who feels the tenderness of extreme humanity, than in one who disclaims all sentiments of Humanity as constituent of Love, or essential to it. When such an one withdraws his love, he withdraws it radically: When he perceives inclination going, he never struggles to retain it, but if a new passion moves, or if he is only sated with the old, he thinks that a sufficient reason; for where Humanity is not, there can be no tie.

Twenty Geese, were taken up by the subscriber at South River Ferry. The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.

March 2. Jasper E. Tilly.

Robert Welch, of Ben.

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow citizens.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, Jan. 10, 1815.

On application by petition of John Nicholson, executor of the last will and testament of John Nicholson sen. late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Garrison, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to Give Notice, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Nicholson, sen. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the fourth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and this 10th day of January, 1815. John Nicholson, Executor.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK: he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A. A. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H.

December 1.

A Wood Cutter wanted.

The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given.

Jan. 8 1815. T. H. Bowie.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1814, and also for settling and adjusting the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads, and the inspectors of tobacco, at the respective warehouses in the said county.

By Order, Wm. S. Green, Clk.

February 16.

Blank Bonds, Declared void on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. mon. Warranted for sale at the Clerk's Office.

NOTICE. By virtue of an order from the phans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 23rd inst. all the personal estate of John Nicholson, late of the county of Anne Arundel deceased, at his late dwelling in Doctor Henry Hall's, Consisting of a number of negroes, both men, women and children; some stock, corn, fodder, hay; also a variety of household kitchen furniture, and some farm utensils. The foregoing property be sold on a credit of six months, all sums over twenty dollars, under sum the cash to be paid; bond with proved security will be required, interest from the day of sale, to continue from day to day until whole is sold.

Richard J. Jones, Executor. March 2, 1815.

NOTICE. The commissioners of the Tax Anne Arundel county will meet on second Monday of March, inst. H. S. Harwood, Clk. C. T. A. A. County.

March 2. 2X

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to bring them in, legally proved, those who are indebted to the same, make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for age on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N. Feb. 24.

NOTICE. Came to the subscribers farm on the last of October, or the first of November last, two stray COWS, one brindle, with no perceptible mark, the other a dark red, with each ear tipped and a hole in the right. The owner is requested to prove his property charges and take them away.

Feb. 16. 4 P. Hammond.

Notice is hereby given THAT I shall apply to the next court of Prince George's County, the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

Jeremiah Brashers, January 5, 1815.

NOTICE. Taken up adrift off Point Lookout on the 9th inst. a new schooner, 50 tons burthen, flushed deck, and bottom, the cabin unfinished, called Sea Flower, of Oxford. This vessel had been in possession of the Doan and abandoned by them. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges by applying to the subscriber at the wharf.

Jeremiah Underwood, 3X, Lawley's Wharf—Baltimore.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the highest of chancery, will be sold, on the 27th day of March next, at public sale, at Benedict, in Charles county.

A number of mulatto Boys and Girls from 7 to 20 years of age. They are to be sold for life, or a term of years, as to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry G. S. Key, Trustee. Feb. 23, 1815.

The editors of the Federal Register will insert this advertisement in their country paper until the day of sale.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the eighteenth inst. all the personal property of John Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county deceased.

At Elk Ridge Landing, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, together with a variety of household furniture, on terms of sale, are six months credit all sums over twenty dollars, and that sum the cash to be paid, bond with proved security will be required for all sums over twenty dollars, the sale will commence on the above day at 11 o'clock.

Johnsaphat M. Couley, Admr. Feb. 23, 1815.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SRAW'S, and at this Office. Price 12 1-2 Cents.

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When first on them I met my lover;
Thy braes how dreary, Yarrow stream,
When now thy waves his body cover!

Forever now, O Yarrow stream,
Thou art to me a stream of sorrow,
For never on thy banks shall I
Behold my love, the flower of Yarrow!

He promis'd me a milk-white steed
To bear me to his father's bowers;
He promis'd me a little page
To squirm me to his father's towers;

He promis'd me a wedding ring;
The wedding-day was fixed to-morrow!
Now he is wedded to the grave—
Alas! his watery grave in Yarrow.

Sweet were his words when last we met;
My passion I as freely told him;
Clasped in his arms, I little thought
That I should never more behold him!

Scarcely was he gone, I saw his ghost!
It vanish'd with a shriek of sorrow—
Thrice did the water waith ascend,
And gave a doleful groan through Yarrow!

His mother from the window look'd
With all the longings of a mother;
His little sister weeping walk'd
The green wood path to meet her brother.

They sought him East, they sought him West,
They sought him all the forest thorough;
They only saw the cloud of night,
They only heard the roar of Yarrow!

No longer from the window look,
Thou hast no son, thou tender mother!
No longer walk, thou lovely maid!
Alas! thou hast no more a brother,

No longer seek him East or West,
And search no more the forest thorough;
For wandering in the night so dark,
He fell a lifeless corse in Yarrow!

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Written for the First City Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry.
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TUNE—"The Glasses Sparkle."

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Projects a shade so far
And rises in the gloom of night,
A couch for evening stars;
Her web in haste, night's maiden chaste,
Spins beautiful to see;
In silver threads, the lustre spreads,
And sparkles on the sea.

And we have seen her army bright,
Her sentinel on high,
Who watch'd with us the round of night,
To guard each sleeping eye,
Sweet hour of rest, the pillow's prest,
By beauty's blushing face,
Ah! who shall dare to enter there,
And harm such sleeping grace?

See where the flames of battle break
Yon youth so tall and fair!
He sleeps—what power can now awake
The dull cold marble there?
His spirit stalks—thru' moon-beam walks,
And loth to bid farewell!
He hovers light—the guard of night,
Round her he loves so well.

Then do not spurn your guards, ye fair,
Nor slightly hold their fame!
A prouder office none can bear,
Since angels do the same.
That eye that speaks—those blushing cheeks
Shall all our cares beguile;
What laurel e'er was half so dear,
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Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1815.

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September 24.

The Portuguese are great lovers of bell-ringing. Immediately opposite to our lodgings is a convent of Franciscans, which to those who are partial to this sort of music, is another strong recommendation. As for myself I must confess that I am so much of a heretic as not to be remarkably fond of it. However agreeable the sound may be to the people here, it is to me an insufferable annoyance. At first I supposed it to proceed from

the present occasion of rejoicing, and comforted myself that it would soon be over. But, alas! I have been miserably mistaken. All days I find are alike. The noise never ceases. The discord is everlasting. From dawn till midnight, and indeed all night, there is an eternal ding-dong of great bells and small. We can sometimes scarcely hear one another speak. Of all the monks in Lisbon, our neighbours are most particularly attached to the amusement. It appears to be their only employment. It is the first sound which salutes my ears when I wake and the last which rings in my ears at night.—By the way, it is well understood that Satan is afraid of bells, or, at least, that he has a singular antipathy to the sound. Indeed, in this respect, I much approve the taste of his infernal majesty, in which I have the honour most fully to coincide. This I believe is one reason of the incessant ringing; for so long as he hears the sound, it is supposed that he will fear to approach. By this means they are always enabled to defy the devil, and keep him at bay.

It is utterly impossible for one who has not been here to have an adequate idea of the filth of this city. Such things as pipes and common sewers are unknown. The streets are the receptacle of every species of uncleanness and corruption, and there can be no greater proof of the excellence of the climate than the absence of a perpetual plague. In order that the balconies in rainy weather may be preserved against the wet, the spouts for conveying water from the roofs of houses are made to project very far into the street. Here the water lies stagnant in the middle of the street and mixing with the heaps of accumulated filth, forms puddles that are frequently impossible to pass, & which continue until dried by the sun, or swept away by the wind. It consequently requires no small share of skill and knowledge of geography in walking the streets to avoid foundering in some of these bogs, or running foul of a dunghill, especially in those narrow streets where the dirt is never washed away by the rain. In many of those which are most frequented, there is only a narrow path winding near the sides of the way, where there is any possibility of walking. It may easily be conceived how agreeable it must be between such a Scylla and Charybdis to encounter carriages, carts, horses and mules, and to jostle with a multitude of people all equally anxious with yourself to avoid being thrust against one of the neighbouring mountains of dung. With the utmost care you can seldom escape being splashed and bespattered from top to toe. When there is no moon, the streets at night are in a state of Egyptian darkness. The lamps are never lighted. The city is illuminated only by the dim tapers which are placed here and there at long and unequal intervals before the image of some saint. The feeble rays which they emit serve only to heighten the surrounding gloom and to make the darkness visible.—The city is badly paved with small sharp stones that cut your feet, and the streets are so steep that many of them you are actually obliged to climb up. These circumstances render walking at noon day exceedingly disagreeable, but when added to the obscurity of the night, and the facility which is thereby afforded to the perpetration of murder, you cannot walk abroad at unseasonable hours without danger.

Lisbon has ever been infamous for the frequency of assassinations, and for the boldness of its assassins; and there is perhaps no city in Europe, where deeds of darkness can be committed with such impunity. But at the present moment these perils are infinitely increased. Not a night passes but we hear of a dozen murders; of French centinels who have been stabbed by parties of the populace, and of numbers of the latter who have been killed in retaliation by the French soldiers. Only two evenings since there were three murders before my door.—Walking at night is thus rendered unsafe, as well as highly disagreeable. You are also, if you would go any considerable distance, under the necessity of passing thro' a French camp, which is by no means a pleasant affair. I have several times found myself among them before I was aware of the circumstance and have only been apprised of my proximity by the hoarse voice of the centinel, exclaiming *Qui vive?* *Ne bougez pas,* and not seldom by finding his bayonet at my breast. The frequency of assassination was how-

ever, always such as to render it perilous to walk alone at night. In the most peaceable times, every night was marked by bloodshed. The most audacious robberies were constantly committed; and robbery was ever accompanied by murder. The punishment of death was very seldom inflicted for the offence, no severer sentence being passed on the culprit than transportation to Angola, or the Indies. To such a pitch of boldness had they risen, that murders were often committed even at noon-day. The inhabitants instead of endeavouring to arrest the criminal in his flight, by a kind of infatuation seem willing and eager by every means in their power to facilitate his escape. They exclaim when they see him pursued, *Coutadinho!* alas, poor fellow, and do whatever they are able, to assist him in his flight. The usual price of a bravo is not more than a moi-dore, and should he be discovered in the execution of his villainy, he has only to take refuge in a convent. In the sanctuary he is safe.

The following is from the "Boston Evening Gazette."—It is one of a series of numbers which have been published in that paper, under the head of

THE LADIES FRIEND.

A writer of the last century penned the following interesting remarks.—And they are so well calculated to please and to instruct the Ladies of these times, that I cannot refrain from presenting them to my readers.

Love joined with Humanity the most valuable and lasting.

Humanity, in its first and general acceptance, is called by holy writers, good will towards men; by heathens, Philanthropy, or Love of fellow creatures. It sometimes takes the name of Good nature, and delights in actions that have an obliging tendency in them. When strongly impressed on the mind, it is not satisfied with good natured actions alone, but feels the misery of others with inward pain. It is then deservedly named Sensibility, and is considerably increased in its intrinsic worth; so far however it is but general, and exerts itself equally in the concerns of all mankind, that is, it is indifferently moved, by moving circumstances.

Every thing strikes stronger where there is a natural disposition to receive particular impressions: Thus the gay taste gay scenes with more relish, than the saturnine, who from the same principle are more touched at contrary representations. There is a savageness remarkable in the natures of those who delight in brutal spectacles, and a tenderness in those who deal in acts of humanity.

A mind then, which has this natural Sensibility, is more disposed to feel those tender sensations of Love, than one on whom this passion works by common springs. Beauty and merit may touch a mind, not remarkable for any great share of Humanity, and create a warm passion in it; but none can dispute, but that where a mind is stamped with this peculiar character of Humanity the effects of that passion will be softer as well as warmer and more lasting. Its influence will sink deeper, where there is something within, natural or analogous to it; as in the vegetable world peculiar herbs, roots, &c. Not to ascribe any mystic power to Sympathy, it stands to reason, that natural tenderness of disposition is the proper soil for the tenderest of passions to grow in. It is an observation almost too common to be made use of that *Pity* fore-runs *Love*; and what is pity, but natural Humanity exerted and unfolded.

Those then that will find a real difference, between the tenderness of extreme Humanity, and that of Love, are not well enough acquainted with the true nature of that passion. Extreme Humanity seems to me the highest and most refined degree of Love, least subject to change, most penetrated with every thing that may either regard the happiness, or fortune of the person beloved, and never to be removed, but by a cessation of that merit, which once thought worthy to be loved and cherished, ever will be while it continues to deserve it.

It is no new thing in the amorous world, to see the strongest passion at last cease, nay turn to indifference, and sometimes to hate; what then becomes of the unfortunate person, where the mind is not marked with this indelible character of Humanity? The inhuman, though once tender lover, having outlived his passion, remains in absolute indifference: What becomes of the object of his former love? He never inquires within himself, whether her happiness, dependant perhaps on the continuance of his passion, is not destroyed by his withdrawing his heart from her; he does not even ask himself if she suffers if he sees grief painted in her face, or expressed in her words, he is no more moved by it, than he would be by her smiles. The lover, on the contrary, whose heart has the strong bias of Humanity, and who regulates every action of his life by that principle, looks forward on the situation to which any unkindness from him might reduce the fair sufferer, and can never resolve to give pain undeserved: Though he may have outlived the particular attachment, he never can out-live the sentiments of humanity, which should never end but with life itself.

It will result from hence, that Woman will always be secured in the love of one who feels the tendresse of extreme humanity, than in one who disclaims all sentiments of Humanity as constituent of Love, or essential to it. When such an one withdraws his love, he withdraws it radically: When he perceives inclination going, he never struggles to retain it, but if a new passion moves, or if he is only sated with the old, he thinks that a sufficient reason; for where Humanity is not, there can be no tie.

NOTICE.

Twenty Geese, were taken up by the subscriber at South River Ferry. The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.

March 2. Jasper E. Tilly.

Robert Welch, of Ben.

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow citizens.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, Jan. 10, 1815. On application by petition of John Nicholson, executor of the last will and testament of John Nicholson sen. late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to Give Notice.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Nicholson, sen. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the fourth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and this 10th day of January, 1815. John Nicholson, Executor.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK: he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A. A. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery County House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

A Wood Cutter wanted.

The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given.

T. H. Bowie, Jr. Jan. 8, 1815.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1814, and also for settling and adjusting the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads, and the inspectors of tobacco, at the respective warehouses in the said county.

By Order, Wm. S. Green, Clk.

February 16, 1815.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the twenty first inst. all the personal estate of John Court, late of the county of Anne Arundel deceased, at his late dwelling near Doctor Henry Hall's.

Consisting of a number of valuable negroes, both men, women and children; some stock, corn, fodder, hay; also a variety of household kitchen furniture, and some farm utensils. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months, all sums over twenty dollars, under the cash to be paid; bond with approved security will be required, interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Richard J. Jones, Executor. March 2, 1815.

NOTICE.

The commissioners of the Tax Anne Arundel county will meet on second Monday of March, instant.

H. S. Harwood, Clk. C. T. A. A. C. March 2. 2X

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby required to bring them in, legally proved, to those who are indebted to the same, make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for age on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N. Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

Came to the subscribers farm on last of October, or the first of November last, two stray COWS, one brindled, with no perceptible mark; the other a dark red, with each ear clipped and a hole in the right. Whoever is requested to prove his property pay charges and take them away.

Feb. 16. 4 P. Hammond

Notice is hereby given

THAT I shall apply to the next court of Prince George's County, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

Jeremiah Brashers, Jan. 15, 1815.

NOTICE.

Taken up adrift off Point Lookout on the 9th inst. a new schooner, 50 tons burthen, flushed deck, masted bottom, the cabin unfinished, named Sea Flower, of Oxford. This vessel had been in possession of the British and abandoned by them. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges by application to the subscriber at the wharf, Baltimore.

Jeremiah Underwood, Wiley's Wharf, Baltimore.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the highest of chancery, will be sold, on Monday the 27th day of March next, at public sale, at Benedict, in Calvert county, a number of mulatto Boys and Girls from 7 to 20 years of age. They are to be sold for life, or a term of years as to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry G. S. Key, Trustee. Feb. 23, 1815.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the eighteenth inst. all the personal property of John Smith, late of Anne Arundel county deceased.

At Elk Ridge Landing, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, together with a variety of household furniture, &c. terms of sale, are six months credit, all sums over twenty dollars, under the cash to be paid, bond with approved security will be required for all sums over twenty dollars, the sale will commence on the above day at 11 o'clock.

Johnasaph McCauley, Auctioneer. Feb. 23, 1815.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents—

Blank Bonds, Deeds

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. mon. Warrants—For sale at the office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 6.

FROM EUROPE.

We have been favoured by Mr.

M. Cummings, passenger in

Lydia, from Lisbon, with a file

the London Courier to the 5th

from which we have made the

following extracts:

Private Letter.

HAMBURG, DEC. 23.

The accounts from Vienna of the

last inst. which have been brought

by a Courier, are by no means

solating to the friends of humanity.

Lord increased daily. Lord

Stierhausen has protested in an en-

ergetic note, against the cessation of

tony to Prussia. Prince Metter-

ich has also delivered in a long

fraught with reasoning and

tail, in which it is proved that

any should be preserved. Russia

Prussia oppose the views of the

er powers, both with regard to

ony and Poland; so that we feel

anxious to know how the con-

as of Vienna will terminate.

Hamburg papers to the 24th.

extract of a letter from Vienna,

Dec. 15.

In the discussions with regard to

ony, we hear that a declaration

shortly be made by Russia and

Prussia.

There is a talk here of a new

organization of the Saxon Landwehr

Prussia, who generally speaking

ans to make no changes in the

administration of Saxony, but mere-

ly to regulate the system of hom-

ence on a more equitable and eas-

ing. It has been remarked that

young Saxon volunteers, who

ed the Prussian colours in suc-

cess during the late war, gen-

erally prefer remaining in the Pru-

sian service, and that very few

in return to civil pursuits.

The king of Wurttemberg has de-

clared an energetic protest against

project of giving the fortress of

itz to Bavaria. Similar protes-

expected from other Germa-

nias.

tract of another letter from Vi-

enna, same date.

It is understood that Austria is

red, in the event of the Vistula

declared the boundary of the

Polish Empire in Poland, to g-

Prussia the Polish province of

Cracow and Sandomir, lying

left bank of the Vistula, and

belonging to western Ger-

many.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

Some private letters from Vien-

na, the way of Hamburg assert

perable differences of opin-

among the powers assembled

Vienna. But the public will

to receive these accounts with

caution and doubt. Not

is yet known. We do

not see that the differences and

are of such a nature as

ly a belief that the termina-

be unfavourable, or that the

ations of the congress will

end the end of January.

The island mails arrived

ing very late. A few only

red by 10 o'clock. Those

west were much later, and

ral delivery did not take

ing 1 o'clock. Many of

are checked with snow, &

deluged with the rain which

is in torrents.

of dislocation, in order to relieve

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1815.

No. 131

[VOL. XXIII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Richmond, March 8.

To the Editor,

Sir, You will be so good as to send the enclosed letter a place in your paper: you may also assure me that many of his readers in this district, would be glad to find it in the *Enquirer*: in fact, they all would be pleased. Such liked not the letter, would be delighted with his comments. I am, sir, respectfully,
A FREEHOLDER.

Of the Congressional District of
Charlotte, Buckingham,
Prince Edward &
Cumberland.
York Buildings, Jan. 7, 1815.

You will perceive by the enclosed letter, in case the fact shall have been reached to you through any other channel, that the enemies whom I have been my lot to make in the charge of the duties of the station to which I had been called by the public suffrage, seem unwilling to allow me even the repose of that retirement to which, after many, baffled efforts, they have succeeded in crowding my late constituents to assign me. I shall not stop to acquire how far such a proceeding is honourable, or even politic, as it regards the views of those who have viewed themselves to adopt it; although the people with whom it is connected, may have undergone some strange metamorphosis, not less rapid and disastrous than that which our unhappy country has experienced with the same period of time, if there were one among them that does not see through the motives of those who would entreat them to turn their eyes from the general calamity of the time, and the shameless impostors of them, to the faults and impositions, real or imputed, of an admitted public servant, whose offence in the eyes of his accusers is, that, foreseeing mischief, he sought to avert it. Nine years have now elapsed since he raised his voice against the commencement of a system of measures, which, though artfully disguised, were calculated as he believed, to produce at we have all seen and feared long feel. Had they who derided what they were then pleased to term his mournful vaticinations, the ravings of a heated and disordered imagination, confided less in their own built theories and taken warning it was too late, they might be doing on the full tide of success, instead of clinging to the wreckage, which themselves have, of public credit, of national honor, of peace, happiness and security, and of faith among men. Every bond not only of union between these states but of society itself are loosened, and we seem poaching towards that awful dissolution, the issue of which it is not a human foresight to scan. In the midst of the moderation, the forbearance of the people is (under God) their last resource. Let them ever be in mind that from their present situation there is no transition to military despotism; and that there is none more easy. Anarchy, the chrysalis state of despotism, is to that state have the measures this government long rendered, as professions, such as we have heard in France and seen the effects of Liberty, Equality, Inviolability. None but the people who forge their own chains, and to fasten people and defend them by proxy never meant to be performed, the state but successful practice the demagogue, as of the sedition in private life. "Give me only a few more years," said the woodman, "I will be able to cut and stack the trees, and spread their proud heads around their unloping arms to the sky." "Give me an hour," said the witty politician, "I will cut down the Kingdom—to main-

tain "Free Trade & Sailor's Rights"—and drenched by the "Pride, Pomp and Circumstance of Glorious War" heedless of the miseries that lurk beneath its splendor, the people have said Amen. Of these the heavy debts of grinding taxes that follow in its train are perhaps the least. Disease and vice, in new, unheard of forms spread from the camp thro' out society. Not a village, not a neighbourhood, hardly a family escapes the infection. The searching miseries of war penetrate even into the hovel of the shivering negro, whose tattered blanket and short allowance of salt bear witness to the glories of that administration under which his master is content to live. His master, no doubt some "Southern Nabob," some "Haughty Grandee of Virginia," the very idea of whose existence disturbs the repose of over-tender consciences, is reveling in luxury, while the necessary wants of his wretched bondsmen are starved to supply. Such is the stuff that dreams are made of! That master consumed by cares from which even the miserable African is free, accustomed to the decent comforts of life, tracking his brain for ways & means to satisfy the demands of the tax-gatherer. You see the struggle between his Pride and his necessity. That ancient relic of better times, on which he bends his vacant eyes, must go. It is itself the object of a new tax. He can no longer afford to keep it. Moreover he must find a substitute for his youngest boy called into service. His eldest son has perished in the tentless camp, the bloodless but fatal fields of the enemy country—and even for the cherished resemblance of this favourite child must pay tribute to Caesar. The tear that starts into his eye, as he adds this item to the inventory of exaction, would serve but to excite a philosophic smile in the "Grin" of the Levee and its heartless worshippers.

Such is the condition of the better and more envious classes of society. There is more than one beneath it—a husband, the sole support of a wife and helpless children; a son, the only stay and comfort of a widowed mother. You have the outline—fill up the picture—for you can do it with a master's hand. We shall then see the patch-work of the cradle and the party-coloured rag of squallid poverty fluttering amidst the ensigns and standards which some Gaiety for military promotion lays at the feet of our President's lady, on his knees. If at the price of all this suffering could be brought back the tone of public sentiment "that felt a stain like a wound" might be even cheaply purchased. But Othello's occupation's gone. War is now a business of calculation, by which a bankrupt become contractor may poison our yeomanry at so much a head, and in two years time subscribe as many hundred thousand dollars to "the Loan"—thus riveting upon the survivors of those whom he has murdered, a clear perpetual annuity of twelve thousand a year. This not all. The professions, to which, for the most part, our finest young men had devoted themselves, having deserted them, just as they were beginning to get forward in life, and upon the faith of their prospects had acquired families; they will have no other resource but a commission in the army. Their poverty but not their will consents; and even this motive will soon learn to assume the garb of patriotism, of public spirit. In a little while men of all parties will, insensibly, slide into the support of the cabal at Washington; will be seen dangling in the antichamber of the Secretary at War, dancing attendance for a commission. They whose opposition to the men in power has been conspicuous, will, for a while, feebly adhere to their old principles; at the same time studiously avoiding every occasion that may call for the assertion of them. But a few months will render them, in the main, very good sources; while the younger aspirants after military fame, having no shackles upon them, will be at once thorough Janissaries.

See the diplomatic Baron's correspondence.

We shall be divided into two great but very unequal classes: those who pay taxes and those who receive the proceeds of them. Into the first of these classes, I and mine and all that I love, with a few exceptions, most fall; you my good friend, among the rest. I was not born into this order of things, and I never will consent, voluntarily to become the possessor of a privileged order of military and monied men, by whom, as by a swarm of locusts, the produce of my land is to be devoured and its possessor consigned to indigence and scorn. He who will not assert his place in society deserves to be trampled under foot. "Will you not then defend the country?" Will I defend myself? It might as well be asked. Yes, with my last shilling, with my heart's blood. But you know that this federal army is so far from being raised for our defence that we are obliged to defend it—such portions of it at least, as for decency's sake are permitted to remain among us—aid even to march to the assistance of our defenceless sister state of Maryland. You know that its object is to provoke in Canada retaliation on the shores and waters of the Chesapeake—that it is a great engine of patronage: that the entrance into the ruins of the palace leads no longer through the Department of State, but through the avenues of the War Office. No man admires more than I do the gallantry displayed by our officers and soldiers during the last campaign in Upper Canada. But I cannot consent, in my admiration of individuals, some of whom are of my personal and particular acquaintance, to lose sight of those principles of civil liberty in which I was bred and in which I mean to die. Of the navy it is unnecessary to speak. The simple record of its deeds is its best eulogium—and its most gallant exploits have been recorded with a modesty, that divides our admiration of the valour by which they have been achieved.

The course of measures, to which during seven years, I had opposed myself in congress, drew, in the session of 1811—12, to that catastrophe, which I felt it to be my duty to arrest by the best efforts of my understanding. In the exercise of this high constitutional duty—at once a duty and a right—I was arbitrarily silenced on the floor of an assembly calling itself deliberative, abusing the once venerated name of an American congress. Then was the time as I thought, and still do think, for the members of the opposition to have quitted their seats and to have abandoned an iniquitous conclave to the misrule of their own mad passions; instead of lending by their presence the countenance of deliberation to an assembly, that had ceased to be deliberative. Gentlemen, whose opinions, I hold in the utmost deference, thought otherwise. To resign my commission into the hands of those from whom I had received it was the next step that occurred to me. But I immediately perceived that this act of political suicide would at once gratify my oppressors and injure my constituents, who would be thereby deprived of a vote on the great question of war, which was soon to come before congress. My part was taken—to remain at my post and calmly await the consequences; leaving the responsibility to those, who had rushed in where angels might fear to tread.

Had I been counsel to the meanest and vilest felon that ever disgraced humanity I had been heard, as matter of right, before any court in the union; but I was deputed by more than two thousand freeholders to vindicate their rights at the bar of the House of Representatives. I was silenced—not even on the state plea of urgency, for there was no business before the House—but by the decree of one cynic on the floor, and the six feet of another in the chair—*sed pro ratione voluntas*. Can we wonder at the depth of misery and shame into which one country is sunk—when such as these presume to lay their hand upon the ark of our magnificent and awful cause? Such as these! Yes, such as these are "Solomons in Council and Sampsons in the field."

To my constituents I made my appeal. The war was declared—the election superannuated and they disavowed me. In that decision I acquiesced, as it became me to do. Good cause as I had to believe that the small apparent majority which had been obtained against me was procured by unfair device, I moved for no new trial. Without any affected change of my manners, I used none of the means practised by the most honorable men to extend their popularity. I was satisfied with having stood an eight years' siege against the whole power and patronage of Government and the incessant roar of the artillery of the press exclusively devoted to administration. To fall in such a cause was no mean glory. I well knew that it was neither by the prowess nor by the friends of mine adversity that I had been beaten down. I returned nothing to the superintendence of my own affairs (too long neglected) with a clear conscience and clean hands. Business calling me to Prince Edward July court, I was solicited by a most respectable and numerous body of freeholders of that enlightened county to become a candidate at the ensuing election. Friends who had supported me through the good and evil report of fourteen stormy years—towards whom my heart yearned—to whom it was painful in the extreme to deny any thing in my power to grant. My answer was given publicly that there might be no room for misconception, or misrepresentation. By that answer I still abide. It is not I am persuaded yet forgotten. I wish it could have been reduced to writing at the time—it would have saved you the trouble of this long and tedious piece of egotism. But as I am the subject I know, not how to write upon it without mentioning of myself. Misrepresentation having gone abroad with respect to subsequent declarations which have been imputed to me, I address myself to you as a freeholder of the district possessing its general confidence and particularly that of your native county. The precautionary slanders of those out of the district who have so long taken us into their unholy keeping, would have led me to infer, in the absence of more direct evidence, the existence of a disposition on the part of my late constituents to renew the connexion which so long subsisted between us and which was dissolved by no act of mine. Since I began this letter I have been requested in writing by more than one respectable freeholder to state explicitly whether or not "if the people choose to elect me I will serve them." At all times I should conceive it my duty so to do; but in the present situation of affairs nothing short of imperative necessity should withhold my services from the country in any shape that they might be tho't useful.

It were uncandid however not to apprise you, that my capacity to be of public service is materially impaired. I have heretofore trod the path of public duty fearless of consequences—secure of that confidence which furnished at once the motive and the means of exertion. Are you not afraid that when I should seize some state-felon by the throat and drag him to the bar of public justice, I shall be throwing many a somewhat look doubtful of your support? Respect for the opinions, even for the prejudices, of his constituents—a common interest and common feeling with them, are essential to the character of a fit and faithful representative of the people. But none can be more unfit, and in fact unfaithful, than he, who is ever trembling for his influence at home, and, in the general wreck of the state, is alive only to the risk of his own party popularity. And this too, when there is not a single office in the gift of government worth the acceptance of any man of generous ambition, or true pride of character. Subject me to what imputations it may, I deliberately assert, such to be my opinion. To say nothing of subterfuge, the present incumbent has rendered the presidential salute not worth the wearing. Alas, poor man! his head with thorns for him.

Amidst all our mortifications and distresses, we have one consolation

left: That events to Europe have changed the character of this war; that we are no longer spilling our blood and pouring out our treasure to rivet the chains of a foreign usurper upon the christian commonwealth.

We have another in the manner in which the war has been waged by our enemy, who envious of the glory of Hull's proclamation and the burning of York and Newark has, in his own person, furnished us with a companion in disgrace. To you, among others of my friends, I have often expressed my regret, that the father of political philosophy and his illustrious pupil could not have lived to see the subversion of Europe, rescued by the unerring foresight of the one, and the unshaken constancy of the other from the vilest bondage ever yet imposed upon mankind. I figured to myself this awful political patriarch pouring forth his ejaculations and charging his "Nunc dimittis," in a strain far different from the reverend Hugh Peters and his disciples of the old Jewry. Short sighted creatures that I am, I now rejoice, for his sake, that he has not lived to see England the sole champion of Jacobinism in Europe; to witness the disgrace of her arms yet more in victory than defeat. The laurels of Trafalgar and Roncesvalles, surpassing in renown the Paladins of Charlemagne, have been tarnished by men bearing British commissions, and boasting that they were pupils of Nelson and of Wellington. What would that great man, "of an ancient character and of a modern genius" say to the exploits of his *ad-diam* companions in arms, at Hampton and Craney Island and Alexandria and Tappahannock. I can figure to myself nothing so wounding to the noble spirit of such a man—(it is a nobility of which the patent is from God—as an unvarnished tale of these and some other transactions of the British force, in the Chesapeake. When I heard that the fleet was passing up the Potomac, the first thought that struck me was that the enemy would land at Mount Vernon, that they would take the body of Washington (it is public property and derelict, scarcely covered by a sort of roof house on the shore) and transport it to Westminster Abbey. That it would be interred with Marlborough and Chatham, and that a magnificent monument would announce to future ages, that "There lay the remains of the founder of the independence of a nation, that had neither valor to defend his ashes, nor gratitude to afford them a tomb." Little did I dream that the invaders were more worthily employed in diving into cellars and climbing into garrets after a few hids of inferior tobacco, and some barrels of sour flour. I sincerely ask their pardon for the gross mistake, which I committed respecting their character, and rejoice that none of their sable allies had apprised them, that beneath the outer shell of wood there is a leaden coffin. The black cloth, all that has not been stripped off by pious pilgrims as evidence of their devotion, is so decayed by damps as not to tempt the cupidity even of the colored friends of our invaders. It is equally fortunate that it never occurred to some Trinito of the fleet that the corpse of Washington, like their own Nelson, "festering in his shroud," might be turned to as good account in London as a "painted fish"—and that "not a holiday fool in England but would give a piece of silver." It may not be unnecessary to apprise these accomplished scholars, and even some their superiors at home, that this is not the language of an American libel, but of a dramatic writer who flourished under an English queen, the glory of whose reign and the sagacity of whose ministers we are barbarous enough to think not eclipsed by those of the prince Regent.

Not the commander in chief as

of his great project—their great
of eternal discord are now
the two great families of the
English race. England may not
be contemptible, but when she shall
shake off the present leaders—and
that it is not for her with more than
one child of free subjects excommu-
nicated and excommunicated her
to talk or to think of dissolving our
union. She counts upon the imbe-
cility of the men at the head of our
affairs. They stand like criminals
at the foot of the gallows, and
should the retrieve of peace happily
arrive, will lose in the joy of their
deliverance all sense of the disgrace
of their situation.

I am, with very sincere respect
and regard, dear Sir, your obedient
servant.

JOHN RANDOLPH,

of Roanoke.

From the Gleaner March 10.

COGITATIONS OF MY UNCLE JOHN.
The "National Intelligencer"
announces that the "war has ter-
minated in the recognition by the
enemy of all our rights." Right
glad am I to hear it. And after the
publication of the treaty, it comes
smack upon us, an unexpected. A
Secret Article in the Treaty? Age, no
doubt of it. Our friends and kind
President were afraid that too much
good news would set us all topsy-
turvy with joy. Peace on any tolerable
terms was as much as our weak
nerves could bear at once.—But
the secret article is the dandy.
"All our rights are recognized." Ex-
emption from secret. The flag pro-
tects the ship and crew.—No block-
ades without a force by land and
sea investing the place.—Moose
Island given up.—The devil take the
Orders in Council for the future.—
And then it is whispered, that, to
satisfy the natives, the whole

6257

seamen are to be landed from the
British fleet at Lexington, (Kentuck-
y,) and to be marched in triumph
thru' each state, to prove the
"recognition of our rights."—Seam-
en sail securely now, under the
sacred faith of the secret article, on
board our ships, without the least
difficulty or danger; no matter
whether from Liverpool or London,
Scotland or Somersetshire, Dublin
or the Downs, Chatham or Carrick-
fergus. The sailors now at every
watch of the night fearless of Bri-
tish barbarians, may sing *Ad's Well*.
And then, while all these things
are gained from our enemy, we gain
for our administration imperishable
laurels.

THE WAR.

Cr.

Four years presiden-

cy of James

Madison.

Four years sal-

ary \$100,000,

cheap enough

in all conscience

and his share of

the glory in de-

fending the capi-

tol.

Johny Armstrong,

secretary of war.

His salary and

glory in defend-

ing the capital.

Davy Jones.

His salary and

glory in defend-

ing the navy

yard.

Pat McGrudder, clk.

of congress.

And his saving

to the nation.

Mrs. Caperton—Why, uncle John

heap coals of fire on the heads of

the war men? If they have shame,

is it not sufficiently awakened? If

they have feeling is it not wounded

enough? Come quit pot-ticks and sing

us a song.

UNCLE JOHN'S SONG.

Why should the nation longer fight,

With nothing to fight for, sir,

Recognized now is every right

For which we went to war, sir.

Armstrong's a thunderbolt of war,

Monroe a second Mars is,

McGrudger's secret with many a secret

And Jones the first of Tars is

These gallant heroes took the lead,

Defending all that's sacred,

His lies who says they all not bleed,

Or from the foe they back did.

Disabling a disgraceful life,

Warred by a love of glory,

They run all glowing, midst the

And should sack flying tory.

Armstrong, that day, rec'd a

He never will recover.

On should the it or y—lover.

Enfading laurels wreaths the brow

Of Madison the brave, sir,

It was his superior fact we know

The Capitol to save, sir.

He now for cutting such a dash,

Possesses our affections,

And consends to take our cash,

And manage our elections.

Three leather medals should be

struck,

Descriptive of the battle.

Madame Caperton—Poh, poh, Un-

cle John.

Charlesston, March 6.

Major General Thomas Pinckney

has received from Admiral Cockburn

information, that in consequence of

the General's having communicated

to him the Ratification of the Treaty

of Peace, the Admiral derives great

pleasure from having it thereby, in

his power, to give immediate orders

for stopping all further hostilities on

the part of his Britannic Majesty's

forces on this division of the station

against the United States.

Washington City, March 15.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Watson,

late of the late United States Ship

Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy,

dated.

Norfolk, March 2d, 1815.

Sir—Circumstances during my

residence in England having hereto-

fore prevented my attention to the

painful duty which devolved on me

by the death of my gallant comman-

der, Capt. William H. Allen, of the

late United States brig Argus, I

have now the honor to state for your

information, that, having landed the

Minister Plenipotentiary (Mr. Craw-

ford) and suit at L'Orient, we pro-

ceeded on a cruise which had been

directed by the Department, and

after capturing twenty vessels (a

list of the names and other particu-

lars of which I have the honor to en-

close,) being in lat. 52 15, North,

long. 5 50, West, on the 14th Aug.

1813, we discovered at 4 o'clock A.

M. a large brig of war standing down

under a press of sail, upon our

weather quarter, the wind being at souh,

and the Argus close hauled on the

starboard tack, we immediately pre-

pared to receive her; and at 4 30,

being unable to get the weather gage,

we shortened sail and gave her an

opportunity of closing. At 6 the brig

having displayed English colors we

hoisted our flag, wore round, and

gave her the larboard broadside (be-

ing at this time within grape dis-

tance) which was returned, and the

action commenced within the range

of musketry. At 6 4, Capt. Allen

was wounded, and the enemy shot

away our main braces, main spring

stay, gaff, and trysailmast. At 6 8,

capt. A. being much exhausted by the

loss of blood, was taken below. At

6 12, lost our spirit yard and the

principal part of the standing rigging

on the larboard side of the foremast.

At this time I received a wound on

the head from a grape shot, which

for a time rendered me incapable of

attending to duty, and was carried

below. I had, however, the satis-

faction of recollecting on my reco-

very, that nothing, which the most

gallant exertions could effect would

be left undone by Lieut. William H.

Allen, jr. who succeeded to the com-

mand of the deck. Lieut. Allen re-

ports, at 6 14, the enemy, being on

our weather quarter, edged off for

the purpose of getting under our

stern, but the Argus luffed close to

with the maintopmast aback, and giv-

ing him a raking broadside, frustra-

ted his attempt. At 6 18, the ene-

my shot away our preventer main

braces and maintopstay; and the

Argus having lost the use of her at-

ter sails, fell off before the wind,

when the enemy succeeded in pass-

ing our stern, and ranged upon the

starboard side.

At 6 25, the wheel ropes and run-

ning rigging of every description be-

ing shot away, the Argus became

unmanageable, and the enemy, not

having sustained any apparent dam-

age, laid it completely in his power

to choose a position, continued to

play upon our starboard quarter, oc-

casionaly shifting his situation un-

til 6 30, when I returned to the deck,

the enemy being under our stern,

within pistol shot, where he con-

tinued to take us until 6 35, when

we prepared to board, but in conse-

quence of our shattered condition,

were unable to effect it; the enemy

then passed our broadside, and took

a position on our starboard bow.

From this time until 6 47, we were

exposed to a cross or raking fire,

without being able to oppose but ill-

de more than musketry to the blood-

side of the enemy, our guns being

much disabled and seldom brought

to bear. The Argus having now

suffered much in hull and rigging,

as also in killed and wounded, re-

moving the format of which exclu-

sive of our gallant capt. we have to

lament the loss of meritoriously doing

officers in midshipmen Delphy and

Edwards; and being exposed to a

galling fire, which from the enemy's

ability to manage his vessel, we could

not avoid, I deemed it necessary to

surrender, and was taken possession of

by H. B. M. sloop the Pelican, of

twenty one carriage guns, six

thirty two pound carronades, four long

6's, and one 12lb. carronade. I hope

this measure will meet your appro-

bation, and that the result of this

action, when the superior size and

metal of our opponent, and the fa-

tigue which the crew, &c. of the Ar-

gus underwent from a very rapid

succession of captures is considered

will not be thought unworthy of the

flag under which we serve.

I have the honor to inclose a list

of killed and wounded, and feel great

satisfaction in reporting the general

good conduct of the men and officers

engaged on this occasion and particu-

larly the zeal and activity display-

ed by Lieut. Allen, who you will ob-

serve for a time commanded on deck.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with

great respect, your obedient ser-

vant,

W. H. WATSON,

late 1st Lieut. U. S. Brig Argus,

Hon. B. W. Crowninshield,

Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a return of the Killed and

Wounded on board the U. States

brig Argus, Wm. H. Allen, Esq.

commander.

KILLED.

Richard Delphy, midshipman,

William W. Edwards, do.

Joshua Jones, seaman,

William Finlay, do.

William Knowlton, do.

George Gardner, do.

Died of their Wounds.

William H. Allen, captain,

James White, carpenter,

Joseph Jordan, boatswain's mate.

Francis Eggert, seaman,

Charles Backster, do.

WOUNDED.

Wm. H. Watson, 1st Lieut.

Colin McLeod, boatswain,

John Seiler, carpenter's mate,

John Young, quartermaster,

John Nugent, seaman,

James Hall, do.

Joseph Allen, do.

John Fadden, do.

George Starbuck, do.

Wm. Hoventon, do.

John Scott 1st. do.

John Scott 2d. do.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLES, THURSDAY MARCH 23, 1815

Now the war is over, we hope

there is no harm in inquiring what

has been gained by it. By way

however, of prefacing our inquiries,

it may be proper to remark, that the

causes of complaint enumerated in

the president's manifesto were ma-

ny, and some of them of a charac-

ter which called for redress; yet

they were not of so black a dye,

that their atrocity required an ap-

peal to arms, for they had been so

far adjusted, by ministers deputed

for that purpose, that every idea of

compromitting the dignity of the

nation should have been at an end.

But, said the administration, our

sailors are impressed, and the sanc-

tity of our flag violated, therefore

let us drub the British, the innova-

tors upon the practices of all pre-

ceding ages, into better manners.

Let us take from them Canada, and

they will soon be brought upon their

knees. This was a scheme

which found many advocates, per-

haps more in consequence of the

ease with which they thought it

might be taken, than of any advan-

tage which could arise to this gov-

ernment by its execution. But

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1815.

No. 131

[VOL. LXIII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
BUREAU-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Sarah Anne Waters,
just received at her shop three
above the church, West-street,
a fresh assortment of ladies
and dresses.

Shoes & Slippers,
which she respectfully offers to her
customers at the most reduced Baltimore
prices.

NOTICE.
Some time in the month of Dec. last,
ten Barrels of Flour were shipped
on board of the Annapolis Packet, in
Annapolis, without any particular di-
rection. The owner of them, on ap-
plication to the subscribers, can have
them by proving their claim, and de-
positing the marks on the said barrels.
Geo. & John Barber.
Annapolis, March 16.

NOTICE.
By virtue of an order from the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, the
subscriber will offer at public sale,
on Saturday the 10th day of April next,
at his late dwelling at Beard's Point,
consisting of horses, cattle, sheep,
hogs, also thirty barrels of corn,
one barrel of household furniture, and
other utensils. The foregoing prop-
erty will be sold on a credit of six
months for all sums over ten dollars,
under that sum the cash to be paid,
with approved security will be re-
quired, with interest from the day of
sale. The sale to commence at 11
o'clock.
John Tayman, Admr.
March 16.

Clover Seed.
Subscribers have received, and of-
fer for sale, a quantity of
FRESH CLOVER SEED.
They continue to keep, as usual, a large
assortment of **GROCERIES,**
which they will dispose of on as good
terms as they can be procured elsewhere.
Geo. & John Barber.
B. They have commenced running
the Packets regularly between this
Baltimore.
Annapolis, March 16.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the chancery
court the subscriber will expose to
public sale, at the residence of Za-
cary Wells, on Friday the 31st day
of March inst. if fair, if not, the
next fair day thereafter,
a valuable negro MAN, also a ne-
gro WOMAN, mortgaged by the said
Zacary Wells, deceased. The terms
of sale are, cash to be paid the
day of sale, or on the ratifica-
tion thereof by the chancery. Sale to
commence at 12 o'clock.
Louis Cassaway, Trustee.
March 16.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having assigned to
the subscriber all the debts due him on
books, which have accrued since his
assignment in the Union Tavern, all
debts on said books, are not to
be paid to the subscriber, but to the
assignee. Indorsement cannot be given, and
no collection can be made in the
name of the subscriber.
James Shaw.
March 16.

50 Dollars Reward.
Run away from the subscriber on
the 20th of October, 1814, a negro man
named **DICK**; he is a short, yellowish
complexioned fellow, about 35 years of
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very
dark when spoken to. He took with
him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers,
with a broad blue stripe, & a round
country cloth jacket and waist-
coat. He is a rough shoemaker and
very fond of his tools. Whoever
brings him to the subscriber or se-
cures him so that I get him again, shall
receive the above reward with all re-
asonable charges.
Benjamin Hammond, of Rd.
A. A. County, South Street
near Annapolis.
He supposed the above negro
may have gone to Montgomery
county, where his mother lives with a
man named **Henry**, near Montgomery Court
house, and may have a wife. B. H.

Blank Bonds, Declara-
tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-
mon Warrants. For sale at this Of-
fice.

TAVERN.
The subscriber respectfully informs
his friends, and the public in general,
that he has removed to the house late-
ly occupied as a tavern by Mr. Rezin
D. Baldwin, and hopes through unre-
mited attention, and keeping a con-
stant supply of the best of **LIQUEURS,**
&c. to receive a portion of the patro-
nage of a liberal public.
David Hanson.
Annapolis, March 16.

NOTICE.
By virtue of an order from the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, the
subscriber will expose to public sale
on Friday the fourteenth April next,
at the late dwelling of Charles Drury,
of Wm. late of A. A. county deceased.
All the personal estate of said de-
ceased, consisting of two negro men;
also horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep,
together with a parcel of household
and kitchen furniture, and plantation uten-
sils. The foregoing property will be
sold on a credit of six months for all
sums over twenty dollars, all sums
under that sum the cash to be paid; bond
with approved security will be required,
with interest from the day of sale.
The sale to commence on the premises
at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Henry C. Drury, Admr.
March 23.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county.
Orphans Court Jan. 10, 1816.
On application by petition of John
Nicholson, executor of the last will and
testament of John Nicholson sen. late
of Anne Arundel county deceased; it is
ordered that he give the notice requi-
red by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in
each week, for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette
and Political Intelligencer.
John Cassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.
5 This is to Give Notice.
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county in
Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of John Nicholson, sen.
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber at or before the
fourth day of April next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 10th day of January,
1816. John Nicholson, Executor.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, the
subscriber will offer at public sale,
on Friday the 31st instant, all the
personal estate of Samuel Knighton,
late of said county, deceased, on the
farm of Mr. Joseph Breyer, in South
River Neck,
Consisting of 1 Negro Woman and
3 Children, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
a quantity of Bacon, Household and
Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils,
and many other articles too tedious to
mention. Six months credit will be
given for all sums over twenty dollars,
the purchaser to give bond or note
with approved security, with interest
from the day of sale, all under that
sum the cash must be paid. The sale
to commence at 11 o'clock.
Attest Knighton, Admr.
William O'Hara, J. C. S.
March 9.

NOTICE.
Came to the subscribers farm on the
last of October, or the first of Novem-
ber last, two stray **COWS**, one a
brindle, with no perceptible mark; the
other a dark red, with each ear crop-
ped and a hole in the right. The own-
er is requested to prove his property,
pay charges and take them away.
Feb. 18. 6X P. Hammond
dw

Notice.
TO owners and shippers of Tobacco,
from Taylor's landing warehouse, that
the outrage on each household is \$1 and
4 cents per month, after the first year,
undisturbed, it is therefore expected
that every person concerned will send
the money with their orders; otherwise
the tobacco will not be delivered.
David Stewart, Inspector.
March 23.

Blank Bonds, Declara-
tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-
mon Warrants. For sale at this Of-
fice.

GRAND BALL.
On board the United States Ship, Sup-
erior, at Backet's Harbor,
Watertown, March 3.
A most splendid ball was given on
board the United States Ship Super-
ior, on the first inst. by the ward-
room officers of that ship. That
fine vessel was fitted up for the oc-
casion in a style of uncommon ele-
gance and taste. Never did I be-
hold a more brilliant scene than was
presented on the upper deck of
that ship on that night of glad-
ness and festivity. A most spa-
cious and elegant room was for-
med by means of canvass, which,
being lined by the various flags and
signals of the fleet, gave it an air of
magnificence and splendor seldom
surpassed. It was illuminated in a
style of peculiar brilliancy by up-
wards of two hundred wax candles,
many of them so placed in the guns
of the marines as to reflect the
brightest light from their polished
surfaces; and other decorations,
most appropriately selected and ju-
diciously placed, were displayed in
various parts of the room.
In fact, the whole preparations
and arrangements were such as to
do the highest credit to the taste
and talents of the young gentlemen
who compose the wardroom of that
ship. There was richness, a neat-
ness and an elegance about the sup-
per, which was truly astonishing,
considering it was on board a vessel
in a remote section of the country,
till lately almost unknown; and now
badly supplied with a market.
The company consisted of about 300
of whom about 100 were ladies, col-
lected from the flourishing villages
of Watertown, Brownville and Sac-
kett's Harbor. The whole world
may be challenged to produce an-
other instance of a country so new,
so remote, so lately a howling wil-
derness, exhibiting such an assem-
blage of beauty, fashion and taste,
as the ladies presented on this oc-
casion. This may be deemed flattery,
or boasting, in a resident of the
country; but the writer of this ap-
peals to the gentlemen present from
almost all parts of the United States
in vouch for the truth of the asser-
tion. They were honoured by the
presence of the commodore's lady, as
a compliment to whom, at this mo-
ment of joy, peace and harmony,
the ball was given. With the ex-
ception of two or three other in-
stances of distinguished females
from abroad, the ladies were se-
lected from the above villages.

The music was of the most exqui-
site kind. A band of near thirty,
with almost every species of sweet-
toned instruments, sent forth such
music as cheered every heart, and
brightened every countenance—
and
"All things above, and beneath,
and around,
Seem'd a world of bright vision set
floating in sound."
It was truly delightful and heart
cheering to behold such a scene of
joy and gladness, of harmony and
felicity, of gaiety and elegance, or
taste, intelligence and fashion, at a
place where for almost three years
past, nothing has been heard but the
din of arms, the roar of cannon, the
noise of war, and the cry of battle.
Instead of those disturbed and hos-
tile feelings towards the enemy
which war engenders, particularly
when near, there was but one uni-
versal sentiment of the most liberal
& friendly feelings towards our late
enemies on the other side of the lake,
and all united in the noble and ge-
nerous declaration of the commo-
dore, in wishing some of their gal-
lant spirits present to unite in the
felicitations of the occasion.
The company separated at an ear-
ly hour, and nothing occurred to
lessen the general joy and satis-
faction.

FORT ST. PHILIP.
Copy of a letter from Major Over-
ton, commanding Fort St. Philip,
during the bombardment of it,
to Maj. Gen. Jackson.
Fort St. Philip,
Jan. 19, 1815.

SIR,
On the 1st of the present month
I received the information that the
enemy intended passing this Fort to
co-operate with their land forces, in
the subjugation of Louisiana, and
the destruction of New Orleans.
To effect this with more facility,
they were first with their heavy
bomb-vessels to bombard this place
into compliance. On the grounds
of this information, I turned my at-
tention to the security of my com-
mand. I erected small magazines in
different parts of the garrison, that
if one blew up I could resort to an-
other; built covers for my men to
secure them from the explosion of
the shells, and removed the work-
able matter without the work.
Early in the day of the 8th inst. I
was advised of the approach, and on
the 9th at a quarter past 10 A. M.
I saw in sight two bomb-vessels, one
sloop, one brig and one schooner;
they anchored two and a quarter
miles below at half past eleven,
and at half past twelve they advanced
two barges apparently for the
purpose of sounding within one
and a half miles of the Fort; at this
moment I ordered my water battery
under the command of Lieut. Gun-
ningham, of the Navy, to open on
them; its well directed shot caused a
precipitate retreat—At half past
three o'clock, P. M. the enemy's
bomb-vessels opened their fire from
four sea mortars, two of thirteen
inches, two of ten, and to my great
mortification I found they were
without range of my shot as many
subsequent experiments proved; they
continued their fire with little inter-
mission during the 10th, 11th, 12th,
13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th.
I occasionally opened my batteries
on them with great vivacity, parti-
cularly when they showed a disposi-
tion to change their position. On
the 17th in the evening our heavy
mortar was said to be in readiness.
I ordered that excellent officer Cap-
tain Wolstonecraft of the Artille-
rists, who previously had charge of
it, which was done with great ef-
fect, as the enemy from that mo-
ment became disordered, and at day
light on the 18th commenced their
retreat, after having thrown up-
wards of a thousand heavy shells be-
sides small shells from Howitzers,
round and grape, which he discharg-
ed from boats under cover of the
night.

Our loss in this affair has been un-
commonly small, owing entirely to
the great pains that was taken by
the different officers to keep their
men under cover: as the enemy left
scarcely ten feet of this garrison un-
touched.
The officers and soldiers through-
out this whole affair, although nine days
and nights under arms in the differ-
ent batteries, the consequent fatigue
and loss of sleep, have manifested
the greatest firmness and the most
zealous warmth to be at the enemy.
To distinguish individuals would be
a delicate task, as merit was con-
spicuous every where. Lieut. Gun-
ningham of the Navy who command-
ed my water battery, with his brave
crew, evinced the most determined
bravery and uncommon activity
throughout; and in fact, the only
thing to be regretted is that the
enemy was too timid to give us an
opportunity of destroying him.
I herewith enclose you a list of
the killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
W. H. OVERTON.
Maj. J. B. K. Comdg.
Maj. Gen. JACKSON.
List of the killed and wounded during
the bombardment of Fort St. Philip,
commencing on the 9th and ending on
the 18th January, 1815.
Capt. Wolstonecraft's Artille-
ry—Wounded 3.
Capt. Murray's Artillery—Killed
2; wounded 1.
Capt. Branton's Infantry—wound-
ed 1.
Capt. Wade's Infantry—wound-
ed 2.
Total—Killed 2; wounded 7.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser,
March 16.]
ALGIERS.
Algiers is the second in order as
you proceed up the Mediterranean
of those countries called the states
of Barbary, its capital being near
500 miles from Gibraltar. The coun-
try extends 4 or 500 miles on the
sea, and from 40 to 100 inland to the
mountains. It is under the govern-
ment of a Dey, elected for his term

any rank in the army, and a council
of little authority or influence called
the Divan. The provinces are go-
verned by Beys or Viceroys, as des-
potic as their masters. The military
force has seldom exceeded 6000 men.
The naval force is more respectable.
It has usually consisted of 5 or 6
frigates, with smaller vessels. The
present force is said to be 3 frigates
from 38 to 50 guns each, 6 corvettes
and brigs, mounting each 30 guns or
more, and 6 or 8 gun boats, manned
by between 3 and 4000 men.
The Barbary States commenced
their piratical practices early in the
16th century. Harun and Hayradin,
sons of a pirate in the island of Les-
bos, having runaway from their fa-
ther and become pirates, under the
name of friends of the sea, assembled
so many followers, and were so suc-
cessful in their depredations, that
their names became terrible from
the straits of the Dardanelles to
those of Gibraltar. They were each
called Barbarossa, from the red col-
our of their beards. They first far-
ried their prizes into the Barbary
ports, by which those towns were
greatly enriched. In process of
time the king of Algiers applied to
the elder Barbarossa for assistance,
to subdue a fort which the Spaniards
had built near their capital. Under
pretence of furnishing this assistance,
he marched into Algiers with
5000 troops, took forcible possession
of the town, murdered the monarch,
and caused himself to be proclaimed
king. He continued his depredations
on the trade of all christian nations,
and greatly increased his power.
His brother Barbarossa who succeed-
ed him, by treachery and with the
assistance of the Grand Seigneur
Solyman, became master of Tunis.
Here his power became very formida-
ble; but the emperor Charles V. of
Germany, fitted out a fleet of 500
vessels, having on board 30,000 regu-
lar troops, took the Goletta which
protected the harbor by storm, sub-
dued an immense army which Bar-
barossa had assembled, and restored
the son of the former king to the
throne.

The government of Algiers de-
veloped on Hascen-Aga, who con-
tinued with great activity the pira-
tical depredations on the christian
states. Charles took the resolution
of subduing also this freebooter.
He assembled a force of 20,000 foot
and 2000 horse, mostly veteran
troops, beside 3000 volunteers in-
cluding the flower of the Spanish
and Italian nobility, and a thousand
soldiers under one of the most gal-
lant knights of Malta. This force
he commanded in person. The voy-
age to the African coast was tem-
pestuous, and as he approached the
shore, the roll of the sea would not
permit the troops to land. At last
he succeeded in gaining the shore,
and marched towards the town of
Algiers. To oppose this mighty ar-
my Hascen had only 800 Turks and
3000 Moors; yet reformed an inso-
lent answer to the summons of sur-
render.

On the second day after the land-
ing of the army, the clouds began to
gather, and the heavens to assume a
threatening aspect. At night the
rain began to fall in torrents, accom-
panied with violent wind. The sol-
diers had landed without tents or
provisions, and had nothing to cover
them or to appease their hunger.
Their camp was overflowed with
water, at every step they took they
sunk to their ankles in mud—they
could not lie down, and they could
hardly stand against the impetuosity
of the tempest, which assailed
them with wind, rain, and hail. As
the morning dawned, they were at-
tacked by the Turks and Moors, who
valiantly dry and vigorous from their
comfortable quarters, and they were
hardly capable of resistance, sunk
as they were in the mire, exhausted
with hunger, cold and fatigue, and
blinded by the storm, their powder
wet, and their matches extinct. It
was no sooner broad day, the hurri-
cane having abated none of its vio-
lence, than the sea opened to their
sight, agitated with all the rage of
which that element is capable; all
the ships on which the subscribers
of the army depended were driven
from their anchors—some beaten to
pieces on the rocks, some dashed

to pieces on the rocks, some dashed

...of every thing dear to three independent people, should have been concluded by the authors of it, without even an attempt to secure the treaty of peace, the very object for which it had been declared, and without the most ample security which we were told so long, and so long as Buonaparte ruled, the war never must terminate!

APPOINTMENTS.
The Governor and Council of Maryland.
Call County.
Justices of the Peace.
Rev. William Miller, Doctor John Vasey, Doctor James Scanlan, Richard Updegrave, William Garfield, James Jackson, William Kilgus, John H. Poole, John Leach, George Derrinney, Robert Hart, James Stephen Hollingsworth, Lewis Tyson, Samuel Alridge, John N. Taylor, John Shaw, George Davidson, Thomas Cozier, Nathaniel Chew, Samuel Coale, Charles T. Fear, William Russell, Edward McVey, Benjamin Walder, Jacob Hyland (of Stephen), Francis Gillespie, John Howard, Christopher Little, Thomas Janney, James Beard, Cyrus Adham, Reuben Reynolds, George Add, Thomas Patten, Jacob Conrad, James Rowland, John Frey, Thomas Hite, John Snowden, Alphonso Eden, Hyland B. Pennington, Edward Oldham, sen. Henry Slayter, Lambert Weeks, John Roberts, John Conway, Job Haynes, Daniel D. of Daniel, Thomas Richards, Thomas Reynolds, James Egan, John Nathaniel Oldham, Nicholas Hyland (of Stephen), Jacob Hyland (of Jacob), Lewis Miller, Matthias Tyson, William Hewitt, Elisha Joyce, Benjamin Hershey, Edward Adham, junior, William Gorkran, Reuel Giberson, Benjamin Reynolds, Elisha Kirk, Samuel C. Hall, Job Job, Samuel Rowland.

Levy Court.
Samuel C. Hall, John N. Black, William Garret, James Scanlan, Andrew Crow, jun. Samuel Hays, James Janney.

Orphans Court.
John Stump, Levi Tyson, Mathew J. Pearce, esq.

Baltimore County.
Justices of the Peace.
George G. Preabury, Samuel Owens (of Samuel), John T. Worth, John Smith, Robert Gorsuch, John Dorsey, Thomas Love, Samuel H. Gatchell, Benjamin Wilson, George Green, Thomas Hiller, Thomas W. Griffith, Edward Woodyear, John Dougherty, John Aisquith, Thomas Rogers, Matthew Bennett, Samuel Vincent, John S. Abell, Daniel Carroll, John F. Harris, William Young Pervance, Baltzell Haefter, Samuel Stephenson (of Mary), John Merryman (of Benjamin), Captain Thomas Cole, Jesse Cook, James Calhoun, James Carl, Samuel Sterrett, Joseph Presley, Hugh Thompson, John Oliver, John Beall Henard, Richard Cotton, James St. wart, Thomas Grant, Abner Neale, Andrew Boyd, Simon Betts, James Hindman, Robert Walsh, William Prestiman, John Murray (of John), Raekiel Freing, Henry Lamott, Hickman Johnson, Kinsey Johns, Nicholas Bosley, Joseph Ford (of Jeremiah), Alexander Waters, William Hux, Henry Bramwell, William Adolph, George A. Dunkitt, Joshua Archibald Owens, John Brevitt, Ed. May (of Edward), James Hood, John Marsh, Edward Goodwin, Charles Howard, Thomas Martin, John Small, Robert Miller, James Street, James Gettings, jun. William Jessup, James Willson, Robert Richardson, William Ashman, John H. Holland, Alexander Nesbit, William Hitchcock, Doctor James Orrick, David Williamson, William Gilmer, John Elder (of John), William N. Williams, John Charles Jessup, George Robert Galloway, James H. Francis Hopkinson, Adam Welch (of the City), Doctor Moore, Caleb Merryman, John Wood (of John), William Wood, Jonas (of Patapaco Neck), Henry Thompson, James Frazier, John Nichol, Samuel C. Owens (of John), Daniel D. Fitzhugh, Nathaniel Knight, Hoseah Waters, Robert M. Moale, Thomas Taylor, Nicholas Foster, Charles Gore, Richard Fowler, John Galloway, William R. Smith, Joseph Star, John Worthington, David Robert Hudson, Robert Lyon, Robert H. Walter S. Hunt, Thomas Henden, Cooke, jun. Isaac Dickson, John Moale, Colonel Beale Owens, William Jordan.

Levy Court.
John T. Worth, Robert Gorsuch, John T. Worth,

...have heard of many patents, but this is the first time we have heard of a patent for an improvement in the art of swindling—had we not heard it reported from another source, that such a patent did really exist, and was obtained through the influence of a conspicuous member of our national legislature, we should consider the story of Ward as unworthy of notice—not are we as yet disposed to give credit to the report; but we have thought proper to notice it to the intent that if it be a slander upon the keeper of the patent office, it may be contradicted.

As it is believed that this knot of villains do not intend to combine their operations to this state alone, nor to the United States, (they having expressed an intention of visiting the islands of Bermuda and Havana,) it is hoped that the different printers, friendly to virtue, will give the sheriff's advertisement, printed in another part of this paper, one or two insertions, in their respective papers, gratuitously.

150 DOLLARS REWARD.
Broke from my custody, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday evening the 11th inst. WILLIAM LONG, formerly a resident of this county, lately of Pittsburgh, generally known by the name of "Bill Long the Gambler." Said Long is about 35 years of age, of a ruddy complexion, stout make, five feet seven inches high, light eyes and sandy hair. It is expected every friend to good morals will be active in endeavouring to secure said Long as he was in the custody of the law, charged with the commission of several crimes and offences.—The reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for bringing and lodging said Long in the jail of this State.

THOMAS MOORE, Sheriff.
Bedford, 18th March, 1815.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will offer to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 21st April next.

A part of a Tract of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Queen Anne, called Holliday's Purchase, being the real estate of Thomas Holliday, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. This land is of a soil well adapted to the cultivation of rice and corn; it is situated in a fine healthy country, and in the midst of a very respectable society. From its vicinity to the Patuxent, the produce of the farm can at all times be conveniently and cheaply transported to a good market. As this land is so well and so generally known, it is deemed inexpedient to give a more minute description: Those persons who may be disposed to purchase, can obtain all necessary information by applying to Mr. John Plummer, who lives on an adjoining tract. The subscriber being also authorised by the decree to sell the same at private sale, will receive any proposals which may be made previous to the 21st April next. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, on the receipt of which the trustees will convey the title.

William Warfield, Trustee.
March 30.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale on Thursday the 13th April next, if fair, that is, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Nicholas Swormstadt, on the south side of Patapaco, all the personal estate of said Swormstadt, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household Furniture, plantation utensils, &c. and one Batteau. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

Nancy Swormstadt, Adm.
March 30.

A House and Lot.
In the precincts of Baltimore, now occupied by Mr. Proud, will also be disposed of on the terms above mentioned, on Saturday the 15th April.

March 30. N. S. Adm.
Anne Arundel County, &c.

I hereby certify, that Robert Nichols brought before me this day, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a small sorrel MARE, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old, thirteen and half hands high. Said mare was all round, foxed, haggard, and short-docked, with no other perceivable mark or brand—the paces, trots and canter.

Given under the hand of me one of the Justices of the peace for said county, this 27th March, 1815.

Augustus Gambrell.

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

Robert Nichols.

NOTICE.
Mr. Jacob Hove having deposited his Books with the subscriber, and authorized him to collect all debts due thereon, those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Charles Williamson.
March 30.

A Stray Cow.
Came to the subscriber's plantation near South River, early in December last, a small brindie Cow, with Calf, marked in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John Hunter.
March 30.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Farran, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1815.

Richard Grahame, Adm.
March 30.

City Tavern & Hotel.
The subscriber having taken that well known establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and originally by Mr. George Mann, deceased, announces to the public, and more especially to those who may be disposed to patronize and encourage him, that it is his fixed determination to render it equal to any establishment in the state. Its conveniences perhaps are unequalled, and the opportunities offered by its proximity to the bay, of furnishing his table with wild fowl and oysters, will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom with those dishes in their proper season. He assures those who have been in the habit of patronizing this establishment, that they may calculate hereafter on meeting with accommodations at least equal to any which have been afforded by his predecessors; and so far as his own personal attendance, together with that of those in his employ, can contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of his guests, he pledges himself no exertion shall be wanting. He has a good supply of liquors, and for the amusement of the stranger and the traveller, he has provided a Coffee Room, furnished with newspapers from every principal seaport in the United States. Private rooms are always ready, and private or public suppers can be had at the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.

WILLIAM CATON.

A Bar-Keeper & Cook.
Are wanted immediately at the City Tavern.

2
Annapolis March 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.
MARCH 20th, 1815.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months ending the first and payable on or after Monday, the third of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of Powers of Attorney, or by correct simple orders.

2 By Order,
Jonathan Pinkney, Cashier.
March 23.

Sale Postponed.
THE personal estate of William Tillard, deceased, advertised to take place on the 24th instant, is postponed until further notice.

2 Henry Jones, Adm.
March 23.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st day of April next, at Stepany, the farm of William Steuart, esquire, near South River Church.

SEVERAL YOUNG NEGROES.
Consisting of Boys and Girls, a quantity of Bacon, and Household Furniture.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

2 Henry Purdy.
March 23, 1815.

Robert Welch, of Ben.
Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow citizens.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 4th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the residence of Greenbury Pumphrey, late of said county, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased.

Consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, some Indian Corn and Rice, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms, a credit of six months will be given for all sums over twenty dollars, under this sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Walter Pumphrey, Adm.
March 23.

Wood for Sale.
THE Subscriber has a quantity of Oak and Pine wood, which he will dispose of on moderate terms, at his landing on South River. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to Mr. Thomas Gibbs, on the premises, or the subscriber.

2 J. Mayo.
March 23.

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

On the Personal estate of John B. Brown, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to

Sarah Brown, Adm.
March 23.

For Sale.
The subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm situated on West River, containing 400 acres of land, inferior to none in the county, a part of which is now in clover, it has the advantage of fine meadows and meadow land; it is well timbered, and enclosed. The improvements consist of two comfortable dwelling-houses, with the necessary out buildings, which with other improvements it is deemed unnecessary to particularize, as every person inclined to purchase is invited to view the property. Springfield the late residence of Joseph Court, is included in this tract, and within 60 yards of the dwelling-house is one of the finest springs in the county. The well known healthiness of the situation, with the excellence of the neighbourhood, renders it well worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wish to settle in the country. Springfield, with 200 acres, may be had possession of immediately, and the other 200 in the ensuing autumn, with liberty to seed as early as they please. One half of the purchase money must be paid in hand, for the other half 12 months credit will be given, on approved negotiable notes or bank stock. The tract will be divided in two lots, if required, to suit purchasers. Stock, plantation utensils, and some valuable hands, may be had with the land. Apply to either of the subscribers living at West River,

Henry Hall,
Henry A. Hall.
March 9.

NOTICE.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Monday the third day of April next, all the personal estate of Thomas Norris late of the county aforesaid, deceased, at his late dwelling in the Swamp,

Consisting of one negro man about thirty years of age, one negro woman about twenty-eight years, and one negro named George to serve three years; also several cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, beds and furniture, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture, together with a parcel of farming utensils. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid; bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

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March 23.

For Sale.
The subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm situated on West River, containing 400 acres of land, inferior to none in the county, a part of which is now in clover, it has the advantage of fine meadows and meadow land; it is well timbered, and enclosed. The improvements consist of two comfortable dwelling-houses, with the necessary out buildings, which with other improvements it is deemed unnecessary to particularize, as every person inclined to purchase is invited to view the property. Springfield the late residence of Joseph Court, is included in this tract, and within 60 yards of the dwelling-house is one of the finest springs in the county. The well known healthiness of the situation, with the excellence of the neighbourhood, renders it well worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wish to settle in the country. Springfield, with 200 acres, may be had possession of immediately, and the other 200 in the ensuing autumn, with liberty to seed as early as they please. One half of the purchase money must be paid in hand, for the other half 12 months credit will be given, on approved negotiable notes or bank stock. The tract will be divided in two lots, if required, to suit purchasers. Stock, plantation utensils, and some valuable hands, may be had with the land. Apply to either of the subscribers living at West River,

Henry Hall,
Henry A. Hall.
March 9.

NOTICE.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Monday the third day of April next, all the personal estate of Thomas Norris late of the county aforesaid, deceased, at his late dwelling in the Swamp,

Consisting of one negro man about thirty years of age, one negro woman about twenty-eight years, and one negro named George to serve three years; also several cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, beds and furniture, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture, together with a parcel of farming utensils. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid; bond with approved security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

March 23. N. S. Adm.

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

On the Personal estate of Greenbury Pumphrey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Walter Pumphrey, Adm.
March 23.

POETS CORNER

From the American Walsingham.
The following production of a Young
Lady of taste and genius is well worth
the notice of being preserved.

STAR of Peace, to wanderers weary,
Give the beam that smiles on me,
Illumine the Pilots' visions dreary.

Far at Sea.
Star of Hope, gleam o'er the billow,
Bless the soul that sighs for thee;
Bless the sailors' lonely pillow.

Far at Sea.
Star of Faith! when winds are mock-
ing
All his prayers—he'd flee to thee;
Save him! tho' on dangers rocking,

Far at Sea.
Star of God! yet surely guide him
To the shore he loves for me—
Long tempestuous waves have tried
him,

Far at Sea.

From the Connecticut Gazette.
WHO has not seen the great, the good,
Faded from the earth, extinct & dark,
Mark'd hourly Fate's capricious flood,
Dash'd on life's momentary spark.

Hope's joyous glow—the heat of strife;
The flowing bowl the rapturous song,
Still urge the vivid wheels of life,
And roll the purple tide along.

Unconscious matter sinks, decay'd,
Firm pillars yield; the stroke of
years
O'erturns the ponderous colonnade,
And crumbling nature disappears.

Night's clustered systems shall expire
Beneath the powerful arm of time,
And day's resplendent globe of fire,
That rolls in majesty sublime.

Survives alone th' immortal mind,
Th' ethereal wings are then unbound,
No more by mortal chains confin'd,
She rises through the blue profound.

CHRISTIAN ELOQUENCE.

[The following most animated and
eloquent address was delivered at
a meeting of the Auxiliary Bible
Society, of Bloomsbury and South
Pancras, in the city of London,
by Mr. Charles Grant, Jr. a mem-
ber of the British Parliament.—
It is published in the last appen-
dix to the Christian Observer.—
Its republication here may serve to
kindle or increase the zeal of the
friends to Bible Institutions in
this country—in favour of a cause
that cannot too deeply engage
the public attention.]

"I come forward, [said Mr. Grant]
not with the presumptuous attempt
to enforce upon those, before whom
I stand, the duty of supporting this
object—not to warm the cold heart,
or rouse the sluggish spirit, but to
join the general acclamation, and
sympathize with the general feel-
ing—I come not to watch the first
efforts of this cause—not to cheer
its early struggles with the voice of
hope and promises of conquest, but
to hail its risen splendour and ma-
jesty. Not to prepare the way for
its armed and adventurous march,
but to swell its peaceful, though
victorious procession. I come not
to animate the battle, but to
chaunt the triumph. And surely
sir, it is well worth while to escape
for a moment from the severest tur-
bulence of ordinary pursuits, to con-
template this august spectacle. It is
well worth while to stand by, for
a moment, and observe this mighty
union of rank and sex, and age, and
talent, conspiring to the promotion
of an object so noble by means so
simple, yet so grand. A few years
ago and the very existence of this
society was doubtful. The sun,
which rose in such splendour this
morning, has not twice finished his
annual round, since this society was
exposed to the most violent attacks
from most formidable quarters.—
That sun, now in the course of his
circuit, scarcely visits any region,
however remote, in which his beams
are not called to salute some mem-
orial, or gild some trophy of our suc-
cess.

We have seen this institution be-
ginning from a small origin, gradu-
ally acquiring strength, enlarging its
sphere from shore to shore, from king-
dom to kingdom, from nation to na-
tion—illuminating mountain after
mountain, and exploring the depths of
distant valleys—thus hastening
towards that glorious consummation,
when it shall embrace in its mild
and holy radiance, all the habitable
globe. The impulse is given. The
career is begun, and I firmly believe
that no human agency can now ar-
rest its progress. And why do I
cheer so? Why do I believe
that this institution is exempt
from the frailty which is com-
mon to other institutions? I believe
so because this institution is found-
ed, not upon fleeting and superficial
impressions—not upon theory & the
vague dreams of fancy, but upon prin-

ciples the most permanent & the most
profound in the human character. It is
founded upon passions which can ne-
ver be torn from our nature, upon the
deepest, the purest, the most amia-
ble emotions of the mind, upon what-
ever affection has of most impres-
sive, sympathy of most endearing de-
votion, of most sublime. It carries
therefore, in its bosom, the pledge
and talisman of its future prosper-
ity, and we may surely trust it to
the affections of every coming age.

Regarding this institution as con-
nected with these motives, I must
observe, that something of this na-
ture was wanting to complete the
system of our national charities.—
This country has been eminent for
its liberality.—There is no dis-
tress which does not excite corre-
sponding exertions among wise and
good men. No form of evil can ar-
ise which is not I might almost say,
anticipated by a wise and compas-
sionate policy. But all these institu-
tions admirable as they are, and no
lover of his country can think of
them without emotion, are yet bound-
ed by the narrow horizon which lim-
its the view of man. They are
all subject to that inevitable law,
which influences alike the fairest pro-
ductions of nature, the most con-
summate works of art, the loveliest
creations of benevolence. It re-
mained for British charity to soar
yet a nobler flight, and having ex-
hausted this material and obvious
scene of things, to fathom the depths
of eternal ages and search the re-
cesses of an invisible world for
fresh sources of inexhaustible be-
nevolence.

It is remarked by Fenelon, and
produced by him as one of the proofs
of the truth of the Christian religi-
on, that christianity, in pointing
out an object on which the supreme
affections might be concentrated,
has placed that object, not in our
own sphere, within the range of
mortal interests and feelings, but be-
yond ourselves, and aloof from the
scope of human agency. The re-
mark is unquestionably just, for if
those contracted passions, which in
ordinary life, clash with each o-
ther and impede the progress of a
general union for a great purpose,
had been allowed to mix with this
duty, if selfish feelings had been
allowed to interfere, they would
have distracted that supreme devo-
tion which it required.

This sentiment, sublime and pure
as the heart from which it flowed,
may serve I think in some degree,
to illustrate the motives of this in-
stitution. For if it were propos-
ed to discover some end towards
which the greatest possible mass of
genius and talent and virtue might
be made to move; some object so
elevated as to outstrip the flight of
vulgar passion, and yet so level to
our capacities as to invite the play
and exercise of finer affections where
should we look for that object?—
Where is the bright spot which at-
tracts the nobler powers, but for-
bids access to any unhallowed agents?
What feature is there in the human
existence which fulfils these condi-
tions? Sir, there is one condi-
tion which completely answers them;
and that feature is its immortality.

This is the feature in regard to which
we are all equally great or equally
little. This is the idea which unites
in itself the extreme of awe and ten-
derness, on the one hand, so infi-
nitely tremendous as to vanquish
and break down the fierce and re-
bellious passions—on the other, so
infinitely affecting as to wake the
keenest excess, the most holy
sympathies, the dearest sensibilities
of our common nature.

This is the object round which
the best affections may gather them-
selves and lavish all their energies,
while as its base the malignant propen-
sities beat and dash themselves
in vain.

And here the Bible Society has
taken her stand. On this hallowed
ground, she has reared her magnifi-
cent temple—a temple as I trust, ex-
empt from decay and dissolution.—
For those fabrics which we con-
struct of the vulgar materials of
common life, the winds scatter
they sink by their own weight;
they, the floods sweep them away;
but this edifice is imperishable as the
materials of which it is composed,
and eternal (I speak it with rever-
ence) as that terrible name with
which it is inscribed.—It is here,
beyond the confines of the grave,
that the standard has been erect-
ed, which shall gather all nations
under its shade. Its feet are plant-
ed on the precincts of the tomb, but
its head ascends to that Heaven, to
which it conducts our steps.—Be-
low indeed it is surrounded with
clouds, enveloped in the prophetic

dreams of that hope which shall ne-
ver make ashamed, & the awful ob-
scurity of that faith that dwells
within the veil—but its summit is
lost in those regions where hope
vanishes in rapture, faith in vision,
and where charity is all in all.

Truly then did I say, that this
institution was required to accom-
plish the noble system of our na-
tional charities—for now we may
trace within the limits of our own
country, the human existence in
every stage of its progress. We
may trace its pains and sorrows,
its disappointments, its decay and
dissolution. We may trace them,
not by fixing our eyes on those cala-
mities themselves, but by regard-
ing those means which a sleepless
and provident benevolence has pro-
vided to oppose those calamities, to
avert what may be contingent, to
mitigate what may be inevitable.

We may trace them as we trace the
windings of some mighty river, by
the lofty embankments which are
thrown up to check its fury and re-
press its ravages. Thus we trace
misery by the exertions of benevo-
lence; pain and disappointment by
the overflowings of sympathy; sick-
ness, desertion and despair by the
remedies that are supplied, the re-
fuge that is opened, the cheering
prospects that are unfolded. We
trace decay by the props that are
given to the waning strength and
the promises whispered to the faint-
ing heart.

We trace death itself, not by its
horrors, but by the consolations
that are scattered over the tomb,
by the hopes that are breathed
round that slumber of nature, by
the gleams of glory that descend to
brighten the dark and narrow house.

Thus, in whatever view we regard
man, whether as the child of hope
or of sorrow; whether as a pilgrim
in this world or a denizen of the
next, we are prepared to meet him
in every exigency of his condition.

As men we provide for the wants
of our fellow men; as rational crea-
tures we provide for the progress
and culture of reason; as beings,
whose rallying word is immortality,
we provide for an immortal exist-
ence.

I beg pardon for intruding at such
length on the patience of this as-
sembly—but if it were allowed for
me, after having taken this general
view of the subject, to descend into
more minute particulars, I think a
scene might be unfolded which
would task the proudest imagina-
tion of tragic poetry to rival or
pourtray. Such a description it is
beyond my power to attempt; I am
sure I shall not be able to do it jus-
tice. Permit me, however, to re-
mark, that amidst the various sor-
rows that press upon our feelings,
there is none more distressing than
the sight of calamity without the
power of relieving it.—There are
many afflictions which admit of re-
lief, which can be removed by the
exertions of wealth, or soothed by
friendship—but there are others
which are folded up in the recesses
of a broken heart which no sym-
pathy can reach, no human efforts
a cure, and which can be healed only
by the hand that gave the wound.

These are the sorrows for which
the Bible Society provides. If I
were able to trace, and could per-
suade you to follow me in tracing
the progress of one of these holy
volumes which we are met to dis-
tribute—if for example we could
stand by the couch of intense pain;
of pain which even the voice of
friendship is unable to soothe,
which seems to shiver the very ex-
istence and looks for relief only in
the sad refuge of the grave; if we
could here present the sacred vol-
ume and develop its principles, its
motives, its consolations; if we
could revive, in the agonized heart,
the remembrance of HIM who from
the manger to the cross was ac-
quainted with grief and familiar
only with privation and suffering; if
we could awake the recollection of
that spotless innocence so reviled;
that ineffable meekness so trampled
upon; that unutterable charity so
insulted by those it came to save—
Above all, if we could awake the
memory of those sorrows that sad-
dened the shades of Bethsemane
and have made the mournful summit
of Calvary so sacred and precious
in the eyes of gratitude and devo-
tion; or if we could visit another
scene and observe human nature in
its lowest stage of degradation; if
we could penetrate the cell of the
convicted murderer, on whom the
law has affixed its brand; if we
could mark those feelings frozen in-
to apathy, that haggard countenance
over which the passions have ceased
to rave, but on which they have left

deep the scars of their devastation;
the traces of those tears which
were wrung by remorse, and have
been dried by despair; those con-
vulsive throbs of heart which shake
the whole frame and give sad omen
of approaching fate; if at such a
moment we could at once unfold the
volume of life, and with an angel
voice proclaim, that even for him
there is hope beyond that dark
scene of ignorance—that even for
him there is forgiveness before the
eternal throne—why sir, would it
not be opening Heaven to his view?
Would not a sudden warmth thrill
his bosom? would not that hardness
be dissolved and those fixed eyes
melt down with tears of penitence
and prayer?

Or if, passing from this scene, we
should approach the house of mourn-
ing, and observe the widowed
mother, now bereaved of her last
hope, refusing to be comforted;
abandoned like a wreck upon the
waters to the sport of every grief,
and forgetting, in the excess of an-
guish, every source of consolation;
if we could lead the mourner to the
feet of HIM who had compassion
on the widowed parent, checked the
bier of death and rescued the vic-
tim from his grasp; if we could
then open a glimpse of the future
and realize that moment of re-union
which shall abundantly over-pay
years of separation and anguish; if
in these and many other instances,
which will suggest themselves, I
will not say to the imagination, but
to the feelings of every man, we
could watch the influence of those
sacred writings, which we may this
day be the instruments of circulat-
ing more widely; if we could mark
their effects in individual cases, in
weaning from discontent and pain,
in calming the troubled spirit and
exalting the depressed and groveling
thought, then indeed should we find
the amplest motives and rewards
for the utmost exertions in this
cause.

We are about to return to our
ordinary pursuits and pleasures, but
in the midst of that career, let us
sometimes pause and recollect, that
while we are immersed in business
or amusement; these sacred volumes,
like the eternal laws of nature, are
silently performing their destined
functions; are still continuing their
progress, visiting the abodes of vice
and contagion—descending into the
haunts of poverty and sorrow,
cheering the cottage, making glad
the solitary place and brightening
the desert with new verdure. We
cannot indeed trace those effects.
We cannot perceive the hopes which
are awakened, the griefs that are
assuaged, the hearts that are bound
up, the consolations which are ad-
ministered.—But there is an eye
that traces them, and one day per-
haps the page on which these hopes
and griefs and consolations are re-
corded and treasured up, may be
unfolded. On that day, we shall
not regret that we have contributed
in our humble measure, to supply to
millions of our fellow creatures,
the means of consolation in this
life, and of happiness in a future
state of existence.

Land For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the state of
Maryland's high court of chancery,
on Tuesday the 4th day of April
next, at 12 o'clock, and on the pre-
mises, if fair, if not, the first fair
day thereafter, the subscriber will
expose to sale to the highest bidder,

All the Real Estate

of Nathan Hughes late of Anne Arun-
del county, deceased, consisting of a
tract or part of a tract or parcel of
land lying in the said county, called and
known by the name of "Cains," and
containing 118 1/2 acres. The improve-
ments on this land are a good com-
fortable dwelling house, and several out-
houses; and the land itself well adapted
to the growth of tobacco, corn, and
all kinds of small grain. It is well
watered and timbered, and lies within
three miles of Pig Point.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-
chaser or purchasers shall give bond,
with good security, to the subscriber,
for the payment of the purchase money
with interest, within twelve months
from the day of sale; and on the ratifi-
cation of the sale by the chancellor, and
on the payment of the whole purchase
money, (and not before) the subscriber
is authorized to convey the land to the
purchaser, and his heirs free, clear and
discharged from all claim of the heirs
at law, of the said Nathan Hughes, or
those claiming by, from or under them.

Leonard Garry, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Na-
than Hughes, deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit their claims with the
vouchers thereof, to the register of the
chancery court within six months from
the day of sale.

By order of the court.

March 15.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans
court of Anne Arundel county, the
subscriber will expose to public sale
on Saturday the 1st April, if fair, if
not the next fair day, at the old
dwelling of Edward Kelley, in
Swamp, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased,

PART of the personal property
said deceased, consisting of house-
hold goods, sheep, cattle, household
furniture, plantation utensils, two
sets of blacksmith's tools, all com-
plete. Terms, a credit of six months
will be given for all sums above twenty
dollars, under this sum the cash to be
paid on the day of sale. Sale to com-
mence at ten o'clock.

Elizabeth S. Kelley, Admin-
stratrix.

All persons having claims against
said deceased, are hereby required to
bring them in legally proved, and the
debts are indebted to the same to make
immediate payment.

March 16.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the
orphans court of Anne Arundel county,
the subscriber will offer at public
auction, on Saturday the 1st April, if
fair, if not the next fair day, at the
house of the late Nicholas Carroll, in
the city of Annapolis, one Coat
Harness, one Jersey Wiggon, and one
Chariot. Terms of sale made known
at the time of sale.

March 16.

An Overseer Wanted.

An honest, industrious, sober man,
will meet with immediate employ-
ment, applying to the subscriber, at his
residence on the north side of the river.

March 16.

Property for Sale

The subscriber will sell at public
sale the plantation whereon the
recent residence of Anne Arundel
county, five miles below Millers
on the road leading to Annapolis,
sixteen miles from Baltimore. The
tract contains 342 acres of good fer-
tility, and produces well Indian corn,
baeco, small grain, particularly
its distance from the market, and the
more makes it valuable to any per-
son inclined to go into that line of cul-
ture. The soil is adapted to early
growth of vegetables of all kinds; nearly
half of the tract is in wood, of fine
thriving timber. The improvements
are comfortable and in good repair,
dwelling house roomy and sufficient
for a large family; every convenient
house, for stock and poultry; an ex-
cellent garden newly built, rich, and
set with herbs of almost every kind;
pump of good water in the yard,
fruit of every kind. There is a
meadow and more can be made with
little labour. Any person inclined
to purchase, may know the terms by
applying to Mr. Richard Gambrell,
Dr. Anderson Warfield, in An-
Arundel county, or Mr. Eli H.

property is not sold at private sale
the 20th day of June next, at
that day be exposed to public sale,
the premises, to the highest bidder.

March 16, 1815.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the court
chancery, in pursuance of an order
the legislature of this state, the
subscriber will expose to sale on
Monday the 17th April next, at
Ton's Tavern in the city of Annapolis,
350 acres of land, part of a tract
called

HAMPTON COURT

originally granted on the 3d Nov. 1770
to Thomas Johnson, and lying in An-
Arundel county.

These lands are part of the tract
of 1,060 acres, purchased by the
general John Davidson of Annapolis,
from Thomas Johnson, the patentee,
on the 28th May, 1783, for himself, and
tain Benjamin Brooke, and the late
of Col. Benjamin Ford Davidson
on the 24th April, 1776, conveyed
acres, his own part, to Caleb D.

son of Thomas, having on the 24th
April, 1786, previously conveyed
acres, his part, to Benjamin Brooke,
the remaining 350 acres are now
because the same will not admit of
division between the heirs of Benjamin
Ford.

The subscriber is unacquainted
with these lands, and of course can give
no description either of their particu-
lar situation, their soil, or improvement.
He supposes that persons inclined
to purchase will view them previous
to the sale. Mr. Henry Wayman, who
lives near the lands, will show them
any person who will call upon him.
The title is indisputable.

One sixth of the purchase money
be paid cash to the trustee, on the day
of sale; and for the balance, bonds
be given for the payment of one half
9 months, and the other half in
from the day of sale, with legal
interest.

Thomas H. Bowie, Trustee.

March 16.

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court of Anne Arundel county, the
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PART of the personal property
said deceased, consisting of house-
hold goods, sheep, cattle, household
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sets of blacksmith's tools, all com-
plete. Terms, a credit of six months
will be given for all sums above twenty
dollars, under this sum the cash to be
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mence at ten o'clock.

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Chariot. Terms of sale made known
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Harness, one Jersey Wiggon, and one
Chariot. Terms of sale made known
at the time of sale.

March 16.

An Overseer Wanted.

An honest, industrious, sober man,
will meet with immediate employ-
ment, applying to the subscriber, at his
residence on the north side of the river.