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FOREIGN.

From the Times, Dec. 30.

Boxaparte. - An anonymous work itled Secret Memoirs of Bonate, has been just published; its hor professes to have had the optunities of a close observation intercourse of fifteen years, to ble him to form a conception of French Usurper. His narrative the usual levity of French storying, and little is wanting to its amusement but the authenticity be derived from the writer's ne; that, however, he declares a fect reluctance to give, admits t he has in person given the de-I to the question, and seems to nk that important state interests connected with his eternal obs-

The first sentence of the work is of the choicest specimens of sufficiency that has, perhaps, never offered to the world. No man on earth has known Bo-

parte better than I; no man on

th could know him better; I will except even himself, for I have quently divined what he was goto do before he had even projec-lit!!" The burst of pleasant ngratulation over, he proceeds to ve his experiences. "Bonaparte by temperament, always inteorly more or less occupied. The ment he was left alone, soliloguy verted to him as his natural habit ; frequently joined gesture to his ought, and it always was the same ich he used in the same circuminces. My constant observation those habits cleared up many a oblem for me. I could have laid a ager not to have mistaken him, six mes in a hundred. An application as made to him, he had cajoled the plicant by promises, or in any ay thought he had duped him; his th his head down and looking at hands, which he frequently rubd, his smile dark and fixed, his eyeis winking; the left eye, closing ost totally; he was satisfied with mself, and the few broken phrases hich he let out, made me master of fact. Had he been listening to presentations made according to views or his passions, which re always the wisest for the reesenter, his aspect was gaily oughtful, and he frequently used a vulgar interjections of What ore true! Right wise! Nothing to nd fault with! But it was after ny ministerial remonstrance against violent and gigantic projects, at he fell with an actual epilepsy rage. His whole system, physiand moral, was then in disorder. his was the state in which he connued longest .- It was then fright-

I believe that when once his passiron, he was utterly unable to strain it, for he must have known at it lost him the confidence of best friends, and of two particuhim in their despotic facilings. He gretted them actually, but he as too despotic to recede. One ay, he said to his uncle, in eaking of them, "I know that ney suffer with me, and I know that ut for their employs and their am-ition, they would go to the end of ne world to avoid seeing me." rave was afraid to approach him. give an instance. He had a rearkable respect for Prince Poniawith that Prince. Poniatowski sceng his left flank exposed, had taen it on himself to make a moveot to the rear, and change his

I for a human being to look at him.

is state was visibly that of suffer-

in his report : but with the emperour he had committed an unpardonable crime. "Poniatowski should," he said, "have sent off his waggons 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 already in the public possession. 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

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 Arbiter 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 was master. Never had mortal a scrutinizer more minute, more steady, or more penetrating.

Bonaparte flattered the Jacobins, with a full knowledge of their antiimperial feelings. The secret of his policy is not ill told, "He had ep was then unequal, rough and just given a situation of great value tried; he traversed the chamber to a man who had often figured in the jacobin tribunal. The Arch Treas. urer 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 camelions 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

"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. then Bonsparte gave himself up to 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 gravat, 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 Platoff took advantage of cret, was astonished by the sight of the General lying lifeless, He ran to acquaint the gaoler; the latter prethe chests of several regiments, tended equal surprize, and made his

informed on the subject as himself. A process verbal was drawn ap, 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

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.

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

Joseph Anderson, (now a Senator from Tennesse) to be Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Ezekial 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 nega-

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, da-

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

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 wes- I had the honour to command on terly wind which was then blowing. It being now high water, it became necessary to force her over the bar a force equal to themselves, in the 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 rable, so long as the enemy continuat keeping the sails wet from the ed within musket range,

The Prince justified the manoeuvre | report to those who were as well | 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 comelled to present our stern to our antagonist-but such was his state tho' 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 bear testimony to the gallantry and steadiness of every officer and man this occasion, and I feel satisfied that the fact of their having beaten 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. Babbit, Hamilton and Howell feil 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.

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, 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 num-

ber, 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 Presidert's spars, I feel satisfied she could nor 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

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, razce Endymion Pomone

Tenedos

Dispatch (brig)
List of killed and wounded on board the U. States' Frigate President.

KILLED. Lieutenants F. H. Babbit, A. Hamilton, E. F. Howell; Henry Hill, S'l. Gains, Samuel De Coster. Hy. Lamphiere, 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. Frait, Thos. Kelley. A. Sesrom, Wm. Moore, Aaron

WOUNDED. Sailing Master Rogers, Mr. Robinson, Midshipmen Dale and Brewster, master's mate Parker, Jos. Fitch, Ino. Godfrey, Jas. Nickerson, Wm. Nisoet, Jno. Butler, Wm. Rogers, Aiex. Gordon, John Linscot, David Jacob, James Hill, John Regan, John Meiville, Samuel Turner, Thos. Gore, D. Lamsphiere, Ml. Madder, Ralph Ashwood, Thos. Da-vis, Ino. 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, Frs. Joseph, Geo. Coleman, Rhomanty Rhodes, Wm. Smyth, Jacob Darling, John Gore, Jas. Auderson, Wm. Davidson, Jos. Tuck, John Ryan, Wm. Williams, Thos. Coleman.

Extract of a letter from Washington of

21st Fub. An officer, a colonel or general, by the name of Clarke, in the Scate of Georgia, has shot Governor Early through the neck, in his own house-E's. life is despaired of; the dispute arose upon a Vete which the Governor had put to a law. [U. S. Fex.]

Late, when the Autumn evening fell On Mirkwood-Mere's remantic dell. The lake return'd, in chasten'd gleam, The purple cloud, the golden beam: Reflected in the chrystal 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 beneat! the wave, Secure from trouble, toil, and care, A world than earthly world more fair.

But distant winds began to wake, And roused the genius of the Lake ! He heard the groaning of the oak, And donn'd at once his sable 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'erfurrow'd brow and blacken'd cheek And bade his surge in thunder speak. In wild and broken eddies whirl'd, Flitted that fond ideal world. And to the shore in tumult tost, The realms of fairy hiss were lost.

Yet, with a stern delight and strange I saw the spirit-stirring change, As warr'd the wind with wave & wood Upo e 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 some 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 flitting, 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 estable; that is to say, any thing which our stemachs could swallow. Here they gave us soup and bouille. The soup appeared to be the scourings of the kettle. The second course was an omelet mixed with tomates & garlick, 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 fricaseed

Tabbic. 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-livedlooking sort of a wine-house, decorated with the sign of Gen. Washington, hung ou 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, unin viting as it appeared, was filled with English officers, in similar predicament with ourselves. Such a miserable want is there in this wast city of any thing like a hotel. Mine host, whose tongue hespoke-him a German, though he called himself an American, told as that it was out of his power to furnish us with beds, the only two he possessed being already bespoken. All the apart ments in the house, except the billiard room, were also occupied. Afsaid that provided we would consent tosleep on the billaird-table he would endeavour to provide us a couple of matrassel. Finding that there would be no possible 7 of bettering ourselves; we element ought best 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 matrasses, but of such an appearance that, unless I had been exceedingly weary, I should infinitely have preferred sitting up all night to repos-ing on them. Mine possessed eve-ry variety of hill and dale. In some parts its thickness was about an inch, and the materials with which

I would not spend another such a night. Though tweet to buy a world of easy

My couch possessed (an infinity o 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 barefooted 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 beherds 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 increa sed by a company of cats; that were courting in an adjacent lobty, and saying tender things to each other in most vile Portuguese.

Through the assistance of an Engiish gentleman, who is one of the factory here, we have succeeded to our satisfaction in procuring lodgings, & are already established in our newquarters. 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 oucupy 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 o'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 treasures he was in love with, I am told, do not belong to the re 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 tace 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 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 billard-table.

My landlady, as I intimated, is zealous oatholick, and the walls of our apartment are decorated accordingly with a profusion of saints. At the head of my bed hangs a pre-ture of nessa senbord des deleres, (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-greet From morning till midnight, a pos-

se of beggars lay regular siege to the doors, which open immediately into the attest, and if the waiter (o' whom there is soldom more than souls.) This class of charity is conit was stuffed were of so solid a na-one) chances to turn his back, you sidered much the most meritorious; with potatoes. Compared to its tatterdemalions at your elbow. Let means do not allow them to give

Damien's rough of steel was a thrice you be sitting in the most distant much away, bestow all that they do driven bed of down. I passed part of the room, they will come give on the purchase of masses for without ceremony up to the table. The souls of such unfortunate wights as have died without leaving sixaccompaniment to a breakfast to have these gentry shaking their rags in your face, independent of the risque 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 inlests the streets.

Of this multitude, many rove as bout from place to white 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 everlanting 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 Nessa Senhora in their prayers. Some of them practise artifices to excite compassion. A friend of mine told me that one of them iell 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 successfuly 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 politeress 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-hoxes; 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

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 mustin handkerchiefs on their heads; and the rest of their apparel comparatively heat. 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, gular 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, time I saw her to imagine, while she his wife, and five daughters, all of whom appeared to have been accustomed to better days.

so rude as to refuse taking a pinch.

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 y, which hey receive credit when t eir own ouls are in purgatory ; & or every penny which they give for the souls of others, a certain deduction will be made from the period of their own durance. 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 annu ally 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.

pence to save themselves from the flames. They think it is their duty having little to give, to take espeapplied to the most useful purpose. Of how much less importance is it to save a fellow creature from the triffing inconvenience of starvation in this world, than to rescue his soul from ages of fire and brimstone? Such convents as do nop employ agents to beg for them have boxes at the doors with most piteous inscriptions, imploring the charitable, for the love orall the saints in heaven, to drop a little money into them. In order more effectually to awaken compunction in the hard-hearted and unfeeling, divers 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 torthose 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 lew farthings into the box. How any one can be so unfeeling as to grudge . Little money to secure a tolerable reception for an acquaintance in the other world, or to allow a neighbours 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 appropr ated in a much more substantial manner. The fruit, which is most usu ally grapes or figs, is hawked by little boys about the streets, vociferating with all their might, woas pelas almas I figos pelas almas I grapes for the souls ! hgs 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 muth more readily purchase of them than of the lay fruit-sellers. He thinks it is in a certain degree chesting 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 saying his soul. Cigars for the souls, made by nuns, are likewise cried through the town by little bandylegged urchins, who run about with lighted oakum.

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 broadblue 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 ray rd with all rea-

Sonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.

A A County, South Rises
Neck, near Annapolis
N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with 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, house-hold and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Charles Watson, Executor.

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. 12, 1815.

Jan. 12, 1815.

Notice is Hereby Given. That the Levy Court of Anne Arun-del county will meet at the city of An napolis 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 reads, and the inspectors of tobacco, at the respective warehouses in the said county. frequently gain a very comfortable subsistence. Their solicitations are made, pelo amor de Dios & pelos almos. (For the love of God and suffering

By Order, Was S. Green, Clk. February 16.

Green, late of Anne Armdel condeceased, all persons having claim gainst said deceased are hereby reset to bring them in, legally proved those who are indebted to the sale make immediate payment, more cially those who are indebted for age on letters, &c.

Rickard H. Harwood

Admr. D. B. N. Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the phans cours of Anne Arundel couwill be exposed to Public Sale, on P day, the 24th inst at the late dwell of the deceased; The personal perty of Thomas Sunchcomb, has Anne-Arundel county, deceased a sisting of negroes, horses, cattle, dechogs, household furniture, plants utensils, &c. Tarms of sale—For sums over ten dollars, a credit of sums over ten dollars, a credit of months will be given, the purcha giving bond with good security se interest from the day of sale; for sums ander ten dellars, the cash to

paid. William Stinehcomb, deny,

NOTICE. Came to the subscribers farm on last of October, or the first of November last, two stray LOWS, one brindle, with no perceptible mark; other a dark red, with each ear con ped and a hole in the right. The ner is requested to prove his proper pay charges and take them away.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel courty, the subscriber will offer at Pal Auction on Thursday, the 2d day March next, at 11 o'clock, at the cas house of the late Nicholas Carroll La in the city of Annapolis, one on and harness, one Jersey Wagte us one chariot. Terms made known N. C. Carroll, Admir. of N. Garroll.

Notice is hereby given THAT I shall apply to the next ap court of Prince George's County, in the benefit of the insolvent law, is lease me from debts which I am unit

to pay. January 5, 1816. 3m

NOTICE.

Taken up adrift off Puint Look of on the 9th inst. a new schooner, the 50 tons burthen, flushed deck, variabottom, the cabin unfinished—uni-Sea Flower, of Oxford. This year had been in possession of the Broad and abandoned by them. The our may have her again, on proving perty and paying charges by applying ferminah Underwood,

Bowley's Wharf—Bailing

Public Sale.

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

A number of mulatto Boys and Gill

from 7 to 20 years of age. They a be sold for life, or a term of year, as to suit purchasers. Terms of sale will be made keen

on the day of sale.

Henry G. S. Key, Trusts

The editors of the Federal Reput can will insert this advertise their country paper until the day of a

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the urple court of Anne Arundel county, subscriber will offer at public at on Saturday the eighteenth, Mari all the personal property of As-Smith, late of Anne-Arundel cou-deceased;

deceased;
At Elk Ridge Landing, consisting horses, cattle and hoge, together six a variety of household furniture. It terms of sale, are six months credit all some over twenty dollars, not that sum the cash to be paid, beed security with interest from the day sale, will be required for all some on the above day at 11 o'clock.

Jehosaphat M Cauley, Admit 12, 23, 1815.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY. - Price 12 1-9 Cents.-

IVOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

ice-Three Dollars per Annum

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

FOREIGN.

From the Times, Dec. 30. Bmaparte. - An anonymous work itled Secret Memoirs of Bonate, has been just published; its hor professes to have had the optenities of a close observation intercourse of fifteen years, to able him to form a conception of French Usurper. His narrative the usual levity of French storyling, and little is wanting to its amusement but the authenticity be derived from the writer's me; that, however, he declares fect reluctance to give, admits the has in person given the de to the question, and seems to nk that important state interest connected with his eternal obs

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sufficiency that has, perhaps

never offered to the world.

No man on earth has known Bo parte better than I; no man o th could know him better; I wi except even himself, for I have quently divined what he was go to do before he had even proje it!!" The burst of pleasa agratulation over, he proceeds e his experiences. "Bonapar s, by temperament, always int orly more or less occupied. T ment he was left alone, solilog verted to him as his natural hab frequently joined gesture to ought, and it always was the sa hich he used in the same circu ances. My constant observat those habits cleared up many oblem for me. I could have la ager not to have mistaken him, mes in a hundred. An applicat as made to him, he had cajoled plicant by promises, or in sy thought he had duped him; ep was then unequal, rough arried; he traversed the cham ith his head down and looking hands, which he frequently d, his smile dark and fixed, his is winking; the left eye, clo most totally; he was satisfied mself, and the few broken phr hich he let out, made me mast e fact. Had he been listening resentations made according views or his passions, w ere aiways the wisest for th esenter, his aspect was soughtful, and he frequently e vulgar interjections of \ ore true! Right wise! Nothing fault with! But it was ministerial remonstrance ag violent and gigantic pro at he fell with an actual epi rage. His whole system, I and moral, was then in dishis was the state in which he aued longest,-It was then f for a human being to look a s state was visibly that of

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MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

IVOL. LXXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1815.

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I believe that when once his passirose he was utterly unable to strain it, for he must have known at it lost him the confidence of best friends, and of two particurly who had a strong resemblance him in their despotic facilings. He gretted them actually, but he as too despotic to recede. One ay, he said to his uncle, in peaking of them, "I know that ney suffer with me, and I know that ut for their employs and their amtion, they would go to the end of he world to avoid seeing me." When Bonaparte gave himself up to ose violences the bravest of the ave was afraid to approach him. give an instance. He had a renarkable respect for Prince Poniaowaki, yet one of his transports was with that Prince. Poniatowski seeng his left flank exposed, had taen it on himself to make a moveint to the rear, and change his

in his report : but with the emperour he had committed an unpardonable crime. "Poniatowski should," he said, "have sent off his waggons 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

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 Arbiter 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 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 ep was then unequal, rough and just given a situation of great value pried; he traversed the chamber to a man who had often figured in the ith his head down and looking at jacobin tribunal. The Arch Treas-s hands, which he frequently rub-urer expostulated with him on the d, his smile dark and fixed, his eye- 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 Preasurer observing, that the time for fearing such men was past : " No, always Sir, always, those camelions! 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

"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 ont. Platoff took advantage of cret, was astonished by the sight of anchors, throwing overboard provides and their fire incompais movement, charged, and carriinf some hundreds of carriages, acquaint the gaoler; the latter preacquaint the gaoler prethe chests of several regiments, tended equal surprize, and made his at keeping the sails wet from the

informed on the subject as himself. A process verbal was drawn ap, 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, re-Janes A. Bayard, to be Minister to

Russia, vice John Q. Adams. Joseph Anderson, (now a Senator from Tennesse) to be Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Ezekial Bacon,

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 nega-

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,

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

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 bear testimony to the gallantry and her return into port desirable, I was unable to do so from the strong wasterly 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, be, they must ultimately be capturthree 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 provi-

The Prince justified the manoeuvre | report to those who were as well | 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 com-menced 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 abeam, 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 tho' 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 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 ed, 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. Babbit, 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

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 num-

ber, 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 mizeh 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 Presider t's spars, I feel satisfied she could nor 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

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, razec Endymion Pomone Tenedos Dispatch (brig) List of killed and wounded on board the U. States' Frigate President.

KILLED. Lieutenants F. H. Babbit, A. Hamilton, E. F. Howell; Henry Hill, S'l. Gains, Samuel De Coster. Hy. Lamphiere, 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. Pract, Thos. Kelley, A. Sesrom, Wm. Moore, Aaron

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. Lamsphiere, Mi. 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 Rhomanty Rhodes, Wm. Smyth, Jacob Darling, John Gore, Jas. Anderson, Wm. Davidson, Jos. Tuck, John Ryan, Wm. Williams, Thos.

Extract of a letter from Washington of

Coleman.

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 Vete which the Governor had put to a law. [U. S. Gez.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE: ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCHS, 1815

What apology can Mr. Madison offer to an insulted country for having nominated Gen. Dearborn to the senate as Secretary at War? He had been tried in that department, and we have no recollection of any thing which he did in that situation entitling him to the confidence of the nation. From a blind partiality, or an overweeing anxiety to advance the interests of a friend, he was placed at the head of the army, and his conduct there was talculated only to excite the contempt of his fellow citizens, and the ridicule of our enemy. What motive the president, then, could have had in placing him at the head of the war establishment, it would puzale even Democracy to say, unless he thought, from the weakness of his character, that he might be controuled and moulded into a tool fitted for any purposes. The senate, governed by different feelings, would not sanction the appointment, and Mr. Madison was reduced to the mortification of relinquishing his favorite for one as little calculated for that office as the merest tyro in military affairs. The ministers to France, Mr. Crawford, may perhaps be as well acquainted with the business of that office as any other man who had never turned his attention to the science of war; yet when there are men in the country who have devoted their time for years to this service, no one can doubt that a better selection might have been mide. But the feelings of inflammatory demagogues must be consulted, even should a sacrifice of the country be the forfeit of this gratification. We have seen too much of Mr. Madison's conduct, both in times of war and peace, longer to doubt the motives by which he is governed. He is a man of contracted mind, therefore no liberality of sentiment can be expected from him. Any one whose opinions he can change at pleasure, and whose judgment changes with every breeze, he takes into the pale of his confidence; and thus the country is reduced to the mortifying necessity of sceing itself disrespected abroad, and torn by discontent at home. A different system must be followed before the country can be elevated to that respectability which it really merits.

> APPOINTMENTS By the Governor and Council of Mary land.

> > Charles County. Justices of the Peace.

Walter Dyson, Benjamin Contee, Doctor Samuel Hanson, Ignatius Middleton, Robert Crain, Samuel Hawkins, Thomas Rogerson, John Lowry, Daniel Smallwood, George H. Spalding, William Browner, John W. M. Pherson, Hezekiah Garner, Samuel Ogden, George Brent, Joseph Simpson, John B Wills, Jun. Gustavus Adams, Horatio Clagett, Thomas H. Reider, John J. Jenkins, Horatio Moore, William Wheatly, Thomas Burgiss. William H. M.Pherson; Lawrence Posey, Joseph N. Stonestreet, Theophilus Hargrave. William H. Hammersly, Joseph Green, Theodore Mudd, John Parnham.

Lovy Court. Walser Dyson, Samuel Hawkins, Samuel Chapman, Joseph Green, Thomas A. Davis, Philip S. Ford, Thomas Price.

Orphans Court.
Benjamin Contec, Francis Digges, John Campbell.

Calvert County.

Justices of the Peace.
John H. Chew, John Turner, Samuel
Smith, Hillcary Wilson, John
Lorrell, John T. Laveille, John J.
Jonake, Young Patran, Thomas
Jille aley, Sutton J. Weems, Bar-

Bond, Joseph Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John Clare, Richard S. Parran, John Patterson, George Gray, Fielder Ridgway.

Levy Court. John T. Laveille, Hilleary Wilson, John Horrell, Sutton J. Weems, Alexander Brome, John G. Mackall, John T. Bond.

Orphans Court. John Turner, John H. Chew Samuel L. Smith.

> Montgomery County. Justices of the Peace.

Greenbury Howard, William Culer, Richard West, Richard Bealle, William Darne, Jun. Jesse Leach, Nathan Holland, Thomas Gettings, Abraham Jones, John Aldridge, John H. Riggs, Frederick Linthicum, Samuel West, Henry Howard of no. Lyde Griffith, Henry Harding, Charles Wallace, Benjamin Gaither, Zadock Lanham, Huzekia Linthicum, William Dawson, Baker Waters, ames Norwood, Abraham S. Hayes, John Busey, Aden Darby, Samuel Robertson, Elisha Williams, Thomas Anderson.

Ley Court. William Darne, Jun. Thomas Gettings, Richard West. Lyde Griffith, Jesse Wilcoxen, Ely Dorse; Jun. Benjamin Hirsey.

Orphans Court. Thomas Davis, Henry Harding, Thomas J. Claggett.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1814. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise original equity jurisdiction in all cases in which the court of chancery has now power to act, in the same manner that they now exercise equity jurisdiction by virtue. of the act to which this is a supple-

2. And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several judicial districts of this state, during vacation, shall have the same power to grant and enforce, within their respective judicial districts, writs of injunction, in the same manner, and with the same limitation, as the chancel or of the state can or may

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of some one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state, to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their several judicial districts, at some day appointed between the several sessions of their courts, who hall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts, upon the equity side, brought or depending therein; and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state, to attend the said judges on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judges, and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed, at their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said judges shall attend as aforesa d, which said days shall be as nearly as may be equi-distant between the terms of the several and respective county

courts. 4. Anabe it enacted, That the several county courts of this state shall have full power and authority to appoint, during their pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment, and skill in accounts, to be auditor for the ters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath the be administered by the court, well and faithfully to execute the duties of his office without affection, favour, partiality or prejudice; and he shall audit all accounts in the same manner, and with the same powers, and subject to the same controll, as the anditor in chancery now does; and the audi-tor so to be appointed shall be allowed these dollars per day for every day he shall be reasonably employed in stating, auditing and settling, any account, to be paid by the party desiring such account to be stated andited and settled, and taxed in the

bill of coats as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, or of the ori- That before any commission shall cers, in certain cases.

gin-lact to which, this is a supple be granted as aforesaid, the owner An act to provide additional revagency of sound established by the control of the control of the "

cumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the courts of chancery to the court of appeals now have.

6. And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state shall act as registers for their several counties, in the same manner, and with the same power. as the register in chancery now does; and the sheriffs or coroners of the several counties shall execute and return all process, which may issue from any court or judge by virtue of this act, in the like manner as they would have been compelled in case the same had issued from the court of chancery.

7. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise and empower any in terference by the several county courts, or by the judges thereof, in any cause or process now depending, or hereafter to be brought, or hereafter to be issued before or by the chancellor of Maryland, or to change the manner of issuing writs of error.

8. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to allow the clerks of the several county courts any other or greater fees than those already allowed to them for chancery proceedings in the county courts.

9. Andbe it enacted, That this act shall continue and be in full force until the twentieth day of November next, and to end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter.

[Passed the 28th January 1815.]

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3.

WAR WITH ALGIERS. The House of Representatives having yesterday removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings which have taken place in conclave, it appears that a bill, of which the following is a copy, has passed both Houses of Congress, and now awaits the signature of the President, which it will doubtless receive. The Message of the President and proceedings thereon shall be published as soon as we can lay our hands on them. The measure embraced in the following act is one which has been anticipated by every reader, conversant with the history of our relations with Algiets, from the moment Peace was proclaimed; and, we feel assured, will receive the almost unanimous approbation of the Nation. Nat Intel.

AN ACT For the protection of the commerce Algerine cruizers.

WHEREAS the Dey-of Algiers on the Coast of Barbary has commenced a predatory warfare against

the United States-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful fully to equip, officer, man and employ, such of the armed vessels of the United States as may be judged requisite by the President of the United States for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen thereof on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacled. That it shall be lawful for the President of the U. States to instruct the commanders of the respective. pullic vessels aforesaid, to subdue, seize, and make prize of all vessels, goods and effects of or belonging to the Dey of Algiers, or to ha subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against and distribute according to law; and, also, to cause to be done all such other acls of precaution or hostility, as the state of war will justify, and may in his opinion require.

Sec, 3. And be it further enacted, That on the application of the owners of private armed vessels of the United States, the President of the United States, may grant them special commissions in the form which he shall direct under the seal of the United States so commissioned shall have the like authority for subduing, acizing, taking and bring into port any Algerine vessels, goods or effects, as the beforementioned public armed vessel may by law have; and shall therein be subject to the instructions which may be given by the President of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commissions shall be revocable at his pleasure. Provided,

Somerville, John J. Hellen, Alexander Brome, John Ledwick, John P.
Williams, John G. Mackall, John T.

Bond, Learning D. Mackall, John T.

Wanter, and under the same cirmanner, and under soreties, not interested in such vessels, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars, or it such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with condition for observing the treaties and laws of the United States, and that the instructions which may be given as aforesaid, and also for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done contrary to the tenor thereof, by such commissioned vessel, and for delivering up the commission when revoked by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacled, That an Algerine vessel, goods or effects, which may be so captured & brought into port, by any private armed vessel of the U. States, duly commissioned as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners, and officers, and men of the capturing vessel, & shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or in failure of such agreement, according to the discretion of the court having cognizance of the capture.

A list of Acts passed by the Thirteenth Congress at their third session. Resolutions expressive of the

sense of congress of the gallant conduct of captain Thomas Macdonough, the officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as marines, on board the United States squadron on Lake Champlain.

Resolution expressive of the sense of congress relative to the victory of the Peacock over the Epervier.

Resolution empowering the joint library committee of congress to contract for the purchase of Mr. Jefferson's library.

An act further to extend the right of suffrage and to increase the number of the members in the legislative council in the Mississippi territory.

Resolution expressive of the sense of congress relative to the capture of the British sloop Reindeer by the American sloop Wasp.

Resolutions expressive of the sense of congress of the gallantry and good conduct with which the reputation of the arms of the U. States has been sustained by major general Brown, major general Scott, major general Porter, major general Gaines, major general Macomb and brigadiers Ripley and Miller.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the surof the United States against the veys thereon to the general land

An aet to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of

dollars. An act authorising the president of the United States to cause to be

built or purchased the vessels therein described. An act to authorise the publication of the laws of the U. States

within the territories of the United States. An act for the relief of John

Chalmers, jr.

An act authorising the secretary of the treasury to appoint a clerk in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, with power to sign li-

An act for the relief of John Castille of the city of New Or-

An act authorising the secretary of state during the continuation of the present war, to make an additional allowance to the owners and masters of vessels for bringing back to the United States destitute and distressed American seamen.

Resolution for furnishing the American Antiquarian society with copy of the journals of congress and or the documents published under their order.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army o the United States.

An act supplementary to an act laying duties on notes of banks. bankers and certain companies ; on notes, bonds, and obligations dis counted by banks, bankers, and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making additional appropi lions for the service of the year one thousand eight bundred and

An act directing the staff officers of the army to comply with the requisitions of naval and marine . fil-

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An act to provide addition enues for defraying the expension government, and maintains public credit, by laying done spirits distilled within the U. States, and territories thereof, by amending the act laying to on licenses to distillers of spirits liquors,

An act to provide additional enues for detraying the expens government, and maintaining public credit, by duties on sal auction, and on licenses to m wines, spirituous liquors, and reign merchandize, and for inch ing the rates of postage.

An act supplemental to the authorising a loan for the seen sums of twenty-five millions of lars and three millions of dollars

An act giving further time to ed by an act of congress, entit " an act confirming certain charto lands in the district of Vine

An act for the relief of John Murlbert, of Chatham in the st of Connecticut.

An act to provide additional re enues for defraying the expences government and maintaining public credit, by laying a direct upon the United States, and top

An act to provide for leasing tain lands reserved for the support of schools in the Mississipp to

An act to provide a lditional m enues for defraying the expense government and maintaining public credit, by laying duties household furniture, and on p and silver watches,

An act to provide additional m enues for delraying the expense government and maintaining public credit, by laying duties various goods, wares, and merch dize, manufactured within the States.

An act supplementary to the s entitled " An act providing ford indemnification of certain claims of public lands in the Mississin territory."

An act to authorise the Preside of the United States to accept a services of state troops and of a lunteers.

An act for the relief of Wa Robinson and others.

An act to authorise the purch of the library of Thomas Jeffens late President of the U. States. An act for the rel ef of Willia

An act for the relief of Jim Brahany.

An act for the relief of Faring ton Borkelow, administrator of M ry Rapplevea.

An act to prohibit intercomment the enemy and for other po poses.

An act supplementary to the entitled " An act to amend then laying duties on licenses to retail of wines, spirituous liquors and reign merchandize, and for our purposes."

An act attaching to the Cast district in the state of Ohio, is of the rapids of the Miami of las Erie, and the Connecticut wester reserve.

An act giving further time toth purchasers of public lands, to co plete their payments. An act to extend the time

Oliver Evans's patent for his An act concerning Western Jo kins and others.

An act to alter and amend several acts for establishing a s department by adding theretal board of commissioners. An act for the better regulate

of the Ordnance Department An act to amend the act lay duties on licenses to retailers wines, spirituous liquors and force

merchandise. An act to authorise to perila United States.

An act making appropriations repairing or rebuilding the publishings within the city of War ington.

An act for the relief of Benjam Wells and others.

An act in addition to the set regulate the laying out and mate a road from Gumberland in the street of Maryland to the state of Ohio.

An act making appropriations the support of government for year one thousand eight hund

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Au act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned.

A resolution directing the manner of providing stationary and procuring the printing for the senate and bouse of representatives.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the U.S. for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine craisers.

An act to fix the compensation & ncrease the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and in ternal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof.

An act regulating and defining the duties of the U. S. judges, for the territory of Illinois.

Resolution relative to the distribution of the laws of the U. States. An act authorising the discharge of Edward Martin from imprison-

An act further supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

An act increasing the compensation allowed the sergeant at arms of the senate and house of representatives and of the door-keeper and as sistant door-keeper of the senate & house of representatives.

An act concerning invalid pensioners. An act for the relief of the Eas-

tern Branch Bridge Company. An act to provide for the ascer-taining and sorveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Greek Indians and for other

purposes. An act authorising the board of naval commissioners to appoint clerks.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year

An ast to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

An act authorising the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake

An act making further provisions for completing the public building at West Point, for the accommodation of the Military Academy.

An act concerning the naval establishment.

An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of snips and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the U.S. as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage bethe U. S. and between goods, imported into the U. S. in foreign vessels and of the U.S.

An act to vest more effectually in the state courts, and in the district courts of the U. S. the jurisdiction in the cases therein mention

An act making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1815.

An act fixing the military peace establishment.

An act for the relief of sundry persons in the service of the U. S in consequence of the destruction of their tools by fire at the navy yard.

An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

An act to provide a library room & for transporting the library lately purchased.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCENG By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have, by a joint resolution, signified their desire, that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, as a day of thanksgiving and of devout acknow-ledgments to Almighty Go for his great goodness, manifested in restoring to them the blessing of peace. No people ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of events, and of the destiny of nations, than the people of the United States. His kind providence originally conducted them, to one of the best portions of the dwelling place, allowed for the great family of the human race. He protected and cherished them, under all the difficulties and trials to which they were exposed in their early days.

pursuits, prepared them for a tran-sition in due time for a state of independence and of self government. In the ardnous struggle by which it was attained, they were distinguished by multiplied tokens of his beingn interposition. During the interval which succeeded, he reared them in arrength, and endowed them with the resources, which have enabled them to assert their national rights, and to enhance their national character, in another arduous conflict, which is now happily terminated, by a peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies. And to the same Divine Author of every good and perfect gift, we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favoured land.

It is for blessings, such as these, and more especially for the restora-tion of the blessing of peace, that I now recommend that the second Thursday in April next be set apart, as a day on which the people of every religious denomination, may, in their solemn assemblies, unite their hearts and their voices, in a freewill offering to their Heavenly Benefactor, of their homage of thanks. giving, and of their songs of praise. Given at the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1815, and of the independence of the U. States the

> thirty-ninth. JAMES MADISON.

From our Correspondent. New-York, March 4.

The schooner Transit, with Mr. Hughes on board, arrived at New-London on the evening of the 1st inst. 52 days from Bourdeaux.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

Matheus Court House, Va. Feb. 18. " It is with great satisfaction I have it in my power to inform you, that I have this evening anchored a fine schooner in Piankitank, which was captured from the enemy yesterday by a small detachment under my command. The circumstances of her capture and recapture are these :- The schooner Saturn, capt. Matheas Rich of Baltimore, was captured by H. B. M. Menelaus on the 14th instant, near the capes and ordered for Tangiers under command of a midshipman and purser, with six sailors and eight negroes, but grounded on the Wolf Trap, which gave us an opportunity to bring one of our field pieces to amuse them, which soon made them surrender, when I boarded her with eight hands and succeeded in getting her off .-There are 190 barrels of herrings on board. Two of the negroes between foreign vessels and vessels of long in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, but will not tell their owners names; but I am informed by one of the officers that one belongs to Mrs. Ogie. Capt. Rich fis on board the Menelaus, also capt. White of Baltimore."

[From the Gleaner Feb. 21.] WASHINGTON AND PEACE. " Now are the clouds that lower'd up

on our land. In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. Now are our brows bound with victori-

ous wreaths; Our bruised arms hung up for monuments ;

Our steen slarums changed to merry meetings; Our dreadful marches to delightful

measures. GRIM-VISAGED WAR HATH SMOOTH'D HIS WRINKLED PRONT.

The return of Peace & the BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON, Were celebrated in our village, on Wednesday evening, in a manner worthy the spirit of patriotic citizens, and the glorious causes that called forth their rejoicings. For the first time since the settlement of the country, Wilkes Barre was illuminated. So splendid was the exhibition, that even the charm of novelty could add but little to its interest. The whole village seemed one wide field of fire. Where every thing was so sastefully and elegantly arranged, it is simost impossible to discriminate. In some instances laurel and evergreens were beautifully interwoven with the lights. In others the pictures of our naval Heroes; and inscriptions of Peace, '& 'Peace better than War.' added finely to the effect. The meeting-house; the Public buildings; & the surrounding bouses, each blazing from its summit to its base, exhibited the public square in a flood of light. The bella of all the clocks at the shop of Mr. Collings rang for an hour a merry peal. The public bells, ever and anon, "thundering harmony, stunn'd the glad car."

screpte. But it is impossible to describe it. The whole had the ap-pearance of enchantment and the heart swelled and the ready teat of gratitude and joy flowed, while friend meeting friend congratulated But bright as was the light; and splendid the display from the illumination-brighter was the light that beamed from beauty's eye, and more aplended the display of beau-

ty's fascinating form at the ball .-Every countenance was animated with pleasure. Every heart beat in unison to the delightful measures of harmony and Peace. Fair PEACE, how lovely-how de-

lightful thou! By whose mild tie, the kindred sons of

Like brothers live, in amity combin'd, Beneath thy calm inspiring influence Science his views enlarges-Arts re-And swelling Commerce opens all her

While grateful industry reviving makes The Country flourish and the city smile.

Kingston was handsomely illuminated on Wednesday evening. The lights from the opposite side of the river seemed to meet and mingle in joyous felicitations on the happy event that produced them.

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 improve-ments 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.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court the subscriber will expose o public sale, at the residence of Zadock Wells, on Friday the 31st day of March inst if fair, if not, the

next fair day thereafter,
A valuable negro MAN, also a negro WOMAN, mortgaged by the said
Wells to Thomas Woodfield, deceased. The terms of sale are, cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. Sale to commonge at 12 o'clock.

March 9.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at public sale,

on Friday the Slat instant, all the personal estate of Samuel Knighton, late of said county, deceased, on the farm of Mr. Joseph Brewer, in South

River Neck,
Consisting of I Negro Woman and
Children, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs.
a quantity of Eacon, Household and
Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, and many other articles too tedions to mention. Six months credit will be gimention. 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.

Artridge Knighton, Adms.

Farch 2.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Parker having assigned to the subscriber all the debts due him on his books, which have accrued since his establishment in the Union Tavern, all those indebted on said books, are notified to make payment to the subscriber only. Indulgence cannot be given, and no discrimination can be made in the mode of collection. James Show. Mr. Isane Parker having assigned to

Friday the 21th fast, on the premises, the personal estate of Wm Tillard, late of said county, deceased,
Consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hoys, Hensehold and Kitchen Furmiture, plantation atendis, &c. Terms
of sale—for all aums over twenty dolars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security; under that sam the
cash to be paid.

March 9.

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 dwell-

ing 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 farniture, together with a parcel of farming stanuls.

The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the 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. Joseph Norris, Admr.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the 30th inst, all the personal estate of Nicholas Norman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, at his late dwelling in the

Consisting of several valuable negroes, men, women and children, a parcel of corn, wheat, oats, fodderhouse, two hay stacks, and one straw stack; also one half of a schooner, four pair of oxen, six cows, seven yearlings, some sheep, hogs, and several horses, toge-ther with a variety of household and kitchen furniture, also 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; bord, 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. Robert Franklin, Admr.

Chancery Sale. By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Cadwallader Edwards and Philip Rogers against George W. Higgins, the subscriber will expess to Public Sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, on Friday the 17th day of March, inst. it lair,

if not the next fair day thereafter, A valuable tract or parcel of land lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the name of Linthecum's Walk," containing about 200 acres, whereon Cadwallader Ed. wards formerly resided. This land her on the main road leading from all the lower counties to Baltimore, also on the road leading from Annapolis to the City of Washington, and is considered as one of the most eligible situations in the county for a tavern, and for a country store and blacksmith shop. The land is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, sorn, and all kinds of grain—There is about 20 acres of good meadow land, and about 12 or 15 acres more may be made of superior quality, with but little expense. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to M2 Louis Gassaway, Trustes.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let ters of administration on the person of estate of Joseph Court, late of Augo-Arundel county, deseased, requests all who have claims against said estate to

who have claims against mid estate to bring them in, properly authenticated, within six months from the date here of, and those indebted are requested in make immediate payment.

N. B. Having good reason to believe some persons have obtained passession of bonds and notes belonging to the said estate, this is to request they will immediately return them into the himle of either Capt. W. S. Pillard or his Bennett Harrison. Bennett Harrison.

Maroli 2

From the Port Folio. The authority of Coleridge will be re spected as a poet. He has observed that the following long, simple, deeply pathetick, and even sublime mny, 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 aqual to its merits, we reprint it confident that to be admired universally, it needs only be known.]

THE BRAES OF YARROW.

Thy brace were bonny, Yarrow stream When first on them I met my lover Thy braes how dreary, Yarrowstream, 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 Yar. FOW

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 fix'd to-mor row!

Now he is wedded to the grave Alas! his watery grave in Yarrow. Sweet where his words when last we met ;

My passion I as freely told him ! Ciasp'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 shrick 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 tho-

rough ; 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 mo

ther ! 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 tho rough;

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 maider chaste, Spins beautiful to see ;

In silver threads, the lustre spreads, And sparkles on the sea. 11.

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 ?

111. See where the flames of battle break You youth so tall and fair ! He sleeps—what pow'r can now awake The dull cold marble there? His spirit stalks-thro' 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 emile? Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1815.

Extrast from the Journal of a gentleman on a visit to LISBON-

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 stone and a formation of the stone of the ston ther strong recommendation. As for myself I must confest that I am so much of a heretick as not to be remarkably fond of it. However agreeable the sound may be to the people here, it is to we an insufferable annoyance.—At first I suppossed to proceed from

the present occasion of rejoicing, and comforted myself that it would soon be over. But, alas! I have the most pearcable times, every been miserably mistaken. All days night was marked by bloodshed. The I find are alike. The noise never most audacious robberies were conceases. 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 uncleanliness 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 founddering 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 dangexceed-ingly disagreeable, but when adde to the obscurity of the night, and the facility which is thereby afforded to the perpetration of murder, you cannot walk abroad at unseason-

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 disagree ble. 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 be-

able hours without danger.

ever, always such as to render it perilous to walk alone at night. In stantly 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 noor-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 moidore, 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. 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

Love joined with Humanity the most

valuable and lasting. Humanity, in its first and general acceptation, is called by holy writers, good will towards men; by heathens, Philantrophy, 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 im pressed 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 tender' ness in those who deal in acts of the

manity.

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 remark able 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 mystick 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 tendreest 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, may turn to indiffer-ence, 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 previon, teniains 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 car 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 Perry. The owner may have thein by proving prop-

March 2. Z Jasper 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, executorof 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 he published once in each week, for the space of six succes sive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

This is to Give Notice, That the subscriber of Anne-Arandel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Nicholson, sen. county, deceased e of Anne Arun 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 methand 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 waist coat. 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 rea-

sonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.

A A County, South Rivet
Neck, near Annapolis. N. B. It is supposed the above negre 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. T. H. Bowie. Jan. @ 1815.

Notice is Hereby Given. That the Levy Court of Anne Arun That the Levy Court of Anne Arun-del county will meet at the city of An napolis 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 coun-ty.

By Order, Wm. & Green, Clk. February 16.

DESTRUCTION DESTRUCTION DESCRIPTION DESCRI

inst, all the personal estate Court, late of the county deceased, at his late dwelli-Doctor Henry Halls,

Consisting of a number negroes, both men, wome dren; some stock, corn, hay; also a variety of h kitchen furniture, and an utensils. The foregoing, p be sold on a credit of six all sums over twenty dollars. sum the cash to be paid; bond me proved security will be required interest from the day of sale. sale to commence at 11 o'clock continue from day to day until

wholesis sold.

Richard J. Jones, E.

March 2, 1815.

NOTICE

The commissioners of the Ta Anne-Arundel county will meet a second Monday of March, instant H. S. Harwood, Ch.

2X C. T. 4.4

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtain

the orphans court of Anne Are county, letters of administration h N. on the personal estate of 848 Green, late of Anne Arundel con deceased, all persons having this gainst said deceased are hereby reed to bring them in, legally proved, those who are indebted to the star make immediate payment, more cially those who are indebted for age on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood Admr. D.B. N.

Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

Came to the subscribers farmed last of October, or the first of No ber last, two stray COWS, on brindle, with no perceptible mark; other a dark red, with each ear or ped and a hole in the right. The ner is requested to prove his prove ner is requested to prove his prov pay charges and take them away.

Notice is hereby give THAT I shall apply to the next & court of Prince George's County, the benefit of the insolvent law, a lease me from debts which I am m

Jeremiah Brasheen January 5, 1815.

NOTICE. Taken up adrift off Point Looks on the 9th inst. a new schooner, a 50 tons burthen, flushed deck, vir bottom, the cabin unfinished. Sea Flower, of Oxford. This w and abandoned by them. The or may have her again, on proving a erty and paying charges by applying the state of t

Public Sale. By virtue of a decree of the higher of chancery, will be sold, on Man the 27th day of March next, as lie sale, at Benedict, in Cha

county,
A number of mulatto Boys and 6 from 7 to 20 years of age. They be sold for life, or a term of year as to suit purchasers. Terms of sale will be made ke

on the day of sale. 3b. 23, 1815. Henry G. S. Key, Trust The editors of the Federal Rep can will insert this advertis their country paper until theday of

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the order court of Anne Arundel county, subscriber will offer at public on Saturday the eighteenth Man all the personal property of As-Smith, late of Anne-Arundel co

At Elk Ridge Landing, consis horses, chitle and hogs, together a variety of household furniture terms of sale, are six months created all sums over twenty dollars, at that sum the cash to be paid book security with interest from the disale, will be required for all sums twenty dollars, the sale will common the above day at 11 o'clock,

Jehosaphat M Couley, disaler, 23, 1815.

A LIST OF THE American NAVV. STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's SE and at this Office. Price 12 1-2 Cents

Blank Bonds, Decl

PHILADRIPHIA, M. TROM EUROPE We have been favoure M. Cummings, pass Lydis, from Liabon, w the London Courses to from which we have n Fing extracts :

Private Letter. The accounts from Vicor inst which have been sely a Courier, are by soling to the friends of h scord increased daily. tlereagh has protested etic nose, against the t ony to Prussia. Prince has also delivered te fraught with reason ony should be preserved Prussia oppose the vie or powers, both with a sony and Boland; so the y anxious to know how Hamburg papers to the atract of a letter from

n the discousions with tony, we hear that a di shortly be made by R tata. There is a talk here animation of the Sanon Prussia, who generally as to make no chang o regulate the system ence on a more equitab-ting. It has been cem young Saxon volunt ted the Prussian color obers during the late y prefer remaining in a service, and that we

project of giving the nte to Bivaria. Simil expected, from oth rest of another latte enna, some dat red, in the event of the declared the boom man Empire in Police to Premie the Police tracew and Sandom

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S. Harwood, Ch.

X C. T. A.A.

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Admr. D.B. N.

subscribers farm on

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ce George's County,

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Jeremiah Brasheen 1815. 3

drift off Point Look st a new schooner, a en, flushed deck, va

cabin unfinished

of Oxford. This w possession of the Bri ed by them. The or

r again, on proving ping charges by applying Jeremiah Underza

wley's Wharf_Baltis ublic Sale.

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P. Hamm

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TICE.

IONAS GREEN, TORCHOTARBY, ARRAPOLIS

PURLADRIPHIA, MARCH FROM EUROPE.

We have been favoured by Mr. o. M. Commings, passenger in Lydis, from Lubon, with a file the London Courier to the 5th from which we have made the wing extracts

Private Letter. Private Latter.

The secounts from Vivenes of the hinst, which have been brought to be year a Courier, are by no means soling to the friends of humanity, sord increased daily. Lord allerage has protested in an entit note, against the Lession of the tession of t may to Prussiz. Prince Metterh has also delivered to a long te fraught with reasoning and all, in which at is proved that ony should be preserved. Russia Prussia oppose the views of the or powers, both with regard to sony and Boland; so that we feel y anxious to know how the con-

Homburg papers to the 24sh. Dec. 15. the discussions with regard to

tony, we hear that a declaration shortly be made by Russia and

there is a talk here of a new mission of the Saxon Landwehr Prussia, who generally speaking, and to make no changes in the maintration of Saxony, but mereo regulate the system of home ence on a more equitable and easy ling. It has been remarked that young Saxon volunteers, who not the Prussian colours in such shers during the late war, genery prefer remaining in the Prussianvice, and that very few of meetirs to givel pursuits.

The king of Wirtemburg has do

red attenergatio protest against project of giving the forteens of att to Broaria. Similar protests expected from other German

ratt of another latter from Vi-

enna, same date.

the understood that Austria hasred, in the event of the Vestala
as declared the boundary of the
share knipire in Paland, to give
to Prussa the Polish provinces
tracew and Sandomir, lying on
left hank of the Vistula, and
neily belonging to western Gal-

LOSDON, DEC. St.

LOSDON, DEC. St., one private letters from Vienna, the way of Hamburg assert that perally differences of opinion camon, the powers assembled leans. But the public, will sho it a feative these recounts with a cation and doubt. Nothing the is yet known. We do not eve that the differences and differences are of such a matter as to ify a belief that the termination be unknown the congress will lair and the ond its ond a Tanassy, be applied on the chart of the conditions in the congress will lair and the ond the ond of Tanassy, be applied on the chart of the char

ore recollect the events short have crowded upon as during the last year, when we turn to the history of 1813, and had that on the 30 h of Dec. (the day on which the French legislature has been prorogued) Bus naparro was in full postession of his power, was at Paris, superintending the levy of \$00,000 more wen, and shout to open negotiations for peace with the allies; this Lord Castleragh embarked on that day for the continent to condust the negotiation on the part of England; when we contemplate what has happened in the incertail between the 30th Dec. 1813, and 30th Dec. 1814—Bubnapage destroyed and dethronal—the editice of his power and his institutions gone—the Bourhons restored, and the whole world at peace—what a change 1

The fract entertained for the Prince de Ligne were unapply but too well founded. This prince has just expered ; it is an irreparable toss for his friends. He retained his wit, his sallies, and his smitble character to the last moment.

The day before yearerday the con-stituted authorities of this city paid a visit in a body to the English and American legations, to congra-tulate them on the generation of the tulate them on the countion of the differences between the two nations, by the donclasion of an advantage one peace. The American ministers give yesterday evening a diplomatic supper in their hotel; the greatest cordislity prevailed at it between them and the English ministers, who in a few days will give in their turn an entertainment to the American legation. The departure of the ministers of the two mations will take place shortly.

The Lundon Courier of the 30th Doc, says, there are some who seems to cannot that Mr.

Doe, says, there are some who seem to expect that Mr. Madeson will refuse to ratify the treaty signed by his commissioners. They remind us of the conduct of the former president Mr. Jefferson, who accured his ratification to a creaty signed on the 31st Dec. 1806, between Lord Holland and Lord Auckland and Mesers. Pinkuey and Montree.

and and Measer. Finkuey and Monros.

A Liverpool paper say:—16 The
fall which has taken place in the valus of American produce during the
present week, is teas considerable
than had been expected, on account
ut the small stock of the chief American staples, which now remain in
the market. The effects of the
American pacification have been very promptly, left in this port.—A
vessel is aircady announced to sail,
for one of the ports in the United
States.

The Ghatham, 76, is ordered to
be manued, and will, it is supposed,
be sent to America. No preparations
for an exended system of wattare
have been relaxed.

The Tamer suited from Plymouth
on Bunday for America, and anotiter vessel from Parationally extenday. The last, we suppose, was
the Americ of the transy of peace.

Premainted for the Commercial Adverties.

Loudon, Dec. 11.

Translation of a letter written from
Prompto of Hussian officer, detail
December 12.

The questions which you put to
ms in relation to Pointed, to Germamy of taily, he seem to indicate
the premium the functions.

that be make for. But this object can only be obtained, by an arrangement which benishes all political leafousy, puts an end to diplomatic antrigues, and which in fine render every aggressive way, every attemps at conquest, unproutable enterprises. It is necessary to leave to courts to kings and to princes neither deates nor feer. The four continental powers, Russia, Austria, France and Frussia, are of one accord in relation to this principle; it only remains to satablish their line of demarkations. Altho' obstinate prejudices, supported by the projects of men of narrow minds, may continue to prevent the consolidation of the general peace, yet the Emperor Alexander is determined to guarantee and consolidate that of the north of Europe. An independent kingdom in Poland, would be incompatible with every project for a durable peace. A general acquaintance with the political state of Europe, and a single impartial plance at the state of society in Poland, will be sufficient to convince any one of this. Hence no reasonable man can presume that Alexander will now risk the overthrowing of that believes. ame that Alexander will now risk the overthrowing of that belwark of the Russian empire, which has cost him so much blood to erect. With the exception perhaps of fifty lords, the proprietors of field, the people of Poland do not desire a people of Petand do not desire a king; they have discernment enough to see that it is only under the shelter of the Russian sceptre, that they can enjoy peace and tranquitry. There is not a people in Europe, who enjoy greater civil liberty, whose national prejudices and local habits are more respected by their rulers, than the nations which live under the Russian government.

As to Germany, the Emperor

tables are above conjected by their raters, than the nations which live under the Russian government.

As so Germany, the Empesor Alexander has desired for a long time to see the people of that country re-united in our pulitical body under an hetedrary chief. It would then be the key stode of the arch of the political edifice of Europe, and the centre of moral and legislative improvement. But perhaps all the congress will be able to do without of draw out the aketch of a constitution, which may have for its principal object, to detach as much as possible the kings and princes of Germany from all loreign influence, and which will make the interests of the Germany from all loreign influence, and which will make the interests of the Germany from all loreign influence, and which will make the interests of the Musical does not wish to exercise any influence in Germany; but he can never suffer this country to be the theater, on which France and England the Ald deside their future quarrels; and be can never permit the German princes, again to conduct the sciuses of a foreign power to the frontiers of his states.

Handwer has been excelled into a kingdom, to satial), in this meranec, the personal oscentation of the Prince Regent of England, but that will give him no anthone. The English may send thair money into Hanower, if they so please; but his Hanoverian majusty shall not be personal oscentation of the Prince Regent of they so please; but his Hanoverian majusty shall not be personal of the British armies, either in America of in any other part of the world.

As to the people of which they interest will not be people of which this will not give the least alluential to the people of which this bondom, it is en unfortunate event which will not give the least alluential to the people of which this people of which this bondom will be composed. The Division will be composed, the bondom will be composed. The Division will be people of which this people of which this people of which the people of which this people of the m

The fact is after all, that all these rouse will be shut to the commerce of England as often as the pretensions of the English government shall render such a measure necessary. In case of a difference with one of the first powers of the continent, all the forces which England has at her disposal, are not capable, considering the manner in which business in now a days conducted, of protecting the Belgic kingdom for three months, and it cannot fail to be evident to every man of ordinary sagacity, that the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity, that the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity. That the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity, that the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity. That the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity. That the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity. That the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity. That the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity. That the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity. That the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity. That the Belgic kingdom will give rise to every man of ordinary sagacity. The affairs of Italy are more embatrassing than those of Poland and George and the continues of the con

The affairs of Italy are more em-barrassing than those of Poland and Germany; the powers most immedi-ately councited by interests with Italy, are France and Austria. The latter desires to regain her ancient influence in Europe; and France, altho she experiences no humilia-tion, seems to be confined within her present limits. If Austria maintains Murat on the throne of Naples, she will have all Italy under Martines Murat on the throne of Naples, she will have all Italy under her influence. France will then he insufated from the political world, and circumscribed within her ancient frontiers, without federative connexion or family band without, unless you wish that she should subscribe to an impossible alliance. France is not enteebled enough to content herself with such a situation. The policy of Austria may then raise The policy of Agetria may then raise difficulties to respect to Italy, and the consequences of these difficulties will be felt elsewhere.

ret England abunden her ancient friends in the north, or that in binding harnelf with Austria and her present affices in Italy, she should force even them to abandon her. The nations of the north politically speaking, may be considered the vigorous part of the European population, which without asking any for of ascendancy which wounds their delicacy ought to keep the other settions in order and maintain pead among them.

among them.

The English pretend that the states in the north are elicinies in their matitime rights. This is not their mutitime rights. This is ease correct. In times of war, power gives to England pulmited rights upon the sease a gives us upon land. It is someone to talk of laws and as policy to regulate the operations of an armed force in the presence of an enemy, whether on land or in the sea; all that can be required is that it should observe the rules of justice towards unoffening parties, who ought not to suffer in such cases. But in times of peace a sort of reciprocity of communication and maritime commerce ought to be accorded with entire safety. We are expecting here; to see the English ministers publish a liberal decuration or this subject. It is that which will open the ports and passages of continental Europe and of the whole world to the English fig. and in a manner much more efficactions than treaties with the kings of ous than treaties with the kings of Relgium and Hanover will ever be able to effect. To have the Elbe and the Scheld open, is not to have the markets of Europe and America.

You will perseive by these obser-

vations that I can not tell you any thing positive about the great results which we are waiting for. Russia. visions that I am not cell you may thing positive about the great results which applies perhaps to the actual state of things, is, that it is notion lynot generous but contrary to only and policy, it insult or himiliate an elemy entended, but still powerful and formulable, and yet not withstanding, is expears that England esconds the monessvers of Austra. Prince May teemed the increase of Austra. Prince May teemed the increase of Austra. Prince May teemed the monessvers of Austra. Prince May the Minglish ministre undersaved, that it is received it is desirous of making the Minglish ministre undersaved, that it is received it is groupet to aggreadine Austria and to place it in a condition to prince of the case of the case of the sample of the propose of English ministre undersaved the fitted on the united forces of Russia and France. The truth is chastle to be at the united forces of Russia and France. The truth is chastle beat the united forces of Russia and France. The truth is chastle to be at the united forces of Russia and France. The truth is chastle to be at the united forces of Russia and France of the contract of the latter power, to execute a cool name between Russia and England to be at the united forces of Russia and France of the contract of the latter power, to execute the project, in their own persons and a their own expense. Perhaps he will be a contractive and the project, in their own persons and at their distribution of the fire of the latter power, to execute his project, in their own persons and a shelf and it has troop of the more of the more of the more of the fire of the fire of the fire of the fire of the fire

a decree of the highery, will be sold, on Maiday of March next, at at Benedict, in Che of mulatto Boys and 60 0 years of age. They life, or a term of year rchasers. sale will be made ke

of sale.

ors of the Federal Rep sert this advertises y paper until the day of Public Sale. f an order from the order.

Anne Arundel county, or will offer at public day the eighteenth Mapersonal property of he to of Anne-Arundel county.

enry G. S. Key, Trus

Ridge Landing, consider the and hoge, together bousehold furniture alo, are six months creat he cash to be paid book or required for all sums lars, the sale will comove day at 11 o'clock, cosaphat M Couley, dist., 1815.

LIST OF THE erican NAVV. EL's LIST OF THE ritish NAVY... at George Smaw's Sand at this Office. Price 12 1-2 Cents

nk Bonds, Decla Bend, Appeal Bands & Frants—For sale at the

THE BRAES OF YARROW.

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

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

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 fix'd to-morrow ! Now he is wedded to the grave

Alas! his watery grave in Yarrow. Sweet where his words when last we My passion I as freely told him met:

Clasp'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 groun 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 mo ther !

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 Hefell 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

Spins beautiful to sea; 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 You youth so tall and fair ! He sleeps-what pow'r can now awake The dull cold marble there? His spirit stalks-thro' moon-beam walks,

111.

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.

Extrast from the Journal of a gentleman on a visit to LISBONcontinued.

September 24. The Portuguese are great lovers of bell-ringing. Immediately oppo-site 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 confes that I am so much of a heretick as not to be remarkably fond of it. However agreeable the sound may be to the people here, it is

the present eccasion 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 henour 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 uncleanliness 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 founddering 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 by common springs. Beauty and long and unequal intervals before merit may touch a mind, not remark 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 acqually obliged to climb up. These circumstances render walking at noon day exceed-ingly disagreeable, but when adde to the obscurity of the night, and the facility which is thereby afforded to the perpetration of murder,

able 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 disagreed ble. You are also, if you would ge 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 boutez la, and not seldom by finding

his bayonet at my breast. The fre-

you cannot walk abroad at unseason

ever, always such as to render it | ference: What becomes of the obperilous to walk alone at night. In the most pearcable 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 scldom 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 noor-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 moidore, 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 acceptation, is called by holy writers, good will towards men; by heathens, Philantrophy, 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 im ressed 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 tender ness in those who deal in acts of tu-

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 able 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 mystick 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

Those then that will find a real difference, between the tendreest 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, may 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 At first I supposed to proceed from quency of assessmention was howe-

ject 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 car 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 thein by proving property and paying charges.

March 3. Z 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 citi-

State of Maryland. sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, Jan. 10, 1815. On application by petition of John Nicholson, executorof 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 succes sive 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-Arandel 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 un-1815. John Nicholson, Executor.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber or he 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 broadblue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waist-coat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Who ever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above roward with all rea-

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A A. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis. N. B. It is supposed the above negre 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.

A Wood Cutter wanted.

December 1.

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

1815. tf.

Notice is Hereby Given. That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the city of An napolis 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. respective warehouses in the said coun-

By Order, Wm. E. Green, Clk. February 16.

NOTICE

sale, on Thursday the to inst, all the personal estate of Court, late of the county of deceased, at his late dwelling Doctor Henry Halle,

Consisting of a number of rancegroes, both men, women and dren; some stock, corn, fodder, hay; also a variety of household utensils. The foregoing, property kitchen furniture, and some by be sold on a credit of six m all sums over twenty dollars, and sum the cash to be paid ; bond with proved security will be required, interest from the day of sale, sale to commence at 11 o'clock continue from day to day until

Wholese sold.
Richard J. Jones, Eccon.
March 2, 1815.

NOTICE.

The commissioners of the Tu Anne-Arundel county will meet on second Monday of March, instant, H. S. Harwood, Ch.

March 2. 2X C. T. A. 4

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained the orphans court of Anne Are county, letters of administration h N. on the personal estate of Sta Green, late of Anne Arundel con deceased, all persons having claims gainst said deceased are hereby reed to bring them in, legally proved, those who are indebted to the same make immediate payment, more cially those who are indebted for age on letters, &e.

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

NOTICE.

Came to the subscribers farm enter last of October, or the first of Non-ber last, two stray COW8, on brindle, with no perceptible mark to other a dark red, with each ear apped and a hole in the right. The ner is requested to prove his property cay charges and take them are a pay charges and take them away.

Notice is hereby give THAT I shall apply to the next & court of Prince George's County, the benefit of the insolvent law, le lease me from debts which I am us

January 5, 1815. Brasheen

NOTICE. Taken up adrift off Point Looks on the 9th inst. a new schooner, a 50 tons burthen, flushed deck, var bottom. the cabin unfinished—n Sea Flower, of Oxford. This we had been in possession of the Ba and abandoned by them. The or may have her again, on proving a

erty and paying charges by applied Jeremiah Underson wley's Wharf—Balis

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the higher of chancery, will be sold, o the 27th day of March next, at lic sale, at Benedict, in Ch county, A number of mulatto Boys and 6

from 7 to 20 years of age. They be sold for life, or a term of year as to suit purchasers. Terms of sale will be made ke

on the day of sale. Henry G. S. Key, Trust 36. 23, 1815. The editors of the Federal Rep can will insert this advertisem their country paper until the day of

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the order court of Anne Arundel county, subscriber will offer at public on Saturday the eighteenth Ma all the personal property of A Smith, late of Anne-Arundel decensed;

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

Jeliosaphat M Cauley, dia
5 b. 23, 1815.

A LIST OF THE American NAVV.

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY. or Sale at GEORGE SHAW's S and at this Office. -Price 12 1-2 Cents --

Blank Bonds, Decla tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds & mon. Warrants—For sale at the

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

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 owing extracts :

Private Letter. HAMBURGH, DEC. 23.

The accounts from Vienna of the h inst. which have been brought e by a Courier, are by no means soling to the friends of humanity. cord increased daily. Lord tlereagh has protested in an enetic note, against the cession of ony to Prussia. Prince Metterh has also delivered in a long e fraught with reasoning and ail, in which it is proved that ony should be preserved. Russia Prussia oppos- the views of the er powers, both with regard to ny and Poland; so that we fee y anxious to know how the conses of Vienna will terminate. Hamburg papers to the 24th.

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here is a talk here of a ne anization of the Saxon Landwel Prussia, who generally speaking ns to make no changes in th inistration of Saxony, but mer o regulate the system of hon nce on a more equitable and ear ing. It has been remarked th young Saxon volunteers, wi ed the Prussian colours in subers during the late war, gen prefer remaining in the Pro service, and that very few n return to civil pursuits. he king of Wirtemburg has c red an energetic protest again

project of giving the fortress atz to Bayaria. Similar protes expected from other Germ ract of another letter from I is understood that Austria

red, in the event of the Vist is declared the boundary of sian Empire in Paland, to g o Prussia the Polish proving racew and Sandomir, lying left bank of the Viatura, erly belonging to western C

LONDON, BEC. 31 e private letters from Vie he way of Hamburg assert of perable differences of opin tamong the powers ansemble ans. But the public will to receive these accounts at caution and doubt. Note an is yet known. We do eve that the differences and ties are of such a nature a siy a belief that the termina be unknownable, or that the be unfavourable, or that the pations of the congress will out the congress will out the end of January. be saland mails arrived may very late. A few only yed by 10 o'clock. Those west were much later, and trail delivery did not take to 1 o'clock. Many of any chibbed with anow 10 delaged with the rain which is any chibbed with anow 10 delaged with the rain which is any chibbed with anow 10 delaged with the rain which is any chibbed with anow 10 delaged with the rain which is any chibbed with anow 10 delaged with the rain which is any chibbed with anow 10 delaged with the rain which is a torrents.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANSIPOLIS.

Three Dollars per As

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here is a talk here of a new anization of the Saxon Landwehr russia, who generally speaking. ins to make no changes in the inistration of Saxony, but mereregulate the system of home nce on a more equitable and easy ing. It has been remarked that young Saxon volunteers, who ed the Prussian colours in such bers during the late war, geneprefer remaining in the Prus-service, and that very few of n return to civil pursuits. he king of Wirtemburg has de-red an energetic protest against

atz to Bayaria. Similar protests expected from other German

act of another letter from Vienna, same date. m understood that Austria has d, in the event of the Vistala land and Mesers. Pinkney and Mon g declared the boundary of the

sian Empire in Paland, to give o Prussia the Polish provinces cracew and Sandomir, lying on left bank of the Vistura, and perly belonging to western Gal-

LONDON, DEC. 31.

one private letters from Vienna he way of Hamburg assert that perable differences of opinion among the powers assembled ienns. But the public will do
to receive these accounts with
t caution and doubt. Nothing
am is yet known. We the not
eve that the differences and dif-

the that the differences and difties are of such a mature is to
ity a belief that the termination
be unfavourable, or that the derations of the congress, will last
and the end of January,
be unland mails arrived this
any very late. A few only had
yed, by 10 o'clock. Those from
west, were much later, and the
stal delivery did not take place
to 1 o'clock. Many of the
star choked with anow; others
beloned with the rain which had
as a corrects.

alloged with the rain which had
an idreents.

JAMMAR 4.

e though our extracts from the
tch papers that arrived yester.
But the legislative chambers
been provided to the first of
With the proceedings of the
that of parente are not acout in detail, because any life
interpolation and the

spect; the debates upon the liberty of the press, betrayed an extraordinary ignorance of the subject; but the deputies got strength as they proceeded vires exasts. Before the arrogation, the president draw a sketch of the labours of the session in a very appropriate speech. When we recoilest the events that have crowded upon us during the last year. when we turn to the history of 1813, and find that on the 30 h of Dec. (the day on which the French legislature has been prorogued) Buo naparra was in full possession of his power, was at Paris, superintending the levy of 300,000 more men, and about to open negotiations for peace with the allies; that Lord Castlergath embarked on the Lord Castlereagh embarked on that day for the continent to conduct the negotiation on the part of England; when we contemplate what has happened in the interval between the 30th Dec. 1813, and 30th Dec. 1814—Buonaparte destroyed and detbroned—the editics of his power and his institutions gone—the Bourbons restored, and the whole

VIENNA, DEC. 13. The fears entertained for the Prince de Ligne were unhappily but too well founded. This prince has just expired; it is an irreparable loss for his friends. He retained his wit, his sallies, and his amiuble character to the last moment.

world at peace-what a change !

GHENT, DEC. 29. The day before yesterday the constituted authorities of this city paid a visit in a body to the English and American legations, to congratulate them on the gessation of the differences between the two nations, by the conclusion of an advantage ous peace. The American ministers gave yesterday evening a diplomatic supper in their hotel; the greatest cordiality prevailed at it between them and the English ministers, who in a few days will give in their turn an entertainment to the American legation. The departure of the ministers of the two mations will take place shortly.

The London Courier of the 30th Dec. says, there are some who seem to expect that Mr. Madeson will refuse to ratify the treaty signed t his commissioners. They temind us of the conduct of the former president Mr. Jefferson, who re used his ratification to a treaty signed on the 31st Dec. 1806, be-tween Lord Holland and Lord Auck-

A Liverpool paper says—" The fall which has taken place in the value of American produce during the present week, is less considerable than had been expected, on account of the small stock of the chief American staples which now remain in the market. The effects of the American pacification have been very promptly felt in this port. A vessel is already announced to sail, for one of the ports in the United States.

The Chatham, 74, is ordered to be manued, and will, it is supposed, be sent to America. No preparations for an extended system of warfare have been relaxed.

The Tamer suited from Plymouth on Sunday for America, and another yeasel from Portsmonth yesterday. The last, we suppose, was

Translated for the Commercial Adver

Translated for the Cammercial Advertises.

Loudon, Dec. 11.

Translation of a letter written from Figure by a Russian officer, dated December 22.

The questions which you put to me in relation to Poland, to Germany, so Italy, &c. seem to indicate that you presume the Emperor Alexander has come here to learn politics, the military art, geography and political economy from Lord Castletoneb. It is remarkable that your Emplish nation, refuses to allow any portion of common sease to foreign prences, lithough she has so of more than the days. They cannot certainly done that the Emperor of Russia has some experience in performed in the same appropriate in present the same experience in performance and the same experience in performance in the same experience in the same expe

litical and military affaires he has felt the power of the other status, both in the cabinet and on the field of battle. He has seen the frinces, ministers and people, he has conver-and with them; and you cannot but think that he knows the relative force of his Empire and his politi-cal interests, better than English-men can do. Hence it is disagreesble to see lessons given to him, when he dots not ask for them.

At the present time, the policy of the Emperor is extremely simple a scable peace, a secure repose, are all that he asks for. But this object can only be obtained, by an arrangement which bruishes all political jealousy, puts an end to diplomatic intrigues, and which in fine renders every aggressive war, every attempt at conquest, unprofitable enterprises. It is necessary to leave to courts to kings and to princes neither desires nor fears. The four continental powers, Russia, Austria, France and Prussia, are of one accord in relation to this principle; it only remains to establish their line of demarkation. Altho' obstinate prejudices, supported by the projects of men of narrow minds, may contimue to prevent the consolidation of the general peace, yet the Emperor Alexander is determined to guarantee and consolidate that of the north of Europe. An independent kingdom in Poland, would be incompatible with every project for a durable peace. A general acquaintance with the political state of Europe, and a single impartial glance at the state of society in Poland, will be sufficient to convince any one of this. Hence no reasonable man can presume that Alexander will now risk the overthrowing of that bulwark of the Russian empire, which has cost him so much blood to erect. With the exception perhaps of fifty lords, the proprietors of fiels, the people of Poland do not desire a king: they have discernment enough to see that it is only under the shelter of the Russian sceptre, that they can enjoy peace and tranquility. There is not a people in Europe, who enjoy greater civil liberty, whose national prejudices and local habits are more respected by their rulers, than the nations which live under the Russian government.

As to Germany, the Emperor Alexander has desired for a long time to see the people of that country re-united in our palitical body under an hereditary chief. It would then be the key stone of the arch of the political edifice of Europe, and the centre of moral and legislative improvement. But perhaps all the congress will be able to do will be to draw out the sketch of a constitution, which may have for its principal object, to detach as much as possible the kings and princes of Germany from all foreign influence, and which will make the interests of the German nation, the prime concern of its different chiefs. The Emperor of Russia does not wish to exercise any influence in Germany; but he can never suffer this country to be the theatre, on which France and England shall decide their future quarrels; and he can never permit the German princes, again to conduct the armies of a foreign power to the frontiers of his states.

Hanover has been erected into kingdom, to satisfy, in this instance, the personal ostentation of the the personal ostentation of the Prince Regent of England; but that will give him no influence in the public affairs of the continent. The English may send their money into Hanover, if they so please; but his Hanoverian majesty shall not be permitted to send his subjects out of Germany, to light in the ranks of the British armies, either in America or in any other part of in America or in any other part of

As to the creation of the Belgic kingdom, it is an unfortunate event, which will not give the least advantage to the family for which it was made; but which may cause many evils to the people of whom this kingdom will be composed. The Belgians and the Hollanders will never form one national body. Their national prejudices, their religious, their local habits are very different. Healths, they have neither military frontier not political centre. There As to the creation of the Belgic

does not exist any more, that informal power which can defend the frontiers, and that thruse, where ever is may be placed, cannot create a nattional and general confidence in its atability. The English Diplomatiums have pretended, and in their usual style, "that by the establishment of the Belgic kingdoms, they overthrow completely our continental system; that from the Tagus to the Eibe, they have opened to the products of English industry, all the rivers, all the high ways of the continent of the high ways of the continent of Europe." To reply to these people, who erect dogmas out of points which they cannot prove, is a difficult thing. The fact is after all, that all these routs will be shut to the commerce of England, as often as the pretensions of the English government shall render such a measure necessary. In case of a difference with one of the first powers of the continent. all the forces which England has a her disposal, are not capable, considering the manner in which business is now a days conducted, of protecting the Belgic kingdom for three months, and it cannot fail to be evident to every man of ordinary sagacity, that the Belgic hingdom will give rise to such a difference. I would recommend then to the English merchants, to make their deposits of merchandize rather at

Flushing than at Antwerp. The affairs of Italy are more embarrussing than those of Poland and Germany; the powers most immediately connected by interests with Italy, are France and Austria. The latter desires to regain her ancient influence in Europe; and France, ciprocity of communication and altho' she experiences no humiliation, seems to be confined within her present limits, If Austria maintains Murat on the throne of Naples, she will have all Italy under her influence. France will then be insulated from the political world, and circumscribed within her ancient frontiers, without federative connexion or family bond without, unless you wish that she should subscribe to an impossible alliance. France is not enfeebled enough to content herself with such a situation. The policy of Agetria may then raise difficulties in respect to Italy, and the consequences of these difficulties will be felt elsewhere.

A general observation, and one which applies perhaps to the actual tate of things, is, that it is not on ly not generous but contrary to sound policy, to insult or humiliate an ene my enfeebled, but still powerful and formidable, and yet not withstanding, it appears that England seconds the monœuvers of Austria. Prince Metternich is desirous of making the English minlater understand, that it is necessary to put a bridle upon the ambition of Russia and to keep France low, and to arrive at this and, it is proper to uggrandize Austria and to place it in a condition to keep on foot a preponderating army, which when occasion requires, may be able, with the support of England, to beat the united forces of Russia and France. The truth is that Meternich wishes to excite a coolness between Russia and England, the better to induce the ministers of the latter power, to execute his projects, in their own persons and at their own expence. Perhaps he will succeed; but the result wil not justify the calculations of the two parties. The military forces of Austria are very insufficient and can never be formidable in such a system. And what assistance can England give bim? The armies of Hanover and Belgium! I am persuaded that

on of France and Russia is inevita-ble. In this last case, who can say what policical form they would give to Europe? At the congress which would be the result of such an alli-ance, we would not see a troop of English diplomatists; and an Austrian minister would not be its presi-

We should see with 'extreme re gret England abandon her ancient friends in the north, or that by binding herself with Austria and her present alles in Italy, she should force even them to abandon her. The nations of the north politically speaking, may be considered the vig-orous part of the European population, which without taking any of ascendancy which wounds their delicacy ought to keep the other nations in order and maintain peace among them.

The English pretend that the states in the north are chemics to their maritime rights. This is not correct. In times of war, power gives to England unlimited rights upon the seass it gives us upon land. It is nonsense to talk of laws and of policy to regulate the operations of an armed force in the presence of an enemy, whether on land or on the sea; all that can be required is that it should observe the rules of jus-tice towards unoffending parties, who ought not to suffer in such cases. But in times of peace a sort of remaritime commerce ought to be accorded with entire safety. We are expecting here, to see the English ministers publish a liberal dectaration on this subject. It is that which will open the ports and passa-ges of continental Europe and of the whole world to the English fig, and in a manner much more efficacious than treaties with the kings of Belgium and Hanover will ever be able to effect. To have the Elbe and the Scheld open, is not to have the markets of Europe and America

You will perceive by these observations that I can not tell you any thing positive about the great results which we are waiting for. Russia, Prussia and France are agreed about the general basis of a solid peace. These bases ought to assure the political independence of the continent, and to put the different nations in a condition to pursue their industry, to ameliorate their interior legislation. The three sovereigns who govern those great states, know no personal or political animosity; they have no personal partiality for this family, that dynasty, or this alli-auce; but possessing the means, of pacifying Europe, and of assuring the future repose and the happiness of future generations, they regard it as their duty, to employ those means to an object so noble and so useful. Private interests, individual pretensions, ought to vanish before the general interests of society. It will be an unfortunate event, if Austria and England should persist in their maxims of political ramparts and opposing interests; and they will be without doubt the first to regret

the misfortunes, which they have thought to have prepared for others.

England might have enjoyed a high standing at this period; she might have assured to herself the friendship of the world, and the ever-lasting acknowledgments of all the And what assistance can England give him? The armies of Hanover and Belgium! I am persuaded that Wellington, himself, would not accept the command of any army which England would collect in Belgium, or on the frontiers of the north of France.

At this moment, the Russian army on the side of the Dwiner and the Nisper is composed of twelve copps of infantry of the line, of 35 000 men each, with a proportionable quantity of cavalry and artillery. The French government has a critical moment, at its disposition, an army of 200 thousand user, old experienced abilities. Why would any one provoke these two armies to actta definitively the political state of Europe! What registrace would be opposed to them. Ask Lord Well-

than you. I feer very much, my dear sir, that you Englishmen would push your mere sould actishness and your maritime rights, too far. It is true, as you observe, that Russia would gain nothing by being at war with England; but it is true that England would thereby lose more than Russia. None of the feading sovereigns of the continent of Europe desires war, and yet differences may arise very suddenly. Let Eng-land engage in a war on the contin-ent, and she will have to do with an enemy more powerful than she has recently had. The war will be popular here, because they will consider it as a defensive one. It is remarkable that the English government has brought upon itself universal censure, even from the true friends and the admirers of the English nation. It seems that the good which you have done, all the efforts which you have tried, have only taken place as speculation of private interest. There must be something sinister, repulsive and unracious in your public characters, or how else comes it to pass, that they have made you the most cruel enemies out of all those who were your natural or hired allies ?

1 am, &cc.

Note of the Editor of the Morning

Chronicle. This letter from a Russian, comes to us anonymously; but its contents prove that it comes from a source which ought to arrest, in a serious manner, the attention of this coantry. The intentions of Russia are set forth in it, with a frankness which manifests the Emperor's confidence in his own power; and we fear, that it requires more diplomatic ability than the Prince Regent empl ys at present, in behalf of test, in the minds of the cautious England, to prevent the evils which and the timid, have passed away ; the intrigues of the congress are likely to produce. It has been said that Lord Castlereagh has threatened to shut the Baltic, if the Emperor of Russia does not abandon his projects upon Poland. In this document of a Russian Personage, we are ourselves threatened with the closing of the Baltic and with a renewal of the system, which excluded us from the continent, if we continue to oppose the union of Poland to Russia. This is a curious contradiction. Austria is the natural barrier against France; but ought Austria to have her power increased by the subversion of Italy? History preves that the possession of the north of Italy, would be an instrument as feeble tor Austria, as the annexation of Belgium to Holland, would be for us. What atti | ple provision is made for the punctutude then, in the present state of things, ought England to take or preserve? That which morality and good policy would guarantee; that from which we might declare, that there can be no solid and permanent arrangement, but that, which is founded on the right of nations to independence and to the arrangement of their own interior government.-For whatever influence habit may have in preserving sovereigns in their divided rights; it is certain that the people of every country have acquired new ideas about their privileges; and the only road to peace and tranquility is the path of justice and honor,

TAVERN.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied as a tavera by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, and hopes through unremitted attention, and keeping a constant supply of the best of LIQUORS, co. to receive a portion of the patronage of a liberal public.

Devid Hanlon. Annapolis, March 16.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anna Arandel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale

subscriber will offer at public sale, part of the personal estate of Phomas Tayman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, on Saturday the eighth day of April next, at his late dwelling at Beard's Point.

Consisting of horses, entile, sheep and hops, also thirty barrels of corn, some becon, household furniture, and farming utensils. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of eigenout, for all sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Hond with approved security will be required, with interest from the volume. sale to commence at fi

FROM THE TREASURY DE

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Treasury Department, Feb. 20, 1815.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your terter, dated the 15th inst. which in consequence of the termination of the war requests in behalf of the committee of Ways & Means to view of the probable receipts from imports & coanage, during the year 1815, and any other information that may enable the committee to decide on the measures necessary to meet the unexpected and fortunate change, which peace must produce, in the resources of the United States." It has hitherto been my arduous and painful employment to suggest to your consideration measures for relieving the embarrassments of the Treasury, with a view to the expenditures of a protracted war. And you will readily believe, that on every account per-sonal as well as public, I join you most sincerely, in rejoicing at an eent, which brings with it an immediate alleviation of the pressure upon this department, as well as a general assurance of national honour and

The objects, which claimed the strention of the committee, in my former communications-were, 1st, the state of the public credit; 2nd, the state of the circulating medium; and 31, the ways and means to defray the various expences of the go-

vernment. 1. The public credit was depressed during the war, owing to several causes, that must now cease to operate? All the circumstances, internal and external, which were calculated to excite doubt as to the duration, or as to the issue, of the conand in their place, the proofs of confidence begin already to appear with practical advantage. While it was doubtful to what extent the public exigencies would require the aid of loans, those persons who retained the means of lending, either feared, or affected to fear the eventual security of the government; and even the exemplary display of the national resources, which has been made during the present session of Congress for the benefit of the public creditors was curtailed of its natural effect, in the resuscitation of public credit, by the countervailing influence of causes which it is unnecessary to specify. But when the whole amount of the public debt incurred during the war, is fixed and ascertarned ; when it is known, that amal payment of the interest, and for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of the debt; and when, above all, it is seen, that congress is inflexible in its adherence to the faith and policy of the legislative pledges; the public credit of the United States will stand upon a basis the most durable and the most

honourable.

2. The difficulties of the national circulating medium remain, however, to be encountered, under circamstances which the government peace will certainly restore a metalir medium; but until that result be produced, the only resource for all the pecuniary transactions of the treasury, as well as of individuals, will be the issues of treasury notes, and the notes of the state banks .-If, indeed, the state banks were soon to resume their payments in specie; or if they were again to give credit and circulation to the notes of each other, throughout the United States; and if they were moreover, able and willing to accommodate the fiscal views of the government, (which I do not permit myself for a moment to doubt,) a total dependence upon those institutions, however impolitic in the abstract, would be practically safe and benificial. But, if, on the other hand, the notes of the state banks shall continue limited in circulation and use, to the city, the town, or the state, in which they are issued, it must be obvious that they cannot answer the purposes of a national medium; and that the rea national medium; and that the receipt of such notes in payments for
duties of import, or intertal duties,
will convert the public sevenue,
which is destined for general uses
abcoad as well as at home, into a
local fund that may not be wanted
where it exists, and canat be ap
plied when it is wanted. It is,
nevertheless, in the power of Connevertheless, in the power of Congress to obviate, in a considera-

e of Ways and Muans,

The alternative, or concurrent resource of treasury dotes for a na-tional circulating medium, has on o-ther occasions been considered.— The recurity of the government must always, upon every reasonable and candid estimate, be deemed superior to the security of any private corporation-and so far as treasury notes bear an interest and are receivable in the payment of duties and taxes they are evidently more valuable than bank notes, which do not possess those characteristics .-But the machinery of a bank is calculated to give an impulse and direction to its issues of paper, which cannot be imparted by the forms of the treasury, or any merely official institution, to the paper of the go-vernment. In the operations of a bank, too, the facilities of bank credits supply the place, in a very important degree, of the issues of notes; so that a bank loan of 30 millions of dollars, for instance, would probably require no greater issue than six millions of dollars in notes. On the contrary, the whole amount of whatever sun is to be raised by an issue of treasury notes, must be actually sent, in the form of treasury notes, into the market, through the various channels of credit or demand. It is, however, to be admitted, that an issue of treasury notes, not greatly exceeding, in amount, the demand created for them by the duties and taxes, for which they are receivable, can be annually sustained-but if the amount exceeds, or even equals, the amount of that demand, the revenue will generally be absorbed by the notes, before it reaches the treasury; the holder of the treasury notes being thus paid, in preference and often to the exclusion of every other public creditor ; and the other branches of the public service being thus deprived of the contemplated means for their support.

It is proper here to observe, that the actual issue of treasury notes on this day (including those due and anpaid, those which daily becoming due and those which have been ordered, but are not yet signed) amounts to the sum of \$ 18,637,436 80 cts. and the amount will be constantly augmenting. If, therefore, the revenue for the year 1815, enriched by the duty on imports, and by the other beneficial effects of the peace should amount to 20,000,000 dolls. it is still evident, that the whole of the revenue might be expended in the single purpose of paying the treasu- importations for the consumption of note debt; leaving every other object of the government to be provided for by loans, or by new issues

of treasury notes. Having suggested the difficulty and the danger, I cannot presume to dwell upon any expedient for relief. which Congress has already refused to adopt, but I take the liberty, with deference and respect, to renew the recommendation of the plan that was submitted to your consideration in my letter of the 17th January last, under a belief, that considering the outstanding amount of treasury notes, any new issue should be made to lest upon a basis that will enable the government to employ it obth as a circulating medium, and as the means of raising money in aid of the revenue. How far a power given to fund the treasury notes, upon an advanced interest, or to pass them in payment of taxes and duties, will be sufficient for the gurpo ses contemplated, without providing other means of payment by regular instalments I must submit to the judgment of the committee.

3. The ways and means to defray the various expenses of the government, for 1815, will cousist of the revenue which will be actually received at the treasury during that year. It is not intended on the one

The direct amelioration of the resources of the country, in come quence of the peace, applies princi-quence of the peace, applies princi-pally to the trem of the ducies on imports and formage. The effect, however, must be confined, with immaterial exceptions, for 1815, to two thirds, or the eight concluding months, of the year. The West India trade will produce fittle, and

10, and 12 months, is allowed to the duties on merchandre imported from Europe; and that a credit of 5 and six months is allowed for the daties on merchandise imported from the West Indias i it is evident that whatever may be take amount accruing on merchandize imported from Europe for the year, 1815, the actual receipts at the treasury cannot be great; that the whole of the duties accraing on merchandize imported from the W. Indies before the lat of July, will be aclually received at the treasury in the year 1815; and that one moiety of the amount of the duties on merchandize imported. from the West Indies, between the lat of July and the fet of Och. will also be received at the treasury in the year 1815. of the customs which accreed for

The average of the net revenue 3 years, 1806 1807, and 1808, was more than 14,000,000 of dollars for each year; and a similar average for the three succeeding years, 1809, 1810, and 1811, was about 9 9,000,000 for each year. But that hest period was one of uncommon commercial prosperity, when the U. States were the only neutral nation, and cannot be taken as the basis of an estimate for the present time, when the other nations of the world, are, also, at peace. The second period was embarrassed by commercial restrictions; but probably, the effed of those embarrassments upon the revenue were counterbalanced by the advantages of our neutrality. It is thought, therefore, upon the whole, that in a state of general peace, the customs operating upon the single duties, would not have produced, before the American war, more than a sum between nine and ten millions of dollars annually,-But the comparatively small quantity of foreign merchandise, at present in the American market, would, probably, give rise to an extraor. dinary amount of importations during the first year of peace, equal at least to the supply of two years; it the fact, that the double duties are limited in their continuance to a year after the termination of the war, did not operate as a check upon importations beyond what may be requisite for the consumption of the current year. These counteracting causes may therefore, be reasonably supposed to neutralize the force of each other, and, consequently, to refer and confine any estimate of the double duties upon m rchandize, imported in the year 1815, to the amount of the

Under these views it is estimated that the produce of the customs, during the first twelve months of peace, will amount, with double duties, to a sum between 18 and 20,000,000 dolls. Of that period, ten months occur in the year 1815; but as the importations can only partially commence, for the space of two months, and cannot reach their average extent for 3 or 4 months, the fair proportion of time, to form the ground of an estimate, will be (as already suggested) eight months of the year 1815. Upon this scale of computation the product of the customs, which will accrue from the lat of May to the 3/at of Dec. 1815, will, probably, be 13,500,000 dollars: but there must be added to that sum, the estimated amount of customs accruing, independent of the effects produced by the peace, from the let of Jan. to the lat of May, to wit, \$ 1,500, 000; making the aggregate of the revenue of the customs, accruing in the year 1815, about 15,000,000 of dollars.

It remains, however, to present an estimate of the amount of the customs, which will not only accrue, but which will be actually received year. It is not intended on the one hand, to take into view the balances due upon the appropriations of preceding years; nor, on the other hand, to take into view the revenue which will acbrue in the present year, but which will not be payable until the year 1815, have been already explained. The estimate, theresiore, assumes the following form:

1. The total revenue of , the customs, accruing

the customs, arcruing
in the year 18)5, being, 2s above stated, \$15,000,000
t is estimated, that of
that sum there will become payable, and will
actually be received
into the treasury, in. the year 1815, in the

received, during the laking the total amount of the actual receipts into the treasury, from the customs, for

The ways and means of Treasury for 1815, provided payable during the year, may be presented in a view cross different from that which was crossily taken in the letter of this department, dated the 17. January last, while contemplate continuance of the war, 1. The duties on im-

the year 1815,

ports and tonnage will, probably, produce a sum, inclusive of that receivable for duties which accrued prior to the present year, of about

2. The direct tax, instead of a sum of 2,000,000 of dollars, will probably give to the treasury, in the year 1815, in consequence of the facilities of the peace, a aum of about

3. The internal duties, old and new, and postage instead of a sum of 7,050,000 dollars, will probably give to the treasury, in the year 1815, in consequence of the facilities of the peace, a sum of about

Te sales of the public lands will, probably, produce in the year 1815,

8,0000

The amount of incicidental receipts, from miscellaneous sources, will, probably, be about

While the revenue is thus n ially augmented, the charges a the treasury will be consid reduced. It is not in the power this department, at the pretime, to advert to the estima the expenses of the peace tablishment for the war and departments ; but wish the aid the public credit, and the gislative sanction for the mean which will be proposed, it is been ed that the treasury will be too tent, in that respect to meet most liberal views of the government. Independent, therefore, the estimates of the war and a departments, the charges on a treasury for the year 1815, will of sist of the following items :

i. Civil, diplomatic, and mist neous expenses, as stated in general estimates for one thou eight hundred and fifteen. \$1,979,289

2. The public debt will call for a sum of \$14,723,808 58, to answer the following claims For interest and reimbursement of the funded debt created before the war, (the amount of principal unredeem. ed on the Sist of Dec. 1814 being about \$ 39,905,183 60 cents,) \$3,452. For interest of the funded debt created since the war, (the amount of prin-cipal on Dec. 31st 1814 bes, being the principal of the trea-y notes, which became due in 14 and remain unpaid; because unexecuted authority to raise y by loan for that year, is sufficito cover the amount if a loan can the obtained, independent of the

> is 3,975,909 83, stated in the let-of the 17th of Jan. 1813 for the rpose of being specifically crans-red, in the present estimates, m the ways and means of last r, to the credit of the ways and ans for the present year. Upon the whole, then, it appears the revenue for the year 1815, probably amount to 18,200,000 lies; and that ways and means now to be devised, to provide the difference between that sum the aggregate amount of the nands for the service of the year 5; which will be ascernained by ling the amount of the estimates the peace establishment of the and navy departments to the ount of the demands for the ex ses of government and the pub

tom house debt, (3,000,000 del-

able in 1815, and which is now

sidered as part of the excess of

debt, being as above stated the of 16,703,097 97. conly remains to suggest som litional measures, which appear porr of the public credit, and th ply of the treasury.

It is respectfully suggested all the holders of treasur es, issued or to be issued, und authority of any existing law uid be allowed to fund them: interest of seven per cent; a t interest be allowed on all tre notes which have not be ctually paid, until the day

ding, or of payment. It is respectfully suggest tane in the of treasury no uld be und rized upon the pr es suggested in the letter fr department, dated the 17 Jan

. It is respectfully suggest alon should be authorised amount necessary, upon a vi all the estimates, to complete wand means for the year 18 It is respectfully suggest t the exportation of specie sho prohibited for a limited period am very respectfully, sir, y t obedient servant,

A. J. DALL W. Eppes Big. chairman mittee of ways and means.

MARYLAND GAZETTE FOLIS, THURSDAY MARCH 16,

was scarcely to be supposed that ev on, that all the objects for which was ared had been obtained, when it was to every man that the fact was directed. Upon neither of those pets were arrayed in such a formidable in the season.

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being the principal of the trea-notes, which became due in , and remain unpaid; because unexecuted authority to raise mey by loan for that year, is sufficito cover the amount if a loan can be obtained, independent of the tom house debt, (3,000,000 dol) which accrued in 1814, but is table in 1815, and which is now sidered as part of the excess of is. 3,975,909 83, stated in the let-of the 17th of Jan. 1815 for the rpose of being specifically, crans-red, in the present estimates, m the ways and means of last to the credit of the ways and ans for the present year.

lpon the whole, then, it appears the revenue for the year 1815, probably amount to 18,200,000 hirs; and that ways and means now to be devised, to provide the difference between that sum. the aggregate amount of the ands for the service of the year 5; which will be ascerning by ling the amount of the estimates the peace establishment of the and navy departments to the ount of the demands for the exses of government and the pubdebt, being as above stated the of 16,703,097 97.

conly remains to suggest some litional measures, which appear be required at this time, for the porr of the public credit, and the

all the holders of treasury es, issued or to be issued, under authority of any existing law, aid he allowed to fund them at interest of seven per cent; and interest be allowed on all treanotes which have not been ctually paid, until the day of ling, or of payment.

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It is respectfully suggested a new interesting of treasury notes id be underized upon the prines suggested in the letter from department, dated the 17 Janua-

It is respectfully suggested alon should be authorised to amount necessary, upon a view all the estimates, to complete the and means for the year 1815. It is respectfully suggested, the exportation of specie should prohibited for a limited period. am very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. Epper Big. chairman & the ittee of ways and means.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

MOLIS, THURSDAY MARCH 16, 1810

was scarcely to be supposed that even the science of democracy would hazard the assem, that all the objects for which was was and had been obtained, when it was evitoerery man that the fact was directly recess. Upon neither of those points, the was arrayed in such a formidable attent the president's manufeste, and were need as the grounds upon which hostilities declared, has any arrangement been made, we are left exactly as we commenced, exwith a portion of our servitory in the position of the British, as table of about concept of deliver, and it loss of many abbilities.

COMBUNICATED.

It awful and affering dispensation of dispresidence has deprived the community of oils most estimable members, and into ity of one of its brightest penanteents. In cancing the death of that excellent citizen, has Capt. WH.LIAM S. FILLARD, cost be as indelicate, surverthy of his mety, to launch out into that extravergant is of panetyte, which, by being too of hundred indiscriminately, loses all efficacy extraint upon view or as an incentive to us to be in woold be anjust to the theorem and injurious to access, not to exhibit a community and limitation of the build incentivable and University food qualities him his character. Frenched as offering tribute of respect and justice, to one with the with exemplary property all the duries had with exemplary property all the duries had to his surveys relations in life. Most and the incompany to the tributes in his manyour, and the honour as penalty as to accept the manyour, and the honour as penalty as to accept the survey and the survey of any acceptance of the part and extended and confidence, the repet and extended and confidence, the repet and extended and confidence, the repet and extended and confidence.

HIGHEY INTERESTING. From the National Intelligencer of

Fort Stoddart, Feb. 11, 1815. I have only a moment, to write, and should not write at all, but that times are become very critical here. The British seemed determined not to leave the Oulf of Mexico. without doing something. Captain Percy who commanded at the former attack on Mobile Point, was lately at the pass of Christiana, as I am told. He there observed, that they had been deceived in their first attack on Fort Bowyer, but that they had now made such arrangement would humble the Americans.

On Tuesday, 25 vessels anchored off Mobile Point, at the distance of 5 or 6 miles. Two or three appeared to be frigates. The greater part were brigs of war, as was supposed. There were also some large vessels, supposed to be transports. On Wednesday, nine transports were perceived to be landing their troops between the Point and Perdido. The fleet then amounted to 30. A schr. and seven barges entered the bay-the former by way of pass Horn, between Dauphine Island and the shore, west of the bay. Fort Bowyer at the Point, is on the narrow neck of land which stretches out on the east, ide of the bay, and commands the ly channel for large vessels. Some British troops have landed on Dauphine Island. On Thursday a heavy firing commenced -it continued a great part of that day, and the day following; and some guns were heard this morning.

We have about 400 men in Fort Bowyer-but provisions are extreme. ly scarce there, as well as through the whole of the Mobile country. Our troops in the fort have but about ten days supply. Some was sent down on Wednesday or Thursday, but it is feared it must have falinto the enemy's hands. I fear our whole army and our whole population will suffer severely. The result on the point is differently anti-Mobile is not aggrest as it has been on many less occasions.

I confess I have my fears, tho', as I never was at Fort Bowyer, I cannot judge satisfactorily. The faithful and vigilant collector of Mobile

has come up with his books, and papers, and other public records.

I am, gentlemen, your, &c,

P. S. I enclose a letter received this moment, from Col. S. Smith, formerly a Senator from Ohio.

Mobille, Feb. 10, at night, 12 after 7.
My dear iffend—Our little town is in arms, 1200 militate and lodians are under orders the capark with the first fair wind, to assist in the defence of the Point, which is arreaded, and has been closely investtacked, and has been closely invested, with the most tremendous can-nonade, for 50 hours. Our cars are atunned with the report of an on-cessing fire, the wind is shead-our force cannot get there in time the general says I must remain with him: I did want to go with Blue, so says passion, judgment says, we are too late. All our town is bustle, I write this in hacte, and With the candle in one hand.
Yours, whether in life or death.
Adieu. JOHN SMITH.

Clover Seed. fer for sale, a quantity of FRESH CLOVER SEED.

They continue to keep, as usual, a large and good assertment of GROUS ALLS, which they will dispose of on as glad terms as they can be produced classes are Geo. & John Harber.

H. They have commonced remaining their Packate regularly between this and Buildinger.

pump of good water in the yard, and fruit of every kind: There is some meadow and more can be made with little inhour. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, or Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. Eli Hewiti in the city of Baltimore. If the above property is not sold at private sale by the 20th day of June next, it will enthat day be exposed to public sale, on the prepaises, to the highest hidder.

Rachel Warfield.

March 167 115. (20].

Lands for Sale.

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

HAMPTON COURT originally granted on the 3d N ov. 1776 to Thomas Johnson, and lying in Anne Arandel county.

These lands are part of the quantity of 1,050 acres, purchased by the late general John Davidson of Annapolis, from Thomas Johnson, the patentee, on the 28th May, 1783, for himself, a cer-tain Benjamin Brooke, and the heirs of Col. Benjamin Ford. Davidson on the 24th April, 1776, conveyed 410 acres, his own part, to Caleb Dorsey, son of Thomas, having on the 25th April, 1786, previously conveyed 300 acres, his part, to Benjamin Brooke; the remaining 350 acres are now sold because the same will not admit of division between the heirs of Benjamin

The subscriber is upacquainted with these lands, and of course can give no description either of their particular situation, their soil, or improvements 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 to any person who will call upon him. The title is indisputable.

One sixth of the purchase money to be paid cash to the trustee, on the day of sale; and for the halance, bonds to be given for the payment of one half in g months, and the other half in 19 from the day of sale, with legal u interest

Thomas H. Bowis, Trustee. March 16.

Public Sale.

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

PART of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, hogs, sheep, cattle, household and kitchen furniture, plantation otensils, two set of blacksmith's tools, all complete. Terms, a credit of six mouths will be given for all sums above twenty dollars, under this sum the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

Elizabeth S. Kelley, Admx.

Francis Bird, Admr.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby requested to bring them is legally proved, and these who 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 day of April next, at 11 o'clock, at the coachiouse of the late Nicholas Carroll, esq in the city of Annapolia, one Ceach & Harness, one Jersey Wagon, and ene Charlot. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale.

Nicholas C. Carroll, Admr. of N. Carroll.

March 16.

An Overseer Wanted. An hencet, industrious, sober man, will meet with impodiate, employ, by applying to the subscriber, at his facus on the north side Severu.

James Muchales.

March 16.

thereafter, the subscriber one to sale to the highest bide All the Real Estate

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 "Caine," and containing 1182 acres. The imprave-ments on this land are a good comfort-able dwalling house, and several out houses; and the land itself well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corp, 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 ratififrom the day of sale, and on the ratio-cation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorised 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 Gary, Trustee.

N. B. The preditors 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

By order of the court, L. Gary, Trustee. March 16.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias is sued out of Montgomery county court returnable to Anne-Arundel county court next, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, (Elk Ridge,) for cash, the following property, to wit:

Four Negro Men,

Daniel, Deanis, Benjamin and Tom one Negro Woman named Anne, and one Wagon and Gears, and four Horses. The above are taken as the property of Bazil Smith, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Henry J. Pomer.

Solomon Groves, Shift.

A. A. county.

John Golder,

March 16.

nev at law, having removed to Philadelphia, offers his sincere thanks to his friends in Maryland for their liberal confidence and support during his practice, and takes this method to inform them, he has left the exhibits and causes of action relating to his unfinished business, with special instructions in each case, in the hands of James Boyle, esq. attorney at law in Annapo-dis, who will pay attention to all inqui-ries concerning business in his hands. James Boyle, esquire, has also in his possession the greater part of the papers relative to the unsettled besiness originally instituted by the Hon John Lobragon to whom persons concerned

Johnson, to whom persons concerned will be pleased to apply for them.

John Golder.

N. B Mr. Boyle will also attend to the unfinished business of the late Abraham Claude, esq. March 16.

NOTICE.

Some time in the month of Dec. last, aleven Barrels of Flour were shipped on board one of the Annapolis Packet, in Baltimore, without any particular direction. The owner of them, on application to the subscribers, can have them by preving their claim, and describing the marks on the said barrels.

Geo. & Jac. Barber. Anapolis, March 16, Sw.

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 sighteenth March, all the personal property of Amos Smith, late of Anne-Arundel county,

deceased;
At Eik Ridge Landing, consisting of horses, cattle and hoge, together with a variety of household furniture. The terms of sale, are six months credit for all sams over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash-to be paid, bond and ascority with interest from the day of sale, will be required for all come over twenty dellars, the sale will communicate the above day at it order.

land is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of gram. There is about 20 acres of good meadow land, and about 12 or 13 acres more may be made of superior quality, with but little expense. It is deemed unseccessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bend to the trustee, with good security for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

March. Gassaway, Trustes.

For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm situated on West River, con-taining 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 im-provements consist of two comfortable dwelling houses, with the necessary out buildings, which with other improve-ments it is deemed unnecessary to particularize, as every person inclined to purchase is invited to view the proper-

ty. Springfield the late residen 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. 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, w. h. 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. ed 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. Ap-ply to either of the subscribers living at West River,

March 9. 2 Henry Hall, Henry A. Holl.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the residence of Za-

public sale, at the residence of Zadock Wells, on Friday the 31st day of March inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,
A valuable negro MAN, also a negro WOMAN, mortgaged by the said Wells to Thomas Woodfield, deceased. The terms of sale are, cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. Bale to commesce at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Menday 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 sight years, and one negro named George to serve thirty years also several cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, beds and furnitute, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture, tagether with a parcel of farming utersus. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that aum 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.

NOTICE

NOTICE.

Mr. Issae Parker having assigned to the subscriber all the debts due him on his books, which have accrued since his establishment in the Union Tavarn, all these salebted on salebooks, are notified to make payment to the subscribes only. Indulgence cannot be liven, and no discrimination can be made on the made of collection.

Janeh 2.

On the ratification of the Prelim of Peace, between Great Britain and ice in 1802, (unfortunately for the an of Europe, a short lived peace) the celebrated Robert Bloomfield exdated his juy on the occasion in a few verses, which did benour to his head and heart. When the joyful tidings arrived, that the HERALD OF PEACE had visited our shores I rapturously exclaimed, in the lan,

guage of the Poet of Nature-Halt t ye legions, sheathe your stee! ! Blood grows precious shed no more; Cease your toils, your wounds to heal-Lo! beams of Mercy reach the shore From realms of everlasting light, The favor'd guest of Heaven is come; Prostrate your banners at the sight, And bear the glorious tidings home.

The plunging corpse, with half-clos'd No more shall stain th' unconscious

You pendant gay, that streaming flies Around its idle staff shall twine, Behold ! along th' ethereal sky. Her beams o'er conquerieg Navies

spread,
Peace! Peace! the leaping Sailor cry,
With shouts that might are see the

Then forth Columbia's thunder pours A vast reiterated sound-From line to line the cannon roars. And spreads the blazing joy around Return, ye brave I your country calls Return, return, your task is done : While here the tear of transportfalls, To grace your laurels, nobly won.

Albion cliffs—from age to age, That bear the roaring storms of hea-

Did ever fiercer warfare rage, Was ever PEACE more timely given Wake, sounds of joy! rouse, gen'rous

Let every patriot bosom glow; Beauty, resume thy wonted smile, And, Poverty, thy cheerful brow.

Columbia, thine the Glorious Guest, PEACE, wealth and commerce in her

Oh! take her to thy grateful breast, She comes to heal thy wounds again. Shout, Poverty! 'trs Heaven that saves; Protected Wealth the chorus raise-BULER OF WAR, OP WINDS AND WAVES Accept a prostrate Nation's praise.

CAPT. PORTER'S JOURNAL

[We received by mail the following letter and its enclosure respecting the Journal of Captain Porter .-We doubt not that the work concains much valuable nautical inas long as simple savages have rights, and civilized men duties, we shall adhere to the opinion, that the conduct of Capt. P. in waging a destructive war with the matives, desolating their fields, and burning their Capitol, and Tempes of Worship, cannot be fustified. Some, indeed, will think we are very prudish and very pu-eltannical for pretending it is mo-rally wrong to kill a savage sovereign for arrogating to himself the right of making what municipal regulations he pleases in his own domains; but the savage tribes of Nooaheevah have as clear right to lay Embargoes, or impose Non-Intercourses and Non-Importati-ons, and to refuse the hospitality of their ports to foreigners, as the United States. The Sovereign of these states has frequently deliven from our coast, by Proclamation, foreign ships of war, the com-manders of which did not dare in time of Peace to disembark and march into the country with their armed crews, and slaughter our cirizens, and levy contributions.)

Salim Gaz.

New-York, Feb. 18th, 1815.

It is hoped that the Editor of the Balem Gasette will do an act of justice to Gapt. Porter by giving the enclused a place in his paper.

From the N. Y. Columbian.
THE gallant author of this work
news himself no less expert in the
lessing and instructing exercise of he pen, than in the more precasi-us, though equally noble exercise if the sword. Independent of those mendations and most important ad-itions which he has promised us as the edition, we may safely rank book, even in its present condi-with the most admired veya-that the world has yet seen.— positing of those intended emon-

spects we earderly deprecate any change, except only in a lew angus partant mistakes of the press. The language in which the writer delivers his account of the voyage, in exactly as it should be plain, full comprehensive, and dittince t and there can therefore be no doubt that in subjecting the volume to the re-vision of some friend to "ornament it for a second edition," it would suffer a most material deterioration No style, be it ever so flowery and eloquent, in which the pen of a more experienced writer could possibly dress it, would be half so animating and concise; nor would it give the work that air of clear and warm description, in which the author himself has so happily dressed it; writing as he did with the object under his eye in real life, and with the impression it made upon his mind fresh and vigorous. Under these circumstances, then, what writer could make any improvements upon the book? Who could give it, by the most far-fetched strokes of elocution, that interesting and perfect flow of history which it now so eminently possesses? It is indeed written in the only sayle in which works of that nature ought always to be written; and it is plain that any alteration, instead of promot ing its value, could tend only to ob scure and render less comprehensible the ideas and descriptions it con tains. For example : what pen could better describe the fan of the Nooaheevah women, or convey a more distinct idea of its form and construction, than the pen of Capt Porter. " Their fans, of which they are very careful, are made with surprising neatness, and consist of a curious piece of mat-work, of a semi-circular form, attached to a handle, generally representing four figures of their gods, two above and two below, squatting back to back. The fans are made of a stiff kind of grass, or perhaps the palmetto leaf, and the handles either of sandal wood, toa, ivory, or human bones neatly carved into figures of their gods." Or, who could give a more perfect and intelligent account of

The manner of cleansing and cooking their bogs is as follows: a hole of a convenient size is dug in the ground, the bottom and sides of which are lined with stones; a fire is then made in it, and the hole covered with more stones. The hag continued fearless at his post, and is then strangled, and when the stones are sufficiently heated if ly led them to the charge. He was, formation, and is an interesting drawn backwards and forwards on throughout, the same daring and inby this practice, are easily taken off; he is then taken to the stream, and there gutted and washed clean ; the upper layer of stones and fire is then removed, and the lower tier & sides are carefully covered with plantain leaves, on which the hog is laid af-ter having his inside filled with hot stones enveloped with leaves; the whole is then covered with the same kind of leaves, and the remaining stones are laid on him, over which is placed another dovering of leaves. and this is covered with dirt, which had been taken from the hole : in the course of an hour it is perfectly cooked, the coverings are carefully removed and the meat served up on plantain leaves, &c.

the manner of cooking pork among

the Noosheevans, than the follow-

If any proofs were wanting of the truth of these remarks, the rapid sale of the work itself supplies a most efficient one; and, besides putting the fact of the style's being exactly suited to the public taste, beyond doubt, it implies in the most unequivocal manner, that it needs no neighbor recommendations from a no polished recommendations from a foreign quarter to promote its ex-tensive circulation.

But when we speak of emendati one and important additions, we ad vert solely to those documents and charts, of which the barbarous avi-

cision and accuracy than any for-mer navigator. We hope, too, that the same edition; which presents us with these additional charts, will afford us more engravings, of the kind with which the work is now so richly and appropriately embellished. The engravings already given us are indeed elegant, and bear upon the face of them the clearest proofs of exact debugstion. These of Man exact dehneation. That of Madison-ville, in the island of Noosheevah is beautiful beyond description I while those of Taswattas, the priest, and Mouina, a chief warrior, fall little short of it. A minute en graving of Valparaise and its bay &c. would also be no trivial embellishment of the work. When all these are incorporated in it, and some few trifling errors of the press are corrected, we can assure the gallant author, that "The Voyage of the Essex" will not only refuse the palm to those of Anon and Cooke, but in most representations pass them. If any thing in the account of

Nooaheevah, or Madison's Island, is entitled to uncommon admiration, it is the character and conduct of that undaunted warrior Mouina; who in every attitude that could distinguish a military leader among these harmless Islanders appears to have shone most pre-eminently conspieuous. No battle was fought, in which Mouina did not take his station and continue in the van. Such was the invariable ardor of his mind, that when the messenger, who had been sent to the Typees with offers of peace, returned with an unfavorable answer, he stamped upon the ground, and insisted upon going immediately to war. And, although Captain Porter thought it necessary to check the ardor of this chief, and to banish him forever from his presence as a proper punishment for his impetuous zeal, yet when the day of battle arrived, Mouina overcame all delicate scruples, and again took his post in the van. In advancing against the Typees, when all his brethren except one or two shad deserted him and fled at the first onset, and he was left alone with Capt. Porter and his crew, whose language he could herther speak nor understand, & whose disposition towards him he was perfectly unacquainted with-he still like adventures never once gave

signs of fear. Before we conclude these remarks we cannot avoid noticing that modest distrust under which the author seems to have laboured, in laying his journal before the public. There is no need of this distrust. A work of such sterling merit can never fail to meet a favourable reception from an enlightened people; and we ques-tion very much whether even the most fastidious cricic would be able upon the closest examination to find any thing in it worthy of reprobati-on. It carries along with it from one end of the book to the other the indelible stamp of truth, and, unlike all others of the same kind evinces not the least shadow of exaggeration. It contains nothing scribe to, and, excelling as it does beyond comparison all the reval the press daily teems, it cannot but tective from every unbiasted reader the warmest approbation.

The history of the author's con-duct throughout the whole voyage and of his critical intercourse with the natives of Noosheevah, displays the clearest proofs of his benevo-lence and humanity on every occasicharts, of which the barbarous avidity of Capt. Hillyar's officers ungenerously deprised our author subsequent to his capture, and which the boped for return of Lieut. Gamble will in all probability supply. This treachery on the part of the enemy is indeed the more glaring, since it was perpetrated even in defiance of the most solemn promise on the part of capt. Hillyar, that all private property on board the Essex should be most rigidly respected.

The subsequent breach of this promise, however, accords inprinciple with his outrageous piracy which, in accking the roin of an earmy, paid, no regard whatever to the capture of the part of capt. The base of Opotee will be revested for ages in tog island of

my the name amindle and areguest most feelings; and in the end, the career was closed with the awore and the pen in a manner calculate to endeat him more than ever talk fellow citizens.

* Opotee was the only way in which these innocent Islanders could pronounce the word Porter.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers 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 Brewer, is South River Neck,

Consisting of 1 Negro Woman and 2 Children, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a quantity of Bacon. Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensile, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be gi ven 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

Artridge Knighton, Adms. William O'Hara, Adms.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let ters of administration on the persona estate of Joseph Court, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all who have claims against said estate to bring them in, properly suthenticated, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Richard J. Jones, Admr.

N. B. Having good reason to believe ome persons have obtained possession of bonds and notes belonging to the said estate, this is to request they wil immediately return them into the hands of either Capt W. S. Tillard or Mr. Bennett Harrison.

OX B.J.J March 2.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the or phans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the 30th inst, all the personal estate of Niholas Norman, late of Anne Arunlel county deceased, at his late dwelling in the

Consisting of several valuable ne groes, men, women and children, a parcel of corn, wheat, oats, fodder house, two hay stacks, and one straw stack, also one half of a schooner, four pair of oxen, six cows, seven yearlings, some sheep, hogs, and several thorses, together with a variety of household and kitchen furniture, also farming utensils. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over 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.

Robert Franklin, Admr.

March. 3w.

NOTICE.

Twenty Geese, were taken up by the subscriber at South River Perry. The owner may have them by proving prop-

erty and paying charges.

March 2. 3 Kasper 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 citi-

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICR: 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 cettor country cloth from sors, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jackst and went cost. He is a rough shormaker and took away with him his tools. Who ever beings home the said pagre or accures him so that I get him again, shall recoive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Beajamin Harmood of Rill A County, South lives Neck mear Amapale.

M. It is supposed the above negrotima may live gone to Montponery county, where his mother lives with a lives where his mother lives with a lives where his mother lives with a live.

fourth day of April next otherwise by law be excited benefit of the sald estate, der me hand this 10th day e 1815. John Nicholson, E

Notice is Hereby G

That the Levy Court of Anno A del county will meet at the city of napolis on the third Monday is M next, for the purpose of setting adjusting all claims against the county for the year 1814, and the settling and adjusting the account the supervisors of the public mand the inspectors of tobacco, at respective warehouses in the saido

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the phans court of Anne Arundel courte subscriber will offer at p sale, on Thursday the twenty inst. all the personal estate of Ju-Court, late of the courty atom, deceased, at his late dwelling see Doctor Henry Hall's,

Consisting of a number of minegroes, both men, women and odren; some stock, carn, fodder, hay; also a variety of household kitchen furniture, and some has utensils. The foregoing property be sold on a credit of six months all sums over twenty dellars, under ann the cash to be paid bond with proved security will be required, a interest from the day of ale sale to commence at 11 o'clest. continue from day to day used

whole is sold, Richard J. Jone Xota March 2, 1815; NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained the orphans court of Anne Are county, letters of administration N. on the personal estate of Su Green, late of Anne Arundel on deceased, all persons having chis gainst said deceased are hereby reed to bring them in, legally proved, those who are indebted to the star make immediate payment, more a cially those who are indebted for Admr. D. 8

Admr. D. B. N. Feb. 24

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the or-court of Anne Arundel county, subscriber will sell at public and

subscriber will sell at public at Friday the 24th first, on the mises, the personal estate of Walard, late of said equaty, decase Consisting of Negroes, Horse, tle, Hoge, Household and Kitches niture, plantation othersils, for. For sale—for all sums over twenty lars, a credit of six menths, for chaser giving bend, with good and friend accurity; under that sum cash to be paid.

Hence, Jones, Aigr. March 2.

Public Sale.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the higher of chancery, will be sold, on Meet the 27th day of March rest, at lie sale, at Benedict, in Clascounty.

A number of mediate Hogs and Gafronn 7 to 20 years of age. They be sold for his, or a term of years as to mit porchasers.

Terms of cale will be made in an et day of sale.

Henry G. S. Key, Trusts on will be edition of the Federal Reportant will insent this advertisement their country reper top if the day of sale.

A LIST OF THE

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

JONAS GREEN, BURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

RICHMOND, March &. To the Editor, You will he so good as e she enalosed letter a place is ar paper: you may also assur-Ritshie that many of his rea

in this district, would be gla t they all would be pleased, Suc liked not the letter, would be de hied with his comments. I am, sir, respectfully, A FREEHOLDER,

Of the Congressional District Charlotte, Buckingham, Prince Edward &

Cumberland. York Buildings, Jan. 7, 1815. You will perceive by the enclose ter, in case the fact shall has led to reach you through any or channel, that the enemies who has been my lot to make in the to which I had been called by t blic suffrage, seem unwilling to w me even the repose of that ! ement to which, after many b nsign me. I shall not stop naign me. I shall not stop quire how far such a proceed honourable, or even politic, a gards the views of those who he awed themselves to shopt it is ough the people with whom it is ce my pride to be connect int have undergone some stra tamorphosis, not less tapid strous than that which our w country has experienced w the same period of time, if the one among them that does through the motives of the would entreat them to eir eyes from the general calar d shame, and the shameless ors of them, to the faults and cretions, real or imputed, o damissed public servant, wi vis, that, foreseeing mischie oured to avert it. Nine y now elapsed since he re voice against the commences a system of measures, wi

ugh artfully disguised, were ated as be believed, to pro at we have all seen and fared cel. Had shey who derided y were then pleased to term urnful vaticinations, the of a heated and disordered tion," confided less in their built theories and taken wa e it wasted late, they migh experiment," instead of cli-th instructive & convulsive the wreck, which themselves the wreck, which the manivers of public credit; of public credit; of nation, of Peace, happiness a rity, and of faith among in the very bonds not only of ween these states but of a elf are loosened, and we poathing towards that awfultion, the issue of which it is written the moderation, if under of the people is, (under last resource. Let then ar in mind that from their parties of the people is. isst resource. Let then it in mind that from their pututions there is no tracto military despotism; a stells none more easy. A the chrysalls arete of dexp if to that state have the methics. this government long ten but professions, such as we ard in France and seen the of Liberty. Equality. In None but the peupless is own chains; and to people and delude them.

ale but successful transposite, as of the same life. "Give the sale as the sal

MARKET AND GARDE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH, 25, 1819

JONAS GREEN, HURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

Richerovo, March 4. To the Editor,

You will be so good as to the analosed letter a place in a paper: you may also assure. Ritshie that many of his resist this district, would be gladfind it in the Enquirer: in fact, at they all would be pleased. Such liked not the letter, would be deliked not the letter, would be deliked not the letter, would be dehted 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 ster, in case the fact shall have lied to reach you through any over channel, that the enemies whom has been my lot to make in the scharge of the duties of the station which I had been called by the blic suffrage, seem unwilling to alement to which, after many baf-d efforts, they have succeeded in d efforts, they have succeeded in transding my late constituents to usign me. I shall not stop to quire how far such a proceeding honourable, or even politic, as it gards the views of those who have swed themselves to adopt it; along the people with whom it was see my pride to be connected, as have undergone some strange transcriberts, not less tanks and tamorphosis, not less capid and ppy country has experienced withone among them that does not through the motives of those o would entreat them to turn eif eyes from the general calamity ots of them, to the faults and incretions, real or imputed, of an dismissed public servant, whose of offence in the eyes of his accua system of measures, which, ugh artfully disguised, were calated as he believed, to produce at we have all seen and fated long cel. Had shey who derided what y were then pleased to term his nournful varicinations, the reve-

from the organical county, at public and met, on the sectate of Wm anty, deceased by Horses, and Kitches wills, &w. To over twenty months, its pith good and be that sus ation," confided less in their own built theories and taken warning a it wastoo late, they might be ing on " the full title of success-experiment." instead of clinging ing on "the full title of successexperiment." instead of clinging the instinctive & convulsive grasp the wreck, which themselves have de, of public credit, of national moor, of Peace, happiness and serity, and of faith among menter very bonds not only of union tween these states but of society elf are loosened, and we seem posching towards that awful distition, the issue of which it is not ren duman foresight to stan." In a virtue, the moderation, the formeds of the people is (under God) a fast resource. Let them ever as in mind that from their present ditutions there is no transition to military despotism; and that it is none more easy. Anarchy the chysalis ante of despotism; it to that state have the measures this government long tended, and professions, such as we have and in France and seen the effects of Liberty. Equality, Invincibility None but the peuple and forget it out chains; and to latter people and delude them by professions that the but successful practice the demagogne, as of the seduction except meant to be performed, the stale but successful practice the demagogne, as of the seduction provides the demagogner, as of the seduction provides the demagogner, as of the seduction has been their uniopped arms to Sale. of the higher

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I. Harwe

Sale.

r. D. B. N.

Federal Repol advertisement militheday of s NAVY, OF THE AVY.

said Amen!—Of these the heavy debts of grinding taxes that follow in its train are perhaps the least.—Bisease and vice, in new, unheard of forms spread from the samp through out society. Not a village, not a neighbourhood, hardly a family escapes the infection. The searching miseries of war penatrate even into the hovel of the abjecting negro, whose tattered blanket and short allowance of sailt bear witness to the pleries of that administration nuder glories of that administration under which his master is content to live. His master, no doubt some "South-ern Nabob" some "Haughtty Gran-dee of Virginia," the very idea of whose existence disturbs the repose of over-tender consciences, is revelling in luxury, which the necessary wants of his wretched bondsmen are atinted to supply. Such is the stuff that dreams are made off That master con-sumed by cares from which even the miserable African is free, accustomed to the decent comforts of life in racking his brain for ways & means to satisfy the demands of the tax-gatherer. You see the struggle be-tween his Pride and his necessity. That ancient selic of better times, on which be bends his vacant eye must go. It is itself the object of a new tax, He can no longer afford to keep it! Morever he must find a substitute for his youngest boy call-ed into service. His eldest son has periahed in the tentless camp, the bloodless but fatal fields of the fenny country-and even for the cherished resemblance of this favourite child must pay tribute to Casar.— 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 Grim" Idol of the Levee and its heartless worshippers. Such is the condition of the bet-

ter and more enviable classes of sociesy. There is more than one be-neath 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 band. We shall then see the parch-work of the high constitutional duty-at once a oured to avert it. Nine years cradle and the party-coloured rags duty and a right-el was arbitrarily e now elapsed since he raised of squahd poverty fluttering amidst voice against the commencement the ensigns and standards which some Cadet 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 stamp like a wound" it 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 potson our yeomanry at so much a head, and in two years time subscribe as many hundred thousand dollars to " the Loan"thus rivetting upon the 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 dethem, 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 arresource but a commission in the army. Their poverty but not their will consents; and even this motive will soos learn to assume the garb of patriotism, of public spiric. In a little while men of all parties will, meenably, alide into the support of the cabal at Washington; will be seen dangling in the antichamber of the Sotretary at War, dancing attendance for a commission.—They whose opposition to the men in power has been compicuous, will, for a while, fachly adhere to their old principles; at the same time studionally avoiding every occasion shat 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 is me, having no shartles upon them, will be at once thorough-

pay taxes and those who receive the proceeds of them. Into the first of these classes, I and mine and all that Llove, with a few exceptions; must 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 sassal of a privileged order of military and monled men, by whom, as by a swarm of locusts, the profice 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 bluod.—But you know that this federal army is so far from being raised for our 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—and 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 Chesaposke 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 aumpaign in Upper Canada. But I cannot consent, in my admiration of individuals, some of whom are of my personal and particular acquain. tance, to lose sight of those principles of civil liberty in which I was Of the navy it is unnecessary to of the navy it is unnecessary to speak. The simple record of its deeds is its best eulogum—and its most gallant exploits bave 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.

sion 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 need on the floor of an assembly calling itself deliberative, abusing the once venerated name of an A. merican congress. Then was the time as I thought, and still dothink, for the members of the opposition to have quitted their scats and to have abandoned an injuriated conclave to the misrule of their own mad pas-sions; instead of lending by their presence the countenance of delibera-tion 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 anicide would at once gratify my oppressors and injure my constituents, who would be thereby deprived of a vote

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 diagraced humanity I had been beard, 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 of the House of Rapresentatives. I was allenced—not even on the state plea of urgency, for there was no business before the House—but by the sic vote of one type on the Boar and the sic pubes of another to the chare—stat pre rations columns. Can we wonder at the depth of misery and shame into which one country is sunt. —when such as these presume to by ricir hand apon, the ark of hex magnificent and awful sense? 'Such as these?' Yes, such as in comparison with whom, even these are or Sulomone in Gouncil and Sampsons in the fields."

the small apparent majority which had been obtained against me was produced by unfair device, I moved for no new trial. Without any affected thange 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 prease exclusively devoted to administration. To fail in such a cause was no mean glory. I well knew that it was neither by the prowess nor by the friends of mine adversary that I had been beaten down. I returned had been beaten down. I returned nothing loth to the superintendance 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 publickly that there might be no room for misconception, or misreprehad been beaten down. I returned room for misconception, or misrepre-sentation. By that answer I still abide. It is not Fam 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 mention of myself. Misrepresentation having gone abroad with respect to subsequent declarations which have been imputed to me, I address myseli 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 beeping, 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 exple choose to elect me I will serve them," At all times I should con-

> the country in any shape that they might be tho't useful.
>
> It were uncandid however not to apprize 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 nomeward look doubtful of your supnomeward look doubtful of your sup-port? Respect for the opinions, even for the prejudices, of his con-stituents—a common interest and common feeling with them, are ex-sential to the character of a fit and vaithful 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. trembling for his influence at home trembling for his influence at home, and, in the general wreck of the atate; is alive only to the risk of his own paltry popularity. And thus ten, when there is not a single office in the gift of government worth the acceptance of any man of generous substeion, or true pride of character. Subject me to wist impurations is nity, I deliberately spacet, such to be my apinion. To say nothing of subsidering, the present incombent has rendered the present incombent has rendered the presidential selection man I was listed write thosus for

our enemy, the envious of the form 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, smoog others of my friends, I have often expressed my regret, that the father of political philosophy and his illustrious popil could not have lived to see the salvation of Enrope; rescued by the unervine formsight of the one and the unshaked constancy of the other from the villest bondage ever yet imposed upon mankind. I figured to myself this awful political patriatch pouting forth his ejaculations and chauteing his "Nunc dimittie," in a attain far different from the reverend Hugh Peters and his disciples of the old Jewry. Short sighted creature that I am. I now rejoice, for his take, that he has not lived to see England the sole champion of Jacobinism in Europe; to witness the diagrace of her arms yet more in victory than defeat. The laurels of Trafalger and Roncesvalles, surpassing in renown the Paladina of Charlemagne, have been turnished by men bearing British commissions, and boasting that they were pupils of Nelson and of Wellington. 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 toi-disant companions in arms, at Hampton and Craney Island and Alexandria and a Tappahunock. Ican figure to myself upthing so wounding to the noble spirit of such a man —(it is a nobility of which the patent is from God r as an unvarnished tale of these and some other transactions of the British force, in the Chesapeake. When I heard that Chesapeake. When I heard that the fleet was passing up the Potowmac, the first thought that struck me was that the enumy would land at Mount Vernon, that they would take the body of Washington (it is public property and dereliet, scarcely covered by a sort of roo! house on the shore) and transport it to Westminster Abbay. Westminster Abbey .- That it would be interred with Marlborough and Chatham, and that a m cent 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, not gratitude to afford them a tomb."
Little did I dream that the invaders were mote worthily employed in diving into cellars and climbing into garrets after a few hinds of inferior tobacco and some barrels of sour flour. I sincerely ask their pardon ceive it my duty so to do; but in the present situation of affairs nothing short of imperious necessity should withhold my services from for the gross mistake, which I com-mitted respecting their character, and rejoice that none of their sable allies had apprised them, that be-neath the outer shell of wood there is a leaden comin. The black cloth, neath the outer shell of wood there is a leader coffin. The black cloth, all that has not beer stripped off by prous pilgrims as evidence of their devotion, is so decayed by damps as not to tempt the tupidity even of the colored friends of our invaders. It is equally fortunate that it never occurred to some Trinculo 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 has would give a piece of silver." It may not be unnecessary to apprise these atcomplished etholars, and even some their superiors at home, that this is not the lappuage of an American libel, but of a dramatic writer who flourished under an English queen, the glory of whose reign and the agastity of whose minuters we are barbarous enough to think not cellpsed by those of the prince Regent. We must sometimes try to force a smile through our griefs, and I confess it does grieve me so the heart to think that the demon who now haunts the fale of Elbs may checkle in the success of one favorite part.

This the commander in clief as

hird or her subjects excommunation. She counts upon the intercility of the men at the head of our
affairs. They stand like criminals
at the fost of the gallows, and
should the reprieve of peace nappily
arrays, will lose in the joy of their
deliverance all sense of the diagrace
of their satuation. to talk or to think of dissolving our

I am, with very sindere respect ad regard, dear sir, your obedient

JOHN RANDOLPH,

From the Gleaner March 10.

COGITATIONS OF MY UNCLE JOHN The . " National Intelligencer" announces that the "war has terminated 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, so upexpected. A Secret Article in the Trenty? Aye, no doubt of it. Our inveys and kind President were alraid that too much good news would set us all topsy-turvy with joy. Peace on any tolerable terms was as much as our weak nerven could bear at once.-But the secret - article is the dancy. "All our rights are recognized." Exemption from search. I'lle flag pro tects the ship and crew-No olockades without a force by lan i 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 estubisti the natives, the whole

6257 seamen are to be landed from the British fleet at Lexington, (Kentucky,) and to be marched in triumph thro each state, to prove the "recognition of our rights,"-Seamen 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 of London, Scotland or Somersetshire, Dubin or the Downs, Chatham or Carrick ferius. The Sallors now at every watch of the night fearless of Bri And then, while all these tings

are gained from our enemy, we gain for our administration imperishable

THE WAR. Four years presiden-

cy of James

l'our years salsty \$ 100,000, & cheap enough in all conscience and his sliare of the glory in defeeding the capi-

Johny Armstrong, secretary of war.

His salary and glory in defending the capital.

Davy Jones.

Ilis salary and glory in defending the navy yard.

Pat M'Gruder, elk 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 teeling is it not wounded enough? Come quit politicks & sing

UNCLE JOHN'S SONG.
WHY should the nation longer fight,
With nothing to fight for, ser, For which we went to war, sir.

Armstrong's a thunderbolt of war,
Monroe a second Mara is,
McGrader's seem'd with many accar
And Jones the first of Tara is

a gallant heroes took the lead, feeding all that's sacred, as who says they alle not bleed, from the toe they back tid.

He now for cutting such a dash, Possesses our affectious, And manage our elections.

Three leather medals should be Descriptive of the battle. Medame Caperten-Poh, poh, Uncle John.

Charleston, March 69

Major General Thamas Pinchag 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. 1st of the late United States Sloop Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy,

Norfolk, March 2d, 1815. SIR-Circumstances during my residence in England having heretofore prevented my attention to the painful duty which devolved on me by the death of my gallant commander, 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 Plevipotentiary (Mr. Crawford) and suit at L'Orient, we proceeded on a cruize which had been directed by the Department, and after capturing twenty vessels (list of the names and other particulars 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 sou.h, and the Argus close hauled on the starboard tack, we immediately prepared to receive her; and at 4 30. perng unable to get the weather gage, we shortened sail and gave her an opportunity of closing. At 6, the brig hoisted our flag, wore round, and gave her the larboard broadside (being at this time within grape disaction commenced within the range of muskerry. At 6 4, Capt. Allen away our main braces, main spring stay, geff, and trysailmast. At B. B. capt, A. being much exhausted by the loss of blood, was taken below. At 612, lost our spritsallyard and the principal pare of the standing rigging on the larboard side of the foremant. At this time I received a would on the head from a grape aliot, which for a time rendered me incorpable of attending to duty, and was carried below. I had, however, the satisfaction of recollecting on my recovery, that nothing which the most be left undone by Lieut. William H. Allen, jr. who succeeded to the com-mand or the deck. Lieut. Allen reports, at 6 14, the enemy, being on our weather quarter, edged off for the purpose of getting under, our stern, but the Argas luffed close to with the amintopanil aback, and givted his attempt. At 6 18, the enemy shot away our preventer main braces and maintopsaultye; and the Argus having lost the use of her at-

when the every succeeded in passing our stern, and ranged upon the Starboard side.
At 6 25, the wheel ropes and run-ning rigging of every description bening negging of every description being show away, the Argus became unmanageable, and the enomy, not having sustained any apparent damage, had it completely in his power to chuse a position, continued to play apon our attachment distributed to play apon our attachment distributed to play apon our attachment distributed to play apon our attachment of the drak, the enomy being under our stern, within pistol abor, where he continued to take its until 0 sh, when we prepared to hard, but, in consequence of our islattered condition, were upable to effect it; the enemy then passed our broadenie, and took a position on our starboard pow. From this same until 6 47, we were

e of our galiant capt,) well lament the loss of 2 meritorious young officers in mulahipmen Delphy, and Edwards; and being exposed to a gatting fire, which from the enemy's ability to manage his vessel, we could not avoid, I desired it necessary to surrenders and was taken possession of by H. B. M. stoop the Palican, of twenty one carriage guns, vis. era 6's, and one 1216, carronade. Thou this measure will meet your appro bation, and that the restite of the action, when the superior size and metal of our opponent, and the fatigue which the crew, &c. of the Ar-gus underwent from a very rapid auc.ession of captures is consider a will not be thought poworthy of the Hag under which we serve.

Thave the honor to inclose a list of killed and wounded, and feel great saturfaction in reporting the general good conduct of the men and officers engaged on this occasion and particularly the seal and activity displayed by Lieut. Allen, who you will observe for a time commanded on deck. I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient set-

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 beig Argus, Wm. H. Allen, Esq. commander, KILLED.

Richard Delphy, midshipman, William W. Edwards, do-Joshua Jones, scaman, William Finlay, do. William Knowiton, do. George Gardner, do.

Died of their Wounds. William H. Allen, captain, lames White, carpenter, loseph lordan, boatswains' mate. Francis Eggert, seaman, Charles Backster, do.

WOUNDED. Wm. H. Watson, 1st Lieuts Colin McL. rod, boatswain, John Smiller, carpenter's mate, ohn Young, quarter-master, ohn Nugent, seamun, ames Hall, do. loseph Allen, do. ohn Faddon, do. George Starbuck, do. Wm. Hoventon, do. John Scott 1st. do. John S ott 2d. do.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, 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 many, and some of them of a character which called for redress; yet they were not of so black a dye that their atrocity required an appeal 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 gailors are impressed; and the sance tity of our flag violated, therefore les us drub the British, the innovators upon the practices of all precuding ages, into better manners. Let us take from them Canada, and they will soon be brought upon their marrow sones. This was a scheme which found many advocates, per haps more in consequence of the wase with which they shought is might be taken, than of any advan-tage which could arise to this gov-crument by its angestion. Due led on Ly a desire for aggrandingment, they were deletabled to hazard all consequences in the pur-soit of a favoritie measure; they deshed on, regardless of vaponer, effection of blood, or minery, which they are preying upon thousands of their fellow chinens, and when new-

rights?! which were the watchwords throughout the struggle-sud at its termination we have not a single joor of British territory to give in exchange for what had been taken from us. Our country is left withont a boundary fixed and permanent, either upon the northern or eastern frontier, and what may yet become of those great and important matters, blockades and impressment, it is impossible to divine.

Disappointed in their views, and embarrassed by a prolusion of waste altogether unparalelled, administration doubtless received the treaty with as much pleasure as the presideat fixed his hand and seal to it. It could not have been less gratify. ing to them than it was to the people generally, because they are again left at liberty to cultivate those arts which tend to increase our national wealth as well as their own happiness. Since we have seen what has not been gained by the war, let us not pass unnoticed what nas-That foolish notion respecting the navy, which served in a great degree to elevate Mr. Jefferson to the presidential chair, is entirely done away, which is surely to be numbered among its benefits; and the experience acquired in the science of war, will enable us to wage hostilities with more advantage on another occasion. These then are among its advantages-but do they afford a compensation for what has been lost ? Few we believe would willingly answer this interrogatory in the affirmative. The people must judge for themselves of the sufferings they have individually felt, and they can see also the deplorable condition to which our country was reduced, therefore we hope they will not suffer the happiness of the present to draw the veil of oblivion over the miseries of the past, but remind our rulers occasionally, in forcible language, that they are It is now exultingly proclam or satisfied with their conduct.

For the Maryland Gazette. No. L As soon as intelligence of the fall of "she supereminent Buo-naparte" reached this country, it was resolved by the Madison to unsay at once every thing which he had said, to abandon every point for which we pretended to go to war, and to patch up some sort of a peace with our " everlasting enemy." Accordingly, the instructions to our commissioners which direct ed them to insist upon a relinquishment of the practice of impresament, ment of the practice of impressment, were cancelled, and superseded by others discusting them not to Insiat upon it. Canada which must be ours, was given up, and compensation for every appetes of outrage and insult which we had received from England, was to be forgatten. By yielding every thing for which we went to war, some little territory, and some other rights into the bargain, the administration has been enabled to conclude a peace, and at though every thing is given up, its truth-loving presses will no doubt modestly insist that every thing has been gained by the war. That there are usen in this country who will have the hardshood to assert this, and others stupid enough to believe it, no body can doubt. There are others too, who although they do not believe it, and in truth do believe that the administration has disgraced itself, yet will still affect to support the administration, and all this from a lear of the languous and tools of powers. For enabled to conclude a peace, and af

ty does contain every thing it does not contain, and w purchase the character of parchase the character of pen-by a sacrifice of conscience and every duty which they owe to it country. But there are small in who have he retolore given at support to the wicked measure administration, & who once has ly believed that the upposition those measures did not how in the purest and most correct many who are willing to be o ed, and when convinced of their rors, have the frances to the ledge those errots, and actin ob ence to the honest dictates of the judgments, regardless of the fire dire which the miserable toolseff tion may be disposed to throw it there are many who having travel thus fur the road to destruction gin to doubt whether they have siready travelled too lar, and seriously inquiring, whether the who have conducted them are a false guides anxious to lead the

These men will no longer or

every thing which an administrati

paper, or an administration may say to them, but will dare a

if what is said by them is the Many of these men, notwithstale

ing the joy which war-men expr

at this peace, suspect that it is an one as the friends of the ought to deprecate, and that it is absolute, unconditional, and an able surrender of every thing I which the war was commence For the benefit of such houses quirers, it may be well to cran whether it be really true that if any of the points for which the was declared have been obtained this treaty of peace. Now, professed objects for which thus was declared were, first, the order in council, and 2 dly the im ment of our seamen-Lily ent out of the question the con-Canada, because although this one time was deemed so certain event, and its acquisition of walue to us, yet nobody wants be told that the great object to gained by the war is not secured the peace. With respect to first object, the orders in con which could only be procured declaration of war, were in repealed about the time that war was commenced, and before intelligence of it had reached a not in consequence of the war, merely because England did choose to continue them, and as has reserved to herself the pris of reviving them just whenever mics her convenience, and s probably have found it convenience monably have found it convenies to revive them, before the tree was ratified, he must be a wise indeed who can prove that it first object was gained by the so Most people, however, would me pose that our real cause of convenients. under them. The o council, must have been to other a repeal of them, accompanied with obtain a just compensation to citizens for the loss of their property under them. Now every be knows, that the freaty contains one actives are to lose their property, and all compensation for and the British government is at liberty to ranew the order council, whenever it pleases would be a very casy thing as protific most, and indeed nearly whole of this property, was intitle declaration of wars their best the declaration of wars their present of our citizens, upon the factor, of the corders is come

APPOINTMENTS

Saint Mary's County.

Justices of the Peace.

Inte W. Bather, William Mills,

tor Join Tackton, Thomas BarPeace Gough, Ethelbert Cacil, n Chappelear, Charles J. Carroll ar A. Crane, John Simm, James bb, James Davis, Euroch J. Mill John F. Ford, William B. Scott, and Gooke, John McWilliams, bert Hammett, Mordepal E. William Reeder, William gopt, George Morgan, Doctor ompson, George Armstrong, Samescoe, John Slewelling Peter U.

John R. Plater, Lond W. Barber, mry Neale,

ohe McWilliams Henry Watts, eph Goug , Richard Clarke, lliam Dunbar, James A. Grane, nes F. Sornoron. Coroners.

ishoa Millard, Cyrenius Chasel

Worcester County Justices of the Peace. ior, Thomas N. Williams, John shiell, John Stevenson, (New wu.) Benjamin Aydolett, John hop, Sewil Turpin, James Law, r. Abisha Davis, William M; egger, Nathan Gordy, William r, Kindall Cropper, Peter Co s, Joshua Johnson, Joshua Stur-(New Town.) Levi Henderson, miah Holland, John W. B. sons, Bozz Walston, Parnel uson, sear, Billy Fooks, Milby kins, Levi Duncan, William wasend, (of Bartley.) James on Go Benja) Paraell Porter n C. Bacon, Robert Smith Les D. Hayman, John F. Arkin Handy Jones, Zadock Marshall ter Dennis (Indian Town, James Smith, Walton Purnell, John bia, Whitam Burbage, Levi aner, Peter Whaley. Thomas June, of Wsa. William Ne (al Sam.) Parker Selby, John (of Wm.) Levin Hitch Maddes Bent, pun Paranger Maddes Bent, pun Paranger ne Maddux, Benjamin Paraon 5 O. Sethy, James Pavne, Josef 6. Charles Parker, John Evan

> Levy Court.
>
> ohn Holland, John P. Marsha
> lliam Corbin, Robert, Missing
>
> 6.5. Marsin, William McGre John Cottingham, sent. (Poo

m Brevard, Jonathan Cloff.

Orphane Court. leton Rooins, Zadok Stu-

CULAVIUS

APPOINTMENTS
Le Governor and Council of Maryland.

land.

Saint Mores County.

Justices of the Peace.

Late W. Berber, William Mills,

cor Jain Tarlton, Thomas BerPeer Gongh, Ethelbert Cocil,

in Chappelear, Charles J. Cartoll,

are A. Crane, John Simm, James

bb, James Davis, Euoch J. Mill
Ljohn F. Ford, William B. Scott,

as Cooke, John McWilliam,

bert Hammett, Morderat Ce

William Reeder, William

goar, George Morgan, Doctor

liam Thomas, John, Slewellin,

scot, John Slewellin, Peter U.

ompson, George Armstrong Same-

ompson, George Armstrong, Same-

John R. Plater, Lord W. Barber. nry Neale, Levy Court.

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ohe McWilliams Henry Watts, eph Goug , Richard Clarke, lliam Dunhar, James A. Crane, nes F. Sornoron.

Coroners. oshua Millard, Gyrenius Chasel wiley Smith.

Worcester County

Justices of the Peace. ior, Thomas N. Williams, John shiell, John Stevenson, (New wu,) Benjamin Aydolett, John hoo, Sewil Turpin, James Law, r. Abisha Davis, William Ma-eggor, Nathan Gordy, William solheld, Edward Robins, Joshua r, Kindall Cropper, Peter C., (New Town.) Levi Henderson;

(New Lown.) Levi Elenderson, nemish Holland, John W. B. 1908, Boaz Walston, Purnell 1908, Milby kins, Levi Duncan, William wasend, (of Bartley.) James 1918 (of Benja) Purnell Porter, in C. Bacon, Robert Snith, tchell Gray, Aaron Messick, 1919. het D. Hayman, John F. Arkin-Handy Jones, Z. dock Marshall, es Demus Andian Town, James teras , John F. Taylor, Samuel Smith, Walton Purnell, John ton, Whiliam Burbage, Levins the parents—the girl who was the infamous parents—the girl who was the infamous parents—the family, from his conduct, were fearful that he meditated some mischief, and the meditated some mischief, and

re Maddon Benjamin Paraons, o O. Selby, James Pavne, Joseph n. Charles Parker, John Evans, om Bravard, Jonathan Cluff. Levy Court.

ohn Holland, Joan P. Marshall,

liam Corbin, Robert, Mittenell,

63. Marsin, William McGreg
John Cottingham, sear. (Poco-

Orphana Court.

fitchell Gray.

ph Mann, William Reddingpares McGiones, John Harman,
et Milabury, Saouel Beyer,
et Holges, John James Archur,
hard Ringes et, Edward W. Coms, Robert Hodges, Robert Cruick
et, Realamin Hauson, Edward
Edden, James Cruicksbant, Wilt Vraby, John Wroth, Samuel
Kenned, Paonas Humon, Jon Browne, id. John Hayne, John
et, Martiny Tilghman, Samuel
Santh, Richard Reardon;
Lapy Court,
wes Bowars, Edward W. Wright,
card Embanes, Thomas Hyman,
ig. In Handon, James Grunckat, Peregrane Wethered.

O. phanes Court
variant Tibles, Richard Ringgold,
mich Nichole.

resigned.
Thomas Fenant, Seut. col. 6th
regt. Baltimore, W. M'Donald,

George H. Stewart, major of a bat. Set regt. Baltimore, vice S. Sterect, who would not at pre-Joseph, Watsons, major of a ba. 2d regt. Anne-Arundel, vice J. C. Hig

Thomas C. Earl, register of wills, Queen-Ann's, vice W. H. Nichof son, deceased.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sheriff Fred.
erick vice M. Jones, deceased.

Thomas Bass ord and William Hall, additional justices of peace,

Anne Arundel.
Otho Sprigg, Judge levy court
Fred: vice J. M. Gromwell.

From the Stockbridge Herald. O HORRIBLE! MOST HORRI BLE

On the morning of the 6th inst. Mr. Rufus Jeffords of Lee, in this county, attempted to perpetrate one of the most shocking and dissolical deeds that was ever heard of or exven conceived-we are not fully acquainted with all the circumstances. and therefore shall attempt only a mere outline of the transaction.

It appears that Jeffords, for a long time, has kept a mistress in his house, notwithstanding he has a wife and family of children. About a fortnight since, in consequence of his infamous conduct and the birth of a child which was born to him from his illigit connexion -his wife tell him and went to her friends. On Friday tast, he went to Pitts-field, as we are informed, and bro's home to his house, his aged father and mother, for the purpose (as was supposed) of residing with him—On the morning of the 6th about,

on this account did not sleep any all

on this account did not sleep any all the preceding night. Had they slept it is almost certain that they would all have awake meternity. Finding that he was suspected, and that do opportunity would be affered him to murder them in their sleep, he resolved on perpetrating the horrid dead at all hazards. Accordingly having made all the doors and windows fast, and provided with an axe-belve and a shoethnife, he first an axe-belve and a shoe knife, he first head he best in a most shocking head he beat in a most shocking manuer; such was the violence of the blows, that her hair was driven into the fissure which was made by the separation of the bonds of the skell. His lather, although shockingly bruised upon the field, and having his hand and arm badly brotun, was not as badly bruised as his mother; this skull was unbroken.—
Finding that his neighbours would be slarmed, and that what he did must be done quickly, was probably the reason why they were not all dispatched before he quit them.—
He then proceeded to murder his Mistress. He bruised her in a must shocking manuer; so that her skull was fractured; and not spatent with this, he attempted to us her throat but did not spaceed, although he cut her very considerably. Finding by this time that the neighbours were aburned, and that they were breaking into the house, he attempted to tail

to whom he has been introduced, and to whom he has attewered on the and to whom he has abswered on the spot the sallowing questions: What is the sube tout of 1,879,080 904? He answered, 1,234. What is the square root of 5000? He answered, 225, with a remainder of ... What is the square root of 3,000? He answered, 447 with a remainder. on 191. What are the freeliuns of the number 165 267? His answer was, 12,559 and 13. What are the fractions of 97,051? He answered, 27 and 2623. Many other questions were put to him to which he gave answers as correct and as prompt. All the members present testined interest for nime

SURRENDER OF FORT BOWYER Copy of a letter from Brig Gen. Win-chester to the secretary at war, dat Mobile, Feb. 17, 1815.

nunicate to you the day leasant news of the loss of Fort Boweer. The closely invested by land, as well a vater, on the Sili lost. On the 10th and 11th I passed a detachment over the bay with a view to disea, the enemy from his object; but it arrived about 24 hours too late, the time enough to espture one of the enemy's barges with 17 seamen, who say the garrison capitulated on the 12th; that the besiegers had advanced their works on the land had advanced their works on the land side to within certain musquet shot of the parapets of the fort; that the loss in killed on either side is inconsiderable. I am in possession of no other account but that which comes from the prisoners. About 30 of the enemy's vessels, be sides boats and barges, are laying within the bar and above Mobile Point, and several ships of war on the south

in the bar and above Mobile Point, and several chips of car on the south and west of Dauphin Island. The wind is fair, and I expect the honour of secting them here every night—if I do, I have great confidence my next will be on a pleasanter subject.

I have the honour to be, with consideration of great respect; your most obed lent servant.

J. WINCHESTER,

Brig. Gen. Com. E. Sec. 7th mil dis.

P. S.—The garrison consisted of a bout 350 men, including officers. Three small achooners in which the ment was transported over the west captured by the enemy's barries after the troops had landed.

The hon James Monroe,

Secretary at War.

Scoretary at War.

Liqui. Col. Lawrence to Gen. Juckson.

From Bowyse. Peb. 12.

61R—Imperious necessity has compelled me is enter into acticles of capitulation with major general Lumbert commanding his Britannic Majesty's force in frost of Fort Bowyes, a copy of which I togward you for the purpose of effecting an immediate exchange of priories.

Nothing his the want of provision and inciding myself completely commanded the fort—and the enemy laving advanced, by regular approaches, within thirty yards of the uluthes, and the otter impossibility of getting any assistance or supplies, would have reduced me to sough this measure. Pasting comfittent, and it being the manimous opinion of the officers and caldiers would have been understy sac rideal. I thought it must despatible to about this plan. A full and correct statement will be furnished you as carried at many particular, who bears this is a possible.

Outside Commentant, who bears this is provided to amberiant, who bears this is a possible.

Outside Commentant, who bears this is provided to a majoritary wides will, I cope be extraction. Ead, will relate to that the plan a survival particular, who bears this is provided accommentary particular, who bears this is not be extracted as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished.

Out the particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be furnished as a full and correct particular will be fu

It is convenienced perhaps are unequilled; and the opportunities offered by stapproximity to the bay, of furnishing his table with wild fowl and opsters, will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom with those dishes in their proper season. He as sures those who have been in the habit of parcoaling this establishment; that they may estentiate hereafter on meeting with accounted have been afforded by his predecessors; and so far as his own personal attendance, together with that of those in his amploy, can contribute to the comfort and attraination of his guests, he pledges himself no exertion shall be wanting. He has a good supply of liquors, and for the amosoment of the stranger and the traveller, he has provided a Coffee Room, furnished with news papers from every principal seaport in the United States. Private sports are siways ready, and private or public supprise 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 Pavern.

Annapolia March 23

Farmers Bank of Wargland, MARON 20th, 1815.

Tiff President and Directors of the Parmers Bank of Maryland have de-clared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months end-ing the first and payable on or after Monday, the third of April part to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Assupplie, and to Stock holders on the Fastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton; open personal application, on the exhibition of Pow-ers of Attorney, or by current simple Formers Bank of Maryland have deers of Attorney, or by correct simple orders.

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.

Henry Jones, Adm'r.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the lat day of April pest, at Stepney, the farm of William Steparti esquire, near South River Church, SEVERAL YOUNG NEGROES,

Consisting of Boys and Girls, a quantity of Bacon, and Household
Farniture.
Terms made known at the times

March 23, 1815 Henry Purdy.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans
Court of Anne-Arandel County, the
subscriber will expose to public sale,
on Tuesday the 4th of April, if fair,
if not the next feep day thereafter, at
the residence of Greenbury Pumphecy, late of said county, deceased,
all the personal property of said decoased,

Consisting of Horses. Cattle, Sheep, and Hoge Plantation Utenests, House, hold and Kitchen Faralture, some fadion Corn and Rye, 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 a ciccle.

Walter Funnary, Admin. March 23.

This is to give notice HAT the authorities that the Jephana Court of An Arundel County,

Arundel County
Letters or loss surfaces of Greenberry
On the personal estate of Greenberry
Pumphrey is to of and county, decase
at All pursons having change against
usid estate are requisited to bring
them in degally authenticated, and
those indebted are required to make
immediate arritent.
Follow Indebted, Idair
Burch 45.

Notice.
To owners and shippers of Totalized from Taylor's landing ware house, they the ontage on each hogshead is 21 and 5 cents per month, after the first year, until shipped, it is therefore expected that every person concerned will send the money with dicirocaers, otherwise the tobaccowill not be delivered.

Divid Stenart, Inspector.

March 23.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Opphans Court of Ame Arandel County,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

On the Personal estate of John B, Brown, late of sold county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebtors. ed to make payment to
Sarah Brown, Adm'r.

For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm situated on West River, containing 400 acres of lead, interior 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 deallies between with the measure of the contact of the comfortable and the contact with the common of the contact with the conta

provements consist of two comfortable dwelling houses, with the secessary out buildings, which with other improvements it is deemed unnecessary to particularize, as every purson inclined to purchase is invited to view the property. Springfield the late residence of Joseph Coart, is included in this tract, and within 80 yards of the dwelling-house is one of the inest springs in the county. The well known healthings of the situation, with the excellence of the neighbourhood, renders it well worthy 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 seres, may be had possession of immediately, and the other 200 in the ensuing autumn, with liberty to seed as early at 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 trust will be divided in two lots, ill required, to suit purebasets. Stock, plantation utensits, 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 sirtup of an order from the orphane court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Monday the third day of Arpelt pext, all the personal estate of Thomas Norris late of the county as foresaid, deceased, at his late dwelling in the Swans.

Causating of one negro man shoot thirty years at age, one negro womas about twenty eight years and one indgre named theory to serve three years is a tractic, sheep, bogs, borses, beds and foresture, and a versity of homeshold and kitchen forniture, loses ther will a parcel of farming etermia. The foregoing projecty will be sold on a credit at all mostly for all alms over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be pold; bond with approved monais, will be required; with approved monais of the day of sales. The sale to earn mence at 1.0 cely 1. ms continue from the day of sales. The sale to earn mence at 1.0 cely 1. ms continue from day to day until the whole is hold.

March 9.

compell Smith, and the crew, ten in number, have ever since been destained in captivity, with the exception of two of them whose belease has been effected under circumstances not indicating any change of hose like temper on the part of the Dey. It also appears, that a vessel, salling under the Spanish flag has been condemned in Algiers as laying a filse claim to that flag and concessing her true American character, and to this vessel was taken a Mr. Political and the condemned was taken a Mr. Political contesting her true American character, and the vessel was taken a Mr. Political condemned in Agents and concessing her true American character, and the vessel was taken a Mr. Political condemned in the condemned twin is Gier, were translated from a German. By the late thank in a realismen and schools of the decimal this town, a few years. The secondary verses were addition to his own situation, in a land of translate. After a life, of pleasurable and painful violatitudes, his ashes repost among tia.—"Step lightly ever these, ye men of feeling, for he was year brother." Come awest steep, the lab rer's blessing.

Which nor gold, nor gems can buy: In this vessel was taken a Mr. Pollard, seho claims to be an American citizen, and is believed to be of Nor-folk, Virginia, and who as an Ame-rican citizen is kept in captivi-Which nor gold, nor gems can buy;
Rich are they who rether possessing.
Paor are they when they don't five
Oft on downy beds reclining.
Princes court thy soothing aid,
Thou, their fondest wish deriding.
Smooth'st the straw where sorrow's ty. The government, justly solici-tous to relieve these unfortunate captives, caused an agent (whose connection with the government was not disclosed) to be sent to Algiers, with the means and with Instructilaid. Come sweet eleep! the friendles ons to effect their ransom, if it could be done at a price not exceeding three thousand dollars per man.—
The effort did not succeed, because of the Dey's avowed pelicy to encrease the number of his American stranger

Woos thee to relieve his woos—
Shield his head from every danger,—
Guard the wand ring youth's repose
Far from home and all the pleasure
That his native country yields, slaves in order to be able to compe What his but are fictious treasures.
Dreams is sportise Fancy's fields
Ah! prolong the ideal blessing. a renewal of his Treaty with the United States on terms suited to his rapacity. Captain Smith, Mr. Pollard, and the Master of the Edwin, Which nor gouts nor gold can buy-Rich is he vehile thee possessing Poor, alas, when thou dost fly P are not confined, nor kept at hard labor ; but the rest of the captives are subjected to the well-known hor-From the New-York Columbian. rors of Algerine slavery. The com-mittee have not been apprized of a-The following is old, but possesses pe-culiar beauties both as to matter and manner. At least, I am so charmed with it myself that I wish copies of ny other specific outrages upon the persons or property of American citizens besides those stated ; and it may be multiplied through the me-dium of the Columbian. It is a pretthey apprehend that the fewness of these is attributable to the want of opture of rural felicity, contrast ed with nautical miseries, and is now in season, as some of our agricultuportunity and not of indination in the Dey, to prey upon our commerce and to enslave our citizens. ralists may, on this great revival of The war, with Britain has hitherto To leave the plough to go plowing the shut the Mediterranean against A. merican vessels, which it may be deep. presumed will now shortly venture AGRICOLA YE farmers on your lands abide upon it. The committee are all of opinion Nor cease the shining share to raide. To plough the inconstant upon the evidence which has been laid before them, that the Dey of Where changing evils ever reign.
On the Ocean,
Comtant motion,
Low and high, Algiers considers his treaty with the United States as at an end, and is waging war against them. The evidence upon which this opinion is Low and high,
Wat and dry,
Lingering calms,
Sea sick qualma,
Raging waves,
Gaping Graves,
Sloopless nights,
Fearful sights, founded, and from which are extrac-ed the facts above stated, accompa-nies this report, and with it is res-pectfully submitted. Canvage rent,
Water spout,
Wormy bread,
Winds sheed,
With many more than I could name. Bot on the shore the seasons roll, nd the constant hours controll,
rom Spring to Antuma all is kind,
and in Winter rest you find,
In the Spring,
Birds will sing, Ozen low, At the pleagh, Sport and play, Making hay, Soving accda, Thomas weeds,

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the orphis court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers 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 Brewar, in South farm of Mr. Joseph Brewar, in South River Neck,
Comisting of I Marka Woman and
Children Horses Cattlet Sheep, Hogs,
squantity of Bacop, 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 sile, all under that
sum the cash must be paid. The sale
to commence at 11 o'clock.

Artridge Knighton, I do
William O'Hara, Silms.

Nat. Int.

Sowing seeds.
Hoeng weeds,
Gathering fruits.
Trees and roots.
And when the snow.
And high winds blow.
From their powers,
Spend the hours.
With books or friends:
So Winter ends,
suntant and contented mind.

THE REPORT.

ommittee to whom has the bill " for at him. NOTICE. By virtue of an order from the or-phans court of Anne Arundel coun-ty, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Phursday the 30th inst. all the personal estate of Niholas Nor-man, late of Anne Arunel county, deceased at his late dwo ng it she Bwama. THE REPORT.

The committee to whom has been referred the bill " for the protection of the commerce of the U. States against the Algerine cruisers," with manuficious to anquire and report in detail the facts upon which the measure contemplated by the bill is gredicted,

REPORT,

That in the month of July, 1812, the Dey of Algiers, taking offence, or pretending to take offence, at the quality and quantity of a shipment of military stores made by the U. States in pursuance of the stipulation in the Tenaty of 1795, and refusing to receive the stores, exterted from the American Gonsul General at Algiers, by threats of personal amprisonment, is of reducing to slaving all Americans in his powers are not money claimed as the freeze age of Trenty supplications, and decided by the United States to be due; and then compelled the Gonzul and all extinents of the U. Stress at Algiers abruptly to quit billiaminions.

The American being Reports to the amount of the American being Reports.

Bwams.
Consisting of several valuable negrees, men, women and children, a parcel of corn, wheat pats, fodderhouse, two hay stacks, and one straw stack, also one haif of a schooner, four pair of ozen, six cows, acren yearlings, some sheep, hogs, and several household an kitchen furniture, also farming utensit. The foregoing property will be sold of a credit of six munths for all come over twenty dollars, under that sum the credit of six months for all come over twenty deflars, under that sum the each to be paid; bond, with approved security, will be required, with inter-est from the deal of the The cale to commence at it o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold Robert Franklin, Idear

uch she respectfully offers rons on the most resuced to all terms.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isano Parker I Mr. Isade I's the debts due has also his also books, which have accrued since his establishment in the Union Tavern, all those indebted on said books, are notified to make payment to the subscriber only. Indulgence cannot be given, and no discrimination can be made in the mode of collection.

Mames Shows.

50 Dollars Reward.

named DICK : he is a short, we 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 cottot, country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, &c a round white country cloth jacket and white court he is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Wheever brings home the said nears of the country brings home the said nears of the country of the ever brings home the said negro or se cures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.

A A County, South Rives
Neck, near Amaporie.

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. December 1.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Cours, Jan. 10, 1815.
On application by a tilion of John Nicholson, executor of the last will and statement of John Nicholson sen. late of Anne-Arquide county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their 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 successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to Give Natice.

That is to Give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arondel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arondel county in Maryland letters its tamentary on the personal estate of John Nicholson, sen late of Anne-Arondel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are horeby 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 mid estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1815.

John Nicholson, Executor.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, on Monday the 27th day of March pext, at pub-lic sale, at Benedict, in Charles

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

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

Henry G. S. Key, Trustee.

Tabell, 1816.

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

TAVERN The subscriber respectfully informs friends, and the public in gene that he has removed to the house is that he has removed to the house intoly occupied as a tarers by Mr. Regin
D. Baldwin; and hapes through unremitted attention, and keeping a constant supply of the best of LIGHORS,
&c. to receive a portion of the patronage of a liberal public.

Dervid Hanles,

Lanapolis, March 10.

John Golder, Attorney at law, having an hiladelphia, offers his emery his friends in Maryland for

Sheriff's Sale,

y vistas of a writ of first facios is said out of Montgomery county county court pears to me directed, will be expected to public sale on Saturday the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premiers, (Fig. Ridge.) for each, the following property, to wit:

Four Negro Men,
Daniel, Demis, Benjamin and Tomone Negro Weams named Anne, and
one Wagon and Gears, and four Horses.
The above are taken as the property
of Basil Smith, and will be sold to satiefy a debt due Henry J. Pomer.
Solomon Grobes, Shif.
A. A. county.

Land For Sale.

y 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-Arundel 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 "Gains," and containing 1:8; acres. The improvements on this land are a good comfortable dwelling house, and several out houses; and the land itself well adapted to the growth of tobacco. Corn, and 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 purchaser or purchasers shall give bond,

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser 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 ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorised 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 Gary, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Nathan Hughes, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the

venchors thereof, to the register of the chancery court within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the court, L. Gary, Trustee.

NOTICE

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, part of the personal estate of Thomas Tayman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, on Saturday the eighth day of Apul next, at his late dwelling at Beard's Point.

Consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also thirty berrels of corn, some bacon, household furniture, and farming utensils. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over ten 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.

John Tayman, Admr.

*Clover Seed. subscribers have received, and fee for sale, a quantity of FRESHICLOVER SEED.

They continue to keep, as usual, a large and good assertment of GRGCERIES which they will dispose of on as good forms as they can be procured clear large.

N. B. They have communed running their Packets regularly between this and Haitimore.

Annapolis, March 16.

Chancery Sale,

By virtue of a deere of the chancery court the subscriber will expose to public sale; at the residence of Zadock Walls, on Priday the Sist day of Barch inst it fair, if not, the next sale day shervafier.

A valuable piero MAN also a second

are combinately and in good employed while house for stock and poultry and large family; every converse house, for stock and poultry and lant garden nearly built, rich and act with here's of almost every to pump of good water in the rast fruit of every kind. There is meadow and more can be qualified labour. Any person incline purchase, may know the terms is plying to Mr. Richard Gumbel Dr. Andorson Warfield, is Arundel county, or Mr. Ell is in the city of Baltimore. If the property is not sold at private time 20th day of June next, it within they be exposed to public all the premises, is the highest bille.

March 16, 1815.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the or chancery, in pursuance of an a the legislature of this stan-subscriber will expose to an Monday the 17th April reat, at ton's Tavern in the city of Anna 350 acres of land, part of a selled.

HAMPTON COURT

originally granted on the 3d Nev. 1 to Thomas Johnson, and lying in a Arundel county.

These lands are part of the county of 1,060 acres, purchased by its general John Davidson of Amastrom Thomas Johnson, the patent the 28th Mey, 1783, for himself, a tain Benjamin Brooks, and the lof Col. Henjamin Ford Davids the 24th April, 1776, conveyed acres, his own part, to Gales Deson of Thomas, having on the April, 1786, previously conveyed acres, his part, to Benjamin Brothe remaining 350 acres are now because the same will not admit a vision between the laties of Besia Ford.

Ford:

The subscriber is unacquaisted these lands, and of course can go description either of their paris situation, their soil, or improved he supposes that persons including purchase will view them provide the sale. Mr. Henry Wayman lives near the lands, will shew the any person who will call open if The title is indisputable.

One such of the purchase was be paid cash to the trusted, on the of sale; and for the balance, beste given for the payment of one is

he given for the payment of our from the day of sale, with legal

Thomas H. Bowis, Tra

Public Sale.

y sixtue of an order of the spectrum of Anne Arundel court, authorities will expose to poly on Saturday the let April, it not the next fair day, at he dwelling of Edward Kelley, I have been a fair of the personal properties and deceased, consisting of to legs; sheep, eattle, honseled intellers furniture, plantation of we set of blacksmith's tools, it was act of blacksmith's tools, it fets. Turns, a arguit of six and court of the personal properties and the set of blacksmith's tools, it was act of blacksmith's tools, it was a break of the court of the c

piete. Terms, a hygin of six we will be given for all some above to dollars, under this sum the cash paid on the day of sale. Sale to mence at ten o'cloth.

Elizabeth S. Helley, Ale.

France Bird, August
France Bird, August
All persons thering planess
and decaned up territy requebring them to be all the and as

VOL LXXIII. PERTED AND SUBLISHED

> JONAS GREEN, CRURCIPSTREET, ANNAPOLIS.

rice Three Dollars per Annuel

Sarah Anne Waters, just received at her shop the shows the church. West street polis, a fresh assortment of ludies s and undress

Shoes & Slippers, ich she respectfully offers to her ons on the most reduced Baltimore il terms.

NOTICE.

e time in the month of Dec. last. en Barrels of Flour were shipped ourd one of the Annapolis Packet, in imore, without any particular di-on. The owner of them, on apation to the subscribers, can have m by proving their claim, and de bing the marks on the said harrely nnapolis, March 16.

NOTICE.

irtue of an order from the orphane art of Anne Arundel county, the abscriber will offer at public sale as Tayman, late of Anne-Arunde nty, deceased, on Saturday the ghth day of April next, at his lat welling at Beard's Point, onsisting of horses, cattle, shee

hoge, also thirty harrels of corne bacon, household furniture, an me utensils. The foregoing prothe for all sums over ten dollar er that sum the cash to be pai d with approved security will ! gired, with interest from the day . The sale to commence at

3 John Tayman, Admr

Clover Seed. abscribers have received, and fer for sale, a quantity of

FRESH CLOVER SEED. recotinue to keep, as tignal, a larged assortment of GROCERIA they will dispose of on as great they can be procured elsewher Geo, & John Barber

B. They have commenced runt Baltimore. mapelis, March 16. 5 X

Chancery Sale. virtue of a decree of the chanout the subscriber will expose able sale, at the residence of set Wells, on Friday the 31st I Mach inst if fair, if not, Mach inst if fair, if not, at fair day thereafter, raluable negro MAN, also a WOMAN, mortgaged by the lis to Thomas Woodfield, dece terms of sale are, each to be

the day of sale, or on the ratif Louis Gassaway, Trus

NOTICE. lease Parker having assign

subscriber all the debts due of broks, which have accrued sin blahment in the Union Tave indebted on said books, are to make payment to the sub-laddigence campot be give crimination can be made to decided as a sume. Si 50 Dollars Rewar

AND POINTICAL INTERPLEMENTED BY

OOL CXXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1815.

PERSONAL AND SUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, ERUSCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

pice Three Dollars per Annual

Sarah Anne Waters, just received at her ship there above the church. West street spolis a fresh assurement of ladies and undress

Shoes & Slippers,

ch she respectfully offers to her one on the most reduced Baltimore il terms.

NOTICE.

the con

URT

3d N. lying it

iale.

e time in the month of Dec. last en Barrels of Flour were shipped timore, without any particular di-timore, without any particular di-tion. The owner of them, on ap-ation to the subscribers, can have in by proving their claim, and de-bing the marks on the said barrels nonpolis, March 16.

NOTICE.

virtue of an order from the orphans ourt of Anne Arundel county, the bscriber will offer at public sale. art of the personal estate of Thoonty, deceased, on Saturday the ighth day of April nest, at his late welling at Beard's Point,

ossisting of horses, gattle, sheep hogs, also thirty harrels of corn, a bacon, household furniture, and ning utensils. The foregoing propthe for all sums over ten dollars, er that sum the cash to be paid, with approved security will be gired, with interest from the day of The sale to commence at 1

3 John Tayman, Admr.

Clover Seed.

abscribers have received, and of fer for sale, a quantity of

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

y continue to keep, as usual, a large
good assortment of GROCERIES. they will dispose of on as good masthey can be procured elsewhere.

Geo. 4 John Barber.

B. They have commenced running Packets regularly between this Baltimore. onapolis, March 16. 5

Chancery Sale.

virtue of a decree of the chancery curt the subscriber will expose to ablic sale, at the resigence of Zaleck Wells, on Friday the 31st day? March inst if fair, if not, the cut lair day thereafter, a raluable negro MAN, also a new WOMAN, mortgaged by the said alls to Thomas Woodfield, deceased terms of sale are, cash to be paid the day of sale, or on the ratificati-

the day of sale, or on the ratificati-thereof by the chancellor. Sale to

e at 12 o'clock. Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

NOTICE.

in lease Parker having assigned to adheriber all the debts due him on books, which have accrued since his bhahment in the Union Tavern, all indebted on said books, are notitionable payment to the sub-criber loddlycace opened be given, and crimination can be made in the collection. decriou 5 rea

00 Dollars Reward.

in away from the subscriber on the of October, 1548, a negro man DICK: he is a short, yellowish placed fallow, about 35 years of sea 5 or 7 inches high, and very e when spoken to He took with a pair of cottos country cloth trouville a broad hite strips, & a round a country sloth jucket and waist-life is a rough shoopraker and tray with him his tools. Who negt lance the said negro or sedies so that I get him again, shall a threshow reward with all rear shenges.

TAVERN.

The subscriber respectfully informs bis friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately accupied as a tavern by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, and hopes through unremitted attention, and keeping a constant supply of the best of LICLIORS, are to receive a portion of the patronage of a liberal public.

David Hanlon.

Annapolis, Mret

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphan court of Anne-Arandel 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 deceas-

All the personal estate of said de-ceased, consisting of two negro men; also horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, to-gether with a parcel of household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. 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, 1815.
On application by patition of John Nicholson, executor of the last will and statement 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, 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 es ate of John Nicholson, sen late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. ate of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit 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 under my hand this 10th day of January, 1815. John Nicholson, Executor.

Public Sale,

John Nicholson, Executor.

1815.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arondel county, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on Friday the 31st instant, all the personal estate of Samuel Knighton, late of said county, deceased, on the tarm of Mr. Jeseph Brewer, in South River Nack.

farm of Mr. Joseph Brewer, in South River Neck,
Consisting of 1 Negro Woman and 2 Children, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs.
a quantity of Bason, 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 noise 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.

Artridge Knighton, Adms.

William O'Hara, La.

NOTICE.

Came to the subscribers farm on the last of October, or the first of November last, two stray COWS, one a brindle, 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.

Feb. 16.

Notice.

TO owners and shippers of Tobacco, from Taylor's landing wate house, that the outage on each hogshead is \$1 and couts per month, after the first year, until shipped, it is therefore expected that every person concerned will send the money with their orders, otherwise the abbacco will not be delivered.

Thurst Stewart, Inspector.

ank Bonds, Declara

GRAND BALL

GRAND BALL

Os boord the United States Ship Superior, at Sacket's Harbour.
Watertown, March 3.

A most splendid ball was given on board the United States Ship Superior, on the first inst. by the wardroom officers of that ship. That fine vessel was fitted up for the occasion in a style of uncommon elegance and taste. Never did I behold a more brilliant accept than was presented on the upper deck of presented on the upper deck of that ship on that night of gladness and festivity. A most spacious and elegant room was formed 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 upwards 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 nighest credit to the taste and talents of the young gentlemen who compose the wardroom of that ship. There was a richness, a neat-

ness and an elegance about the supper, which was truly astonishing, considering it was on board a vessel in a remote section of the country, till lately almost unknown, and now but badly supplied with a market .-The company consisted of about 300 of whom about 100 were ladies, collected from the flourishing villages of Watertown, Brownville and Sackett's Harbor. The whole world may be challenged to produce another instance of a country so new, so remote, so lately a howling wilderness, exhibiting such an assemblage of beauty, fashion and taste, as the ladies presented on this occa-sion. This may be deemed flattery. or boasting, in a resident of the country, but the writer of this appeals to the gentlemen present from almost all parts of the United States in wouch for the truth of the asser-

tion. They were honoured by the presence of the commo lore's lady, as compliment to whom, at this moment of joy, peace and hi arity, the ball was given. With the exstances of distinguished females from abroad, the ladies were selected from the above villages.

The music was of the most exquisite 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 countenanceand

_ " 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 be dip of arms, the roar of cannon, the noise of war, and the ere of battle. Instead of those disturbed and hostile 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 generous declaration of the commodore, in wishing some of their galfant spirits present to unite in the felicities of the occasion.

The company separated at an extra bour, and nothing occurred to tesson the general joy and satisfaction.

FORT ST. PHILIP.

Copy of a letter from Major Overton, commanding Fort St. Philip
during the late hombardment of
it, to Maj. Gen. Jackson.

the autingation of Louisians, and the destruction of New Oclesma-To effect this with more facility, they were first with their heavy nomb-vessels to bombard this place into compliance. On the grounds of this information, I turned my attention to the security of my command. I crected small magazines in different parts of the garrison, that if one blew up I could resort to another; built covers for my men to secure them from the explosion of the shells, and removed the com-bustible matter without the works Early in the day of their ath inst. I was advised of the approach, and on the 9th at a quarter past 10 A. M. have 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. Cunningham, 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 the elder Barbarossa for assistance, to subdue a fort which the Spaniarda to subdue a fort which the Spaniarda bad built near their capital. Under 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 intermission 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 shewed a disposition to change their position, On the 17th in the evening our heavy mortar was said to be in readiness ordered that excellent officer Captain Wolstonecraft of the Artillerists, who previously had charge of it, which was done with great effeet, as the enemy from that moment became disordered; and at day light on the 18th commenced their retreat, after having thrown upwards 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 hasbeen uncommonly 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 this whole affair, although nine days and nights under arms in the different 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 conspicuous every where. Lieut. Cun-ningham of the Navy who command-ed my water battery, with his brave crew, evinded the most determined bravery and uncommon activity throughout; and in fact, sir, the only thing to be regretted is that the enemy was too temid to give us an opportunity of destroying him.

I herewith enclose you a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, air, very respectfully.

W. H. OVERTON.

Me). 3d R. R. Comedg. Maj. GEN. JACKBON.

Maj. Gan. Jacason.

Aliat of the killed and wounded during the hombardment on Fart St. Philip. commencing on the 9th and ending on the 18th January, 1815.

Gaptain Wolstoneeraft's Artillety—Wounded 3.

Capt. Murray's Artillery—Killed

Capt. Brongen's Infantty-wound

Capt. Wade's Infantry-wound Total-Killed 2; wounded 7.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser March 16.

ton, commanding Fort St. Philip during the late hombardment of it, to Maj. Gen. Jackson.

Fort St. Philip, Jan. 19, 1815.

SIR,

On the fat of the present month I received the information that the enemy intended passing this Fort to cooperate with their land forces, in month of a Dey, elected for his from cooperate with their land forces, in month of a Dey, elected for his from land to the mountains. ALGIERS

lary rank in the semy, and a council of little authority or influence called the Divan. The provinces are governed by Beys or Viceroys, as desaporing as their master. The military force has seldom exceeded 6000 meg. The navel force is more respectable. It has usually consisted of 5 of 0 frigates, with smaller vessels. The present force is said to be 5 frigates from 38 to 50 guns each, 6 corvertes and brigs, mounting each 20 guns or more, and 6 or 8 gun bosts, manned by between 3 and 5000 men.

The Barbary States commenced their piratical practices early in the 16th century. Haruc and Hayradin, sons of a potter in the island of Lessense of the second control of the second co

sons of a potter in the island of Lea-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 streights of the Dardanelles to those of Gibralta r. They were each called Barbarossa, from the red colhad 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 succeeded him, by treachery and with the assistance of the Grand Seignior Solyman, became master of Tunis. Here his power become very formidable; but the emperor Charles V. of Germany, fitted out a fleet of 500 vessels, having on board 30,000 results treams took the Goletta which gular troops, took the Goletta which protected the harbor by storm, sub-dued an immense army which Bar-barossa had assembled, released 2000 christian slaves, and restored the son of the former king to the

The government of Algiers de-volved on Hascen-Aga, who con-tinued with great activity the piratical depredations on the christian states. Charles rook the resolution of subduing also this freebooter. He assembled a force of 20,000 foot troops, beside 3000 volunteers including the flower of the Spanish and Italian nobility, and a thousand soldiers under one of the most gallant knights of Malta. This force he commanded in person. The voyage to the African coast was temshore, 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 army Hascen had only 800 Turks and 5000 Moors; yet returned an inso-lent answer to the summons of sur-

On the second day after the landing 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, accompanied with violent wind. The soldiers had landed without tents or provisions, and had nothing to cover them or to appears their hunger. Their camp was overflowed with water, at every step they cook they 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 impetuosito of the tempest, which assailed them with wind, rain, and hail. As the morning dawned, they were stacked by the Turks and Moors, who satiled; dryand vigorous from their conflictable quarters, and they were hardly capable of resistance aunk is they were in the mire, exhausted with hunger, ead and fatigue, and blinded by the storm, their powder blinded by the storm, their powder wet, and their mareles extinct. It was no sooner broad day, the hurristern having abased none of its violence, than the sea opened to their eight, spitated with all the rage of which that element is capable; all the shap on which the substances of the army depended were driven from their anchors—agmic beater to please on the rocks, seen duality so time one are her and tore link-ing in the waves. Fifteen ships of war, and 143 transports, with 2000 men perished in the storm, and such of the unhappy crews as escaped the fury of the sea, were mardered by the Araba as they approached the shore. The emperor could only stand a slent spectator of this scene of destruction. Another night approached, and again covered the sea with darkness. The whole night, the horrors of which were increased by several severe shocks of an earthquake passed in anguish, suspense and uncertainty, and it was not until the dawn of another day, that a storm unequalled for 50 years in herceness and horror, abated so as to permit the shattered remnant of the fleet to seek a port. This port was distant, three days march from the place of landing. Thither the emperor led his famished troops, sub-Bisting even himself on horse flesh. Many sunk down and died, many were drowned in the swollen streams which they were obliged to wade up to the chin, and many were killed by the enemy who harrassed their retreat, and annoyed them by day and night. So great was the number of prisoners made by the Algezines, that they sold them, by way of contempt, at an enion per hoad,

At last the remnant of the army embarked at the port of Metalos, but this was not the end of their calamities. A new storm arose, scattered the fleet and obliged them separately to put into such ports as they could most easily make in Spain and Italy, thus leaving the several adventurers, to spread the story of their disasters, with all the circumstanc s of aggravation and horror, which their fear or fancy suggested.

Since the fatal issue of this expedition the Algerines have continued Their depredations on the christian nations, when not subsidized by them to the present day. May expeditions have been, with various success, undertaken against them by the different European powers, the history of which is very interesting. The resuit of all seems to have been, that it is cheaper to buy their friendship, than to compel. The Dey once told an English consal that the Algerines were a company of rogues and that he was their captain. Most it not all the commercial nations have recently been content to preserve peace with them at the expence of an annual subsidy, and some of them have received ministers from their court.

In December 1810, a minister plenipotentiary from the Dey of Algiers, arrived in London, where he probably remains to this day. He was said to be a respectable looking man of 70 years of age, with a long white beard, and a statesman of considerable abilities. He carried with him a numerous retinue, rich presonts, and a menagorie of lions, tigers, ostriches, &c. with some capial Arabian horses.

The United States by treaty in 1795, agreed to pay the Dex of Algiers, annually, in military stores, 12,000 sequins, equal to 15 or 20,000

New-York, March 24. In looking over our file of Enelish Papers, we find in the London Courier of Nov. 21st, the British e finial account of the capture of the U. S. brig Syren, by H.M.S. Medway, 74 guns, commanded by Augristus Brine. She was captured on the 12th of last July after a chase of 11 hours-commanded by Lt. N. J. Nicholson, her capt. (Parker) having died at sea. E. Post. Loweon, Nov. 21.

Admiralty Office, Nov 19.
Copy of a letter from Capt. Brine, of his Majesty's ship Medway, addressed to vice admiral Taylor, and transmitted by that officer to John Wilson Croker, Esq. His Majesty's ship Medway,

at sea, July 12

I have the honour to acquaint you that cruizing in the execution of your orders, I this day at 7 A. M. fell in with & captured, after a chase of 11 hours, nearly on a wind, the U. S. brig of war Syren, commanded by Ineut. N. J. Nicholson, who succeeded to the command by the death cended to the command by the death of her captain (Parker) at sea: The Syren is pierced for 18 guns, had 16 mounted, vis: two 42 and 12 24th, carronades, with two long 9 pounders, and had a complement of 137 men; all her guns, boats, anchors, tables, and spars, were thrown overhoard during the putsuic. The Steen had secreived a most complete repair previous to her sailing, and is newly suppered. I have, &c... AUG. BRINE.

concern-GREETING:

By Dr. Eustin Beeretary at War. it We can take the Canadas with out soldiers: we have only to send a few into the province, and the people, disaffected towards their own government, will rally round our standard,"

By Gen. Widgery .- " I will engage to take Canada by contract-I will raise a company and take it in six

By Mr. Calhoun .- " In four weeks after a declaration of war, and my word fror i, all Upper Canada, and a major part of Lower Canada will be in our possession."

By Mr. Madison .- " General Hull, passed into the neighboring territory of the enemy, with a prospect of easy and victorious progress.

By Mr. Clay .- " I would never accede to any peace with the enemy without obtaining the cession of the Canadas."

By General Smythe .- "In a few days the troo s under my command, will plant ar. American Standard on the Canada shore."

By General M.Clure .- " I am a bout to cross the Niagara, and enter a country, already conquered by our Grms."

By General Wilkinson .- " I shall press forward and break down every obstruction. In five days we shall leep in Montreal or Heaven."

By the National Intelligencer of Nov. 5, 1813-" These are in brief our views of the subject, and our reasons for believing, that, before July next, every soldier of the enemy in both the Canadas will be captive or slain, and their territory completely in our possession.

"The value and consequences of this acquisition of the two provinces of the enemy, supposing it to be made, as we doubt not it will, we shall reserve for a future

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Mr. Madison on his war message of the first of June, 1812, says; "THOUSANDS of American citizens

under the safeguard of public law. and of their national flag, have been torn from their country and every language for the secret service mothing dear to them; have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren."

And again in the same message: "We behold our sea-faring citi-zens still the daily victims of lawess violence committed on the great common and highway of nations, even within sight of the country

which owes them protection." ABANDONMENT OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

From Mr. Monroe's Instructions to our Ministers Plenspotentiaries. .. Of the right of the United States to be exempted from the degrading practice of impressment, so much has been already said, and with such ability, that it would be useless, especially to you who are otherwise so well acquainted with it, to dilate on its merits .- I must observe, however, that the practice is utterly repugnant to the law of bations, that it is supported by no treaty with any nation; that it was never acquiesced in by any; and that a submission to it by the Uni-ted States would be the abancanment in favor of Great Britain, of all claim to neutral rights, and of all other rights on the ocean." AN APPEAL TO ARMS INVAIN.

From the same. to observe, that your first duty with be to conclude a peace with Great Britain, and that you are authorised to do it, in case you obtain a sanifactory stepulation against impressment, one which shall secure, under our

flag, protection to the crews." Britain is not provided against, the United States have oppealed to arms in vain. If your efforts to accomplish it should fail, all further negotiatione will cease, and you will return home without delay. OUR INDEPENDENCE GONE.

OUR INDEPENDENCE GONE.

From the same.

"On impressment, as to the right of the United States to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President have undergone in change on that important subject. This degrading practice must ceases out they must protect the crews or the United States tannot consider themselves an independent pation." selves en independent parion.

ARRAPOLIS, THURSDAY MERCH 30, 1812 even by the most forgatful, was to be found in every electioneering handbill, every demogratic news-How far the opinions of Peter be entitled to th Porcupine may be suffiled to the respect of democrats, we cannot presume to say; but being very paper, and occasionally in the speech-es of some of our congressmen. Their sufferings were depicted on much like themselves, excessively whimsical, he no doubt excites a great degree of admiration among them. Until Gallatin touched at London, on his way to Ghent, Peter's pen was continually employed in railing against this government, but no sooner does he have an interview with our great financier, whom he formerly pronounced one of the basest of men, than he whips about, and falls to praising Mr. Madison and his administrationwhat does this augur?-Does this transatlantic friend speak his own sentiments, or are they the senti-ments of the president's secret ser-vice money? We conceive it to be a matter of very little importance which, because we do not conceive that they will be of any greater national advantage than the discovery of John Henry, for which he was paid fifty thousand dollars. Democrats no doubt feel themselves highy gratified that the cunning of Gallatin has made Peter their friend, yet we conceive they ought to be very cautious how they handle him lest he may yet prove a thorn in their sides—He is one of those erratic beings whose eccentric movements can never be calculated on, and while he is thus sailing along apparently in the finest humour with democracy, it is ten chances to one that the next moment he will shape his course and run in a very different direction. If they will take the trouble to look over the files of his journal for the years 96, &c. they will have very little reason to be pleased with the compliments there paid them. Nothing however, seems to give them greater pleasure than to be salved over by the fulsome praise now bestowed on them by this man, whom they formerly despised as their greatest enemy, and looked upon as the most contemptible of human kind, We expect the day is not far distant when

For the Maryland Gazette.

his gazette will speak a different

ney will not last always.

No. II. The next inquiry is, whether we have been more successful in obtaining the second object for which we declared the last most glorious and successful war, to wit :- the security of our seamen against impressment. This is a subject about which much will be said by the partizans of administration, and every effort will be used to mislead and deceive the people. It is important, however, that they should not be de-ceived, but should clearly and distinctly understand what has been the ground taken by the administration heretofore, and how entirely and diagracefully that ground has been abandoned. This subject may be made level to the meanest under standing, as every body knows our complaint against Great-Britain in regard to our seamen was, 1st. That she had impressed and detained in most cruel bondage a great number of real bona fide American seamen.

2dly, That she claimed a right to impress from on hoard of our merchant vessels her own seamen, even by us. 3diy, That in the exercise of this right great abuses were committed by her officers, who were in the practice of taking, as British subjects, American natives. To procure the release of the former, and to afford complete security to our vessels, and the seamen on board of them, were the avowed objects for which this war was continued; and but a few short months since, no man could be any thing but a traiter who would consent to a treaty of peace which did not give us back all of our seamen then in their service, as well as stipulate against the impressment of them in Tuture, Those whose misfortune it has been to read democratic news-papers, for news, must have short memories indeed if they have already forgotten the heart-rending accounts with which, for years past, they have been filled, of the cruelties inflicted by the "damned English" upon our enslaved fellow citizens. It was clearly ascertaired, that the syrant of the ocean had in his "floating helis" 6257 of our seafaring brethren at least, and no doubt was en-tertained that there were a great many more, but the rest of them had no means of communicating to

the most glowing colours - some times they were immuted in losth-some dungeons, sometimes loaded with chains, and almost always with stripes upon their backs; and it was asked, where is the American, with the heart of a freeman, who would not go to war for the liberation of 6257 of his enslaved countrymen, who would consent to any peace which did not restore them to the bosom of their friends and country And so to war we went, resolved never to make peace until every American seaman in the British service was set free. It is true, indeed, that the legislature of the tory state of Massachusetts did attempt to prove, that these statements of the wrongs and sufferings of American seamen, were grossly exaggerated, and that the number actually detained in the British service was not quite so large as the secretary of state had ascertained it to be. But in Europe before the treaty of this, which to the legislature of reached our shores, and English this, which to the legislature of Massachusetts was proof of an exaggeration of American sufferings, was to our administration proof only of the disaffection of that state to the union, and of its devotion to the enemy. Now then, as all the points for which the administration went to war have been gained, perhaps some administration-man can point out to us that article of the treaty of prace which secures this most interesting of all points. This is the case of " free trade and sailor's rights," which the administration espoused with so much ardour. Have these men been liberated by the war, or by the peace? No, the whole of them, their cause, and their sufferings, have been entirely forgotten, and the poor simple democrat who would now talk, as it was his bounden duty to talk twelve months ago, about the wrongs of our seamen, would be in great danger of being denounced for a turn-coat and apostate. Perhaps, indeed, if sorely pressed upon this point, the administration would now resort to their port in the Massachusetts legislature for proof that the story of the 6257 men was all f lie, though of its own invention. But even this would not avail; for although this was a most shocking lie, yet nobody pretends to deny, that some American seamen were detained in the service of England, and although there had been but one solitary individual, yet provision ought to have been made for his liberation. Just before the commencement of our late " most glorious struggle," the English minister in this country, conscious that great abuses had been committed by their naval commanders, politely requested sect'y Mouroe to furnish him with a list of native Americans who had been impressed into the service of England, and gave positive assurances that they should be discharged. It was the infatuated policy of our administration, however, to obtain their discharge by war, rather than by amicable arrangement; and this list was not furnished. Let it cease to be a matter of wonder, if after publishing the most shocking falsehoods with respect to the number and sufferings of our seamen on board of English vessels, for the purpose of inflaming the passions of the people, and exciting a war spirit in this country, administration should now deem it expedient to ny that a single American seamen is to be found on board of a British vessel, and even to add, that this tale, so industriously circulated in the democratic prints, is all a federal lie, fabricated for the purpose of bringing the administration into contempt, and serving the views of the enemy. It would not be true, therefore, that this second object for which the war was declared has been gained by the areaty, even tho' the practice of impressment had ceased. But this ir a most abominable falsehood, and the attempt which is now made to induce the which is now made to induce the belief, ought to disgrace its authors. England has not relinquished, on even agreed to suspend, the practice of impressment; and more than this, the administration, by consenting to a treaty in which nothing is said upon this subject, has virtually acknowledged the claim of England to its full extent. To be sure, in necessaries of the downfall of Buonaparte, an event so much doplored by many among us, but to which under Providence, we are to ascribe the

our friends their plantable cond our and of them, opnsequently, timate could be made. This nor

ed in the course of the require for peace; mentioned it as a desful proof of her magnanimity she did not demand of he an enacknowledgment of this right plainly sold us, that her reason not insisting upon it was, that an acknowledgment would be d an acknowledgment would be of value to her, in as much as could and would exercise it we ever it suited her convenience, without our permission—and this declaration by the British missioners, we have conclude treaty, without asking her to a quish, or even to suspend the tice of impressment; and we now to be told, that we have now to be told, that we have this point, about which we we war, because England being at peace, and not having an diate occasion for seamen, may at this moment be impressing sailors, whether British or A can !) A war may have comm having found employment for scamen, may have already resisto board our vessels, and inpr them, if only for the purpose showing, that all the point which we pretended to wage the have not been yielded to us. Be may be seed, that if England a commence again the practice of pressment, we may commence the war, and if so the peace most glerious one, and may a of gun-powder, that it has congood people of this state.

But we cannot commence the

again, because of a claim by I and to impress seamen from board of our vessels—all the win ty of peace deprives the contra parties of all right to recomme hostilities for the same cause. declared the war to compel on Britain to relinquish this practic impressment, and have concluse peace, without demanding of any such stipulation, and we can Which party then was right, which in the wrong, at the mencement of this war ? The ralists said, endeavour to obtain exemption from impressment by gotiation, it will not be obtained war. Our rulers, and their a cates answered, we will go to for it, we will obtain it by war, will never make a peace, unu obtained. The war is now co ed, and a peace has been pure by an abandonment of our state to the mercy of the English was at the commencement of tilities a matter of wonder ton that the clamour, about free and sailor's rights should have confined to the advocates a war, that those who were the deeply interested in those of the friends and connexions American sailors, should have opposed to the war, while mea all their lives had felt no attach to sailors, and had manifests deep rooted hostility to the should of a sudden, have been their most furious advoct in was, by every intelligent many nation, justly deemed a motor the sufferings of the merchapis sallors, for the known and ave enemies of commerce and set men, to wage an unnecessary destructive war, a war rumos commerce and to navigation a the pretence of support ng ther mercial rights, and windicates wrongs of the merchants and ors. All of the was ne myste those who understood the che ters and views of the men at head of affairs. They vary knew that the war was in a waged in order to place ourse on the side of France, and to whatever aid, we could give to ferocious despot of that empire the ery of free trade and su rights, in the mouths of such rights, in the mouths of such was nothing more than to obtain real object, and to give plarity to the war. There however, some, and smong honest misguided men, who unwilling to oredit this change they resise credit to it my. Then let them answer why war really was declared intrade and sailor's rights, then should have been abandence distely after the desental of the parts.

parts? Why the War.

war never must terminate ?

APPOINTMENTS.

· Cecil County Justices of the Peace. Rev. William Millar, Doctor John Rev. William Miller, Doctor John Veazey, Doctor James Seanlan, chard Updegrovel William Gartt, James Jackson, William Kilar, John H. Foord, John Leach, erge Derrinney, Robert Hart, in Bryan, Collins Tatman, James avis, Stephen Hollingsworth, James James Samuel Alridge, John N. Tyson, Samuel Alridge, John N. ack, John Shaw, George Davidson, homas Cozier, Nathaniel Chew, muel Coale, Charles T. Feard, illiam Russell, Edward McVey, njamin Walder, Jacob Hyland (of ephen.) Francis Gillispie, John as Janney, James Beard, Cyrus Idham, Reuben Reynold George Idd, Thomas Patten, Jaco Contad, mes Rowland, John Frey, Thomas hite, John Snowden, Alphonso siden, Hyland B. Pennington tward Oldham, sen. Henry Sluyter ambert Weeks, John Roberts hn Conway, Job Haynes, Danie b of Daniel, Thomas Richards mas Reynolds, James Egan n. Nathaniel Oldham, Nichola yland (of Stephen.) Jacob Hylan Jacob.) Lew's Miller, Matthia yee, Benjamin Hersey, Edwar tham, junior. William Gorkra ekiel Giberson, Benjamin Reys is, Elisha Kirk, Samuel C. Hal cob Job, Samuel Rowland.

Samuel C. Hall, John N. Blac illiam Gartet, James Scanla drew Crow, jun. Samuel Hay

mes Janney.

Orphans Court.

John Stump, Levi Tyson, Mathe . Pearce, esq.

Baltimore County.

Justices of the Peace. George G. Presbury, Samuel O (of Samuel,) John T. Wort ton, Joh Smith, Robert Gorsu en Dorsey, Thomas Love, Sa H. Gatchell, Benjamin- Wils ong Green.) Thomas Hiller, T omas Rogers, Marthew Benn muel Vincent, John S. Ab mel Carroll, John F. Har Illiam Young Perviance, Balt meffer, Samuel Stephenson nry.) John Merryman (of B nn.) Captain Thomas Cole, J cock, James Calhoun, James (y, Hugh Thompson, John Si in Beall Henard, Richard ctor James Stewart, Tho nant, Abner Neale, Andrew B bert Walah, William Presti m Murray (of John.) Fac-reing, Hanry Lamott, Hick men, Kinsey Johns, Nich Bosley, Joseph Ford (of h, Alexander Waters, William, Alexander Waters, William, George A Dunkitl, Joacinele Owings, John Brevitt Huse (of Edward, James I hus Marsh, Edward Goornelius Howard, Thomas Milliam, Marsh, Edward, William, Milliam, Marsh, Edward, William, Milliam, reclus Howard, Thomas Marcob Small, Robert Miller, J rott, James Gettings, Jun. V Jessup, James Willson, R Richardson, William Asi ancis U. Holland, Alexander William Hitchcock, D William Gilmer, John Ele and William N. Williams.

barles Jessup, Compared to the City, Doctor lls, Calch Merryman, John (of John) William Wooden or John) William Wooden 198, (Patapaco Necka) compaon, James Frazier, ichell, Samuel G. Owin ite. Daniel D. Fitzhugh, N. Knight, Hozekish Waters M. Mozie, Thomas choias Foster, Chacles hard Fowler, John G. Stirm R. Smith, Josephiter Worthington, Dove. Hudson, Robert Lyon, inc., Walter S. Runt, onden, Cooke, jun. Isaac. careastimied by the authors of its short even an attempt to secure the treaty of peace the very obtained for which it had been electared, it which, we were told so long, and by so long as Buonaparte ruled, war never must terminate ?

APPOINTMENTS. the Governor and Council of Mary

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Cecil County:

Justices of the Peace.

Rev. William Miller, Doctor John Veszey, Doctor James Semilan, chard Updegrovel William Gar-tt. James Jackson, William Kil-ar, John H. Foord, John Leach, earge Derrinney, Robert Hart, hn Bryan, Gollins Tatman, James wis, Stephen Hollingsworth, Le-Tyson, Samuel Alridge, John N. ack, John Shaw, George Davidson, homas Cozier, Nathaniel Chew, muel Cozie, Charles T. Feard, liliam Russell, Edward McVey, enjamin Walder, Jacob Hyland (of ephen.) Francis Gillispie, John owland, Christopher Little, Thoas Janney, James Beard, Cyrus, Idham, Reuben Reynold, George-Idd, Thomas Patten, Jaco Conrad, mes Rowland, John Frey, Thomas hite, John Snowden, Alphonso aden, Hyland B. Pennington, tward Oldnam, sen. Henry Sluyter, ambert Weeks, John Roberts, hn Conway, Job Haynes, Daniel b of Daniel, Thomas Richards, mas Reynolds, James F.gan, n. Nathaniel Oldham, Nicholas yland (of Stephen.) Jacob Hyland Jacob.) Lew's Miller, Matthias rson, William Howite, Elisha yce, Benjamin Hersey, Edward dham, junior. William Gorkran, tekiel Giberson, Benjamin Reynis, Elisha Kirk, Samuel C. Hall, cob Job, Samuel Rowland.

Samuel C. Hall, John N. Black, illiam Garret, James Scanlan, ndrew Crow, jun. Samuel Hays,

mes Janney.

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

Baltimore County. Justices of the Peace. George G. Presbury, Samuel Owton, Joh Smith, Robert Gorsuch, on Dorsey, Thomas Love, Sam-H. Gatchell. Benjamin- Wilson, ong Green, Thomas Hiller, Thosa W. Griffith, Edward Woodyear, in Dougherty, John Aisquith, mel Vincent, John S. Abell, mel Carroll, John F. Harris, Illiam Young Perviance, Baltzell seffer, Samuel Stephenson (ot nry,) John Merryman (of Bencock, James Calhoun, James Cary, Hugh Thompson, John Diver n Beall Henard, Richard Con, I hompson, Lon ctor James Stewart, Thomas, nant, Abner Neale, Andrew Boyd, nant, Abner Neale, Andrew Boyd, omon Betts, James Hindman, bert Walah, William Prestman, is Murray (of John.) Ezekiel reing, Henry Lamott, Hickman inson, Kinsey Johns, Nicholas Bosley, Joseph Ford (of Jeresh, Alexander Waters, William les, Henry Bramwell, William les, Henry Bramwell, William les, George A Dunkill, Joshua atteld Owings, John Brevitt, Ed. 1989 (of Edward,) James Hood, hus Marsh, Edward Goodwin, melius Howard, Thomas Martin, tob Small, Robert Miller, James arett, James Gettings, Jun. William Sonall, Robert Miller, James arett, James Gettings, Jun. William Edwardson, William Ashman, aheis U. Holland, Alexander Nessatis U. Holland, William Gilmor, John Elder (of m.) William N. Williams, John 19 Charles Jessup, George group, Rebert Galloway, James Jer, Francis Honkinson, Adam cleh (of the City,) Doctor Moor lls, Galeb Merryman, John Wood-(of John) Williem Wooden, John Wood-(of John) Williem Wooden, John scholl, Samuel C. Owings (of the Daniel D. Fitzhugh, Nathun-Knight, Hozekiah Water, Robards, Hozekiah Water, Robards, Foster, Charles Gore, chard Fowler, John Galdwell, bliam R. Smith, Joeph Star after Worthington, Hoter Lyon, Robert Lyon, Robert Hudson, Robert Lyon, Robert Iner, Walter S. Runt, Thomas maten, Cooke, jun Isaae Hickson, space Moale, Column Beate Owhe mouths of such a more than to comblect, and to give a the war. There some, and among a spinded men, who to credit this charge credit to it any tenemanawer why was declared in sellor's rights, their been abandoned er the downfall of living the war, it

Howard, William Jessop, Thomas Hillen, Roberts, you. Orphans Court. Owen Darsey, Samuel Owings (of Stephen,) Corneliux Howards

Frederick County.

Justices of the Peace.

David Pawlas, Thomas B. Jones, Frederick Ungefare, Francis B. Sappington, Joseph M. Gromwell, Henry McEltresn, Belt Brashear, William Grimes, jun. Jason Philips, Henry Williams, William Emmett, William Long, John Stewart, Joseph Sim Smith, Joseph Taney, William B. Head, Jonas Grumbacker, William P. Farquhar, Henry Koontz, jun. Davis Rachardson, Eara Manta, William Durbin, jun. Jacob Baet, James Marphy, Levin Hays, George Kolb, Matthew Brown, Michael Hauser, Jonathan McDaulet, Benjamin Biggs, John Stone Frazier, Jacob min Biggs, John Scone Frazier, Jacob Clabaugh, Vachell W. Randall, David Buckey, Peter Coblents, James Simmons, jun. Jacob Late, George Hoffman, Dennis Poole, John Bail, Peter Erb (of Christopher,) John H. Simmons, Richard Thomas (of Samuel,) Abraham Albaugh, Jonathan Norris, Samuel P. Richardson, John Cockey, Philemon Griffith, John Cook, Pat-rick Reed, sen. Joel Jacobs, Thomas G. Scott, Philip Rohr, Otho Sprigg, William Goughin, Robert G. Mc Pherson, John Cumming, John liams, Charles Talbot, Roger Brooke, Andrew Smith (near Middleton;) Sam-uel Ogle, John Woolfe, Andrew Smith (near Emmittsburg.) Greenbury Magers, Thomas Shaw, James Johnson, James Morrison, Joshua Jones, Washington Vanbibber, Wil-liam Pole, Jacob Matthis, George Kiler, Sebastian Graff, Nicholas Breagle, Surat D. Warfield, Abraham Jones, William Hart, George Price, John Leatherman.

Levy Court. James Johnson, Alexander War-field (of Charles.) Benjamin Biggs, Stephen Steiner, James Morrison, John M'Kalip, Otho Sprigg. Orphans Court. John McPherson, Ignatius Davis,

Henry Steiner.

From the Bedford, (Pen.) Gazette

of March 16. The Black Legs and the Patent Swin dling Box.

On Friday evening last, this borough was visited by a crew of those infamous wretches, who are wanderdering abroad seeking whom they may devour. Among the number were found the old offender and notarious theat, William Long, formerly of Bloody-Run, now of Pittsburgh, and William Ward, another travelling gambler. A process being put into the hands of the sheriff of this county, upon an old indictment pending against Long, and warrant being issued against Ward and Long, upon suspicion of their being concerned in circulating counterfeited bank notes; these two were artested. Long who carried in the number and so generally known, it is deemed in expedient 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 adjouring 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 last 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 may devour. Among the number were found the old offender and nowere arrested. Long who carried the cash, made his escape from the sheriff and effected his retreat without the loss of his baggage. But Ward, less fortunate, was held in custody, and his baggage was taken. After a strict search, the officer could not discover any notes in his baggage, either counterfeit or genu-ine; but found a very general assortment of implements of fraud and gambling. Amongst other arti-cles were found false dice and aumerous packs of artful marked cards, together with a sweat cloth and two boxes for dealing cards at the Pharo bank. One of those boxes he asserted was invented by the noted gambler Baily, who had a patent for the same, from the patent office of the United States. The other appeared to be an improvement upon the patent art of swindling, by which a desterous Black-legs could with ease throw out cards either from the top or bottom of the box, as might best suit the state of the bets. Ward after paying the paltry fine imposed by law upon the keepers of gam-bling tables, and giving surety for his good behaviour for the space of one year, was set at large; the remainder of the crew have been dispersed. Part have gone to Pittaburgh, with a large stock of notes for the purpose of carrying on the business at Long's old stand—part have gone southward, and part east-

The Sheriff of our county has of-fered a reward of one hundred and fitty dollars for the apprehension of Long, and we hope that every civil officer of the state, and every enemy to fraud and villainy, will not their bear exercious to bring this hardened offender to justice. We

it reported from another source, that such a patent did really exist, and we obtained through the influence of a compictory member of our national legislature, we should consider the story of Ward as unworthy of notice—nor are we as yet disposed to give predict to the report; but we have shought 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 villarus do not intend to confine their

villains do not intend to confine their operations to this state slone, nor to the United States, (they having expressed an intention of visiting the Islands of Bermuda and Havanna,) it is hoped that the different printers, friendly to virtue, will give the sheriff's advertisement. printed in another part of this paespective papers, gratuitously.

150 DOLLARS REWARD. Broke from my custody, in the bo-rough of Bedford, on Saturday evening the 11th inst. WILLIAM LONG, formerly a resident of this county, lately of Pittsburg, generally known by the name of "Bill Long the Gambler," Said Long is a bout 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 se veral crimes and offences .- The reward and all reasonable expences 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 Hol-liday's Purchase, being the real estate of Thomas Holliday, late of Anne A-rundel county, deceased. This land is of a soil well adapted to the cultivation of rye 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 convenient. ly and cheaply transported to a good market. As this land is so well terest, within twelve months from the William Warfield, Trustee.

March 30

Public Sale.

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, If not, 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, Hoge 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, Adms.

A House and Lot.

A House and Let,

In the precinets 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's 3w

Anne Artendel County, se.

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 isshed all round, foxed, hagged, and short-docked, with no other perceivable mark or brend—whe paces, trots and canters.

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

Augustins Gambrill.

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

Robert Nichole.

A Stray Cow.

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

March 30

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphane court of Calvert county, letters testimentary on the personal es-tate of Thomas Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, proper-ly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, they may o-therwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1815.

Richard Grahame, Adm'r.

March 30.

City Tavern & Hotel.

The subscriber having taken that well mown establishment in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and ori occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and ori-ginally by Mr. George Mann, deceased, announces to the public, and more espe-cially 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 contri-bute to the comfort and satisfaction of bute 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 news papers from every principal scaport 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

week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.

WILLIAM CATON. A Bar-Keeper & Cook Are wanted immediately at the City Tayern.

Annapolis March 23. - 2 Farmers Bank of abarpland, MARCH 20th, 1815.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bunk of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months endstock of said Bank for six months end-ing the first and psyable on or after Monday, the third of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Amapolis, and to Stock-holders on the Fastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of Pow-ers of Alternay, or by correct simple ers of Attorney, or by correct simple

2 By Order, Jonathan Pinkney, Cashier. March 23. 3w.

Sale Postponed.

THE personal estate of William Tillard, deceased, advertised to take place on the 24th instant, is postpound

until further notice.

Henry Jones, Adm'r.

March 23.2

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st day of April next, at Stepney, the farm of William Stemart, esquire, near South River Church, SEVERAL YOUNG NEGROES,

Consisting of Roys and Girls, a quantity of Bacan, and Household
Furniture.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

March 25, 1815.

Robert Welch, of Ben. Offers himself a candidate for the men of Sheriff at the next ensuing cotton, and respectfully solicite the otes and interests of his fallow alti-

Toron, a credit of six months will given for all sums over twenty dollar under this sum the cash to be partially to commence at 10 o'clock.

Walter Pumphrey, Admir.

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,

March 25.

This is to give netice; THAT the subscriber bath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anna Arundel County,

LETTERS OF ABBINISTRATION

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 suthenticated, and those indebted to make payment to Sarah Brown, Adm'r.

March 23.

For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm situated on West River, connone 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 improve-ments it is deemed unnecessary to par-ticularize, 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 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 approve months credit will be given, on approvmonths 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,

March 9.

NOTICE.

Henry A. Hall.

By virtue of an order from the or-phans court of Anne-Arundel county the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Monday the third day of A-pril next, all the personal estate of Thomas Norris late of the county a-foresaid, deceased, at his late dwell-ing in the Swamp,

ing in the Swamp,

Consisting of one negro man about thirty years of age, one negro waman 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 creasily. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums ever twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid; hond 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.

Mavels.

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

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

On the personal estate of Greenburry Pumphrey late of said county, decrased. All persons having claims against said cetate, are requested to bring them in, legelly authenticated, and show indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Walter Pumphrey, Janu.

Star of Hope, gleam o'er the biflew, Bless the soul that eighs for thee; Bless the sallors' lonely pillow. Far at Sea.

Star of Faith ! when winds are mock All his prayers—he'd flee to thee; Save him! the' on dangers rocking,

Far at See Star of God! set sufely guide him

To the shore of lowe for me:

Long tempestuois waves have tried him,

From the Connecticut Gazette. WHO has not seen the great, the good Fade 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 ribeels of hife, And roll the purple tide along.

Unconscious matter sinks, decay'd, Firm pillars yield; the stroke O'erturns the ponderous colonade,

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' etherial 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 Pancrass, in the city of London, by Mr. Charles Grant, Jr. a member of the British Parliament .-It is published in the last appendix 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.]

41 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 feeling-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 il its risen splendour and matured energies. 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 turbulence of ordinary sursuits, to contemplate 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 mamo-

We have seen this institution begraning from a small origin, gradual-ly acquiring strength, enlarging it-act from shore to shore, from kingach from shore to shore, from kingdom to kingdom, from nation to nashort illuminating, magnitum 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 began, and I firmly believe
that no human agency can now arreat its progress. And why do I
clieved so? Why do I believe
that this institution is exempt
from the fighty which is common to other institutions? I believe
so because this institution is founded, not upon fleeting and superficial
impressions—nor upon theory & the
vague dreams of liney; but upon pun-

rial, or gild some trophy of our suc-

ver be torn from our nature, upon the deepest, the purest, the most amiable emptions of the mind, upon whatever affection has of most impressive, sympathy of most endearing devotion, of most sublime. It carries therefore, in its bosom, the pledge and talisman of its future presperi ty, and we may surely trast it to the affections of every coming age,

Regarding this institution as con-nected with these motives, I must observe, that something of this nature was wanting to complete the This country has Deputien eminent for its liberality. There is no distress which does not excite corresponding exertions among wise and good men. No form of evil can arise which is not I might almost say, anticipated by a wise and compassi-onate policy. But all these institu-tions admirable as they are, and no lover of his country can think of them without emotion, are yet bounded by the narrow horizon which limits the view of man. They are all subject to that inevitable law, which influences alike the fairest productions of nature, the most concreations of benevolence. It remained for British charity to soar yet a nobler flight, and having exhausted this material and obvious scene of things, to fathom the depths of eternal ages and search the recesses of an invisible world for fresh sources of inexhaustible benevolence.

It is remarked by Fenelon, and produced by him as one of the proofs of the truth of the christian religion, 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 beyond ourselves, and aloof from the scope of human agency. The remark is unquestionably just, for if those contracted passions, which in ordinary life, clash with each other and impede the progress of any 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 devoti-

on 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 institution. For if it were proposed 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 to look for that object ?—
Where is the bright spot which attracts the nobler powers, but for-bids access to any unballowed agents? What feature is there in the human existence which fulfils these conditions? Sir, there is one conditi on 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 the idea which unites in itself the extreme of awe and tenderness, on the one hand, so infinitely tremendous as to vanquish and break down the fierce and rebellious passions—on the other to infinitely affecting as to wake to 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 at its base the malignant propensities beat and dash themselves

in vain. And here the Bible Society has taken her stand. On this hallowed ground, she has reared her magnificent temple -a temple as I trust, exempt from decay and dissolution.-For those fabrics which we construct of the vulgar materials of common life, the winds acatter they sink by their own weight; them, the floods sweep them sways but this edifice is imperishable as the materials of which it is composed, and eternal (I speak it with reverence) as that tertible usme with which it is inscribed. It is here, beyond the confines of the grave, that the standard has been erected, which shall gether all nations under its shade. Its neet are planted on the precincts of the tomb, but its head ascends to that Heaven, to which it conducts our steps.—Below indeed it is surrounded with clouds, envelopes in he prophetic

treams of that hope which chall ne-ver make ashamed. A she awaid ob-scurities of that faith that dwells within the yeal-but its aummit is lost in those regions where hope varnishes in rapture, faith in vision

and where charity is all in all.
Truly then did I say, that this institution was required to accomplish 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 calamities themselves, but by regarding those means which a sleepless and provident benevolence has provided 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 mighey 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 benevolence; pain and disappointment by the overflowings of sympathy; sickness, desertion and despair by the remedies that are supplied, the refuge 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 creatures we provide for the progress and culture of reason; as beings, whose rallying word is immortality. we provide for an immortal exist-

I beg pardon for intruding at such length on the patience of this assembly-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 imagination 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 justice. Permit me, however, to remark, that amidst the various sorrows that press upon our feelings, there is none more distressing than haps the page on which these hopes the sight of valamity without the power of relieving it. There are many afflictions which admit of relief, which can be removed by the exertions of wealth, or soothed by friendship-but there are others which are folded up in the recessus of a broken heart which no sympa-thy can reach, no human efforts a suage, 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 persuade 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 existence and looks for relief only in the sad refuge of the grave; if we could here present the sacred vo-lume and develope its principles, its motives, its consolutions; if we could ravive, in the agonized heart, the manger to the cross was ac-quainted with grief and familiar on-ly with privation and suffering; if we could awake the recollection of that spotless innucente so revited; that ineffable mecknesses tramples

vulsive throbs of heart which shake the whole frame and give sad omen of approaching fate; if se 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 mourning, and observe the widowed mother, now bereaved of her last hope, refusing to be comforted | little labour. Any person inclined abandoned like a wreck upon the waters to the sport of every grief, and forgetting, in the excess of anguish, 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 victim 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 circulating 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

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 administered-But there is an eye that traces them, and one day perand consolations are to corded and treasured up, may be unfolded. On that day, we shall not repent 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 premises, 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 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; acres. The improve-ments on this land are a good comfort-able dwelling house, and several out houses; and the land itself well adapted to the growth of tobasco, 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-

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser 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 ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorised 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 Flughes, or those claiming by, from or under them.

Leonard Gary, Trustee.

M. B. The craditors of the said Nathan Hughes, decreased, are hearty warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the chancery court within as months from the day of sale.

By order of the court,

tract contains 342 acres of good lity, and produces well Indian contacto, and produces well Indian contacto, and produces well Indian contacto, and produced in the market of a more makes it valuable to any periodined to go into that line of entition. The soil is adapted to early no of vegetables of all kinds; nearly half of the tract, is in wood, of any thriving timber. The improvement of comfortable and in good repair dwelling house roomy and sufficient dwelling house roomy and sufficient a large family; every convenient a house, for stock and poultry; as said lent garden newly built, rich, and a set with herbs of almost every kind; pump of good water in the yard at fruit of every kind. There is an an an an an arm to make meadow and more can be made

purchase, may know the terms by plying to Mr. Richard Gambrill, Dr. Anderson Warfield, in Acandel county, or Mr. Eli Herin the city of Baltimore If the about property is not sold at private als the 20th day of June best, it will that day be exposed to public sale, the premises, to the highest bidden Rachel Warfie, Marce 6, 1815.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the court chancery, in pursuance of an atsubscriber will expose to sale Monday the 17th April next, at 0 ton's Wavern in the city of Annay 350 acres of land, part of a to

HAMPTON COURT originally granted on the 3d N.or 17 to Thomas Johnson, and lying in Ass

Arundel county. These lands are part of the quant of 1,060 acres, purchased by the a general John Davidson of Assays from Thomas Johnson, the patente, the 28th May, 1783, for himself, and tain Benjamin Brooke, and the is of Col. Benjamin Ford Davidson the 24th April, 1776, conveyed it acres, his own part, to Caleb B son of Thomas, having on the 2 April, 1786, previously conveyed acres, his part, to Benjamin Benjamin the remaining 350 acres are nows because the same will not admit of

vision between the heirs of Bear Ford. The subscriber is unacquainted a description either of their parts situation, their soil, or improves He supposes that persons incline purchase will view them previous the sale. Mr. Henry Wayman, to any person who will call upon bin

The title is indisputable. One sixth of the purchase me be paid cash to the trustee, on the of sale; and for the halance, book be given for the payment of one half a months, and the other half in

Thomas H. Bowle, Trustet.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the or court of Anno-Arundel court, subscribers will expose to pable on Saturday the 1st April, if far not the next fair day, at the dwelling of Edward Kelley, in Swamp, late of Anno-Arundel court deceased,

deceased,
PART of the personal property
said deceased, consisting of horhogs, sheep, cattle, household a
kitchen furniture, pinatation uses
two set of blacksmith's tools, all ca two set of blacksmith's tools, all caplete. Terms, a credit of six moswill be given for all sums above tradellars, under this sum the cash upaid on the day of sale. Sale to mence at ten o'clock.

Elizabeth S. Kelley, Adam.

Francis Bird, Admr.

All persons having claims as said deceased, are bereby requestioning them in legally proved, and the who are indebted to the same to immediate payment.

March 16.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from to orphans ceuet of Anne-Arundel countries will offer at particular on Saturday the sately April next, at 11 o'clock, at the sately house of the late Nicholas Carroll, in the city of Annapolis, one Carroll Harness, one Jersey Wagon, and Chariot. Terms of sale made in at the time of sale.

Nicholas C. Carroll, Adal of N. Carroll

An Overseer Want

YOL LXXIIL

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

rice Three Dollars per An

AN ACT

provide additional revenues defraying the expenses of gover ment, and maintaining the pub stedit, by laying duties on vario goods, wares and merchandis manufactured within the Unit

Be it enacted by the Senate a of Representatives of mited States of America in Congre sembled, That from and after piration of ninety days subseque the passing of this act, the all be paid upon all goods, wa scriptions, which shall thereaf manufactured or made for a thin the United States, or ritories thereof, the respect Pig-iron, per ton, one dollar, Castings of iron, per ton, one and fitty cents.

Bar iron, per ton, one dollar. Rolled or slit iron, per ton, Nails, trads, and sprigs, or

an those usually denomina cought, per pound, one cent. Candles of white wax, or in white and other wax, per por Mould candles of tallow, o t other than white, or in par th, per pound three cents.

leather, wool or fur; bonnet, ve two doltars in value, o centum ad valorem. Hats of chip or wood cov ered, if above two dollars it sight per centom ad valore

mbrellas and parasols, if a value of two dollars, eight atum ad valorem. Paper, three per centum ad Playing and visiting cards,

sentum ad valorem. Saddles and bridles, aix per n ad valorem. Booss and bootees, the

sum ad valorem. Beer, sle, and porter, six per n ad valorem. Tobacco, ma obicco, manufactured s soul, twenty per centum

Letther, including therei et and skins, whether to te, dressed, or otherwise the original manufacture to e per centum ad valorem :
d duties shall be paid by the
or occupier of the buildi
sels in which, or of the mac
plements, or utens is where
said goods, wares and the
s shall have been manufa is shall have been manufacted, or by the agent or endant clareof; the amount payable by any one person time, if not exceeding large shall, and if exceeding follars may, be paid in a deduction of five per he time of rendering the settle articles so that great y required to be rendered ond section of this act, or estion at the next subsequents.

s. 2. And be it further o the expiration of nine the expiration of nine sequent to the passing of the the owner or occupations, or vessel, or niement or utenuil, used of the manufacture of such goods, we change of such goods, we change or either of the paint of the passing of the paint of the passing of the passing